

2009 Senior You and Your Dog "Pet" Class 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 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 American Kennel Club?

A1. The largest dog recording organization in the United States

P. 17

Q2. Name five (5) 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. What are two (2) purposes of the Sporting breeds?

A3. To: (1) point out game; (2) retrieve game; (3) flush out game

P. 17

Q4. Name three (3) characteristics of the Hound group.

A4. (1) have endurance; (2) keen vision; (3) speed; (4) can trail by scent

P. 18

Q5. In what AKC Group of dogs is the Plott?

A5. Hound Group

P. 18

Q6. Name four (4) breeds from the AKC Working group.

A6. (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

Q7. Where does the word “terrier” come from?

A7. The Latin word *terra*, meaning earth

P. 19

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

A8. West Highland White Terrier

P. 19

Q9. Name the two of the three types of Poodles and match them to their correct AKC group.

A9. (1) Toy Poodle = Toy Group; (2) Miniature Poodle = Non-Sporting Group; (3) Standard Poodle = Non-Sporting Group

P. 20, 21

Q10. Name four (4) breeds from the AKC Herding group.

A10. (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. 21

Q11. What breed of dog was founded by Captain Max von Stephanitz at the end of the 19th century, as a result of a breeding program to produce strong and agile sheep herding dogs?

A11. German Shepherd Dog

P. 21

Q12. Where and when did the Yorkshire Terrier originate?

A12. England in the 19th century

P. 20

Chapter 4 – Grooming

Q1. Name four (4) basic coat types in dogs.

A1. (1) smooth coat; (2) medium coat; (3) long coat; (4) wirehaired or broken coat; (5) curly coat

P. 29-30

- Q2. Which coat type is shiny and sleek, and lies so close to the skin that when looking at the dog's silhouette, you don't notice the coat?
A2. Smooth coat
P. 29
- Q3. What two (2) breeds of dogs have distinctively corded coats?
A3. (1) Komondor; (2) Puli
P. 30
- Q4. In long-coated breeds, what kind of brush should you use to remove loose hairs, mats, and tangles?
A4. Slicker brush
P. 30
- Q5. What will happen to the coat texture if you shave a wire coat with electric clippers?
A5. The coat will become soft with less of a wirehair texture
P. 30
- Q6. How should a wire-haired breed be groomed if it is to be shown with a professional look?
A6. The coat should either be stripped or plucked
P. 30
- Q7. What is the deciding factor on what type of grooming brush to use on a dog?
A7. It depends on the type of coat the dog has
P. 31
- Q8. Name five (5) kinds of brushes.
A8. (1) bristle brush; (2) slicker brush; (3) curved slicker brush; (4) pin brush; (5) combination brush; (6) rubber brush
P. 31
- Q9. What kind of coat does a curved slicker brush work really well on?
A9. Heavily long-coated dogs
P. 31
- Q10. What are mat combs designed to do?
A10. Cut through mats without destroying the dog's coat
P. 32
- Q11. What kind of comb should you use if your dog's hair is prone to static electricity?
A11. A wooden comb

P. 32

Q12. What is a dremel used for?

A12. To shape toenails, getting rid of rough edges

P. 33

Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior

Q1. What shapes dog behaviors?

A1. The fact they are social and domesticated animals

P. 43

Q2. During the first 12 to 16 weeks of a puppy's life, what has the greatest impact on shaping his temperament and behavior?

A2. Socialization or lack of socialization *[must give both answers]*

P. 43

Q3. Why is it important to observe the total picture of a dog and its environment when interpreting what a dog is communicating?

A3. Because a dog does not express all ways of communicating in each situation; therefore, with one change in a signal, the dog's intent may change.

P. 43

Q4. What types of eye contact does a submissive dog make?

A4. Little or no eye contact

P. 44

Q5. Name three (3) communication behaviors of an aggressive dog.

A5. (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

Q6. Name four (4) 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. A dog that shows complete submission is exhibiting what type of body posture?

A7. Passive Submission

P. 45

Q26. Name two (2) communication behaviors of an aggressive dog.

A26. (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

Q9. Name two (2) ways in which a dog produces scents.

A9. (1) in urine; (2) in feces; (3) in anal sac secretions

P. 46

Q10. Name two (2) ways a dog behaves in response to stress.

A10. (1) inappropriate chewing; (2) aggression; (3) unexplained house soiling; (4) self-mutilation; (5) fearfulness; (6) barking; (7) whining; (8) excessive vocalizations

P. 47

Q11. True or False. Dominant dogs are usually more shy and anxious in new surroundings.

A11. False

P. 47

Q12. Name three (3) signs of stress in a dog.

A12. (1) whining; (2) excessive vocalizations; (3) raised hackles; (4) dilated pupils; (5) turning head away; (6) avoiding eye contact; (7) shaking; (8) excessive shedding; (9) excessive dandruff; (10) sweaty paws; (11) refusal to eat; (12) diarrhea; (13) vomiting; (14) hiding; (15) distracted; (16) restless; (17) inappropriate urination; (18) inappropriate defecation

P. 47-48

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 two (2) things wellness visits should include.

A2. (1) thorough physical examination that assesses nutritional health; (2) physical exam that assesses dental health; (3) screening for selected infectious and parasitic diseases; (4) evaluate general behavior

P. 139

Q3. How do vaccines prevent or treat infectious diseases?

A3. Vaccines give immunity against the disease that the microorganisms cause.

P. 141

- Q4. How is rabies transmitted to other animals and people?
A4. 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
- Q5. What is Coronavirus?
A5. A highly contagious viral infection of the gastrointestinal tract
P. 142
- Q6. Name two (2) possible symptoms of an animal affected with rabies?
A6. (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
P. 142
- Q7. Rabies and Leptospirosis are zoonotic diseases. What does this mean?
A7. They can be transmitted from animals to humans and humans to animals.
P. 142, 143, 152
- Q8. Name two (2) symptoms of Lyme disease.
A8. (1) fever between 103° F and 105° F; (2) lameness; (3) swelling of joints; (4) lethargy [not active]; (5) loss of appetite
P. 143
- Q9. How do anthelmintics (deworming agents) work when given to dogs?
A9. They either kill the worms or cause them to go into a stupor, which releases their hold and allows them to pass through in the stool.
P. 144
- Q10. What is another name for ascarids?
A10. Roundworms
P. 144
- Q11. Name two (2) ways you might know if your dog has tapeworms?
A11. (1) see tapeworm segments in stool; (2) see tapeworm segments stuck to the hair around the anus; (3) find dry segments in dog's bed or on dog; (4) heavy infestations may cause dog to have abdominal discomfort; (5) heavy infestations may cause dog to be nervous; (6) dog may lick anus more frequently; (7) dog may scoot on the ground to get rid of tapeworm segments
P. 146

Q12. What causes flea allergy dermatitis?

A12. Protein found in the saliva of fleas that is very irritating to dogs

P. 147