



0172-524 MARCH 2019

Level 2 Technical Certificate in Animal Care

Level 2 Animal Care – Theory Exam (1)

Thursday 14 March 2019
09:30 – 11:30

You should have the following for this examination

- a multiple-choice answer sheet
- a pen with black or blue ink

This question paper is the property of the City and Guilds of London Institute and is to be returned after the examination.

Read the following notes before you answer any questions

- You **must** use a pen with black or blue ink to complete **all** parts of the answer sheet.
- Check that you have the correct answer sheet for the examination.
- Check that your name and candidate details are printed correctly at the top of your answer sheet.
- Inform the invigilator if your name or examination details are not correct.
- Each question shows **four** possible answers (lettered 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'); only **one** is correct.
- Decide which **one** is correct and mark your answer on the **answer sheet** with your pen.

For example if you decide 'a' is correct, mark your answer like this

101	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> (b)	<input type="radio"/> (c)	<input type="radio"/> (d)
	Cancel	Cancel	Cancel	Cancel

If you want to change your answer, cancel your first choice by filling in the 'cancel' box below the circle like this

101	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> (b)	<input type="radio"/> (c)	<input type="radio"/> (d)
	Cancel	Cancel	Cancel	

Then mark the answer which you have now decided is correct. For example if you now decide 'c' is correct, mark your answer like this

101	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> (b)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> (d)
	Cancel	Cancel	Cancel	

Any other marks on the form may invalidate some of your answers.

- Any calculations or rough working can be done on the question paper.
- Attempt all questions. If you find a question difficult, leave it and return to it later.

This paper contains 50 questions. Answer them using the 'boxes' numbered 1 to 50 on the answer sheet.

- 1 What is the **most** important step to carry out after a health check has been carried out?
 - a Feed the animal.
 - b Exercise the animal.
 - c Record the findings.
 - d Plan the next health check.

- 2 Which of the following is an example of a topical treatment?
 - a Enema.
 - b Tablet.
 - c Drench.
 - d Spot-on.

- 3 Farmers must follow the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006. What is the **most** important reason for this?
 - a To avoid stress and ill health during the loading of livestock.
 - b To avoid stress and the spread of disease during the unloading of livestock.
 - c To avoid stress and ill health during loading, transporting and unloading of livestock.
 - d To avoid the spread of disease during loading, transporting and unloading of livestock.

- 4 Which of the following is **not** caused by a parasite?
 - a Lice.
 - b Fly strike.
 - c Ringworm.
 - d Roundworm.

- 5 Which of the following is the **most** common cause of scratching in dogs?
 - a Fleas.
 - b Ticks.
 - c Fly strike.
 - d Kennel cough.

- 6 Define the term pica.
 - a Animal suffering from bites or stings.
 - b Animal suffering from burns or scalds.
 - c Animal developing an appetite for faeces.
 - d Animal developing an appetite for non-nutritious substances.

- 7 A large dog is displaying early signs of hypothermia. Which of the following should be carried out initially by a first aider?
 - a Lift the dog to a cool, dark room.
 - b Lift the dog to a warm, well lit room.
 - c Warm the dog up with a blanket and seek assistance.
 - d Cool the dog down with a cold, wet towel and seek assistance.

- 8 Identify the **three** aims of animal first aid.
 - a Prevent death, Promote recovery and Preserve health.
 - b Preserve life, Prevent suffering and Prevent situation deteriorating.
 - c Preserve life, Promote recovery and Prevent situation deteriorating.
 - d Prevent others becoming harmed, Prevent suffering and Preserve life.

- 9 What are the **main** consequences of administering the incorrect dosage rate of treatment?
 - a Time wasted and stress on animal.
 - b Time wasted and stress on handler.
 - c Drug is effective or harms the animal.
 - d Drug is not effective or harms the animal.

- 10 A horse is showing the following signs: lameness, redness/swelling on hoof and has a raised temperature. What is the **most** likely cause of these signs?
 - a Colic.
 - b Arthritis.
 - c Abscess.
 - d Cushing's.

- 11 Which act states who is allowed to diagnose an animal's illness?
 - a Animal Welfare Act 2006.
 - b Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966.
 - c Animal Health and Welfare Act (Scotland) 2006.
 - d Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006.

- 12 Which of the following would need to be **more** frequently checked during very cold winters?
- Hay nets.
 - Feed troughs.
 - Water troughs.
 - Automatic feeders.
- 13 What is the **most** appropriate material for a feeding bowl used by a hamster?
- Glass.
 - Wood.
 - Plastic.
 - Ceramic.
- 14 Which life stage is food labelled for a 'young animal' **most** suitable for?
- Adult.
 - Juvenile.
 - Geriatric.
 - Lactating.
- 15 An adult dog is recovering from an operation. How will its diet differ from its normal diet?
- Provide increased quantities of its diet.
 - Provide decreased quantities of its diet.
 - Provide high calorie treats and palatable food.
 - Provide more easily digestible and palatable food.
- 16 What benefits do cuttlefish provide to a bird's diet?
- Increased protein and fat content.
 - Increased carbohydrate and water content.
 - Increased calcium and other mineral content.
 - Increased vitamin D and other vitamin content.
- 17 Which of the following would be the **most** important to consider when positioning a muck heap on a farm?
- Reducing the cost of waste disposal.
 - Reducing workload to farm workers.
 - Preventing pollution to waterways and local area.
 - Preventing farmland from becoming waterlogged.
- 18 Why is it important to regularly monitor and record any changes in an animal's food intake?
- To know which food is preferred and increase the quantity.
 - To ensure the food remains fresh and does not go to waste.
 - To know when treats/titbits can be fed and increase the quantity.
 - To ensure changes in feeding habits are observed and acted upon.
- 19 A diet for a cat needs to provide a large percentage of what?
- Fat.
 - Fibre.
 - Protein.
 - Carbohydrate.
- 20 Which of the following substrate would be **most** suitable for a bearded dragon?
- Sand.
 - Paper.
 - Shavings.
 - Cardboard.
- 21 What are the **most** important reasons for carrying out regular accommodation checks?
- To ensure the area is not overcrowded.
 - To ensure the sleeping area for the animals is suitable.
 - To ensure the animals are safe and to prevent animals escaping.
 - To ensure the animals have enough bedding and access to food.
- 22 How should an emptied, washed out disinfectant bottle be disposed of?
- Recycling bin.
 - Household waste.
 - Hazardous waste.
 - Yellow sharps bin.
- 23 Which piece of protective equipment is **most** important when handling a nervous parrot?
- Gauntlets.
 - Ear defenders.
 - Disposable apron.
 - Steel toe capped boots.

- 24 How should a geriatric rabbit be approached?
- Nervously approach in a quiet manner.
 - Use smooth movements in a calm manner.
 - Confidently approach in an assertive manner.
 - Use quick movements in an assertive manner.
- 25 During a full health check, a guinea pig displays signs of shaking, vocalising and urinating. What actions should be taken in response to this?
- Speak firmly and act confidently. If stressful behaviours continue, quickly check for signs of ill health and record in the diary.
 - Pause and reassure the guinea pig. If stressful behaviours continue, safely place back in its enclosure and record in the diary.
 - Continue as normal. If stressful behaviours continue, get a second guinea pig out of the enclosure for company and record in the diary.
 - Hold the guinea pig firmly and reassure. If stressful behaviours continue, health check the guinea pig as fast as possible and record in the diary.
- 26 A head collar and lead are **most** suited for use on which of the following breeds of dog?
- Geriatric pug.
 - Geriatric whippet.
 - Young springer spaniel.
 - Young Cavalier King Charles spaniel.
- 27 Which of the following behaviours is seen as atypical?
- Tail chasing in dogs.
 - Play behaviours in lambs.
 - Social grooming in gorillas.
 - Territorial behaviours in meerkats.
- 28 A cat has its ears back, teeth showing and head down. Which behaviour is the cat displaying?
- Alert.
 - Play.
 - Aggressive.
 - Submissive.
- 29 Elephants interlocking trunks and grooming each other is a form of which communication method?
- Intersocial communication.
 - Interspecific communication.
 - Interspecies communication.
 - Intraspecific communication.
- 30 A new adult male goat is introduced into an existing herd of goats. Which of the following behaviours are the existing adult males **most** likely to show?
- Fear behaviours.
 - Play behaviours.
 - Atypical behaviours.
 - Territorial behaviours.
- 31 Which organisation has the role of supporting captive wild animals through conservation, education and research?
- British Veterinary Association.
 - British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums.
 - Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
 - Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- 32 A family are keen to research different dog breeds. Which of the following organisations would **most** likely help to provide this information?
- The Kennel Club.
 - Pet Industry Federation.
 - British Veterinary Association.
 - Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.
- 33 Which of the following is **not** a legal right as part of employment by an employer?
- Holidays.
 - Staff training.
 - Transport costs.
 - Minimum wage.
- 34 Who should be notified in the event of a customer complaint at work?
- Parent.
 - Colleague.
 - Supervisor.
 - Receptionist.

- 35 A business has its own legal identity, can own assets in its own right and is owned by shareholders. Which type of business is this?
- Franchise.
 - Sole trader.
 - Partnership.
 - Limited company.
- 36 Whilst unpacking a delivery in a pet shop, an animal care assistant notices a large wet patch on the floor. What actions should be taken by this person?
- Stop unpacking. Clean up the spill and put up a wet floor sign.
 - Stop unpacking. Find the person who caused the spill and tell them to clean it up.
 - Carry on with the unpacking. Avoid the area and wait for someone else to clean up the spill.
 - Carry on with the unpacking. Clean up wet patch once the delivery has been unpacked and put up a wet floor sign.
- 37 Which of the following methods of promotion allow the general public to express their views regarding a new product?
- Posters.
 - Leaflets.
 - Displays.
 - Social media.
- 38 A vet has informed a local farm park that their birds have tested positive for avian flu. Who should the farm park inform?
- British Veterinary Association.
 - Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 - Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
 - Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals.
- 39 Which of the following organises the British Dog Grooming Championship?
- The Blue Cross.
 - The Kennel Club.
 - Pet Industry Federation.
 - Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Refer to scenario 1 to answer Q40, Q41, Q42 and Q43.

Scenario 1:

A group of five juvenile rats are being transported home from a rescue centre. The car journey is approximately 10 minutes. A health and behaviour check is performed on the rats before they are boxed up. An animal care assistant is preparing the rats for the journey as they need to be moved into a temporary transport carrier.

- 40 Why is this check important before animals are transported?
- To ensure they are healthy and fit to travel.
 - To ensure they will not bite and are not lame.
 - To ensure they do not have any parasites or signs of diarrhoea.
 - To ensure they are clean and do not show any abnormal behaviours.
- 41 How should the move into the carrier be carried out?
- Lift one rat at a time, carry away from your body to carrier and leave lid on in between.
 - Lift one rat at a time, carry rat close to your body to carrier and leave lid off in between.
 - Lift one rat at a time, carry rat close to your body to carrier and leave lid on in between.
 - Lift one rat at a time, carry away from your body to carrier and leave lid off in between.
- 42 Once all of the rats are in the carrier, what actions should be carried out immediately?
- Ensure the rats have plenty of water and tubes to hide in. Report any findings if appropriate.
 - Monitor their behaviour and carry out security checks on the carrier. Report any findings if appropriate.
 - Monitor their behaviour and watch for mating between the group. Report any findings if appropriate.
 - Ensure the rats have plenty of food and carry out security checks on the carrier. Report any findings if appropriate.

- 43 How should the assistant deal with blood found on one of the rats when due for their rest break?
- Inform the supervisor and then leave for their break.
 - Separate the injured rat and then leave for their break.
 - Inform another assistant and then leave for their break.
 - Separate the injured rat, notify supervisor and then leave for their break.
- Refer to scenario 2 to answer Q44, Q45, Q46, Q47, Q48, Q49 and Q50.**
- Scenario 2:**
An animal care assistant is exercising a large border collie on the lead at a boarding kennels. A boarding Labrador approaches in an aggressive manner and attacks the submissive collie. The collie is due to be collected by its owner the following day. When the dogs have stopped fighting, the assistant notices a bleeding wound on the collie and the dog drops to the ground.
- 44 What should be the first response of the animal care assistant in the event of this fight?
- Stay safe and call for help.
 - Split up the fight and call for help.
 - Pull the dog to safety and run for help.
 - Wait for the dogs to stop fighting and run for help.
- 45 How should the bleeding wound be dealt with?
- Leave the dog on the ground and seek assistance.
 - Cover the wound and carry the dog on their own into the kennel.
 - Carry the dog on their own into the kennel and apply direct pressure.
 - Apply direct pressure on any open bleeding wounds and seek assistance.
- 46 As well as bleeding from a wound, what else is the collie likely to be suffering from?
- Shock.
 - Convulsions.
 - Hypothermia.
 - Hyperthermia.
- 47 What signs would the collie show when the Labrador approached it?
- Tail up and wagging, ears back and growling.
 - Tail between legs with no wag, ears raised and teeth bared.
 - Tail down and wagging slightly, ears back and body lowered.
 - Tail up and wagging slightly, ears raised and play bow body posture.
- 48 How should the Labrador be cared for after showing signs of stress?
- Place the dog in a low-lit kennel away from other dogs.
 - Place the dog in a low-lit kennel with at least one other dog.
 - Place the dog in a well-lit, open kennel in view of other dogs.
 - Place the dog in a well-lit, open kennel away from other dogs.
- 49 What is the **most** efficient way for the kennels to educate the public on dog body language?
- Leaflets.
 - Posters.
 - Displays.
 - Social media.
- 50 Which act states dogs **must** be kept under control to protect people?
- Animal Welfare Act 2006.
 - Dangerous Dogs Act 1991.
 - The Environment Act 1995.
 - Animal Health and Welfare Act (Scotland) 2006.

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK

- IMPORTANT -

Are the details at the top of the answer sheet correct?

Have you filled in your answers in INK in the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet?