2019 YOU AND YOUR DOG INTERVIEW STUDY QUESTIONS
(for youth NOT showing dogs in a Dog Show You and Your Dog Class)
(Youth DO NOT bring their dogs to this Interview)
Source for Answers: Ohio 4-H Dog Resource Handbook 201R, ©2018

4-H Professionals and Judges: Judges are expected to use these questions when interviewing youth in the You and Your Dog Project No. 201D where youth DO NOT bring their dogs to judging and who are NOT showing their dogs in ANY classes.

Recommended Use: Judges can select 2 or 3 sets of 3-5 age-appropriate questions and put each set in an envelope, allowing exhibitors to choose 1 of the envelopes, or use the same 3-5 age-appropriate questions for all respective youth in the class at judging. For the Ohio State Fair, there will be 3 envelopes, each containing 4 questions worth 5 points each, for each respective age division. Exhibitors will choose 1 of the envelopes from which the judge will ask the questions. Partial credit may be given for multiple part answers. Ages are divided as follows for judging: 8-10 year-olds; 11-13 year-olds; and 14-18 year-olds. Counties may send one youth to the Ohio State Fair in each of the following age divisions: J-19 (4-H ages 8-10), J-20 (4-H ages 11-13), and J-21 (4-H ages 14-18) for a maximum total of three youth representing each county.

Age divisions for counties may vary depending on the number of youth enrolled in the You and Your Dog project who qualify for being selected for You and Your Dog interviews at the OSF Companion Animal Day. If youth are in one 8-18-year-old class, or classes are divided into juniors (8-13) and seniors (14-18), it is recommended judges use sets of questions appropriate for the youth’s age (8-10), (11-13), and/or (14-18) from the questions below. These are the questions youth have access to for studying.

Ages: 8-10
Q1. How many total teeth does an adult dog have?
Q2. What were the first animals domesticated or tamed by humans?
Q3. What were Beagles originally bred to do?
Q4. The American Kennel Club divides breeds of dogs into 7 groups. Name 2 of those groups.
Q5. What breed of dogs came from Germany and were bred to hunt badgers?
Q6. In what AKC group is the Bulldog?
Q7. Referring to conformation, name 1 type of a dog’s bite.
Q8. What type of tail is carried up and around almost forming a circle, as in the Afghan Hound?
Q9. What type of dog’s coat is shiny and sleek, and lies very close to the skin?
Q10. What is the purpose of using a shedding blade when grooming a dog?
Q11. What is a dog’s normal body temperature?
Q12. Name one parasite that might be found on the outside of a dog’s body (external parasite)?
Q13. What are 2 general ways in which dogs communicate?
Q14. What is the goal of positive training?
Q15. What is another name for a relaxed or natural body posture?
Q16. What are 2 categories of nutrients necessary in a dog’s diet?
Q17. Up to how many bones are in a dog’s skeleton?
Q18. What is the best way to prevent the transmission of diseases?
Q19. Which body posture is assumed by dogs that are showing signs of fear or submission and aggression, and may bite out of fear?
Q20. What is the normal respiratory rate for a dog at rest?

Ages: 11-13
Q1. What are the two varieties of Poodles in the AKC Non-Sporting Group of dogs?
Q2. In the scientific classification of dogs, what is the Family?
Q3. What kind of eye shape does a Toy Poodle have?
Q4. Why should you consider coat type when choosing a dog?
Q5. A Cockapoo is a cross between what two purebred breeds of dogs?
Q6. Name 2 internal parasites found in dogs.
Q7. What are 2 reasons you should never leave your dog tied out unattended?
Q8. What body posture does a dog assume when he invites others to play?
Q9. Name 4 of the 7 AKC groups of dogs.
Q10. Why should you not make eye contact with a strange dog or any dog showing dominant, aggressive or fearful behaviors?
Q11. Name 2 of the 3 types of Assistance Dogs.
Q12. What are 2 areas where whiskers are located on a dog?
Q13. Describe a double-curl tail.
Q14. In which AKC group do the breeds of dogs vary a lot in their historical and physical characteristics?
Q15. What is the purpose of the axial skeleton?
Q16. What is a veterinarian/client/patient relationship?
Q17. When training your dog to Down, what position should your dog be in when starting?
Q18. A dog’s ability to positively interact with people, animals, and surroundings refers to what term?

Q19. What is the first sense a dog develops?

Q20. What does it mean when we say that lice are host specific?

**Ages: 14-18**

A1. In the scientific classification of dogs, what is the species?

A2. What AKC dog groups are the following dogs in: (1) Bearded Collie and (2) Saluki?

Q3. Name the 2 brushes used to finish grooming a dog with a long coat.

Q4. Between approximately how many weeks of age do puppies develop their primary social attachments – give range?

Q5. Explain what the term “bridge” means.

Q6. Name, in order from front to back, the three parts making up a dog’s backline.

Q7. The Miniature Schnauzer is in what AKC group of dogs?

Q8. What is the purpose of the long drop ears in Bloodhounds?

Q9. Name four (4) types of internal parasites found in dogs.

Q10. What are 2 reasons why all dogs should be brushed?

Q11. Which body posture is assumed by a dog that is offering signs of submission to a dominant dog or person to avoid any additional threats or confrontations?

Q12. What is the purpose of the AKC Farm Dog Certified Test?

Q13. What are 3 factors that influence shedding?

Q14. Why can an overdose of worm medicine be harmful to dogs?

Q15. What highly contagious respiratory disease is also known as *Bordetella*?

Q16. What is the term for the length of pregnancy from fertilization (conception) to whelping?

Q17. What insect spreads heartworm larvae from dog to dog?

Q18. What are the 3 forms dog food comes in?

Q19. What term is given to a dog with a body condition score of 4?

Q20. What is the mother of a litter of puppies called?