

2023 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Senior A & B Showmanship And Senior You and Your Dog Questions Bank

Youth Ages 15-18 as of January 1, 2023

Show Committees and Judges: Please use these questions when interviewing youth for Senior A & B Showmanship and Senior You and Your Dog Judging during the 2023 4-H project year. Judges may also select any of the questions posted for Juniors and Intermediates for Senior B Showmanship exhibitors.

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 seniors at a show. Select less difficult questions for Senior A Showmanship handlers. For State Fair Showmanship and You and Your Dog interviews, youth will select 1 of 3 envelopes.

Recommended scoring: Where answers require explanations, exhibitors may answer using their own wording provided they convey the same meaning as the correct answer. As a judge, do not give hints or define a word in the question or statement. Youth are expected to know the meaning of the words. Each question is worth 10 points. If one question asks for multiple answers, then give partial credit for each correct answer.

Questions asked during the 2023 Ohio State Fair Dog Show Senior Showmanship and You and Your Dog classes will come from this bank of questions. For Senior B Showmanship exhibitors, questions can also come from Junior and Intermediate question banks. Youth can find answers to all these questions in the *Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook © 2018*.

- Q1. What is the definition of sportsmanship?
A1. Conduct becoming to an individual involving fair and honest competition, courteous relations, and graceful acceptance of results. (Accept responses that may include being a gracious winner or loser, polite acceptance, etc.)
P. 126
- Q2. What are two (2) purposes of fun matches?
A2. (1) To raise money (fundraiser); (2) As a way to provide experience for competitors
P. 128
- Q3. What AKC Dog Groups are the following dogs in? (Ask for one breed at a time rather than reading the list as a group): (1) Manchester Terrier; (2) Dogue de Bordeaux; (3) Weimaraner; (4) Finnish Lapphund; and (5) Saluki?
A3. (1) Manchester Terrier = Toy Group
(2) Dogue de Bordeaux = Working Group
(3) Weimaraner = Sporting Group
(4) Finnish Lapphund = Herding Group
(5) Saluki = Hound Group
P. 16-21
- Q4. How long is a breed of dog's enrollment maintained in the AKC Foundation Stock Service?
A4. Until that breed is accepted for regular status by the AKC Board of Directors
P. 21

- Q5. What is the purpose of the AKC Canine Partners Program?
A5. For all dogs, including mixed breeds and dogs not eligible for AKC registration, to be eligible to participate in Agility, AKC Rally, Obedience, and Tracking and Coursing Ability events.
P. 22
- Q6. What ear type do each of the following breeds of dogs have? (Ask for one breed at a time rather than reading the list as a group): (1) Pug; (2) Shetland Sheep Dog; (3) French Bulldog; (4) Bassett Hound; (5) Whippet?
A6. (1) Pug = Button ear
(2) Collie = Semi-prick ear
(3) French Bulldog = Bat ear
(4) Bassett Hound = Drop (Hanging) ear
(5) Whippet = Rose ear
P. 23-24
- Q7. Describe the triangular eye shape.
A7. The eyes look like three-cornered eyes, where the surrounding tissue is a triangular shape
P. 24
- Q8. Describe the three (3) ways a curled tail can be carried up and over the back.
A8. (1) Carried in a tight curl over the back only; (2) Carried in a single curl falling over the loin with the tip toward the thigh; (3) Curled to one side
P. 25
- Q9. Describe a saddle back topline.
A9. The back is too long and has a dip or concave curvature behind the withers
P. 26
- Q10. How are a dog's forequarters and hindquarters attached to his body?
A10. The forequarters are attached to the body by muscle; the hindquarters are attached directly with a ball and socket joint.
P. 27
- Q11. What is the conformation of the forearms of a dog with a normal, straight front when viewed from head on?
A11. The forearms run perpendicular to the ground as well as parallel to each other
P. 27
- Q12. What is the function of the appendicular skeleton?
A12. It provides support for the body and attachment sites for muscles used in movement
P. 131
- Q13. Name the five pads on a dog's hind feet.
A13. (1) Metacarpal Pad (palmar pad)
(2) Outer Phalangeal Pad (5th toe)
(3) Inner Phalangeal Pad (2nd toe)
(4) Phalangeal Pad (4th toe)
(5) Phalangeal Pad (3rd toe)
(May answer by saying 2 Phalangeal Pads)
P. 132

- Q14. What is the purpose of the dog's hair?
A14. (1) Helps insulate the dog from heat and cold; (2) Protects the skin from cuts and sunburn
P. 133
- Q15. What is the reason Portuguese Water Dogs, for example, do not shed much?
A15. Their hair has a longer growth cycle and does not go into a resting period as often as that of other breeds of dogs
P. 133
- Q16. What is another name for reverse sneezing and what usually causes this?
A16. (1) Pharyngeal spasms; (2) An elongated soft palate becomes temporarily misaligned
P. 134
- Q17. What are the four (4) most common types of bites found in dogs?
A17. (1) Overshot; (2) Undershot; (3) Level; (4) Scissors
P. 23, 107
- Q18. What is considered the most common viral agent of acute canine infectious tracheobronchitis??
A18. Canine parainfluenza virus
P. 144
- Q19. What virus causes canine influenza or dog flu?
A19. H3N8 influenza virus (also accept the H3N2 influenza virus)
P. 144
- Q20. How can you prevent or reduce roundworm infestation in puppies?
A20. Treat bitches prior to, during, and after pregnancy as prescribed by your veterinarian
P. 145
- Q21. Why could a litter of puppies have more than one father?
A21. The female produces more than one egg and therefore may be fertilized by more than one male
P. 168
- Q22. What is gruel and at what age should puppies begin eating gruel?
A22. (1) A mixture of 3 parts water to one-part dry puppy food; (2) At 3-4 weeks of age (accept any answer within the 3-4 week range)
P. 170
- Q23. What is Ixodes?
A23. The genus of ticks that transmit Lyme Disease
P. 175
- Q24. What is ticking?
A24. Darker colored hairs on a lighter background
P. 178
- Q25. What does the handler error "guiding" mean?
A25. Pulling the dog around in the ring
P. 99

- Q26. Why should you start your showmanship pattern (except for Down and Back with two dogs) with a courtesy turn if you have a large breed dog?
 A26. If you do the turn properly, the large breed dog transitions smoothly to the correct speed in the smallest amount of space and will look better
 P. 108
- Q27. What should you do after performing your individual showmanship pattern?
 A27. Do an about turn with your dog at your left at the outside of the turn and go back around the ring to the end of the line.
 P. 110
- Q28. Describe the difference between animal-assisted activities (AAA) and animal-assisted therapy (AAT)?
 A28. (1) AAA is basically the casual “meet and greet” activities that involve pets and their handlers visiting people.
 (2) AAT is a goal-directed intervention, directed and/or delivered by a health or human service provider with specific goals for each client. The progress is measured and recorded.
 P. 123
- Q29. According to the Food and Drug Administration’s Center for Veterinary Medicine, what are five (5) reasons why you should not allow dogs to chew on bones?
 A29. (1) They may cause broken teeth
 (2) They may cause mouth or tongue injuries
 (3) Bone can get stuck in a dog’s esophagus
 (4) A bone can get looped around a dog’s lower jaw
 (5) Bone can get stuck in dog’s windpipe
 (6) Bone can get stuck in stomach
 (7) Bone can get stuck in intestines and cause blockage
 (8) Bone fragments may cause constipation
 (9) Bones can cause sever bleeding from the rectum
 (10) Bones may cause peritonitis (bacterial infection of abdomen)
 P. 165
- Q30. What does the acronym BCS stand for, and what is its purpose?
 A30. Body Condition Scoring.
 It is a way to standardize the assessment of whether dogs are underweight or overweight.
 P. 158
- Q31. Describe the Body Condition Score of 5 (Obese).
 A31. Large fat deposits over the chest, spine, and tail base.
 Waist and abdominal tuck is absent.
 Fat deposits on neck and limbs.
 Abdomen distended.
 P. 159
- Q32. Describe the Body Condition Score of 1 (Emaciated).
 A32. Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones, and all body prominences are evident from a distance.
 No discernible body fat.
 Obvious absence of muscle mass.
 P. 159

- Q33. What is the number and name for each body condition score, in order, representing the most underweight to the most overweight?
A33. 1 = Emaciated
2 = Thin
3 = Moderate
4 = Stout
5 = Obese
P. 159
- Q34. Define essential amino acid and name three (3) required for dogs.
A34. Those that cannot be formed fast enough or in adequate amounts to meet the dog's requirements for growth and maintenance, and therefore must be provided in their diet.
(1) Arginine; (2) Histidine; (3) Isoleucine; (4) Leucine; (5) Lysine; (6) Methionine; (7) Threonine;
(8) Phenylalanine; (9) Tryptophan; (10) Valine
P. 160
- Q35. What happens to the extra protein if a healthy dog eats too much protein?
A35. Some of it will be excreted in the urine and the rest is used as calories or is converted to fat
P. 160
- Q36. What does the term "protein quality" (or biological value) mean?
A36. The ability of the protein to be used by the body and its amount of usable amino acids
P. 160
- Q37. What are three (3) ways in which the canine influenza virus can be spread to other dogs?
A37. (1) Direct contact with aerosolized respiratory secretions from infected dogs
(2) Uninfected dogs coming into contact with contaminated objects
(3) By moving contaminated materials or objects between infected and uninfected dogs
P. 144
- Q38. What are four (4) signs of roundworm infection in puppies?
A38. (1) Vomiting; (2) Diarrhea; (3) Constipation; (4) Pot-belly appearance
P. 145
- Q39. What are the first three (3) symptoms of heartworms in a dog?
A39. (1) Shortness of breath; (2) Shallow cough; (3) Tendency towards tiring easily
P. 147
- Q40. What organism causes Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and how is this organism transmitted?
A40. (1) The rickettsia organism, *Rickettsia rickettsii* (accept either or both); (2) Transmitted through the bite of the American dog tick
P. 149
- Q41. Why might some young dogs and some older dogs be prone to developing Demodectic mange?
A41. If they are young and have an immature or deficient immune system, or if they are older and suffer from a depressed immune system
P. 151

- Q42. Name three (3) mites that infect dogs? (Accept common or scientific name)
A42. (1) "Walking dandruff" - *Cheyletiella* mites
(2) Ear mites - *Otodectes cynotis*
(3) Demodectic mange - *Demodex canis*
(4) Sarcoptic mange - *Sarcoptes scabiei*
(5) Chiggers - *Trombicula* mites
P. 150-151
- Q43. What are the ranges for the following vital signs: temperature, resting heart rate, and respiratory rate for a dog at rest?
A43. (1) Temperature = 100.5° F to 102.5° F
(2) Heart rate = 60-160 beats per minute
(3) Respiratory rate = 10-30 breaths per minute
P. 155
- Q44. What are three (3) ways to take your dog's heart rate?
A44. (1) Put your hand on his chest
(2) Put your finger on the femoral artery
(3) Put your finger behind the left elbow
P. 155
- Q45. What are three (3) ways to quickly cool a dog suffering from heatstroke?
A45. (1) Immerse dog in cool water
(2) Spray dog with hose
(3) Put wet dog in front of a fan
P. 157
- Q46. Where are taste buds located in a dog?
A46. (1) Front and sides of their lips
(2) Tongue
(3) Mouth
P. 137
- Q47. What is the function of a dog's Jacobson's organ?
A47. It sends olfactory receptor cells to the section of the hypothalamus associated with sexual, social, and feeding behaviors.
P. 137
- Q48. What type of bacterium causes the most common dog bite associated bacterial infection?
A48. *Pasteurella* bacterium
P. 152
- Q49. What is *Giardia intestinalis*, where is it found internally in the dog, and how is it diagnosed?
A49. (1) A protozoan; (2) Found in the upper small intestines of dogs; (3) Fecal exam
P. 147
- Q50. What are clickers and what is their purpose?
A50. (1) Hand-held devices that make a clicking sound when you depress the clicker
(2) To teach a dog to associate the sound with a reward by clicking the desired behavior
P. 64