

# Level 2 Animal Care Study Guide Answers

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1. a) If the coat, fur or feathers is matted, dull, patchy or in any other way looks in poor condition, this can be a sign of ill health.  
b) Any change in temperament can be a sign of ill health e.g. more timid or more aggressive than normal. Any behavioural sign of pain can also signify health problems.
2. Breathing.
3. To remove dirt, which is a breeding ground for pathogens, and to kill pathogens which are a source of disease.

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1. An organism that lives on or in another organism (e.g. an animal) called a host.
2. Ticks: Symptoms include itching, scratching, loss of fur, dull coat. Move from one host to another, feed off the host's blood, can carry disease which they pass onto the host, can be treated with a range of products, are best prevented by minimising contact with outdoor areas or suspected infected animals.  
  
Lice: Symptoms include itching, scratching, loss of fur, bad skin. Only live on one species so are not as easily spread as ticks, can be bloodsucking or biting, can be treated with a range of products, are best prevented by limiting contact with suspected infected animals of the same species.
3. Check the feet and claws for condition, making sure they have not overgrown and that the skin and scales are in good health. Check the state of the beak, ensuring that it is not overgrown. Check the condition of the feathers – if some are missing, or they are look dull or matted then investigate further. Check the eyes to make sure they are clear. Check the eyes, ears and all around the body for any discharge.

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1. To enforce minimum standards on the transportation of animals, e.g. how much space they have, how many hours they can travel for at one time.
2. Three from: selling animals as pets, breeding dogs, running catteries and dog kennels, dog day care, hiring out horses, training animals for exhibitions.
3. It is illegal to own four breeds of dog (Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Dogo Argentino, Fila Brasileira). It also makes it illegal for any owner to allow their dog to be out of control.

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1. Two from: Need for a suitable diet, need for a suitable environment, need to be housed with/apart from other animals, need to be protected from pain, suffering, disease and injury.
2. *[Answer depends on species under consideration – but an example might be a solitary cage for a sociable, roaming animal.]*
3. Each species has different physical characteristics which require a different balance of nutrients. Each animal within a species has specific characteristics that further refine the exact amounts of each nutrient. So, a suitable diet is broadly dependent on species, and very specifically dependent on the individual animal in question.

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1. Three from: strangles, salmonella, leptospirosis, kennel cough, tetanus, white spot, thrush, ringworm.
2. Feline parvovirus (FPV) signs are dehydration, vomiting, fever and diarrhoea; there are no known treatments so prevention through vaccination is the standard approach.
  1. Cat flu, caused by feline herpes virus (FHV) or feline calicivirus (FCV), signs are runny nose, sneezing, streaming eyes; there are no known treatments but a cat can fight off with their own immune system, so they can be supported to do so with plenty of water and rest.
3. Equine influenza, equine herpes, strangles. (Tetanus can affect other animals but is prevalent in horses).
4. Fleas are a little smaller, and tend to live on one host whereas ticks move from host to host. The presence of fleas can be detected through 'flea dirt', whereas for ticks the signs are itching, scratching and poor-quality coats/skin. Ticks can also carry diseases which might cause other symptoms. Ticks are often passed on through contact with outdoor areas (woods or vegetation) whereas fleas are transmitted via their eggs which can lodge invisibly indoors on carpets, furniture etc. Sprays, shampoos, powders and tablets are available to get rid of both.

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1. Behavioural: two from stress/anxiety, feather plucking, obesity, pica, overgrooming.  
Medical: two from metabolic bone disease, Cushing's syndrome, epilepsy, arthritis.
2. Obesity, pica, metabolic bone disease, arthritis.
3. Being overweight, poor diet, age, breed (e.g. poodles and greyhounds).

4. There are many different potential contributory factors but some include: not enough living space, social animals living solitarily or living in inappropriate groups, solitary animals living with social animals, predator/prey species living near to each other, poor handling or treatment in the past, lack of stimulation, poor diet.

### **Page 32**

1. Three from: bandages, tape, cotton wool, dressings, tweezers, gloves, scissors, eyewash, poultice, foil blanket, carrier bag, details of local veterinary surgery, skin creams/ointments for bites and stings.
2. A special type of dressing that is applied to infected or damaged areas of the skin to draw out infections and reduce inflammation. A poultice may contain antiseptics and can often be applied hot or cold, depending on the condition. It can be used for infections (for instance, hoof abscesses in horses) or to relieve the symptoms of bruises or strains.
3. Preserve life, prevent suffering, prevent the situation from deteriorating.
4. You must assess the situation before doing anything else. For instance, the road poses a danger for anyone attempting to help. Ways to minimise this risk must be addressed first.

### **Page 37**

1. It is illegal for anyone other than a vet to perform medical procedures on an animal. First aid must be limited to the three aims.
2. Keep the animal comfortable, put in the recovery position if possible, note the name of the poison if known, and get the animal to a vet as soon as possible.
3. Pale gums (signifies slow capillary refill time), faint but rapid pulse, cool or cold to the touch.
4. Second- and third-degree burns.
5. Risk of hyperthermia, which can be fatal.

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1. a) A farmer might use haylage as a preserved food. Haylage might be chosen over hay because it has a higher nutritional value. b) Most likely to be over the winter.
2. Because protein is used by the body to repair and replace injured muscle/tissue/bones.
3. Would need more kilograms of food per day, and would have greater energy requirements so that a greater proportion of the food should be made up of fat and/or carbohydrates.

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1. Benefits include (but not limited to):
  - smaller amounts of food can be delivered more regularly, which may reflect natural feeding patterns and prevent animals from overeating – it may also help prevent boredom;
  - companion animals can be left on their own for longer periods of time
  - feeding livestock animals may take a long time each day, so it may be more efficient to fill up automatic feeders every few days so that farm workers can spend more time on other jobs
  - delivering smaller amounts of food that all gets eaten quickly can prevent food from spoiling or becoming contaminated.
2. Three from: utensils, bowls, troughs, automatic feeders, hay nets, buckets, automatic water containers, bottles.
3. Two from: animal species, animal diet (including supplements and special dietary requirements), animal size, the number of animals feeding together, the natural behaviour of animals at feeding time (e.g. the 'pecking order'), the size of each serving of feed, their levels of stimulation (i.e. can feeding time be made more interesting?), the feeding location.

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1. A pregnant cow has different nutritional needs, including higher energy requirements than normal. She will also need feeding smaller portions more regularly. The palatability and ease of digestion of food should also be considered.
2. Milk provides energy to the young animals, and that energy is taken from the mother. So, lactating animals need to consume more energy than normal. Their diet needs to be changed to provide this extra energy.
3. 'Recently retired' implies that the greyhound was actively racing until recently. It would have had a very high energy nutritional energy requirement when racing, and would have consumed a higher than average mass of food per day. Both of these should be reduced back to standard amounts for an average adult. This would mean reducing the proportion of carbohydrates in the diet, and reducing the mass of food given each day. Changes to diet should be made gradually over the course of a couple of weeks rather than a sudden change.

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1. They can be used to more closely resemble feeding behaviour in the wild, or associated with domesticated animals' wild ancestors. In practice this might mean: feeding less more often; not

placing all the food in the same place; hiding food so that an animal can use foraging skills; using feeding equipment that an animal has to interact with to obtain food, e.g. puzzles, or an animal has to continually work at to obtain food e.g. a hay net.

2. Three from: the contents of the feeding plan, any health and safety risks to humans from equipment or preparation methods, health hazards for humans and animals related to the food itself, shelf life of food, safe disposal of waste food and safe cleaning practice of equipment.
3. Two from: infection risk from pathogens when working with raw meat, ensuring meat is cooked thoroughly and correctly, contamination of safe food or clean surfaces by raw food, pathogens present in mouldy food.

#### **Page 56**

1. Three from (but not limited to): unusual vocalisations (e.g. cries, whimpers, howls etc.), pacing, rocking, unusually timed behaviour, unusually aggressive behaviour, over-grooming, loss of appetite, repeated biting, licking or tongue movements.
2. Three from: food and water intake and any changes to this over time, eating behaviour, any signs of vomit / blood / diarrhoea after eating, consumption of any supplements, the appearance of faeces.
3. The damage caused to the digestive system of eating objects, possible malnutrition that causes pica or is a consequence of it.
4. It is a sign of disorder with the swim bladder, which can be caused by the expansion of dry food in the stomach, or by taking too much air in at the surface when eating. In both cases a change in diet can resolve the problem.
5. They must be given easy access to fresh water immediately. However, if the animal is moderately or severely dehydrated, or is dehydrated because of illness e.g. diarrhoea, a vet should be consulted immediately. As dehydration can kill, if in doubt consult a vet.

#### **Page 64**

1. Two from: portability, weight, location, space, strength, security, safety, access, ease of cleaning, weatherproofing, drainage, waste disposal, location of services for water, heating electricity and waste, purpose of accommodation, suitability for the animals, cost.
2. Wind direction, temperature, humidity, ventilation, light, neighbours, pollution – noise, light and odour, waste seepage.
3. To recreate aspects of the natural environment which provides an experience more similar to the wild, which will help remove stress; natural materials may be more comfortable for birds to perch on, and may provide suitable surfaces for them to gnaw and scratch; provides places for

them to hide and explore, which helps with mental stimulation; can make the aviary more attractive to look at and blend in more with the surroundings.

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1. There are many different types to choose from but may include: day accommodation – temporary, and suitable for animals with no special requirements, these can be smaller and more basic; temporary but medium-term overnight accommodation e.g. a cattery, these need to provide plenty of room and stimulation, and be designed so that cats are not stressed by the presence of other animals; overnight accommodation in a veterinary surgery – special designs for sick animals, easy to clean and avoid cross contamination, careful attention to security, safety and handling as well as proximity to other animals, space is less of an issue.
2.
  - a) Any hypoallergenic material e.g. paper, cardboard, peat, synthetic bedding, blankets, rubber, gravel sand, soil, vermiculite. b) Non-hypoallergenic materials e.g. straw, hay, wood shavings.
3. Solitary space, very clean, easy to change food/water without disturbing animals, special bedding area/equipment to give birth in.

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1. A detergent allows water to clean away visible dirt, grease, oil. A detergent kills invisible pathogens that cause disease. A detergent will not work properly, or at all, if dirt has not been cleaned away first.
2. A spot clean focuses on a particular area of accommodation. High-use areas may require a spot clean every day, or even more regularly. A spot clean is also needed whenever and wherever an incident results in vomit, blood, faeces, any other bodily fluid, spilled food etc. A full clean is when all surfaces and equipment within accommodation are cleaned. A full clean occurs less frequently than a spot clean.
3. Two from: Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (2013) (RIDDOR), Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002) (COSHH), Animal Welfare Act (2006).
4. Hazardous waste is defined as: clinical waste that is infectious (including bodily fluids, bodily parts and internal organs), sharps contaminated by infected bodily fluids (e.g. scalpels, syringes, etc.), medicines that are toxic to human cells (known as cytotoxic medicines). Non-hazardous waste is anything else, including non-infectious bodily parts and corpses.

## **Page 78**

1. Two from: slip hazards, sharp edges which could cut, broken glass, any damaged or exposed wires that would be an electrocution risk, anything that might pose a fire hazard.
2. Two from: replace/repair locks, replace/repair damaged wooden structures, remove protruding nails, replace or cover up cracked glass, replace/repair damaged fences (wire or wooden), replaced blown light bulbs, replace water filters in an aquarium.

## **Page 86**

1. Communication between the same species.
2. Three from: barking, growling, hissing, roaring, purring, howling, whimpering/crying, singing.
3. Dogs like to have company and will seek out other dogs and humans; they are protective of their social unit and will communicate potential dangers through barking; they may act aggressively if they think they or a member of their social unit are under threat; they have a sophisticated understanding of human body language and will interpret the actions of strangers; when not under threat they will play with members of their social group, or other that they think they can trust.
4. Stereotypic behaviour is repeated movements or actions that have no purpose. Cause of stereotypy include a poor diet, lack of mental stimulation or boredom, unsuitable accommodation, a stressful environment.

## **Page 91**

1. Territorial behaviour can be different between genders for solitary animals; males are often more aggressive with each other around breeding time; females will behave differently towards males when they are ready to breed, compared to other times; social structure will determine some other differences in behaviour between males and females; female behaviour changes when they give birth and, for mammals, when lactating.
2. May become obese; may become destructive, may become bored and display other symptoms associated with boredom.
3. A mammalian mother may wish to retreat somewhere alone when she is close to birth, and find somewhere quiet and hidden. She may stop eating normally. After giving birth she will be very protective towards her young and may act aggressive to anyone or anything that comes too near them. During lactation she will need more food, and more nutritious food, than normal. She may still keep away from other adults at this stage.

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1. a) Wide eyes, b) tail is tucked away, c) whimpering.
2. *[Answer to include main points from chosen species].*
3. The pacing back and forth, and direct challenging stares, are both signs of aggressive behaviour. You should not proceed with feeding as normal. Instead, you should consult your supervisor or an experienced member of staff to discuss how best to proceed.

## Page 98

1. It is a way to categorise animal behaviour as part of an animal behavioural observation.
2. Two from: focal sampling (recording continuously for a set amount of time, at the same time each day); instantaneous scan sampling (recording for chunks of time over a specified period); ad lib sampling (only recording interesting or unusual behaviour).
3. Advantages: animal behaviour is not modified by presence of humans; if using a camera multiple people can watch; can use motion sensors to only capture footage when animal is present; camera allows footage to be stored and archived, and more detailed observations done later. Disadvantages: more difficult to set up; remote observations are less flexible – e.g. if animal does something unexpected then observer cannot react; if more technology involved then there is a greater possibility of technical failure; often more expensive to run.
4. Using pen and blank paper; using a pre-printed template; using an ethogram; using drawings; using an app or computer program.

## Page 101

1. To protect handlers from scratches, bites etc. and to protect against contact with potentially infectious bodily fluids.
2. Assess the animal for signs of fear, aggression and pain before approaching. Approach slowly but confidently, speaking in quiet soothing tones. Ensure movements are slow. Do not look the dog directly in the eye as they will see this as a challenge. Approach from the side, not directly head-on. Ensure the dog has room to escape if it feels frightened.
3. A crush cage is used to treat animals that pose a bite or scratch hazard, e.g. to give them injections.
4. Two from: collars, leads, muzzles, harnesses, graspers, nooses, towel/blanket, crush cage.

### Page 103

1. There is a particular need in late pregnancy to avoid stress, the risk of infection and contact with other animals. Therefore, the cat should be handled as little as possible, handling should be carefully coordinated so that there is no risk of transmission of disease from another animal, and handling should be done away from other animals.
2. Normal handling would be reduced so allow the hoof to heal. The horse will need to be grazed and exercised by hand, so careful consideration of leads/restraints should be made. The horse could be groomed more often than normal to promote blood flow and circulation. Special attention should be paid to the hoof – keeping the environment particularly clean, and changing dressing material as often as required.

### Page 105

1. Monitoring animals' health, keeping accommodation clean, keeping animals clean, preparing food and feeding animals, exercising animals, maintaining living areas, looking after ill or injured animals.

### Page 107

1. Three from:
  - Pet Industry Federation (PIF)
  - Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)
  - Blue Cross
  - Guide Dogs for the Blind
  - British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA)
  - British Veterinary Association (BVA)
  - Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS)
  - Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
  - The Kennel Club
  - Cats Protection
  - People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA)
  - British Veterinary Nursing Association (BVNA)
2. Defra is a department of the UK government. It is responsible for all laws relating to animals and animal welfare, and all businesses and practitioners who operate in the sector.
3. British Veterinary Association (BVA), Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS), British Veterinary Nursing Association (BVNA)

### Page 109

1. Dog conformation show, dog agility competitions, heelwork, flyball and other competitions, trade exhibition.

2. Businesses, manufacturers and retailers within the pet and aquatic industries.

### **Page 113**

1. The minimum wage is the name used for the minimum wage rates for people up to the age of 24; the living wage is the name used for the minimum wage rates for people aged 25 and over.
2. Their holiday is worked out 'pro-rata' from the 28 days given to a full-time worker. It depends on how many part-time hours they work compared to full-time work (roughly 35 hours/5 days per week). If they worked for 2 days a week, 7 hours per day, then they would be entitled to two-fifths (2/5), or 40%, of the 28 days holiday. If they worked 4 days per week then they would be entitled to four-fifths (4/5), or 80%, of the 28 days holiday.
3. The employer is incorrect. A contract was in place as soon as your friend started working. Their employer has a legal responsibility to give them a written contract within two months of your friend beginning work. This is true for all full-time and part-time workers.
4. To be punctual, to ensure the safety of others (as specified in the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, and to maintain the working environment.

### **Page 122**

1. A sole trader is a business run by one person; the profits belong to the sole trader; they pay tax on any profits they make; they are personally responsible for all debts that their business has – which is called unlimited liability. A limited company is a legal structure separate from the person or people who set it up; it is owned by shareholders and run by directors; there can be (and often is) more than one shareholder; the profits belong to the company not the shareholders or directors; the limited company pays corporation tax on its profits; the shareholders' are only responsible for the company's debts up the amount they invested in the company – this is known as limited liability; have the word 'limited' or 'Ltd' at the end of their name.
2. Advantages: easier to target relevant people through their interests; new followers can register their interest immediately; can reach people anywhere in the world; effectiveness of promotion can be directly measured; free to use (although advertising may not be free); information can be updated immediately – nothing need be out of date. Disadvantages: interactions are public, so anything negative can be seen by everyone; a lot of time can be spent getting 'likes' but which do not help the business; negative sentiments/reviews can be shared easily, even if they are not accurate; can be a mistake to run a business social media account like a personal account; trolls can take up time and post negative comments; there is often a cost to advertising.
3. Protecting both financial information and personal information safe, and ensuring personal safety in all interactions online.
4. Hours of work, consequences of being late/leaving early, specifying times of breaks, what to do in case of illness, sick leave policy, compassionate leave policy.