

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

1. The ideal reaction from the snaffle bit is for the horse to lightly and gently on the bit to create a mouth.
2. The snaffle is typically the type of bit an equine is introduced to wearing, and will often to be ridden in it throughout their entire life.
3. The snaffle works directly on the, corners of the, bars and sometimes the or cheeks.
4. The snaffle acts to draw the horse's head and It provides signals to help control, speed, or whilst being ridden or handled.
5. The snaffle bit should sit in the of the horse's mouth with-..... wrinkles on the lips. When pulled out to one side there should be inch of excess length.
6. The amount of, shape and of the mouthpiece can increase or decrease the intensity of in the horse's mouth to create the desired response from the equine.
7. The different styles of bit-rings can influence the of the mouthpiece on the horse.
8. The snaffle bit can be constructed from different materials and metals which can influence its
9. The double bridle consists of the and bits.
10. The bridoon bit can also be referred to as the bit.
11. The bridoon bit has cheek-rings and is a version of an ordinary snaffle. It is not designed to be used alone without the bit.
12. The bridoon is available in a variety of mouthpieces, which can either be single or double, plus have loose or cheek-rings.
13. The bridoon should be of an inch longer than the curb bit, and be fitted slightly in the horse's mouth than an ordinary snaffle.
14. The bridoon works in the manner as an ordinary snaffle. It acts to and the horse's head, and should always be the bit in use during ridden sessions.
15. The curb bit is otherwise known as the
16. The curb bit works on the horse's,, and chin

17. The curb bit acts to and encourage the head towards the, plus helps the lower jaw.
18. The curb bit should be fitted at the of the mouth, below the, and the curb chain should sit onto the chin groove.
19. When a contact is placed on the reins, the curb should act against the chin groove when the are rotated at an angle of°.
20. The weymouth consists of a mouthpiece, cheeks,, a curb and-strap.
21. The double bridle should be fitted with a noseband.
22. If a running martingale is used with a double bridle, or pelham with two reins, it is fitted onto the rein.
23. The pelham bit is a more simplistic form of the bridle, combining its effects into single bit.
24. An alternative design to the pelham is the pelham.
25. On the horse the mouthpiece works on the corners of the, bars and, whereas the curb chain, upper cheeks and shanks act on the and groove.
26. A pelham is fitted slightly than a snaffle bit in the horse's mouth, sitting comfortably at the corners of the mouth. When the mouthpiece is pulled out to one side there should be of an inch gap between the lip and bit-ring. The curb chain should act against the chin groove when the shanks are rotated at an angle of°.
27. A pelham can be ridden with either or sets of reins. If only one set of reins are being used then the and rings must be connected to each other by “.....”
28. The is similar to the pelham, offering a curb action, but can only be ridden using set of reins.
29. The gag has been developed to reinforce the aids and increase the rider's ability to rebalance and the horse quickly.
30. The primary function of a gag is to raise the horse's head, but it also puts pressure on the which prevents the head becoming too high. Both actions work together to help to place the in a controllable position.
31. The gag is beneficial on horses who are, lean or against the bit, heavy on the or ride with their too close to the ground.
32. The gag is generally worn when, hacking or riding cross country when additional is required. They are not permitted to be used in

33. All gags should be ridden using sets of reins, one set fitted to the area and the other set to the ring the bit.
34. All gag bits are fitted in the same manner as normal
35. There are 3 main types of gags known as: (Cheltenham/Running) gag, gag and gag (bubble bit).
36. The bitless bridle removes all actions from the horse's and instead places pressure on various parts of the horse's
37. The bitless bridle and hackamore both work without the use of a, but act slightly differently on the horse.
38. The bitless bridles work on the bridge of the, under the chin, over the and along either side of the
39. The bitless bridle noseband should be fitted around 1.5 - 2 inches between the corners of the horse's and the bottom edge of the
40. A hackamore is fitted with, which provide leverage to place pressure over the,, and groove.
41. The hackamore noseband should be fitted around fingers above the nostrils, and flat finger between the nose and noseband.
42. The bitless bridle may be used as a temporary measure whilst they recover from a mouth, or if there are issues with their
43. The bitless bridle may be used for equines with an extremely mouth, if they object or struggle to the use of a bit, or down to personal from the rider.
44. The bitless bridle is designed to be used with contact on the reins.
45. Misuse or ill-fitting of the bitless bridle will cause serious discomfort,, facial on the horse and may normal breathing.