

Level 3

Certified Horsemanship Association

Written Test Study Guide

How to Use this Study Guide

The Level 3 CHA Written Test is made up of 4 parts: 10 Multiple Choice Questions, 10 Short Answer Questions, 10 Matching and 10 True/False Questions. Students can miss up to 3 questions and still pass. More than 3 answered incorrectly will require a re-take of the whole test.

Study Guide:

- Read question
- Click to next slide to see answer

What does it mean when a horse
lays its ear flat back against his neck?



What does it mean when a horse lays its ear flat back against his neck?

He is feeling ANGRY

Bits are used to communicate and control horse by _____.

Bits are used to communicate and control horse
by _____.

PRESSURE

When you use the inside leg the normal position at the girth your horse should do what?



When you use the inside leg
the normal position at the
girth your horse should do
what?

**Move forward and bend
around the inside leg**

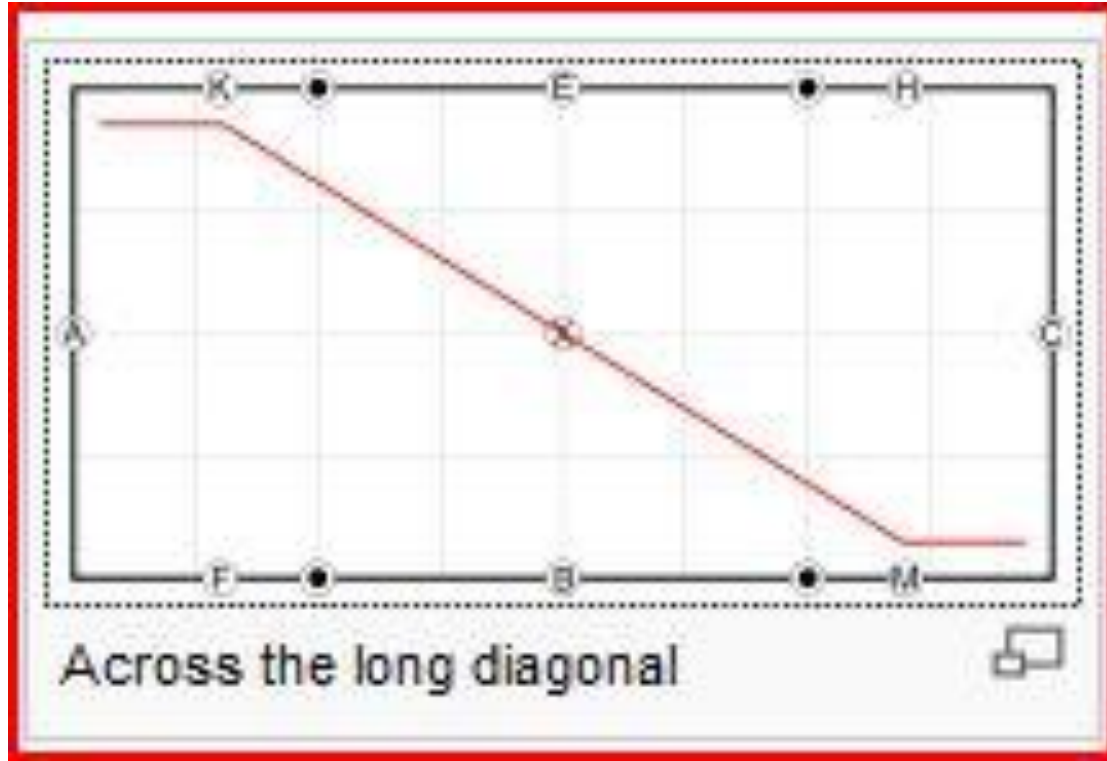
When using a direct rein of opposition
with the left hand, the horse should
respond by doing this:



When using a direct rein of opposition with the left hand, the horse should respond by doing this:

Turn left

To change rein across a diagonal
means to do what?



To change rein across
a diagonal means to
do what?

**Ride from corner letter
to corner letter
changing rein at X.**

When a rider keeps a steady, even
feel of the reins she is doing what?



When a rider keeps a steady, even feel of the reins she is doing what?

Riding on a Simple Contact

How does a rider ask a horse for the
Left Lead canter?

How does a rider ask a horse for the Left Lead
canter?

**Sit the trot, use the inside leg
at the girth and the outside
leg behind the girth when
squeezing with the legs.**

How do horses focus their eyes on
far away objects?



How do horses focus
their eyes on far away
objects?

By raising their heads

How does a rider achieve smooth transitions?

How does a rider achieve smooth transitions?

**By preparing the horse with
the natural aids**

What do we use a Martingale for?



What do we use
a Martingale for?

To prevent the horse
from raising his head
too high

What is a breastplate used for?



What is a breastplate
used for?

**To prevent the saddle
from sliding backwards**

What is used to keep a horse's
mouth shut when riding?

What is used to keep a horse's mouth shut when riding?



A noseband

Curb Bits multiply the pressure a rider puts on the reins. They are called _____ bits.



Curb Bits multiply the pressure a rider puts on the reins. They are called _____ bits.

Leverage Bits

Snaffle bits put the same amount of pressure on the mouth as the rider uses. These bits are called _____ bits.



Snaffle bits put the same amount of pressure on the mouth as the rider uses. These bits are called _____ bits.

Direct Pressure Bits

What is it called when a horse is
cantering on one lead in front and the
other lead behind?

What is it called when a horse is cantering on one lead in front and the other lead behind?

Cross-Cantering

What is a rein aid that is used for discipline or emergency stops called?



What is a rein aid that is used for discipline or emergency stops called?

Pulley Rein

If a horse does the same thing two or three times in a row, he is learning a

_____.

If a horse does the same thing two or three times in a row, he is learning a _____.

Habit

A device that works on the horse's nose and chin instead of his mouth is called a

_____.



A device that works on the horse's nose and chin instead of his mouth is called a

_____.

Hackamore

What are 4 words you should remember
about caring for your tack?

What are 4 words you should remember about caring for your tack?

- **Clean:** Clean tack regularly to prevent build up of sweat and dirt that could cause damage to the tack.
- **Oil:** Oil on a regular basis to keep leather soft and pliable and prevent cracks and breaking.
- **Place:** Be sure to place your tack in the appropriate places to prevent damaging the tack (ie do not leave it outside on the ground in the rain)
- **Check:** Check regularly for safety issues such as cracks, breaks or pulled stitching.

Horses lose water and ____ when
they sweat in hot weather.

Horses lose water and ____ when they sweat in hot weather.

Electrolytes

Hay and pasture are considered this
kind of feed.



Hay and pasture are considered this kind of feed.

Roughages

Grain and supplements are
considered this kind of feed.



Grain and supplements
are considered this kind
of feed.

Concentrates

What is a change of gait called?

What is a change of gait called?

Transition

A horse that is at the top of the pecking order is the _____.

A horse that is at the top of the pecking order
is the _____.

Boss Horse

A horse mimics other horses
because of _____.

A horse mimics other horses because of
_____.

Herd Instinct

A horse's ears are key to his _____.

A horse's ears are key to his _____.

Emotions

A horse should walk when returning
to the stable because of _____.

A horse should walk when returning to the stable because of _____.

Strong Homing Instinct

Horses that are trained fairly and consistently are _____.

Horses that are trained fairly and consistently
are _____.

Easy to Handle

To run in a time of danger is one of
the horse's natural _____.

To run in a time of danger is one of the horse's
natural _____.

Defenses

Touch, taste, sight and hearing are

_____.

Touch, taste, sight and hearing are

_____.

Horse Senses

A horse's eyesight is geared to
finding _____.

A horse's eyesight is geared to finding _____.

Danger

All horses have a system of rank
called a _____.

All horses have a system of rank called a
_____.

Pecking Order

A horse that has “heart” has

_____.

A horse that is at the top of the pecking order
is the _____.

Courage

What does a rider's leg used 3-4 inches behind the girth tell the horse to do?



What does a rider's leg used 3-4 inches behind the girth tell the horse to do?

Move his haunches to the side

Can you feed a horse if he is hot and
tired?

Can you feed a horse if he is hot and tired?

**No, you could cause him to
colic**

How should a bit fit in a horse's
mouth?



How should a bit fit
in a horse's mouth?

**A properly fitting bit
should cause 2 wrinkles
in the corners of the
horse's lips**

Are all snaffle bits mild?

Are all snaffle bits mild?



Snaffle bits are direct contact bits where the horse feels exactly the amount of pressure a rider puts on the reins, but the mouthpiece of a snaffle, called the cannons, can be made of very harsh textures or materials such as a double twisted wire bit (pic). Not all snaffles are mild bits.

What kind of bit has shanks, a curb strap and a jointed mouth piece?



What kind of bit has shanks, a curb strap and a jointed mouth piece?

Any bit with shanks and a curb strap is a leveraged bit regardless of the mouthpiece(cannons). Example in pic is a Tom Thumb bit.

How do you ask a horse to back up?

How do you ask a horse to back up?

A rider uses all 4 Natural Aids to ask a horse to back up.

1. **Hand:** prevents horse from walking forward
2. **Leg:** Tells horse to “go”
3. **Body Weight:** Shifts to allow horse to lift back and move backwards
4. **Voice:** Tells horse to “back”