

L2HM ASSESSMENT SLIP 1

Open Book Research Assignment

Section 1 – Horse Behaviour & Conformation

1. The horse can see immediately in front of it (1 mark) (circle correct answer) **True** **False**
2. The horse can see in a wide angle beside and behind it (1 mark) (circle correct answer) **True** **False**
3. Define "nature" and "nurture" as they refer to the horse (2 marks)

Nature)

Nurture)

4. Explain the relevance of herd behaviour and pecking order to the horse and trainer (1 mark)

5. Describe the relevance of habit in horse management (1 mark)

6. Define and briefly outline three ways horses learn (3 marks)

i)

ii)

iii)

7. Briefly describe the pressure-release technique

(1 mark)

8. What are four basic responses to develop both on the ground and under saddle

(4 marks)

i)

ii)

iii)

iv)

9. Briefly explain why stable vices can develop and how they might be prevented

(2 marks)

Cause(s):

Prevention:

10. Correctly label these action defects.

(2 marks)



i)



ii)

11. Discuss the effect on action and long-term soundness of the lower limb faults below:

(5 marks)

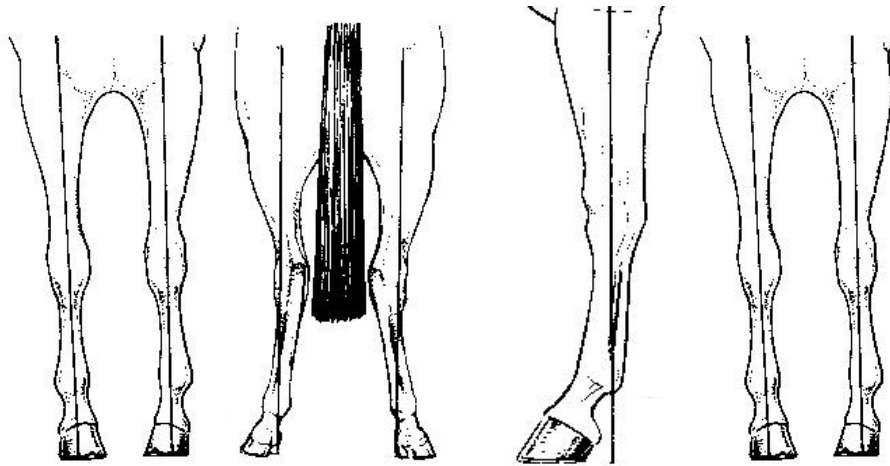


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

CE USE ONLY – Section 1	Total Marks	/ 25
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Section 2 – Nutrition

12. The primary site for absorption of simple sugars (energy) is: (1 mark)
(circle correct answer) A) small intestine B) large intestine

13. The primary site for fermentation and release of good and bad by-products is: (1 mark)
(circle correct answer) A) small intestine B) large intestine

14. Calcium is primarily absorbed in the: _____ (1 mark)

15. Phosphorus is primarily absorbed in the: _____ (1 mark)

16. The small intestine can effectively process the starch load of large concentrate feeds. (1 mark)
(circle correct answer) **True False**

17. List 2 complications of constant starch overload to the large intestine? (2 marks)

1

2

18. Which part of the digestive tract can act as a fluid reserve and how is this optimised by feeding? (1 mark)

19. How long can it take for food to pass through the small intestine? ____ hours to ____ hours (2 marks)

20. How long can food take to move through the large intestine? ____ hours to ____ hours (2 marks)

21. List four factors that can influence water requirements of a horse (4 marks)

1

2

3

4

22. Describe one way to test for dehydration (1 mark)

23. Name three factors influencing energy requirement (3 marks)

1

2

3

24. Why do horses require protein? (1 mark)

25. Protein is digested in the: (circle correct answer) **large intestine** **small intestine** (1 mark)

26. List 2 benefits of fats and oils in the diet (2 marks)

1

2

27. List the three main ways most minerals are lost from the horse's body (3 marks)

1 2 3

28. List two macro-minerals in salt which are nearly 100% digestible (bioavailability) (2 marks)

1 2

29. What is the "dietary interaction" between calcium and phosphorus? (1 mark)

30. State a symptom of sodium deficiency (1 mark)

31. State a symptom of selenium toxicity (1 mark)

32. State the function of Vitamin B6 in the horse's body and list two feed sources (3 marks)

Function:

Source 1

Source 2

33. Describe a dietary interaction that can occur between Vitamins B1 and B2 (1 mark)

34. State a symptom of Vitamin A deficiency (1 mark)

35. State a symptom of Vitamin A toxicity (1 mark)

36. Rank the following energy concentrates from highest to lowest for the following criteria: **oats, barley, corn, molasses** (3 marks)

digestible energy	crude fat content	crude fibre content
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4

37. Rank the following protein sources from highest to lowest for the following criteria: **soyabean meal, linseed meal, sunflower seeds** (3 marks)

Crude protein content	crude fat content	crude fibre content
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

38. Rank the following roughages and pastures from highest to lowest for the following criteria: **lucerne hay (early bloom), lucerne hay (full bloom), clover hay, sunflower hulls** (3 marks)

Digestible energy	crude protein content	crude fat content
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4

39. List three criteria for evaluating cereal hay/chaff (3 marks)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

40. List four characteristics of grade 1 lucerne hay (4 marks)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

41. State how the following may be subject to spoilage: (3 marks)

barley _____

corn _____

sunflower meal _____

42. Indicate a dietary requirement that might change due to the following: (3 marks)

move from pasture to stable _____

increase in workload _____

change of season from winter to spring _____

43. What can contribute to Developmental Orthopaedic Disease (DOD) in young horses? (1 mark)

44. Name 3 supplements and describe why they might be required (3 marks)

1

2

3

45. Name 2 poisonous plants in your area and 2 symptoms of their poisoning (6 marks)

Plant 1

Symptom	Symptom
---------	---------

Plant 2

Symptom	Symptom
---------	---------

46. State the anti-nutritional compound associated with the following and its possible effect (10 marks)

Compound	Side-effect
oats	
corn	
cottonseed meal	
tropical grasses	
lush pastures	

47. Describe a feeding routine that can contribute to the following and explain why (3 marks)

azoturia

laminitis

stomach ulcers

48. Describe how the timing of meals can affect competition performance

(1 mark)

CE USE ONLY – Section 2	Total Marks	/ 84
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Section 3 – Horse Physiology

49. What are the normal rates/ranges for the following vital signs? (3 marks)

i) heart rate _____

ii) respiration _____

iii) temperature _____

50. What is the full name of ATP and what is its function? (2 marks)

Name: _____

Function: _____

51. Where is ATP stored in a horse's body? (1 mark)

52. Indicate how the horse replenishes ATP in aerobic metabolism (1 mark)

53. Indicate how the horse replenishes ATP in anaerobic metabolism (1 mark)

54. State a training activity using mainly aerobic metabolism (1 mark)

55. State a training activity where anaerobic metabolism is activated (1 mark)

56. Indicate a reason why it is optimal for a horse to be able to reach its maximum heart rate during exercise.(1 mark)

57. How can the exercise session be structured to assist the horse to reach maximum heart rate? (1 mark)

58. For a horse in training, how might the heart rate change over time in submaximal exercise? (1 mark)

59. Which horse would have the higher lactic acid accumulation during intense exercise and explain why (2 marks)

(circle correct answer)

Fit Horse

Unfit Horse

Reason:

60. Describe how a training program might be detrimental to bone development (1 mark)

61. Indicate how fatigue differs between horses in high intensity work (eg: racing) and prolonged lower intensity work (eg: endurance racing) (1 mark)

62. Describe how/why a cool-down routine can improve the horse's post-exercise recovery (1 mark)

63. State the overall physiological goal of fitness training for a horse (1 mark)

64. What is the purpose of the basic training phase? (1 mark)

65. What is the purpose of strenuous training? (1 mark)

66. How is cross-training beneficial to the horse? (1 mark)

67. Why are recovery days important? (1 mark)

68. Define "overtraining" and list two symptoms (3 marks)

Definition

Symptom 1

Symptom 2

69. What is the possible effect of "detraining" over a number of weeks? (1 mark)

70. Why might a trainer choose not to spell a horse in the off-season? (1 mark)

71. Why should a trainer regularly record vital signs throughout the training program? (1 mark)

72. Briefly describe how a horse's training program should be structured when returning from injury (1 mark)

73. Describe 2 passive stretches that can be done with a horse and why they are of benefit (2 marks)

1

2

74. Describe 2 ways to improve a horse's coat (2 marks)

1

2

75. Describe two differences in the presentation of the horse for competition in the three Olympic disciplines. (2 marks)

76. Name 2 hoof faults that may require corrective shoeing (2 marks)

1

2

77. Name 3 different types of horse shoes (3 marks)

1

2

3

78. Describe 2 different configurations of type, number and position of studs and when these configurations would be used. (2 marks)

1

2

79. In what way has the use of studs been thought to contribute to tendon injury? (1 mark)

CE USE ONLY – Section 3

Total Marks

/ 44

Section 4 – Medication Control

80. State 2 reasons why the presence of drugs or medication is prohibited in competition horses (2 marks)

1

2

81. What is a "withdrawal period" for medication? (1 mark)

82. Can everyday things such as pasture or processed feeds contain prohibited substances? (1 mark)

(circle correct answer) **Yes** **No**

83. What is an Equine Therapeutic Use Exemption? (1 mark)

84. What are the three classes of prohibited substances? (3 marks)

1

2

3

85. Name two types of events where swabbing is compulsory (not disciplines/sports) (2 marks)

1

2

86. The following horses may be selected for swabbing at an event (circle correct answer) (5 marks)

The winner	True	False
A horse that was scratched	True	False
A horse that died	True	False
A horse that performed poorly	True	False
Any randomly-selected horse	True	False

87. Define the "Person Responsible" (1 mark)

88. What should the Person Responsible observe occurring? (1 mark)

89. Where are the samples tested? (1 mark)

90. How does an Administrative Sanction differ to other sanctions and when will it be offered? (2 marks)

91. What is a B-sample and what is it for? (2 marks)

92. What penalty is automatic regardless of the severity of all other sanctions? (1 mark)

93. List two penalties that may be applied by a Judiciary (2 marks)

1

2

94. Who is responsible for determining the selection process for swabbing horses at an event? (1 mark)

- A.** The Event Organising Committee
- B.** The Event Ground Jury
- C.** The Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA)
- D.** The EFA Horse Swabbing Steward
- E.** A and B
- F.** B and C

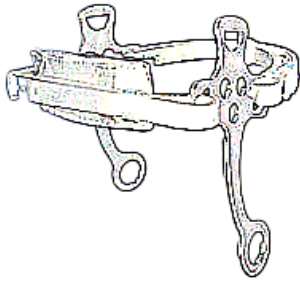
95. Can a horse be swabbed more than once during a competition? (circle correct answer) (1 mark)
True False

96. What happens if a horse is presented for swabbing with no identification papers? (1 mark)

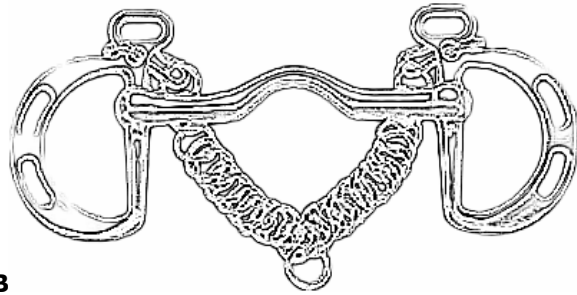
CE USE ONLY – Section 4	Total Marks	/ 28
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Section 5, 6 & 7 – Saddlery, Breeding & Travel

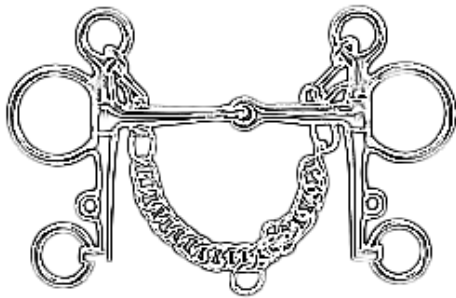
97. Identify the following non-snaffle bits (4 marks)



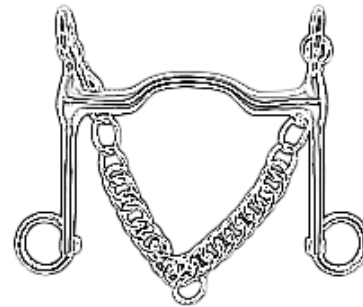
A



B



C



D

98. How does the "block and tackle" law of physics magnify the force of draw reins on the horse's head, neck and back? (1 mark)

99. How could you adjust a saddle that sits too high in front? (1 mark)

100. What is the purpose of a stud guard and why is it mainly used for jumping? (1 mark)

101. When are body protectors compulsory in EA competition? (1 mark)

102. When are helmets compulsory in EA competition? (1 mark)

103. Describe the action of a chambon (1 mark)

104. What is the correct distance for trotting poles? (1 mark)

105. Briefly describe oestrus (1 mark)

106. Is Regumate permitted under the Equine Anti-Doping and Medication Control rules? (1 mark)

107. When are foals born in the Northern and Southern hemispheres? (2 marks)

108. Name one state border or regional area border in Australia requiring a border inspection of transported horses and name one plant, animal or pathogen the inspection is intended to prevent from spreading. (2 marks)

Border:

Inspection for:

109. Why should you quarantine a horse that has newly arrived to a property? (1 mark)

110. Describe a cause, a sign and a preventative measure for travel sickness. (3 marks)

A cause: _____

A sign: _____

A prevention: _____

CE USE ONLY – Sections 5-7	Total Marks	/ 21
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Exam Questions
Total Marks - 200

Section 1 /23

Section 2 /84

Section 3 /44

Section 4 /28

Sections 5-7 /21

Total Marks - _____ out of 200

Total possible mark of 200 - **Pass Mark 160 (80%)**

L2HM ASSESSMENT SLIP 1

Open Book Research Assignment

Assessment Summary & Declaration of Competence

Candidate Name: _____ **Date:** _____

- The EA Coach Educator will discuss any incorrect answers with you at the time of marking.
- 80% is the pass mark for this assessment task.
- If you do not achieve a mark of 80% or greater with your written answers, you will be allowed to re-sit this assessment.
- Please ensure that the EA Coach Educator who supervised you during this assessment task completes the below declaration.

<input type="checkbox"/> COMPETENT	<p>Has demonstrated competence in all the tasks for Assessment Slip 1 – Written Assignment to the assessment criteria in the Level 2 Horse Management Certificate through</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Direct Assessment method</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Evidence was provided to satisfy the Assessor that the Candidate met with competence all the required assessment criteria for Assessment Slip 1 – Written Assignment according to the assessment criteria in the Level 2 Horse Management Certificate through</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fast Track method</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> NOT YET COMPETENT	<p>Is not yet competent in all the tasks for Assessment Slip 1 – Written Assignment according to the assessment criteria in the Level 2 Horse Management Certificate</p>
<p>Comments</p> <p>If NYC what needs improvement before re-sitting assessment</p>	
<p>CE Name: _____ Level: _____</p> <p>Assessment Venue: _____ Signature: _____</p>	

NOTE: CE's are advised to maintain own records / results of Candidates they have assessed.

- If **Competent** sign summary on Page 109
- If **Not Yet Competent** (NYC) please arrange further training and/or another assessment and download additional assessment slips from www.equestrian.org.au