

Qualification: 0172-006/506 Level 3 Equine Management – Theory Exam (2)

June 2018

1	Describe the digestive process of fermentation. (2 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each point, to a maximum of 2 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digestion in the hindgut is performed by billions of symbiotic bacteria [1]. • The bacteria efficiently break down plant fibres and undigested starches into volatile fatty acids [1]. 		2
2	Explain the importance of fibre within a horse's diet. (3 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each point, to a maximum of 3 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fibre provides a source of energy for horses [1]. • Fibre provides the horse with 'gut fill' [1]. • Fibre can soak up and hold water in the horse's gut, which acts as a water reserve for when horses need it [1]. • The horse's digestive system is designed to digest fibre through the process of fermentation [1]. 		3
3	Describe a suitable diet for a 10-year-old Welsh Section A riding school pony with a body condition score of 8. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each point, to a maximum of 4 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soaked hay would reduce the calorie intake [1] • Restricted turnout (muzzle, sectioned off pasture or limited time out at grass) will reduce the amount of sugar intake [1]. • Limited if no concentrate feed should be provided as the nutritional requirements can be met through roughage intake [1]. 		4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pony should be fed little and often to ensure the gut is continuously active [1]. Low starch feeds should be fed [1]. 		
4	State the three major classes of carbohydrates. (3 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 3 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monosaccharides Disaccharides Polysaccharides 		3
5	For each of the following, identify a feedstuff that contains high levels of the nutrient. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protein. (1 mark) b) Carbohydrate. (1 mark) c) Vitamin. (1 mark) 		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark for each point to a maximum 1 mark per part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protein – stud mixes/cubes, balancers b) Carbohydrate – grass, hay, haylage, chaff c) Vitamins – balancers, supplements 		3
6	Explain why the following factors must be considered when developing a feeding plan for a yard of twenty horses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cost. (1 mark) b) Type of feed. (1 mark) c) Workload. (1 mark) d) Nutrients. (1 mark) 		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark for each point to a maximum 1 mark per part: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cost - budgets, number of horses [1] type of feed - number of horses, availability, discipline [1] workload - meet the nutritional requirements of workload [1] Nutrients – analytical content, deficiencies, disorders [1] 		4
7	A 3-year-old Warmblood mare weighing 450kg is currently stabled overnight and turned out during the day. Describe a suitable diet for this horse, justifying your recommendations throughout. (4 marks)		

	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each for suitable diet item with justification, to a maximum of 4 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hay/soaked hay to support the digestive system without providing too much energy [1] • low starch/low energy feeds/ youngstock concentrate feeds to support growth and reduce excess energy [1] • succulents, mineral lick to provide the horse with extra water, sugars, fibre and vitamins [1] • access to unlimited water to maintain health and wellbeing of the horse [1] 	0 marks for diet item with no justification.	4
8	State four behaviours a horse may display when they do not find a feedstuff palatable. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dropping feed • Not eating • Ignoring feedstuff • Selecting feeds they do like • Knocking over feed • Stereotypic behaviours (crib biting) 		4
9	Explain how an unbalanced rider position can influence a horse's way of going. (3 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each point, to a maximum of 3 marks: The rider can cause the horse to become unbalanced [1] this will put the horse onto the forehand [1] causing the horse to lean on the bit [1]. The horse will be twisting throughout its body to support the rider [1] Uneven muscle tone will be developed in the horse [1].		3
10	Identify four situations when the use of artificial aids would be appropriate. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	1 mark each for any of the following, to a maximum of 4 marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lateral work • Lacking impulsion • Unresponsive to the leg • Advanced training • Counteract evasion tactics 		4

11	Physical fitness is very important in the rider. Identify three physical requirements and the importance of each . (6 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each for physical requirement with importance, to a maximum of 6 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerobic endurance – this is important to be able to ride the horse over a long period of time without becoming fatigued. [1] • muscular endurance – this is important to allow a group of muscles to sustain repeated contractions against a resistance for an extended period of time [1] • Flexibility – important through the pelvis and hips to absorb the horses movement [1] • strength – riding for long periods of time, and they need to maintain muscle strength throughout that time. [1] • power – this is important through the seat to encourage your horse to utilise the hind quarters [1] • balance – this is important to ensure equilibrium is maintained throughout a riders position [1] • accommodate changes in terrain, jumping and to absorb the horses movement[1] • suppleness – this is important to allow flexibility and absorb the movement of the horse [1] • stamina – should meet the needs of the discipline and improve endurance and performance [1] 	0 marks for physical requirement without importance.	6
12	Explain the process of assessing a horse from the ground and state when this would be carried out. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks
	<p>1 mark each process of assessing, to a maximum of 3 marks and 1 mark for situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial static assessment – age, type, conformation, experience [1] • Initial dynamic assessment [1] • Identification of areas of improvement in the horse’s way of going [1]. • The process may be carried out for a horse presenting an injury [1] • the process may be carried out during the selling/vetting process of a horse [1]. 		4
13	Explain two of the variations in the pace ‘trot’ and state when each would be required. (4 marks)		
	Acceptable answer(s)	Guidance	Max mks

	<p>1 mark each variation explained with requirement, to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <p>working trot – the horse should go forward with regular, elastic strides with good hock action. The trot is two-beat on alternate diagonal legs separated by a period of suspension. Required in Intro - medium dressage, general schooling, hacking [1]</p> <p>Medium trot – pace between the working and the extended trot. While remaining on the bit, the horse lengthens and lowers the neck slightly as the strides are lengthened. The medium trot is "rounder" than the extended trot. Required in novice dressage onwards [1]</p> <p>Extended trot –the horse should cover as much ground as possible while maintaining the cadence. While remaining balanced and on the bit, the horse lengthens the frame and the stride as a result of great impulsion from the hindquarters. In the forward movement of the extension, the movement of the fore and hind legs should be similar (parallel). Required in elementary onwards [1]</p> <p>Collected trot - the collected trot is shorter than the working trot, but with increased lightness and mobility of the shoulders. The hocks should be well engaged, the croup lowered, and the horse should remain on the bit. Elementary [1].</p>	<p>0 marks for variation explanation with no requirement.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>A 16hh, 5-year-old Thoroughbred, ex-racehorse has come on to the yard to be retrained for other equestrian activities. The horse has been given a condition score of 3 and can be excitable.</p> <p>Discuss what changes you would implement in relation to diet and exercise taking into consideration common problems that may occur throughout the process. (12 marks)</p>		
	<p>Acceptable answer(s)</p>	<p>Guidance</p>	<p>Max mks</p>
	<p>Band 1: 1 – 4 marks Basic discussion with minimal examples of changes implemented in relation to the diet and exercise. Minimal links made to common problems the horse may have/encounter. Diet of the horse described with minimal detail of impact on the retraining for other equestrian activities.</p> <p>Band 2: 5 – 8 marks A clear discussion with reference to changes that would be implemented in relation to the diet and exercise. Links made to common problems the horse may have/encounter during the process of retraining. Diet and exercise of the horse described with some detail of impact on the retraining for other equestrian activities. To access higher marks in the band, the response will show some justification of the impact diet and exercise has on common problems when retraining.</p> <p>Band 3: 9 – 12 marks Detailed discussion on the changes that would be implemented in relation to the diet and exercise. Clear links made to</p>	<p>Indicative content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions of the major nutrients • Suitability of different feed types • Nutritional content • Feeding plans • Dietary requirements • Conformation • Common issues • Scales of training • School movements <p>For no awardable content, award 0 marks.</p>	<p>12</p>

	<p>common problems the horse may have/encounter during the process of retraining. Diet, exercise and common problems are described comprehensively with detail of how it can have a positive or negative influence on the horse during retraining. To access the higher marks in the band, the response will fully justify the impact.</p>		
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