



# Victorian Certificate of Education 2006

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

## STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words


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# VCE VET EQUINE INDUSTRY

## Written examination

**Monday 6 November 2006**

**Reading time: 9.00 am to 9.15 am (15 minutes)**

**Writing time: 9.15 am to 10.45 am (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	27	27	94
			Total 114

- 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 15 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**

What is quidding?

- A. bolting of food
- B. excessive head tossing
- C. food falling from the mouth
- D. saliva dripping from the mouth

**Question 2**

A foal is standing up on its toes.

This indicates

- A. the splint bones are broken.
- B. the pedal bones are broken.
- C. excess tension in the deep digital flexor tendons.
- D. excess tension in the common digital extensor tendons.

**Question 3**

Megajoule is a measurement of

- A. the standard unit of energy used in Australia to describe the energy contents of feed.
- B. the amount of sugars such as glucose that are directly absorbed into the blood.
- C. calcium and phosphorus ratios contained in feeds, or given as a supplement.
- D. total nonfermentable fibre content of roughage in a horse's diet.

**Question 4**

Which of the following signs would indicate illness?

- A. normal temperature, quick breaths
- B. sweating, bright eye
- C. dull eye, abnormal secretions
- D. normal breathing, straw-coloured urine

**Question 5**

You lead a horse through a very narrow doorway.

The horse is most likely to damage

- A. its ileo-caecal valve.
- B. its guttural pouch.
- C. its second metacarpal bones.
- D. the lateral edge of its pelvic wing.

**Question 6**

The spleen contains

- A. growth stimulants.
- B. clusters of white blood cells and red blood cells.
- C. stored digestive enzymes.
- D. hormones such as adrenalin.

**Question 7**

A supplement of a wide range of nutrients may be beneficial under which circumstance?

- A. to allow interaction between an added supplement and nutrients within the feed
- B. to correct low levels of compounds that bind up or interfere with the uptake of trace minerals in the diet
- C. to provide a wide range of minerals, vitamins and other nutrients as an insurance against possible deficiencies in the diet in the future
- D. to correct known low or inadequate natural levels of minerals and vitamins in the feed relative to the daily requirements of a particular horse

**Question 8**

Which one of the following factors does **not** affect individual feeding regimes?

- A. age of horse
- B. alkalising agents
- C. individual taste
- D. metabolism

**Question 9**

Digestible energy requirements of a lactating mare in the first three months after foaling, increase by

- A. 60–79 %.
- B. 40–59 %.
- C. 20–39 %.
- D. 0–19 %.

**Question 10**

Which one of the following is the major source of energy concentrates?

- A. cereal grains
- B. legumes
- C. lucerne hay
- D. shaftal clover hay

**Question 11**

If a horse in your care has left  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its morning feed, you would

- A. tip the new feed on top and mix it in.
- B. not feed the horse until it has eaten all its feed.
- C. only tip in  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the new feed and record details.
- D. remove the old feed, pour in the new feed, and record details.

**Question 12**

Signs of worm infestation are

- A. noisy gut sounds, loss of appetite, high body temperature.
- B. tail rubbing, pale gums, ill thrift, colic, poor coat.
- C. coughing, nasal discharge, fever.
- D. infection, ulcers.

**Question 13**

The signs of shock are

- A. high stepping gait, muscle wasting.
- B. abnormal stance, abnormal gait, excess heat in foot wall.
- C. unsteady on the legs, poor capillary refill time, abnormal skin pinch test.
- D. lack of appetite, low body temperature, abnormal discharge from nostrils.

**Question 14**

Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. Tendons connect bone to bone.
- B. Ligaments have a protective sheath around them.
- C. Tendons are used to transfer muscle energy to the skeleton.
- D. Tendons and ligaments have exactly the same function in the equine.

**Question 15**

Which one of the following is **not** part of the respiratory system?

- A. alveolus
- B. bronchioles
- C. epididymis
- D. pharynx

**Question 16**

Which statement about the digestive system of a horse is true?

- A. The stomach has a larger capacity than the caecum.
- B. The oesophagus is where grain digestion takes place.
- C. The large intestine is primarily where grain, but also some fibre, digestion takes place.
- D. The mouth contains salivary glands that moisten food so that a horse can swallow it.

**Question 17**

How often do rugs, saddles, bridles and work gear in use need to be checked for wear and tear?

- A. everytime they are used
- B. weekly
- C. monthly
- D. annually

**Question 18**

Which one of the following groups of feeds has the highest sources of protein?

- A. oaten chaff, maize, oats
- B. faba beans, oaten chaff, maize
- C. linseed meal, maize, rice bran
- D. soya bean meal, canola meal, linseed meal

**Question 19**

Which one of the following is **least** likely to be a life threatening condition?

- A. strangulating colic
- B. azoturia
- C. haemorrhage
- D. heart attack

**Question 20**

The nuchal ligament, running from the poll to the withers, is elastic to allow flexion of the

- A. carpus.
- B. cervical vertebrae.
- C. ilium.
- D. coccygeal vertebrae.

**SECTION B – Short answer questions****Instructions for Section B**

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

**Question 1**

What are **four** factors that need to be considered when storing horse feeds?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

4 marks

**Question 2**

What are **two** benefits and **two** disadvantages of dampening feed?  
benefits

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

disadvantages

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

4 marks

**Question 3**

For each of the following horses, list **two** factors which influence their nutritional requirements.

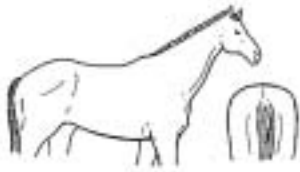
Horse	Factors influencing nutritional requirements
four-month-old thoroughbred foal	
four-year-old thoroughbred racehorse in the middle of a six-week race preparation	
thoroughbred wet mare	

3 marks

**Question 4**

Select **two** of the horses shown below. State the condition type and describe what is seen at the neck, ribs and rump of each. You **must** indicate which two horses you have selected.

1



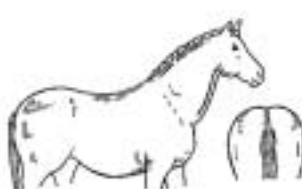
2



3



4



Horse No.	Condition type	Neck	Ribs	Rump

8 marks

**Question 5**

Describe a visual sign of **poor** conformation in a horse for each of the areas listed below.

Area	Description
Neck	
Shoulder	
Back	
Leg	

4 marks

**Question 6**

Describe **four** factors that may influence the water requirements of a paddocked thoroughbred gelding.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

4 marks

**Question 7**

You are planning to store your saddle: it will not be used for six months. What steps should you take to ensure it is stored correctly?

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3 marks

**Question 8**

A lame horse may have a shortened stride, feel uneven when ridden or nod the head up and down. Once lameness has been established, list **three** regions to inspect for the cause.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

3 marks



**Question 9**

Why should a worming regime include changing the worming product every 12 months?

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2 marks

**Question 10**

When registering a horse with a breed society, most societies ask you to identify the horse. Age, sex and colouring are identifying features of a horse. List **three** other examples.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

3 marks

**Question 11**

Which supplement can be given to a horse to improve its hoof condition?

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1 mark

**Question 12**

Describe **four** ways in which conventional pasture hay differs from lucerne hay.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

4 marks

**Question 13**

Name **two** conditions which a horse grazing spring growth is prone to and describe **two** signs and/or symptoms of each condition.

condition	sign/symptom 1	sign/symptom 2
1. _____		
2. _____		

6 marks

**Question 14**

Describe **four** functions of arteries and/or veins.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

4 marks

**Question 15**

When checking a horse's shoes to determine if it is safe for the horse to compete, there are a number of signs to look for. For each of the areas in the table below, identify one check that should be made.

Hoof	
Nails	
Shoes	

3 marks

**Question 16**

Below are the major structures of a horse's digestive tract. Describe the major function(s) of each structure.

Stomach	
Small intestine	
Caecum (large intestine)	
Small colon	

4 marks

**Question 17**

Weeds often infest horse paddocks. They are a nuisance for a number of reasons, but the fact that they are seldom eaten by horses allows them to grow.

a. Give **two** examples of weeds found in horse paddocks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Explain how weeds can reduce pasture productivity.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 + 1 = 3 marks

**Question 18**

You are a trainee working in a training stable where horses are placed back in the stable once they have been worked. You hear a noise coming from a stable in which a horse has just been placed. On inspection, you find the horse is cast in the stable.

- a. Explain what being cast is.

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- b. How would you deal with the situation?

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- c. How would the situation be corrected?

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1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks

**Question 19**

Why are oats considered a safer grain to feed horses than barley or wheat?

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1 mark

**Question 20**

How should grain be measured in the feed ration and why?

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2 marks

**Question 21**

Describe **two** common dental problems in horses.

1. 

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2. 

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2 marks

**Question 22**

Name **two** internal parasites in horses that should be targeted every six months.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

**Question 23**

Which condition is indicated by swelling at the point of the hock?

\_\_\_\_\_

1 mark

**Question 24**

Often horses are quarantined as a routine procedure on arrival at a stud farm or a racing stable.

- a. How long should the quarantine last?

\_\_\_\_\_

- b. Name **two** contagious diseases that are prevented from spreading through quarantine.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

1 + 2 = 3 marks

**Question 25**

Describe **two** indications that gear does not fit the horse correctly?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

**Question 26**

The circulatory system of a horse can determine its health status. Name **four** external tests relating to the circulatory system that can be used to assess a horse's health and state the normal range of measurements for each.

Test	Normal range

8 marks

**Question 27**

You have been asked to catch an educated riding horse in a paddock where three other riding horses reside. You must catch and then lead the horse to the gate where someone is meeting you.

Fill in the table below giving one **different** hazard for each process step and one risk associated with each hazard.

<b>Process steps</b>	<b>Potential hazard</b> Against each step list one hazard that could cause injury.	<b>Risk</b> For each hazard identified describe one risk that may be present.
Approach horse		
Catch horse		
Lead horse		

6 marks