

VCE VET Equine Industry

Written examination – November

Introduction

The following sample examination is provided to demonstrate the format and types of questions which will be asked in an examination for this study.

The examination is based on the following units of competence from Units 3–4 of the Certificate II in Equine Industry.

These are

VBM659	Monitor horse health
VBM662	Care for horses in the equine industry
RTE2104A	Carry out regular horse observation
RGRH311A	Apply principles of basic anatomy and physiology to horses
RGRH318A	Determine nutritional requirements for standardbreds and thoroughbreds

The elective units of the program will not be examined.

The weighting of different areas on the examination will reflect (approximately) the nominal hours for each competency. It should be noted that there are areas of duplication between many units of competency.

Structure and format

All questions will be compulsory. The examination will comprise two sections.

Section A: will consist of 20 multiple-choice questions worth 1 mark each.

Section B: will consist of a series of short-answer questions. This section will be out of 70–80 marks.

All units of competence may be assessed in both sections of the examination.

The examination will be out of 90–100 marks in total.

The examination will be in the form of a question and answer book.

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 of the following is a component of a horse's respiratory system?

- A. tongue
- B. diaphragm
- C. oesophagus
- D. galvayne's groove

Question 2

Which of the following would you find in a horse's hoof?

- A. navicular bone
- B. sesamoid bone
- C. patella
- D. ergot

Question 3

Which of the following is **not** common to **both** the forelegs and the hind legs?

- A. gaskin
- B. fetlock
- C. pastern
- D. cannon bone

Question 4

What is a workplace hazard?

- A. the consequence of the injury caused
- B. an event that causes injury to a person or damages property
- C. something that has the potential to cause an injury or illness
- D. a process of assessing the probability of an accident occurring

Question 5

As long as a horse is in good condition it is better to

- A. provide no feed at all.
- B. overfeed than underfeed.
- C. underfeed than overfeed.
- D. let the horse eat as much as it wants.

Question 6

A horse has been saddled and bridled, ready to ride. If, at this stage, you need to leave the horse briefly unattended, what should you do?

- A. Clip the lead rope on to the bit as a tie up.
- B. Place a head collar over the top of the bridle and tie up the horse.
- C. Put the reins behind the stirrups and leave the horse loose in the yard or stable.
- D. Take the bridle off, leave the saddle in position and tie the horse up with the head collar.

Question 7

Which one of the following is a sign of a poorly organised tack room?

- A. Bridles are all hung together on the one hook.
- B. An adequate number of saddle racks is provided.
- C. All saddles and bridles are clearly marked with horses' names.
- D. Tack cleaning equipment is provided for each member of staff involved in cleaning.

Question 8

After leather tack has been used in the rain, it is best to

- A. leave in damp tack room.
- B. dry thoroughly in front of a heater before cleaning.
- C. scrape off mud with a blunt knife and wash thoroughly with soap.
- D. allow to dry at room temperature before cleaning with saddle soap and applying a leather dressing.

Question 9

Digestion begins in which part of the digestive tract?

- A. mouth and teeth
- B. small intestine and liver
- C. stomach and oesophagus
- D. caecum and small intestine

Question 10

What is the main function of fibre in a horse's diet?

- A. maintains good intestinal movements and digestion of gut contents
- B. provides microorganisms vital for hind gut fermentation
- C. provides energy to carry out essential body activities
- D. adds extra condition to a thin horse

Question 11

Oaten chaff, a common type of horse feed, is an example of

- A. a concentrate.
- B. bulk (roughage).
- C. a supplement.
- D. a protein.

Question 12

In the presence of a stallion, how does a mare indicate that she is displaying signs of oestrus?

- A. calling out to the stallion
- B. jamming tail and squealing
- C. putting ears back and kicking
- D. spreading hindlegs, lifting tail and passing small amounts of urine

Question 13

Which of the following is part of a mare's reproductive system?

- A. uterus
- B. bladder
- C. pharynx
- D. caecum

Question 14

What is meant when a horse is described as cryptorchid or rig?

- A. it is a gelding
- B. it has not been gelded correctly
- C. it is incapable of conceiving
- D. it has retained one or both testes in the abdominal cavity

Question 15

When holding a horse for a veterinary inspection, it is safest to stand

- A. directly behind the horse.
- B. directly in front of the horse.
- C. on the same side as the other person involved.
- D. on the opposite side to the other person involved.

Question 16

Which of the following is **not** a common place to take a horse's pulse?

- A. on the flank
- B. inside the forearm
- C. behind the pastern
- D. behind the angle of the jaw

Question 17

What one of the following poultices does not require bandaging?

- A. Bran Poultice
- B. Amoncaine
- C. Animalintex
- D. Antiphlogistine

Question 18

Which of the following is **not** a sign of ill health?

- A. listlessness
- B. loss of appetite
- C. resting a hind leg
- D. pawing the ground and looking at the flanks

Question 19

The two systems which are vital to immediate survival are

- A. circulatory and reproductive.
- B. respiratory and circulatory.
- C. respiratory and muscular/skeletal.
- D. reproductive and muscular/skeletal.

Question 20

'Tying up' or azoturia is a result of

- A. adequate hydration.
- B. a build up of lactic acid in the muscle.
- C. a build up of ascorbic acid in the blood.
- D. reducing the grain in feed when workload is reduced.

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**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

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

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

Question 1

Label the diagram of a horse's foreleg (shown above), indicating each of the following points.

- forearm
- ergot
- coronet
- chestnut

4 marks

Question 2

The photograph below shows a riding horse with various conformation faults in the foreleg.



- a. Identify one conformation fault shown in the photograph.

_____ 1 mark

- b. Explain what effect this could have on the performance of a riding horse.

_____ 2 marks

Question 3

Explain why each of the following conditions can cause unsoundness.

Bone spavin _____

Ringbone _____

4 marks

Question 4

- a. If a horse is described as a roarer, what part of the respiratory system is affected?

_____ 1 mark

- b. What effect could this condition have on the performance of each of the following types of horse?

Racehorse _____

Dressage horse _____

2 marks

Question 5

Feed is dropping out of a horse's mouth as it is eating.

- a. Identify **two** dental problems that may cause this?

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

- b. Describe how a horse dentist can be used as a means of preventing one of the dental problems identified in part a.

1 mark

Question 6

Commercial stables keep a record of all horses' vital signs.

Name one suitable way of recording this information.

1 mark

Question 7

Describe **three** signs that are likely to indicate that a horse is suffering from shock.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

Question 8

Why it is essential that faulty, broken or loose shoes are removed? List two reasons.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

SECTION B – continued

Question 9

List two safety considerations when returning a cast horse to its feet.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

Question 10

After horses have been worked, they should be monitored to ensure they are not adversely affected by their exercise.

List four indicators that a horse has returned to normal.

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

4 marks

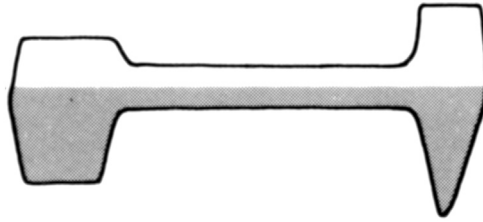
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Question 11

A.



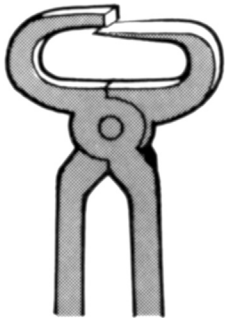
B.



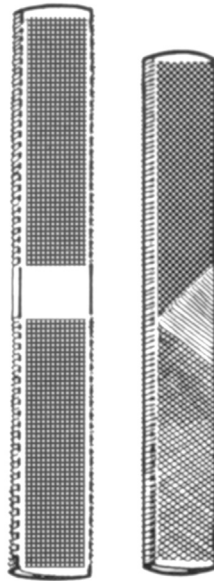
C.



D.



E.



Match each of the farriers tools listed below to the appropriate illustration (A–E).

Farriers Tool	Diagram
hoof knife	
pincers	
rasp	
hoof cutters	
buffer	

5 marks

Question 12

State **three** reasons for grooming a horse.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3 marks

Question 13

Name **two** types of stable bedding. State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each type.

Bedding type	Advantage	Disadvantage

6 marks

Question 14

For safety reasons, certain articles of clothing are required when handling horses.

Name the **three** articles of clothing. Give a reason for using each.

Article 1 _____

Reason _____

Article 2 _____

Reason _____

Article 3 _____

Reason _____

6 marks

Question 15

Name the **six** main nutrients horses require to stay alive.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

6 marks

Question 16

A horse has a condition score of 1. Describe **four** physical features of this horse that are indicators of a condition score of 1.

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

4 marks

Question 17

Describe **two** different ways to measure a horse's weight.

1. _____
2. _____

2 marks

Question 18

Name **two** forms of lameness that can result from incorrect feeding.

1. _____
2. _____

2 marks

Question 19

You are the first person to check horses in the morning. You are responsible for checking the health of all horses in your care.

a. List four signs that would indicate that any of these horses is unwell.

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

4 marks

b. For each of the signs listed above, outline what your immediate follow-up should be.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

4 marks

c. One of these horses is going to receive treatment from a health care professional. List **three** tasks that should be carried out in order to have the horse ready for treatment.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

- d. Name **three** commonly used restraints that you are likely to use on horses. Explain when each restraint is likely to be used.

Type of restraint	When used

6 marks