

## 2008 Dog Resource Handbook Question Bank

### Chapter 4 – Grooming

Below are a compilation of questions from Chapter 4. We will pull questions from this “question bank” that might be asked in the *You and Your Dog* and *Showmanship* interviews at the Ohio State Fair and post them at <http://southcenters.osu.edu/4h/dog> on June 1.

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. Why is it important to groom your dog?

A2. (1) to bond with your dog; (2) to examine your dog for injuries, growths, skin conditions or parasites

P. 29

Q3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ basic coat types in dogs.

A3. (1) smooth coat; (2) medium coat; (3) long coat; (4) wirehaired or broken coat; (5) curly coat

P. 29-30

Q4. Why is it important to learn about dogs’ basic coat types before getting a puppy or dog?

A4. Different coat types require different grooming techniques. Some take longer to groom and some are more expensive to groom. You need to decide how much time you are willing to spend grooming and how much you are willing to pay to own the proper grooming equipment or to take your dog to a professional groomer.

P. 29

Q5. Name one (1) grooming tool used to groom the coat of a smooth-coated dog.

A4. (1) rubber brush; (2) bristle brush; (3) hound glove; (4) chamois

P. 29

Q6. Name two (2) advantages of owning a dog with a smooth coat.

A6. (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

- Q7. Why are smooth coats easy to groom?  
A7. You just brush and shine them.  
P. 29
- Q8. Describe how to groom a smooth coat.  
A7. Use a rubber brush, bristle brush, or hound glove to remove dead hair. Then brush with a bristle brush. Shine the coat with a chamois.  
P. 29
- Q9. Name one disadvantage to owning a dog with a smooth coat.  
A9. A smooth coat does not offer much protection from the elements  
P. 29
- Q10. Should you groom your dog's coat even if he is not dirty or matted? Why or why not?  
A10. Yes. It is a time to bond, as well as check your dog for injuries, growths, skin conditions, and parasites.  
P. 29
- Q11. In the wire-haired breeds for a professional grooming, the coat should be plucked or stripped. What does this mean?  
A11. It is a process in which the dead hairs are either pulled by hand or with a stripping knife.  
P. 30
- Q12. How should a wire-haired breed be groomed if it is to be shown with a professional look?  
A12. The coat should either be stripped or plucked  
P. 30
- Q12. Name one reason some toy dogs probably evolved to have long, luxurious coats?  
A12. For the amusement of the royalty that keep and bred them, and to make them look regal and pampered  
P. 30
- Q14. 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?  
A14. Long coat  
P. 30
- Q15. In what direction should you comb a dog's coat when grooming?  
A15. Comb in the direction the hair lays  
P. 30

Q16. In medium coat breeds, what kind of brush should you use to remove loose hairs from the undercoat?

A16. A slicker brush

P. 30

Q17. 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?

A17. Long coat

P. 30

Q18. Which coat type is thick and weather resistant, that evolved for survival in ice and snow, underbrush or water? This type of coat is easy to care for and does not interfere with work, but is thick enough to offer protection against cold and rain.

A18. Medium coat

P. 30

Q19. Name the coat type on breeds that may differ greatly from one breed to another, but they all have a thick, weather-resistant coat that evolved for survival in the elements. Generally they are shown in natural form, not requiring lots of trimming and styling.

A19. Medium coat

P. 30

Q20. Name a procedure to groom a long coat.

A20. (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. (2) Use a rake to remove loose hair in the undercoat. (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

Q21. How often should long-coated breeds be groomed?

A21. At least every other day

P. 30

Q22. What is another term for a wirehaired coat?

A22. Broken coat

P. 30

Q23. Why are curly coats common in water dogs?

A23. They are very effective at repelling water and insulating

P. 30

- Q24. What type of hair coat do Poodles have?  
A24. Curly coat  
P. 30
- Q25. 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?  
A25. Smooth coat  
P. 29
- Q26. What two (2) breeds of dogs have distinctively corded coats?  
A26. (1) Komondor; (2) Puli  
P. 30
- Q27. In long-coated breeds, what kind of brush should you use to remove loose hairs, mats, and tangles?  
A27. Slicker brush  
P. 30
- Q28. What will happen to the coat texture if you shave a wire coat with electric clippers?  
A28. The coat will become soft with less of a wirehair texture  
P. 30
- Q29. What do all medium-coated breeds have in common?  
A29. They all have a thick, weather-resistant coat that developed for survival in ice and snow, underbrush, or water.  
P. 30
- Q30. Can a Poodle's coat be corded?  
A30. Yes, if its curls were allowed to form into cords  
P. 30
- Q31. Name one (1) purpose for using an undercoat rake.  
A31. (1) to loosen up the coat; (2) to remove loose (dead) hair in the undercoat  
P. 30, 31
- Q32. What is the deciding factor on what type of grooming brush to use on a dog?  
A32. It depends on the type of coat the dog has  
P. 31

Q33. 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.

A33. Rubber brush

P. 31

Q34. Name \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of brushes.

A34. (1) bristle brush; (2) slicker brush; (3) curved slicker brush; (4) pin brush; (5) combination brush; (6) rubber brush

P. 31

Q35. True or False. When brushing your dog, work from the base of the hair at the skin out to the end of the hair.

A35. True

P. 31

Q36. Why do all dogs need to be brushed?

A36. To remove dead hair and to distribute oil to the ends of the hair

P. 31

Q37. What kind of coat does a curved slicker brush work really well on?

A37. Heavily long-coated dogs

P. 31

Q38. What grooming brush has densely set wire teeth effective at removing mats and dead coat from long, wire, or curly coated dogs?

A38. Slicker brush

P. 31

Q39. What is a hound glove used for?

A39. (1) removing dead hair; (2) shining the coat

P. 31

Q40. Name two 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.

A40. (1) behind the ears; (2) under the elbows; (3) groin area – between the legs; (4) between the toes

P. 31

Q41. What basic brush is excellent for regular brushing, removes loose hair, and distributes natural oil from the skin down the hair shaft?

A41. Bristle brush

P. 31

- Q42. When choosing a bristle brush, why would you select one with natural bristles?  
A42. Natural bristle brushes are softer, more gentle, and less likely to cause static electricity in a dog's coat.  
P. 31
- Q43. What type of bristle brush is softer and less likely to cause static electricity in a dog's coat?  
A43. Natural bristle brush  
P. 31
- Q44. Describe a combination brush.  
A44. One side is used as a pin brush and the other side as a bristle brush  
P. 31
- Q45. What is the name of the brush that comes in many sizes and shapes, and is excellent for separating the coat and removing loose hair? It is also used to finish dogs with thicker, fuller coats.  
A45. Pin brush  
P. 31
- Q46. Name one disadvantage of using a slicker brush.  
A46. They can pull out some of the live hair, and therefore are not ideal for show dogs who want to maintain luxurious coats  
P. 31
- Q47. What are two purposes of combs?  
A47. (1) to remove any tangles that are left; (2) to remove fleas and flea dirt  
P. 32
- Q48. What are mat combs designed to do?  
A49. Cut through mats without destroying the dog's coat  
P. 32
- Q49. What kind of comb should you use if your dog's hair is prone to static electricity?  
A49. A wooden comb  
P. 32
- Q50. What grooming tool is used only to remove loose hair, pulling out the loose top coat and undercoat?  
A50. Shedding Blade  
P. 32

Q51. What kind of scissors should you use to trim away excess hair from the pads of the dog's feet?

A51. blunt-ended (ball-tipped) scissors

P. 32, 34

Q52. Name two types of grooming shears or scissors.

A52. (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

Q53. What is the most commonly used comb for dog grooming?

A53. Fine-medium combination comb

P. 32

Q54. What style of nail clippers is recommended for small dogs and cats?

A54. Scissor style

P. 33

Q55. 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.

A55. Electric clippers with various types of blades and comb attachments

P. 32

Q56. What is the name of the powder that you should apply to a dog's nail to stop the bleeding if you accidentally cut into the quick?

A56. Styptic powder

P. 33

Q57. What is styptic powder?

A57. A powder that can be applied to quickly stop bleeding caused by accidentally cutting into the quick of a dog's nail

P. 33

Q58. What is a dremel used for?

A58. To shape toenails, getting rid of rough edges

P. 33

Q59. Name two (2) kinds of nail trimmers.

A59. (1) guillotine; (2) scissor; (3) pliers

P. 33

Q60. What is the quick?

A60. The pink area comprised of a blood vessel and nerve in the dog's nail

P. 34

Q61. Name one grooming tool that can be used to smooth any sharp or rough edges after trimming a dog's nails.

A61. (1) nail file; (2) dremel, also called grinder

P. 33, 34

Q62. Name two (2) reasons why long hair between the pads of a dog's feet should be trimmed so it does not cover the pad?

A62. (1) reduces dirt tracked into the house; (2) prevents painful ice and mud balls forming between the pads; (3) aids in traction on slippery surfaces

P. 34

Q63. What is the easiest way to keep a dog's nail shortened?

A63. Trim a little (the tip) off weekly.

P. 34

Q64. How can you clean your dog's ears?

A64. Put an ear cleansing solution on a cotton ball or piece of gauze and swab out the ear.

P. 34

Q65. What should you do to help your dog get accustomed to having his nails trimmed?

A65. Handle his feet and nails often. When you are relaxing with your dog, massage or just hold his feet and play with his nails.

P. 34

Q66. What should you do to stop a nail from bleeding that has been cut too close to the quick and you have no styptic pen or powder available?

A66. Apply pressure to the tip of the nail until the bleeding stops

P. 34

Q67. Give one reason each for and against removing hair in the ear canal of a breed of dog with hair there. How should you decide what to do?

A67. For plucking: that this would keep more air circulating in the ear canal and prevent infection. Against plucking: may leave the area susceptible to infection. You should ask your veterinarian to guide your decision on any hair removal.

P. 35

- Q68. Why should you not use human toothpaste to brush a dog's teeth?  
A68. 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
- Q69. What should you do if your dog's ears are inflamed, and/or have an odor or a discharge?  
A69. Call your veterinarian, as your dog might have an ear infection or ear mites  
P. 35
- Q70. What kind of shampoo should you use to bathe your dog?  
A70. A shampoo formulated for dogs, and for the type of bathing your dog needs  
P. 35
- Q71. Approximately what temperature should the bath water be when bathing a dog?  
A71. About 100°F or comfortable to the touch  
P. 35
- Q72. When bathing your dog, what should you do first, before preparing the bath water?  
A72. Brush all the tangles and mats from the dog's coat  
P. 35
- Q73. Why should you brush all tangles and mats from the dog's coat before bathing?  
A73. Because water makes the tangles and mats harder to get out  
P. 35
- Q74. Name four steps to follow in bathing your dog.  
A74. (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.  
P. 35 - 36