

2009 Intermediate You and Your Dog “Pet” Class Questions Youth Ages 12-14 as of 01.01.09

Recommended use: Judges can 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 intermediates at a show. For State Fair 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.

Chapter 2 – Breeds

Q1. Why does the American Kennel Club place breeds of dogs into groups according to their purpose?

A1. Knowing the reason a breed was developed gives you an idea of the breed’s characteristics and personality traits

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Q2. Name four (4) of the seven AKC groups of dogs.

A2. (1) sporting; (2) hound; (3) working; (4) terrier; (5) toy; (6) non-sporting; (7) herding

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Q3. Name two of the three types of breeds that are included in the Sporting Dogs group?

Q3. (1) pointers; (2) retrievers; (3) spaniels

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Q4. 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?

A4. Labrador Retriever

P. 17

Q5. What member of the Hound group was bred to scent and flush out badgers? Their German name translates as “badger dog.”

A5. Dachshund

P. 18

Q6. Name two reasons the working breeds were developed?
A6. To serve humans by (1) pulling sleds and carts; (2) performing water rescues; (3) guarding property; (4) guarding livestock

P. 18

Q7. What are the two types of hounds called?
A7. (1) Coursing or sight hounds; (2) Tracking or scent hounds [*accept either name for each type*]

P. 18

Q8. What kind of hound is the Bloodhound?
A8. A tracking or scent hound

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Q9. In what AKC Group is the Miniature Schnauzer?
A9. Terrier Group

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Q10. What AKC Group of dogs is feisty, energetic, and are ferocious fighters once they corner their prey?

A10. Terrier Group

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Q11. Which breeds are the smallest of all breeds and were developed as companions for their owners?

A11. Toy breeds

P. 20

Q12. What breed of dog got its name because it was used in bullbaiting, which required extreme courage and ferocity?

A12. Bulldog

P. 21

Chapter 4 – Grooming

Q1. Name four (4) basic coat types in dogs.
A1. (1) smooth coat; (2) medium coat; (3) long coat; (4) wirehaired or broken coat; (5) curly coat

P. 29-30

Q2. Name one (1) grooming tool used to groom the coat of a smooth-coated dog.
A2. (1) rubber brush; (2) bristle brush; (3) hound glove; (4) chamois

P. 29

- Q3. Name two (2) advantages of owning a dog with a smooth coat.
A3. (1) easy to groom; (2) easy to see and treat wounds; (3) easy to find and remove parasites; (4) coats shed mud and debris easily
P. 29
- Q4. What do all medium-coated breeds have in common?
A4. They all have a thick, weather-resistant coat that developed for survival in ice and snow, underbrush, or water.
P. 30
- Q5. Can a Poodle's coat become corded?
A5. Yes, if its curls were allowed to form into cords
P. 30
- Q6. Name one (1) purpose for using an undercoat rake.
A6. (1) to loosen up the coat; (2) to remove loose (dead) hair in the undercoat
P. 30, 31
- Q7. What is the name of the brush that comes in many sizes and shapes, and is excellent for separating the coat and removing loose hair? It is also used to finish dogs with thicker, fuller coats.
A7. Pin brush
P. 31
- Q8. What is the purpose of a shedding blade?
A8. To remove loose hair by pulling out the loose top coat and undercoat
P. 32
- Q9. What style of nail clippers is recommended for small dogs and cats?
A9. Scissor style
P. 33
- Q10. What is the name of the powder that you should apply to a dog's nail to stop the bleeding if you accidentally cut into the quick?
A10. Styptic powder
P. 33
- Q11. What kind of scissors should you use to trim away excess hair from the pads of the dog's feet?
A11. blunt-ended (ball-tipped) scissors
P. 32, 34

- Q12. When bathing your dog, what should you do first, before preparing the bath water?
A12. Brush all the tangles and mats from the dog's coat
P. 35

Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior

- Q1. Why is it important to know a dog's body language?
A1. To be able to recognize the possible behavior or response the dog might have to a certain situation or his surroundings.
P. 43
- Q2. Name four (4) ways dogs communicate.
A2. (1) vocalization, (2) visual communication or body postures, (3) smells and scents, (4) direct contact
P. 43
- Q3. Name four (4) ways dogs vocalize.
A3. (1) bark; (2) growl; (3) howl; (4) whine; (5) whimper; (6) groan; (7) grunt; (8) yelp
P. 43
- Q4. Name two (2) ways dogs communicate visually.
A4. (1) facial expressions; (2) positioning body; (3) positioning ears; (4) positioning tail
P. 44
- Q5. Name one (1) way that an aggressive dog makes himself appear larger.
A5. (1) stands forward on his front feet; (2) raises his hackles
P. 44
- Q6. What is a dog's natural body posture called?
A6. Either relaxed or baseline body posture
P. 44
- Q7. What type of body posture does a dog show when he is threatening and is ready to make the first move?
A7. Offensive Threat
P. 46
- Q8. True or False. A dog's sense of smell is more developed than in any other domestic species of animal.
A8. True
P. 46

Q9. Name one (1) reason why it is important to learn the signs of stress in your dog.
A9. (1) so he can learn easier; (2) so he will be less aggressive; (3) to keep him healthier

P. 47

Q10. Name two (2) ways you can communicate with your dog.

A10. (1) facial expressions; (2) body movements; (3) tone of voice

P. 48

Q11. What tone of voice should you use when praising your dog?

A11. High pitch and happy

P. 48-49

Q12. What is the age range of children who receive the highest occurrence of dog bites?

A12. Children ages 5-9

P. 50

Chapter 16 – Health

Q1. What does VCPR stand for and what does it mean?

A1. veterinarian/client/patient relationship; the relationship you have with your veterinarian

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Q2. Name two (2) things that should be included in wellness programs.

A2. (1) regular vaccinations; (2) parasite prevention and control; (3) selected screening for common diseases and conditions; (4) preventive medical care; (5) preventive dental care; (6) preventive nutritional care; (7) preventive behavioral care, including environmental enrichment; (8) genetic health assessment when appropriate

P. 139

Q3. Why is it important to know how your pet acts under normal conditions when he is healthy?

A3. So you can recognize behaviors that are abnormal and detect illnesses early

P. 140

Q4. At what age should the rabies booster shot be given?

A4. 1 year

P. 141

Q5. What is Distemper?

A5. A contagious and sometimes fatal disease caused by a virus that attacks every tissue in a dog's body

P. 142

Q6. Why is it important to consult with your veterinarian before your dog is given the Leptospirosis vaccination?

A6. Because some dogs react to this vaccination, more so than to any other vaccination

P. 143

Q7. How is kennel cough transmitted?

A7. From an infected dog to a healthy dog through discharges from coughing or sneezing, like humans transmit colds.

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Q8. Name four (4) internal parasites commonly found in dogs.

A8. (1) roundworms; (2) hookworms; (3) whipworms; (4) tapeworms; (5) heartworms

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Q9. What part of the dog does the adult tapeworm attach itself to?

A9. Lining of the small intestine

P. 145

Q10. How are heartworms spread?

A10. By infected mosquitoes

P. 146

Q11. If you think your dog might have fleas, where should you look for them on your dog?

A11. (1) through his hair; (2) on back of his neck; (3) behind his elbows; (4) around base of his tail

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Q12. How long must a deer tick infected with Lyme Disease be attached to a dog before it transmits Lyme Disease?

A12. 24 to 48 hours

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