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|---|----------------------|
| A particular way of movement, which is characterized by a distinctive rhythmic movement of the feet and legs. - HH 17                   | <b>Gait</b>          |
| A slow, natural flat footed, four beat gait.<br>-HH 17  | <b>Walk</b>          |
| At a _____ a horse never has more than three nor less than two feet bearing weight at the same time. - HH 17                            | <b>Walk</b>          |
| Characteristic stride in which the horse lifts its front and hind legs feet very high, flexing or bending its knees and ankles. - HH 17 | <b>Action</b>        |
| A three-beat gait. A moderate, easy gait. -<br>HH 17  | <b>Canter</b>        |
| Controlled gait; a correct coordinated action.<br>- HH 17   | <b>Collected</b>     |
| Front foot and the opposite hind foot take off and stop at the same time. The legs and feet move in diagonal pairs. - HH 17             | <b>Diagonal Gait</b> |
| When a rider's reactions to a horse's gaits are pleasant and enjoyable. - HH 17   | <b>Easy gaited</b>   |

Horse folds its knees, with the forearm nearly horizontal momentarily, flexes the hock noticeably, and lifts the feet high from the ground. - HH 17

**Flashy or High gaited**

A slow, short, broken type of trot and head usually nods. The hind foot hits ground an instant before the diagonal forefoot. - HH 17

**Fox trot**

Gaits are executed in a smooth, collected manner. Action is not excessive or labored. - HH 17

**Free going**

A fast four-beat gait where each hoof strikes the ground separately. - HH 17

**Gallop**

A horse's action in motion is difficult to perform and plainly excessive. - HH 17

**Labored Action**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a gait that is performed by natural impulse and the horse does not require training to do the basic gait. -HH 17

**Natural Gaits**

Natural gaits of the horse include: -HH 17

**Walk, Trot (Jog), Pace, Canter (Lope), Run, and Back**

Artificial gaits are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ gaits. -HH 17

**Acquired**

Artificial gaits include what? -HH 17

**Rack and Slow Gait**

What is the sequence of hoofbeats in the walk? -HH 17

**Right fore, left rear, left fore, right rear.**

Horses are said to have good length of stride when the hind hoof prints \_\_\_\_\_ the front hoof prints. -HH 17

**Contact or overreach**

For the draft horse, what is the most important gait? -HH 17

**Walk**

Dressage tests may call for how many different walks? -HH 17

**Five**

What are the five different dressage walks? -HH 17

**Working Walk, Collected Walk, Medium Walk, Extended Walk, and Free Walk**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of a horse to control its action in order to travel collectively and in correct form. -HH 19

**Balance**

A saddle horse trained to perform at the walk, trot, and canter. -HH 18

**Three-Gaited**

The legs and feet move in lateral pairs in performing this gait. The front and hind feet on the same side of the horse start and stop at the same time. -HH 18

**Lateral Gait**

A three-gaited horse. Walk, trot, and canter. -HH 18

**Walk-trot Horse**

A canter is executed with a right or left  
\_\_\_\_\_. -HH 18

**Lead**

A rapid, two beat diagonal gait. -HH 18

**Trot**

A fast, two beat gait with the front and hind  
legs on the same side moving  
simultaneously. -HH 18

**Pace**

Some english performances classes may call  
for two trots. What are they? -HH 18

**Collected Trot and Extended Trot**

For western horses, the trot is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_. -HH 18

**Jog**

Do riders post at a jog or trot? -HH 18

**Trot**

Striking the ground hard in the stride is  
\_\_\_\_\_. -HH 18

**Pounding**

Lateral movement without forward or  
backward movement. -HH 18

**Traverse or Side Step**

A four beat gait faster than a walk. -HH 18

**Running walk**

A running walk is often over \_\_\_ miles per  
hour. -HH 18

**6 miles per hour**

Side motion of the forehead. -HH 18

**Rolling**

The time used in taking on stride. -HH 19

**Rapidity**

In the show ring, the lead should be toward the inside or outside of the ring? -HH 18

**Inside**

A fast, unnatural, four beat gait in which each foot meets the ground separately at equal intervals. -HH 18

**Rack**

Single-Foot is another term for \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 18

**Rack**

When the stride lacks spring or action, therefore causing unnecessary rider fatigue it is called \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 18

**Rough or Hard Gaited**

The distance from imprint to imprint by a horse's foot when completing one step. -HH 18

**Stride**

The line in which the foot is carried during the stride. -HH 19

**Directness**

The precision sequence with which each stride is taken in turn. -HH 19

**Regularity**

A pacer that rolls the body sideways as he paces. -HH 18

**Side-Wheeler**

The distance from the point of breaking over in preparation for flight in a stride to the point of surface contact of the same foot.

-HH 19

**Length**

The amount of foot elevation in the stride, determined by the radius of the arc described. -HH 19

**Height**

What is the western version of a canter .

-HH 19

**Lope**

The cadence of the gallop is \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 19

**1-2-3-4**

True or False: The pace is a speed gait rather than a road gait. -HH 19

**True**

The hoofbeats of a horse cantering correctly to the left are: -HH 18

**Right hind, left hind and diagonal right front together, left front.**

True or False: At the canter, the two unpaired legs that beat along bear more weight and are subject to more strain than the diagonal legs that beat together. -HH 18

**True**

Horses switching leads in front but not in the rear or the opposite are called what? -HH 18

**Cross-Legged or Disunited**

Which breed exhibits the extended trot with length and rapidity of individual strides.

-HH 18

**Standardbred**

What breed of horse displays the collected trot with extreme flexion of knees and hocks that produces a high stepping gait? -HH 18

**Hackney**