The following questions are taken from all breeds in Group 6 and provide examples of the types of questions that will appear in the exam papers.

1.   The <u>general appearance</u> of the **Boxer:**
        (a) Medium sized dog with short square head; equipped for great speed
        (b) Short square dog of strong bone and powerful musculation
        (c) Medium sized, sturdy, smooth-haired dog, combining elegance with substance

2.   The <u>general appearance</u> of the **Siberian Husky:**
        (a) Larger than an average dog; massive bone structure and well-developed muscles
        (b) Medium-sized working dog, quick and light on his feet, free and graceful in action
        (c) Medium to large size dog; robust yet elegant, smooth and effortless gait

3.   The <u>temperament</u> of the **Newfoundland:**
        (a) exceptionally gentle and docile nature
        (b) even tempered, quiet but firm disposition
        (c) alert, reliable and intelligent; a companion dog

4.   The <u>characteristics</u> of the **Alaskan Malamute** include:
        (a) legs indicate unusual strength and tremendous propelling power
        (b) face markings a distinguishing feature
        (c) both of the above

To which breed standards do the following refer (Q5 – 7)?
Select your answers from the choices provided in the box.

5.   Size is desirable, but only if combined with quality and if absolute soundness is maintained.

        _____

Rottweiler
Bullmastiff
Neapolitan Mastiff
Pomeranian
Mastiff
Portuguese Water Dog

6.   Very intelligent and tremendously energetic 'fisherman's dog' with great swimming and diving traits.

        _____

7.   Powerful build, symmetrical, showing great strength, but not cumbersome.

        _____

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Circle the correct word(s) to complete the statements:

8.   The <u>muzzle</u> of the **Alaskan Malamute** is (*long and pointed / large and bulky / short and blunt*) in proportion to the size of the skull. It's width and depth diminishes (*quickly / definitely / slightly*) from junction with the skull to the nose.

9.   The <u>muzzle</u> of the **Boxer** in proportionate to the whole of the head is as (*1 is to 2 / 1 is to 3 / 2 is to 3*). The tip of the nose should lie (*somewhat lower than / level with / somewhat higher than*) the root of the muzzle.

Write the letter of the breed in the left-hand column next to the descriptions given. These questions all refer to <u>head</u> and <u>skull</u>

	A. *Giant Schnauzer* **B. *Dobermann*** **C. *Leonberger*** **D. *Samoyed*** **E. *Canadian Eskimo Dog***	
10 ……		Head strong, of good length. Overall length (nose to occiput) is in proportion to the back (withers to set on of tail) approximately 1 to 2. Medium stop. Powerful muzzle ending in a blunt wedge. Ridge of nose straight, running parallel to extension of the forehead.
11 ……		Head powerful and wedge-shaped. Broad, flat skull. Muzzle of medium length with a tapering foreface not too sharply defined. Lips black.
12 ……		Head long, well filled out under eyes and clean cut, with good depth of muzzle. From side, resembles an elongated blunt wedge. Skull flat, slight stop; muzzle line extending parallel to top line of skull. Cheeks flat, lips tight.

13.   ***Neapolitan Mastiff.*** The <u>eyes</u> face forward, set well apart, almost round, slightly deep set, colour darker than that of coat.   TRUE / FALSE

14.   The <u>ears</u> of the ***Tibetan Mastiff*** are:
    (a) Small, carried semi-erect with the ends tipped
    (b) Large, set on low, covered with long, harsh hair
    (c) Medium sized, triangular, pendant and covered with soft, short hair

15.   The <u>ears</u> of the ***Samoyed*** are:
    (a) Small, triangular, set high on the skull, carried semi-erect
    (b) Thick, slightly rounded tips, set well apart, fully erect, inside well covered in hair
    (c) Medium sized, triangular, carried erect and well covered with long, straight hair

Write the letter of the description of the <u>mouth/bite</u> that best matches the breeds given:

    A. Scissor bite   **B.** Undershot   **C.** Scissor or pincer bite.

16.   ***Akita***   _____

17.   ***Dogue De Bordeaux***   _____

18.   ***German Pinscher***   _____

19.   ***St Bernard***   _____

20.   The <u>body</u> of the ***Akita*** is longer than high; as 10 is to 9 in males, 11 is to 9 in bitches.
                                                                TRUE / FALSE

21.   The <u>neck</u> of the ***Boxer*** is of ample length, round and muscular, elegantly arched.   TRUE / FALSE

22. The length of the body (*compared to height at withers*) of the **Rottweiler** should be
    (a) not more than 15% greater
    (b) exactly 15% greater
    (c) at least 15% greater

Fore and Hind Quarters:

23. In the forequarters of the **Siberian Husky** the bone is (*strong and round / somewhat refined / substantial*) but never heavy. Length of the leg from elbow to ground is (*slightly more than / equal to / slightly less than*) the distance from elbow to top of withers .

24. For the **Pyrenean Mountain Dog** double dewclaws on the hindlegs are an identifying characteristic.
                                                                                   TRUE / FALSE

Write the letter of the correct breed beside the descriptions given of the feet: (Questions 25 & 26)

A. Siberian Husky	**B. Cane Corso**	**C. Samoyed**
D. Alaskan Malamute	**E. Pyrenean Mastiff**	

25. Are of the snowshoe type, …. protective growth of hair between the toes.   _____

26. Long, flattish and slightly spread out. Soles well cushioned with hair.   _____

27. The tail of the **Portuguese Water Dog** is:
    (a) carried gaily, set high, well feathered
    (b) carried in a ring, clipped, leaving a plume at the end
    (c) long, thick, with plenty of hair

In which breed is the movement described as

| Boxer |
| Dobermann |
| Neapolitan Mastiff |
| Canadian Eskimo Dog |
| Samoyed |
| German Pinscher |

28. '*a powerful and brisk trot with the rear legs moving in line with the front legs in the force motion but showing some abduction during the forward movement of the stride*'

    _____

29. '*strong rotary driving action from the rear*'   (2 Breeds)

    _____

    _____

30. The coat of the **Bernese Mountain Dog** is soft, silky with bright natural sheen, long and slightly wavy.
                                                                                   TRUE / FALSE

31. The <u>coat</u> of the **Dobermann** is smooth, short, hard, thick and close lying.

                                                               TRUE / FALSE

32. The <u>coat</u> of the **Central Asian Shepherd Dog** is abundant (*straight and coarse / soft and shiny / long and wavy)* with *(no / well developed / woolly)* undercoat.

33. The **St Bernard** coat colour is:
    (a) primarily reddish-brown with white markings; white collar desirable
    (b) primarily white with reddish-brown patches (splash-coat or mantle-coat)
    (c) equally coloured white with reddish-brown patches, dark mask required

34. The **Shiba Inu** coat colours must have 'urajiro'. Urajiro is:
    (a) an equal mixture of black and white hairs
    (b) sesame shading on sides of muzzle, cheeks, chest and stomach, under tail, jaw and neck
    (c) whitish coat on sides of muzzle, cheeks, chest and stomach, under tail, jaw and neck

35. The **Rottweiler** can only be black with clearly defined markings of rich tan.   TRUE / FALSE

Give the correct height and/or weight measurements for the following:

36. Schnauzer (bitch)   *(height)*   _____

37. Boxer (dog)   *(height)*   _____

                                (weight)   _____

38. Neapolitan Mastiff (dog)   *(height)*   _____

                                (weight)   _____

39. Rottweiler (bitch)   *(height)*   _____

                                (weight)   _____

40. Bernese Mountain Dog (dog) *(height)*   _____