

2008 Questions for Junior Showmanship Youth Ages 8-11 as of 01.01.08

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 juniors 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/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 name of the largest dog recording organization in the United States?

A1. American Kennel Club

P. 17

Q2. What is the American Kennel Club?

A2. The largest dog recording organization in the United States

P. 17

Q3. About how many breeds of dogs does the American Kennel Club recognize?

A3. Over 150 breeds

P. 17

Q4. Name two (2) groups of the seven groups of dogs.

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

P. 17

Q5. Name four (4) breeds of sporting dogs.

A5. (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 Scotia 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

Q6. What were all hound breeds originally bred to do?

A6. Hunt

P. 18

Q7. What group of dogs are feisty and energetic, ferocious fighters, with many being small and able to burrow through tunnels?

A7. Terrier Group

P. 19

Q8. What groups of dogs are the smallest of all breeds and developed to provide pleasure and companionship to their owners?

A8. Toy Group

P. 20

Q9. Historically, of the three varieties of poodles, which is the oldest?

A9. Standard Poodle

Q10. What breed of dogs originated in the Shetland Islands of Scotland, and make excellent obedience and agility companions?

A10. Shetland Sheepdogs

P. 21

Chapter 4 – Grooming

Q1. Why is it 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 four (4) basic coat types in dogs.

A2. (1) smooth coat; (2) medium coat; (3) long coat; (4) wirehaired or broken coat; (5) curly coat

P. 29-30

Q3. Why is it important to learn about dogs' basic coat types before getting a puppy or dog?

A3. 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

Q4. 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?

A4. Long coat

P. 30

Q5. In what direction should you comb a dog's coat when grooming?

A5. Comb in the direction the hair lays

P. 30

Q6. Why are curly coats common in water dogs?

A6. They are very effective at repelling water and insulating

P. 30

Q7. What basic brush is excellent for regular brushing, removes loose hair, and distributes natural oil from the skin down the hair shaft?

A7. Bristle brush

P. 31

Q8. Describe a combination brush.

A8. One side is used as a pin brush and the other side as a bristle brush

P. 31

Q9. Name two (2) kinds of nail trimmers.

A9. (1) guillotine; (2) scissor; (3) pliers

P. 33

Q10. What is the quick?

A10. The pink area comprised of a blood vessel and nerve in the dog's nail

P. 34

Chapter 6 – Communication and Behavior

Q1. Why is it important to know a dog's body language?

A1. So you can tell how a dog might behave or respond to a certain situation or his surroundings

P. 43

Q2. Name two (2) reasons dogs bark.

A2. (1) convey a greeting; (2) announce a visitor; (3) solicit play; (4) threaten; (5) tracking; (6) hunting; (7) for defense

P. 43

Q3. How does an aggressive dog try to make itself appear?

A3. Larger

P. 44

- Q4. What type of body posture invites other dogs to play?
A4. Play bow
P. 45
- Q5. Name one (1) thing 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. Why is it important to give an insecure dog a command in a firm tone of voice?
A6. To decrease his level of fear and help him think things are okay.
P. 49
- Q7. Describe two (2) ways of making every effort to prevent dogs from biting people.
A7. (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
- Q8. Why should you never make eye contact with a strange dog, or a dog that is showing dominant, fearful, or aggressive behaviors?
A8. When you stare at a dog you are showing your dominance. This may threaten an already distressed or aggressive dog, causing him to attack.
P. 51
- Q9. If approached by a dog you should “stand like a tree.” Describe *and* show how to do this.
A9. 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

- Q10. Name two (2) of the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizen® test items.
A10. (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

Chapter 11 – Showmanship

Q1. What does the term “stacking” mean?

A1. To pose your dog

P. 101

Q2. What is the first and most important step in stacking your dog?

A2. To gain control of your dog's head

P. 101

Q3. When positioning your dog for stacking, which legs do you position first, and which side?

A3. (1) Front legs, and (2) the leg on the judge's side first

P. 102

Q4. True or False. The back legs are usually set a little wider than the front.

A4. True

P. 102

Q5. Describe “free stacking.”

A5. Walking your dog into a stack without using your hands to position the dog's feet.

P. 102

Q6. Where are small dogs examined during a showmanship class?

A6. On a table

P. 103

Q7. What is the term used in showmanship for moving your dog?

A7. Gaiting

P. 104

Q8. What is the responsibility of the first person in line during gaiting of the group in a showmanship class?

A8. The first person in line should look back along the line and ask the other handlers if they are ready

P. 104

Q9. When gaiting your dog with the group, should you pass the dog in front of you if it is moving slower than your dog?

A9. No

P. 104

Q10. Name two (2) patterns you may be asked to perform while gaiting your dog.

A10. (1) Down and Back; (2) Triangle; (3) "L"; (4) "T"

P. 105

Chapter 16 – Health

Q1. Why should you establish a year-round wellness program?

A1. (1) To keep you and your pet safe from diseases and (2) to keep your pet as healthy as possible

P. 139

Q2. When traveling, why should you either bring water from home or buy bottled water?

A2. Because if your dog drinks strange water he might get diarrhea

P. 140

Q3. Name four (4) 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 are two (2) symptoms of an animal affected with rabies?

A4. (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

Q5. How is parvovirus spread?

A5. (1) through feces or fluids of an infected dog; (2) from objects where the virus can live such as kennel floors, food and water bowls, boots, clothing, etc.

P. 142

Q6. What is the most common internal parasite found in puppies or dogs?

A6. Roundworms (ascarids)

P. 144

Q7. Name four (4) internal parasites found in dogs.

A7. (1) roundworms; (2) hookworms; (3) tapeworms; (4) whipworms; (5) heartworms; (6) giardia

P. 144-147

Q8. If you think your dog might have fleas, name two (2) places where should you look for them on your dog?

A8. (1) through his hair; (2) on back of his neck; (3) behind his elbows; (4) around base of his tail

P. 147

Q9. Name four (4) external parasites found on dogs.

A9. Fleas, ticks, lice, mites

P. 147-149

Q10. What is the normal body temperature in dogs? [give range]

A10. 100.5°F to 102.5°F

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