



Equine Canada Instruction of Beginners Observation Kit— ENGLISH JUMP Rubrics

NCCP Certified Instructors of Beginners with Jump component will be able to:

- 1. Plan a jumping lessons for beginner riders
- 2. Teach a jump lessons to beginner riders.
- 3. Analyze performance of beginner riders over fences.

TASK	Tool/Task	NCCP outcome being evaluated
Task F (Optional Component)	Jump lesson	Teach mounted lessons to beginner riders Analyze performance of beginner riders

NOTE: To receive a mark of (3) for "Exceptional quality", the instructor candidate must have the elements listed under (2) "Minimum standards" PLUS what is listed in the "Exceptional" column



TASK F: JUMP LESSON

Criteria	Evidence	Evidence is incorrect or incomplete (1)	Minimum standards (2)	Exceptional quality and attention to detail (3)
Safety	Horse/rider equipment ready	 Tack not checked. Tack checked but not adjusted if required. Riders not wearing helmets or footwear with proper heel. 	 □ Riders are all wearing helmets and footwear with heels as defined by law and Equine Canada Beginner Rider framework. □ Ensures that girth and other equipment is correctly fitted and adjusts as necessary. □ Ensures that tack is in good repair. □ Stirrups are even and an appropriate length for the lesson topic. 	☐ Instructor provides an explanation while checking and adjusting tack to help the student be more independent next time.
	Safe group management	 □ Rider proximity is unsafe and is not corrected by the instructor. Fast moving horse is always placed last in the line. □ Slow horse is at front of the group affecting the progress of others. □ Instructor does not have control of the environment (riders, horses, spectators, etc.). 	 □ All riders are going in the same direction. □ Horses are at least one horse length apart. □ Slow horse is moved to the back of the group as required. □ Front horse is rotated as required. □ Instructor maintains control of environment (riders, horses, spectators, etc.). e.g. Only one rider to jump at a time. 	☐ Instructor places himself/herself so that he/she can see all participants at all times, e.g. Beside the jump ☐ Instructor quickly and easily adapts to changing conditions in the group, e.g. changes the plan to deal with an anxious rider.
	*** Appropriate horse/pony	☐ When asked by evaluator, Instructor cannot explain why or why not the horse(s) is/are appropriate as a beginner horse(s).	□ When asked by evaluator, Instructor can explain why or why not the horse(s) is/are appropriate as a beginner horse(s).	■ When asked by evaluator, Instructor can explain why or why not the horse(s) is/are appropriate as a beginner horse(s) and can explain the qualities of an ideal lesson horse for a beginner.
	*** Risk management	 Instructor leaves doors/gates open and ignores potential hazards. Instructor does not recognize potential risks when there are dangerous factors in the environment which should have been addressed, e.g jump cups are left on standards without poles. 	□ Instructor ensures that all doors/gates are shut and that all equipment/area is safe. E.g. jump cups removed when not in use. □ Instructor can identify adjustments to lesson after a dangerous situation has become evident, e.g. distances between poles etc. not appropriate for the horse.	☐ Instructor quickly adapts to a situation that emerges during lesson (e.g adjusts distances automatically as problems arise.).

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Criteria	Evidence	Evidence is incorrect / incomplete (1)	Minimum standards (2)	Exceptional quality and attention to detail (3)
Structure & Organization	Instructor provides appropriate plan	☐ Instructor does not have a plan.	 Instructor has a lesson plan that is appropriate for beginner riders. Plan identifies a clear lesson goal. 	☐ Instructor has a detailed and structured lesson plan for beginner riders which includes all the elements outlined in Section A of English Rubric.
	***Lesson equipment ready	 Equipment is not ready when needed. Instructor has to disrupt lesson to set up. 	☐ Equipment is available and quickly set up.	☐ Equipment is set up with lesson progressions in mind.
	Clear lesson segments and appropriate time allotment for activities	 Lesson has a base structure, but there are no clear lesson segments. Time allotments are not appropriate i.e. too short/long. 	 Lesson is organized into main segments including introduction, explanation, demonstration, warm-up, main part (practice), cool-down and conclusion. Enough time is allotted to each activity to achieve goals and activity time is maximized. Appropriate breaks are provided as required. 	 Timeline provides evidence of optimal use of the available time to promote a high degree of active engagement, practicing and learning by the participants. Activities within the main part are sequenced to enhance learning.
	Exercises match the lesson goals	 □ Activities do not match lesson goals. □ Activities are too complex to achieve lesson goals (i.e., use an opening rein to help correct your horse's left drift) 	 Delivered activities match the lesson goals. Planning for activity progressions is evident. 	 Instructor adjusts the exercises to best meet the lesson goal based on participants' and horses' reactions. If a change is required (content or timeline) instructor is able to explain why changes are made to the lesson plan.
	Riders actively engaged	☐ Participants are standing and waiting for more than 50% of the lesson.	☐ Riders are engaged in activity more than 50% of the time.	 ☐ Instructor engages participants by increasing or decreasing number and or level of challenges. ☐ Instructor's creativity and variety engages participants as evidenced by their active participation (either riding or participating in "teachable moments" dialogue) for more than 75% of the lesson.
	Optimal use of space & equipment	Instructor does not use all of available space and is unable to explain why.	 Instructor uses available space to ensure horses are spaced out and that there is enough room to safely perform activities. Other riders are positioned to be able to see each rider jump 	☐ Instructor creatively maximizes available space.

Criteria	Evidence	Evidence is incorrect / incomplete (1)	Minimum standards (2)	Exceptional quality and attention to detail (3)
	The content is appropriate for beginners	☐ The content is above/below the level and/or not appropriate for beginners.	☐ The content is at a suitable level and is appropriate for beginners.	 Content is clearly aimed at the age level of the students and is appropriate for each participant.
	Lesson objectives introduced	☐ Instructor does not identify lesson goals to participants.	☐ Instructor clearly states WHAT is going to be done in the lesson.	 Instructor states lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and explains WHY this goal is important.
	Effective explanation	 Doesn't use key teaching points (aids). Provides an overload of key points (more than 5). Key points (aids) are incorrect Explanation of key points is confusing and Instructor does not clarify. Instructor does not use discipline specific language. 	 Uses 1-3 key teaching points to explain HOW the goal will be accomplished. Key points (aids) are correct within discipline standards (technically correct). Instructor uses age appropriate language to explain key points. Instructor uses discipline specific language. 	 Instructor uses analogies and examples from participant's experiences to reinforce key learning points. Instructor uses discipline specific language and ensures that the participants understand.
	Instructor uses effective demonstrations	 Instructor does not provide any demonstrations. Demonstration does not match teaching goal. Demonstration does not describe what the instructor intends, i.e. shows the correct exercise or demonstrates a common error. Students can not see or hear the demonstration. 	□ Instructor uses demonstrations that can be seen/heard by entire group. □ Demonstration correctly matches the goal of the lesson. □ Demonstration matches the instructor's explanation, i.e. the correct exercise or a common error.	 Instructor organizes group so participants are in an optimal position to see and hear demonstrations. Key teaching points clearly match the demonstration provided.
	Instructor provides effective feedback to riders	 □ Feedback only identifies what to improve and not how to improve. □ More motivation than correction—riders are told "good job" instead of how to improve. □ Instructor speaks too quickly or quietly for riders to hear feedback. □ Instructor does not affirm or correct participant's response. 	 □ Instructor ensures participants can hear him/her and Instructor ensures he/she can hear participants. □ Instructor checks for understanding. □ Feedback is positive, specific, and is communicated to individuals and the group. □ Feedback is selective and not constant. □ Feedback provides enough information for participant to try to improve performance. □ Instructor affirms or corrects participant's response. 	☐ Feedback is specific to learning style of participants. ☐ Feedback covers all three learning styles: verbal for auditory learners, demonstrations/modeling for visual learners, tactile for kinesthetic learners. ☐ Instructor's voice is clear and audible for entire lesson. ☐ Feedback promotes analysis by the participant.
	Instructor facilitates skill practice	 □ Riders are not given an opportunity to practice after feedback is given. □ Activities do not provide an opportunity for riders to practice the goal of the lesson. □ Progressions do not allow the rider to practise/master the skill. 	 ☐ Instructor provides opportunities for riders to incorporate feedback. ☐ Instructor provides opportunities for riders to practice new skills. ☐ Activities provide an opportunity for riders to practice skills, which lead to accomplishment of lesson goal. ☐ Sufficient time is allowed for the participant to practice/master skill of each progression. 	☐ Instructor alters/amends progressions to meet the needs of the participants.
	Reinforcement of rider's effort and performance	 Instructor does not address each individual. Instructor is critical rather than constructive (addresses what is wrong instead of what and how it can be improved). 	Instructor speaks to each individual with a positive and constructive comment on his/her performance.	 Instructor reinforces efforts by encouraging problem solving and independent thinking. Interventions are specific to individuals.

	Use of two-way communication	☐ Instructor does all the talking in the lesson—talks for more than 50% of the time	 Instructor asks at least one question regarding participants' reaction/understanding of an activity. Instructor reacts to participant's response by moving ahead with the lesson or clarifying and allowing more practice of the skill. 	 Instructor consistently uses questioning to help participants reflect on performance. Instructor asks each rider a question and affirms/corrects/clarifies.
Professional conduct	Appropriate Instructor turnout	the weather. Clothing does not conform to discipline dress code. Inappropriate dress: incorrect footwear and no helmet when riding.	 Clothing is appropriate for the weather. Clothing is appropriate for discipline's dress code. Helmet and proper footwear are worn if riding. 	☐ Instructor is professionally and neatly turned out.
	Professional communication	instructor uses profamilies,	 Instructor uses age appropriate language and mannerisms. Communication is respectful: non-discriminatory and void of profanities or insults. 	☐ Instructor connects with the group and establishes a respectful rapport that facilitates learning and enjoyment of the activity.
	***Positive outlook	☐ Instructor's comments are negative. ☐ Instructor dwells on what is wrong and does not address anything that is being performed well.	 Instructor's comments are positive and constructive. Instructor reinforces what is going well in addition to what needs to be improved. Instructor's facial expressions and body language are positive and open. Promotes and models a positive image of the sport. 	 □ Instructor's behaviour, language, and attitude inspire participants. □ Instructor's positive behaviour facilitates a constructive learning environment and creates an atmosphere of fun.
	***Respects participants needs/thoughts	 ☐ Instructor is late and/or unprepared. ☐ Instructor ignores one or more participants. ☐ Instructor's behaviour does not illustrate an understanding of expressed participant's fears and anxieties. 	 □ Instructor arrives on time and is prepared for the lesson. □ Instructor listens to participants' ideas and concerns. □ Instructor's behaviour illustrates an attempt to understand and overcome anxieties and fears of participants. 	 Instructor arrives early enough to set up, review lesson and greet each participant as he/she arrives. Instructor is able to channel participants' thoughts and concerns into improved performance.
	**Communicates /reinforces expectations of participants.	 Instructor does not identify expectations for participant behaviours. Instructor does not reinforce expected behaviours of participants as required. 	Instructor identifies appropriate expectations for participant behaviour and reinforces as required.	☐ Instructor reinforces positive behaviors as well as correcting inappropriate behaviors.

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TASK F: OBSERVATION—JUMP LESSON (continued)

Analyze performance of a beginner jumper.

		Evidence is incorrect or		Exceptional quality and
Criteria	Evidence	incomplete (1)	Minimum standards (2)	attention to detail (3)
Detects Skill Errors (candidate is able to detect errors)	Effective observation of performance	 Instructor does not pay attention to skill executions. Instructor does not move around lesson environment to observe skills. 	☐ Instructor moves around lesson environment to observe most of the skill development.	 Instructor moves around lesson to observe all skill development and riders from the most optimal vantage points.
	Appropriate errors identified	□ No errors are detected. □ Errors identified are not root problems or are not consistent with the rider's level e.g. "you need to see your spot"	 Errors identified are consistent with Instructing Beginners guidelines. Instructor is able to identify the errors that will have a direct impact on the performance of the skill as per the lesson goals and the Instructing Beginners guidelines, e.g. deeper heel. 	☐ Identified errors with the most direct impact on performance of the skill as per the lesson goals and the Instructing Beginners guidelines, e.g. keeping the rhythm will help get a more balanced take-off
	***Identifies potential causes of error	☐ Instructor is unable to problem solve and is not able to identify potential causes of skill error when prompted.	□ Instructor is able to reflect on and respond to some potential causes of skills error and communicates this to the participant when prompted,** e.g. "Your horse is running out because your left rein is shorter and he is not straight to the fence"	 Instructor is able to reflect on all potential causes of skill errors as relevant for beginners. Instructor helps participants detect errors and understand how performance is impacted e.g. "Why do you think your horse stopped?"
	***Appropriate explanation of error	☐ Instructor is unable to explain how the error relates to performance when prompted. ☐ Explanation is incorrect as per Instructing Beginners guidelines when prompted e.g. "If you go faster, he'll take off closer"	☐ Instructor is able to explain how the errors relate to overall performance when prompted, ** e.g. If you pull on the reins, your horse will stop.	☐ Instructor is able to explain how the errors relate to overall performance without prompting. ☐ Able to explain WHY this is important, e.g. "If your horse is slowing down on the final approach to the fence, he wont have the energy required to get over the obstacle.
Prescribes Corrections (candidate provides corrections)	Appropriate correction applied	 Instructor does not apply corrections to identified errors. Correction identified does not impact the error being addressed, e.g. improve your falling behind by throwing your hands forward. 	☐ The correction will have some impact on the performance of the skill as per the Instructing Beginner Guidelines/Rider Manuals etc. "maintain a steady rhythm on the approach".	☐ Correction will have the most impact on the performance of the skill as per the lesson goals, i.e." picture the horse rearing up and closing the angle between your upper body and his neck"
	Communicates prescriptive skill correction	 ☐ Instructor does not identify/use adequate demonstrations to model correct skill performance. ☐ Skill corrections are vague and too general, e.g. "eyes", "shoulders". ☐ Skill corrections focus on WHAT to improve rather than identifying specific strategies for HOW to improve the skill performance, e.g. "Your eyes are down". 	□ Correction clearly emphasizes both WHAT to improve and HOW to improve, e.g." you are leaning too far forward, Push your upper body away from the horses neck. Instructor uses/identifies adequate demonstrations to model correct skill performance. □ Instructor uses own body language to demonstrate.	□ Instructor explains WHY the correction will have a beneficial effect on performance while identifying HOW to improve, e.g. "If you use your eyes, your body will be able to more automatically adjust to make corrections". □ Instructor uses specific external cues, i.e., "keep your eyes on the orange pylon at the end of the line". □ Instructor helps athletes increase awareness of basic corrections by asking openended questions e.g. Where are your hands over the jump? □ Instructor is able to rephrase corrections to achieve the desired result.

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