

STUDENT NUMBER Letter

VCE VET EQUINE STUDIES

Written examination

Thursday 3 November 2016

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	20	20	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

The breed of horse that features a long arched neck, large eyes, a triangular dished face and a flat croup with a high-set tail is

- A. an Arabian.
- B. a Percheron.
- C. an Andalusian.
- D. a Quarter Horse.

Question 2

A young horse that is constantly rubbing its tail most likely has an infestation of

- A. bots.
- B. pinworms.
- C. tapeworms.
- D. bloodworms.

Question 3

Wobbler syndrome includes abnormalities of which equine physiological system?

- A. nervous
- B. endocrine
- C. respiratory
- D. cardiovascular

Question 4

A horse has a leg injury that is spurting bright-red blood.

What initial action should be taken?

- A. Hose the wound with cold water.
- B. Wash the wound with an antiseptic.
- C. Apply a pressure bandage to the wound.
- D. Check the horse's vital signs and inform the vet.

Question 5

When introducing concentrates into a horse's ration, the full amount of the concentrates should be introduced over a period of

- A. four days.
- B. 48 hours.
- C. seven to 10 days.
- D. two weeks or more.

Question 6

A gait abnormality where the toe of the hind foot strikes the heel or the back of the pastern of the front foot is known as

- A. forging.
- B. scalping.
- C. crossfiring.
- D. overreaching.

Question 7

'Homeostasis' refers to the maintenance of a balanced internal environment.

One aspect of homeostasis is the balance of which of the following in a horse's body?

- A. water, pH and electrolytes
- B. pH, vitamins and electrolytes
- C. blood, water and electrolytes
- D. blood, minerals and electrolytes

Question 8

How is a combined tetanus and strangles vaccine administered?

- A. orally
- B. topically
- C. subcutaneously
- D. intramuscularly

Question 9

Overweight ponies that are confined with an inadequate food intake are susceptible to developing

- A. hyperlipidemia.
- B. insulin resistance.
- C. polysaccharide storage myopathy.
- D. recurrent exertional rhabdomyolysis.

Question 10

A horse is base-wide and toe-in.

Which one of the following faults will the horse most likely show in the way it moves?

- A. plaiting
- B. paddling
- C. brushing
- D. winging-in

Question 11

Thermoregulation is a combined function of the cardiovascular, lymphatic, skin and endocrine systems. Thermoregulation controls the

- A. temperature of the horse's body.
- B. amount of water in the horse's body.
- C. amount of oxygen transported around the horse's body.
- D. levels of hormones transported around the horse's body.

Question 12

Zoonotic diseases are specifically those that

- A. are notifiable.
- B. are highly contagious.
- C. require horses to be quarantined.
- D. are passed to humans from other animals.

Question 13

The **minimum** amount of time that must elapse after a performance horse finishes its feed and before it starts exercise is

- A. one hour.
- B. two hours.
- C. four hours.
- D. seven hours.

Question 14

The sequence of footfalls of a horse galloping on the right lead is

- A. near hind, near fore, off hind, off fore.
- B. off hind, near hind, near fore, off fore.
- C. near hind, off hind, near fore, off fore.
- D. off hind, near hind, off fore, near fore.

Question 15

The transportation of a horse over long distances without a break can have a potentially serious impact on which physiological system?

- A. urinary
- B. nervous
- C. muscular
- D. respiratory

Question 16

How often should a paddocked horse be checked for health and condition?

- A. weekly
- B. every day
- C. twice a week
- D. twice a month

Question 17

Which one of the following unprocessed concentrates is the **most** suitable feed for horses?

- A. oats
- B. maize
- C. wheat
- D. barley

Question 18

'Coupling' refers to

- A. where the last pair of ribs are attached to the spine.
- B. the overall length of the horse's back.
- C. the length and slope of the croup.
- D. where the loins join the croup.

Question 19

Mud fever, greasy heel and rain scald are examples of

- A. urticaria.
- B. abrasions.
- C. dermatitis.
- D. dermatophilosis.

Question 20

Which feed has the **highest** nutritive level of calcium (g/kg)?

- A. barley
- B. lupins
- C. lucerne hay
- D. oaten chaff

SECTION B

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (1 mark)

Describe the difference between a blemish and an unsoundness.

Question 2 (4 marks)

Give two recommended feeding practices. Justify your responses.

1. _____

2. _____

Question 3 (7 marks)

A horse's digestive system can be affected by any of a range of illnesses, such as colic, acute diarrhoea or gastric ulcers.

Select one of these conditions.

Condition _____

- a.** Describe two possible signs of the selected condition. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

- b.** Suggest **one** possible cause of the selected condition. 1 mark

- c.** Name the specific part of the digestive system that is affected by the selected condition and describe the impact of the condition on it. 2 marks

Part of digestive system _____

Impact _____

- d.** Outline the appropriate initial treatment for this condition. 1 mark

- e.** In relation to the possible cause suggested in **part b.**, how could a recurrence of this condition be prevented? 1 mark

Question 4 (1 mark)

Shock in horses is an extremely serious physiological reaction.

Give **one** circumstance that would cause a horse to go into shock.

Question 5 (6 marks)

a. Describe the difference in movement and rider comfort for a riding horse with each of the following conformation features. 4 marks

- Conformation feature 1 – A sloping shoulder and 45-degree hoof-pastern axis

- Conformation feature 2 – A straight shoulder and upright pasterns

b. Identify a breed of horse that is associated with each type of conformation described in **part a**. 2 marks

Conformation feature 1 _____

Conformation feature 2 _____

Question 6 (3 marks)

A commercial equine enterprise has a large number of stabled, yarded and paddocked horses that need to be fed different rations.

Propose a procedure or system that would ensure each horse's ration is mixed correctly and delivered correctly.

Question 7 (1 mark)

Outline **one** routine hygiene and maintenance procedure that should be followed before putting out new feed for a horse.

Question 8 (5 marks)

A 20-year-old pony is suspected of suffering from Cushing's disease.

- a.** Describe two visible indicators of Cushing's disease. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

- b.** What is the cause of this disease? 1 mark

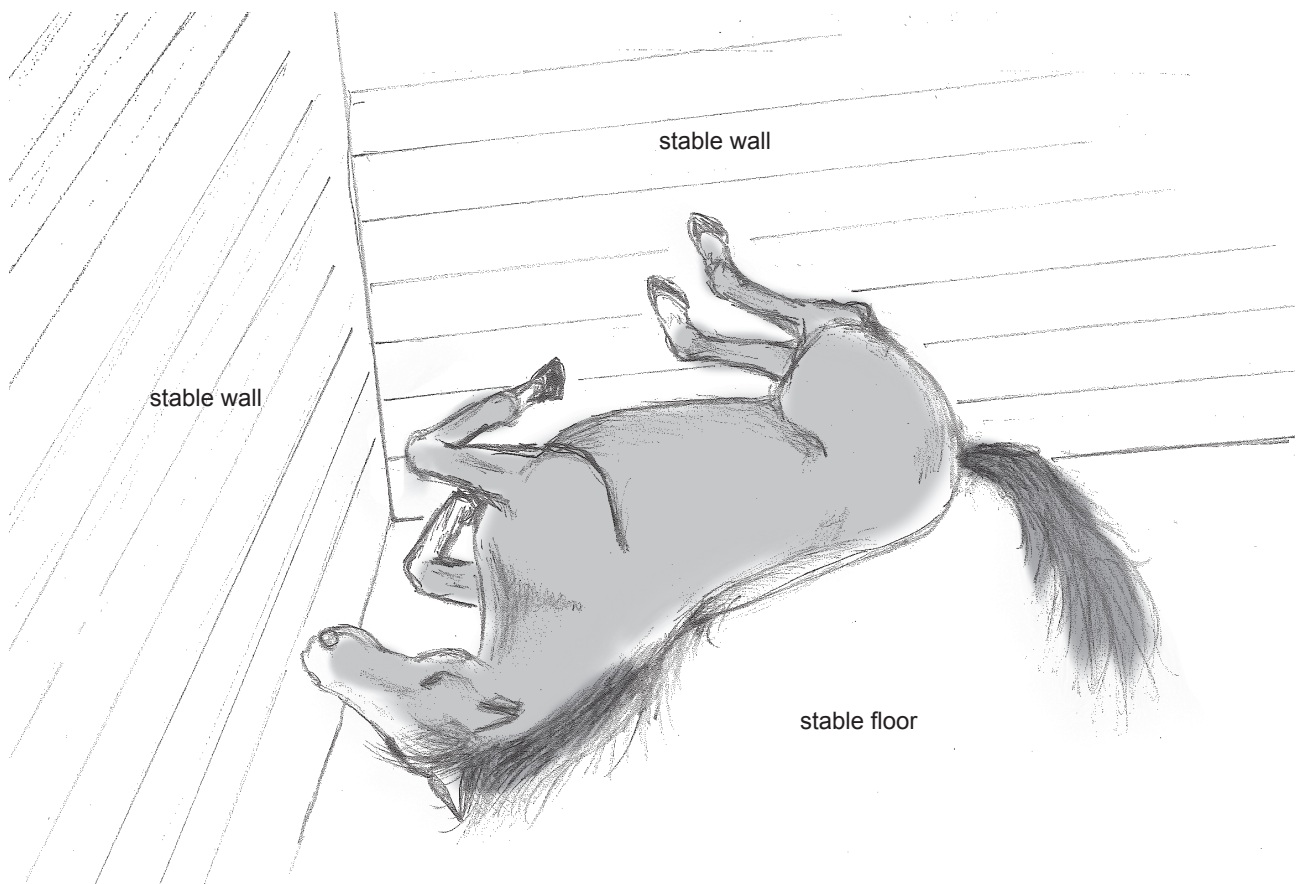
- c.** Name the physiological system with which this disease is associated. 1 mark

- d.** If left untreated, what is **one** specific impact this disease could have on the pony's general health? 1 mark

Question 9 (5 marks)

Stabled horses must be monitored to ensure they do not come to any harm, even though a stable is considered to be a safe environment.

The image below shows a horse in a stable.



a. Describe the situation shown above. 1 mark

b. What stable management routine or procedure should be used to prevent this situation from occurring again? 1 mark

c. Explain how this horse could be assisted, taking into account workplace health and safety requirements. 3 marks

Question 10 (3 marks)

Flexion is the act of bending at the joints. A dressage horse must develop good flexion, especially in the poll and the hock.

- a. Using **one** of these locations as an example, explain how flexion assists the horse's movement. 2 marks

- b. Describe an aspect of conformation that would limit the development of good flexion in the location used in **part a**. 1 mark

Question 11 (7 marks)

- a. Which visible bodily function of a horse is associated with electrolytes? 1 mark

- b. Name the physiological system with which the bodily function in **part a** is associated. 1 mark

- c. Give three necessary components of an electrolyte replacement product. 3 marks

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

- d. Suggest **two** possible consequences of an electrolyte imbalance. 2 marks

Question 12 (4 marks)

While eating its evening feed, a horse stops eating, begins to drool and exhibits a nasal discharge of partially chewed food material that is mixed with saliva.

- a. Give the common name for the condition affecting this horse. 1 mark

- b. Name the specific part of the horse's digestive system that is affected. 1 mark

- c. Provide two possible causes of the condition given in **part a**. 2 marks

1. _____

2. _____

Question 13 (8 marks)

A horse has sustained a wound to the front of its knee. The supervisor has determined that calling the vet is not necessary and has instructed the stablehand to clean, dress and bandage the wound. The horse is securely tied up, with a quick-release knot, in a safe environment.

- a. Explain what the stablehand should do to 6 marks

- clean the wound

- dress the wound

- bandage the wound.

- b. After the wound has been cleaned, dressed and bandaged, what else should the stablehand do as part of their responsibilities as an employee? 2 marks

Question 14 (4 marks)

A properly trained and educated riding horse shows engagement.

- a. Give **two** observations that would indicate that a horse is showing engagement. 2 marks

- b. How is each of the following linked to engagement? 2 marks

- The ability to show extension _____

- The ability to show elevation _____

Question 15 (1 mark)

Some horse breeds require more kilojoules or energy per kilogram of body weight than other breeds. For example, a thoroughbred requires more than a Clydesdale.

Give the term that is used to describe the speed at which a horse's body uses energy.

Question 16 (6 marks)

During the summer holidays, a cremello horse is placed in a paddock that contains St John's wort. After a number of days, the horse develops the condition called photosensitivity.

- a. List the three specific parts of the horse's anatomy that are **most** susceptible to photosensitivity and give the reason for this susceptibility. 4 marks

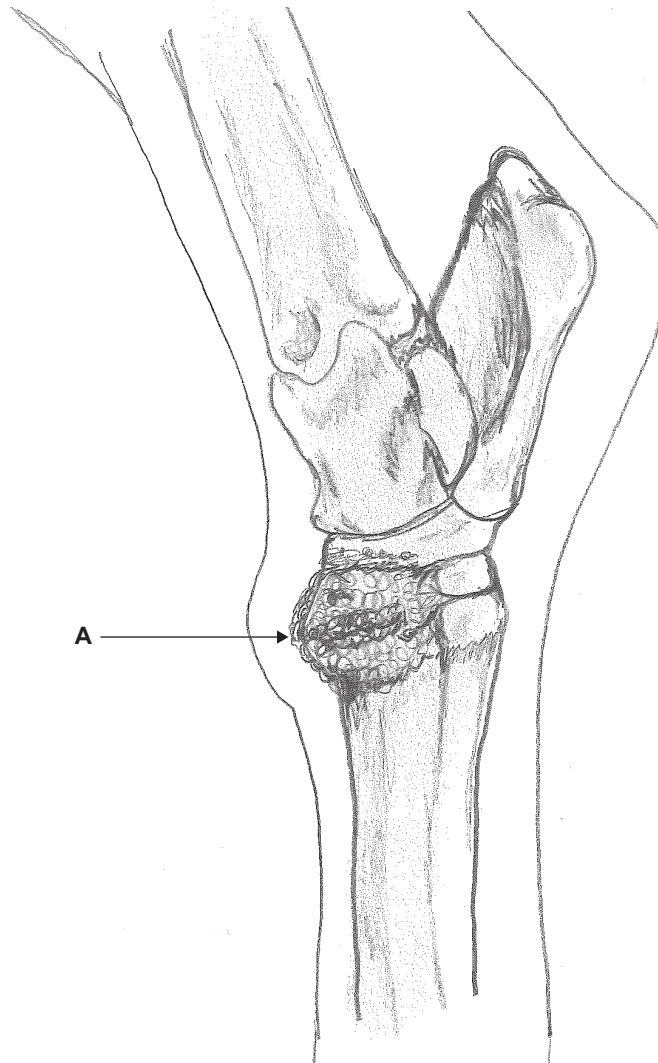
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Reason _____

- b. What immediate action would be required for this horse? 2 marks

Question 17 (4 marks)

Excessive concussion, injury, mineral imbalance, faulty conformation and chronic irritation can cause problems in a horse's joints. One example is shown by 'A' in the image below.



- a. Name the problem shown above and the joint affected. 2 marks

Problem _____

Joint _____

- b. Suggest **two** ways in which the horse's movement could be affected by the problem named in **part a**. 2 marks

Question 18 (4 marks)

Many individual feedstuffs, such as maize and chaff, have differing levels of digestible energy, as indicated by the number of megajoules per kilogram (MJ/kg). However, there are only four dietary sources of digestible energy that can be included in a feed ration.

List the four dietary sources of digestible energy. Do **not** name individual feedstuffs.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Question 19 (3 marks)

A riding horse stands under from the hock down due to excessive angulation of the hock joint. The conformation fault of this riding horse is called sickle hocks.

The conformation fault sickle hocks may result in unsoundness.

Give **one** example of unsoundness and explain why it occurs.

Question 20 (3 marks)

Horses may be described as:

- hot-blooded
- cold-blooded
- warm-blooded.

Explain the differences between these breed categories, giving an example of each.
