

Name _____

Group _____

Animal Care

Exam Revision

Unit 1 Section A.



Take home your exercise book.

http://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/BTEC-Firsts/Animal-Care/2014/Specification-and-sample-assessments/9781446934791_BTECFIRST_L12_AWD_AC_Iss2.pdf

You need to read this section over and over, make notes, mind maps, posters and other ways of reviewing the material.

Once you have reviewed the material try the questions.

Use both the past exam papers and the revision questions as revision materials.

GOOD LUCK!

➤ Match the signs of stress to the animal

loss of appetite, lower levels of activity/demonstrating lethargy, erratic shedding of skin, increased aggression.

Goats

aggression (bared teeth, growling/hissing, whites of the eyes), fear or stress (cowering, showing the whites of the eyes, excessive panting)

Dog or cat (physical)

lethargy, loss of appetite, excessive vocalisation and withdrawing from group. Pacing, loss of appetite, and aggression

Dog or cat (behavioural)

panting, salivating, shedding of fur/coat, excessive lip licking, hiding and avoiding eye contact, low body posture, sweating from paws

Rabbits

Withdrawing from the group, lethargy, being unresponsive to sound or touch. Enlarged eyes, showing the whites of the eyes, tense body posture, ears laid back tight to body, growling/squeaking, rapid breathing and flinching when touched

Hens

Lethargy, loss of appetite, excessive vocalisation and withdrawal from the rest of group, increased butting, increased bleating, pawing at ground/stomping of hooves.

Bearded Dragons

- Choose words or phrases from the list that would describe normal behaviour for each of these animals

- Moving around while grazing
- Basking under heat lamps.
- Chewing the cud and responsiveness
- Moving around and scratching at the ground,
- Moving about the enclosure to thermoregulate (regulating their own body temperature by moving to warmer area when cool and vice versa)
- Feeding frequently with responsiveness to surroundings with inquisitiveness

- Cat or Dog =

- Rabbit =

- Goat =

- Chicken =

- Bearded Dragon =

- What might tell you that an animal was in pain, when you were watching it?

- Complete the table with information on healthy and unhealthy urine and faeces for the animals in the table. Think about colour, consistency, volume, frequency of delivery and unusual features

Name Of Animal	Healthy Urine And Faeces	Unhealthy Urine and Faeces
Dog		
Bearded Dragon		
Goat		
Chicken		
Rabbit		
Cat		

Tick the right answers from the following lists.

- What signs would a bearded dragon show if it had unhealthy eyes?
 - Clear, bright and round
 - No discharge
 - Visible discharge
 - Shed scales stuck on eyelids
 - Visible third eyelid (nictitating membrane)
 - Cloudy appearance
 - Bloodshot appearance
 - Swelling or droopy eyes.

- What signs would you look for to tell you a cat had healthy ears?
 - moveable ears
 - head tilting to one side
 - being warm to the touch
 - clean
 - having no visible signs of ear mites
 - dirty or waxy inside
 - unresponsive to sound
 - responsive to sound
 - black or red spots and increased wax production

- What are the signs of a healthy mouth in a bearded dragon?
 - Mouth full of small cone shaped teeth
 - Missing teeth
 - Presence of pus
 - Yellowing of the gums or teeth.
 - Teeth are white and all present
 - Gums are pale pink in colour

- Which of these choices below are signs of an unhealthy skin in a dog?
 - Flaky or shows evidence of dandruff
 - Redness
 - Swellings
 - Cuts or abrasions
 - Has little elasticity, tenting when the skin is pinched (usually due to dehydration)
 - Pale blue colour

Answer the following questions in sentences.

- Describe how healthy legs would look on a hen?
- Describe how unhealthy hooves would be visible on a goat?
- Define the term 'gait' in relation to animals?
- Suggest 3 observations that you might see if a cat had hurt a paw?
- What do healthy dog nails look like?
- What is the anogenital area on an animal?

- What might an anogenital area tell you about an animal? (several different answers possible)
- why do animal carers do daily visual checks on their animals but they may only do weekly physical checks on them?
- What does the word quantitative mean?
- Name three quantitative checks you might do on an animal?
- How would a cat look different if it had a body score of one compared to a body score of three?
- Discuss three reasons why an animal might gain weight?
- Explain how you would weigh a bearded dragon?
- Explain how a farmer might weigh a goat and what special equipment would be needed?
- Weight loss is often associated with cancer and other illnesses. Is this the only reason a dog may lose weight?
- What does the phrase TPR stand for?

- Put the following sentences in order.

To measure the temperature of a cat you need to:

- Checking the casing for any cracks or damage and checking that it is clean, sterile and has been disinfected.
- Insert thermometer gently into the anus with a gentle twisting action, with thermometer pointing upward at a gentle angle so that it touches the top of the rectum.
- Restrain animal securely
- Before using thermometer, it will need to be checked to make sure it is in good working order, by switching it on to check there is a battery in and it has enough battery power.
- Apply a small amount of aqueous-based lubricant to the bulb end of the thermometer

- Hold in this position for 30–60 seconds (depending on instructions)
- Remove, clean and read temperature
- Ensure that the thermometer is a suitable size for the animal.

➤ Define the following words

1. Hyperthermia
2. Pyrexia
3. Hypothermia

Choose A or B

How can a bearded dragon tell you its vivarium is too hot?

- A. Standing with mouth open (gaping)
- B. Rigid and not moving around enclosure or eating

➤ Match these pulse points with their locations

Pulse point	Location
femoral pulse	found underside of the tail near the base
digital pulse	inside of the thigh in the groin area
coccygeal pulse	at the back of the paw between the stopper pad and the metacarpal pad

➤ If you cannot safely hold an animal for one minute, what time could you use instead and how would you calculate the pulse per minute?

➤ What do these three technical terms mean?

- A. Bradypnoea
- B. Tachypnoea
- C. Dyspnoea

- What is an egg count and who would do it?
- What are the typical blood tests a vet would do on a mammal?
- What would a vet test urine for and how would this help the vet?