

9057-204

**Level 3 Senior Equine Groom –
Knowledge test**

SAMPLE

Duration – 90 minutes

9057-204 Sample Knowledge test

- 1 Which legislation covers the five needs?
- The Animal Welfare Act 2006.
 - The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
 - The Riding Establishment Act 1970.
 - Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925.
- 2 What materials does the following symbol apply to?



- Corrosive materials.
 - Radioactive materials.
 - Flammable materials.
 - Explosive materials.
- 3 When should codes of practice be communicated to a new employee?
- During induction.
 - As they occur.
 - Within a month.
 - Within a year.
- 4 When is it appropriate to restrain a horse?
- When the horse is stabled overnight.
 - When the horse is on the walker.
 - When the horse is out in the field.
 - When the horse risks injury to itself.
- 5 What is the minimum rest break you are entitled to when working more than a 6 hours shift?
- 10 Minutes.
 - 20 Minutes.
 - 30 Minutes.
 - 40 Minutes.
- 6 Which of the following is **NOT** a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010?
- Sexual Orientation.
 - Pregnancy and Maternity.
 - Gender Reassignment.
 - Level of Income.

- 7 What is the **main** purpose of a staff rota?
- To ensure that a suitable number of qualified staff are working.
 - To ensure that all staff have the correct amount of holiday.
 - To ensure that everybody receives a fair amount of hours.
 - To ensure that staff sickness is covered when someone is unwell.

- 8 List **five** potential consequences of poor storage of food and bedding.

(5 marks)

- 9 Which of the following is **NOT** a regular maintenance task?
- De-cobwebbing stables.
 - Sweeping or raking the yard.
 - Harrowing arenas.
 - Replacing surfaces.
- 10 Which of these is **NOT** a method of field maintenance?
- Harrowing.
 - Re-seeding.
 - Digging.
 - Topping.
- 11 What would be the **most** appropriate measure to help prevent the spread of disease for a healthy horse?
- Maintain vaccinations.
 - Compete regularly.
 - Lunge frequently.
 - Maintain socialisation.
- 12 Which of the following sets of symptoms are **most** likely to indicate strangles?
- High temperature, nasal discharge, eating roughage.
 - High temperature, nasal discharge, looking over door.
 - High temperature, nasal discharge, not eating feed.
 - High temperature, nasal discharge, resting hind leg.

13 List **five** environmentally friendly actions to consider when working on the stable yard?

(5 marks)

14 What bone is the arrow pointing at?



- a. Pisiform.
- b. Cannon bone.
- c. Long pastern.
- d. Short pastern.

15 Where do thoroughpins occur in horses?

- a. The knees.
- b. The hocks.
- c. The pasterns.
- d. The fetlocks.

- 16 How is front limb lameness identified when trotting up a horse?
- The horse will continuously drop its head lower.
 - The horse will continuously hold its head higher.
 - The horse will drop its head when the lame leg bears weight.
 - The horse will lift its head when the lame leg bears weight.
- 17 What are signs of poor health in a horse?
- Salmon-pink mucus membranes, loss of appetite, lethargic, bright eyes.
 - Loss of appetite, abnormal bodily functions, abnormal TPR, lethargic.
 - Abnormal TPR, bright eyes, loss of appetite, abnormal bodily functions.
 - Abnormal bodily functions, increased appetite, bright eyes, lethargic.
- 18 For which ailment or injury would you use a hoof poultice?
- Laminitis.
 - Laceration.
 - Incision.
 - Abscess.
- 19 What are horses vaccinated against?
- Tetanus and Equine Influenza.
 - Tetanus and Atypical Myopathy.
 - Anemia and Equine Influenza.
 - Strangles and Atypical Myopathy.
- 20 Which of the following are **NOT** part of standard isolation procedures?
- Separate tools and equipment.
 - Disinfectant outside stable.
 - Security lights outside stable.
 - Horse kept separate from others..
- 21 How should out-of-date or left over drugs be disposed of?
- Thrown in the general rubbish bin.
 - Saved for use at a later date.
 - Returned safely to the vet.
 - Disposed of in a recycling bin.
- 22 What is the correct temperature range for a healthy horse?
- 35-36 degrees.
 - 37-38 degrees.
 - 39-40 degrees.
 - 41-42 degrees.

- 23 When is the ideal time to take the horse's temperature, pulse and respiration?
- Following strenuous exercise.
 - Whilst the horse is at rest.
 - Immediately after travelling.
 - Whilst the horse is being fed.
- 24 What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be worn when handling medications?
- Gloves.
 - Mask.
 - Hat.
 - Boots.
- 25 When restraining a horse, which of the following methods would be the easiest to try first?
- Feed.
 - Sedate.
 - Bridle.
 - Twitch.
- 26 What are the three **main** reasons for grooming a horse?
- Check for injuries, keeps you busy, improves blood flow.
 - Improves appearance, saves time, makes owners happy.
 - Helps muscle tone, improves blood flow, check for injuries.
 - Makes the horse happy, improves appearance, builds rapport.
- 27 What is a correct procedure for plaiting a mane?
- Do not section the mane, leave the mane dry, plait it loosely, roll and secure.
 - Spray the mane with conditioner, section as required, plait down, roll and secure.
 - Comb the mane, dampen, divide into sections as required, plait down, roll and secure.
 - Wash and condition the mane, section as required, plait down, roll and secure.
- 28 Identify the part of the foot the arrow is pointing at?



- Cleft of frog.
- Bulb of heel.
- Seat of corn.
- Point of frog.

- 29 What signs would indicate re-shoeing is **NOT** required?
- a. A lost or loose shoe.
 - b. Clenches are risen.
 - c. Overgrown hoof.
 - d. Clenches are flush.
- 30 Which of the following supplements can improve joint health in a horse?
- a. Vitamins.
 - b. Probiotics.
 - c. Garlic.
 - d. Cod Liver Oil.
- 31 Which of the following would be considered a complete and balanced feed?
- a. Rolled oats.
 - b. Pasture mix.
 - c. Bran mash.
 - d. Sugar beet.
- 32 List **five** checks or considerations when bringing a horse back into work following a rest period.

(5 marks)

- 33 Which of the following checks should be carried out **as a priority** before travelling the horse?
- a. Tetanus vaccination.
 - b. Fitness to travel.
 - c. Shoeing record.
 - d. Dental records.
- 34 Which of the following is a safe and effective method that may help to load a difficult horse?
- a. Use of lunge lines either side of the ramp to guide the horse in straight.
 - b. Use of people standing either side of the ramp to avoid the horse going sideways.
 - c. Use of loud noises and shouting to scare the horse into running up the ramp.
 - d. Blind folding the horse and use of a whip to make it go straight up the ramp.

- 35 Which of the following award is a legal requirement to have when travelling horses for economic activity?
- Level 3 Award in Transporting Horses.
 - Level 3 Award in Transporting Heavy Loads.
 - Level 3 Award in Driving Horseboxes.
 - Level 3 Award in Preparing Horseboxes.
- 36 Which of the following laws do **NOT** apply to the transport of horses?
- The Animal Welfare Act 2006.
 - The Welfare of Animals Transport Order 2006.
 - The Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations 1999.
 - The Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925.
- 37 Which of the following equipment is commonly used when lungeing a horse to improve their contact?
- Side reins.
 - Draw reins.
 - Headcollar.
 - Cavesson.
- 38 Which equipment is needed for long reining?
- Two lunge lines, bridle, cavesson, side reins, boots, roller.
 - One lunge line, bridle, cavesson, side reins, boots, roller.
 - Two lunge lines, bridle, cavesson, draw reins, boots, roller.
 - One lunge line, bridle, cavesson, draw reins, boots, roller.
- 39 What is the swabbing protocol for most covering stallions?
- Swab after 1st Jan and before covering.
 - Swab before 1st Jan and after covering.
 - Swab after 1st July and before covering.
 - Swab before 1st July and after covering.
- 40 What process is used to check if a mare is free from Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)?
- Clitoral swab.
 - Blood test.
 - Cervical swab.
 - Smear test.
- 41 Within which part of the anatomy would the clitoris in the mare be found?
- The cervix.
 - The vagina.
 - The vulva.
 - The uterus.

- 42 Luteinising hormone causes the mare to do what?
- a. Ovulate.
 - b. Come into season.
 - c. Go out of season.
 - d. Lactate.
- 43 What does a Caslick's operation involve?
- a. Stitching of the vulva.
 - b. Removal of the clitoris.
 - c. Removal of the uterus.
 - d. Stitching of the cervix.
- 44 Which of the following is a disadvantage of a mare being Artificially Inseminated?
- a. Increases the spread of venereal disease.
 - b. Can be expensive for the mare owner.
 - c. Increases the injury risk to the mare and stallion.
 - d. Mares and foals have to travel long distances.

45 List **five** benefits of Artificial Insemination as a method of covering.

(5 marks)

- 46 At what stage of the pregnancy will the mare require an **increase** in energy and protein?
- a. First half.
 - b. Second half.
 - c. First third.
 - d. Last third.
- 47 What is the best way to restrain a newborn foal for examination?
- a. One arm around chest and one around hindquarters.
 - b. Holding foal slip and one arm around hindquarters.
 - c. One arm around chest and one arm around ribs.
 - d. Holding foal slip with an arm around the neck.

48 Sometimes it may be necessary to foster a foal. How to deal with the potential fostering is crucial to survival.

List **five** actions to increase the chances of success with fostering.

(5 marks)

49 What is a common symptom of a Haemolytic foal?

- a. Jaundiced membranes.
- b. Excessive diarrhoea.
- c. Chronic lameness.
- d. Spasmodic hyperactivity.

50 Dummies, barker and wanderers are all common terms to describe a foal suffering from what?

- a. Urinary tract infections.
- b. Abnormally increased temperature.
- c. Neonatal maladjustment syndrome.
- d. Acute abdominal pain.

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Question	Mark scheme
1	A
2	A
3	A
4	D
5	B
6	D
7	A
8	<p>Answer: 1 mark for each of the following, max. 5 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mould. (1) • Unpalatable. (1) • Wasteful. (1) • Harmful to the horse. (1) • Attracts vermin. (1) • Damage to Haylage bags. (1) • Quality depreciates. (1) • Unsafe if hay bales fall. (1) • Dusty. (1)
9	D
10	C
11	A
12	C
13	<p>Answer: 1 mark for each of the following, max. 5 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco friendly bedding. (1) • Turn off lights when not needed. (1) • Consider position of the muckheap not being near a water source. (1) • Do not leave water running when not being used. (1) • Use recycling bins. (1) • Make your own horse feed. (1) • Maintain equipment to save waste. (1) • Re use water. (1) • Share horse transport. (1) • Do not burn muck heap. (1)

14	D
15	B
16	D
17	B
18	D
19	A
20	C
21	C
22	B
23	B
24	A
25	A
26	C
27	C
28	A
29	D
30	D
31	B
32	<p>Answer: 1 mark for each of the following, max. 5 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess hooves. (1) • Have shoes fitted if needed. (1) • Check tack for condition. (1) • Check tack for fit. (1) • Have teeth checked. (1) • Consult with professional if post injury. (1) • Check condition of the horse. (1) • Feed should be increased gradually as the fitness increases. (1) • Length of programme. (1) • Intensity of programme. (1) • Monitor the horses' recovery throughout. (1) • Standard programme adapted for individual horse's needs. (1)
33	B
34	A
35	A
36	D
37	A
38	A
39	A
40	A
41	C

42	A
43	A
44	B
45	<p>Answer: 1 mark for each of the following, max. 5 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the cost. (1) • Reduces the stress to mares and foals. (1) • Can reduce the need for transport. (1) • Reduces risk of injury to the mare. (1) • Reduces risk of injury to the stallion. (1) • Reduces risk of injury to the handlers. (1) • Reduces risk of infection. (1) • Stallion can inseminate more mares. (1) • Semen can be used, if available, after the death of a stallion. (1) • Provides a wider choice of stallions. (1) • Enables semen to be evaluated on every occasion to ensure quality. (1)
46	D
47	A
48	<p>Answer: 1 mark for each of the following, max. 5 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the foal to the mare. (1) • Leave the dead foal with the mare. (1) • Skin the dead foal. (1) • Place the skin of the dead foal on the live foal. (1) • Milk off colostrum. (1) • Store the colostrum. (1) • Milk off the milk. (1) • Store the milk. (1) • Give colostrum to the live foal. (1) • Restrain mare when introducing new foal. (1) • Mare may need sedating when introducing the new foal. (1) • Put mentholated ointment in the mare's nose eg Vick. (1)
49	A
50	C

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