

2009 Junior Showmanship Questions Youth Ages 8-11 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 juniors 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/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.

Showmanship:

1. Q: What is the purpose of showmanship?

A: To demonstrate teamwork between the handler and the dog

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2. Q: Name two (2) patterns you may be asked to perform while gaiting your dog?

A: (1) Down and Back; (2) Triangle; (3) "L"; (4) "T"

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3. Q: True or False. Your dog's conformation is being judged in showmanship.

A: False

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4. Q: When gaiting your dog with the group, should you pass the dog in front of you if it is moving slower than your dog?

A: No

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5. Q: What is the term used in showmanship for moving your dog?

A: Gaiting

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6. Q: Is your dog's conformation or the presentation of your dog being judged in showmanship?

A3. Presentation

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7. Q: True or False. The back legs are usually set a little wider than the front.

A: True

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8. Q: What does the term “stacking” mean?

A: To pose your dog

P. 101

9. Q: In the ring, what two things is a dog judged on?

A: (1) performance; (2) appearance, such as grooming, condition, etc. (not conformation)

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10. Q: What command is helpful for your dog to know before training for showmanship?

A: Stand/Stay

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Breeds:

1. Q: What were all hound breeds originally bred to do?

A: Hunt

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2. Q: About how many breeds of dogs does the American Kennel Club recognize?

A: Over 150 breeds

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3. Q: What is the American Kennel Club?

A: The largest dog recording organization in the United States.

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4. Q: Name two (2) retriever breeds.

A: (1) Chesapeake Bay Retriever; (2) Curly-Coated Retriever; (3) Flat-Coated Retriever; (4) Golden Retriever; (5) Labrador Retriever; (6) Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever

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

A: A tracking or scent hound

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6. Q: What is the name of the largest dog recording organization in the United States?

A: American Kennel Club

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7. Q: What groups of dogs are the smallest of all breeds and developed to provide pleasure and companionship to their owners?

A: Toy Group

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8. Q: What country did the Miniature Schnauzer originate from?

A: Germany

P. 19

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

A: Toy breeds

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10. Q: One Toy breed developed in China is the Shih Tzu. What does the word “Shih Tzu” mean?

A: Lion

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Grooming:

1. Q: Describe a combination brush.

A: One side is used as a pin brush and the other side as a bristle brush

P. 31

2. Q: Why are curly coats common in water dogs?

A: They are very effective at repelling water and insulating.

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3. Q: Which coat type is a lot like human hair in that it needs to be brushed and combed at least every other day to remove any tangles?

A: Long coat

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4. Q: Name one (1) reason why is it important to learn about dogs’ basic coat types before getting a puppy or dog?

A: (1) Different coat types require different grooming techniques. (2) Some take longer to groom and some are more expensive to groom. (3) You need to decide how much time you are willing to spend grooming. (4) You need to decide how much you are willing to pay to own the proper grooming equipment or to take your dog to a professional groomer.

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5. Q: Why is it important to groom your dog?

A: (1) to bond with your dog; (2) to examine your dog for injuries, growths, skin conditions or parasites.

P. 29

6. Q: Name one disadvantage to owning a dog with a smooth coat.

A: A smooth coat does not offer much protection from the weather

P. 29

7. Q: In what direction should you comb a dog's coat when grooming?

A: Comb in the direction the hair lays

P. 30

8. Q: How often should long-coated breeds be groomed?

A: At least every other day

P. 30

9. Q: What is another term for a wirehaired coat?

A: Broken coat

P. 30

10 Q: Name two (2) reasons why all dogs need to be brushed?

A: (1) to remove dead hair and (2) to distribute oil to the ends of the hair

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Health:

1. Q: Name four (4) signs of a healthy dog.

A: (1) Shiny hair coat free of bald areas, not brittle or dull; (2) does not scratch, dig, bite, gnaw, or pull at hair excessively; (3) is active, alert, happy; (4) has good appetite and eats food well; (5) drinks water regularly, not too much nor too often; (6) does not have bad breath; (7) has pink gums and tongue; (8) has clean eyes, not discharge, not red; (9) does not continually scratch ears or shake head; (10) has clean ears, without foul odor; (11) has moist nose, without any discharge; (12) does not limp or continually hold up foot; (13) has solid stool and defecates once or twice daily; (14) does not strain when urinating, and urine is free of blood; (15) has normal breathing; (16) does not continually cough or sneeze; (17) has clean genital area; (18) has normal body temperature

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2. Q: What are two (2) symptoms of an animal affected with rabies?

A: (1) act erratic, unpredictable- appearing quiet or very wild and frantic; (2) may appear weak; (3) may drool; (4) may have seizures; (5) may have difficulty swallowing

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3. Q: Name two (2) ways parvovirus spread?

A: (1) through feces or fluids of an infected dog; (2) from objects where the virus can live such as kennel floors, food and water bowls, boots, clothing, etc.

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4. Q: What is the most common internal parasite found in puppies or dogs?

A: Roundworms (ascarids)

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

A: So you can recognize behaviors that are abnormal and detect illnesses early

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6. Q: Why should you not let dogs drink unfamiliar water?

A: Because it could cause diarrhea

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7. Q: When traveling, why should you either bring water from home or buy bottled water?

A: Because if your dog drinks strange water he might get diarrhea

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8 Q: What is the normal body temperature of a dog? Ask youth to give range.

A: 100.5° to 102.5° F

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9. Q: At what age range should recommended core vaccinations first be given to puppies?

A: 6 to 8 weeks old

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10. Q: What is the major symptom of kennel cough?

A: Harsh, hacking cough

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Communication and Behavior:

1. Q: Why should you never make eye contact with a strange dog, or a dog that is showing dominant, fearful, or aggressive behaviors?

A: When you stare at a dog you are showing your dominance. This may threaten an already distressed or aggressive dog, causing him to attack.

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2. Q: Describe two (2) ways to prevent dogs from biting people.

A: (1) keep dogs with a history of aggression away from children; (2) properly socialize the dog; (3) properly train the dog; (4) use caution when introducing a dog into the home of an infant or toddler; (5) never leave a dog alone with an infant, toddler or young children; (6) spay or neuter the dog; (7) learn how to be safe around dogs and teach others; (8) always walk a dog on a leash; (9) do not play tug-of-war and rough games with a dog; (10) never tie a dog in a yard where children can enter; (11) do not run, scream, or play rough with friends around a dog; (12) never approach a strange dog, with or without its owner; (13) never approach a dog confined in a car, tied up, behind a fence; (14) never disturb a dog that is sleeping, eating, with puppies, or guarding something; (15) never approach a loose dog.

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3. Q: Name two (2) reasons why is it important to give an insecure dog a command in a firm tone of voice?

A: (1) to decrease his level of fear and (2) help him think things are okay.

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4. Q: Name one (1) behavior a dog might show if you stare at him.

A: (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.

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5. Q: Name one characteristic of social animals.

A: (1) live in packs; (2) travel in packs; (3) obey pack laws; (4) help each other; (5) follow a leader

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6. Q: Is the pack leader a dominant or a submissive dog?

A: Dominant dog

P. 43

7 Q: Name two (2) ways dogs communicate.

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

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8 Q: Name three (3) ways dogs vocalize.

A: (1) bark; (2) growl; (3) howl; (4) whine; (5) whimper; (6) groan; (7) grunt; (8) yelp

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9. Q: Name two (2) reasons dogs bark.

A: (1) convey a greeting; (2) announce a visitor; (3) solicit play; (4) threaten; (5) tracking; (6) hunting; (7) for defense

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10. Q: How does an aggressive dog try to make himself appear?

A: Larger

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