

STUDENT NUMBER Letter

VCE VET EQUINE STUDIES

Written examination

Wednesday 11 November 2020

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	21	21	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 correction fluid/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

Mud fever is a fungal condition that generally affects which one of the following areas of a horse's body?

- A. legs
- B. hoof
- C. chest
- D. dock of tail

Question 2

The two physiological systems involved in equine immunity are the

- A. digestive and urinary systems.
- B. lymphatic and endocrine systems.
- C. nervous and cardiovascular systems.
- D. cardiovascular and lymphatic systems.

Question 3

At what stage of breeding will a mare have the highest nutritional requirements?

- A. early pregnancy
- B. late pregnancy
- C. lactation
- D. weaning

Question 4

A hoof that is compressed in the hoof walls, heels and bulbs is known as a

- A. club foot.
- B. flat foot.
- C. bull-nosed foot.
- D. contracted foot.

Question 5

Horses can develop rings in the hoof wall.

This is caused by

- A. stringhalt.
- B. laminitis.
- C. tying up.
- D. colic.

Question 6

Approximately how much roughage per day should be included in the diet of a horse weighing 400 kg?

- A. 1 kg to 2 kg
- B. 4 kg to 6 kg
- C. 6 kg to 8 kg
- D. more than 10 kg

Question 7

Control of all functions and sensations in a horse is the role of which physiological system?

- A. endocrine
- B. digestive
- C. muscular
- D. nervous

Question 8

A buttress foot

- A. is most common in horses with poor leg conformation that perform high-impact work.
- B. is a birth defect of the hoof that causes the hoof wall to increase in thickness.
- C. is mainly seen in ponies that become overweight and unfit.
- D. can also be described as a boxy upright hoof.

Question 9

An adult horse purchased specifically for dressage training should have withers that are

- A. lower than the croup.
- B. higher than the croup.
- C. broad and flat.
- D. narrow and long.

Question 10

In which one of the following circumstances would pressure be applied to control severe bleeding?

- A. badly grazed skin
- B. arterial bleeding
- C. venous bleeding
- D. haematoma

Question 11

Which vitamin must be present for calcium and phosphorus to be absorbed by the equine digestive system?

- A. vitamin B
- B. vitamin C
- C. vitamin D
- D. vitamin K

Question 12

Skin washing is required to control which parasite?

- A. dermatitis
- B. botflies
- C. ticks
- D. lice

Question 13

The movement fault called ‘scalping’ occurs when a horse’s

- A. forefoot hits the inside of the opposite fore cannon.
- B. forefoot hits the coronet region of the hind limb.
- C. back foot hits the front limb heel or fetlock.
- D. forefoot hits the hind cannon.

Question 14

What is produced in the hindgut of a horse when microbes break down fibre?

- A. starch
- B. amino acids
- C. carbohydrates
- D. volatile fatty acids

Question 15

A bony enlargement on the side of the cannon bone is also known as a

- A. splint.
- B. windgall.
- C. ringbone.
- D. bog spavin.

Question 16

Injuries in the workplace can be serious and can lead to litigation.

Which administrative procedure should be followed as part of good risk management?

- A. Let visitors know about an issue.
- B. Let everyone know about an issue.
- C. Keep accurate paperwork and reports.
- D. List accident reports on the business’s website.

Question 17

In Australia, the amount of energy in a feed is generally measured in

- A. megajoules.
- B. kilojoules.
- C. calories.
- D. watts.

Question 18

Over at the knee, which is a common conformation fault, is also referred to as

- A. standing under in front.
- B. camped in front.
- C. buck kneed.
- D. calf kneed.

Question 19

A poultice can be a soft, hot, moist pad that is bandaged onto a horse.

This type of poultice is most commonly used as a treatment for

- A. a hoof abscess.
- B. an insect bite.
- C. an abrasion.
- D. a sarcoid.

Question 20

The development of an ovarian haematoma in mares is a common cause of

- A. uterine cysts.
- B. genetic abnormality.
- C. abnormal ovarian enlargement.
- D. infrequent or irregular ovulation.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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

Question 1 (2 marks)

The two purposes of the equine muscular system are to provide the capacity for movement and to provide support for a horse's skeleton and internal organs.

Identify **two** equine physiological systems that are involved in the protection of a horse's body.

Question 2 (4 marks)

Describe two hygiene procedures for parasite control and explain why each is important in an equestrian workplace.

Procedure 1 _____

Explanation _____

Procedure 2 _____

Explanation _____

Question 3 (3 marks)

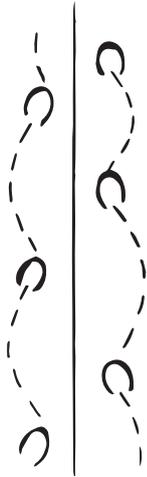
Protein can be utilised as a source of energy.

Explain why excessive protein intake should be avoided in adult performance horses.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 4 (2 marks)

A horse was observed to be moving in a trot with the following footfalls.



- a. What is the name given to this movement fault? 1 mark

- b. Name the front leg conformation fault that most commonly contributes to this movement. 1 mark

Question 5 (4 marks)

Give two examples of common causes of coughing in a horse and outline an appropriate treatment management procedure for each example.

Example 1 _____

Treatment _____

Example 2 _____

Treatment _____

Question 6 (4 marks)

There are various ways to assess the ill health of a horse, aside from noting the horse's vital signs.

Describe four general indicators of ill health in a horse.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Question 7 (4 marks)

Horse breeds have been developed to perform particular tasks in different disciplines. Originally, a key purpose of the harness horse breed was to transport heavy loads.

Identify two conformation features of a horse bred for heavy harness work. Provide the main reason why each feature is desirable for heavy harness work.

Feature 1 _____

Reason _____

Feature 2 _____

Reason _____

Question 8 (4 marks)

A retired 24-year-old Arabian mare weighs 400 kg and lives in an environment that has very cold winters with regular frosts. The paddock the horse is kept in has very little forage for grazing.

Explain what feed rations this horse should be fed to ensure that its needs are met in the environment it lives in.

Question 9 (4 marks)

Muscle injuries occur in performance horses.

- a. What is the difference between a tear and a total rupture in a horse? 2 marks

- b. Give **one** sign that would indicate that a performance horse has a tear. 1 mark

- c. What immediate action could be taken to treat a performance horse for a suspected tear? 1 mark

Question 10 (4 marks)

Tapeworms are intestinal worms that affect a horse's digestive system.

- a. Describe where tapeworms would be found in a horse's digestive system. 1 mark

- b. Describe the impact of tapeworms on a horse's health. 1 mark

- c. Identify **two** methods that could be used to minimise tapeworm infestation. 2 marks

Question 11 (2 marks)

Describe **two** signs of Wobbler syndrome.

Question 12 (3 marks)

- a. List the personal protective equipment (PPE) that must be worn when applying lime to a bare stable floor. 2 marks

- b. Give **one** reason why lime would be applied to a bare stable floor. 1 mark

Question 13 (2 marks)

Some veterinary products are categorised as biohazards once used.

Name two types of used veterinary products that are biohazards.

1. _____

2. _____

Question 14 (6 marks)

Bowed tendon is a condition that can occur in performance horses.

- a. Describe the visual sign of this condition and where the condition occurs. 2 marks

- b. Give two possible causes of this condition in a performance horse. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

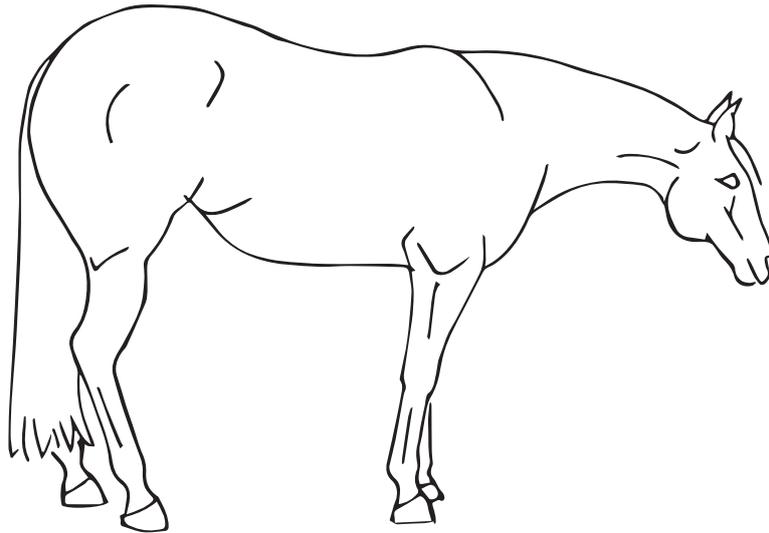
- c. Describe two methods that can be used to treat a bowed tendon. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 16 (6 marks)



- a. Describe the overall balance and body proportions of the horse shown above. 2 marks

- b. Referring to the image above, identify two conformation features and describe the impact of each feature on the horse when it is used as a riding horse. 4 marks

Feature 1 _____

Impact _____

Feature 2 _____

Impact _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 17 (6 marks)

A feed room door was left open overnight. This allowed a pony to gain access to the feed room during the night. In the morning, the pony was found in the feed room and it was obvious that the pony had consumed a variety of grains from the bags stored in there. The pony was removed from the feed room.

- a. Identify two possible negative consequences for the pony in the situation described above. 2 marks

Consequence 1 _____

Consequence 2 _____

- b. Describe **two** preventative measures that could be taken to minimise the risk of this incident happening again. 2 marks

- c. Outline two indicators of ill health that may be observed in the pony in the first 24 hours after the incident. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

Question 18 (2 marks)

Identify **two** reasons, other than obesity, why a horse might develop laminitis.

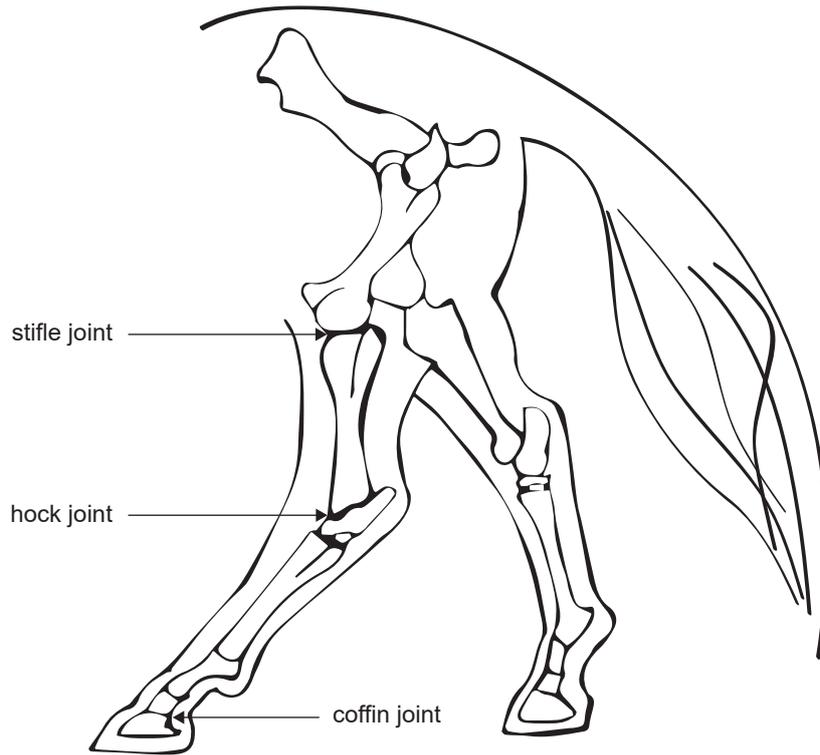
Question 19 (2 marks)

Length of stride is an element of a horse's movement.

- a. What is meant by the length of stride of a horse? 1 mark

- b. What conformation feature can influence the length of stride of a horse? 1 mark

Question 20 (3 marks)



Using the diagram above, identify a common injury or condition, other than arthritis, that affects each of the labelled joints.

Stifle joint _____

Hock joint _____

Coffin joint _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Question 21 (7 marks)

Gastric ulcers can occur in performance horses.

- a. What are gastric ulcers? 1 mark

- b. How do gastric ulcers occur? 1 mark

- c. Name the equine physiological system that is affected by gastric ulcers. 1 mark

- d. Describe two visible signs displayed by a horse, which could indicate the presence of gastric ulcers. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

- e. Describe two feeding or management practices to help reduce the occurrence of gastric ulcers. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____
