 Draft Assessment

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| Unit of Competency Details  |
| Code  | Title  |
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| Course and Module Details *Assessments may be published in more than one course.*  |
| Course Code (UPed) | Module Number (Order) | Module Code (UPed) |
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| Assessment Task |
| Number   | 1 | Title  | Quiz |
| **Section 1**– AssessmentTask Overview and Description  |
| **Assessment Method:Online Quiz**Choose an item.Choose an item. |
|  |
| **Section 2** - Assessment Task Criteria and Outcome *This assessment will be graded as Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (US).* *To achieve Satisfactory; valid, sufficient, authentic, and current evidence of meeting the criteria must be submitted.* |
| Refer to mapping spreadsheet for this unit. |

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| **Section 3** - Assessment Task Submission Instructions   |
| Submission Details   |  |
| Summary of Evidence (Submission item checklist) *A satisfactory grade will be applied when all of the required evidence listed, has been assessed as satisfactory. Failure to submit all required evidence will result in an unsatisfactory grade and will count as a submission attempt. All learners have a total of 3 attempts to achieve a satisfactory outcome.* |
| 1 | The student answers all questions correctly in the secured LMS. |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |

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| **Section 4** – Assessment*Note: Instructions will be added directly into the LMS for students. This template is for drafting, development, and review stages only. Any associated files will be accessedvia the LMS, as will any Assessor Guides, Matrix, Templates etc. Students and Assessors have restricted permissions in the LMS. Assessor Guides, including model answers, will be available to Assessors ONLY. Please refer to Section 2 and Section 3 to confirm how the assessment tools will be built and the methods that will be used to collect evidence i.e., Student’s will type answers directly into LMS or will upload of files of completed assessment tasks.* |
| **The following pages contain the draft assessmentwhich will be built into the LMS once reviewed.****It includes:****☒Instructions to students****☒Instructions to assessors****☒Sample answers / Examples of benchmark****☒Questions / Tasks****☐Templates / Tables where applicable****☒Links to supporting files/websites** |

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This unit is designed to demonstrate knowledge related to the following tasks:

* Contribute to a productive work environment
* Recognise and identify animals in the workplace
* Identify physical, social, and behavioural characteristics
* Incorporate animal needs in conduct of work practices.

This assessment consists of 20 quiz questions to gather evidence of competence to work in the animal care industry.

This unit of competency consists of 2 knowledge assessments completed in this module, in addition to the Structured Workplace Learning and Assessment (SWLA) completed in Module 7.

The student must complete both sets of assessments related to this unit to be deemed competent.

Auto-marked Quiz

Q1. Which of the following are identifiable characteristics of animals? (Select 5 correct answers.)

1. Age
2. Nicknames
3. Sex
4. Size
5. Bloodline
6. Coat or skin colours
7. Diet and allergies
8. Vaccination history
9. Markings, patternsand permanent scars

Q2. Which of the following characteristics describe a horse?(Select 4 correct answers.)

1. Height
2. Sex
3. Beak
4. Feather
5. markings
6. whirl
7. scales

Q3. What characteristics or features would help describe a bird? (Select 6 correct answers)

1. Feather colour & type
2. Whirl
3. Beak shape
4. Size
5. Coat length
6. Foot type
7. Gape
8. Sex

Q4. What characteristics could help you describe one snake from other?(Select 5 correct answers.)

1. Species
2. Breed
3. Coat type
4. Colour
5. Sex
6. Size/shape of eyes
7. Type of scales
8. Foot type

Q5. What are some ways that dogs communicate with humans? (Select 2 correct answers.)

1. Vocalisation
2. Body language
3. Dogs cannot communicate with humans
4. Leaving items from around the house near their owner's slippers

Q6. Select five (5) correct examples of how dogs use body language signs to communicate.

1. Swiping
2. Wagging their tail
3. Movement of ears
4. Whipping their tail
5. Raising their upper lip
6. Body posture or stance
7. Vocalisation – spitting, barking, hissing
8. Vocalisation – barking, growling, whimpering

Q7. What are some ways cats use vocalisation to communicate? (Select 3 correct answers.)

1. Hissing
2. Spitting
3. Barking
4. Growling

Q8. Match each statement with the relevant industrial relations and employee resources that apply to veterinary employment in Australia from the list of options provided (A-E).

Answer options (A-E):

1. Fair Work Ombudsman
2. Australian Veterinary Association (AVA)
3. AVA Guidelines for Personal Biosecurity
4. Pet Industry Association of Australia (PIAA)
5. Animal Care and Veterinary Services Award 2020
* This is the only trade-only Association within Australia, dedicated to the protection of the pet industry, and promoting responsible pet ownership.

Answer: D. Pet Industry Association of Australia (PIAA)

* A legal document that advisesemployees in the veterinary surgery industry and the animal care industry of their minimum conditions of employment.

Answer: E. Animal Care and Veterinary Services Award 2020

* A group committed to championing and empowering the veterinary profession to thrive by providing a voice, education, community and support.

Answer: B. Australian Veterinary Association

* This provides the latest information about infection control, how to deal with high-risk situations, and is relevant to veterinary practices of all types.

Answer: C. AVA Guidelines for Personal Biosecurity

* A government authority that helps employees understand their rights and responsibilities that apply to them at work(e.g. workplace entitlements).

Answer: A.Fair Work Ombudsman

Q9. Refer to the [Animal Care and Veterinary Services Award 2020](https://awardviewer.fwo.gov.au/award/show/MA000118) and complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks using the options provided.

Answer options: (2, 4, 7.6, 10, 10, 10, 25, 38)

*(Answer options to be provided in the drop-down list or as drag and drop or as number input boxes)*

1. A full-time employee is engaged for an average of 38 ordinary hours per week.
2. The maximum length of the ordinary hours for a single shift must not exceed 10 hours, not including meal breaks.
3. A casual employee must be paid a loading of 25 percent of the minimum hourly rate for each ordinary hour worked.
4. All employees must receive, where applicable a paid rest break of 10 minutes after 4 hours of work.
5. Where the employee works 7.6 hours per day, the employee will be entitled to 2x10 minutes paid rest breaks.

Q10. Which of the following statements are true regarding [*Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines*](https://www.awe.gov.au/agriculture-land/animal/welfare/standards-guidelines)? (Select 4 correct answers.)

1. They are being developed under the direction of an Animal Welfare Task Group.
2. They are a useful reference for people responsible for the care and management of farms.
3. Standards relevant to farm animals are available at <http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/>.
4. It replaces the [CSIRO Model Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Animals](https://www.publish.csiro.au/FoodAndAgriculture/LivestockCodes) for all animal industries.
5. Standards relevant to exhibited animals are available on the NSW Department of Primary Industries website.
6. It replaces the [CSIRO Model Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Animals](https://www.publish.csiro.au/FoodAndAgriculture/LivestockCodes) only for some animal industries.
7. They are accompanied by forced guidelines that set out recommended practices for the care and husbandry of animals.

Q11. Work ethics play an extremely important role in any workplace. Select the statements that best describe appropriate industry work ethics that should be displayed by an individual working in the Animal Care sector? (Select 5 correct answers.)

1. Honesty and integrity.
2. Diligent and consistent.
3. Calls in sick when better plans come up.
4. Follows supervisor’s instructions without delay.
5. Behaves empathetically, especially in times of loss.
6. Occasionally comes late to work but only for a good reason.
7. Reliable and always shows up on time to all the shifts allocated.
8. Works hard but also sneaks home a bag of dog food because they cannot afford to buy any.

Q12. Match each animal care workplace scenario with the correct type of policies and procedures from the list of options provided (A-D).

Answer options (A-D):

1. Animal welfare
2. Infection control
3. Environmentally sustainable practices
4. Privacy and confidentiality of client information
* **Scenario 1:** You are required to handle animals and perform routine animal maintenance tasks.

Answer: A. Animal welfare

* **Scenario 2:** You are required to properly dispose of hazardous substances.

Answer: C Environmentally sustainable practices

* **Scenario 3:** You are required to follow the routine handwashing technique correctly.

Answer: B. Infection control

* **Scenario 4:** You are tasked with registering new customer details, but unsure of what personal details you should collect.

Answer: D. Privacy and confidentiality of client information

Q13. What are the different sectors of the animal care industry?

1. Exhibited/captive animals
2. Guide dogs Australia
3. Companion animal services
4. Veterinary sector
5. Pet shops
6. Wildlife care and rehabilitation

Q14. You have been working with sheep and cattle. You noticed a sheep in distress that had just given birth to a lamb. You do not have any PPE. You pick the sheep up and rush it over to the medical station. Upon arrival you hand the sheep to another person before they have PPE on and without telling them that the sheep may have remnants of placenta and/or bodily fluids from labour. What type of risk does this pose to yourself and others around you?

1. Manual handling
2. Slippery work surface
3. Release of infective agents
4. Needle pricks and cuts from other sharps

Q15. What NSW legislation applies to the animal care industry that focuses on animal welfare? (Select 3)

1. Animal Welfare Act 1980
2. Animal Research Act 1985
3. Animal Health and Safety Act 1995
4. Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986
5. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979
6. Health and Safety of Animals Act 1985

Q16. What NSW legislation applies tothe animal care industry that focuses on workplace health and safety? (Select 2)

1. Animal Care WHS Act 2010
2. Work Health and Safety Act 2011
3. Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017
4. Occupational Health and Safety Act 1950
5. Animal Care Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 2009

Q17. Select 4 statements that correctly describe the taxonomy of the animal kingdom.

1. It is used to identify species that make their own food.
2. It is used to describe and name new species of animals.
3. Its purpose is to identify all types of plants, fungi, organisms and bacteria.
4. It is used to identify all species of animals, including both living and extinct.
5. It is used to describe multi-celled organisms that do not produce their own food.
6. It classifies animal species in a hierarchy of taxonomic groups based on how they relate to other animals.

Q18. Match each description (a-h) with the correct terms for defining the taxonomy of the animal kingdom.

Answer options:Order, Genus, Class, Domain, Species, Phylum, Families, Kingdom

1. This is the top level of classification. E.g. Eukarya – relates to all animals and other living organisms.

Answer: Domain

1. An example of this type of basic classification that includes all living and extinct animals is called “Animalia”.

Answer: Kingdom

1. This classification attempts to find physical similarities among organisms which include animals with or without a backbone.

Answer: Phylum

1. This classification further divides organisms of a phylum.

Answer: Class

1. This is a way to describe the generic name for an organism. This name would form the first part of an organism’s scientific name.

Answer: Genus

1. This divides members of a class into sub-group which is determined by specific and definitive features as well as common ancestry.

Answer: Order

1. This is a group of organisms that can breed with one another to produce fertile offspring. The name of this classification forms the second part of an organism’s scientific name.

Answer: Species

1. This is a grouping that divides members that belong to a specific order into logical groups of related organisms. The scientific name of this classification related to animals usually ends in ‘ae’.

Answer: Families

Read the scenarios carefully and answer questions**21 to 26.**

**Scenario:** You are working at an animal care clinic. There are various organisational policies and procedures that you are required to follow when carrying out daily work tasks.

Q19. Match the descriptions of the activities carried out at the animal care workplace with the appropriate policies and procedures from the list of options (A to I) provided.

**Policies and Procedures**

1. Pre-start checks
2. Incident notification
3. Documentation policy
4. Emergency and evacuation policy
5. Animal welfare incident reporting
6. Workplace health and safety policy
7. Standard operating procedures (SOPs)
8. Animal handling safety and health procedures
9. Safe work method statement: Animal handling in emergencies

| Description of activity carried out in an animal care workplace | Policies and procedures *(From options A to I)* |
| --- | --- |
| Provides guidance to those who need to hold, move, examine or treat animals to minimise the likelihood of injury or disease during the process. | H |
| Detailed documents that outline how to safely and effectively complete a standard task. It includes details of potential health and safety issues and control methods for minimising the risk associated with potential hazards. | G |
| If there is a serious injury, illness or death of a person, or there had been a potentially dangerous incident, it should be reported following this procedure. | B |
| These are carried out to ensure that the clinic’s procedures for the day run efficiently and that there will be few or no delays. | A |
| Outlines the procedural steps, possible hazards and safety controls for moving, transporting, examining, restraining and catching animals during crisis situations. | I |
| This is a plan to manage crisis situations and incidents at the animal care workplace and it outlines the responsibilities of nominated WHS wardens and procedures to be followed.  | D |
| Often done by completing a form with relevant details of the incident by any person who witnessed or had direct knowledge of a situation that they believe jeopardizes the safety and well-being of an animal. | E |
| Outlines the necessary steps that should be taken to ensure the continued safety of the work environment for all staff, animals, customers and others when conducting any activities within the animal care facility. | F |
| This is often referred to by staff when writing reports, handouts, emails and other forms of written information so that a standard format is followed. It also outlines the recommended ways of using, storing, sharing and discarding written information. | C |

**Scenario:** Several cats and small-sized dogs have been brought into the animal clinic. Each animal needs a health check and a behaviour assessment. Most of the animals are scared, feral or aggressive.

Q20. What are the two (2) most likely causes of potential workplace hazards relevant to this scenario?

1. Kicks
2. Scratches
3. Animal bites
4. Crush injuries
5. Envenomation

**Scenario:** You are accompanying the veterinarian to a house call to examine an injured horse. The animal is in its stable and appears to be in pain and shows signs of stress.

Q21. What are the three (3) most likely causes of potential hazards relevant to this scenario?

1. Kicks
2. Scratches
3. Animal bites
4. Crush injuries
5. Envenomation

**Scenario:** A member of the public has brought in a baby Red Bellied Black Snake that has been attacked by a cat. However, there is no one currently on-site at the workplace that is trained to handle or treat a poisonous snake.

Q22. What are the two (2) most likely causes of potential hazards relevant to this scenario?

1. Kicks
2. Scratches
3. Animal bites
4. Crush injuries
5. Envenomation

**Scenario:** There are a variety of hazardous substances that need to be used at the animal care clinic such as animal medication, anaesthetics, sterilising chemicals, cleaning products and solvents.

Q23. Match each type of medicine and chemical substance with its associated chemical hazard from the list of options (A to D) provided.

**Note**: Some options may be used more than once.

**Chemical hazard**

1. Medications that have a high risk of abuse or addiction.
2. Carcinogens that cause cancer if prolonged, unprotected exposure is allowed.
3. Flammables and explosives that can immediately injure people and animals, and causes damage to property if uncontrollably released and/or ignited.
4. Toxic and/or corrosive/irritant chemicals that cause damage to the environment, human skin (if in contact), or the body (if ingested/inhaled).

| Examples of chemical substances and medicines | Associated chemical hazard *(From options A to D)* |
| --- | --- |
| Formalin | B |
| Undiluted disinfectants  | D |
| Methadone | A |
| Gasoline (Petrol) | C |
| Euthanasia drugs containing anaesthetic (Lethabarb and Euthal) | D |
| Butorphanol | A |
| Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)  | C |
| Buprenorphine | A |

Q24. Match each description with the correct term that relates to how hazardous chemical substances may enter the body.

| Description  | Term |
| --- | --- |
| Eating or drinking the substance. | Ingestion |
| Breathing in fumes, vapours, mists and dust. | Inhalation |
| Chemical contact with mucous membranes, eyes and skin. | Absorption |
| Administration by injection, either accidental or intentional. | Parenteral |

Q25. Which of the following bodily fluids can cause common workplace hazards at the animal care clinic? Select six (6) correct answers.

1. Fur
2. Urine
3. Saliva
4. Claws
5. Blood
6. Vomit
7. Faeces
8. Scabies
9. Feathers
10. Placenta
11. Dermatitis
12. Dead skin/scale particles

Q26. Match each workplace activity with its associated hazard from the list of options (A to G) provided.

**Note**: Some options may be used more than once.

**Associated Hazard:**

1. Spills
2. Noise
3. Sharps
4. Gravity
5. Manual tasks
6. Extreme temperatures
7. Machinery and equipment

| Description of workplace activity/scenario | Associated hazard*(From options A to G)* |
| --- | --- |
| Administering an injection to an animal. | C |
| Using a hydrobath to wash and clean an animal. | G |
| Lifting a heavy animal onto an examination table. | E |
| Using the vacuum cleaner to clean up shed animal hair/fur. | G |
| A large animal collapses after receiving sedative medication. | D |
| Using scalpels in surgical procedures. | C |
| Attending a house call to examine an injured animal on a very warm day. | F |
| Using a disinfectant agent to clean up the clinic floor after a dog has urinated. | A |
| Assisting an animal’s surgical procedure in an operating room that is so cold, you find it intolerable. | F |
| A client’s dog continuously barks at another client’s cat in the waiting room and the sound echoes around the room. | B |

Q27. Match each description with the correct type of PPE from the list of options (A to K) provided.

**Types of PPE**

1. Masks
2. Gloves
3. Goggles
4. Hairnets
5. Earplugs
6. Face shields
7. Rubber boots
8. Broad-brimmed hat
9. Disposable shoe covers
10. Disposable gowns/overalls
11. Respirator with a particulate filter

| Description | Type of PPE*(From options A to K)* |
| --- | --- |
| Prevents loose hair from contaminating an open wound. | D |
| Prevents contamination of the eyes from splashes, sprays and respiratory droplets. | C |
| Reduces transmission via the nose and mouth whilst also preventing the contamination of eyes from any splashes, sprays or respiratory droplets. | F |
| Prevents contamination of the mouth and nose from splashes, sprays and respiratory droplets. However, this does not protect the eyes. | A |
| Prevents inhaling infectious aerosols and other particles and contamination of the nose and mouth. | K |
| Prevents hand contamination and the spread of infection between animals. | B |
| Provides sun protection to the head, ears, face and neck when working outside. | H |
| Prevents contamination of the skin and protects personal clothing. | J |
| Prevents overexposure to loud noises that may cause the loss of hearing. | E |
| Prevents damage to everyday footwear and contamination in sterile areas. | I |
| Provides protection from crush injuries and prevents slips, trips and falls when working on wet and muddy surfaces. | G |

**Q28. Scenario:** You work as a kennel hand at Bray’s K9 Rescue & Rehabilitation.Which of the following are examples of ways to save energy? Select three (3)

1. installing water-saving taps
2. installing energy-efficient equipment and appliances
3. switching off devices
4. installing solar panels
5. installing air conditioning systems

**Q29.** Match the 5Rs of Waste Management to their description.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Refuse | Stop using a particular product altogether |
| Reduce | Limit the consumption/use of certain items |
| Reuse | Replacing singular use items with multipurpose options where possible |
| Repair | Damaged or outdated items may be able to be fixed or upgraded without being thrown out |
| Recycle | Identifying items such as plastics, aluminium cans and paper and sorting them accordingly for collection and can be repurposed |

**Q30.** You are completing work placement at ABC Veterinary Clinic.Match the environmental hazard to the cause.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environmental hazard  | Cause  |
| Air circulation | Caused by a lack of ventilation and the use of certain chemicals that have toxic fumes or produce heavy smoke |
| Biohazards | Caused by the incorrect disposal of animal bodily fluids, materials containing or contaminated by bodily fluids and also animal body tissue or carcasses |
| Chemical disposal | Caused by the incorrect or illegal dumping of toxic chemicals into sewers or other waterways |
| Radiation | Caused by the improper use of X-Ray equipment |

**Q31.** If you find a breach of an environmental regulation, what should you do?

1. Follow workplace policies to submit a report
2. Ignore the breach, it is not your responsibility
3. Fix the breach. You do not need to report it, if you can fix the breach