

A STABLE MANAGEMENT		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
A1	List five (5) desirable and five (5) undesirable points of conformation.	
A2	Identify five (5) different characteristics of teeth used to age a horse.	
A3	Describe how to recognize frontend lameness in a horse.	
A4	Indicate location of and describe five (5) unsoundness's or blemishes.	
A5	List four (4) effective parasite control management practices.	
A6	Name the three (3) most important factors to take into consideration when purchasing a horse.	
A7	List the protective equipment a horse should always wear when trailering and describe the process of loading a horse onto a trailer.	
A8	Name and describe two vices.	
A9	Discuss how a rider's attitude and aids can have a positive or negative effect on a horse.	

B RIDING PHASE		
Rail work		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
B1	Rail work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One handed position • Transitions 	Rein hand in front of horn, thumb on top, free arm parallel to other arm, shoulders square, light contact. Transitions – smooth, horse responds in 3 – 6 steps. Ridden in one hand in a curb bit.
Position		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
B2	Position (Balance of test ridden in two hands in snaffle or curb bit): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk • Jog • Posting Trot • Lope 	Walk – light contact, basic position, quiet upper body, weight evenly distributed throughout seat, hips & thighs, heels down. Jog – light contact, similar body position to walk. Posting Trot – slightly inclined upper body, seat moves forward/up and back/down in a two (2) beat rhythm, sit softly, hands still. Lope – position alters little from walk/jog, -solid centered seat, no pumping, absorb movement up through body, shoulders square.
Riding (other)		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
B3	Posting Trot & Diagonals.	Posting Trot – start from jog, legs apply equal pressure to produce an increase of stride length to a trot, release upon response, repeat if necessary, rider's upper body changes to posting position. Diagonals – correct diagonal is maintained and changed smoothly as needed i.e. rider sits when outside front leg and inside hind leg are on the ground.
B4	Recognition of leads & controlled change of speed on a circle.	Leads– rider can recognize which lead the horse is on within five (5) to six (6) strides & change to the correct one if needed. Change speed on a circle– rider can smoothly transition to an increased pace of the lope by applying pressure with both legs, releasing upon response, inclining the upper body slightly forward, softening the rein contact and back to a slower lope by sitting upright, applying two (2) direct reins if needed, using two (2) legs to maintain the impulsion of the lope.
B5	Rein Aid - Neck (Indirect) Rein	Two (2) Hands - apply a rein lightly against the neck on the opposite side to the direction of travel, and an open rein aid on the other side, neck rein hand does not cross over the neck. One (1) Hand – rein hand moves in the direction of travel, applying a light rein contact to the neck. The leg opposite to the direction of travel can apply pressure as needed.
B6	Leg yielding	At the walk, the horse moves forward and sideways with a straight body in a diagonal direction - rider applies leg pressure behind the cinch on the opposite side to the direction of travel, two (2) direct reins keep neck straight or flexes head away from movement. Rider keeps weight centered in saddle



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B7	<p>Overall Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall authority, safety and confidence, rider conduct, ability to maintain safe riding distance in ride formation.	<p>Safety, knowledge of aids and a willingness to learn about the horse/pony should be emphasized at this level.</p>
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