

## 2009 Junior You and Your Dog "Show" 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. 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

P. 17

Q2. Name the three types of breeds that are included in the Sporting Dogs group?

A2. (1) pointers; (2) retrievers; (3) spaniels

P. 17

Q3. Name three retriever breeds.

A3. (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

Q4. Name four (4) of the seven AKC groups of dogs.

A4. (1) sporting; (2) hound; (3) working; (4) terrier; (5) toy; (6) non-sporting; (7) herding

P. 17

Q5. What are two (2) purposes of the Sporting breeds?

A5. To: (1) point out game; (2) retrieve game; (3) flush out game

P. 17

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 was the original purpose of terriers?

A7. To dig out small animals chased underground by tracking hounds

P. 19

Q8. In what AKC Group is the Black Russian Terrier?

A8. Working Group

P. 19

Q9. Where and when did the Yorkshire Terrier originate?

A9. England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

P. 20

Q10. Name four (4) breeds in the AKC Non-Sporting group.

A10. (1) American Eskimo Dog; (2) Bichon Frise; (3) Boston Terrier; (4) Bulldog; (5) Chinese Shar-Pei; (6) Chow Chow; (7) Dalmation; (8) Finnish Spitz; (9) French Bulldog; (10) Keeshound; (11) Lhasa Apso; (12) Lowchen; (13) Standard Poodle; (14) Miniature Poodle; (15) Schipperke; (16) Shiba Inu; (17) Tibetan Spaniel; (18) Tibetan Terrier

P. 21

Q11. Name six (6) breeds in the AKC Herding group.

A11. (1) Australian Cattle Dog; (2) Australian Shepherd; (3) Bearded Collie; (4) Beauceron; (5) Belgian Malinois; (6) Belgian Sheepdog; (7) Belgian Tervuren; (8) Border Collie; (9) Bouvier des Flandres; (10) Briard; (11) Canaan Dog; (12) Cardigan Welsh Corgi; (13) Collie; (14) German Shepherd Dog; (15) Old English Sheepdog; (16) Pembroke Welsh Corgi; (17) Polish Lowland Sheepdog; (18) Puli; (19) Shetland Sheepdog; (20) Swedish Vallhund

P. 11

Q12. Historically, of the three varieties of poodles, which is the oldest?

A12. Standard Poodle

P.20

## **Chapter 4 – Grooming**

Q1. Name two (2) reasons 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) grooming tools 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. Why should you groom your dog's coat even if he is not dirty or matted.  
A3. (1) It is a time to bond, and (2) as well as check your dog for (a) injuries, (b) growths, (c) skin conditions, and (d) parasites.  
P. 29
- Q4. How should a wire-haired breed be groomed if it is to be shown with a professional look?  
A4. The coat should either be stripped or plucked  
P. 30
- Q5. In medium coat breeds, what kind of brush should you use to remove loose hairs from the undercoat?  
A5. A slicker brush  
P. 30
- Q6. How often should long-coated breeds be groomed?  
A6. At least every other day  
P. 30
- Q7. Why are curly coats common in water dogs?  
A7. They are very effective at repelling water and insulating  
P. 30
- Q8. Name two (2) purposes for using an undercoat rake.  
A8. (1) to loosen up the coat; (2) to remove loose (dead) hair in the undercoat  
P. 30, 31
- Q9. Why do all dogs need to be brushed?  
A9. To remove dead hair and to distribute oil to the ends of the hair  
P. 31
- Q10. Name two (2) reasons to use a hound glove.  
A10. (1) remove dead hair; (2) shine the coat  
P. 31
- Q11. What basic brush is excellent for regular brushing, removes loose hair, and distributes natural oil from the skin down the hair shaft?  
A11. Bristle brush  
P. 31

Q12. What are two purposes of combs?

A12. (1) to remove any tangles that are left; (2) to remove fleas and flea dirt

P. 32

## **Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior**

Q1. Name three (3) characteristics 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. What is the dog called that most often initiates pack activity?

A2. Pack leader or alpha dog

P. 43

Q3. Name four (4) reasons dogs bark.

A3. (1) convey a greeting; (2) announce a visitor; (3) solicit play; (4) threaten; (5) tracking; (6) hunting; (7) for defense

P. 43

Q4. Name three (3) ways dogs communicate visually.

A4. (1) facial expressions; (2) positioning body; (3) positioning ears; (4) positioning tail

P. 44

Q5. Name the two types of submissive body postures.

A5. Active and Passive

P. 45

Q6. What type of body posture does a dog show when he is threatening and is ready to make the first move?

A6. Offensive Threat

P. 46

Q7. When does stress have a negative influence on an animal?

A7. When it becomes overwhelming – too great to handle

P. 47

Q8. Name three (3) common calming signals.

A8. (1) turning head to side, then either right back or holding it to side; (2) turning away; (3) freezing in place; (4) yawning; (5) exaggerated slow movements; (6) splitting up dogs or people; (7) sitting down; (8) lying down with belly to ground; (9) play position; (10) sniffing; (11) wagging tail

P. 48

Q9. What tone of voice should you use when correcting your dog?

A9. A low growling tone

P. 49

Q10. You don't want your dog to chew your shoes so you put them where he can't get them. You don't want your dog to get into the trash, so you put the trash can where he can't reach it. What is this called?

A10. Managing his environment

P. 49

Q11. Who do the majority of dogs that bite someone belong to?

A11. The victim's family or friends

P. 50

Q12. What do the initials CGC stand for?

A12. Canine Good Citizen

P. 51

## **Chapter 16 – Health**

Q1. Why is it important to establish a relationship with your veterinarian?

A1. So that your veterinarian knows you and your dog and is receptive to answering your questions and concerns

P. 139

Q2. Name three (3) 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. Name six (6) 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. What is a vaccine?

A4. A preparation that contains an antigen consisting of killed or weakened disease-causing microorganisms.

P. 141

Q5. Name three (3) symptoms of Leptospirosis.

A5. (1) fever; (2) refusal to eat; (3) weakness; (4) muscle pain; (5) bruising; (6) vomiting; (7) increased thirst

P. 143

Q6. Dogs usually get over kennel cough in a couple of weeks, but run risk of what secondary infection?

A47. Bacterial pneumonia

P. 143

Q7. What type of tick can transmit Lyme disease?

A7. Deer tick

P. 149

Q8. Why can an overdose of worm medicine be harmful to your dog?

A8. Because of its potential toxicity

P. 144

Q9. Describe an adult ascarid.

A9. Look like thin spaghetti and can be up to 7 inches long

P. 144

Q10. Where are adult whipworms found?

A10. In the dog's cecum, and sometimes in the colon and rectum

P. 145

Q11. Segments of tapeworms are passed in the dog's stool. What do these segments contain?

A11. Tapeworm eggs

P. 145

Q12. How long could one flea live on a dog if not bothered?

A12. More than 100 days.

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