



Missouri 4-H Dog Project Learning Objectives – Goals for Success



- The learning objectives below are intended as goals for 4-H leaders, parents and members to strive for in their 4-H project work. Objectives are outlined for General Canine Knowledge, Showmanship/Junior Handling and Obedience/Performance Training, along with suggested resources. However, the list of references is by no means complete. The information required for the Learning Objectives may be found from many different resources including association literature, local trainers, veterinarians, feed stores and others. In 4-H, we believe the best way for members to learn is by doing. Feel free to consult a variety of sources in addition to obtaining hands on experience. All age group levels will work within these objectives dependent on their skill level. All levels will benefit from learning to:

- exercise responsible pet care and ownership,
- practice methods of dog obedience training
- recognize characteristics of dogs
- study dog care, nutrition, health, responsible breeding, and anatomy
- use organizational skills, including judging and record keeping
- develop and use life skills, including decision making, public speaking, team work, sportsmanship, respect for others, and community service
- realize the value and dignity of work and careers
- learn to use science processing skills

SUGGESTED RESOURCES:

Citizen Canine: Ten Essential Skills Every Well-Mannered Dog Should Know. Official Training publication of the American Kennel Club, by Mary R. Burch, PhD

The American Kennel Club, www.akc.org Publications available:

The Complete Dog Book 20th Revised Edition, the best selling dog book of all time, *The Complete Dog Book* includes photographs, history, and the official standard for every breed admitted to AKC registration. This practical guide offers expert guidance for selecting the right dog, and information on registry, breeding, health care, training, and events. A glossary of dog terms appears within and many color photographs are used to illustrate the breeds. Size 6" x 8". Pages 790 \$31.50 (shipping included)

Dog Care & Training, Second Edition, was to provide the reader with a basic, general dog care and training book. This book offers general background information on topics such as

considerations prior to adding a dog to your home, how you should go about selecting a puppy or older dog, and how you can register your dog with the American Kennel Club. *Dog Care and Training* is a paperback book containing over 200 pages of expert advice with answers to some of the most commonly asked questions. There are full-color photos and illustrations interspersed throughout and a complete glossary of dog terms appears within. Size 6" x 8". \$13.95 (shipping included)

AKC Rules and Regulations, [AKC Rules and Regulations](http://www.akc.org/rules/index.cfm) (<http://www.akc.org/rules/index.cfm>)

Ohio 4-H Dog Showmanship Regulations, <http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~prec/4h/dog/documents/2010Ohio4-HDogShowmanshipRegulations.pdf>

Showmanship Guide, Washington State University, <http://4h.wsu.edu/dog/showmanship.pdf>

UC Davis, Dog Obedience Proficiency Program <http://cetrinity.ucdavis.edu/files/65078.pdf>

Dog Channel.com, the website for dog lovers at <http://www.dogchannel.com/dog-health/dog-health.aspx>

Dog Pet Care at <http://petcareeducation.com/dog/>

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

The Dog Training Club.com, dog training and care made easy at <http://www.thedogtrainingclub.com/>

Dog Locomotion and Gait Analysis, by Curtis Brown

Lameness and Gait Analysis of the Dog, <http://www.sportsvet.com/page3.htm#Basics>

THE WINNING EDGE by George G Alston

Knowledge Objectives –

Canine Knowledge Unit #171

- exercise responsible pet care and ownership
- recognize characteristics of dogs
- study dog care, nutrition, health, responsible breeding, and anatomy

Beginner: 8 to 10 years old with little or no experience.

Dog Breeds, Conformation, and Movement

- Learn the names of the 7 Groups that conformation dogs are shown in.
- Learn to recognize and name 4 dogs from each group.
- Name and locate 10 structural elements of a dog’s conformation.
- Define the term “gaiting” and how it applies to a dog’s structure and conformation.

Suggested Resources: http://www.akc.org/breeds/index.cfm?nav_area=breeds

<http://www.sportsvet.com/page3.htm#Basics>

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags/>

Grooming

- Know the proper use of commonly used grooming tools including nail clippers, slicker brush, pin brush, comb, ear cleaner, etc.
- Know at least 2 reasons that regular grooming is important.
- Understand the importance of caring for your dog’s teeth, ears and eyes.

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge

- Know what and who your veterinarian is.
- Know at least 2 reasons that would cause you to take your dog to your veterinarian.

Suggested Resources:

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

Nutrition

- Know what and how many times a day you should feed your dog.
- Know 2 kinds of dog food commercially available to feed your dog.

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

Application Objectives

Dog Handling

Dog Breeds, Conformation, and Movement

Grooming

Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge

Nutrition

Facility Management

Equipment, training tools

Transportation and Travel Safety

Community Service

Citizenship

Facility Management

- Identify 2 safety hazards that may be in your dog’s environment.
- Why are good fences important?

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Equipment, training tools

- Identify which collar and leash are right for your dog for daily use.
- Understand the use of praise in your training routine.

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Transportation and Travel Safety

- Investigate the pros and cons of traveling with your dog or boarding your dog at a kennel.

Community Service

- Participate in at least 1 community service activity with your club or project group.

Citizenship

- Volunteer to run for office, serve on a committee or plan a community service event for your club.

Intermediate: 11-13 years old or members with some experience

Dog Breeds, Conformation, and Movement

- Learn the names of the 7 Groups that conformation dogs are shown in and 2 identifying factors about each group.
- Name 2 breeds with size varieties.
- Learn to recognize and name 4 dogs from each group and where they were originally from and their original purpose.
- Name and locate structural elements of a dog’s conformation. Choose 4 breeds and relate how these structural elements define breed type.
- Be able to identify the anatomical structure of the dog. Bones, etc.
- Define the term “gaiting” and how it applies to a dog’s structure and conformation. Learn how to identify correct movement.

Suggested Resources: http://www.akc.org/breeds/index.cfm?nav_area=breeds

<http://www.sportsvet.com/page3.htm#Basics>

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags/>

- Application Objectives
- Dog Handling
- Dog Breeds, Conformation, and Movement
- Grooming
- Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge
- Nutrition
- Facility Management
- Equipment, training tools
- Transportation and Travel Safety
- Community Service
- Citizenship

Grooming

- Know the proper use of commonly used grooming tools including nail clippers, slicker brush, pin brush, comb, ear cleaner, etc.
- Study the grooming particulars for your breed of dog and identify any extra tools, i.e. scissors, clippers, thinning shears that you need to use
- Know at least 2 reasons that regular grooming is important.
- Understand the importance of caring for your dog's teeth, ears and eyes.
- List 5 breeds which require the most grooming

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

[The Stone Guide to Dog Grooming For All Breeds](#) by Ben Stone

Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge

- Name 4 inherited problems and the dog breed associated with them.
- Describe the impact and control of dog parasites.
- Be able to identify the 4 common dog parasites, what system they infect and their remedies.
- Name 4 health issues caused by dog parasites.
- Discuss and know the facts about the spay and neuter issue.

Suggested Resources:

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Nutrition

- Compare ingredient labels and nutritional requirement between a commercially available dog food and a specialty dog food (i.e. large breed) and list the differences
- Know the nutritional requirement for adult dogs, puppies, geriatric, working and nursing dogs and why they are different.

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

Facility Management

- Identify 10 safety hazards that may be in your dog's environment.
- Why are good fences important?
- Why are leash laws important?
- What is the proper way to store all dog food and treats?
- How often should food and water bowls be cleaned?
- What is your cleaning routine for crates, carriers, pen, kennels and bedding?

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Equipment, training tools

- Identify which collar and leash are right for your dog for daily use and for showing or training.
- Understand the use of positive reinforcement and humane methods when training your dog.

Suggested Resources:

AKC's Dog Care & Training, Second Edition

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Transportation and Travel Safety

- Investigate the pros and cons of traveling with your dog or boarding your dog at a kennel.

Community Service

- Participate in at least 2 community service activities with your club or project group.
- Get involved, if possible, with a PetPals, Delta Society, etc. to see if your dog would be right for therapeutic work.

Suggested Resources:

The Delta Society at <http://www.deltasociety.org/Page.aspx?pid=183>

Citizenship

- Volunteer to run for office, serve on a committee or plan a community service event for your club.

Advanced: 14 years old or older and members with more experience

Dog Breeds, Conformation, and Movement

- Learn the names of the 7 Groups that conformation dogs are shown in and explain why the groups have been divided as they are.
- Learn to recognize and name 8-10 dogs from each group and where they were originally from and their original purpose.

Suggested Resources:

http://www.akc.org/breeds/index.cfm?nav_area=breeds

Grooming

- If applicable, learn the proper grooming techniques required to show your purebred dog in a conformation or AKC show.
- If applicable, learn the proper grooming techniques required to show your mixed breed dog in an obedience or performance show.

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

[The Stone Guide to Dog Grooming For All Breeds](#) by Ben Stone

Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge

- Learn the fundamental of canine first aid and how to take common vital signs.
- List 5 common emergencies that happen to pets
- Know how to fashion a quick dog muzzle to aid in examining an injured dog.
- Study and identify the 9 body systems in canines, explain their function and location
- Discuss the pros and cons of dog breeding, what it takes to be a responsible dog breeder and the fiduciary impact of deciding to breed will be.
- Discuss the unique needs of geriatric dogs and how to improve the quality of their life.
- Describe the term zoonotic and give 5 examples of diseases that can be passed from animal to man.

Suggested Resources:

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Nutrition

- What does AAFCO stand for?
- What are the four nutrients that must be on all dog food labels?
- Why do geriatric dogs have different nutritional requirements?

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Healthy Pet.com at <http://www.healthypet.com/petcare/dogcare.aspx>

Equipment, training tools

- Learn about and explain the role and impact of guide dogs.
- Describe the ways that dogs serve people and society.
- Understand the use of positive reinforcement and humane methods when training your dog.

Suggested Resources:

AKC's Dog Care & Training, Second Edition

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Leadership

- Describe dog-related careers and how to prepare for them
- Prepare a skill-a-thon for the dog project members
- Plan and sponsor a dog fun day event

Research dog ownership laws in your area

Suggested Resources:

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags>

Community Service

- Conduct a puppy training class in your community
- Conduct an AKC Canine Good Citizen training program

Suggested Resources:

Citizen Canine by Mary R. Burch, PhD

AKC's Dog Care & Training, Second Edition

Citizenship

- Volunteer to run for office, serve on a committee or plan a community service event for your club.

Canine Showmanship Unit #172

The Missouri 4-H Dog Program integrates the American Kennel Club's (AKC) Junior Showmanship Regulations with the 4-H philosophy to develop 4-H showmanship standards for youth who enroll in the Showmanship 4-H project. All project levels will work on the same fundamentals of the showmanship unit.

Gaiting - Conformation and Movement

- Define the term "gaiting" and how it applies to a dog's structure and conformation.
- Define the difference between "down and back" and "around the ring" gaiting and what the judge is looking for in each instance.
- Explain how the handler's speed impacts the gait of the dog.
- Why are the handler's arm positions important to the presentation of the dog?
- How does the position of the dog in relation to the handler make a difference in the gait?

Suggested Resources:

Dog Locomotion and Gait Analysis, by Curtis Brown

<http://www.sportsvet.com/page3.htm#Basics>

<http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/4-h-dog/wiggles-and-wags/>

Handling

- Learn about your breed – study the AKC standard for your breed
- Learn about your breed – study the way in which professional show that particular breed
- Study the use of leads used for your breed in the showmanship ring. Make a determination which is best for *your* dog.
- Show competency in setting up your dog in the proper stacking position for its breed
- Name 2 differences that are noted in showmanship which are distinctly different from obedience.
- What is the most necessary component to ensure that the dog and handler are acting as a team and appear to be doing so with a minimum of effort?
- What are the most common patterns that you may be asked to perform in a showmanship class. Show competency in performing all of them.
- What is a courtesy turn and why would you use it?

- Explain the proper positioning of the lead on the dog's neck and its importance.
- Learn which dogs in your group are shown on the table.
- When and how is the proper use of bait?
- Demonstrate the proper method of holding your lead.
- What is the judge looking for when performing the individual exam on your dog?
- Define AKC Junior Showmanship

Suggested Resources:

THE WINNING EDGE by George G Alston

Ohio 4-H Dog Showmanship Regulations, <http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~prec/4h/dog/documents/2010Ohio4-HDogShowmanshipRegulations.pdf>

Showmanship Guide, Washington State University, <http://4h.wsu.edu/dog/showmanship.pdf>

Grooming

- If applicable, learn the proper grooming techniques required to show your purebred dog in a conformation or AKC show.
- If applicable, learn the proper grooming techniques required to show your mixed breed dog in an obedience or performance show.

Suggested Resources:

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Community Service

- Plan and conduct a showmanship clinic for your county.

Citizenship

- Work toward becoming a youth leader in the dog project.

Canine Obedience Unit #173

4-H obedience contests provide the opportunity to showcase how well you have trained your dog and how you and your dog work as a team. Obedience is a discipline that is an ongoing effort. As such, one can accomplish levels of proficiency, as outlined below:

Level 1

(Sub Novice – All work on leash)

- Explain how to choose an appropriate training (choke) collar.
- Explain how to choose an appropriate leash.
- Demonstrate how to put the training collar on correctly.
- Demonstrate how to hold the leash correctly.
- Demonstrate the proper heel position.
- Demonstrate the proper sit position.

- Demonstrate the figure 8.
- Demonstrate the stand for examination.
- Demonstrate the recall & finish.
- Demonstrate the long one minute sit.
- Demonstrate the long three minute down.
- Explain the safety rules regarding this project.
- Explain what vaccinations your dog is required to have to participate in this project.
- Enter your dog in the Sub Novice class at a 4-H show or Fair

Level 2

(AKC Canine Good Citizen Certificate)

- License your dog with the appropriate agency (Animal Control, Humane Society, City, etc.)
- Explain what the AKC Canine Good Citizen Program is.
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Accept a Friendly Stranger".
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Sit Politely for Petting".
- Demonstrate that you maintain your dog in good health by his "Appearance and Grooming".
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Go Out for a Walk", on a loose leash.
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Walk Through a Crowd."
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Sit and Down on Command/Staying in Place".
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Come When Called."
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Not React to Another Dog".
- Demonstrate that your dog will "Not React to Distractions".
- Demonstrate that your dog will behave during "Supervised Separation".
- Enter your dog in, and successfully pass, the AKC Canine Good Citizen Test.

Level 3

(Novice – On & Off Leash Work)

- Demonstrate the correction for forging.
- Demonstrate the correction for lagging.
- Demonstrate the correction for heeling wide.
- Demonstrate the correction for crowding.
- Demonstrate the temptation correction.
- Demonstrate off leash heeling.
- Demonstrate off leash figure 8 pattern.
- Demonstrate the off leash recall, from 30 feet away.
- Demonstrate the off leash long one minute sit, from 30 feet away.
- Demonstrate the off leash, long three minute down, from 30 feet away.
- Demonstrate competency in showmanship for your animal.
- Share your knowledge by giving a demonstration to your project on one aspect of novice training.
- Exhibit your dog in the novice class, and receive a qualifying score, at a 4-H, AKC, Fair or Fun Match.

Level 4

(Graduate Novice – All work off leash)

- Serve as Junior or Teen Leader in this project for one year.
- Assist members in constructing needed equipment for this project.
- Teach other members Obedience or Showmanship.
- Do demonstration, at the training classes, related to the obedience project.
- Assist at a show as a ring steward, or set-up, registration, etc.

- Demonstrate the down on recall.
- Demonstrate the long three minute sit, handler out of site.
- Demonstrate the long five-minute down, handler out of site.
- Exhibit your dog in the graduate novice class at a 4-H, AKC, Fair or Fun Match.

Level 5

(Researcher)

- Report on the results of two different methods of which you used to teach the same exercise. Compare the results.
- Prepare a paper of 300 words or more on a topic approved by your leader.
Possibilities include:
 - The American kennel club.
 - How can your dog become an obedience trial champion?
 - History of your dog's breed.
 - Service dogs and their training.
 - How to choose the right breed for you and find your next dog.
- Prepare a speech or illustrated talk to orally summarize your findings and present at a club, project meeting or educational event.

Citizen Canine: Ten Essential Skills Every Well-Mannered Dog Should Know. Official Training publication of the American Kennel Club, by Mary R. Burch, PhD

The American Kennel Club, www.akc.org

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UC Davis, Dog Obedience Proficiency Program <http://cetrinity.ucdavis.edu/files/65078.pdf>

The Dog Training Club.com, dog training and care made easy at <http://www.thedogtrainingclub.com/>

4-H	1	What do you pledge your head to?	Clearer thinking
4-H	2	What do you pledge your heart to?	Greater loyalty
4-H	3	What do you pledge your hands to?	Larger service
4-H	4	What do you pledge your health to?	Better living
4-H	5	Who do you pledge your head, heart, hands, and health for?	Your club, your community, your country, and your world.
4-H	6	What do Orville Redenbacher, Reggie White, Dan Reeves, Johnny Carson, Reba McIntire have in common?	They were all involved in 4-H and are now alumni of 4-H.
4-H	7	Who can join 4-H?	4-H is open to youth regardless of race, religion, color, gender, national origin, handicap or place of residence. Most states have programs for youth who are 5 to 18 years old.
4-H	8	Is there a 4-H program for college students?	Yes. College students may join Collegiate 4-H
4-H	9	"True or False: 4-H is only in the United States"	"False"
4-H	10	"What is the 4-H emblem?"	"A green four leaf clover with a white H on each leaf.,"
4-H	11	"Name the 4-H colors"	"Green and white"
4-H	12	"Where is the state 4-H fair held?"	Sedalia
4-H	13	"Name the 4-H's"	"Head, Heart, Hands, Health"
4-H	14	"Where is the state 4-H office located?"	"Columbia, Missouri"
4-H	15	"May mixed breed dogs be shown in 4-H?"	"Yes"
4-H	16	"Name four project areas other than animal projects in 4-H."	
4-H	17	"What is the 4-H motto?"	"To Make the Best Better."
4-H	18	"What act by Congress established 4-H Club work?"	"The Smith Lever Act"
4-H	19	"What Federal agency oversees the operation of 4-H?"	"U. S. Department of Agriculture (U. S. D. A.)"
Agility	20	NA stands for what title?	Novice Agility
Agility	21	OA stands for what title?	Open Agility
Agility	22	AX stands for what title?	Agility Excellent
Agility	23	MX stands for what title?	Master Agility Excellent
Agility	24	True or False Spay bitches and neutered males are allowed to participate in AKC Agility Competition?	True
Agility	25	True or False Bitches in season may not be shown in AKC Agility Competition?	True
Agility	26	Name 5 obstacles used on an agility course.	A-Frame, Dog Walk, Teeter-Totter or See-Saw, Pause Table, Panel Jump, double bar jump, triple bar jump, open tunnel, closed

			tunnel or chute, weave poles, bar jump, tire jump, broad jump, other jumps.
Agility	27	"Describe a ""Contact Zone"" in AKC agility and what is its purpose."	"The lower 42"" of the A-Frame, Dog Walk, and Teeter-Totter. The dog must contact the zone with at least a portion of one foot both on the up and down sides, except for the up side of the A-Frame. Contact zones are intended to encourage control and safety."
Agility	28	May a dog with an ILP (Indefinite Listing Privilege) enter an AKC agility trial?	Yes.
Agility	29	Can a blind dog compete at an AKC agility trial?	No
Agility	30	Can a deaf dog compete at an AKC agility trial?	No
Agility	31	What is the performance expected of a dog for the Tire Jump at an AKC agility trial?	Dogs must jump through the tire opening in the direction specified by the judge.
Agility	32	What is the only kind of collar you can use in the agility ring?	Flat Buckle or none.
Agility	33	How many fingers does a judge hold up for a table fault?	Two
Agility	34	Can a dog who is disfigured as the result of accident or injury but otherwise qualified compete at an AKC agility trial?	Yes, provided that the disfigurement does not interfere with functional movement.
Anatomy	35	"What is another name for the breastbone?"	"Sternum"
Anatomy	36	"The joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock is called the knee or _____"	"Stifle"
Anatomy	37	"What is the bone of the upper arm called?"	"The humerus"
Anatomy	38	"Name two types of Vertebrae."	"Cervical, Thoraic, Lumbar, Coccygeal"
Anatomy	39	"What is the name for the wrist of the dog?"	"The carpus, or carpals."
Anatomy	40	"True or False: the femur is the thigh bone."	"True"
Anatomy	41	"Define: Thigh"	"The hindquarter from hip to stifle."
Anatomy	42	"Define: Abdomen"	"The portion of the dog's body caudal to/behind the diaphragm"
Anatomy	43	The horny cover of the paw cushion is called a dog's _____?	Pad
Anatomy	44	What are the two bones for the forearm?	Radius and Ulna
Anatomy	45	"True or False: A dewclaw is an extra claw, or toe, on the inside of the leg. A fifth toe."	"True"
Anatomy	46	"What are the withers?"	"The highest point of the shoulders, immediately behind the neck."
Anatomy	47	"Pertaining to dog anatomy, what is the quick?"	"The quick is the blood supply of the toenails."
Anatomy	48	"Where are a dog's sweat glands located?"	"On his foot pads."
Anatomy	49	What is the side of a dogs body between the last rib and hip called?	"Flank"
Anatomy	50	What is the area of the back of a dog between the ribs and hip bone called?	"Loins"

Anatomy	51	The jaws, lips and nose of a dog is called _____.	"Muzzle"
Anatomy	52	Another name for the tail of the dog is called _____.	"Stern"
Breed	53	Which AKC breed group contains mostly breeds bred for pleasure hunting in packs?	"Hound"
Breed	54	This group is popular with city dwellers and people without much living space. They make ideal apartment dogs and terrific lap warmers on nippy nights. What is the name of this group?	"Toy"
Breed	55	Which AKC Group has the fewest number of breeds?	"Non-Sporting"
Breed	56	Name two types of Corgis.	"Cardigan –Welsh Corgi and Pembroke Welsh Corgi"
Breed	57	"In which AKC breed group are most of the dogs bred to pull sleds?"	"Working"
Breed	58	"The main duty of this group of dogs has been to drive livestock from one place to another. It is AKC's newest breed group. Name this group."	"Herding"
Breed	59	"These breeds were developed for serving man by drawing sleds and carts, protecting property, serving as police dogs, and helping in war time. Giant breeds, sled breeds, and guard breeds are found in this group. Name the group."	"Working"
Breed	60	"Name a breed with size varieties."	"Beagle, Manchester Terrier, Poodle, Schnauzer, Dachshund, Bull Terrier."
Breed	61	"What was the last AKC Breed Group to be added?"	"Herding"
Breed	62	"Which AKC breed group is the Keeshond in?"	"Non-Sporting"
Breed	63	"How many breed groups are recognized by the AKC?"	"7"
Breed	64	"What two AKC breed groups can Schnauzers be found in?"	"Working and Terrier."
Breed	65	"Which AKC breed group is the Bovier des Flanders in?"	"Herding"
Breed	66	"Name a breed of dog that may be shown in the obedience ring with the hair over the eyes tied back."	"Shih Tzu, Yorkshire Terrier, Maltese, Standard Poodle, Miniature Poodle, Toy Poodle, Havanese"
Breed Identification	67	From the Sporting Group identify: German Shorthaired Pointer German Wirehaired Pointer Golden Retriever Chesapeake Bay Retriever Brittney Spaniel Weimeraner Irish Setter Cocker Spaniel (ASCOB) English Setter Curly Coated Retriever	
Breed Identification	68	From the Terrier Group identify: Airdale Skye Terrier Kerry Blue Terrier Scottish Terrier Jack Russell Terrier West Highland White Terrier Norwich Terrier	

Breed Identification	69	From the Toy Group identify: Miniature Pinscher Pug Silky Terrier Italian Greyhound Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Pekingese Chinese Crested (Hairless) Pomeranian Chihuahua	
Breed Identification	70	From the Working Group identify: St. Bernard Standard Schnauzer Giant Schnauzer Boxer Samoyed Akita Great Dane Rottweiler	
Breed Identification	71	From the Herding Group identify: Bearded Collie Rough Collie German Shepherd Puli Australian Shepherd Belgian Sheepdog Pembroke Welsh Corgi	
Breed Identification	72	From the Hound Group identify: Bloodhound Beagle Rhodesian Ridgeback Afghan Hound Long haired Daschund Greyhound Smooth Daschund Saluki	
Breed Identification	73	From the Non-Sporting Group identify: Chow Chow Bischo Frise Standard Poodle Bulldog Shar Pei	
Conformation	74	How many points must a dog have to become an AKC champion?	Fifteen Points (2 Majors)
Conformation	75	List 3 types of conformation shows.	Group, All Breed, Specialty
Conformation	76	Is there a reserve Best in Show?	No
Conformation	77	When a dog earns a Champion title where does the CH go?	Before their name.
Confirmation	78	"What dogs come back into the ring to compete for Best in Show?"	"The Seven group winners"

Disease & Health	79	What are the symptoms of motion sickness?	Dog will drool, swallow hard, become nauseated, and vomit.
Disease & Health	80	What are lice eggs called?	Nits
Disease & Health	81	"Name three types of external parasites."	"Ticks, fleas, lice, mites (ear mite, sarcoptic mange mite, follicular mange mite)."
Disease & Health	82	"The disease is characterized by circular, scaly areas where the hair has been lost. It can easily be transmitted to humans. It is caused by fungi. Name this disease."	"Ringworm"
Disease & Health	83	"Does a pregnant female dog experience a temperature drop just before giving birth?"	"Yes, the dog's temperature may drop to 99 degrees or lower."
Disease & Health	84	"What type of mange can be spread rapidly from dog to dog and may also be transmitted to humans?"	"Sarcoptic mange"
Disease & Health	85	"What does DHLPP stand for?"	"Distemper, Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Parainfluenza, Parvo virus."
Disease & Health	86	"This bone disorder involves deformation of the hip joint where a poor fit between the head of the femur and the acetabulum (hip socket) exists. Name this disease."	"Hip Dysplasia"
Disease & Health	87	"Name a vaccine that is given to help control Kennel Cough"	"Canine Parainfluenza or Bordatella"
Disease & Health	88	"What is congestive heart failure?"	"A heart condition in which fluid collects outside of the vascular compartment."
Disease & Health	89	"Name two signs of congestive heart failure"	"Coughing after resting, decreased exercise tolerance, difficult breathing, enlargement of abdominal organs."
Disease & Health	90	"Pneumonia is an infection of the _____"	"Lungs"
Disease & Health	91	"This viral disease can affect all warm blooded animals, The virus is released from the salivary glands and may be transmitted to others by biting or through an open wound. This disease is always fatal. Name the disease."	"Rabies"
Disease & Health	92	"Name five diseases that a dog may be immunized against."	"Distemper, hepatitis, tracheobronchitis (kennel cough), leptospirosis, Corona virus, Rabies, Parvo virus, Lyme."
Disease & Health	93	"Removing a dog's testicles is called _____."	"Castration"
Disease & Health	94	"What is another name for scabies?"	"Sarcoptic mange."
Disease & Health	95	"What is one of the most common causes of convulsions in dogs?"	"Epilepsy"
Disease & Health	96	"What is the normal respiration rate for a dog?"	"10 - 30, depending on body size, age, exercise, excitement, environmental temperature, and degree of fullness of the digestive tract."
Disease & Health	97	"What is the normal length of the gestation period in dogs?"	"63 days."
Disease & Health	98	"How long does a female dog generally remain in season?"	"Three weeks"
Diseases & Health	99	"At what age should a puppy have it's first DHPP shot?"	"Six to eight weeks."
Diseases & Health	100	Where will you primarily find ticks on a dog?	About the head, neck, ears, and toes.
Diseases & Health	101	What are lice eggs called?	Nits

Diseases & Health	102	"Should you brush your dog's teeth?"	"Yes, to prevent decay and disease."
Diseases & Health	103	True or False: Kennel cough is a common respiratory problem in dogs?	"True"
Diseases & Health	104	"What is the average temperature of an adult dog?"	"101 - 102 degrees"
Diseases & Health	105	"True or False: CPR can be given to a dog."	"True"
Diseases & Health	106	"True or False: Allergies can cause respiratory problems"	"True."
Diseases & Health	107	"Can a dog have allergies?"	"Yes"
Diseases & Health	108	"Can puppies get acne?"	"Yes (called Puppy Dermatitis)"
Group	109	The Belgian Tervuren was originally registered as what name?	Belgian Sheepdog.
Group	110	In 1959 the Belgian Sheepdog was split into three separate registries. Name the breeds as registered now.	Belgian Sheepdog, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Tervuren.
Group	111	The Borzoi was originally registered by the AKC under a different name. What was that name?	Russian Wolfhound.
Group	112	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Kuvasz	Working
Group	113	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Mastiff	Working
Group	114	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Newfoundland	Working
Group	115	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Portuguese Water Dog	Working
Group	116	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Rottweiler	Working
Group	117	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Samoyed	Working
Group	118	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Siberian Husky	Working
Group	119	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the St. Bernard	Working
Group	120	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Standard Schnauzer	Working
Group	121	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Australian Cattle Dog	Herding
Group	122	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Border Collie	Herding
Group	123	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Collie	Herding
Group	124	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the German Shepherd	Herding
Group	125	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Old English Sheepdog	Herding

Group	126	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Pembroke Welsh Corgi	Herding
Group	127	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Shetland Sheepdog	Herding
Group	128	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Afghan	Hound
Group	129	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Basset Hound	Hound
Group	130	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Beagle	Hound
Group	131	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Borzoi	Hound
Group	132	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Greyhound	Hound
Group	133	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Irish Wolfhound	Hound
Group	134	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Otterhound	Hound
Group	135	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen	Hound
Group	136	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Rhodesian Ridgeback	Hound
Group	137	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Whippet	Hound
Group	138	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Lhasa Apso	Non-Sporting
Group	139	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains Keeshond	Non-Sporting
Group	140	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Chinese Shar-Pei	Non-Sporting
Group	141	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Chow Chow	Non-Sporting
Group	142	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Dalmatian	Non-Sporting
Group	143	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Bulldog	Non-Sporting
Group	144	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Shiba Inu	Non-Sporting
Group	145	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Standard Poodle	Non-Sporting
Group	146	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Tibetan Terrier	Non-Sporting
Group	147	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Miniature Poodle	Non-Sporting
Group	148	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Chesapeake Bay Retriever	Sporting

Group	149	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Cocker Spaniel	Sporting
Group	150	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Curly-Coated Retriever	Sporting
Group	151	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the English Setter	Sporting
Group	152	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Field Spaniel	Sporting
Group	153	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Flat-Coated Retriever	Sporting
Group	154	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the German Shorthaired Pointer	Sporting
Group	155	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Golden Retriever	Sporting
Group	156	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Gordon Setter	Sporting
Group	157	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Irish Setter	Sporting
Group	158	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Labrador Retriever	Sporting
Group	159	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Sussex Spaniel	Sporting
Group	160	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Airedale	Terrier
Group	161	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the American Staffordshire Terrier	Terrier
Group	162	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Australian Terrier	Terrier
Group	163	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Border Terrier	Terrier
Group	164	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Cairn Terrier	Terrier
Group	165	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Dandie Dinmont Terrier	Terrier
Group	166	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Kerry Blue Terrier	Terrier
Group	167	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Miniature Bull Terrier	Terrier

Group	168	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Sealyham Terrier	Terrier
Group	169	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Smooth Fox Terrier	Terrier
Group	170	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the West Highland White Terrier	Terrier
Group	171	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Brussels Griffon	Toy
Group	172	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Chihuahua	Toy
Group	173	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Chinese Crested	Toy
Group	174	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the English Toy Spaniel	Toy
Group	175	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Maltese	Toy
Group	176	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Miniature Pinscher	Toy
Group	177	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Papillon	Toy
Group	178	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Pekingese	Toy
Group	179	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Pomeranian	Toy
Group	180	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Toy Poodle	Toy
Group	181	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Yorkshire Terrier	Toy
Group	182	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Alaskan Malamute	Working
Group	183	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Bernese Mountain Dog	Working
Group	184	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Boxer	Working
Group	185	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Bullmastiff	Working
Group	186	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Doberman Pinscher	Working

Group	187	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Great Dane	Working
Group	188	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Great Pyrenees	Working
Group	189	Name the AKC Breed Group that contains the Mastiff	Working
Group	190	"What is AKC Group 5?"	"Toy"
Group	191	"What is AKC Group 7?"	"Herding"
Group	192	"What is AKC Group 2?"	"Hound"
Group	193	"What is AKC Group 1?"	"Sporting"
Group	194	"What is AKC Group 3?"	"Working"
Group	195	"What is AKC Group 6?"	"Non-Sporting"
Group	196	"What is AKC Group 4?"	"Terrier"
Misc.	197	What color ribbon is given for qualifying score in obedience?	Green
Misc.	198	What color ribbon is given for 1 st place in obedience?	Blue
Misc.	199	What color ribbon is given for 1 st place in Jr. Showmanship?	Pink
Misc.	200	In conformation competition if a handler is handling a male dog will the number be odd or even?	Odd
Misc.	201	In Bred by exhibitor class, who can handle the dog?	Breeder
Misc.	202	Define "Best of Winners."	Dog judge as best between winners dog and winners bitch.
Misc.	203	What is the AKC Stud Book?	The recorded ancestry of every dog that has been registered with the AKC since its inception.
Misc.	204	What are the basic requirements of a dog house?	Warm in winter, cool in summer, draft free, dry at all times, easy to clean, have a sun deck, provide shade and encourage exercise.
Misc.	205	What are four techniques for supplementary feeding of newborn puppies?	Dropper, baby bottle, spoon, or tube feeding
Misc.	206	What is the address of the AKC website?	http://www.akc.org
Misc.	207	"Which tend to mature faster, small breeds or large breeds?"	"Small breeds."

Misc.	208	"What is the surgical operation on a bitch to prevent conception called."	"Spay or Spaying or ovariectomy"
Misc.	209	"A male dog used for breeding purposes is called a _____ dog?"	"Stud"
Misc.	210	"Define: Professional Handler"	"A person who shows dogs for others for a fee."
Misc.	211	"Define: Inbreeding"	"The mating of closely related dogs of the same breed standard, i.e. Mother to son, brother to sister."
Misc.	212	"True or False: Bitches spayed before they are 3 years old are less likely to develop mammary tumors."	"True"
Misc.	213	"What is an Elizabethan collar?"	"A large round collar placed around the dog's neck to keep from licking and biting at wounds."
Misc.	214	"Name three poisons for which you should not induce vomiting"	"Acids, Alkali, cleansers, petroleum products"
Misc.	215	"External bleeding can be slowed or stopped by applying a _____."	"Pressure Bandage"
Misc.	216	"At what age does a male dog usually become fertile?"	"Six months"
Misc.	217	"What are the characteristics of a healthy coat"	"Glossy and pliable without dandruff, excessive oiliness, or areas of baldness."
Misc.	218	"Define: Cynology"	"The study of canines"
Misc.	219	"Name two words used to describe a female dogs Estrus Cycle"	"Season and Heat"
Misc.	220	"What is the best method to weigh your dog when using a bathroom scale?"	"Weigh yourself, then weigh your self again while holding the dog. Subtract the first weight from the second."
Misc.	221	"What is crabbing?"	"When the dog moves with his body at an angle to the line of travel."
Misc.	222	"True or False: An outer coat resistant to weather or protective against brush, combined with an inner coat of softer hair for warmth and waterproofing is called a WET COAT."	"False. It is called a double coat."
Misc.	223	"A gaiting pattern in which three legs are in support of the body at all times, each foot lifting from the ground one at a time in regular sequence is called the _____."	"Walk"
Misc.	224	Should you immediately switch your puppy's food to a brand you like?	No. It may upset its stomach.
Misc.	225	True or False: Your puppy should sleep in your bed the first night.	False
Misc.	226	It is OK to let your dog run free all the time if you have a lot of land.	No. Dogs must be confined to your home and property.

Misc.	227	"In a healthy dog, what is the purpose of panting?"	"To lower body temperature."
Misc.	228	"In obedience, conformation, and 4-H classes, on which arm do you wear your armband identification?"	"Left arm"
Misc.	229	"What is the first thing you should do when handling an injured dog?"	"Muzzle it"
Misc.	230	"How old should a puppy be when you first bring him home?"	"Eight to twelve weeks of age."
Misc.	231	"Can dogs get arthritis?"	"Yes"
Misc.	232	"How should you treat a bleeding wound?"	"Apply direct pressure to the wound with a cloth or hand"
Misc.	233	"True or False; A broken leg in a dog will not heal and the leg must be amputated."	"False"
Misc.	234	"How often should a normal adult dog be fed?"	"Once or twice a day"
Misc.	235	"What is the best place to buy purebred puppies."	"From a breeder."
Misc.	236	"What is it called when a dog's ears are trimmed and shaped by a vet?"	"Crop"
Misc.	237	"True or False: Long toenails can cause splay feet."	"True"
Misc.	238	"Where is the Dog Museum of America located?"	"St Louis, Mo"
Misc.	239	"Define: Police Dog"	"Any dog used for police work"
Misc.	240	"To reduce your dog's weight if it is obese you should _____."	"Decrease the amount of calories and/or increase exercise."
Misc.	241	"What kind of bones should you avoid giving your dog?"	"Turkey, chicken, pork, or any other that may splinter."
Mouth	242	"How many teeth does a dog have?"	"42"
Mouth	243	"What are the four sharp-pointed tearing teeth called?"	"Canine teeth"
Mouth	244	"How many canine teeth does a dog have?"	"Four"
Mouth	245	"The bones that make up a dog's lower jaw is called the _____"	"Mandibles."
Mouth	246	"What is an overshot jaw?"	"The upper incisors overlap and do not touch the lower incisors."

Mouth	247	"Name four types of bites."	"Scissors, level, overshot, undershot."
Mouth	248	"Define: Bite"	"The way the upper and lower teeth meet when the mouth is closed."
Mouth	249	"What are the four types of teeth?"	"Incisors, canines, premolars, molars"
Mouth	250	"Upper canine teeth are sometimes called _____"	"Eye teeth"
Mouth	251	"Which of the following teeth are missing in puppies: canines, incisors, molars, or premolars?"	"Molars"
Mouth	252	"What type of deciduous teeth appear first in puppies, canines, incisors, molars, or premolars?"	"Canines"
Mouth	253	How many teeth does a dog have on the maxillae?	20
Mouth	254	How many teeth does a dog have on the mandibles?	22
Mouth	255	"The bones that makes up the upper jaw is called what?"	"Maxillas"
Obedience	256	"Name the exercises in 4-H Pre-Novice"	"All on leash: heel (including Figure-8), recall, stand, one-minute sit, three-minute down."
Obedience	257	"Name the 4-H Novice exercises."	"Heel on a leash (including figure 8) stand, off leash: heel off leash; recall off leash; sit, 1 minute off leash; 3 minute down; off leash"
Obedience	258	What title does CD stand for in AKC obedience?	Companion Dog
Obedience	259	In 4-H competition what obedience classes are all exercises performed on lead?	Pre-Novice
Obedience	260	How many legs are needed to earn a title in AKC obedience?	3
Obedience	261	In what year did AKC obedience competition in the AKC begin?	1933
Obedience	262	What is the foundation that all canine activity is based?	Obedience Training
Obedience	263	"Describe the correct heel position."	"The dog shall be straight in line with the direction in which the handler is facing, at the handler's left side, and as close as is practical to the handler's left leg without crowding. The area from the dog's head to shoulder shall be in line with the handlers left leg"
Obedience	264	"Describe the collars that are acceptable in the obedience ring."	"Well fitting plain buckle or slip collars. Of appropriate length of leather, fabric, or chain. Slip collars must have two rings, one on each end. Nothing hanging from collar."
Obedience	265	"In obedience what is meant by the term lagging?"	"The dog is behind the handler."
Obedience	266	"Name four obedience titles awarded by AKC"	"CD, CDX, UD, UDX and OTCH"

Obedience	267	"What AKC title is given for completing Novice obedience?"	"Companion Dog (CD)"
Obedience	268	"What is the second exercise in the Novice Obedience class?"	"Stand for examination"
Obedience	269	"Is the Broad Jump included in an Open Obedience class?"	"Yes"
Obedience	270	"For what obedience class is the title CD awarded?"	"Novice"
Obedience	271	"How does the Long Sit exercise in the Open class differ from the Novice Class?"	"The long sit is for three minutes in the Open and for one minute in Novice. In open the handlers leave the ring (Out of sight of the dogs) and in the Novice handlers are across the ring from the dog."
Obedience	272	"In the Novice class, what are the only three commands that can be given with both a voice command and a hand signal?"	"The stand command, the stay command and the down command"
Obedience	273	"What are the two retrieving exercises in Open?"	"Retrieve on the flat, retrieve over high jump."
Obedience	274	"What is the only exercises in Novice Obedience in which you can place your dog into a position by touching it?"	"The Stand for Examination"
Obedience	275	"For what obedience class is the title CDX awarded?"	"Open"
Obedience	276	"What does CDX stand for?"	"Companion Dog Excellent."
Obedience	277	"In what obedience exercise may the handler use both arms as a signal?"	"None"
Obedience	278	"Name three items of equipment necessary to show in all the obedience classes"	"Collar, leash, dumbbell, high jump, broad jump, bar jump, scent articles, gloves."
Obedience	279	"What is the smallest amount that can be deducted from an obedience score?"	"One half point"
Obedience	280	"In obedience, what is meant by the term passing score?"	"The dog received a score of 170 or better overall and received more than half the total points for each exercise."
Obedience	281	"Define: CD and its requirements per the AKC Obedience Rules"	"Companion Dog. Three scores of 170 or better each. Must receive better than 50% of each exercise, must receive qualifying score by 3 different judges, must be at least 6 dogs competing in the combined novice."
Obedience	282	"To get credit for a leg in obedience, a dog must score at least how many points?"	"170 out of 200 (and get at least fifty percent on each exercise)"
Obedience	283	"To receive an obedience title, a dog must earn how many legs?"	"Three"
Obedience	284	"When you are leaving your dog on a stay, which foot should you step off on?"	"Your right foot."
Obedience	285	"True or False: a dog earning a score of 170 or better at a 4-H Qualifying Show, County Fair, or State Fair is awarded a leg towards its AKC Obedience degree."	"False."

Obedience	286	"When heeling your dog, which foot should you step off on?"	"Your left foot."
Obedience	287	"Name three levels of training (the class you would enter at an AKC show) and the titles a dog can earn in obedience for each."	"1-Novice – Companion Dog (CD), 2-Open – Companion Dog Excellent (CDX), and 3-Utility – Utility Dog (UD)"
Obedience	288	"True or False: on the Fast in any of the obedience exercises, all that is necessary is for the dog to change pace?"	"False. fast signifies that the handler and dog move forward at a noticeably accelerated speed."
Obedience	289	According to the AKC Complete Dog Book what are the 5 basic commands of Obedience training?	Heel, Sit, Stay, Down, Come
Obedience	290	"How long are the Long Sit and the Long Down in the Novice Class at an AKC show?"	"Long sit is for one minute the Long Down is for three minutes"
Obedience	291	"Can a handler be penalized for using to large or small or a collar on the dog?"	"Yes"
Obedience	292	"If your dog flunked the recall would you have to stay for the long sits and downs? Explain your answer."	"Yes. A dog must compete in all exercises of the class it is entered unless disqualified or excused."
Obedience	293	"How long should a training leash be?"	"Six feet."
Parasites	294	"What causes ringworm?"	"A fungus"
Parasites	295	"This small blue-black parasite lives its life cycle on the dog, laying its eggs (called nits) in the dog's coat. Name this parasite."	"Lice."
Parasites	296	"Name three internal parasites of the dog which can infest man."	"Roundworm, hookworm, tapeworm, threadworm"
Parasites	297	"Name six types of worms dogs can get."	"Roundworm, hookworm, whipworm, tapeworm, heartworm, threadworm."
Parasites	298	"How do dogs get tapeworms?"	"By swallowing a flea which is an intermediate host in the life cycle of the tapeworm or eating a rodent or rabbit."
Parasite	299	Which internal organ of the dog is home for most internal parasites?	Intestines
Parasite	300	What are two of the first symptoms of heartworm infection?	Shortness of breath, shallow cough, tendency towards easy tiring.
Parasites	301	"What is the intermediate host that transmits heartworms to dogs?"	"Mosquitoes."
Parasites	302	"True or False: External parasites can cause ear problems"	"True"
Parasites	303	"This is the most common external parasite of dogs, it is blood sucking and known for its jumping ability. Name the parasite"	"The flea"
Parasites	304	"Name the two type of worms that puppies can be born with."	"Roundworms and hookworms."
Parasites	305	"What is the most common internal parasite?"	"Roundworm (ascarids)"

Parasites	306	"What is another name for ascarids??"	"Roundworms"
Parasites	307	"This internal parasite of the blood system is spread from dog to dog by mosquitoes. The adult worm occupies the right front chambers of the heart and large blood vessels. Name the worm."	"Heartworm"
Rules & Regulations	308	May a dog compete if it is taped or bandaged or in any way has anything attached to it for medical purposes?	No
Rules & Regulations	309	"Can a bitch in season be shown in conformation at an AKC show."	"Yes"
Rules & Regulations	310	"The written description of the ideal dog of each recognized breed is called the _____?"	"Standard"
Rules & Regulations	311	"Can a judge give a substantial deduction in obedience if the handler's commands are excessively loud?"	"Yes"
Rules & Regulations	312	When did the American Kennel Club publish it's first comprehensive volume on purebred dogs?	1929
Rules & Regulations	313	What is the current Edition of the AKC Complete Dog Book?	19th
Rules & Regulations	314	The official standard of the breed, and any revision to the standard, originates with who?	It originates with the Parent Club for that breed.
Rules & Regulations	315	Who may request that the AKC consider adding a new breed to its registry?	A Parent Club must approach the AKC.
Rules & Regulations	316	Does the title earned from the AKC Canine Good Citizen test go before or after the dog's name?	Neither. The award is a certificate and not a title.
Rules & Regulations	317	May a dog that has been artificially altered (such as a white dog whose hair has been bleached) be used in the AKC Junior Showmanship classes?	No. Any dog entered must be eligible to compete in dog shows or obedience trials.
Rules & Regulations	318	Must a dog be AKC-registerable to compete in Canine Good Citizen tests?	No. Canine Good Citizen tests are non-competitive events open to all pure and mixed breed dogs.
Rules & Regulations	319	Name the three types of obedience stewards.	Gate steward, ring steward, table steward.
Rules & Regulations	320	After a dog is registered with the AKC, may an owner change the registered name of that dog?	No change in the name of a dog registered with The American Kennel Club will be allowed to be made.
Rules & Regulations	321	"Who develops the conformation standards for AKC breeds?"	"The breed's parent club."
Rules & Regulations	322	"How old must a dog be to compete at an AKC show?"	"Six months"

Rules & Regulations	323	"If your dog's coat has been dyed or powdered to change or enhance its color, can it be shown in an AKC show?"	"No"
Rules & Regulations	324	"What is the largest of the dog-recording organizations in the United States?"	"The American Kennel Club (AKC)"
Rules & Regulations	325	"How could you enter an unregistered pure bred dog in an AKC Obedience Trial?"	"The dog must have an ILP (Indefinite Listing Privilege) number and it must show on the entry form."
Rules & Regulations	326	"Can a spayed or neutered dog be shown at an AKC obedience trial?"	"Yes."
Showmanship	327	How many patterns are there in Jr Showmanship and what are they?	4; L pattern, triangle pattern and down and back pattern and T pattern.
Showmanship	328	May a bitch in season be used in an AKC Junior Showmanship class?	No
Showmanship	329	In AKC Junior Showmanship, what will an exhibitor be asked to demonstrate?	Moving the dog with the rest of the class, presenting the dog in the standing position proper to its breed (including the use of an examining table for those breeds normally judged on a table), moving the dog individually in a regular pattern.
Showmanship	330	In AKC Junior Showmanship, is dog control considered?	Yes. Any Junior who cannot control his or her dog will be excused by the judge.
Showmanship	331	What are the requirements for entering the Open class in AKC Junior Showmanship?	Have won 3 first place awards in the Novice class with competition present.
Showmanship	332	What are the ownership requirements for a dog entered in AKC Jr. Showmanship?	"The dog must be owned or co-owned by the Junior Handler or a member of the Junior Handler's immediate family (father, mother, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, grandparents, or corresponding step and half relations) or a member of the household."
Showmanship	333	"How old must you be to enter AKC junior showmanship?"	"Nine years old"
Showmanship	334	"When gaiting a dog in fitting and showing, in which hand do you hold the lead?"	"The hand closest to the dog." Left or right depending on where the judge is. Dog is kept between the handler & Judge.
Showmanship	335	"What is the difference between Novice Junior Showmanship and Open Junior Showmanship?"	"The Novice class is only for those who have not won three first place ribbons and the Open class is only for those who have."
Showmanship	336	"In Fitting and Showing, what is meant by a free stack."	"The dog is allowed to stand naturally, but with good expression. Usually done after gaiting in a pattern."
Showmanship	337	How should a competitor dress in the AKC Junior Showmanship competition?	Juniors should be clean, neat, and well-groomed. They should wear clothing that is comfortable to handle in and appropriate for dog shows. Clothing should not distract, limit or hinder the judge's view of the dog.

Showmanship	338	How should a dog be groomed for competition in the AKC Junior Showmanship ring?	Dogs should be groomed and trimmed as they would be for the breed ring. Judges will not evaluate the quality of the grooming and trimming. Unnecessary grooming of the dog in the ring to gain attention is not proper conduct.
Showmanship	339	"How many question is the judge required to ask in 4-H fitting and showing?"	"Five"
Showmanship	340	"In 4-H fitting and showing you will be asked to do a certain pattern. Name two of them."	"The T pattern, the Triangle L, Down and back I."
Terminology	341	"Define: Retrieve"	"The act of bringing something (game, dumbbells, etc.) to the handler."
Terminology	342	"What does OFA stand for?"	"Orthopedic Foundation for Animals"
Terminology	343	"Define: Stop"	"The area between the eyes and between the skull and muzzle. The indentation between the eyes where the nasal bone and stop meet."
Terminology	344	"Define: Pure Bred"	"A dog whose sire and dam belong to the same breed and are of unmixed descent since recognition of the breed. Often the word thoroughbred is mistakenly used."
Terminology	345	"The highest part of the shoulders immediately behind the neck is called the _____"	"Withers"
Terminology	346	"What does the term elbows out mean?"	"The elbows turn out from the body."
Terminology	347	"What is another word for loose-hanging lips?"	"Flews"
Terminology	348	"Define: Iris"	"Colored membrane surrounding the pupil of the eye."
Terminology	349	"Define: Pedigree"	"The written record of a dog descent of three generations or more."
Terminology	350	"Define: Wet neck"	"Loose or superfluous skin, with dewlap"
Terminology	351	"Define: Straight hocked"	"Lacking appreciable angulation at the hock joints. Straight behind."
Terminology	352	"Define: Throatiness"	"A excess of loose skin under the throat."
Terminology	353	"Define: Sire"	"The male parent"
Terminology	354	"The dog's outline from just behind the withers to the tail set is called the _____."	"Toplevel"
Terminology	355	"Define: Conformation"	"The structure and form of a dog as defined by its standard."

Terminology	356	"Define: Dam"	"Female parent."
Terminology	357	"Define: Mongrel"	"A dog whose parents are of mixed breed origin."
Terminology	358	"Define: Dog"	"A male dog (canine). Also used collectively to designate both male and female."
Terminology	359	"Define: Brace"	"In breed: two dogs of the same breed fastened together and shown together. In obedience: two dogs belonging to one owner and shown together."
Terminology	360	"The streak of color between a dogs eyes is called a _____."	"Blaze"
Terminology	361	"Define: Spectacles"	"Shading or dark markings over or around the eyes or from eyes to ears. Keeshond"
Terminology	362	"What is meant by the term cur"	"A mongrel."
Terminology	363	"The longish hair at the back of both upper and lower thighs of some breeds is called _____."	"Trousers."
Terminology	364	"What is Cystitis?"	"Bladder infection."
Terminology	365	"True or False: A beard is a thick, long hair growth on the underjaw."	"True"
Therapy Dogs	366	What does T.D.I. stand for?	Therapy Dog International
Therapy Dogs	367	What breed of dog can be a therapy dog?	Any, including mixed breeds
Therapy Dogs	368	What test do you need to pass with your dog before you can do a T.D.I. test?	CGC or Canine Good Citizen Test
Therapy Dogs	369	What places can you work with your therapy dog?	Nursing Home, Hospitals, Schools
Therapy Dogs	370	When were therapy dogs started?	1976
Tracking Questions	371	What is the first AKC tracking title your dog can earn?	TD
Tracking Questions	372	What is the second AKC tracking title your dog can earn?	TDX – Tracking dog excellent
Tracking Questions	373	Name two items you need while tracking.	20 foot lead, harness, collar, flags, articles (gloves, socks, etc.), treats or bait.
Tracking Questions	374	Does your dog have to be a certain breed to track?	No
Tracking Questions	375	How long should your tracking lead be?	20 feet

This information may be useful but I'll let you decide how to incorporate it into the guide.

2010 MISSOURI 4-H/FFA DOG SHOW

GUIDELINES

4-H Dog Shows in Missouri are designed for the development of the youth; therefore, it is intended that they provide opportunities for 4-H members to:

1. Experience the pride of owning and/or being responsible for the training and care of one or more dogs.
2. Learn about the breeds of dogs and their characteristics.
3. Learn to properly feed and care for a dog and gain knowledge of dog health, first aid, and safety precautions for you and your dog. Unless planning to breed your dog, please remember the importance of spaying and neutering your dog.
4. Gain experience in training a dog in basic obedience and practice handling, grooming and showing.
5. Promote greater love for animals and a humane attitude toward them.
6. Develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, sportsmanship, and other desirable traits of character.

OWNERSHIP

4-H is a learn-by-doing educational program, therefore, it is expected that 4-H members will care for and train their own dogs. Dogs that are shown in a 4-H show will have been under the care, training, and management of the member by April 1 of the current year. Ownership is desirable, but is not necessary for 4-H dog shows.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. Participation in a county or area show is not a prerequisite for exhibiting in the Missouri State 4-H Dog Show.
2. Vaccination requirements - all dogs must be immunized. Vaccinations and overall good health must be verified with a health certificate from a veterinarian. These forms will be collected. **NO PAPERS/NO SHOW!**
3. **Any abuse (rough handling) of dogs on the show-site or in the show ring will result in immediate disqualification. There will be a monitor watching handlers.**
4. Bitches in season may show in Junior Showmanship and at the end of their obedience class or ring schedule, at the judge's discretion, **if** properly bathed and deodorized with an anti-mating spray.
5. To encourage a member to progress in obedience classes, the following limits have been established for showing the same dog. Pre-novice (beginner) class, 1 year; Pre-novice (graduate beginner), 1 year; Novice, 2 years; Graduate Novice, 3 years; and open and utility classes, no limits. Dogs with AKC titles must show at the next highest level.
6. Limits on exhibiting include: a) only one obedience class per dog, b) only one rally class per dog and c) only one showmanship class per person.
7. The dog must be trained by the exhibitor.

PREPARING FOR THE SHOW

1. MAINTENANCE OF YOUR SHOW DOG
 - A. Feeding - dogs more than six months seem to do well with only one feeding per day (giant breeds require two to three meals a day up to one year.) Those fewer than six months require food more often (2 to 3 times per day.)
 - B. Veterinary recommendations - consult with a veterinarian. Physical exams at regular intervals are recommended. Regular checkups for internal and external parasites are essential. Be sure to check for heart worms and use preventative medication.
 - C. Teeth, nails, and ears - should be attended to often to help your dog stay in excellent health.
2. PROPER DRESS IN THE SHOWMANSHIP RING
 - A. In Junior Showmanship, it is especially important to present a clean, well-dressed appearance for both the dog and the exhibitor. Commercial identification promoting a product or breed is discouraged. **No shorts or capris.** Girls should have skirts or dresses. Boys should have dress slacks and preferably a suit coat and a tie. Exhibitors should always look neat and well groomed.
 - B. Flat shoes with non-slip soles are recommended.
 - C. A pocket is most helpful for such things as treats, comb, brush, etc.
3. SHOW PREPARATION AND EQUIPMENT
 - A. The dog - bathe and groom the dog(s) at home prior to going to the show.
 - B. A crate - large enough to house your dog completely.
 - C. Food and water - a pan for food and water during your stay away from home. Water from home may keep your dog from having diarrhea. Food the dog is accustomed to should be taken to the show.
 - D. An exercise pen is helpful. You are responsible for keeping your area clean.
 - E. A show lead and/or training collar and leather or fabric leashes of 6 feet.
 - F. Grooming table with post is advantageous.
 - G. Whatever equipment you find necessary for the grooming of your breed. Towels, brushes, combs, scissors, clippers, shampoo -- either dry or wet, perhaps both, and nail trimmers. (Trimming nails is best done before the show. The dog may limp if the nails are trimmed too short the day of the show!)
 - H. Professional tack boxes are available in many sizes; however, any type of box may be suitable.
 - I. First-aid equipment should always be included with show equipment, even though seldom used.
 - J. Folding chairs will be very handy. We show on the bottom level where there is no seating.
 - K. Bait - permitted only in Junior Showmanship classes. Used to reward the dog for a good response and to stimulate an alert expression while in the ring.
 - L. Checklists - avoid the inconvenience of a forgotten item by making a list of equipment and checking it carefully before leaving home.
 - M. The Majors' family will be doing "dog sitting" after the show until 7:00 p.m. If you are done and ready to leave and no one is in the hallway where the dog sitting is supposed to be, come to the announcer's table,

and we will announce for them to go to that area. Cost will be \$3.00 for the first hour plus \$1.00 per hour per dog after that. A crate and water bowl for the dog is required. For any questions concerning this, please call Jenny Majors at 660-591-2519.

4. SPORTSMANSHIP

Showing dogs is a great sport. Good sportsmanship is expected of all exhibitors, their families and friends at all times. Being pleasant and respectful of others is as important in the grooming area and at the ring side, as it is in the ring.

A **positive** attitude will be transmitted to your dog, the judge and to the spectators. Exhibitors must keep their attention on their dog. Poor manners or ill tempers are not appropriate at the show. Have a winning attitude regardless of placement in the class.

Attend crated dogs - unattended dogs may become nervous and bark continuously. Barking dogs are a distraction to those showing, as well as to the spectators.

SHOWMANSHIP

PURPOSE OF SHOWMANSHIP

In showmanship classes, the exhibitors are judged on their ability to groom and handle the dog in the show ring.

1. HANDLING - SHOWING THE DOG70 POINTS
 - A. Movement of the handler and dog - the ability of the handler to show the dog to its best advantage.
 - B. Coordination between the dog and the handler. Reaction of the dog to the handler and **communication** between the dog and handler.
2. KNOWLEDGE OF THE DOG10 POINTS
Judge may ask handlers questions about grooming, health, breed information, parts of the dog, and/or first aid.
3. POISE AND APPEARANCE OF THE EXHIBITOR.....10 POINTS
4. GROOMING AND CONDITION OF THE DOG10 POINTS
- TOTAL POINTS100 POINTS

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP DIVISIONS

Showmanship at the Missouri State 4-H/FFA Dog Show is divided into novice and open divisions. Novice is a 4-H/FFA member competing in the Missouri State 4-H/FFA Dog Show for the first time. Open is a 4-H member who has competed one or more years in the Missouri State 4-H/FFA Dog Show.

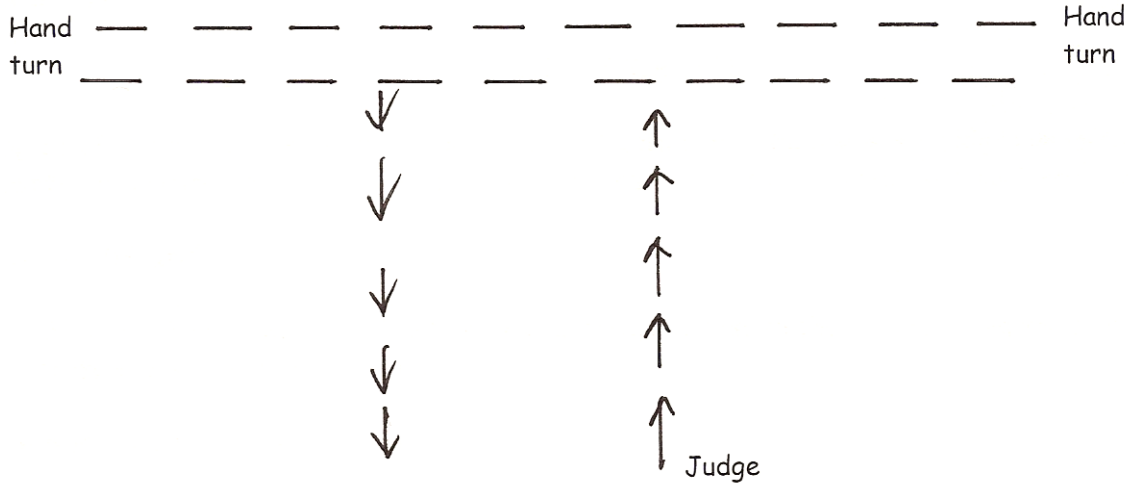
RING PROCEDURE

The judge will examine each dog individually for grooming. When setting up the dog for the individual examination or when in the line, try to stack or position your dog according to the breed standard. Mixed breeds should be positioned according to the breed standard the dog most closely resembles.

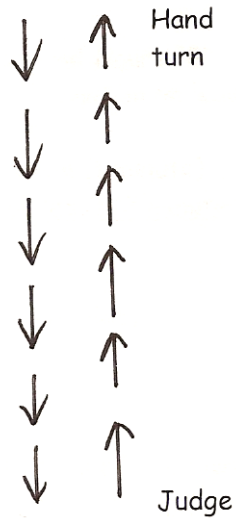
Each exhibitor and dog will be asked to do one of the following patterns chosen by the judge. 4-H'ers should be familiar with all the patterns.

"T" PATTERN

(Judge will indicate to turn right or left to start)



"UP AND BACK" PATTERN



(Optional patterns which may be used by the judge are "reverse L pattern," "up and back with partner," and "reverse triangle pattern.")

SUMMARY

The 4-H'er and dog are being judged as a team. The dog is not to be judged on its confirmation. The judge's decision is final.

OBEDIENCE CLASSES

The purpose of obedience is to teach the dog to obey the handler. The dog is not judged on looks, but on how well it performs specific exercises. The difficulty of these exercises increases with each obedience level.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. Exhibitors should always look neat and well groomed. Dress clothes are not required for this class. **Shorts are still not recommended!**
2. A 4-H'er may enter only one dog per class.
3. Dogs or handlers should not enter the ring before called.
4. Baiting the dog with food or use of squeakers is **not** permitted.

CLASSES AND SCORECARDS

Obedience classes will be judged according to AKC rules and scorecards as follows:

Pre-novice (beginners or first year dogs)

Possible Points

40	Heel on leash and figure "8"
30	Stand for examination on leash
30	Recall on leash
30	Long sit on leash (1 minute)
<u>30</u>	<u>Long down on leash (3 minutes)</u>
160	

Pre-novice (Graduate beginner or second year dog)

Possible Points

40	Heeling with figure "8" on leash
30	Stand for examination off leash
30	Recall off leash
30	Long sit (1 minute) off leash
<u>30</u>	<u>Long down (3 minutes) off leash</u>
160	

Novice

Possible Points

40	Heel on leash and figure "8"
30	Stand for examination off leash
40	Heel off leash
30	Recall off leash
30	Long sit (1 minute) off leash
<u>30</u>	<u>Long down (3 minutes) off leash</u>
200	

Graduate Novice

Possible Points

40	Heel free and figure "8"
40	Drop on recall off leash
30	Dumbbell recall
30	Recall over high jump*
30	Recall over broad jump**
<u>30</u>	<u>Open long down (3 minutes) (handler out of sight)</u>
200	

Open (Off Leash)

Possible Points

40	Heel free and figure "8"
30	Drop on recall
20	Retrieve on flat
30	Retrieve over high jump*
20	Broad jump**
30	Long sit (3 minutes) (handler out of sight)
<u>30</u>	<u>Long down (5 minutes) (handler out of sight)</u>
200	

Graduate Open (Off Leash)

Possible Points

40	Signal Exercise
30	Scent Discrimination
30	Directed Retrieve
30	Moving Stand and Examination
30	Go Out
<u>40</u>	<u>Directed Jumping*</u>
200	

Utility (Off Leash)

Possible Points

40	Signal Exercise
30	Scent discrimination - leather
30	Scent discrimination - metal
30	Directed retrieve
30	Moving Stand and examination
<u>40</u>	<u>Directed jumping*</u>
200	

* Jump will be set to the multiple of 2 inches nearest the height at the withers (minimum 8 inches and maximum 36 inches.)

** 2 times height of high jump

QUALIFYING SCORE (Off - leash)

Gold	170 points or above
Silver	140 - 169 points
Bronze	139 points or below

QUALIFYING SCORE (On - leash)

Gold	136 to 160 points
Silver	112 to 135 points
Bronze	111 points or below

MISSOURI STATE FAIR 4-H/FFA DOG SHOW

GUIDELINES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 2010

MATTEWSON EXHIBITION CENTER

CO-CHAIRS

Bob and Deneise McCollum 660-244-5575

1.
 - a. Entries in the 4-H Dog Show are limited to dog project members who have passed their 8th birthday and have not passed their 19th birthday on January 1 of the current program year. Participation in a county or area show is not a prerequisite for showing in the Missouri State 4-H Dog Show.
 - b. Entries in the FFA Dog Show are limited to exhibitors in FFA who are in good standing.
2. **SHOW:** Tuesday, August 17, 2010 at 9:00 a.m. - Exhibition Center. Dogs need to be present at show only at scheduled times of judging and may leave immediately thereafter, unless required for further judging. (If you win first in your class, please stay for pictures!)
3. All entry forms must be received by July 2, 2010! Absolutely no late entries.
4. An entry fee of \$4.00 will be charged for each class entry of each dog.
5. Proper equipment must be used or entry may face disqualification. Proper equipment consists of: Obedience-6 foot leash and slip collar (metal, nylon or buckle collar), nothing may be hanging from the dog's collar; Junior Showmanship-proper size show lead for size of dog.
6. **The dog must be trained by the exhibitor.**
7. The exhibitor shall have been in possession of the dog by April 1, 2010. Age of the 4-H member was his/her age on January 1 of the current year.
8. Only one obedience class per dog. Only one rally class per dog. Only one junior showmanship class per person.
9. Bitches in season may be shown in Junior Showmanship and at the end of their obedience class, if properly bathed and deodorized with an anti-mating spray and cleared as okay by the judge.
10. If an exhibitor has shown at the Missouri State Fair previously, he/she must move up in the classes as indicated below. If the exhibitor is in the first year at the Missouri State Fair, he/she may show as a novice junior handler and in 1st year pre-novice-obedience class regardless of participation locally. However if the dog is titled, you must show in the class above the degree. A member may show in pre-novice (beginner) 1 year; pre-novice (graduate beginner) 1 year; novice class, 2 years; graduate novice 3 years; and open and utility, no limit in years. (County rules may differ.)
11. Novice and Open Junior Showmanship will be judged as follows: 70% on handling; 10% on knowledge of dog; 10% on poise and appearance of exhibitor; and 10% on grooming of dog.
12. **All animals must have a health certificate (valid for 30 days) from a veterinarian or "no show"!**
13. Obedience classes will be judged according to AKC rules and score cards as follows:

***Pre-novice: (Beginners or First Year Dog)**

Heel on leash and figure "8", 40 points; Stand for examination on leash, 30 points; Recall on leash, 30 points; Long sit (1 minute) on leash, 30 points; Long Down (3 minutes) on leash, 30 points.

***Pre-novice: (Graduate Beginner or Second Year Dog)**

Heeling with figure "8" on leash, 40 points; Standing for examination off leash, 30 points; Recall off leash, 30 points; Long sit (1 minute) off leash, 30 points; Long Down (3 minutes) off leash, 30 points.

***Novice:**

Heel on leash and figure "8", 40 points; Stand for examination off leash, 30 points; Heel off leash, 40 points; Recall off leash, 30 points; Long sit (1 minute) off leash, 30 points; Long Down (3 minutes) off leash, 30 points.

Graduate Novice:

Heel free and figure "8", 40 points; Drop on recall off leash, 40 points; Dumbbell recall, 30 points; Recall over high jump, 30 points; Recall over broad jump, 30 points; Open long down (3 minutes),

30 points.

Open (Off Leash):

Heel free and figure "8", 40 points; Drop on recall, 30 points; Retrieve on flat, 20 points; Retrieve over high jump, 30 points; Broad jump, 20 points; Long sit (3 minutes), 30 points; Long Down (5 minutes), 30 points.

Graduate Open (Off Leash):

Signal Exercise, 40 points; Scent Discrimination, 30 points; Directed Retrieve, 30 points; Moving Stand and Examination, 30 points; Go Out, 30 points; Directed Jumping, 40 points.

Utility (Off Leash):

Signal exercise, 40 points; Scent discrimination, leather, 30 points; metal, 30 points; Directed retrieve, 30 points; Moving Stand and Examination, 30 points; Directed jumping, 40 points.

14. **Rally: (100 points possible)**

Rally will be judged according to AKC rules.

Rally #1 (On Lead): Dogs may show until they have an AKC Rally 1 Title. Maximum total score: 100 points

Rally #2 (Off Lead): Dogs may show until they have an AKC Rally 2 Title. Maximum total score: 100 points.