

Level 3 Technicals in Equine Management 0172- 006 / 0172-506

May 2019 Version 2.0

Guide to the examination

Version control

Version and date	Change detail	Section
v2.0 - May 2019	Level 3 third retake opportunity guidance added	1. Details of the exam

Who is this document for?

This document has been produced for centres who offer **City & Guilds Level 3 Advanced Technical Extended Diploma in Equine Management**. It gives all of the essential details of the qualification's external assessment (exam) arrangements and has been produced to support the preparation of candidates to take the exam/s.

The document comprises four sections:

1. **Details of the exam.** This section gives details of the structure, length and timing of the exam.
2. **Content assessed by the exam.** This section gives a summary of the content that will be covered in each exam and information of how marks are allocated to the content.
3. **Guidance.** This section gives guidance on the language of the exam, the types of questions included and examples of these, and links to further resources to support teaching and exam preparation.
4. **Further information.** This section lists other sources of information about this qualification and City & Guilds Technical Qualifications.

1. Details of the exam

External assessment

City & Guilds Technical qualifications have been developed to meet national policy changes designed to raise the rigour and robustness of vocational qualifications. These changes are being made to ensure our qualifications can meet the needs of employers and Higher Education. One of these changes is for the qualifications to have an increased emphasis on external assessment. This is why you will see an external exam in each of our Technical qualifications.

An external assessment is an assessment that is set and/or marked by the awarding organisation (ie externally). All City and Guilds Technical qualifications include an externally set and marked exam. This must be taken at the same time by all candidates who are registered on a particular qualification. We produce an exam timetable each year. This specifies the date and time of the exam so you can plan your delivery, revision and room bookings/PC allocation in plenty of time.

The purpose of this exam is to provide assurance that all candidates achieving the qualification have gained sufficient knowledge and understanding from their programme of study and that they can independently recall and draw their knowledge and understanding together in an integrated way. Whilst this may not be new to you, it is essential that your learners are well prepared and that they have time to revise, reflect and prepare for these exams. We have produced a Teaching, Learning, and Assessment guide that is you should refer to alongside the present document ([Teaching, Learning and Assessment Guide](#)). If a learner does not pass the exam at their first attempt, there is only one opportunity to resit the exam, so preparation is essential.

Exam requirements of this qualification

- **006 / 506 Level 3 Equine Management** – Theory Exam (2 hours)

The exam is graded and a candidate must achieve at least a Pass grade in order to be awarded the qualification. (In addition to the exam, a synoptic assignment must also be completed and passed). You can find full details of the synoptic assignment in the *Qualification Handbook* and the *Synoptic Assessment Guide* – please see the link to the qualification page at the end of this document.

When does the exam take place?

The exam is offered on two fixed dates in March or June. The exact dates will be published at the start of the academic year in the *Assessments and Exam Timetable* <http://www.cityandguilds.com/delivering-our-qualifications/exams-and-admin>.

At the start of the programme of study, in order to effectively plan teaching and exam preparation, centres should know when the exam will be taking place and allocate teaching time accordingly. Section 2 of this document gives a summary of the content that needs to be covered in order to prepare learners for the exam and full details of this are given in the Qualification Handbook.

Form of exam

The exam for this qualification can be taken either on paper (0172-506) or online (0172-006).

Can candidates resit the exam?

Candidates who have failed an exam or wish to retake it in an attempt to improve their grade, can do so **twice**. The third and final retake opportunity applies to Level 3 only. The best result will count towards the final qualification. If the candidate fails the exam three times then they will fail the qualification.

How the exam is structured

Each exam has a total of 60 marks and is made up of:

- approximately 12 -15 short answer questions
- 1 extended response question.

Short answer questions are used to confirm **breadth of knowledge and understanding**.

The extended response question is to allow candidates to demonstrate **higher level and integrated understanding** through written discussion, analysis and evaluation. This question also ensures the exam can differentiate between those learners who are 'just able' and those who are higher achieving.

More details about and examples of question types are given in Section 3 of this document.

Assessment Objectives

The exams are based on the following set of assessment objectives (AOs). These are designed to allow the candidate's responses to be assessed across the following three categories of performance:

- **Recollection** of knowledge.
- **Understanding** of concepts, theories and processes.
- **Integrated application** of knowledge and understanding.

In full, the assessment objectives covered by the exam for this qualification are:

Assessment objective	Mark allocation (approx %)
<i>The candidate..</i>	
AO1 Recalls knowledge from across the breadth of the qualification	30%
AO2 Demonstrates understanding of concepts, theories and processes from a range of learning outcomes.	50%
AO4 Applies knowledge, understanding and skills from across the breadth of the qualification in an integrated and holistic way to achieve specified purposes.	20%

Booking and taking the exam

All assessments for City & Guilds Technical Exams must be booked through Walled Garden. There is a deadline for booking exams, synoptic assessments and any other centre marked assessments, please refer to the time line to check these dates.

The exam must be taken under the supervision of an invigilator who is responsible for ensuring that it is conducted under controlled conditions. Full details of the conditions under which the exam must be taken can be found in the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) document, [Instructions for Conducting Examinations \(ICE\)](#).

Special consideration

Candidates who are unable to sit the exam owing to temporary injury, illness or other indisposition at the scheduled time may qualify for special consideration. This is a post-examination adjustment that can, in certain circumstances, be made to a candidate's final grade. The Joint Council for Qualifications' guide to the special consideration process can be found at www.jcq.org.uk.

To make a request for special consideration, please contact: policy@cityandguilds.com

Access arrangements

Access arrangements are arrangements that allow candidates with particular requirements, disabilities or temporary illness to take assessments, where appropriate, using their normal way of working. The Joint Council for Qualifications document, *Access Arrangements and Reasonable Adjustments* gives full details and can be downloaded [here](#).

For further information and to apply for access arrangements please see:

[Access arrangements - When and how applications need to be made to City & Guilds](#)
[Applying for access arrangements on the Walled Garden](#)

2. Content assessed by the exam

Equine Management

The exam assesses:

- Unit 355: Equine feeding and nutrition
- Unit 358: The principles of equitation

Each exam assesses a sample of the content of these units. This means that a single exam will **not** cover 100% of the unit content. The full range of content will be assessed over a number of examination series. Details of the coverage of a particular exam paper will **not** be released in advance of the exam itself. Centres should **not** make assumptions about what will be assessed by a particular exam based on what has been covered on previous occasions. In order to be fully prepared for the exam, learners **must** be ready to answer questions on **any** of the content outlined below.

The table below provides an overview of how the qualification's Learning Outcomes are covered by each exam and the number of **marks** available per Learning Outcome (ie **not** the number of *questions* per Learning Outcome). In preparing candidates for the exam, we recommend that centres take note of the number of marks allocated to Learning Outcomes and to assign teaching and preparation time accordingly.

In preparing candidates for the exam, centres should refer to the Qualification Handbook which gives full details of each Learning Outcome.

The following is a summary of only that qualification content which is assessed by the exam and **not** a summary of the full content of the qualification.

Unit	Learning outcome	Topics	Number of marks per section
355 Equine feeding and nutrition	LO1 Understand the basics of equine nutrition	1.1 Contribution of the major nutrients of the diet to maintain health and wellbeing 1.2 Functions of the major nutrients 1.3 Digestion and absorption of the major nutrients within the horse's body	27
	LO2 Understand nutritional values and properties of different food types	2.1 Suitability of different types of feedstuff based on nutritional content 2.2 Feeding plans	

	LO3 Understand the feeding requirements of the horse at different life stages	3.1 Calculate rations for horse diets 3.2 Dietary requirements for different life stages and conditions	
358 The principles of equitation	LO1 Understand the influence of the rider on the horse	1.1 Riders position 1.2 Rider aids 1.3 Rider health and fitness 1.4 Rider psychology	21
	LO2 Understand how to assess horses	2.1 Common terminology used when assessing the horse's way of going 2.2 Assess horse's static and dynamic conformation	
	LO3 Understand techniques for training on the flat	3.1 Scales of training. 3.2 School movements and exercises	
	LO4 Understand jumping techniques for training over fences	4.1 Recognising optimum jumping technique 4.2 Common problems associated with jumping 4.3 Exercises and methods to improve jumping technique	
		Total marks for sections:	48 marks
		Integration across units*:	12 marks
		Total marks for exam:	60 Marks

* *Integration across units.* These marks relate to Assessment Objective 4. These marks are awarded to differentiate between levels of performance by candidates taking the exam. The marks are given for how well a candidate has applied their knowledge, understanding and skills from across the units that make up the qualification in an integrated way to meet the requirements of the exam questions.

3. Guidance

Vocabulary of the exam: use of 'command' verbs

The exam questions are written using 'command' verbs. These are used to communicate to the candidate the type of answer required. Candidates should be familiarised with these as part of their exam preparation.

The following guidance has been produced on the main command verbs used in City & Guilds Technicals exams.

A more detailed version of this table, which also includes the command verbs used in the assignments is published in *City & Guilds Technical Qualifications Teaching, Learning and Assessment* guide.

Command verb	Explanation and guidance
Analyse	Study or examine a complex issue, subject, event, etc in detail to explain and interpret, elements, causes, characteristics etc
Calculate	Work out the answer to a problem using mathematical operations
Compare (...and contrast) (or describe the similarities/differences)	Consider and describe the similarities (and differences) between two or more features, systems, ideas, etc
Define	Give the meaning of, technical vocabulary, terms, etc.
Describe	Give a detailed written account of a system, feature, etc (..the effect of...on...) the impact, change that has resulted from a cause, event, etc (..the process..) give the steps, stages, etc
Differentiate between	Establish and relate the characteristic differences between two or more things, concepts, etc
Discuss	Talk/write about a topic in detail, considering the different issues, ideas, opinions related to it
Distinguish between	Recognise and describe the characteristic differences between two things, or make one thing seem different from another
Evaluate	Analyse and describe the success, quality, benefits, value, etc (of an end product, outcome, etc)
Explain	Make (a situation, idea, process, etc) clear or easier to understand by giving details (..how..) Give the stages or steps, etc in a process, including relationships, connections, etc between these and causes and effects.

Give example(s) illustrate/	Use examples or images to support, clarify or demonstrate, an explanation, argument, theory, etc
Give a rationale	Provide a reason/reasons/basis for actions, decisions, beliefs, etc
Identify	Recognise a feature, usually from a document, image, etc and state what it is
Justify	Give reasons for, make a case for, account for, etc decisions, actions, conclusions, etc, in order to demonstrate why they suitable for or correct or meet the particular circumstances, context
Label	Add names or descriptions, indicating their positions, on an image, drawing, diagram, etc
List	Give as many answers, examples, etc as the question indicates (candidates are not required to write in full sentences)
Name	Give the (technical) name of something
Propose	Present a plan, strategy, etc (for consideration, discussion, acceptance, action, etc).
Select	Choose the best, most suitable, etc, by making careful decisions
State	Give the answer, clearly and definitely
Summarise	Give a brief statement of the main points (of something)

Question types

The following explains, and gives examples of, types of questions used in City & Guilds Technical exams. In preparing candidates to take the exam, it is recommended that you familiarise them with the requirements of each question type so that they can be effective and make best use of the time available when sitting the exam.

- An effective candidate will gauge the type and length of response required from the question and the number of marks available (which is given for each question on the exam paper).
- Short answer questions may not require candidates to write in complete sentences. Extended response questions will require a more developed response.
- Candidates should read the exam paper before attempting to answer the questions and should allocate time proportionate to the number of marks available for each question or section.

Question type:	Example question	Example question:
<p>Short answer questions (restricted response) These are questions which require candidates to give a brief and concise written response. The number of marks available will correspond to the number of pieces of information/examples and the length of response required by the question.</p>	<p>Give two examples explaining how a horse's body utilises protein to maintain health. (2 marks)</p>	<p><i>One mark for two correct examples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growth - protein is termed the building block of the body. It is called this because protein is vital in the maintenance of body tissue, including growth and development.• Repair - protein is termed the building block of the body. It is called this because protein is vital in the maintenance of body tissue, including the repair of cells and tissues.• Synthesis of hormones - protein is involved in the creation of some hormones. These substances help control body functions that involve the interaction of several organs.• Enzymes - enzymes are proteins that increase the rate of chemical reactions in the body. In fact, most of the necessary chemical reactions in the body would not efficiently proceed without enzymes.• Antibodies - protein forms antibodies that help prevent infection, illness and disease. These proteins identify and assist in destroying antigens such as bacteria and viruses.

They often work in conjunction with the other immune system cells.

- Transportation and storage molecules - protein is a major element in transportation of certain molecules. For example, haemoglobin is a protein that transports oxygen throughout the body. Protein is also sometimes used to store certain molecules.
- Energy - protein is a source of energy. If the horse consumes more protein than it needs for body tissue maintenance and other necessary functions, it will be used for energy. If it is not needed due to sufficient intake of other energy sources such as carbohydrates, the protein will be used to create fat and becomes part of fat cells.
- Pregnant and/or lactating mares

Structured Response Questions

These are questions that have more than one part (eg a), b), etc.). The overall question is made up of linked, short answer questions which move the candidate through the topic in a structured way. For example, the question will usually start with a 'recall'/'state'/'describe' question followed by an 'explain' to draw out understanding of the topic. They usually have a shared introductory 'stem', and the number of marks may increase through the question.

a) Explain **two** nutritionally related causes for **each** of the following nutritional disorders found in horses:

- Laminitis
- Colic (4 marks)

1 mark per correct cause, up to 2 marks for each disorder.

Laminitis - common nutritional causes:

- Obesity – the excessive weight carried by obese horses leads to increased strain on the limbs which can lead to laminitis (1).
- Increased soluble carbohydrate consumption in the form of grass – lush spring grass that is high in carbohydrate can cause laminitis when consumed in excess by horses (1). The high levels of carbohydrate cause disturbances in the large intestine which leads to laminitis (1).
- Increase soluble carbohydrate consumption in the form of concentrate feeds – concentrate feeds high in carbohydrate can cause laminitis when consumed in excess by horses (1). The high levels of carbohydrate cause disturbances in the large intestine which leads to laminitis (1).

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- Abrupt changes to a horse's diet, e.g. drastically increasing carbohydrate in diet can cause laminitis because of disturbances in the large intestine (1).

Colic - common nutritional causes:

- Can be caused by an abrupt change of diet (1) which can negatively affect the horse's digestive tract and lead to colic .
- Overfeeding [1]
- A lack of roughage in the diet can lead to colic as a blockage can occur within the digestive tract and the horse will be unable to effectively pass waste (1).
- Over fermentation of food in the large intestine can cause a build-up of fluid (1) or gas (1) in the large intestine which can cause colic.
- Poor water intake can also lead to colic as blockages may occur along the digestive tract (1).

b) Give **two** possible treatment options for **each** disorder in part 5a).
(4 marks)

1 mark for each treatment (up to 2 per disorder).

Laminitis - potential treatment options:

- The first step in treating a horse with laminitis would be to seek veterinary assistance (1).
- Providing the horse with a deep shavings bed will provide padding for the horse and ease pain during recovery (1).
- Horse will commonly be administered anti-inflammatory medicine (phenylbutazone) to alleviate pain and reduce swelling in the foot (1).
- The horse will also commonly be administered pain killer medicine to help alleviate pain and also to help reduce swelling (1).
- Orthopaedic farriery can take the pressure of the horse's feet with specialist shoeing techniques to help aid recovery (1).

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- Reducing the nutritional intake of horses with laminitis can help to treat the condition (1).

Colic - potential treatment options

- The first step in treating horse with colic is to seek veterinary assistance
 - Walking the horse in hand can promote defecation and provide pain relief. It will also prevent the horse from rolling.
 - Reducing the horses pain is a common treatment for colic using analgesics.
 - Softening any impaction using mineral oil or laxatives is a common treatment.
 - Additional fluids or rehydration may be needed in some horses with colic.
 - In severe cases of colic the horse may need to be hospitalised for abdominal surgery to treat more severe types of colic.
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Extended response questions

Extended response questions are those that require the candidate to write a longer written response using sentences and paragraphs. These usually require candidates to discuss, explain, etc. a topic in some detail. The question is often based on a short case study, scenario or other prompt. The level of detail should be gauged from the question and the number of marks available.

Example question

A Welsh section C show cob has a tendency to go over bent and rushes when worked. She also keeps weight on very easily. Discuss how this can be managed through diet and exercise.

Mark scheme

Indicative content for answer – to aid band grading

Band 1

Knowledge of horses' nutritional needs relating to horses that are 'good doers'.
Identifying overbent way of going and giving examples of exercises to improve
Identifying rushing when being worked and giving examples of exercises to improve.

Band 2

Relating feeding adaptations to the specific nutritional and behavioural needs of the horse.
Discuss the overbent way of going and giving examples of exercise to improve with some explanation
Discuss rushing when being worked and giving examples of exercise to improve with some explanation
Can start to bring together information explaining how exercises and diet changes will lead to improvements.

Band 3

Relating feeding adaptations to the specific nutritional and behavioural needs of the horse. Linking this to knowledge of the domestic environment and the evolution of the horse as a trickle feeding species.
Discuss the overbent way of going and giving examples of exercise to improve with explanation and justification
Discuss rushing when being worked and giving examples of exercise to improve with explanation and justification.
Will bring together information explaining how exercises and diet changes will lead to improvements.

Band 1: (0 – 4) marks; basic explanation showing some knowledge of nutrition and exercises for improvement, including some technical terms. Superficial information given with little or no connection between the nutritional needs and exercise needs of the horse. Little or no justification for examples given.

Example band 1 response

The horse's weight will need to be managed as it can put weight on easily. The horse should be given hay as this will put weight on less quickly than haylage. The horse should have restricted grazing and be given pony nuts and low chop only. This feed will mean that the horse doesn't put too much weight on. To improve rushing and the horse going over bent when it is exercised there are a number of things that can be done to improve this. The horse can be worked on a smaller circle, for example a 20-metre circle. Riding lots of transitions will also help the problem. Making sure the rider uses their leg properly when riding the horse will also help.

Band 2: (5-8) marks; clear explanation showing knowledge and understanding of the nutrition and exercise needs of the horse, including correct use of most technical terms. Detailed information given demonstrating some connection between the nutritional and exercise needs. Some justifications for examples given with reasonable detail.

Example band 2 response

The horse's weight will need to be managed closely as it can put weight on easily. The horse should be fed hay as hay will not put weight on as much as haylage. Restricting the amount of grazing by limited turn out, will also help to manage the horses weight. Concentrate feeds should be high fibre low energy feed. A cube or sugar beet will provide the extra energy but still be low enough in calories.

To improve rushing and the horse going over bent when it is exercised there are a number of things that can be done to improve this. The horse can be worked on a smaller circle, for example a 20-metre circle. This will make it easier for the rider to control the horse. Riding lots of transitions will also help to improve the horse's way of going. Horses that rush tend to be on the forehand and riding lots of transitions helps to bring the hindlegs underneath them. The rider will need to be relaxed physically and mentally and should use half halts and to slow down the rising trot.

Making sure the rider uses their leg properly when riding the horse will also help. Using the legs so that they ride the horse from the legs into the hands and then control the energy. The legs need to encourage the horse forward into the contact.

Band 3: (9-12) marks; comprehensive explanation showing accurate knowledge of the nutrition and exercise needs of the horse, correct use of all technical terms. Thorough information given demonstrating a detailed connection between the nutrition and exercise needs. Clear and accurate justification for examples given.

Example band 3 response

The horse's weight will need to be managed closely as it can put weight on easily. This is a potential health issue for the horse as overweight horses are prone to health issues such as laminitis and strain on the joints. The horse should be given hay as the main source of forage as this tends to be less nutrient rich than haylage. Restricting the amount of grazing by limited turn out, strip grazing or a muzzle will also reduce the amount of energy the horse is eating which will manage the weight better. As the horse is in work it will be using up energy so a concentrate feed may need to be given. This is best to be a high fibre low sugar feed which will provide less calories than sugary feeds such as barley and competition mixes. A balancer, conditioning cube or sugar beet will provide the extra energy but still be low enough in calories to prevent weight gain.

To improve rushing and the horse going over bent when it is exercised there are a number of things that can be done to improve this. Firstly, it may be good to get the horse checked over by a vet to ensure there are no underlying physical problems. If there are no issues with the horse then different exercises will help. The horse can be worked on a smaller circle, for example a 20-metre circle. This will make it easier for the rider to control the horse and the horse will have to work harder, bringing the inside hindleg further under him on a circle in order to maintain balance. Riding lots of transitions will also help to improve the horse's way of going e.g. Trot – walk – trot, to improve the horse's obedience to the aids. Horses that rush tend to be on

the forehand and riding lots of transitions helps to bring the hindlegs underneath them. The rider will need to be relaxed physically and mentally and should use half halts and to slow down the rising trot.

Making sure the rider uses their leg properly when riding the horse will also help. Using the legs so that they ride the horse from the legs into the hands and then control the energy. The legs need to encourage the horse forward into the contact. A combination if the correct diet and a correct exercise programme will improve the horse's way of going over a number of weeks

Examination technique

Candidates with a good understanding of the subject being assessed can often lose marks in exams because they lack experience or confidence in exams or awareness of how to maximise the time available to get the most out of the exam. Here is some suggested guidance for areas that could be covered in advance to help learners improve exam performance.

Before the exam

Although candidates cannot plan the answers they will give in advance, exams for Technical qualifications do follow a common structure and format. In advance of taking the exam, candidates should:

- be familiar with the structure of the exam (ie number and type of questions).
- be aware of the amount of time they have in total to complete the exam.
- have a plan, based on the exam start and finish time for how long to spend on each question/section of the exam.
- be aware of how many marks are available for each question, how much they should expect to write for each question and allow most time for those questions which have the most marks available.

At the start of the exam session

At the start of the exam, candidates:

- should carefully read through the instructions before answering any questions.
- may find it helpful, where possible, to mark or highlight key information such as command words and number of marks available on the question paper.
- identify questions which require an extended written answer and those questions where all or part of the question may be answered by giving bullets, lists etc. rather than full sentences.

Answering the questions

Candidates do not have to answer exam questions in any particular order. They may find it helpful to consider, for example:

- tackling first those questions which they find easiest. This should help them get into the 'flow' of the exam and help confidence by building up marks quickly and at the start of the exam.
- tackling the extended answer question at an early stage of the exam to make sure they spend sufficient time on it and do not run out of time at the end of the exam.

Candidates should avoid wasting time by repeating the question either in full or in part in their answer.

Candidates should **always** attempt every question, even questions where they may be less confident about the answer they are giving. Candidates should be discouraged however, from spending too long on any answer they are less sure about and providing answers that are longer and give more detail than should be necessary in the hope of picking up marks. This may mean they have less time to answer questions that they are better prepared to answer.

Extended answer questions

Before writing out in full their answer to extended questions, candidates may find it helpful to identify the key requirements of the question and jot down a brief plan or outline of how they will

answer it. This will help clarify their thinking and make sure that they don't get 'bogged down' or provide too much detail for one part of the question at the expense of others.

Towards the end of the exam

Candidates should always set aside time at the end of the exam to read back through and review what they have written in order to make sure this is legible, makes sense and answers the question in full.

If a candidate finds they are running out of time to finish an answer towards the end of the exam, they should attempt to complete the answer in abbreviated or note form. Provided the content is clear and relevant, examiners will consider such answers and award marks where merited.

Further guidance on preparing candidates to take the exam is given in the City & Guilds publication, [Technical Qualifications, Teaching, Learning and Assessment](#) which can be downloaded free of charge from City & Guilds website.

4. Further information

For further information to support delivery and exam preparation for this qualification, centres should see:

City & Guilds

Qualification homepage: [link to qualification](#), which includes:

- Qualification handbook
- Synoptic Assignment
- Sample assessments
- Past Papers

Technical Qualifications, Resources and Support: www.cityandguilds.com/techbac/technical-qualifications/resources-and-support

Joint Council for Qualifications

Instructions for Conducting Examinations: <http://www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/ice---instructions-for-conducting-examinations>