

STUDENT NUMBER Letter

VCE VET EQUINE INDUSTRY

Written examination

Wednesday 5 November 2014

Reading time: 11.45 am to 12.00 noon (15 minutes)

Writing time: 12.00 noon to 1.30 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	15	15	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 12 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

The main ingredients in a horse's diet should be good-quality

- A. pasture and roughage.
- B. minerals and vitamins.
- C. concentrates.
- D. proteins.

Question 2

If a horse in a stable complex has a suspected respiratory infection, the **first** action that should be taken is to

- A. administer antibiotics to the horse.
- B. keep the horse warm.
- C. isolate the horse.
- D. call the vet.

Question 3

A horse whose colouring **always** includes a dorsal stripe would be referred to as a

- A. dun.
- B. taffy.
- C. buckskin.
- D. palomino.

Question 4

An exercise-induced pulmonary haemorrhage originates in a horse's

- A. nasal passage.
- B. trachea.
- C. pharynx.
- D. lungs.

Question 5

The vital signs for a mature, healthy horse at rest are most likely to be

- A. 39.5 °C, 35 beats per minute, 12 breaths per minute
- B. 37.5 °C, 35 beats per minute, 12 breaths per minute
- C. 39.5 °C, 25 beats per minute, 12 breaths per minute
- D. 37.5 °C, 25 beats per minute, 12 breaths per minute

Question 6

A horse has a sudden and severe onset of lameness.

What is the **most likely** cause?

- A. a corn
- B. thrush
- C. a bruised heel
- D. a hoof abscess

Question 7

What is the **minimum** proportion of roughage that should be in the feed ration of a stabled horse?

- A. 20%
- B. 50%
- C. 60%
- D. 80%

Question 8

The two bones that are completely inside the hoof capsule are the

- A. pedal bone and the navicular bone.
- B. pedal bone and the sesamoid bone.
- C. navicular bone and the sesamoid bone.
- D. navicular bone and the second phalanx.

Question 9

Skeletal muscle would **not** be found in the

- A. hindquarters.
- B. upper leg.
- C. lower leg.
- D. neck.

Question 10

The gait of a pacer that is racing in harness is

- A. diagonal pairs with a moment of suspension.
- B. diagonal pairs with no moment of suspension.
- C. alternating lateral pairs with a moment of suspension.
- D. alternating lateral pairs with no moment of suspension.

Question 11

What is the **minimum** age at which a horse should be vaccinated for tetanus, strangles and the equine herpes virus?

- A. 3 months
- B. 6 months
- C. 9 months
- D. 12 months

Question 12

All the joints in the hindlimb work together to create movement. However, the joint that does the **most** work in the hindlimb is the

- A. hip.
- B. hock.
- C. stifle.
- D. fetlock.

Question 13

Which one of the following abnormalities in a pregnant mare can pose a risk to the survival of the embryo?

- A. ovarian cysts
- B. pooling urine
- C. cryptorchidism
- D. irregular ovulation

Question 14

When discussing conformation, the term 'concussion' refers to the vertical force

- A. with which the horse's hoof hits the ground.
- B. the rider feels as the horse's hoof hits the ground.
- C. that travels up the horse's leg as the hoof hits the ground.
- D. that travels down the horse's leg as the hoof hits the ground.

Question 15

Which one of the following is a fungus?

- A. threadworm
- B. lungworm
- C. ringworm
- D. pinworm

Question 16

A horse that is tied-in below the knee has a

- A. front limb showing forward deviation of the knee.
- B. lower leg that is wider below the knee than just above the fetlock.
- C. front limb showing backward deviation of the knee.
- D. lower leg that is narrower below the knee than just above the fetlock.

Question 17

Which food contains the **highest** amount of digestible energy (MJ/kg)?

- A. soybean meal
- B. crushed oats
- C. cracked maize
- D. sunflower seeds

Question 18

According to industry guidelines, which one of the following is the **least acceptable** method of restraining a horse?

- A. holding up a foot
- B. twisting an ear
- C. neck-skin grip
- D. nose twitch

Question 19

If the amount of phosphorous in a horse's diet exceeds the amount of calcium, serious effects can result in the

- A. nervous system.
- B. skeletal system.
- C. digestive system.
- D. muscular system.

Question 20

The **most** effective method of delivering a worm treatment is

- A. using a syringe.
- B. adding it to the feed.
- C. using a stomach tube.
- D. adding it to the drinking water.

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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

Question 1 (4 marks)

A horse has a body condition score of one.

Describe **four** physical features you would see on this horse.

Question 2 (2 marks)

Which specific part of the equine anatomy determines how the feed ration should be delivered?
Explain why.

Question 3 (8 marks)

A pony on spring grass has become reluctant to move and has an abnormal stance. The symptoms have been reported to the stable manager, who gives instructions to call the vet and move the pony to the sand yard.

- a. Name the condition that is most likely to be causing these symptoms. 1 mark

- b. What is the physiological change that is causing the pony pain and where does it occur? 2 marks

- c. Give **three** management strategies for this pony to prevent a recurrence of this condition. 3 marks

- d. If left untreated, what further physiological change would occur? 2 marks

Question 4 (6 marks)

- a. What is the scientific name for a common internal parasite often known as a bloodworm or redworm? 1 mark

- b. How is this parasite transmitted? 1 mark

- c. List **four** management strategies to help minimise the parasite burden of paddocked horses, other than regularly administering a worming paste or a drench. 4 marks

Question 5 (4 marks)

- a. Engagement, elevation and extension are all elements of a horse's movement.
Select **one** of these elements and describe what the movement entails. 2 marks

- b. Name **two** conformation faults that would limit this movement. 2 marks

Question 6 (8 marks)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used when treating a sick or injured horse.

In the table below, explain how each example of PPE protects the handler and describe a situation where it would be used. Each situation described **must** be different.

Example of PPE	How it protects the handler	Situation where it would be used
helmet		
boots		
disposable gloves		
respiratory mask		

Question 7 (6 marks)

As an employee in a stable, you are to accompany four horses being transported to another property interstate. The trip will take approximately 11 hours.

- a. Give **three** strategies for preventing travel sickness in the horses. 3 marks

- b. Give **three** biosecurity requirements that you would be expected to follow on your arrival at the property. 3 marks

Question 8 (7 marks)

A horse has an open wound on the off-hind hock. The vet has been called and will arrive in 10 minutes. The wound has been hosed and a dressing has been applied to keep the wound clean.

- a. What are **two** things that could be done to prepare the horse for the vet? 2 marks

- b. The vet asks the handler to hold the horse for the examination.
Describe how and where the handler should be standing and holding the horse. 2 marks

- c. In this situation, what are **three** OH&S risks for the handler? 3 marks

Question 9 (4 marks)

Explain the difference in function between tendons and ligaments, and give a specific example of each.

Question 10 (2 marks)

Describe the footfalls of a horse cantering on the left lead.

Question 11 (10 marks)

There is a range of poor feeding practices that can have a negative impact on a horse's health.

The following list includes some common poor feeding practices:

- using dusty feed
- making a sudden change in diet
- providing an inadequate amount of water

Choose two poor feeding practices from the list above and, for each, explain how the practice would affect a horse's health and identify the visible signs of ill health you would expect to observe.

Poor feeding practice 1 _____

Effect on horse's health _____

Visible signs of ill health _____

Poor feeding practice 2 _____

Effect on horse's health _____

Visible signs of ill health _____

Question 12 (6 marks)

As an employee in a stable, one morning you discover that a horse you are responsible for has, unusually, left a large amount of the previous evening's feed ration uneaten in its feed bin.

- a. Explain what you should do and why. 3 marks

- b. List **three** other observations that you could make in this situation. 3 marks

Question 13 (4 marks)

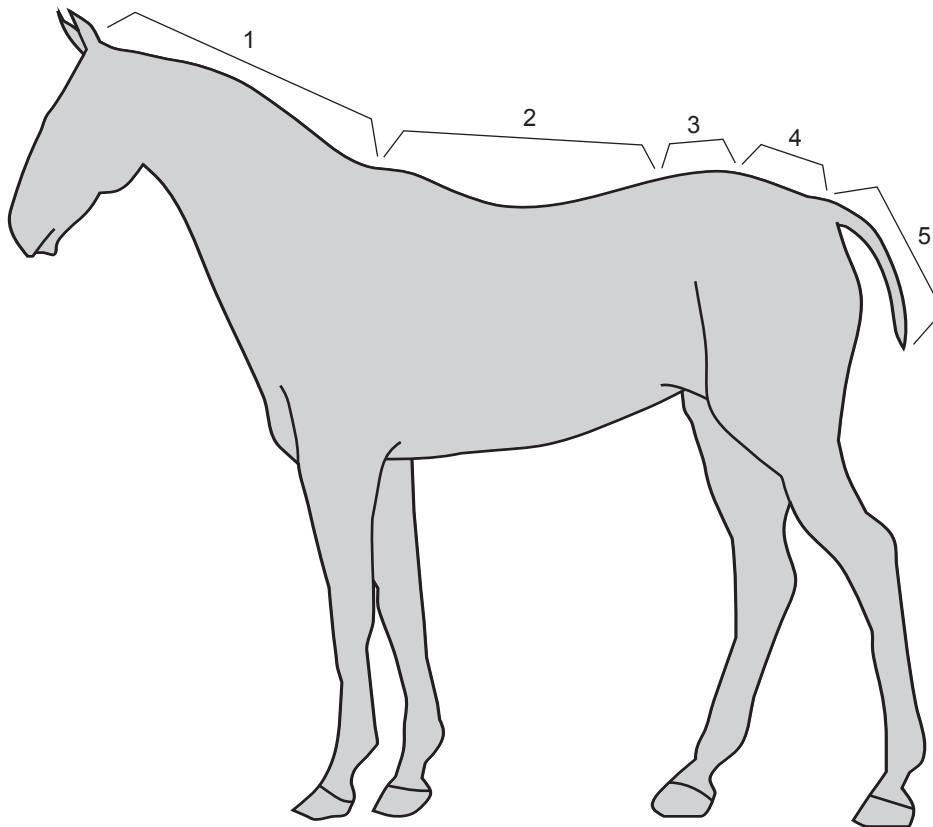
- a. Explain why a horse needs routine dental inspections and give **two** indications that a horse may require a dental inspection. 3 marks

- b. How often should the teeth of a horse under three years of age be inspected? 1 mark

Question 14 (4 marks)

What is the integumentary system? Describe **three** of its functions.

Question 15 (5 marks)



a. The diagram above indicates five regions of a horse's spine.

In the table below, for each region, name the group of vertebrae and the number of vertebrae in each group. Region 2 has been done for you as an example.

4 marks

Region	Group of vertebrae	Number of vertebrae
1		
2	<i>thoracic</i>	<i>18</i>
3		
4		
5		

b. Why is it important that a rider's weight is placed on the horse's back, forward of thoracic vertebrae 18?

1 mark
