

2009 Senior You and Your Dog "Show" Class Questions Youth Ages 15-18 as of 01.01.09

Recommended use: Judges can 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 intermediates 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 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.

Chapter 2 – Breeds

- Q1. What is the mission of the American Kennel Club?
A1. 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
- Q2. Name ten (10) breeds in the AKC Sporting group.
A2. (1) American Water Spaniel; (2) Brittany; (3) Chesapeake Bay Retriever; (4) Clumber Spaniel; (5) Cocker Spaniel; (6) Curly-Coated Retriever; (7) English Cocker Spaniel; (8) English Setter; (9) English Springer Spaniel; (10) Field Spaniel; (11) Flat-Coated Retriever; (12) German Shorthaired Pointer; (13) German Wirehaired Pointer; (14) Golden Retriever; (15) Gordon Setter; (16) Irish Setter; (17) Irish Water Spaniel; (18) Labrador Retriever; (19) Nova Scotial Duck Tolling Retriever; (20) Pointer; (21) Spinone Italiano; (22) Sussex Spaniel; (23) Vizsla; (24) Weimaraner; (25) Welsh Springer Spaniel; (26) Wirehaired Pointing Griffon
P. 17
- Q3. Name ten (10) breeds in the AKC Hound group.
A3. (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

- Q4. Name four (4) reasons the working breeds were developed?
A4. To serve humans by (1) pulling sleds and carts; (2) performing water rescues; (3) guarding property; (4) guarding livestock

P. 18

- Q5. Which group or groups are the three Schnauzers in? Name each Schnauzer with the correct Group.
A5. (1) Giant Schnauzer is in the Working Group; (2) Standard Schnauzer is in the Working Group; (3) Miniature Schnauzer is in the Terrier Group

P. 18, 19

- Q6. Explain how Miniature Schnauzers are derived from the Standard Schnauzer.
A6. Affenpinschers and Poodles were crossed with small Standard Schnauzers.

P. 19

- Q7. Name ten (10) breeds in the AKC Working group.
A7. (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

- Q8. Name ten (10) breeds in the AKC Toy Group.
A8. (1) Affenpinscher; (2) Brussels Griffon; (3) Cavalier King Charles Spaniel; (4) Chihuahua; (5) Chinese Crested; (6) English Toy Spaniel; (7) Havanese; (8) Italian Greyhound; (9) Japanese Chin; (10) Maltese; (11) Manchester Terrier; (12) Miniature Pinscher; (13) Papillon; (14) Pekingese; (15) Pomeranian; (16) Pug; (17) Shih Tzu; (18) Silky Terrier; (19) Toy Fox Terrier; (20) Toy Poodle; (21) Yorkshire Terrier

P. 20

- Q9. Name ten (10) breeds in the AKC Non-Sporting group.
A9. (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

Q10. Name ten (10) breeds in 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 is AKC's Indefinite Listing Program (ILP) now called the Purebred Alternative Listing Program (PAL)? (PAL/ILP)

A11. 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

Q12. Name ten (10) breeds in the AKC Terrier group.

A12. (1) Airedale Terrier; (2) American Staffordshire Terrier; (3) Australian Terrier; (4) Bedlington Terrier; (5) Border Terrier; (6) Bull Terrier; (7) Cairn Terrier; (8) Dandie Dinmont Terrier; (9) Glen of Imaal Terrier; (10) Irish Terrier; (11) Kerry Blue Terrier; (12) Lakeland Terrier; (13) Manchester Terrier; (14) Miniature Bull Terrier; (15) Miniature Schnauzer; (16) Norfolk Terrier; (17) Norwich Terrier; (18) Parson Russell Terrier; (19) Scottish Terrier; (20) Sealyham Terrier; (21) Skye Terrier; (22) Smooth Fox Terrier; (23) Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier; (24) Staffordshire Bull Terrier; (25) Welsh Terrier; (26) West Highland White Terrier; (27) Wire Fox Terrier

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Chapter 4 – Grooming

Q1. Why is it important to learn about dogs' basic coat types before getting a puppy or dog?

A1. (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.

P. 29

Q2. Name five (5) advantages of owning a dog with a smooth coat.

A2. (1) easy to groom; (2) easy to see and treat wounds; (3) easy to find and remove parasites; (4) coats shed mud and debris easily; (5) bathing and drying are easier; (6) the coat does not tangle or mat; (7) the coat does not collect burrs, briars, etc.

P. 29

- Q3. Name the thirteen (13) steps, in order, to follow in bathing your dog.
A3. (1) brush out tangles & mats; (2) gather equipment; (3) put rubber or non-slip mat in tub; (4) put cotton ball in each ear; (5) lift dog into tub; (6) wet dog with water comfortable to the touch; (7) apply shampoo & work into the skin; (8) carefully shampoo dog's head; (9) rinse and towel dry head; (10) rinse the body until all soap is gone; (11) squeeze excess water from coat and lift him out of tub and towel dry; (12) remove cotton balls; (13) blow dry and brush out being careful with the dryer.

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- Q4. Why should you not use human toothpaste to brush a dog's teeth?
A4. The fluoride and foam in human toothpaste is not meant to be swallowed, and can be harmful to the dog. Dog's cannot rinse and spit like humans can.

P. 35

- Q5. Give one reason each for and against removing hair (plucking) in the ear canal of a breed of dog having ear canal hair.

- A5. For plucking: this would keep more air circulating in the ear canal and prevent infection. Against plucking: may leave the area susceptible to infection.

P. 35

- Q6. What special tool is used to groom dogs for cosmetic reasons or show cuts? Two examples of those special clips for poodles are the Kennel Clip and the Continental Clip.

- A6. Electric clippers with various types of blades and comb attachments

P. 32

- Q7. Name five (5) types of grooming shears or scissors.

- A7. (1) bent angle scissors; (2) blunt or ball-tipped scissors; (3) straight shears; (4) thinning shears (single and double edge); (5) small ear and nose scissors

P. 32

- Q8. When choosing a bristle brush, why would you select one with natural bristles?

- A8. Natural bristle brushes are softer, gentler, and less likely to cause static electricity in a dog's coat.

P. 31

- Q9. Name four (4) areas on the dog where two parts of the body rub together, and need special attention looking for mats or tangles, as these are usually the first area to mat.

- A9. (1) behind the ears; (2) under the elbows; (3) groin area – between the legs; (4) between the toes

P. 31

Q10. Why are curly coats common in water dogs?

A10. They are very effective at repelling water and insulating

P. 30

Q11. Name five (5) steps, in order, to follow to groom a long coat.

A11. (1) Divide it into small sections and use a slicker brush to remove loose hairs, mats, and tangles. (2) Brush out the undercoat, not just the outer coat. (3) Use a rake to remove loose hair in the undercoat. (4) Use a wide-toothed comb to remove any remaining tangles. (5) Finish with a bristle brush for long, silky coats and a pin brush to finish dogs with thicker, fuller coats.

P. 30

Q12. Name five (5) advantages of owning a dog with a smooth coat.

A12. (1) easy to groom; (2) easy to see and treat wounds; (3) easy to find and remove parasites; (4) coats shed mud and debris easily; (5) bathing and drying are easier; (6) the coat does not tangle or mat; (7) the coat does not collect burrs, briars, etc.

P. 29

Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior

Q1. Name the ten (10) American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen® test items.

A1. (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/staying in place; (7) coming when called; (8) reaction to another dog; (9) reaction to distractions; (10) supervised separation

P. 52

Q2. Describe the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen® Program.

A2. It is a two-part certification program that (1) stresses responsible pet ownership for owners and (2) that certifies that dogs have the training and behaviors needed to be reliable and well-behaved at home and in their community.

P. 51

Q2. If approached by a dog you should "stand like a tree." Describe how to do this.

A2. Stop, don't run. Stand straight with your feet together. Put your fists under your neck and elbows into your chest. Do not make eye contact with the dog. Look away and lower your head. Stay there until the dog walks away. Then slowly back up to a safe place.

P. 51

- Q3. Describe ten (10) ways of making every effort to prevent dogs from biting people.
- A3. (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

- Q4. Depending on the situation, describe two (2) ways to correct your dog if needed.
- A4. (1) look him in the eye and use a growling tone of voice to reprimand him; (2) grasp his collar on both sides of the dog's neck, lift his front paws off the ground, and scold him in a firm, deep voice; (3) use a quick pop and release of the slip collar if dog is lunging after another something/someone he shouldn't.

P. 49

- Q5. Name three (3) things a dog might do if you stare at him.
- A5. (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

P. 48

- Q6. Name ten (10) common calming signals.
- A6. (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

- Q7. Define calming signal.
- A7. A stress-reducing behavior a dog uses to attempt to calm themselves and each other in stressful situations

P. 48

- Q8. Name five (5) behavioral responses to stress.
- A8. (1) inappropriate chewing; (2) aggression; (3) unexplained house soiling; (4) self-mutilation; (5) fearfulness; (6) barking; (7) whining; (8) excessive vocalizations

P. 47

Q9. Name ten (10) signs of stress in a dog.

A9. (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

Q10. What is it called when stress becomes overwhelming?

A10. Distress

P.47

Q11. Why do people think dogs showing a defensive threat behavior are harmless?

A11. They read them wrong, looking at their facial expressions and thinking they are harmless. They do not look at the rest of the dog.

P. 46

Q12. Name seven (7) body postures.

A12. (1) Relaxed or baseline; (2) alert; (3) play bow; (4) active submission; (5) passive submission; (6) offensive threat; (7) defensive threat

P. 44-46

Chapter 16 – Health

Q1. If your dog has been poisoned, and you have induced vomiting, what should you do next?

A1. Then give him one (1) 5-gram tablet of activated charcoal per 10 pounds of the dog's body weight to bind any remaining poison and prevent it from being absorbed. If you don't have activated charcoal, use a mixture of milk and egg white (1/4th cup of each per 10 pounds of the dog's body weight). Always take your dog to the vet immediately, even after home treatment.

P. 156

Q2. Name five (5) signs of poisoning.

A2. (1) crying; (2) crouching; (3) vomiting; (4) diarrhea; (5) trembling; (6) hard breathing; (7) convulsions; (8) coma

P. 156

Q3. How should you safely remove a dog from the road that has been hit?

A3. First, muzzle the dog so he won't bite. If you have a board or coat handy, put him on it by standing and facing the back of the dog, grasp him by the scruff of the neck and skin over his hips, and slide him onto the board or coat. Then move

him using the board or coat. If you don't have something to move him, use the same procedure and slide him off the road

P. 156

Q4. Name five (5) things that might cause diarrhea in dogs.

A4. (1) change in diet; (2) milk; (3) too much grease; (4) overeating; (5) stress; (6) sickness; (7) parasites; (8) disease

P. 155

Q5. Describe two (2) ways to take your dog's respiratory rate.

A5. (1) have your dog stand or lie down, watch for signs of inhalation, such as his chest rising and falling; (2) if it's hard to see your dog breathe, put a tissue or mirror by your dog's nostrils and look for tissue movement or the mirror fogging. Count the number of times your dog breathes in 15 seconds and multiply that times four to get the number of breaths per minute

P. 154

Q6. Name five (5) reasons why a dog's respiratory rate might increase.

A6. (1) they are running; (2) they are in pain; (3) have heat stroke; (4) have heart problems; (5) are excited

P. 154

Q7. Describe the seven steps, in order, explaining how to take a dog's temperature.

A7. (1) put a small amount of petroleum jelly on the bulb of a rectal thermometer; (2) have someone hold the dog's head; (3) grasp and lift the dog's tail; (4) insert the thermometer into his rectum far enough to completely cover the bulb; (5) don't let the dog sit down; (6) let the thermometer in the rectum for 3 minutes; (7) remove and read the temperature

P. 154

Q8. Name five (5) ways to try to prevent bloat in a dog.

A8. (1) be aware of early signs of bloat if you have a breed that is susceptible; (2) know how to contact your vet in an emergency or where to take your dog if you notice signs of GVD; (3) feed large dogs 2 – 3 times a day; (4) gradually make changes in your dog's diet; (5) feed your dog separately or alone if he tends to gorge his food; (6) limit exercise one hour before and two hours after eating; (7) don't let your dog drink a lot of water at one time; (8) limit water right after feeding

P. 153

Q9. Name ten (10) possible symptoms of Gastric Dilation-Volvulus.

A9. (1) swollen belly and sides that quickly appear; (2) dog tries to vomit but can't; (3) may salivate; (4) may whine; (5) may pant; (6) may wretch and produce small amounts of a foamy vomit; (7) may drool excessively; (8) may make retching

noises; (9) may seem restless and nauseated; (10) may act uncomfortable, agitated, pace; (11) may act depressed; (12) may show signs of pain; (13) may have rapid, shallow breathing; (14) may go into shock and then collapse

P. 153

Q10. Why is bloat or GDV a life-threatening emergency?

A10. Because when a dog bloats, the stomach is filled with air and can easily twist, pinching off the blood supply. A dog can die within 30 minutes or less if the bloat is severe, and even with treatment, one-fourth to one-third of all dogs with bloat die.

P. 153

Q11. Name five (5) signs of periodontal disease.

A11. (1) halitosis – bad breath; (2) inflammation of the gums; (3) bleeding gums; (4) recession of the gums; (5) tooth loss

P. 152

Q12. What is pasteurellosis when referring to a dog bite?

A12. It is the condition caused by the bacteria *Pasteurella*, when a person is bitten by a dog.

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