

GALOP 7 TEST

Passing grade : 12/20
+2 if you filled the English Test
Each question is worth 1 point.

English version : If you want extra points, try this english version of the Galop 7 Test !

When the answer requires a technical word, please, give the **French name**. You get extra points if you **also** give the English name.

1. Define the artificial gait bellow :

PACE : Pace : The pace is a fast two beat lateral gait where the feet on the same side strike the ground simultaneously.

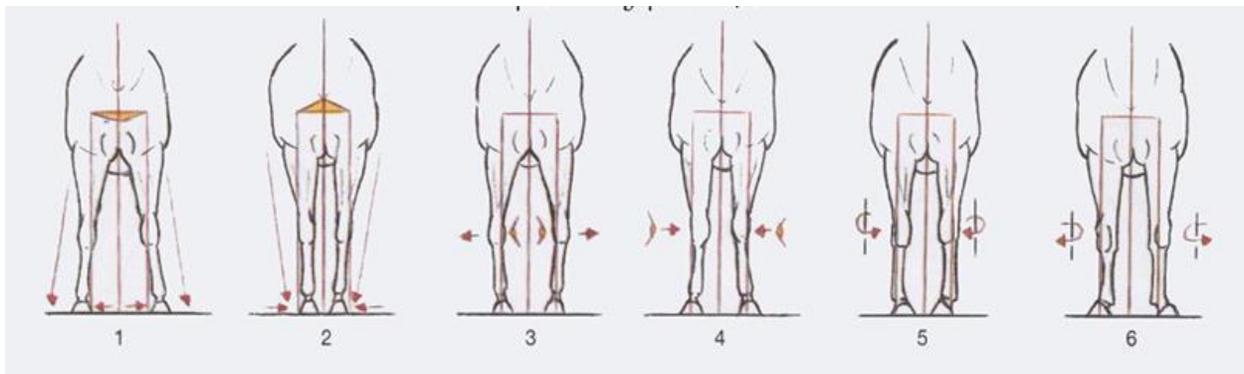
2. Explain the dressage judging criterion for the following :

FORWARD HORSE : The horse is willing to go forward

SUBMISSION : Submission is when the horse carries out willingly all your demands responding correctly to the your aids.

CORRECT USE OF THE AIDS : The aids are all the means of communication between the horse and the rider.

3. Name each legs faults :



1. Camped out
2. Camped under

3. Bowlegged
4. Knock-Kneed

5. Pigeon-toed
6. Toe-out

4.

- What is a « contrat de foulées » ? **Distance between to jumps, you count the number of strides**

- How do you change the size of the stride according to the distance between the jumps ? **You change the width, the length of the stride.**

5. **Explain the following dressage figures :**

* **LEG YIELDING** : In leg-yielding, the horse moves forward and sideways on two tracks. His body remains straight, and there should be a slight flexion of his head and neck away from the direction of travel. The inside feet should step regularly and evenly in front of and across the outside feet.

* **SHOULDER IN** : Shoulder-in is an exercise that is performed on three tracks and would normally follow on in the horse's education after the leg yielding. It can be ridden in walk, trot, and canter and is an excellent suppling and engaging exercise through which the horse will learn to flex and bend, and shorten and heighten the steps. The horse should have a slight but even bend around the rider's inside leg to create an angle of about 30 degrees. The horse's outside foreleg and inside hindleg should work on the same track. The inside foreleg and the outside hindleg should work on their own track. The horse should have bend away from the direction in which he is moving.

6. **Define the following terms :**

* « Rectitude » **Straight horse from head to tail**

* « Amplitude » **Stride's length**

* « Cadence » **Time-lapse when the horse puts the same foot on the ground. We also say Tempo.**

7. **Define « Incurvation » and Name different moves when a horse is in « incurvation ».**

Incurvation : Lateral flexion of the horse around the interior leg of the rider. The horse must follow the track of the circle, from head to tail. It must be moderated and mostly regular.

8. **Using the following pictures, fill Reglice's passport :**

Please check the french correction

9. What are the factors that can change the horse's meals ? Describe the meals according to these changes.

Dietary needs of the horse are defined according to the intensity of its work, its accommodation, its age.

A horse living outside all day long will have a less energetic ration compared to a horse sport for example.

10. What kind of food do the horse of L'Equ'Crin eat every day ? How many times do they eat every day ?

Hay all night long and 2 concentrates' rations

11. - What is the Hunter division ? Name the 2 different Hunter and explain the difference.

Horse jumping discipline. Hunter style (grades models and gaits), Hunter Equitation (grades on the difficulties)

- Name 2 Hunter's jumps.

Pointe and Saut de Puce

12. The horse is an athlete. What about the rider ? What do we have to do before getting on the horse ? Give examples.

Warming-up, stretching

13. Name the 7 games in ethology :

1. The friendly game. 2. The porcupine game. 3. The driving game. 4. The Yo-yo game. 5. The circling game. 6. The sideways game. 7. The squeeze game

14. Why is a horse claustrophobic ?

In his natural habitat, the horse is hunted by predators. His first survival instinct is to flee. When he is stuck in a small space, he is frightened because he cannot run.

15. What is « désensibilisation » ? Explain the mecanism.

It aims reduce reactions from the horse to an action, an object or a situation

16. Round Pen : How many are there in L'Equ'Crin ? What is it ? When should you use it ?
2 round pen at l'Equ'crin. Free horse, horse breaking.

17. Natural hoof trimming : why ? How ? What are the after cares you have to provide ?
Horses can live barefoot, with no horseshoe. You still need to take care of the feet of your horse and take out the excess of the hoof : it is called hoof trimming. You do it according to the growth of the hoof.

18. How do you make your horse go backwards when you are by foot and when you are riding ?

1. Ce mouvement caractérisé par des battues diagonales successives

; c'est une sorte de pas

compté à reculons

avec des battues diagonales séparées par un poser quadripédal.

Ce mécanisme

implique un abaissement de la croupe apparenté au rassembler,

Monté

: Le cavalier allège son assiette vers le haut, imagine son centre de gravité partir en arrière, ferme ses doigts de manière progressive sur les rênes.

A pied

: Si je suis à côté

: Je me tiens à côté de lui, je me grandis, je recule d'un pas, je fais

bouger ma cravache ou ma main de haut en bas devant moi, de plus en plus fort jusqu'à ce qu'il

recule.

Si je suis devant lui

: Je le regarde dans les yeux, je me grandis, je lève mon doigt, je fais bouger doucement la longe, de plus en plus fort jusqu'à ce qu'il recule

Dans les deux cas, j'arrête immédiatement dès que mon poney fait un pas en arrière.

19. Difference between 2 jumps (« double ») and a line of jumps (« ligne »). Give the distance between 2 jumps and the distance between a line of jumps.

2 jumps : 1 or 2 strides ; line of jumps : more than 2 strides

1 stride : 5.8 meters to 6.7 meters

2 strides : 9.15 to 10.50

3 strides : 12.50 to 13.70

4 strides : 15.9 to 17.40

5 strides : 19 to 20.70

20. EPC : What does it mean ? What is its role in the riding club ?

EPC = Epinal Passion Cheval. It is volunteer organization that is in charge of

planning every event, show and competition (olympiades).

Bonus : President's name : Yves CHALAYER