



Victorian Certificate of Education 2013

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words

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VCE VET EQUINE INDUSTRY

Written examination

Wednesday 13 November 2013

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 4.45 pm (1 hour 30 minutes)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

| <i>Section</i> | <i>Number of questions</i> | <i>Number of questions to be answered</i> | <i>Number of marks</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| A | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| B | 18 | 18 | 80 |
| | | | Total 100 |

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 13 pages.
- Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Check that your **name** and **student number** as printed on your answer sheet for multiple-choice questions are correct, **and** sign your name in the space provided to verify this.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- Place the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions inside the front cover of this book.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

SECTION A – Multiple-choice questions**Instructions for Section A**

Answer **all** questions in pencil on the answer sheet provided for multiple-choice questions.

Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.

A correct answer scores 1, an incorrect answer scores 0.

Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Question 1

Who should be the only person to administer a chemical restraint?

- A. the owner of the horse
- B. a stable foreman
- C. a trainer
- D. a vet

Question 2

Plant X can cause a horse to move sluggishly with a stiff action of the hindlimbs. It can also cause staggers. Further deterioration can lead to shallow breathing.

What is plant X?

- A. St John's wort
- B. marshmallow
- C. hemlock
- D. ryegrass

Question 3

To maintain its body weight, what is the percentage of dry matter that a mature horse should eat while being spelled?

- A. 0–1%
- B. 1.5–2.5%
- C. 3–4%
- D. 4.5–5.5%

Question 4

The 'golden period' in the wound-healing process refers to a time frame during which a horse's wound, such as a laceration, is most likely to be successfully managed by suturing.

The golden period refers to the period within

- A. one hour after the injury.
- B. six hours after the injury.
- C. 12 hours after the injury.
- D. 24 hours after the injury.

Question 5

Synovial fluid is associated with the

- A. skeletal system.
- B. digestive system.
- C. circulatory system.
- D. endocrine system.

Question 6

Which of the following are examples of acquired markings?

- A. flesh marks, ticking or flecking
- B. prophet's thumb, ermine spot, bald face
- C. white hairs or bald patches from injuries, scars
- D. wall eye, showing the white of the eye, partly coloured hoof

Question 7

A horse's hydration level refers to

- A. how much the horse sweats.
- B. how much water the horse consumes.
- C. the level of fluids in the bloodstream and tissues.
- D. the level of electrolytes in the bloodstream and tissues.

Question 8

Your horse has colic and is very uncomfortable. A friend gives you prescribed medication that was left over from when their horse had colic.

What should you do?

- A. Use the medication, administered according to instructions, and call a vet.
- B. Use the medication because it helped your friend's horse, and monitor your horse.
- C. Decline the medication as it was prescribed only for your friend's horse, and call a vet.
- D. Use the medication, but recalculate the dose based on your horse's weight, and monitor your horse.

Question 9

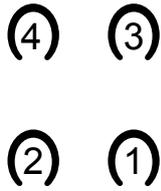
Which of the following enzymes aid the digestion of protein in a horse?

- A. amylase and glucose
- B. amylase and lipase
- C. sebum and glucose
- D. keratin and lipase

Question 10

The term 'oestrus' refers to the time during which a mare

- A. is not fertile.
- B. is ready to foal.
- C. will refuse to mate.
- D. is ready to mate and conceive.

Question 11

The sequence of footfalls in the diagram above indicates that the gait is a

- A. pace.
- B. walk.
- C. canter.
- D. gallop.

Question 12

In a workplace situation, which **two** important articles of personal protective equipment (PPE), in addition to boots, should be worn when loading young horses that are not accustomed to float travel?

- A. a helmet and gloves
- B. gloves and overalls
- C. overalls and a helmet
- D. a chest protector and gloves

Question 13

A topical treatment is one that is

- A. applied only by a vet.
- B. added to the horse's feed.
- C. added to the horse's water.
- D. applied to the skin or to the surface of a wound.

Question 14

In colder weather, paddocked horses benefit from a diet that is high in

- A. fibre.
- B. fats and oils.
- C. electrolytes.
- D. minerals and vitamins.

Question 15

Which one of the following is **not** a bone in a horse?

- A. ilium
- B. lamina
- C. sesamoid
- D. metatarsal

Question 16

The difference between a blemish and an unsoundness is that

- A. a blemish is hereditary.
- B. an unsoundness is hereditary.
- C. a blemish affects performance.
- D. an unsoundness affects performance.

Question 17

A horse's metabolism refers to

- A. how much nutrition a horse needs to stay healthy.
- B. the time it takes a horse to consume its feed ration.
- C. the speed at which the digestive process occurs.
- D. the speed at which a horse's body uses energy for bodily functions.

Question 18

A horse cools down by using evaporation techniques.

In doing so, the blood vessels close to the skin would

- A. dilate.
- B. collapse.
- C. constrict.
- D. not change.

Question 19

'a concentrated form of energy'

'increases the energy density of the diet so a smaller quantity of food is required'

Which one of the following nutrients is best described by the characteristics above?

- A. fat
- B. fibre
- C. starch
- D. protein

Question 20

The gait fault in which the hind foot strikes the opposite front leg or hoof is called

- A. forging.
- B. scalping.
- C. crossfiring.
- D. over-reaching.

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (4 marks)

List **four** visible signs, excluding bleeding or lacerations, that would lead you to suspect that a horse was unwell or injured.

Question 2 (4 marks)

What are **four** good hygiene practices that need to be carried out in the environment of a stable?

Question 3 (2 marks)

Why are the components of a feed ration measured by weight rather than volume?

Question 4 (2 marks)

Name the muscular sheet that aids in the respiration process and which body cavity it assists.

Question 5 (1 mark)

Which aspect of conformation generally relates to the length of a horse's stride?

Question 6 (2 marks)

State **two** significant concerns relating to a puncture wound to the sole of a hoof.

Question 7 (5 marks)

Briefly explain **five** factors to consider when designing an individual feeding regime for a horse.

Question 8 (6 marks)

List and briefly explain the dietary factors that need to be taken into account when developing a ration for a broodmare at the following times.

- prior to being served

- during gestation

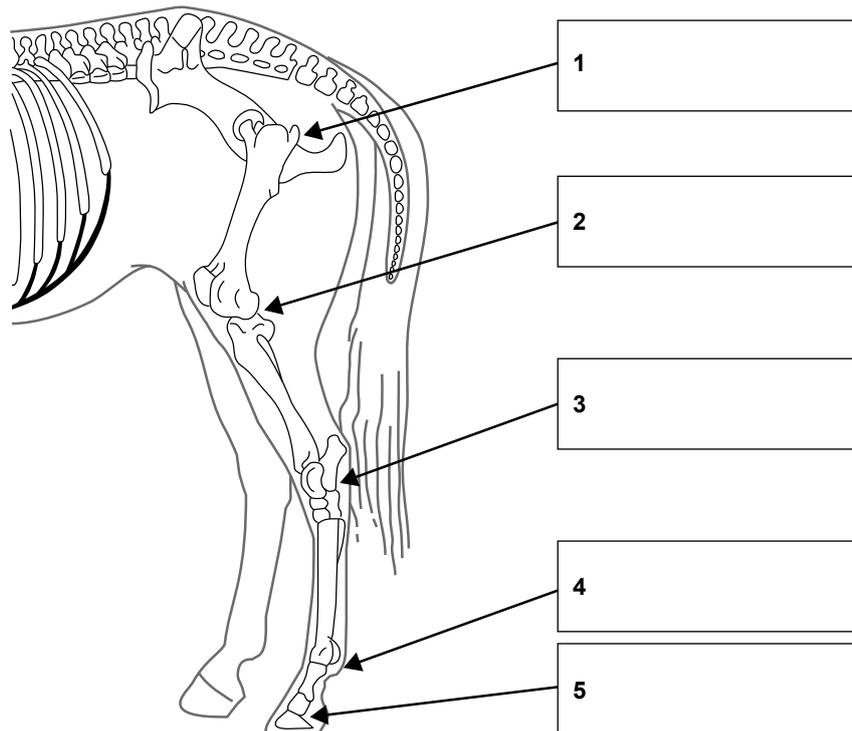
- during lactation

Question 9 (5 marks)

The diagram below shows the hindquarter anatomy of a horse.

In the response boxes, state the name of each joint that is indicated by an arrow.

(Name the **joint**, not any individual bones.)



Question 10 (3 marks)

The forelegs of a horse are subjected to more concussion and trauma than the hind legs.

- a. State the percentage range of weight that the forelegs bear. 1 mark

- b. Identify a conformation fault of the knee and state how this could negatively impact on the horse's joint. 2 marks

Question 11 (4 marks)

In your position as a stablehand, you have just walked a horse in from the paddock and suspect that it may be lame in the off fore. You ask someone to trot the horse up for you.

- a. Describe the movement of the horse if lameness is present. 1 mark

- b. You determine that the horse is lame in the left fore.
Prior to reporting this to your employer, state another assessment that you may carry out. 1 mark

- c. After completing your examination, you report to your employer that the signs indicate a hoof abscess.
Discuss appropriate first-aid treatment for a hoof abscess. 2 marks

Question 12 (6 marks)

a. What are the major signs of a horse in shock?

2 marks

b. In an emergency situation involving a horse in shock, what are **four** initial first-aid procedures that should be carried out before the vet arrives?

4 marks

Question 13 (4 marks)

There are many different types of processed feeds available.

Select any **two** feed types by ticking (✓) the appropriate boxes from the list below and provide **two** benefits of each.

- pelleted
 extruded
 crushed
 micronised

Question 14 (9 marks)

Three structures of the digestive tract of a horse are listed in the table below.

Complete the table by

- briefly stating two functions of each structure
- indicating which digestive process (mechanical, chemical or microbial) occurs in each structure.

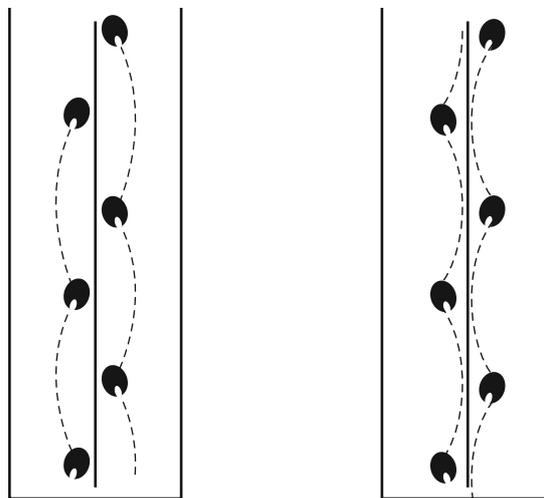
| Structure of digestive tract | Function | Process |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|
| mouth | • • | |
| stomach | • • | |
| caecum | • • | |

Question 15 (4 marks)

The normal way of going at the walk is with footfalls in two straight lines as a result of good leg conformation.

- a. Label the two gait faults shown below with their correct names.

2 marks



Russell Meerdink Company, Ltd

- b. State why gait faults are undesirable and how they can affect the horse.

2 marks

Question 16 (10 marks)

- a. What is a zoonotic disease? 1 mark

- b. Give **one** example of a zoonotic disease that can affect horses and list **three** major signs of that disease. 4 marks

- c. State **three** management procedures that you would carry out with a diagnosed horse to minimise the spread of disease on your property. 3 marks

- d. List **two** quarantine measures that you would carry out to minimise the spread of disease from your property to other properties. 2 marks

Question 17 (3 marks)

List **three** physical characteristics of the Arabian breed of horse.

Question 18 (6 marks)

At times it is necessary to restrain and immobilise a horse. Three restraint methods are listed in the table below.

Complete the table by stating an Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) hazard and a risk for each method.

| Restraint method | Hazard | Risk |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| halter and lead rope | | |
| twitch | | |
| crush | | |