



**Victorian Certificate of Education
2004**

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

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**VCE VET EQUINE INDUSTRY
Written examination**

Monday 1 November 2004

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	19	19	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 14 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 electronic communication 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

Which one of the following is a component of a horse's circulatory system?

- A. veins
- B. larynx
- C. trachea
- D. epiglottis

Question 2

The farrier's tool pictured is used for

- A. paring the sole.
- B. removing the shoe.
- C. lifting the clenches.
- D. cutting back excess hoof.

**Question 3**

If a horse is to remain in the stable while you are cleaning it out, what is the first thing you should do?

- A. tie the horse up
- B. pick up soiled bedding
- C. rake and lime the floor
- D. place dry, clean bedding along the wall of the stable

Question 4

A horse in work should be groomed

- A. every day.
- B. once a week.
- C. once a month.
- D. only after work.

Question 5

Capillary refill in a healthy horse should take no more than

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

Question 6

When applying an animalintex poultice dressing to a horse's leg, you should

- A. remove the plastic from the dressing, then bandage the area tightly.
- B. apply the gauze side of the dressing to the injured area.
- C. immerse the poultice in boiling water, then apply it immediately.
- D. place the plastic side of the dressing directly onto the injured area.

Question 7

Which potentially serious injury can be caused by applying a leg bandage too tightly?

- A. loss of hair
- B. bowed tendon
- C. infection of the wound
- D. overheating of the leg

Question 8

Worming paste is administered to horses to control a range of internal parasites.

This is best carried out

- A. every twelve months.
- B. every nine months.
- C. every six months.
- D. every six to eight weeks.

Question 9

An overweight pony is standing with its hind legs well underneath the body, the forelegs outstretched and its weight rocked back onto the heels.

It is most likely to be showing signs of

- A. colic.
- B. shock.
- C. tetanus.
- D. laminitis.

Question 10

A horse is trotted up to check for lameness. It nods its head downwards as the near foreleg hits the ground.

This indicates that it is most likely to be lame in which leg?

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

Question 11

Galloping a young horse consistently on hard surfaces is **most** likely to cause

- A. colic.
- B. laminitis.
- C. capped back.
- D. bowed tendons.

Question 12

When eaten, which one of the following is most likely to cause or contribute to ill health in horses?

- A. clover
- B. lucerne
- C. meadow hay
- D. bracken fern

Question 13

Which one of the following is **not** a major source of protein?

- A. linseed
- B. soy meal
- C. meadow hay
- D. sunflower seeds

Question 14

Which one of the following grains can be safely fed to a horse unprocessed?

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

Question 15

A mineral supplement fed to horses is

- A. bran.
- B. maize.
- C. salt.
- D. molasses.

Question 16

Which one of the following is **not** likely to cause dental problems in a horse?

- A. dental star
- B. windsucking
- C. parrot mouth
- D. retained temporary incisor

Question 17

A seven-year-old horse is likely to have

- A. milk teeth.
- B. very worn incisors.
- C. long sloping yellow teeth.
- D. a hook on the rear of the front incisors.

Question 18

A horse is being difficult during a veterinary inspection.

Which form of restraint is normally applied first?

- A. a skin roll
- B. a long whip
- C. an ear twitch
- D. an injection of ACP

Question 19

Which one of the following is a specialised component of a horse's reproductive system?

- A. alveolus
- B. ligaments
- C. motor nerves
- D. endocrine glands

Question 20

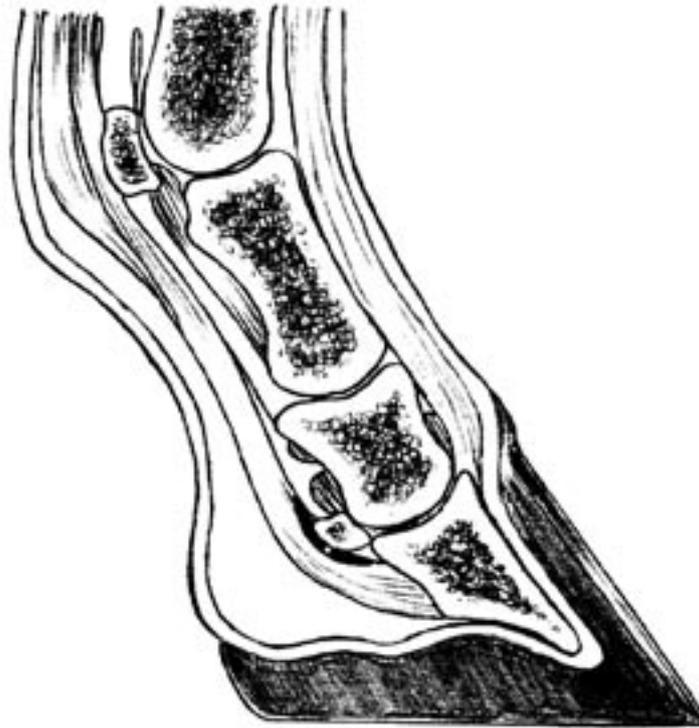
Which one of the following is **not** commonly described as a draining sinus wound?

- A. quittor
- B. poll evil
- C. capped hock
- D. fistulous wither

SECTION B – Short-answer questions

Instructions for Section B
 Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1



On the diagram above, label the following.

1. pedal bone
2. navicular bone
3. sesamoid bone
4. second phalanx

4 marks

Question 2

List **four** common conformation faults that occur in a horse's foreleg.

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

4 marks

Question 3

As a handler, you have to assist a range of horse professionals while they are treating a horse.

Identify **three** situations in which you may be required to assist.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3 marks

Question 4

On the diagram above, indicate and label the area where each of the following conditions occur.

1. bruised heel
2. corn
3. pricked hoof
4. thrush

4 marks

Question 5

List **three** factors which are likely to affect the daily water intake of a stabled horse.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

Question 6

What are **three** signs of oestrus in a breeding mare?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

Question 7

When checking the horses in paddocks during the day you notice that one horse is rolling regularly, trying to bite its side while standing, walking the fence line and pawing the ground in obvious discomfort.

a. Name the most likely illness this horse could have.

1 mark

b. Describe what you should immediately do for the horse.

1 mark

c. Describe what you should do in relation to seeking assistance.

1 mark

Question 8

In the table below, complete the missing information in relation to a horse's vital signs when at rest.

Vital sign	Normal range	Method of measuring
temperature		
pulse		
respiratory rate		

6 marks

Question 9

A horse's teeth can be used as a guide for estimating the age of the horse. As horses age they undergo distinct changes in their teeth.

In the following table give **two** features of the teeth of each of the following horses.

Age of horse	Dental features
yearling	
5 years old	
10 years old	

6 marks

Question 10

Describe **two** circumstances under which a horse in a commercial stable might need to be quarantined.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

Question 11

a. Each of the following situations could result in a horse damaging itself. For each situation describe the possible damage that could occur.

Situation	Possible damage
clenches lifting	
thin, worn shoe	
sprung shoe	

3 marks

b. Recommend **one** strategy for preventing all of these hazardous situations.

1 mark

Question 12

A vet has prescribed a course of medication.

Name **four** methods of administering internal medication to a horse.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

4 marks

Question 13

When catching and releasing a horse in a paddock, safety must be considered.

State **three** safety considerations. Explain why each is important.

Consideration 1 _____

Explanation _____

Consideration 2 _____

Explanation _____

Consideration 3 _____

Explanation _____

6 marks

Question 14

A number of reasons for regularly cleaning horse gear is listed below.

Place these reasons in order of priority from 1 (most important reason) to 3 (least important reason) for regularly cleaning gear.

	to make it clean and shiny for the next event
	to check for wear and tear which could cause danger for rider and horse
	to darken and supple the leather to prevent damage and maintain condition

2 marks

Question 15

Automatic waterers are a commonly used means of providing drinking water to horses in stables.

Give **two disadvantages** of automatic waterers.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

Question 16

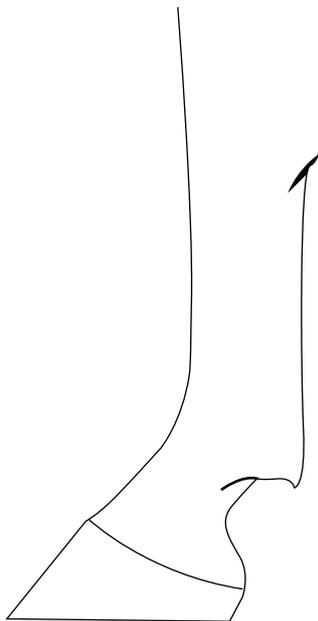
Calcium and phosphorus are important minerals in a horse's diet.

- a. Why are these minerals required by horses?

1 mark

- b. What is the general ratio of calcium to phosphorus in a horse's diet?

1 mark

Question 17

On the above diagram of a front leg, label the sites of the following common injuries.

1. splint
2. ringbone
3. bowed tendon
4. windgall

4 marks

Question 18

When you arrive at work in the morning, you find that a horse in your care has hurt itself. There is a laceration on the near fore knee. Your supervisor has decided that it is not necessary to call the vet and tells you to clean and dress the wound.

Explain how you would carry out each of the following steps.

Step 1 – Cleaning the wound _____

Step 2 – Applying a protective dressing _____

Step 3 – Providing support for the leg and the dressing _____

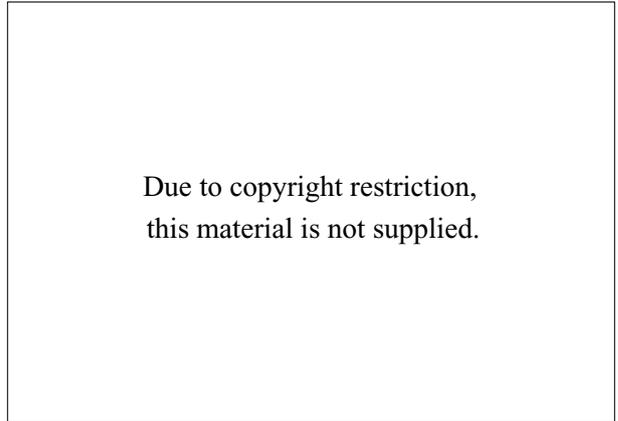
Step 4 – Monitoring the condition of the horse _____

8 marks

Question 19



Horse A



Horse B

Describe **five** aspects of the physical appearance and behaviour of each horse which you would take into consideration when assessing their overall condition.

Horse A

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Horse B

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

10 marks