

Instructions: Fill in the missing words to complete each sentence. Check your answers are correct on the website: go to Care A → Saddlery & Fitting Tack → Worksheet Answers.

Revision: Tacking Up For Flat Work With A Double Bridle:

1. The double bridle has two bits known as: the and bits.
2. The double bridle is made up from the same pieces of leather as a bridle, but also includes a and a set of reins.
3. The sliphead suspends the bit in the horse's mouth. It is buckled on the of the horse's head.
4. The bridoon reins are marginally and typically are plaited or in style. The curb reins are thinner and styled without a buckle at the end.
5. If a running martingale is used with a double bridle it is fitted on the reins.
6. The double bridle should only be used with a style noseband.
7. The double bridle is fitted to and the communication between the rider and horse.
8. The bridoon is also referred to as the bit, it works to and the horse's head.
9. The bridoon should be fitted slightly than a normal snaffle in the horse's mouth.
10. The curb bit is also referred to as the It acts mainly on the and groove to and encourage the head towards the vertical, plus it helps to relax the lower
11. The curb bit should be fitted comfortably just the corners of the horse's mouth.
12. The curb chain should sit on the chin, free from
13. When a contact is placed on the bottom reins the curb chain should come into action an angle of°
14. The lip strap fastens through the-..... on the curb chain and helps to maintain the stability of the curb chain and
15. When riding in a double bridle the contact should always be maintained on the rein, pressure on the should only be applied when necessary.
16. In British Dressage the double bridle is permitted to be used from level upwards and is to be fitted in the higher level tests.
17. In British Eventing a double bridle is only authorised at Novice and above, however it is compulsory to be used at any level.
18. The double bridle is also commonly used in certain classes.

19. The GP saddle allows the rider to perform both and without the need for a change of saddle.
20. The dressage saddle is purpose designed for the horse on the flat and performing
21. The dressage saddle is constructed with a seat,-cut panels, stirrup bars positioned further and length girth straps.
22. The different features on a dressage saddle are designed to enable the rider to give precise instructions using finely tuned movements from their, seat and whilst creating a contact with the horse.
23. All the leather on the tack should be, soft and to prevent it rubbing the horse's skin, or snapping.
24. All stitching on the tack should be completely, and not used if any is found.
25. Bits should be checked for any edges, or wear and tear on the
26. Boots or bandages should be in good and after each use. They can be used for schooling purposes, but are permitted to be worn in dressage competitions.

Revision: Fitting Exercise & Polo Bandages:

1. Exercise or polo bandages are fitted to the lower leg, directly below the or hock continuing to the upper area of the joint.
2. Bandages offer and whilst the horse is being worked.
3. Elasticated (exercise) bandages should always be fitted with additional to prevent over-tightening around the and
4. Below the knee or hock, the leg lacks or padding.
5. Padding under a bandage may be in the form of:, boots, or pads.
6. Polo bandages have limited, therefore can be fitted with or without padding.
7. To prevent exercise bandages undoing whilst fast or XC riding, they can be secured by either or
8. pressure must be applied over the entire bandage.
9. Never bandage over the bone or bone.
10. All fastenings on the bandage should sit on the of the leg, and never fastened around a
11. Exercise or polo bandages should only be used whilst the horse is

12. Exercise and polo bandages are useful to keep a wound clean and protected whilst working the horse.
13. Exercise and polo bandages are useful when bringing a horse back to work after an
14. Bandages take to fit and remove than boots.
15. An incorrectly fitted bandage can cause extreme to the structures of the lower leg.
16. Prolonged bandaging can prevent natural loss within the tendons, causing or, and eventually lead to a break down of the structural fibres.
17. Bandaging, especially whilst getting the horse fit, can cause of the structures within the lower leg.

Revision: Tacking Up For Jumping/X-Country:

1. The over-girth is used incase the main girth or becomes It also worn to hold the saddle in place, especially when jumping larger fences.
2. The 5 point breastplate is used to prevent the saddle slipping
3. The 5 point breastplate is fitted with padded, inserts on the shoulder line.
4. The 5 point breastplate is designed to allow the horse with maximum freedom of and
5. (waterproof) tape is used for taping boots when XC riding. It is done for additional security, incase a breaks or becomes
6. A loose boot could slip down restricting the horse's or cause them to or fall.
7. The running martingale works on the bit when the rider has rein Used to prevent the horse putting their head and neck the point of control, or tossing their around excessively.
8. The running martingale is suitable for use when, the dressage phase of, but is permitted in British Dressage.
9. The bib martingale is used for horses who are prone to the straps of an ordinary running martingale. The bib area prevents their caught on it.
10. The standing martingale works directly on the horse's head, via the Used to prevent the horse putting their head and neck above the point of, tossing their excessively, and can also help stop a horse too high.
11. A standing martingale should only be attached to a noseband, and never fitted to a or
12. The Irish martingale is used to prevent the from coming over the horse's head if the rider off. Seen mostly in and eventing.

13. The market harborough is used to prevent the horse putting their and above the point of control, or if they toss their head excessively.
14. The hunting breastplate is used to prevent the from slipping backwards. If needed, a running or standing martingale can be fitted at the ring on the neck strap.
15. The aintree/racing breastplate helps prevent the saddle back. Typically made from, webbing, or sheepskin covered.
16. The cavesson noseband is the simplest form of noseband. It can be purchased in different styles to suit different or including: plain, raised, show, rolled and hunter noseband.
17. The crank noseband has the same appearance as the, except for the fastening. It is, for extra comfort, enabling it to be fitted tightly to help prevent the horse opening their
18. The flash noseband is fitted to prevent the horse from their mouth whilst being ridden. A standing martingale must be attached to the part of the noseband.
19. The dropped noseband is fitted to prevent the horse from opening their
20. The grackle noseband is used to prevent the horse their mouth and their jaw.
21. Sheepskin is placed over the cavesson noseband to discourage the horse putting their head too up too Used to restrict the horse's, and encourage them to their head, especially whilst jumping.
22. A jumping saddle is constructed with cut saddle flaps which are shorter in length, a seat, with the stirrup positioned further forward. Knee are also commonly used.
23. The different features on a jumping saddle allow the rider to maintain their position, and comfort, whilst keeping a contact with the horse whilst jumping.
24. All competition have their own on which tack and bits are allowed to be used. Specific books, for each discipline, provides information on which tack is and is not permitted.
25. Ill-fitting or dirty tack can cause both and problems to the horse.
26. To maintain the health of the working horse, they should be physically checked for ailments exercise, and be provided with periodic checks on his, saddle/ tack, and

Revision: Fitting A Saddle:

1. The framework of the saddle is known as the '.....' It determines the different, lengths and of saddles available.

2. All saddles should be fitted by a saddle fitter and be re-checked every months.
3. An ill fitting saddle will cause the horse discomfort,, create sores, hairs and wastage around the back and withers area. It will also encourage the horse to work
4. The tree on the saddle must correspond with the shape of the horse's and curvature.
5. An adjustable tree enables the saddle to be altered at the area, it does not change the which clear the equine's
6. The saddle should be fitted without the and the girth tightened at the correct
7. A saddle which is too narrow or small will pinch the, shoulders or back, plus restrict, and not distribute the evenly around the horse's back.
8. A saddle that is too wide or big will sit too on the horse's back or spine and around excessively causing rubs,, discomfort or
9. When checking saddle fit it must be viewed with a on, assessed in all 3 and if applicable over
10. Checks to be made on when saddle fitting are:
 1. Adequate clearance above and on either side of the
 2. Even pressure between the and side of the saddle.
 3. The stirrup bars must be identically positioned and not feel than other parts of the saddle.
 4. The length of the saddle should not extend beyond theth (last) rib, or sit on the horse's, or be more than hands span between the top of the flanks and the back of the saddle's panel.
 5. The panels should be in full all the way along, following the outline of the horse's back.
 6. The gullet should be at least-..... fingers in width, depending on the horse's build.
 7. The panels should appear on both sides of the withers.
 8. The pommel and cantle should be with each other.
 9. The deepest part of the seat should be
 10. No surplus on the saddle.
 11. The saddle should appear the correct for the equine.