

2009 Intermediate You and Your Dog “Show” 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. 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?

A1. AKC’s Indefinite Listing Program (ILP) [now called the Purebred Alternative Listing Program (PAL)]

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Q2. Name three (3) AKC events can in which the breeds in the Miscellaneous Class compete.

A2. (1) companion events; (2) select performance events; (3) junior showmanship; (4) conformation shows in the Miscellaneous Class

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Q3. Name three (3) characteristics of the Herding group.

A3. (1) highly intelligent; (2) highly trainable; (3) agile

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Q4. What breed of dog got its name because it was used in bullbaiting, which required extreme courage and ferocity?

A4. Bulldog

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Q5. What breed of dogs originated in the Shetland Islands of Scotland, and make excellent obedience and agility companions?

A5. Shetland Sheepdogs

P. 21

- Q6. Name the three types of Poodles and match them to their correct AKC group.
A6. (1) Toy Poodle = Toy Group; (2) Miniature Poodle = Non-Sporting Group; (3) Standard Poodle = Non-Sporting Group

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- Q7. Name eight (8) breeds in the AKC Toy Group.

- A7. (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

- Q8. What terrier breed originated from Scotland, and was bred for tracking and hunting?

- A8. West Highland White Terrier

P. 19

- Q9. Name eight (8) breeds in the AKC Working group.

- A9. (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

- Q10. Which group or groups are the three Schnauzers in? Name each Schnauzer with the correct Group.

- A10. (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

- Q11. What are three (3) purposes of the Sporting breeds?

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

P. 17

- Q12. What is the mission of the American Kennel Club?

- A12. 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

Chapter 4 – Grooming

Q1. Why should you brush all tangles and mats from the dog's coat before bathing?

A1. Because water makes the tangles and mats harder to get out

P. 35

Q2. What kind of shampoo should you use to bathe your dog?

A2. A shampoo formulated for dogs, and for the type of bathing your dog needs

P. 35

Q4. Why should you not use human toothpaste to brush a dog's teeth?

A4. The fluoride and foam in human toothpaste is not meant to be swallowed, and can be harmful to the dog. Dog's cannot rinse and spit like humans can.

P. 35

Q5. What should you do to stop a nail from bleeding that has been cut too close to the quick and you have no styptic pen or powder available?

Q5. Apply pressure to the tip of the nail until the bleeding stops

P. 34

Q6. Name three (3) reasons why long hair between the pads of a dog's feet should be trimmed so it does not cover the pad?

A6. (1) reduces dirt tracked into the house; (2) prevents painful ice and mud balls forming between the pads; (3) aids in traction on slippery surfaces

P. 34

Q7. What is the quick?

A7. The pink area comprised of a blood vessel and nerve in the dog's nail

P. 34

Q8. What special tool is used to groom dogs for cosmetic reasons or show cuts? Two examples of those special clips for poodles are the Kennel Clip and the Continental Clip.

A8. Electric clippers with various types of blades and comb attachments

P. 32

Q9. Name one disadvantage of using a slicker brush.

A9. They can pull out some of the live hair, and therefore are not ideal for show dogs who want to maintain luxurious coats

P. 31

Q10. Name five (5) kinds of brushes.

A10. (1) bristle brush; (2) slicker brush; (3) curved slicker brush; (4) pin brush; (5) combination brush; (6) rubber brush

P. 31

Q11. What do all medium-coated breeds have in common?

A11. They all have a thick, weather-resistant coat that developed for survival in ice and snow, underbrush, or water.

P. 30

Q12. Name the coat type on breeds that may differ greatly from one breed to another, but they all have a thick, weather-resistant coat that evolved for survival in the elements. Generally they are shown in natural form, not requiring lots of trimming and styling.

A12. Medium coat

P. 30

Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior

Q1. Name seven (7) of the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen® test items.

A1. (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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Q2. Responsible dog owners should have their dogs take the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen test every _____ years to make sure they are still reliable and well mannered.

A2. Every two (2) years

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Q3. How can you block an attack from a dog?

A3. Use your backpack, purse, jacket, bicycle or anything else that can keep the dog's teeth away from you as a shield between you and the dog.

P. 51

Q4. What should you do if you are knocked down by a dog?

A4. Put your legs together, curl into a ball and lay still. Put your fists covering the back of your neck and your arms over your ears. Lay there quietly until the dog goes away.

P. 51

Q5. Why should you never scream and run if approached by a dog?

A5. Screaming and/or running can excite a dog. They are prey animals and their prey instinct tells them to chase and catch something that is running away.

P. 51

Q6. Why should you never disturb a dog that is sleeping, eating, guarding something or has puppies?

A6. Dogs naturally protect their food, owners and property, and may attack if disturbed or their property is threatened.

P. 51

Q7. What should you do if you see a stray dog or a dog showing strange behaviors?

A7. Report it to an adult.

P. 50

Q8. Name two (2) ways to set your dog up for being successful.

A8. (1) manage his environment; (2) carefully select your responses to his actions

P. 49

Q9. Name two (2) ways dogs discipline another pack member.

A9. By using (1) body language or (2) tone of voice

P. 49

Q10. Why is it important to give an insecure dog a command in a firm tone of voice?

A10. (1) To decrease his level of fear and (2) help him think things are okay.

P. 49

Q11. Name three (3) things a dog might do if you stare at him.

A11. (1) break a stay and come to you; (2) he may be threatened and attack; (3) he may look away from your stare to tell you he is not a threat

P. 48

Q12. Name three (3) reasons dogs use calming signals.

A12. (1) to maintain a healthy social hierarchy; (2) to decrease a threat; (3) to encourage an approach; (4) to prevent stress from leading to distress

P. 48

Chapter 16 – Health

Q1. Name one (1) method to remove the skunk odor from a dog that has been sprayed by a skunk.

A1. (1) First wash his eyes with a warm boric acid solution; then bathe him with tomato juice or tomato soup, making sure you wash thoroughly where the scent is concentrated (usually around the head and neck). Leave the juice or soup on for 20 minutes, then wash with a pine-scented or chlorophyll soap or dog shampoo.

(2) Another method is to wash eyes with warm boric acid solution, and then bathe him with a solution mixed as follows: 1 quart 3% hydrogen peroxide, ¼ cup baking soda, and 1 teaspoon liquid soap. Rinse thoroughly. Discard any remaining solution. *[accept either answer from the youth]*

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Q2. If you suspect your dog has swallowed poison, and vomiting is the recommended, what can you give him to cause vomiting?

A2. Give him 3% hydrogen peroxide using 1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of the dog's body weight. He should vomit shortly.

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Q3. Name five (5) signs of poisoning.

A3. (1) crying; (2) crouching; (3) vomiting; (4) diarrhea; (5) trembling; (6) hard breathing; (7) convulsions; (8) coma

P. 156

Q4. What are the signs of a dog with motion sickness?

A4. He drools, becomes nauseated, and then vomits.

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Q5. How can you tell if your dog is suffering from heat stroke if the conditions for potential heat stroke are present?

A5. He may pant excessively or collapse

P. 156

Q6. Why should you never leave a dog in a car when it is warm or hot outside?

A6. He could get heatstroke and die

P. 156

Q7. Should you take your dog to the vet if he eats grass? Why or why not?

A7. No, he may vomit but eating grass will not hurt him

P. 155

Q8. Name the three (3) ways to take your dog's pulse.

A8. (1) put your hand on his chest; (2) put your finger on the femoral artery; (3) put your finger behind the left elbow. Count the heart beats for 15 seconds and multiply that times four to get the beats per minute

P. 154

Q9. Why is it important to take your dog's vital signs when he is healthy?

A9. So you know what is normal for your dog and have something to compare with if your dog seems sick

P. 153

Q10. What breed of dog runs the greatest risk of getting bloat?

A10. Great Dane

P. 153

Q11. Name ten (10) possible symptoms of Gastric Dilation-Volvulus.

A11. (1) swollen belly and sides that quickly appear; (2) dog tries to vomit but can't; (3) may salivate; (4) may whine; (5) may pant; (6) may wretch and produce small amounts of a foamy vomit; (7) may drool excessively; (8) may make retching noises; (9) may seem restless and nauseated; (10) may act uncomfortable, agitated, pace; (11) may act depressed; (12) may show signs of pain; (13) may have rapid, shallow breathing; (14) may go into shock and then collapse

P. 153

Q12. Why are anal glands sometimes called scent glands?

A12. Because they enable dogs to mark their territory and identify other dogs

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