

2009 Junior You and Your Dog “Pet” Class 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 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.

Chapter 2 – Breeds

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

A1. American Kennel Club

P. 17

Q2. Name two (2) of the seven AKC groups of dogs.

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

P. 17

Q3. About how many breeds of dogs does the American Kennel Club recognize?

A3. Over 150 breeds

P. 17

Q4. Name two (2) retriever breeds.

A4. (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

Q5. What were all hound breeds originally bred to do?

A5. Hunt

P. 18

Q6. Name four (4) breeds from the Hound group.

A6. (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

Q7. In what AKC group is the Boxer?

A7. Working Group

P. 18

Q8. What AKC group of dogs was developed to dig out small animals chased underground by tracking hounds?

A8. Terrier Group

P. 19

Q9. What country did the Miniature Schnauzer originate from?

A9. Germany

P. 19

Q10. One Toy breed developed in China is the Shih Tzu. What does the word "Shih Tzu" mean?

A10. Lion

P. 20

Q11. In what AKC Group is the French Bulldog?

A11. Non-Sporting Group

P. 21

Q12. Why were herding dogs developed?

A12. To help humans herd livestock

P. 21

Chapter 4 – Grooming

Q1. Name one (1) reason why it is important to groom your dog.

A1. (1) to bond with your dog; (2) to examine your dog for injuries, growths, skin conditions or parasites

P. 29

Q2. Name two (2) basic coat types in dogs.

A2. (1) smooth coat; (2) medium coat; (3) long coat; (4) wirehaired or broken coat; (5) curly coat

P. 29-30

Q3. Why are smooth coats easy to groom?

A3. You just brush and shine them.

P. 29

Q4. In medium coat breeds, what kind of brush should you use to remove loose hairs from the undercoat?

A4. A slicker brush

P. 30

Q5. 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?

A5. Long coat

P. 30

Q6. In what direction should you comb a dog's coat when grooming?

A6. Comb in the direction the hair lays

P. 30

Q7. What is another term for a wirehaired coat?

A7. Broken coat

P. 30

Q8. What type of hair coat do Poodles have?

A8. Curly coat

P. 30

Q9. What basic brush is excellent for regular brushing, removes loose hair, and distributes natural oil from the skin down the hair shaft?

A9. Bristle brush

P. 31

Q10. Describe a combination brush.

A10. One side is used as a pin brush and the other side as a bristle brush

P. 31

Q11. Name two (2) kinds of nail trimmers.

A11. (1) guillotine; (2) scissor; (3) pliers

P. 33

Q12. What is the quick?

A12. The pink area comprised of a blood vessel and nerve in the dog's nail

P. 34

Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior

Q1. Name one characteristic of social animals.

A1. (1) live in packs; (2) travel in packs; (3) obey pack laws; (4) help each other; (5) follow a leader

P. 43

- Q2. Name two (2) ways dogs communicate.
A2. (1) vocalization, (2) visual communication or body postures, (3) smells and scents, (4) direct contact
P. 43
- Q3. Name one (1) reason a dog growls.
A3. (1) show aggression; (2) reinforce dominance; (3) during play
P. 43
- Q4. When dogs threaten other dogs, do they use a high pitched or low pitched vocalization?
A4. Low pitch
P. 43
- Q5. Name one (1) way that a submissive dog makes himself appear smaller.
A5. (1) lies down; (2) crouches; (3) hunches over
P. 44
- Q6. Name two (2) body postures.
A6. (1) Relaxed or baseline; (2) alert; (3) play bow; (4) active submission; (5) passive submission; (6) offensive threat; (7) defensive threat
P. 44-46
- Q7. What type of body posture invites other dogs to play?
A7. Play bow
P. 45
- Q8. Which body posture is the most dangerous and is assumed by fear-biters?
A8. Defensive Threat
P. 46
- Q9. Where do most dog attacks occur?
A9. At the person's home
P. 50
- Q10. What should you do if you see a stray dog or a dog showing strange behaviors?
A10. Report it to an adult.
P. 50
- Q11. Describe two (2) ways of making every effort to prevent dogs from biting people.
A11. (1) keep dogs with a history of aggression away from children; (2) properly socialize the dog; (2) properly train the dog; (3) use caution when introducing a dog into the home of an infant or toddler; (4) never leave a dog alone with an infant, toddler or young children; (5) spay or neuter the dog; (6) learn how to be safe around dogs and teach others; (7) always walk a dog on a leash; (8) do not

play tug-of-war and rough games with a dog; (9) never tie a dog in a yard where children can enter; (10) do not run, scream, or play rough with friends around a dog; (11) never approach a strange dog, with or without its owner; (12) never approach a dog confined in a car, tied up, behind a fence; (13) never disturb a dog that is sleeping, eating, with puppies, or guarding something; (14) never approach a loose dog.

P. 50-51

Q12. What might happen if you surprise or startle a dog?

A12. He might bite.

P. 51

Chapter 16 - Health

Q1. Name one reason why you should establish a year-round wellness program.

A1. (1) To keep you and your pet safe from diseases. (2) To keep your pet as healthy as possible.

P. 139

Q2. When traveling, why should you either bring water from home or buy bottled water?

A2. Because if your dog drinks strange water he might get diarrhea

P. 140

Q3. Name four (4) signs of a healthy dog.

A3. (1) shiny hair coat free of bald areas, not brittle or dull; (2) does not scratch, dig, bite, lick, 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, no 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

P. 141 - 142

Q4. Name four (4) signs of an unhealthy or sick dog.

A4. (1) change in mood; (2) loss of appetite; (3) sluggish, depressed, lethargic; (4) pale gums and/or tongue; (5) irritable; (6) pink or red conjunctive membranes or inflamed eyes; (7) nasal discharge; (8) eye discharge; (9) constant scratching or digging at ears; (10) constant panting; rasping; (11) increased drinking; (12) difficulty getting up and down; (13) diarrhea or change in color or consistency of stool; (14) vomiting; (15) trembling; (16) coughing; (17) restlessness; (18) hiding; (19) afraid of loud noises or bright lights; (20) persistent bad breath; (21) excessive

drooling; (22) loss of hair; (23) open sores; (24) noticeable weight gain or loss without diet change

P. 141

Q5. At what age range should recommended core vaccinations first be given to puppies?

A5. 6 to 8 weeks old

P. 141

Q6. At what age should the first rabies vaccination be given to a puppy?

A6. 3 to 5 months old

P. 141

Q7. What is the main system of the dog that rabies attacks?

A7. The central nervous system

P. 141

Q8. What is another name for kennel cough?

A8. Bordetella

P. 143

Q9. What is kennel cough?

A9. A highly contagious respiratory disease

P. 143

Q10. What do tapeworm segments look like when found in the dog's stool?

A10. Small, flat, white rice-like pieces of worms

P. 145

Q11. Name two (2) early symptoms of heartworms.

A11. (1) shortness of breath; (2) shallow cough; (3) tiring easy

P. 146

Q12. Name two (2) internal parasites found in dogs.

A12. (1) roundworms; (2) hookworms; (3) tapeworms; (4) whipworms; (5) heartworms; (6) giardia

P. 144-147