

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB (AKC)

#### **AKC BREED GROUPS:**

#### **SPORTING BREED GROUP (30 Breeds):**

American Water Spaniel	Gordon Setter
Boykin Spaniel	Irish Red and White Setter
Brittany	Irish Setter
Chesapeake Bay Retriever	Irish Water Spaniel
Clumber Spaniel	Labrador Retriever
Cocker Spaniel	Lagotto Romagnolo
Curly Coated Retriever	Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
English Cocker Spaniel	Pointer
English Setter	Spinone Italiano
English Springer Spaniel	Sussex Spaniel
Field Spaniel	Vizsla
Flat-Coated Retriever	Weimaraner
German Shorthaired Pointer	Welsh Springer Spaniel
German Wirehaired Pointer	Wirehaired Pointing Griffon
Golden Retriever	Wirehaired Vizsla

#### **HOUND BREEDING GROUP (30 Breeds):**

Afghan Hound	Ibizan Hound
American English Coonhound	Irish Wolfhound
American Foxhound	Norwegian Elkhound
Basenji	Otterhound
Basset Hound	Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
Beagle	Pharaoh Hound
Black and Tan Coonhound	Plott
Bloodhound	Portuguese Podengo Pequeno
Bluetick Coonhound	Redbone Coonhound
Borzoi	Rhodesian Ridgeback
Cirneco Dell'Etna	Saluki
Dachshund	Scottish Deerhound
English Foxhound	Sloughi
Greyhound	Treeing Walker Coonhound
Harrier	Whippet

#### **References: As of July 2018**

www.AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **WORKING BREED GROUP (30 Breeds):**

Akita	Great Pyrenees
Alaskan Malamute	Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
Anatolian Shepherd Dog	Komondor
Bernese Mountain Dog	Kuvasz
Black Russian Terrier	Leonberger
Boerboel	Mastiff
Boxer	Neapolitan Mastiff
Bull Mastiff	Newfoundland
Cane Corso	Portuguese Water Dog
Chinook	Rottweiler
Doberman Pinscher	Samoyed
Dogue de Bordeaux	Siberian Husky
German Pinscher	Standard Schnauzer
Giant Schnauzer	Tibetan Mastiff
Great Dane	St. Bernard

### **TERRIER BREED GROUP (30 Breeds):**

Airedale Terrier	Miniature Bull Terrier
American Hairless Terrier	Miniature Schnauzer
American Staffordshire Terrier	Norfolk Terrier
Australian Terrier	Norwich Terrier
Bedlington Terrier	Parson Russell Terrier
Border Terrier	Rat Terrier
Bull Terrier	Russell Terrier
Cairn Terrier	Scottish Terrier
Cesky Terrier	Sealyham Terrier
Dandie Dinmont Terrier	Skye Terrier
Glen of Imaal Terrier	Smooth Fox Terrier
Irish Terrier	Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Kerry Blue Terrier	Welsh Terrier
Lakeland Terrier	West Highland White Terrier
Manchester Terrier	Wire Fox Terrier

### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **TOY BREED GROUP (21 Breeds):**

Affenpinscher	Miniature Pinscher
Brussels Griffon	Papillon
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	Pekingese
Chihuahua	Pomeranian
Chinese Crested	Poodle (Toy)
English Toy Spaniel	Pug
Havanese	Shih Tzu
Italian Greyhound	Silky Terrier
Japanese Chin	Toy Fox Terrier
Maltese	Yorkshire Terrier
Manchester Terrier	

### **NON SPORTING BREED GROUP (20 Breeds):**

American Eskimo Dog	Keeshond
Bichon Frise	Lhasa Apso
Boston Terrier	Lowchen
Bulldog	Norwegian Lundhund
Chinese Shar-Pei	Poodle
Chow Chow	Schipperke
Coton De Tulear	Shiba Inu
Dalmatian	Tibetan Spaniel
Finish Spitz	Tibetan Terrier
French Bulldog	Xoloitzuintli

### **HERDING BREED GROUP (30 Breeds):**

Australian Cattle Dog	Entlebucher Mountain Dog
Australian Shepherd	Finnish Lapphund
Bearded Collie	German Shepherd Dog
Beauceron	Icelandic Sheepdog
Belgian Malinois	Miniature American Shepherd
Belgian Sheepdog	Norwegian Buhund
Belgian Tervuren	Old English Sheepdog
Bergamasco	Pembroke Welsh Corgi
Berger Picard	Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Border Collie	Puli
Bouvier des Flandres	Pumi
Briard	Pyrenean Shepherd
Canaan Dog	Shetland Sheepdog
Cardigan Welsh Corgi	Spanish Water Dog
Collie	Swedish Vallhund

### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **MISCELANEOUS BREED GROUP (8 Breeds):**

Azawakh  
Barbet  
Belgian Laekenois  
Dogo Argentino  
Dutch Shepherd  
Lancashire Heeler  
Mudi  
Norrbottnenspets  
Peruvian Inca Orchid  
Portuguese Podengo  
Russian Toy

### **4-H HISTORY KNOWLEDGE**

#### **What is the 4-H Pledge?**

I pledge my **Head** to clearer thinking, my **Heart** to greater loyalty, my **Hands** to larger service and my **Health** to better living for my club, my community, my country and my world.

#### **What is the 4-H Motto?**

To make the best better

#### **What is the 4-H Slogan?**

Learn by Doing

#### **What are the 4-H Colors?**

Green and White

#### **What does the 4-H Color Green Mean?**

Green: Nature's most common color and represent youth, life and growth.

#### **What does the 4-H Color White Mean?**

White: Symbolizes purity and high ideals.

#### **What is the Official 4-H Emblem?**

A green four leaf clover with a white H on each leaf.

#### **What do the 4-H's mean?**

- Head
- Heart
- Hands
- Health

#### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **SPORTSMANSHIP**

Whether at a dog show or another activity, it is important to develop good sportsmanship. Sportsmanship is conduct becoming to an individual involving fair and honest competition, courteous relations and graceful acceptance of results. Good sportsmanship may include:

- Conduct – High standards with personal behavior
- Fairness
- Honesty
- Competition – Accepting the nature of competition
- Courtesy
- Graceful Acceptance of Results

### **KEY PEOPLE AT A SHOW**

#### **REGISTRAR:**

Registration is where you would register your attendance, pay any fees, choose your classes, pick up your armband, find out your ring location and have your dog's overall health checked.

#### **RING STEWARD:**

Ring Stewards are people in each ring who assist the judge. They handle score sheets, assist in required skill exercises and generally do anything that needs to be done.

#### **JUDGE:**

Judge's treat each exhibitor the same while evaluating the skills in performing the exercises required to complete the class.

#### **SHOW SUPERINTENDENT:**

At shows, this is the person in charge. They make the final decision and organize the events of the day.

### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

Page 5

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **BEGINNING TRAINING TECHNIQUES**

How you train your dog is extremely important. It determines the kind of relationship you have with your dog. The following principles are based on the combined terms of positive or negative and reinforcement or punishment.

#### **POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT:**

The dog's behavior makes something good or desirable happen. Positive trainers use positive reinforcement a lot. An example of positive reinforcement is using praise and reward for a desired behavior.

#### **POSITIVE PUNISHMENT:**

This is when the dog's behavior makes something bad or undesirable happen. Positive trainers do not use positive punishment very much, if at all. An example of positive punishment is punishing a puppy for a potty accident you found does not fix the behavior, but may make your puppy afraid of you.

If a dog is not correct DURING or IMMEDIATELY after the behavior occurs (within one or two seconds), the correction is NOT effective.

#### **NEGATIVE PUNISHMENT:**

The dog's behavior makes something good or desirable go away. Positive trainers do use negative punishment as a nonviolent means of providing a negative consequence for an unwanted behavior. An example of negative punishment is if you were hand feeding your dog and he is too rough, take your hand away. When he sits, waits for your hand to return, and I gentle, release the treat.

#### **NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT:**

This is when the dog's behavior makes something bad or undesirable go away. Positive trainers may use a limited amount of gentle negative reinforcement in the form of mild physical pressure, but generally consider forceful applications of negative reinforcement to be unacceptable. An example of negative reinforcement is when a dog stops pulling on the leash that is making him choke; he stops pulling, and the choking stops.

### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

Page 6

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES**

Dogs have a complex system for communicating. They communicate through vocalizations, visual communications (body postures), smells, scents and direct contact.

Behavioral responses to stress include:

- Inappropriate Chewing
- Self Mutilation
- Excessive Activity
- Aggression
- Unexplained House Soiling
- Fearfulness
- Barking
- Whining
- Excessive Vocalization

### **STRESS:**

Each animal reacts differently to changes in his environment, just as each person reacts differently to the stressed in his or her life. Some people deal better with stress than others, as do some animals. It is essential for you to know your dog well enough to be aware of his stress signals and to avoid unhealthy levels of stress.

Common Signs of Stress:

- Whining
- Excessive vocalization
- Hackles raised along the back
- Dilated pupils
- Turning head away or avoiding eye contact
- Shaking
- Excessive shedding
- Excessive dandruff
- Sweaty paws
- Refusal to eat
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Hiding
- Distracted or restless
- Inappropriate urination or defecation

### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **CALMING SIGNALS**

Animals may attempt to calm themselves and each other (as well as their human partners) in stressful situations. Stress reduction behaviors are called calming signals. The psychological term is displacement behaviors. Dogs use calming signals to maintain a healthy social hierarchy, to decrease a threat, or to encourage an approach.

#### Common Calming Signals:

- Either turning the head to the side, then turning it right back or holding it to the side for some time
- Turning away; turning the side or back to someone
- Licking the nose or lips in a movement that may be very quick
- Freezing in place by stopping, standing, lying, or sitting still
- Yawning
- Exaggerated slow movements such as walking slowly; movements may become so slow they are hardly noticed
- Splitting up dogs or people; when a dog physically moves between dogs or people. The dog goes between to split up and avoid any conflict if he perceives the closeness being tense
- Sitting down; either just sitting down or turning his back to you while sitting down
- Lying down; lying down with belly to the ground, not with belly up in a submissive posture
- Play position; standing still in the play bow not moving
- Sniffing; this can be a quick movement to the ground or floor and back up, or the dog may keep his nose to the ground until the problem goes away
- Wagging tail; this is not a sign of your dog being happy. For example, if you have lost your temper, he may wag his tail to try to make you calm down and be nice again

#### **References: As of July 2018**

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH



## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

### **BODY LANGUAGE:**

Your dog learns to interpret your facial expression and body movements. Your tone of voice is also an important form of communication. In order to send clear messages to your dog, your body language and tone of voice need to match.

A dog communicates visually using facial expressions and by positioning his body, ears and tail. Below are various body postures of dogs:

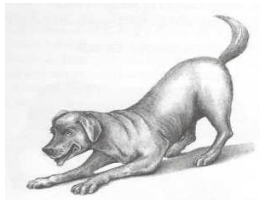
### **Relaxed Posture:**



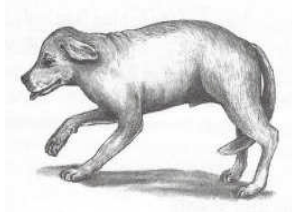
### **Alert Posture:**



### **Play Bow:**



### **Active Submission:**



### **References: As of July 2018**

www.AKC.org – referenced as AKC

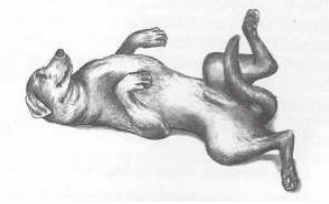
Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

Page 9

## 2018 Utah State Fair Knowledge Test Study Guide

---

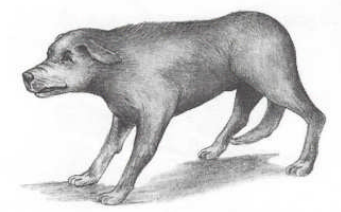
### Passive Submission:



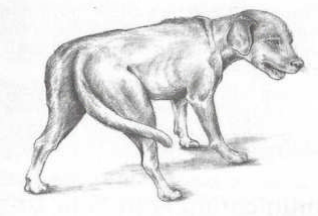
### Offensive Threat:



### Defensive Threat:



### Stress



### References: As of July 2018

www. AKC.org – referenced as AKC

Dog Resource Handbook, Ohio State University Extension, 2018 Edition – referenced as DRH

Page 10