

Pearson BTEC Level 1/Level 2 First Award in Animal Care

Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs)

First teaching September 2015

THIS IS AN ACCREDITED DOCUMENT – TO SUPPORT FIRST TEACHING FROM SEPTEMBER 2015

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Contents

Introduction	1
Unit 1: Animal Health – Sample assessment test and mark scheme	3
Unit 1: Animal Health – sample mark scheme	15
Unit 1: Animal Health – Mapping grid	24

Introduction

Sample assessment materials (SAMs) provide learners and centres with specimen questions and mark schemes. These are used as the benchmark to develop the external assessment learners will take.

Unit 1: Animal Health

The SAMs for this external unit have been provided for the following qualification:

- Pearson BTEC Level 1/Level 2 First Award in Animal Care.
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Unit 1: Animal Health – Sample assessment test and mark scheme

This sample assessment test and mark scheme is for the following qualification:

- Pearson BTEC Level 1/Level 2 First Award in Animal Care

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre number	Candidate number
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Pearson BTEC Level 1/Level2 First Award	
Animal Care	
Unit 1: Animal Health	
Sample Assessment Materials	Paper Reference(s)
Time: 1 hour	xxx/xx
You do not need any other materials.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
- there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
- use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

PXXXXXA

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box [X]. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box [X] and then mark your new answer with a cross [X].

Answer ALL Questions.

1 Which of these is checked during an animal's daily visual health check?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Faecal consistency | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Pulse rate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Body temperature | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Internal mouth condition | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Which of these is **measured** regularly to monitor animal health?

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| A | Faeces | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Urine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Weight change | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Vocalisation | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which **two** of these are part of a physical health check?

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Behaviour | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Colour of gums | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Animal's skin condition | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Movement of the animal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Amount of food eaten | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

4 Which **two** diseases should a chicken be vaccinated against?

- A Marek's disease
- B Parvovirus
- C Infectious bronchitis
- D Leptospirosis
- E Rotavirus

(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

5 How frequently should weight be monitored in a healthy adult animal?

- A Daily
- B Weekly
- C Monthly
- D Yearly

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Give **two** examples of **quantitative** checks that can **only** be carried out in a veterinary practice.

- 1.-----

- 2.-----

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

7 Give **two** examples of checks that must be made on a digital thermometer before use.

1.-----

2.-----

(Total for Question 7 = 2 marks)

8 A veterinary practice has just received a cat that has been diagnosed with roundworm. Assess the treatment for **two** symptoms the cat is likely to show.

(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)

9 State **two** types of micro-organisms that can cause disease.

- 1. -----
- 2. -----

(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

10 Give the meaning of the term 'vector transmission'.

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Explain why it is essential to follow a vet's recommended sequence of vaccinations in the first year of a dog's life.

(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)

12 State **two** differences between viruses and bacteria.

(Total for Question 12 = 2 marks)

13 A farmer owns a herd of goats. One of the goats in the herd has been found to have ringworm.

(a) Identify **two** symptoms of ringworm on the goat.

(2)

(b) Give **two** examples of precautions the farmer should take when working with the infected goat and explain why they are important?

(4)

(Total for Question 13 = 6 marks)

14 Define the term 'parasite' and its effect on the host.

(2)

(Total for Question 14 = 2 marks)

A dog has been brought into a veterinary practice. On inspection a flea has been found in its fur.

(a) Give **two** possible symptoms that would show that the dog has fleas.

- 1. -----

- 2. -----

(2)

(b) Explain how **two** features of a flea make it a successful parasite.

- 1. -----

- 2. -----

(4)

(c) Explain **two** treatment methods and how they help reduce flea infestation.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

(4)

(Total for Question 15 = 10 marks)

Leave
blank

Unit 1: Animal Health – sample mark scheme

General marking guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgment is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed-out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	A	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	C	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	B D	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	A C	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	C	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	<p>Award one mark for each example of quantitative checks that can only be carried out by the veterinary practice identified up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <p>Any two examples from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg count in a faecal sample (1) • Blood cell count in blood sample (1) • Presence of bacteria in blood or urine (1) • Nutrient levels in blood or urine sample (1) • Element content in urine sample (1) <p>Do not accept generic checks such as blood sample, urine sample, faecal sample.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	<p>Award one mark for each check given, up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <p>Any two examples from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery is in (1) • Has plenty of power/switched on (1) • That it is sterile/disinfected (1) • Casing is not broken (1) • Suitable size for the animal species (1) • Thermometer is lubricated (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate alternative.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	<p>Up to a maximum of 4 marks.</p> <p>Symptoms: coughing/vomiting/diarrhoea/lethargy/bloated abdomen/secondary problems include pneumonia (2). Treatment: 'spot-on'/treatment applied directly to the animal skin/tablets/liquids/paste to kill the parasite (2).</p> <p>Answer has to include 'to kill the parasite' for full marks.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	<p>Award one mark each from the answers below up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria (1) • Virus (1) • Fungi (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate alternative.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	Disease being transmitted by a biting insect. Answer must include biting insect.	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11	Accept from the following answers: Vaccinate a puppy at 6–8 weeks (1) because initial immunity is transferred from the mother through the placenta and colostrum (1) Vaccinated at 10–12 weeks (1) because immunity decreases over time (1). Award one mark for the time frame and one for a linked reason, up to two marks. Award a mark for any other valid responses.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	Award one mark each from the following answers (maximum of 1 mark for each difference): Viruses require animal/plant cell to survive or reproduce while bacteria can reproduce on their own/survive outside of animal cell (1) Bacteria have a cell wall while viruses have a protein coat (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(a)	Award one mark for each symptom identified, up to a maximum of two marks. Any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised, red circular lesions (1) • Hair loss (1) • Excessive scratching (1) • Thickening of the skin (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate alternative.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(b)	<p>Any from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wear PPE/gloves/wash hands (1) to protect the Farmer from infection (1) • isolate infected animal/thoroughly disinfect fencing or equipment that infected animal has come into contact with/dispose of any used PPE (1) to prevent further spread or re-infection of ringworm (1). <p>Award one mark for the examples and one for a linked explanation of importance, up to two marks.</p> <p>Award a mark for any other valid response.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14	<p>A parasite is an organism that grows/feeds/shelters on or in a living organism known as the host (1), causes the host harm/has negative effect on the host (1).</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(a)	<p>Award one mark for each symptom identified, up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excessive scratching (1) • fur loss (1) • dark specks in the coat (1) • nibbling at fur (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate alternative.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(b)	<p>Any from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapted legs (1) for jumping from host to host (1) • Specialised mouth parts (1) for piercing skin/sucking the blood of their mammalian host (1) • Small flat body (1) helps ease of movement through the coat (1). <p>Award one mark for the feature and one for a linked explanation, up to four marks.</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate answers.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(c)	<p>Any two of the following – one mark for one of the methods, and the other for explaining how it works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot on/tablet/spray/collar/injection/chemical absorbed into the bloodstream (1) which when flea bites it/ ingests/eats the chemical kills it (1) • Powders/antiparasitic shampoos (1) contain chemicals to kill ectoparasites when they come into contact with them (1) • Cleaning environment/bedding/beds/vacuuming (1) removes the eggs/larvae pupae from the environment/breaks the lifestyle (1) <p>Award one mark for the treatment and one for a linked explanation of how this reduces flea infestation, up to four marks.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
16	<p>Areas for discussion in response to the health and safety risks to the animal care assistant at each stage of the health check of the dog.</p> <p>Before doing anything with animals, preparation should include wash hands to reduce foreign smells/smell of other dogs could upset the animal; put on clean PPE (minimum overalls, gloves) so as not to spread disease to the animal, and to reduce risk of disease/parasite spread to animal care assistant.</p> <p>Check previous records.</p> <p>Then visual observation of the animal to assess behaviour to identify any early potential stress indicators in the dog (lip licking, avoidance behaviour, low body posture) that may require the use of handling and restraint equipment to avoid being bitten/attacked. Equipment may include catch pole or muzzle. Record any observations for future reference.</p> <p>Other visual observations to include food/water intake, behaviour, posture, movement, condition scoring, faeces/urine produced in the enclosure – including descriptions of their consistency and colour in healthy dog being aware of animal’s reaction to presence of animal care assistant. Again looking for changes in behaviour. Record all visual observations of faeces etc as they may be early indicators of disease. Faeces are a risk for disease spread such as worms and bacterial infection so should be handled with gloves. No hands on the animal to avoid risk of being bitten or scratched.</p> <p>Animal should then be restrained using a minimum of a lead, but recommend muzzle because of unknown temperament of stray dog. Second person may also minimise risk of scratching/attacks, especially if dog is very large.</p> <p>Behavioural checks should include observing the animal’s temperament (aggression, fear or stress).</p> <p>Physical checks such as the dog is eating normally, passing faeces and urine normally, coat appears to be free from external parasites.</p> <p>Identification/order/why carry out visual checks first in order to assess the situation and minimise risk to both handler and animal. Look for signs of ill health and prioritise which to attend to first (i.e. anything life threatening to be dealt with first).</p> <p>Keep detailed notes of each stage of checks; notes may be referred to by vet. Records can be used to monitor and track progress of the animal.</p>	(8)

Question Number	Indicative content		Mark
	<p>Calm, quiet approach to the animal's enclosure to enable observation of animal before handling to minimise stress to animal.</p> <p>Undertake visual monitoring of animal in relation to changes in food/water intake, behaviour, posture, movement, condition scoring, faeces/urine produced in the enclosure – including descriptions of their consistency and colour in healthy dog.</p> <p>Visual monitoring gives early indication of any potential issues, but also useful when it is not suitable to handle (pregnant, just given birth, very ill, aggressive/dangerous).</p> <p>Capture animal calmly and restrain animal safely, may need a second person, to carry out physical health check; work from nose to tail end, checking for any signs of ill health.</p> <p>Identify key areas to check on the animal, including eyes – importance of starting there to prevent contamination /introduction of pathogens from other area of the body.</p> <p>Concise description of checks on ears/nose/ mouth and teeth – careful to minimise risk of being bitten if animal is aggressive – previous records would indicate this. Learners may go into a lot of detail in this area – if they link strongly to their health and safety this is acceptable.</p> <p>Checks on body – fur, checks for ectoparasites – risk of zoonotic parasites – mites/ticks; PPE that could protect that (gloves/ overalls); limbs nail length/ano-genital area – faeces and disease risk should be discussed.</p> <p>Health check should end at the ano-genital area, with reference again to zoonotic risk of faeces, including worms, and use of gloves to reduce risk.</p> <p>All findings for physical health check should be recorded to aid in treatment but also to prevent others coming into contact with potential zoonotic diseases.</p> <p>Recording of the task for future reference and importance of monitoring should be mentioned.</p>		
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No rewardable material.	
1	1–3	A few key points identified, or one point described in some detail. The answer is likely to be in the form of a list. Only one viewpoint considered. Points made will be superficial/generic and not applied/directly linked to the situation in the question.	
2	4–6	Some points identified, or a few key points described. Consideration of more than one viewpoint but there will be more emphasis on one of them. The answer is unbalanced. Most points made will be relevant to the situation in the question, but the link will not always be clear.	
3	7–8	Range of points described, or a few key points explained in depth. All	

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
	sides of the case are considered and the answer is well-balanced, giving weight to all viewpoints. The majority of points made will be relevant and there will be a clear link to the situation in the question.	

Unit 1: Animal Health – Mapping grid

Question	Part question	Specification reference	Marks
1		A1	1
2		A2	1
3		A1	2
4		B1	2
5		A2	1
6		A2	2
7		A2	2
8		A2	4
9		B1	2
10		B1	1
11		B2	4
12		B2	2
13	(a)	B1	2
	(b)	B2	4
14		C	2
15	(a)	C1	2
	(b)	C1/C2	4
	(c)	C1	4
16		A1/A2/B1/B2/C1/C2	8
Total			50

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