

2008 Dog Resource Handbook Question Bank

Chapter 2 – Breeds

Below are a compilation of questions from Chapter 2. We will pull questions from this “question bank” that might be asked in the *You and Your Dog* and *Showmanship* interviews at the Ohio State Fair and post them at <http://southcenters.osu.edu/4h/dog> on June 1.

Q1. What is the name of the largest dog recording organization in the United States?

A1. American Kennel Club

P. 17

Q2. What is the American Kennel Club?

A2. The largest dog recording organization in the United States

P. 17

Q3. What is the mission of the American Kennel Club?

A3. To: (1) advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion; (2) advance canine health and well-being; (3) work to protect the rights of all dog owners; (4) promote responsible dog ownership

P. 17

Q4. Why does the American Kennel Club place breeds of dogs into groups according to their purpose?

A4. Knowing the reason a breed was developed gives you an idea of the breed’s characteristics and personality traits

P. 17

Q5. About how many breeds of dogs does the American Kennel Club recognize?

A5. Over 150 breeds

P. 17

Q6. Name _____ of the seven AKC groups of dogs.

A6. (1) sporting; (2) hound; (3) working; (4) terrier; (5) toy; (6) non-sporting; (7) herding

P. 17

Q7. Name two of the three types of breeds that are included in the Sporting Dogs group?

A7. (1) pointers; (2) retrievers; (3) spaniels

P. 17

Q8. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Sporting group.
A8. (1) American Water Spaniel; (2) Brittany; (3) Chesapeake Bay Retriever; (4) Clumber Spaniel; (5) Cocker Spaniel; (6) Curly-Coated Retriever; (7) English Cocker Spaniel; (8) English Setter; (9) English Springer Spaniel; (10) Field Spaniel; (11) Flat-Coated Retriever; (12) German Shorthaired Pointer; (13) German Wirehaired Pointer; (14) Golden Retriever; (15) Gordon Setter; (16) Irish Setter; (17) Irish Water Spaniel; (18) Labrador Retriever; (19) Nova Scotial Duck Tolling Retriever; (20) Pointer; (21) Spinone Italiano; (22) Sussex Spaniel; (23) Vizsla; (24) Weimaraner; (25) Welsh Springer Spaniel; (26) Wirehaired Pointing Griffon

P. 17

Q9. Name _____ retriever breeds.
A9. (1) Chesapeake Bay Retriever; (2) Curly-Coated Retriever; (3) Flat-Coated Retriever; (4) Golden Retriever; (5) Labrador Retriever; (6) Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever

P. 17

Q10. What breed of dog in the Sporting Group was originally used to go over the side of fishing boats in their native Newfoundland, Canada, and drag the ends of the nets full of fish to shore?

A10. Labrador Retriever

P. 17

Q11. What are two (2) purposes of the Sporting breeds?

A11. To: (1) point out game; (2) retrieve game; (3) flush out game

P. 17

Q12. Name four (4) characteristics of the Hound group.

A12. (1) have endurance; (2) keen vision; (3) speed; (4) can trail by scent

P. 18

Q13. In what AKC Group of dogs is the Plott?

A13. Hound Group

P. 18

Q14. What were all hound breeds originally bred to do?

A14. Hunt

P. 18

Q15. What member of the Hound group was bred to scent and flush out badgers? Their German name translates as "badger dog."

A15. Dachshund

P. 18

Q16. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Hound group.

A16. (1) Afghan Hound; (2) American Foxhound; (3) Basenji; (4) Basset Hound; (5) Beagle; (6) Black and Tan Coonhound; (7) Bloodhound; (8) Borzoi; (9) Dachshund; (10) English Foxhound; (11) Greyhound; (12) Harrier; (13) Ibizan Hound; (14) Irish Wolfhound; (15) Norwegian Elkhound; (16) Otterhound; (17) Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen; (18) Pharaoh Hound; (19) Plott; (20) Rhodesian Ridgeback; (21) Saluki; (22) Scottish Deerhound; (23) Whippet

P. 18

Q17. In what AKC group is the Boxer?

A17. Working Group

P. 18

Q18. Name two reasons the working breeds were developed?

A18. To serve humans by (1) pulling sleds and carts; (2) performing water rescues; (3) guarding property; (4) guarding livestock

P. 18

Q19. What are the two types of hounds called?

A19. (1) Coursing or sight hounds; (2) Tracking or scent hounds [*accept either name for each type*]

P. 18

Q20. What kind of hound is the Bloodhound?

A20. A tracking or scent hound

P. 18

Q21. Which group or groups are the three Schnauzers in? Name each Schnauzer with the correct Group.

A21. (1) Giant Schnauzer is in the Working Group; (2) Standard Schnauzer is in the Working Group; (3) Miniature Schnauzer is in the Terrier Group

P. 18, 19

Q22. What AKC group of dogs was developed to dig out small animals chased underground by tracking hounds?

A22. Terrier Group

P. 19

Q23. What was the original purpose of terriers?

A23. To dig out small animals chased underground by tracking hounds

P. 19

Q24. Which breed almost became extinct until its popularity grew as a police and military dog?

A24. Rottweiler

P. 19

Q25. What country did the Miniature Schnauzer originate from?

A25. Germany

P. 19

Q26. In what AKC Group is the Miniature Schnauzer?

A26. Terrier Group

P. 19

Q27. Explain how Miniature Schnauzers are derived from the Standard Schnauzer.

A27. Affenpinschers and Poodles were crossed with small Standard Schnauzers.

P. 19

Q28. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Terrier group.

A28. (1) Airedale Terrier; (2) American Staffordshire Terrier; (3) Australian Terrier; (4) Bedlington Terrier; (5) Border Terrier; (6) Bull Terrier; (7) Cairn Terrier; (8) Dandie Dinmont Terrier; (9) Glen of Imaal Terrier; (10) Irish Terrier; (11) Kerry Blue Terrier; (12) Lakeland Terrier; (13) Manchester Terrier; (14) Miniature Bull Terrier; (15) Miniature Schnauzer; (16) Norfolk Terrier; (17) Norwich Terrier; (18) Parson Russell Terrier; (19) Scottish Terrier; (20) Sealyham Terrier; (21) Skye Terrier; (22) Smooth Fox Terrier; (23) Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier; (24) Staffordshire Bull Terrier; (25) Welsh Terrier; (26) West Highland White Terrier; (27) Wire Fox Terrier

Q29. What AKC Group of dogs is feisty, energetic, and are ferocious fighters once they corner their prey?

A29. Terrier Group

P. 19

Q30. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Working group.

A30. (1) Akita; (2) Alaskan Malamute; (3) Anatolian Shepherd Dog; (4) Bernese Mountain Dog; (5) Black Russian Terrier; (6) Boxer; (7) Bullmastiff; (8) Doberman Pinscher; (9) German Pinscher; (10) Giant Schnauzer; (11) Great Dane; (12) Great Pyrenees; (13) Greater Swiss Mountain Dog; (14) Komodor; (15) Kuvasz; (16) Mastiff; (17) Neapolitan Mastiff; (18) Newfoundland; (19) Portuguese Water Dog; (20) Rottweiler; (21) Saint Bernard; (22) Samoyed; (23) Siberian Husky; (24) Standard Schnauzer; (25) Tibetan Mastiff

P. 19

- Q31. Where does the word “terrier” come from?
A31. The Latin word *terra*, meaning earth
P. 19
- Q32. In what AKC Group is the Black Russian Terrier?
A32. Working Group
P. 19
- Q33. What terrier breed originated from Scotland, and was bred for tracking and hunting?
A33. West Highland White Terrier
P. 19
- Q34. Which breeds are the smallest of all breeds and were developed as companions for their owners?
A34. Toy breeds
P. 20
- Q35. One Toy breed developed in China is the Shih Tzu. What does the word “Shih Tzu” mean?
A35. Lion
P. 20
- Q36. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Toy Group.
A36. (1) Affenpinscher; (2) Brussels Griffon; (3) Cavalier King Charles Spaniel; (4) Chihuahua; (5) Chinese Crested; (6) English Toy Spaniel; (7) Havanese; (8) Italian Greyhound; (9) Japanese Chin; (10) Maltese; (11) Manchester Terrier; (12) Miniature Pinscher; (13) Papillon; (14) Pekingese; (15) Pomeranian; (16) Pug; (17) Shih Tzu; (18) Silky Terrier; (19) Toy Fox Terrier; (20) Toy Poodle; (21) Yorkshire Terrier
P. 20
- Q37. What groups of dogs are the smallest of all breeds and developed to provide pleasure and companionship to their owners?
A37. Toy Group
P. 20
- Q38. Which AKC group varies the most in their historical and physical characteristics?
A38. Non-Sporting Group
P. 20
- Q39. Where and when did the Yorkshire Terrier originate?
A39. England in the 19th century
P. 20

- Q40. Historically, of the three varieties of poodles, which is the oldest?
A40. Standard Poodle
P.20
- Q41. What breed is regarded as the national dog of France?
A41. Standard Poodle
P. 20
- Q42. Name the three types of Poodles and match them to their correct AKC group.
A42. (1) Toy Poodle = Toy Group; (2) Miniature Poodle = Non-Sporting Group; (3) Standard Poodle = Non-Sporting Group
P. 20, 21
- Q43. What breed of dogs originated in the Shetland Islands of Scotland, and make excellent obedience and agility companions?
A43. Shetland Sheepdogs
P. 21
- Q44. In what AKC group is the Briard?
A44. Herding
P. 21
- Q45. What AKC Group is the French Bulldog a member of?
A45. Non-Sporting Group
P. 21
- Q46. What breed of dog got its name because it was used in bullbaiting, which required extreme courage and ferocity?
A46. Bulldog
P. 21
- Q47. Who founded the German Shepherd Dog and why?
A47. (1) Captain Max von Stephanitz; (2) as a result of a breeding program to produce strong and agile sheep herding dogs
P. 21
- Q48. Why were herding dogs developed?
A48. To help humans in the herding of various species of livestock
P. 21

Q49. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Non-Sporting group.

A49. (1) American Eskimo Dog; (2) Bichon Frise; (3) Boston Terrier; (4) Bulldog; (5) Chinese Shar-Pei; (6) Chow Chow; (7) Dalmation; (8) Finnish Spitz; (9) French Bulldog; (10) Keeshound; (11) Lhasa Apso; (12) Lowchen; (13) Standard Poodle; (14) Miniature Poodle; (15) Schipperke; (16) Shiba Inu; (17) Tibetan Spaniel; (18) Tibetan Terrier

P. 21

Q50. Name two (2) characteristics of the Herding group.

A50. (1) highly intelligent; (2) highly trainable; (3) agile

P. 21

Q51. Name _____ breeds in the AKC Herding group.

A51. (1) Australian Cattle Dog; (2) Australian Shepherd; (3) Bearded Collie; (4) Beauceron; (5) Belgian Malinois; (6) Belgian Sheepdog; (7) Belgian Tervuren; (8) Border Collie; (9) Bouvier des Flandres; (10) Briard; (11) Canaan Dog; (12) Cardigan Welsh Corgi; (13) Collie; (14) German Shepherd Dog; (15) Old English Sheepdog; (16) Pembroke Welsh Corgi; (17) Polish Lowland Sheepdog; (18) Puli; (19) Shetland Sheepdog; (20) Swedish Vallhund

P. 21

Q52. What breed of dog was founded by Captain Max von Stephanitz at the end of the 19th century, as a result of a breeding program to produce strong and agile sheep herding dogs?

A52. German Shepherd Dog

P. 21

Q53. What is the FFS®?

A53. The AKC Foundation Stock Service, which is an optional record-keeping service for all purebred breeds not currently permitted to be registered with the American Kennel Club.

P. 21

Q54. What AKC events can the breeds in the Miscellaneous Class compete in?

A54. (1) companion events; (2) select performance events; (3) junior showmanship; (4) conformation shows in the Miscellaneous Class

P. 22

Q55. What is AKC's Indefinite Listing Program (ILP) now called the Purebred Alternative Listing Program (PAL)? (PAL/ILP)

A55. This program allows unregistered purebred dogs of registrable breeds to compete in AKC performance and companion events, as well as the specific breeds in the FSS® Program that are eligible for companion events.

P. 22

Q56. Are breeds in the Miscellaneous Group eligible to compete in AKC Junior Showmanship?

A56. Yes

P. 22

Q57. Name _____ breeds of dogs listed in the AKC Miscellaneous Class.

A57. (1) Dogue de Bordeaux; (2) Norwegian Buhund; (3) Pyrenean Shepherd; (6) Redbone Coonhound

P. 22

Q58. If you have a purebred dog that is ineligible for AKC registration, and you want to compete in AKC performance and companion events, what program can you apply for enrollment in?

A58. AKC's Indefinite Listing Program (ILP) [now called the Purebred Alternative Listing Program (PAL)]

P. 22