

2009 Senior Showmanship Questions Youth Ages 15-18 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 seniors 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 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.

Breeds:

1. Q: What is the mission of the American Kennel Club?

A: 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

2. Q: What is the FSS?

A: The AKC Foundation Stock Service, which is an optional record-keeping service for all purebred breeds not currently permitted to be registered with the American Kennel Club.

P. 21

3. Q: In what AKC events can the breeds in the Miscellaneous Class compete?

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

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4. Q: What is AKC's Indefinite Listing Privilege (ILP) Program, now called the Purebred Alternative Listing (PAL) Program (PAL/ILP)?

A: This program allows unregistered purebred dogs of registrable breeds to compete in AKC performance and companion events, as well as the specific breeds in the FSS program that are eligible for companion events.

P. 22

5. Q: Which breed almost became extinct until its popularity grew as a police and military dog?

A: Rottweiler

P. 19

6: In which group or groups are the three Schnauzers? Name each Schnauzer with its correct group.

A: (1) Giant Schnauzer is in the Working Group; (2) Standard Schnauzer is in the Working Group; (3) Miniature Schnauzer is in the Terrier Group.

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7. Q: In what AKC group is the Briard?

A: Herding

P. 21

8. Q: Name five (5) of the seven AKC groups of dogs.

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

P. 17

9. Q: What are two (2) purposes of the Sporting breeds?

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

P. 17

10. Q: Name the three types of Poodles and match them to their correct AKC group.

A: (1) Toy Poodle – Toy Group; (2) Miniature Poodle – Non-Sporting Group; (3) Standard Poodle – Non Sporting Group.

P. 20-21

Communication and Behavior:

1. Q: Body postures, such as an alert posture, may look slightly different from one dog to another. Name five (5) reasons why the signs would vary?

A: (1) dog's breed; (2) dog's health; (3) dog's condition; (4) intensity of play; (5) submission; (6) dominance

P. 44

2. Q: What threatening body posture does a dog exhibit when afraid and may attack if pressed?

A: Defensive threat

P. 46

3. Q: Describe five (5) ways of making every effort 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 young children; (5) spay or neuter the dog; (6) never leave a dog alone with an infant, toddler or young children; (7) learn how to be safe around dogs and teach other; (8) always walk a dog on a leash; (9) do not play tug-of-war and rough games with a dog to the point of agitation; (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.

P.50 -51

4. Q: What should you do if you a dog knocks you down?

A: Put your legs together, curl into a ball and lay still. Put your fists and arms over your ears. Lay there quietly until the dog goes away.

p. 51

5. Q: Name the ten (10) American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen test items.

A: (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; (7) coming when called; (8) reaction to another dog; (9) reaction to distractions; (10) supervised separation

P. 52

6. Q: What shapes dog behaviors?

A: The fact they are social and domesticated animals.

P. 43

7. Q: During the first 12 to 16 weeks of a puppy's life, what has the greatest impact on shaping his temperament and behavior?

A: Socialization or lack of socialization [must give both answers].

P. 43

8. Q: What types of eye contact does a submissive dog make?

A: Little or no eye contact.

P. 44

9. Q: Name four (4) communication behaviors of an aggressive dog.

A: (1) stands forward on front feet; (2) raises hackles; (3) tenses body; (4) growls or vocalizes in low-pitched tone; (5) direct, fixed stare.

P. 44

10. Q: A dog that shows complete submission is exhibiting what type of body posture?

A: Passive submission

P. 45

11. Q: Name two (2) ways in which a dog produces scents.

A: (1) in urine; (2) in feces; (3) in anal sac secretions

P. 46

Health:

1. Q: What is a year-round wellness program?

A: (1) Working together with your veterinarian so your dog has physical examinations and associated vaccinations and medications; (2) continuous monitoring by you and periodic monitoring by your veterinarian for the purpose of developing preventive care strategies that enhance the health and welfare of your dog.

P. 139

2. Q: How do anthelmintics work when given to dogs?

A: They either kill the worms or cause them to go into a stupor, which releases their hold and allows them to pass through the stool.

P. 144

3. Q: Describe the life cycle of the tapeworm, *D. caninum*. [must answer in order].

A: (1) segments of tapeworms are passed in dog's stool, and as they dry they break open and release tapeworm eggs; (2) adult flea or louse larvae swallow the eggs; (3) eggs develop into an immature form in the flea or louse; (4) dog swallows the flea or louse; (5) immature form of the tapeworm develops into an adult tapeworm inside the dog.

P. 145

4. Q: Name five (5) zoonotic diseases and/or parasites.

A: (1) rabies; (2) leptospirosis; (3) Lyme disease; (4) roundworms; (5) hookworms; (6) giardia; (7) Cheyletiella mites- walking dandruff; (8) sarcoptic mange; (9) ringworm; (10) brucellosis

P. 141-152

5. Q: Give four (4) examples of factors in dogs that make them a higher risk for bloat.

A: (1) if they are a large dog with a deep, narrow chest; (2) genetics; (3) certain bloodlines within certain breeds may be more prone; (4) male dogs are two times more likely to develop bloat than females; (5) older dogs, usually over 7, are more likely to bloat than younger dogs; (6) nervous and anxious dogs; (7) dogs fed once daily; (8) dogs who eat food quickly; (9) dogs who exercise soon after eating.

P. 153

6. Q: How do vaccines prevent or treat infectious diseases?

A: Vaccines give immunity against the disease that the microorganisms cause.

P. 141

7. Q: How is rabies transmitted to other animals or people?

A: Rabies is passed to another animal or human when the saliva from the infected animal comes into contact with the other animal or human through a bite or open wound, or broken skin or scratch.

p. 142

8. Q: What is coronavirus?

A: A highly contagious viral infection of the gastrointestinal tract.

P. 142

9. Q: Name four (4) definitive symptoms of distemper. In your answer do not include fever, vomiting, coughing, diarrhea, loss of appetite or depression.

A: (1) discharges from the eyes that become yellow and sticky; (2) discharges from the nose that become yellow and sticky; (3) muscle twitching; (4) seizures.

P. 142

10. Q: Rabies and Leptospirosis are zoonotic diseases. What does this mean?

A: They can be transmitted from animals to humans and humans to animals.

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Grooming:

1. Q: Describe how to groom a smooth coated dog.

A: (1) Use a rubber brush, bristle brush, or hound glove to remove dead hair; (2) then brush with a bristle brush; and (3) shine the coat with a chamois.

P. 29

2. Q: Name a procedure to groom a long coat.

A: (1) Divide it into small sections and use a slicker brush to remove loose hairs, mats, and tangles. (2) Brush out the undercoat, removing loose hair. (3) Use a wide-toothed comb to remove any remaining tangles. (4) Finish with a bristle brush for long, silky coats and a pin brush to finish dogs with thicker, fuller coats.

P. 30

3. Q: What is the name of the brush that is used for removing dust and loose hair on short-haired breeds? It polishes the coat and removes dead hair. The rounded bristles are gentle on the sensitive skin of smooth coated breeds.

A: Rubber brush

P. 31

4. Q: Name five (5) kinds of brushes.

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

P. 31

5. Q: What are two purposes of combs?

A: (1) to remove any remaining tangles; (2) to remove fleas and flea dirt

P. 32

6. Q: What is styptic powder?

A: A powder that can be applied to quickly stop bleeding caused by accidentally cutting into the quick of a dog's nail.

P. 33

7. Q: What two (2) breeds of dogs have distinctively corded coats?

(1) Komondor; (2) Puli

P. 30

8. Q: What will happen to the coat texture if you shave a wire coat with electric clippers?

A: The coat will become soft with less of a wirehair texture

P. 30

9. Q: Name two reasons some toy dogs probably evolved to have long, luxurious coats?

A: (1) For the amusement of the royalty that kept and bred them, and (2) to make them look regal and pampered.

P. 30

10. Q: What kind of comb should you use if your dog's hair is prone to static electricity?

A: A wooden comb

P. 32

Showmanship:

1. Q: Describe what to do if the dog in front of you is moving slower than your dog.

A: Pause, allow some space, and then move off again with your dog at the proper speed.

P. 103

2. Q: During gaiting, how should you hold your arm with the lead?

A: Your elbow should be bent at a 90 degree angle with your forearm parallel to the ground.

P. 104

3. Q: What are the two major goals to accomplish in gaiting?

A: (1) Keep the dog between you and the judge; (2) practice gaiting, turning, and switching hands with the lead (when necessary) until you can do it smoothly with no wasted motion.

P. 105

4. Q: What is the difference between showing a judge the dog's bite and the dog's teeth?

A: In showing the dog's bite, the front teeth of the upper and lower jaws are exposed. In showing the teeth, the sides are also shown.

P. 105

5. Q: Describe (not show with your dog) how to do a courtesy turn.

A: Step forward past the judge with the dog at your left side. Turn in a very tight circle with the dog on the outside. Make just one circle, move your dog away from the judge in a straight line with the dog in line with the judge, beginning your pattern.

P. 106

6. Q: What should you do after you perform a pattern and the judge sends you to the end of the line?

A: Do an about turn, with the dog at your left at the outside of the turn and go back around the ring to the end of the line. Always present yourself as if the judge is still watching you. Continue to move up and restack your dog as each dog completes its pattern.

P. 108

7. Q: Name five (5) questions judges have in mind when evaluating the handler and dog.

A: (1) Is the dog responsive to the handler? (2) Do they work as a team? (3) Does the dog appear posed and interested at all times? (4) Is the dog under control? (5) Is the dog moved correctly to the best of its ability? (6) Are the dog's main faults being minimized? (7) Do both the dog and handler appear relaxed? (8) Is the dog presented with an apparent minimum effort?

P. 109

8. Q: How should showmanship leads be selected to match the dog?

A: They should be proportionate to the dog's size and match the dog's color.

P. 110

9. Q: Describe two (2) ways to gain control of your dog's head when stacking.

A: (1) Make sure the lead is snug just behind the ears, holding it taut and close to the neck, but not so tight as to choke the dog; (2) Hold the dog's lower jaw and cheek on the side closest to you without wrapping your fingers around the muzzle.

P. 101

10. Q: Where should the dog's front feet be when shown on a table?

A: The front feet should be centered on the edge of the short side of the table.

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