



**Victorian Certificate of Education
2006**



SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words

--

**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



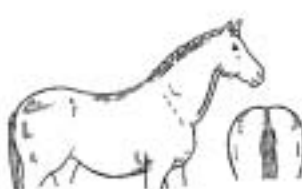
2



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?

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?

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?

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.

b. How would you deal with the situation?

c. How would the situation be corrected?

1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks

Question 19

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

1 mark

Question 20

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

2 marks

Question 21

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

1. _____
2. _____

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.

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

6 marks