



ACMBEH302

Provide enrichment for animals

ASSESSOR GUIDE

Assessment 2 of 2

Short Answer Questions



Assessment Instructions

Task overview

This assessment task is divided into 10 short answer questions. Read each question carefully before typing your response in the space provided.

Additional resources and supporting documents

To complete this assessment, you will need:

- Read and review the learning content



Assessment Information

Submission

You are entitled to three (3) attempts to complete this assessment satisfactorily. Incomplete assessments will not be marked and will count as one of your three attempts.

All questions must be responded to correctly to be assessed as satisfactory for this assessment.

Answers must be typed into the space provided and submitted electronically via the LMS. Hand-written assessments will not be accepted unless previously arranged with your assessor.



Reasonable adjustment

Students may request a reasonable adjustment for assessment tasks.

Reasonable adjustment usually involves varying:

- the processes for conducting the assessment [e.g. allowing additional time]
- the evidence gathering techniques [e.g. oral rather than written questioning, use of a scribe, modifications to equipment]

However, the evidence collected must allow the student to demonstrate all requirements of the unit.

Refer to the Student Handbook or contact your Trainer for further information.



Please consider the environment before printing this assessment.

Question 1

What is the purpose of behavioural and environmental enrichment? Provide an example.

Approximate word count: 40-50 words

Assessor Instructions:

The candidate's answer must reflect the exemplar provided. The student must explain the purpose of behavioural and environmental enrichment.

To improve or enhance the quality of the animal's environment. The enrichment strategies should allow the animal to demonstrate natural behaviours and should enhance psychological and physiological wellbeing.

Example: Scattering worms around the Meerkat enclosure to encourage foraging or using a snuffle mat to feed a dog.

Question 2

In the table below, please provide 3 types of environmental and behaviour enrichment strategies. You will need to provide a description and example of each.

Approximate word count: 30-50 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

The candidate's answer must reflect the exemplar. The student needs to provide three examples of environmental and behaviour enrichment strategies. The student needs to provide a description against each example they have identified.

Types of Enrichment	Description	Example
Physical Enrichment	Modifying the environment to promote natural behaviours and encourage physical activity.	Foraging activities (scatter feeders, snuffle mat), long walks, agility, playing fetch, climbing structures (bird perches, scratching posts, climbing frames), providing hiding places, providing water features (pools, streams).
Psychological Enrichment	Providing mental challenges to stimulate cognitive functions and improve their problem-solving skills	Puzzle feeders, Snuffle Mats, Training, providing challenges to activate problem-solving skills in animals

Social Enrichment	Encouraging interactions with other animals, humans and their environment to develop social skills and fulfil their social needs.	Providing activities with other animals and humans, exposing animals to new environments and situations (such as vet clinics, public areas, dog parks)
Sensory Enrichment	Engaging the senses through various stimuli to mimic natural environments. Providing animals with activities and enhancing their environment to stimulate their senses – touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing.	foraging for food, playing music and T.V when not at home provide scents in the area, puzzle feeders

Question 3

List 6 factors you should consider when developing enrichment programs.

Approximate word count: 5-10 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

The candidate's answers must reflect the exemplar.

Additional Answers

-Breed specifications e.g. Social, herd, mentality and working

1.	Cognitive ability of animal species
2.	Age-appropriate and individual animal needs
3.	Social groupings and hierarchy
4.	Novel food and potential dietary consequences, including toxicity and parasitic infection
5.	Safety of objects and infrastructure
6.	Introducing new enrichments – observing animal reactions

Question 4

For each enrichment strategy below, please provide one example and the equipment required to implement it.

Approximate word count: 5-15 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. Students need to complete the table and provide an example against the enrichment strategy.

Enrichment Strategy	Example	Equipment
Forging for Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using a puzzle or snuffle matFreezing food in an ice block	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Either a puzzle plate or snuffle matAccess to a freezer, food or treats
Exercise, physical fitness and proprioception	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Going for a walkThrowing a ballProviding balls and toys that roll away from the animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lead and collarBallToys
Socialising	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Going to the dog parkOne-on-one time with owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lead and collarHuman
Resting and sheltered areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Providing access to indoorsProviding a kennel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">House – no additional equipmentKennel and bedding

Question 5

Please outline how you would teach a dog to sit using positive reinforcement.

Approximate word count: 15-40 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. The student needs to explain how they would teach a dog to sit through the use of positive reinforcement. The student needs to explain what equipment they would need to help assist them to train the dog.

Explanation	Equipment
You are training your dog to sit. After voicing the command 'sit' and signalling your hand, the dog sits. As soon as the dog's bottom hits the ground, use a verbal cue (word of praise such as "Good"/" Yes"). You reinforce this behaviour by giving the dog a high-value reward such as a tasty treat, praise or play.	A high-value reward such as a tasty treat, praise, or play (with a toy) is also recommended.

Question 6

You are working in a training organisation. A client approaches you and says their dog is pulling on the leash and asks you how they can rectify the problem.

Identify the training needed and equipment you may use.

Approximate word count: 10-50 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. The student needs to read the scenario regarding the client's dog and provide training to rectify the problem. The student needs to identify what training will be needed and the equipment to help with the training.

Training	Equipment
<p>Prompted attention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call dogs name, when they give you, attention give valued treat/reward <p>Unprompted attention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While dog is on leash • Plant your feet and stay quiet and wait • When your dog looks up at you, use a verbal cue (word of praise such as "Good"/" Yes") and give treat/toy • Repeat until dog looks up at you 8 times in that one spot • Move to a new spot and repeat • Over time move to more distracting, high traffic areas to practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value treats or high value toy • Collar/harness/halti • Leash • 5mins of time

Question 7

How would you document/record short-term and long-term enrichment strategies? In your answer provide an example of the enrichment strategy and how you would document this. Please provide 3 examples in the table below.

Approximate word count: 10-20 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. The student needs to provide three examples of short and long-term enrichment strategies.

Other examples of possible answers:

- Training sessions for Snakes- Example: Target training with a scent trail. How to Document Results: Track date, session length (e.g., 20 minutes), frequency (e.g., twice a month), and snake's response (e.g., followed the trail). Adjust trails for variety.
- Social grouping for Goats- Example: Permanent grouping of 3 goats. How to Document Results: Record start date, frequency (continuous), observed behaviours (e.g., grooming, bonding), and adjustments (e.g., monitor for stress/aggression).
- Aquatic features for turtles: For example, water fountains and live plants in habitats. How to Document Results: Track start date, continuous access, turtle's behaviour (e.g., more swimming), and maintenance (e.g., plant replacement).

1.	Puzzle feeders for dogs. Recording information like frequency, animal response and any adjustments
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2.	Climbing Structure for Cats. Recording information like installation date observed behaviour, and any adjustments.
3.	Hanging wooden blocks with a bell for birds. Recording information like when it was installed, observations of, interactions and reactions and updates to changing objects.

Question 8

Provide an example of how each species would demonstrate the undesirable behaviours listed below and how you could change their housing or routine to prevent these behaviours.

Approximate word count: 1-10 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:
 Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. Students need to complete the table below for Dogs and Cats. The student needs to identify an example of behaviour and change against an Exaggerated form of behaviour, stereotypes of repetitive action, stress avoidance displacement and aggression.

Dogs	Exaggerated forms of normal behaviour	Stereotypies or repetitive actions	Stress, avoidance, displacement, aggression
Example of Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging • Chewing • Barking • Chasing • mouthing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive barking • Pacing up and down the fence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growling • Barking • Hiding • Food aggression • Overgrooming
Example of Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging: Provide cool place for animal to lay on hot days e.g., sandpit, water pool • Redirect: Provide digging pit/ somewhere appropriate for them to dig: e.g., clam shell with sand and bury treats and toys in it • Using deterrents e.g., Fence off areas that you do not wish them to dig, noxious odors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide enrichment toys • Restrict access to the source causing barking • Take the dog for a walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional training • Kennel or area of safety • Feed separately from other animals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased physical activity • Rotation of toys • Chewing: • Using deterrents e.g., Fence off area, noxious odors. • Doggy proof house or set up dog only area for when the dog is not being supervised • Provide chew toys and rotate them • Provide high value rewards or treats such as stuffing kibble or treats with peanut butter in dog chew approved toys • Barking • Training: Barking for attention: Ignore and then reward once stops barking. • Introduce a command for quieting down, reward dog • with high value • treats every time stops barking. • Don't punish bad behaviour. Never shout dog when he barks • Visual stimuli: Create physical blockage of visual stimuli • Boredom/ 		
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	<p>attention seeking: Provide toys, walks, and other social enrichment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chasing • Train dog to freeze on command and come when called • Keep on leash when walking • Play fetch to fill the need to chase • Biting • Introduce the leave it commands in • Behaviour training. Reward dog with high value treats every time obeys the command • Redirect by providing chew toys, food enrichment items and chewy treats • Do not put dog in situation that causes biting e.g., games with mouth, off leash 		
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Cats	Exaggerated forms of normal behaviour	Stereotypies or repetitive actions	Stress, avoidance, displacement, aggression
Example of Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scratching • Jumping up on counters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wool sucking • Chewing • Paw shaking • Hunting and pouncing unseen prey • Freezing • Foot chewing • Over- grooming/ barbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocalisation • Hissing • Over grooming • Biting and/or scratching

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Example of Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scratching • Provide desirable scratching materials that are vertical e.g., scratching poles, corrugated cardboard • Felis Cratch, Feliway • Jumping up on counters and other high places • Provide high places that are appropriate e.g., high scratching pole with sleeping area and viewing platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical work up • Reduce stress e.g., feline facial pheromones, milk thistle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a place of quite away from children and other animals • Professional training
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Question 9

How would you handle each animal in the scenarios listed below using safe, humane and low stress techniques?

Approximate word count: 20-50 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. The student needs to read the scenarios in the table below and provide handling techniques they would implement in the situation. The techniques need to be safe, humane and low stress.

Scenario	Handling Technique
You need to move a medium sized dog from the kennel to the yards while you clean the kennel. The kennel and the yards are not in close proximity.	Place a lead around the neck of the animal and guide the animal towards the yards. Once the animal is in the yard, remove the lead.
The owner of Misty the cat has arrived to pick her up. The owner has the carrier in the waiting room. There are dogs also in the waiting room.	Bring the carrier out to the cage Misty is in. Pick Misty up by placing one hand under her chest and the other around her backside. Gently place her inside the carrier. Place a towel over the carrier and bring the carrier out to the owner.
You need to transport a 3kg puppy from its housing to the treatment area.	Placed a slip lead around the neck of the puppy and secure the handle in one hand. Pick the puppy up by placing one hand under the chest of the puppy. Hold

the puppy securely against your chest and use your arm to provide a resting place and more security for the body of the animal. Carry the puppy to the treatment area.

Question 10

What are the seven developmental stages of a dog, and what are the milestones associated with each?

Approximate word count: 10-30 words in each section

Assessor Instructions:

Candidate's answers must reflect or be similar to the examples provided in the exemplar. The student needs to identify the seven developmental stages of a dog and the milestones that are associated with each.

Developmental Life Stage	Age	Milestone
Neonatal period	Birth – 2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively helpless and rely completely on their mother • Limited movement, cannot take the weight of their own bodies as yet • Will vocalised when separated from its mother • Feed by suckling from the mother • Urinate and defecate by stimulation of the mother Kept clean by the mother
Transitional	2-3 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to socialise by practice growling and wagging their tail • Begin to respond to light and movement Play fight with siblings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows an interest in semi- solid foods Begin to relieve themselves away from the nesting area
Socialisation	3-12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to show a startle response • Begin to stand and walk • Begin to bark Begin to wean from their mother
Juvenile	12 weeks – juvenile (age varies depending on breed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense organs fully developed • Growth rate slows • Adult teeth appear Reaches sexual maturity
Adolescence	Post-juvenile period. Age varies depending on the breed	Puppies mature very quickly, and the smaller the breed, the faster they reach maturity. In small breeds, adolescence can start as early as 5 months. In larger breeds it can start as late as 9 or 10 months, and very large breeds might not go through adolescence until 12- 18 months. When your dog reaches adolescence, you might see some or all of the following behaviours:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ aggression○ plenty of energy○ very short attention span○ poor socialisation○ disobedience○ wandering○ leg cocking (males); and obsessive mounting behaviour
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Assessment checklist:

Students must have completed all questions within this assessment before submitting. This includes:

1	10 short answer questions to be completed in the spaces provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Congratulations, you have reached the end of the Assessment!

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