

2009 Intermediate Showmanship Questions

Youth Ages 12-14 as of 01.01.09

Recommended use: Judges may select 2 or 3 sets of 6 questions and put each set in an envelope, allowing exhibitors to choose 1 of the envelopes, or use the same 6 questions for all seniors at a show. For State Fair Showmanship interviews, youth will select 1 of 3 envelopes. **Recommended scoring:** Where answers require explanations, exhibitors may answer using their own wording provided they convey the same meaning as the correct answer. As a judge, do not give hints or define a word in the question or statement. Youth are expected to know the meaning of the words. Do not accept answers that are not provided below. Each question is worth 10 points. If one question asks for multiple answers, then give partial credit for each correct answer. For example, a youth correctly answers 3 out of 4 required answers. S/he would receive 7.5 out of 10 points.

Grooming:

1. Q: What grooming brush has densely set wire teeth effective at removing mats and dead coat from long, wire-haired, or curly-coated dogs?

A: Slicker brush

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2. Q: Name two (2) reasons for using a hound glove?

A: (1) removing dead hair; (2) shining the coat

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3. Q: Name one (1) grooming tool that can be used to smooth any sharp or rough edges after trimming a dog's nails.

A: (1) nail file; (2) dremel, also called grinder

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4. Q: What is the easiest way to keep a dog's nails shortened?

A: Trim the tip off weekly.

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5. Q: How should you clean your dog's ears?

A; Put an ear cleansing solution on a cotton ball or piece of gauze and swab out the ear.

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6. Q: Approximately what temperature should the bath water be when bathing a dog?

A: About 100° F

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7. Q: What is the name of the substance that you should apply to a dog's nail to stop the bleeding if you accidentally cut into the quick?

A: Styptic powder

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8. Q: What kind of scissors should you use to trim away excess hair from the pads of the dog's feet?

A: blunt-ended scissors (also called ball-tipped)

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9. Q: What should you do to prepare your dog for a bath prior to preparing the bath water?

A: Brush all the tangles and mats from the dog's coat.

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10. Q: Name one (1) purpose for using an undercoat rake?

A: (1) to loosen up the coat; (2) to remove loose or dead hair in the undercoat.

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Breeds:

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

A: Dachshund

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2. Q: Name five (5) breeds in the Toy Group.

A: 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.

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3. Q: Who founded the German Shepherd Dog and why?

A: (1) Captain Max von Stephanitz; (2) as a result of a breeding program to produce strong and agile sheep herding dogs.

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4. Q: Are breeds in the Miscellaneous Group eligible to compete in AKC Junior Showmanship?

A: Yes

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

A: Knowing the reason a breed was developed gives you an idea of the breed's characteristics and personality traits.

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6. Q: 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?

A: Labrador Retriever

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7. Q: Name two reasons the working breeds were developed?

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

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8. Q: What are the two types of hounds called?

A: (1) Coursing or sight hounds; (2) Tracking or scent hounds [accept either name for each type]

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9.Q: What kind of hound is the Bloodhound?

A: A tracking or scent hound.

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10. Q: In what AKC Group is the Miniature Schnauzer?

A: Terrier Group

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Communication and Behavior:

1. Q: If your dog is misbehaving and you yell at your dog in a high pitched voice, what kind of message are you sending your dog?

A: You are telling your dog that what he is doing is okay, so he will probably keep doing it.

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2. Q: Name five (5) of the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen test items.

A: (1) Accepting a friendly stranger; (2) sitting politely for petting; (3) appearance and grooming; (4) out for a walk [also walking on a loose leash]; (5) walking through a crowd; (6) sit and down on command/staying in place; (7) coming when called; (8) reaction to another dog; (9) reaction to distractions; (10) supervised separation.

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3. Q: Name four (4) ways dogs communicate.

A: (1) vocalization; (2) visual communication or body posture; (3) smells and scents; (4) direct contact

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4. Q: Name two ways dogs communicate visually.

A: (1) facial expressions; (2) positioning body; (3) positioning ears; (4) positioning tail

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5. Q: What is a dog's natural body posture called?

A: Either relaxed or baseline body posture.

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6. Q: True or False. A dog's sense of smell is more developed than in any other domestic species of animal.

A: True

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7. Q: Name two (2) ways you can communicate with your dog.

A: (1) facial expressions; (2) body movements; (3) tone of voice

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8. Q: What tone of voice should you use when praising your dog?

A: High pitch and happy.

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9. Q: What is the age range of children who receive the highest occurrence of dog bites?

A: Children ages 5-9

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10. Q: What breeds of dogs are eligible to take the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen test?

A: All purebred and mixed breed dogs

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Health:

1. Q: What is Canine Hepatitis (Adenovirus, CAV-1)

A: A virus of the liver, kidneys, other body organs, and central nervous system.

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2. Q: Rabies and Leptospirosis are zoonotic diseases. What does this mean?

A: They can be transmitted from animals to humans and humans to animals.

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3. Q: Name 3 symptoms of Lyme disease.

A: (1) fever between 103° F and 105° F; (2) lameness; (3) swelling of joints; (4) lethargy [not active]; (5) loss of appetite.

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4. Q: What does VCPR stand for and what does it mean?
A: (1) veterinarian/client/patient relationship; (2) the relationship you have with your veterinarian.
P. 139
5. Q: At what age should the rabies booster shot be given?
A: 1 year
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6. Q: What is Distemper?
A: A contagious and sometimes fatal disease caused by a virus attacking the central nervous system causing muscle twitching and seizures.
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7. Q: How is kennel cough transmitted?
A: From an infected dog to a healthy dog through discharges from coughing or sneezing, like humans transmit colds.
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8. Q: To what part of the dog does the adult tapeworm attach itself ?
A: The lining of the small intestine.
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9. Q: How are heartworms spread?
A: By infected mosquitoes
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10. Q: How long must a deer tick infected with Lyme disease be attached to a dog before it transmits Lyme Disease?
A: 24 to 48 hours.
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Showmanship:

1. Q: Name the breeds in the AKC Working Group that should be tabled.
A: None
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2. Q: Name four (4) things that show you have knowledge of ring procedure.
A: (1) follow directions; (2) use space wisely; (3) execute requested gaiting patterns; (4) appear “ring wise”; (5) be alert to the judging progression; (6) be prepared for changes in the judging routine.
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3. Q: Describe two (2) ways to gain control of your dog's head when stacking.

A: (1) make sure the lead is snug just behind the ears, holding it taut and close to the neck, but not so tight as to choke the dog; (2) hold the dog's lower jaw and cheek on the side closest to you without wrapping your fingers around the muzzle.

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4. Q: Describe how to set the rear legs of your dog for stacking.

A: (1) Grasp the point of hock, lift slightly, and pull or push the leg into position; (2) Set the rear leg using the stifle and place the leg into position.

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5. Q: When stacking your dog, which hand do you use to control the dog's head?

A: The hand that is closest to the dog's head

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6. Q: What is bait?

A: Food or a small toy used in the show ring to maintain the dog's attention.

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7. Q: Name two reasons why you should not look over your shoulder at the judge when gaiting your dog away?

A: (1) You would not be able to see where you are going, and (2) It will cause your body to twist, throwing you off stride.

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8. Q: What is meant by showing your dog's "bite" to the judge?

A: This refers to showing how the front teeth of the upper and lower jaws come together.

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9. Q: Other than a straight line away from the judge, how else can the Down and Back pattern be performed at the judge's request?

A: It may also be done on the diagonal.

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10. Q: What are the two major goals to accomplish in gaiting?

A: (1) keep the dog between you and the judge; (2) practice gaiting, turning, and switching hands with the lead (when necessary) until you can do it smoothly with not wasted motion.

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