



# Victorian Certificate of Education 2010

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

## STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words


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# VCE VET EQUINE INDUSTRY

## Written examination

**Monday 8 November 2010**

**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

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	20	20	20
B	17	17	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 17 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**

Which one of the following should be given to a horse sweating heavily after vigorous exercise in hot weather?

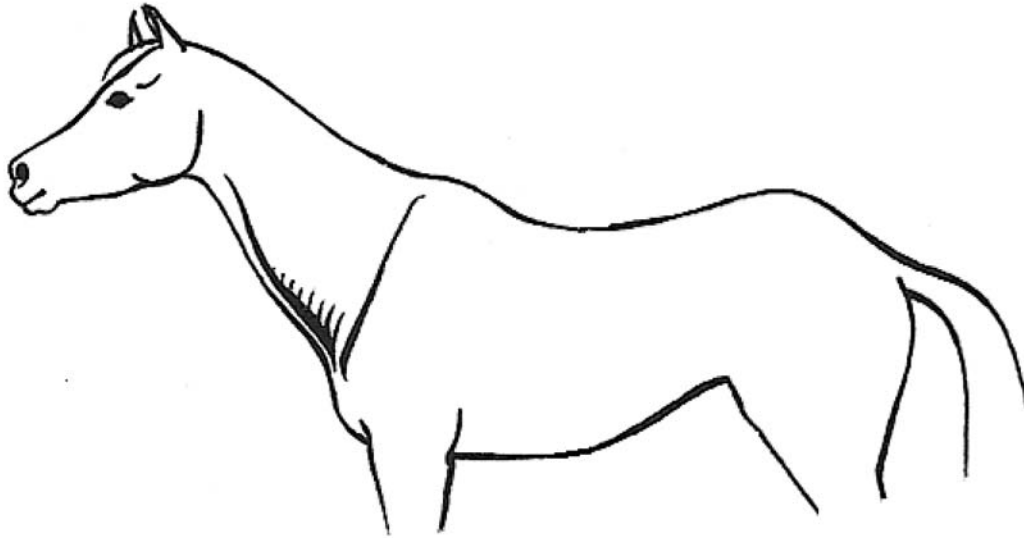
- A. oils
- B. molasses
- C. electrolytes
- D. herbal remedies

**Question 2**

A horse has a deep wound with torn edges, an irregular shape, some bruising and a reasonable amount of bleeding.

This wound is more likely to be

- A. a puncture.
- B. an incision.
- C. a laceration.
- D. an abrasion.

**Question 3**

Which list best describes the conformation of this horse's head, neck and back?

- A. dish face, ewe neck, goose rump
- B. dish face, swan neck, roach back
- C. Roman nose, ewe neck, roach back
- D. Roman nose, swan neck, goose rump

**Question 4**

Which of these actions is always appropriate for a horse suffering from colic symptoms?

- A. walk the horse
- B. encourage the horse to eat
- C. prevent the horse from rolling
- D. restrict the horse's access to water

**Question 5**

Which type of knot should be used when tying a horse to baling twine?

- A. reef knot
- B. double knot
- C. quick release knot
- D. figure of eight knot

**Question 6**

A feeding program that reflects the natural manner in which a horse eats is

- A. one large meal per day comprising forage and grains.
- B. two large meals per day comprising forage and grains.
- C. small continuous meals consisting predominantly of forage.
- D. small continuous meals consisting predominantly of grains and concentrates.

**Question 7**

Ringworm in a horse is caused by

- A. a fungus.
- B. a bacterium.
- C. an internal parasite.
- D. a small insect called a mite.

**Question 8**

Which of the following items make the greatest contribution to establishing a horse's identity?

- A. coat colour and movement
- B. body markings and gender
- C. coat colour and work output
- D. body markings and movement

**Question 9**

Which of the following are all conditions of the circulatory system?

- A. anaemia, colic, dermatitis
- B. tetanus, azoturia, anaemia
- C. infection, sprains, azoturia
- D. pneumonia, infection, lameness

**Question 10**

A horse has an arterial bleed in the lower foreleg and your supervisor has instructed you to attempt to stop the bleeding while she calls a vet. You apply a pad and compression bandage but after a few minutes you notice that blood is continuing to ooze through the bandage.

Which is the best response?

- A. lift and hold the affected leg
- B. apply a second pad and another compression bandage
- C. apply a tourniquet to the upper leg to cut off the blood flow
- D. remove and replace the first pad and compression bandage but this time apply more pressure

**Question 11**

Cathy has added 250 ml of maize oil to her horse's feed to increase energy and decrease bulk of the feed.

Which of the following should also be added?

- A. a measure of sodium
- B. 250 IU vitamin E
- C. 1 cup soya bean meal
- D. 20 g dicalcium phosphate

**Question 12**

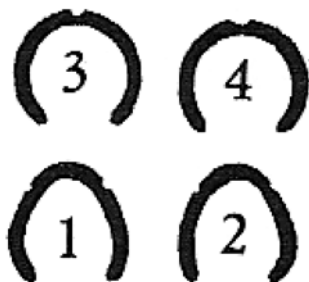
Prescribed medicines should be administered to a horse only

- A. by the manager.
- B. by nominated staff.
- C. when the manager is present.
- D. when a registered veterinarian is present.

**Question 13**

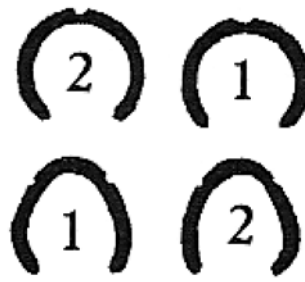
Which movement pattern and description of footfalls corresponds to a horse cantering to the left?

A.



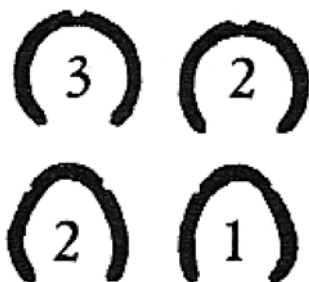
left hind, right hind, left fore, right fore followed by a moment of suspension – a four beat pace

B.



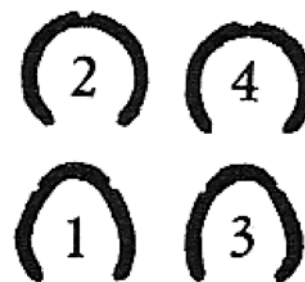
left hind and right fore together then right hind and left fore together – a two beat pace

C.



right hind, left hind and right fore together, left fore followed by a moment of suspension – a three beat pace

D.



left hind, left fore, right hind, right fore – horse always has two feet on the ground at the same time – a four beat pace

**Question 14**

A sprain of the plantar tarsal ligament is most commonly referred to as a

- A. curb.
- B. spavin.
- C. wind gall.
- D. bowed tendon.

**Question 15**

Why might a check of a horse's rectal temperature be undertaken prior to work?

- A. to determine if electrolyte replacement treatment is required
- B. to calculate the expected post-work rectal temperature of the horse
- C. to determine the type and amount of work to be undertaken by the horse
- D. to identify any infection or other illness prior to the appearance of clinical symptoms

**Question 16**

In horse feed most cereal grains are

- A. poor sources of lysine and balanced in other amino acids.
- B. good sources of lysine and balanced in other amino acids.
- C. good sources of lysine but imbalanced in other amino acids.
- D. poor sources of lysine and imbalanced in other amino acids.

**Question 17**

Which one of the following is a symptom of laminitis in horses?

- A. overweight
- B. standing back on toes
- C. abnormally strong digital pulse
- D. temperature above 40 degrees Celsius

**Question 18**

Walk is a four beat gait.

The other four beat gait is

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

**Question 19**

The rear end of the skull attaches to the

- A. axis.
- B. atlas.
- C. lumbar vertebrae.
- D. thoracic vertebrae.

**Question 20**

The main purpose of protein in a horse's diet is to provide

- A. bulk.
- B. essential fatty acids.
- C. amino acids for growth.
- D. the primary energy source.

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

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

**Question 1**

List two functions of vitamin D and one possible sign of vitamin D deficiency in a horse.

function 1 \_\_\_\_\_

function 2 \_\_\_\_\_

deficiency \_\_\_\_\_

3 marks

**Question 2**

A horse in your care has suffered a deep laceration to the near foreleg as a result of a barbed-wire injury. This wound is bleeding and will require veterinary attention. You will be required to assist the veterinarian during treatment and must therefore restrain the horse.

**a.** List **two** possible restraints appropriate in this situation.

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2 marks

**b.** Choose the one you feel would be most suitable and explain why you believe this is the case.

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2 marks

**Question 3**

This figure illustrates the hind quarters of a horse with conformation that would be regarded as sound in many disciplines and breeds.



Figures A and B illustrate the hind quarters of two different horses that would be regarded as having conformation faults in most disciplines and breeds.

**Figure A****Figure B**

- a. Select from the list below the best name for the conformation fault illustrated in Figures A and B.

sickle-hocked	toed-in	cow-hocked
base wide	straight behind	camped under behind
steep crouped	knock-kneed	standing under in front

Figure A \_\_\_\_\_

Figure B \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks



- b. i. Identify an injury that the horse in Figure A may have an increased likelihood of experiencing.

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- ii. Which undesirable gait characteristics is the horse in Figure A likely to display?

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- iii. When would the horse in Figure A's conformation be an advantage?

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- iv. Explain a circumstance where the horse in Figure B's conformation would be a disadvantage.

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1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 5 marks

#### Question 4

Andrew's horse has developed a splint.

- a. What is a splint?

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1 mark

- b. Identify **two** possible causes of the formation of a splint.

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2 marks

**Question 5**

Your horse has just been shod by a farrier and you notice it is lame.

Identify **three** possible errors the farrier may have made that could cause this.

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3 marks

**Question 6**

Apart from being soluble in fat, describe **two** characteristics of fat-soluble vitamins.

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2 marks

**Question 7**

a. Give the Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) code number for riding helmets.

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1 mark

b. Explain the appropriate maintenance of riding helmets and when they should be replaced.

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3 marks

**Question 8**

The overall movement of a riding horse can be assessed by looking at a number of elements. One of the most important elements affecting movement is balance.

- a. What is meant by the term 'overall balance' of the riding horse?

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1 mark

- b. Why is this overall balance important?

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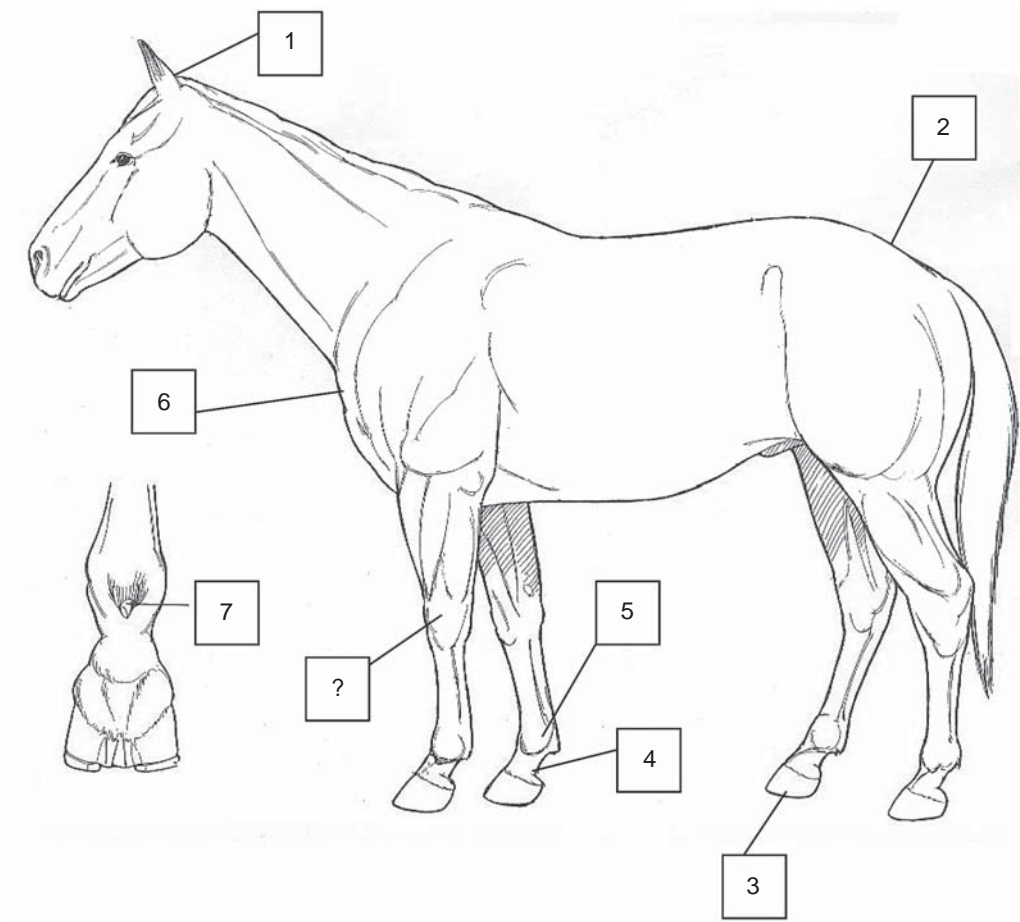
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1 mark

- c. In an untrained riding horse, most of the weight is distributed over the \_\_\_\_\_ of the horse.

1 mark

**Question 9**

- a. In the table below, enter the seven points of the horse corresponding to the numbers on the diagram.

point of hip  
coronet band  
pastern  
girth  
elbow

poll  
croup  
hoof  
ergot  
abdomen

point of shoulder  
chestnut  
fetlock

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

7 marks

- b. The point marked  is not listed above. What is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

1 mark

**Question 10**

Unevenness in the rise and fall of the pelvis makes you suspect a horse is lame on the near hind leg.

- a. List **three** signs or symptoms that could be detected on the near hind pastern, fetlock, canon or hock that could be related to the lameness.

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3 marks

On checking the shoes you decide that it is urgent to have the horse reshod to avoid injury to the horse.

- b. i. Identify a problem with a shoe or a hoof which might make you decide it is time to reshoe the horse.

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- ii. Describe the injury risk linked to this problem.

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1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 11**

A stable requires the recording of information on horse feeding.

List **four** observations that should be recorded.

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4 marks

**Question 12**

A horse in your care has been diagnosed with a notifiable disease by your veterinarian. You are required to start quarantine procedures immediately.

Discuss **three** possible practices you could use to ensure effective quarantine.

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6 marks

**Question 13**

The following table identifies common faults in the way a horse moves, descriptions of the faults and related conformation features. Complete the table.

Fault in the way a horse moves	Description of fault	Related conformation feature
forging		
	occurs when the toe of the hind foot extends forward and strikes the heel, coronet band, fetlock or flexor tendon of the forefoot on the same side	
interfering or brushing		
	front or hind feet travel in an inward arc and land more or less directly in front of the opposite front or hind foot	

8 marks

**Question 14**

Consider the following muscles.

**A** brachiocephalicus

**C** intercostals

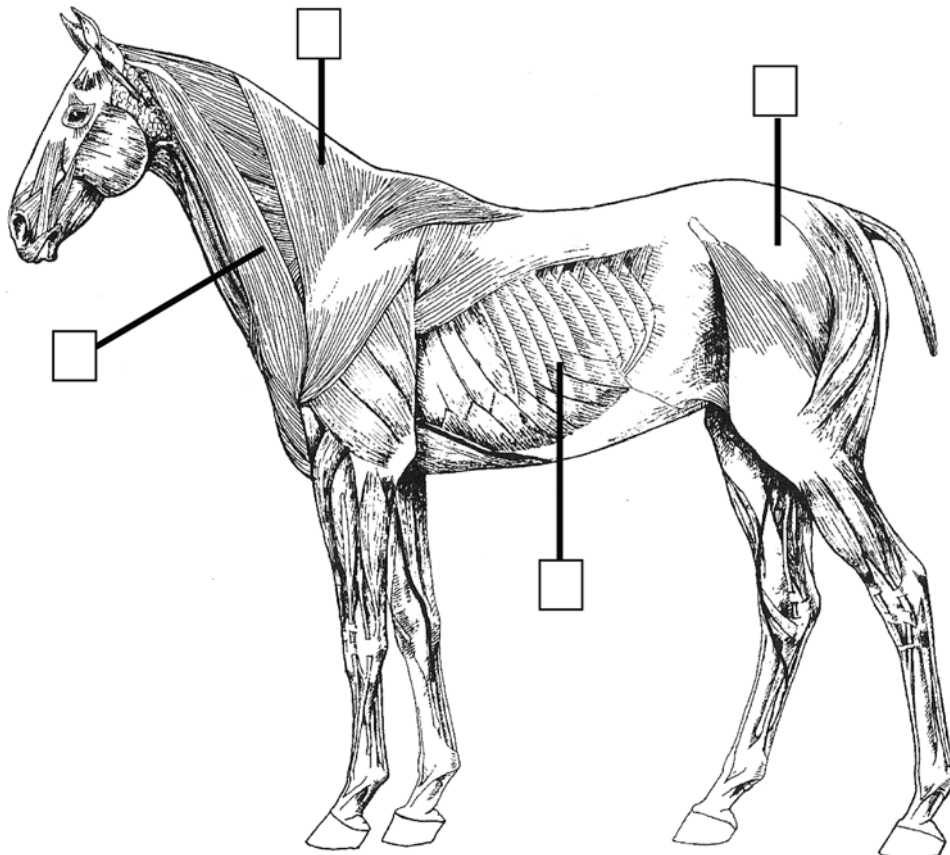
**E** latissimus dorsi

**B** gluteal

**D** trapezius

**F** pectoral

Write the letter corresponding to the muscle, in the box on the diagram, to show the approximate location of the muscle. Select only four of the six muscles.



4 marks

**Question 15**

Injuries and lameness often occur in the lower leg of a horse. Treatments are often categorised as heat, cold or other.

Fill in the following table to explain when to use heat and cold and provide two examples for each category.

Treatment	When to use this treatment	Examples of this treatment
heat		
cold		

6 marks



**Question 16**

When conducting observations of stabled horses you may come across a cast horse and need to assist.

- a. Apart from suitable boots, list two other items of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that may be required.

Item 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Item 2 \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

- b. i. Explain why you need item 1.

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- ii. How would you assess item 2 for suitability?

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2 + 2 = 4 marks

**Question 17**

Overfeeding of protein may have negative effects on a working horse.

Name two of these negative effects and explain why they occur.

negative effect 1 \_\_\_\_\_

explanation \_\_\_\_\_

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negative effect 2 \_\_\_\_\_

explanation \_\_\_\_\_

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4 marks