Dog Kit
Curriculum

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Author

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Curriculum Structure

The *Dog Kit Curriculum* is composed of the following lessons. Approximate lesson times are included.

Lesson	Title	Approximate Time
One	Dog Breeds	60 minutes
Two	Feeding and Management	60 minutes
Three	Diseases and Parasites	60 minutes
Four	Dog Reproductive System	60 minutes
Five	Canine Body Systems	60 minutes
Six	Selection and Judging	60 minutes
Seven	Marketing, Careers, and Training	60 minutes
	Total	**7 hours**

Lesson Structure

Each lesson begins with a Lesson Overview, Lesson Objectives, and a Lesson at a Glance table, which lists lesson activities, materials required, suggested preparation steps, and approximate class time.

Lesson Sections

The actual lesson follows the overview, which contains the sections described below.

FOCUS
Every lesson begins with a FOCUS activity intended to capture participants' attention. This may be in the form of a small or large class discussion, a game, a demonstration, or a review of previous lesson information. During this activity, participants are introduced to the topic of the lesson.

LEARN
The LEARN activity in each lesson varies in its presentation mode. It may be a slide presentation, group activity, or demonstration.

REVIEW
The majority of lessons end with a REVIEW activity intended to briefly review the lesson's key messages or main points.

Lesson One – Dog Breeds

Lesson Overview

Participants will learn how to identify each dog breed and describe certain characteristics that each breed is known for.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- List the dog breed groups
- Explain why there are dog breed groups
- List the number of dog breeds recognized by the World Dog Federation and the American Kennel Club
- Explain why the number of dog breeds is different
- Identify each dog breed and characteristics for each breed

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• *Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment* • *Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment* (one per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• *Dog Breeds* slide presentation • *Dog Breeds Worksheet* • *Dog Breeds Worksheet* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Breeds Worksheet* (one per participant). 2. Prepare *Dog Breeds* slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Dog Kit Breed ID Flashcards	1. Prepare Dog Kit Breed ID Flashcards for use.	10 minutes

Lesson One – Dog Breeds

FOCUS: Intro to Dog Breeds

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will work individually to take an introductory assessment, identifying what they know about dog breeds.

Materials:

1. *Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment*
2. *Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the *Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment* to participants and tell them how to complete it.
2. Give participants five minutes to fill the sheet out.
3. Have participants exchange papers for grading as you share answers from the answer key.
4. Have participants return the assessments to their classmates and collect the assessments.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Intro to Dog Breeds Assessment

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. There are only 50 dog breeds in the world. True or False.
2. Only one type of poodle exists. True or False.
3. All breeds of dogs are hunters. True or False.
4. Greyhounds are known for their speed. True or False.
5. Dalmatians were bred to protect coaches and horses. True or False.
6. An Irish Wolfhound is misnamed because it does not hunt wolves but moles. True or False.
7. The German Shepherd breed does not learn commands easily. True or False.
8. The Boxer breed has been one of the favorite breeds in America for a long time. True or False.
9. Terrier breeds love to be around other dogs. True or False.
10. Russell terriers are known to hunt rats. True or False.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Intro to Dog Breed Assessment – Answer Key

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. There are only 50 dog breeds in the world. True or False.
2. Only one type of poodle exists. True or False.
3. All breeds of dogs are hunters. True or False.
4. Greyhounds are known for their speed. True or False.
5. Dalmatians were bred to protect coaches and horses. True or False.
6. An Irish Wolfhound is misnamed because it does not hunt wolves but moles. True or False.
7. The German Shepherd breed does not learn commands easily. True or False.
8. The Boxer breed has been one of the favorite breeds in America for a long time. True or False.
9. Terrier breeds love to be around other dogs. True or False.
10. Russell terriers are known to hunt rats. True or False.

Lesson One – Dog Breeds

LEARN: Dog Breeds

40 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will learn about different dog breeds and their uses by watching a slide presentation. They will also fill out a worksheet from information presented in the slides.

Materials:

- *Dog Breeds* slide presentation
- *Dog Breeds Worksheet*
- *Dog Breeds Worksheet* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Set up the slide presentation and distribute the worksheet.
2. Explain how to fill out the worksheet.
3. Go through the presentation with participants.
4. Collect the worksheet from participants.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Breed Worksheet

Directions: Fill in the blanks as you watch the slide presentation.

1. **How Many Different Dog Breeds Exist?**
   - The _____ _____ _____recognizes _____ _____ _____
   - On the other hand, the _____ _____ _____ (AKC) only recognizes _____ _____
   - Why the _____ _____ _____?
     - The _____ has_____ and _____ _____

2. **Why Stricter Standards?**
   - The _____ _____for _____ _____ of _____ so that they are _____ _____
   - These standards _____ _____ _____, _____, and _____

3. **_____ Are Also Broken Down Into Their _____**

   Breed types:
   - _____
   - Non-sporting
   - _____
   - Herding
   - _____
   - Terrier
   - _____

4. **Sporting Breeds**
   - This type of breed is _____ _____and make _____ _____
   - _____ _____ to _____ _____with _____to _____ and/or_____ _____
   - _____ _____of sporting breeds:
     - Spaniels
     - _____

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  - Retrievers
  - _____
- _____-_____ _____ have _____, _____-_____ _____
- Sporting dogs do _____ _____ _____ that is invigorating in nature to keep them from _____ _____ due to boredom and pent-up energy.

5. **Labrador Retriever**
   - _____ is _____ _____ _____ and can range from _____”-_____”
   - _____ _____ _____ dog _____
   - _____, outgoing, and _____-_____ _____
   - _____ with _____ _____
   - _____ with _____ _____
   - Needs _____ _____ _____, such as _____ and _____ marathon games of fetch to keep them physically and mentally healthy

6. **Irish Setter**
   - _____ on _____, this _____ _____ can range from _____”-_____”
   - _____-_____ _____ that is _____ for_____, swiftness, and a _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ with _____ and _____
   - _____ _____ with _____ _____
   - Is _____to be the “_____ _____ _____”
   - Have been _____ for over _____ _____ as pets and sportsmen
   - Desire _____ _____
   - Bold and _____ _____ _____that are _____ _____ their _____-_____-_____ _____ _____ their _____

7. **Golden Retriever**
   - _____ _____ _____, this _____ _____ can range from _____”-_____”
   - _____, friendly, and _____
   - _____ with _____ _____ and _____ _____

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- _____ gundogs
- _____ _____ _____ at _____, _____ _____, _____ _____ for the blind, and in _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ their _____ _____ and "_____ _____" of their _____ _____
- _____ of _____ _____ at the _____ _____ at Inverness-Shire, _____

8. **Brittany**
   - _____: _____"-_____"
   - A _____ _____ on _____ _____ of the _____
   - _____ gundog
   - Great _____
   - _____ _____ _____ and canine _____
   - _____ looks soft
   - _____-_____ _____ show the breed's essential _____ _____ _____

9. **English Setter**
   - _____ of this breed is _____ _____ _____ and can range from _____"-_____"
   - _____-_____ _____ _____ with a sweet temper and _____-_____ _____
   - _____ of the _____ _____ _____ _____ produced to _____ on the _____ _____ _____ of _____, _____, and _____
   - _____ as the "_____ _____ _____ _____ _____"
   - The word "_____" is _____ _____ this _____, which describes the _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - Colors can range from _____, blue, or even _____ in _____

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10. **Pointer**
    - _____is _____ _____ _____ and can range from _____”-_____”
    - Their name describes what they do, which is to _____ _____ _____ _____; they have had this _____ _____ for _____
    - They are _____ dogs _____ _____ due to their _____ and agility
    - _____ comes in _____ _____, which can occur as a solid splash or in a pattern

11. **Field Spaniel**
    - _____ _____ the _____, which can range from _____”-_____”
    - _____ _____ to the _____ _____ and _____ _____
    - Sweet and _____when _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ or _____ the _____
    - _____ companions
    - _____ is _____ _____ _____, _____ _____that frame a face that _____ _____
    - _____ with _____, other mammals, and _____ _____ _____

12. **Non-sporting Breeds**
    - This is a _____ _____ of dogs that come in many _____ _____, _____, _____, and _____ _____
    - Even though these breeds are _____ _____ “_____,” they do _____ _____ for physical and mental well-being

13. **Boston Terrier**
    - _____: _____”-_____”
    - Due to this breed’s _____ _____, it earned the _____ “_____ _____ _____”

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- _____ _____ _____ with a "_____ _____," sporty but _____ _____, and a friendly face
- _____, _____ _____
- Great breed for _____ _____
- Have a jaunty, _____ _____

14. **Bulldog**
    - _____: _____"-_____"
    - Docile, _____ _____ that _____ to _____ or _____ living
    - _____ are _____-_____, _____-_____, and _____-_____
    - The _____ has _____ _____, a _____ _____, _____ _____ _____, _____ _____, and a _____ _____ that _____ _____
    - The jaw shape creates _____ _____ on either side
    - Have a _____ _____ _____
    - _____ will _____ this _____

15. **French Bulldog**
    - _____: _____"-_____"
    - The _____ _____ _____ in the _____-_____ _____, especially with city dwellers
    - Is _____ _____ its _____-_____-____-_____ _____ with its _____ _____ _____
    - Also _____ as _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ their _____, this breed makes _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ much _____
    - _____ _____ with _____and _____

16. **Miniature and Standard Poodles**
    - Miniature _____: _____" or _____
    - Standard Height: 15" or taller
    - Has a _____-_____ _____
    - Coat can be black, white, or apricot
    - Can be _____ in _____ _____ _____ for _____ or _____ _____

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- Athletic, _____ _____, and remarkably versatile

17. **Dalmatian**
    - _____: _____”-_____”
    - _____ for its _____ _____
    - Also _____ for their unique _____ _____ as “_____ _____,” which means they _____ the _____-_____ _____ of _____, Romani people, and _____
        - _____ the _____ and coaches
    - _____ to their _____ _____, this breed is _____ to _____ _____ _____ with a smooth, _____ _____
    - _____ _____ with _____ _____, which makes them a wonderful _____ for _____ and _____

18. **Chinese Shar-Pei**
    - _____: _____”-_____”
    - Has what is described as a broad “_____” _____; a _____-_____ _____, and _____, _____ _____ with an _____ _____
    - _____ are _____ _____ _____ on each side of a _____ that is _____ with _____ _____ that _____ _____ the _____ and _____
    - _____ literally translates to “_____ _____,” which describes the _____ _____ and _____
    - _____ receive _____ _____ and _____ to _____ serious _____ _____
    - _____ _____ and intelligent

19. **American Eskimo Dog**
    - _____ depends on _____ of _____ _____ _____
        - _____: ___”-____
        - _____: _____”-_____”
        - _____: _____”-_____”

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- Has a _____ _____ _____ with a _____-_____ _____ _____ the _____ and _____
- Smiling _____ with a _____ _____, _____, and _____-_____
- _____ is _____ _____ the _____
- _____ is _____
- _____, as they are known, are _____ _____ that can develop _____ _____ if neglected or not trained
- _____ _____ _____ _____ and will _____ on being _____ _____ the _____

20. **Hound Breeds**

This is another diverse group that _____ _____ _____ known for _____ _____

1. Great sense of _____
    - While all dog breeds have an _____ _____ to _____ _____ _____, _____ _____ are the _____ of this skill
2. _____ _____ of _____
    - _____ _____ to relentlessly _____ _____ their _____

- _____ _____ of this breed _____ _____ them _____ or _____
- Many dogs in this category _____ _____ they find _____
- _____ to _____ _____ of these breeds, _____ _____ the dog to see if this _____ is something you can _____ _____

21. **Basset Hound**

- _____: _____ _____ _____"
- _____ sometimes _____ _____ but also charming
- Known for a _____, _____ _____ that features _____ _____, _____ _____; _____ _____; and a _____ _____
- Some may even say they _____ _____ a _____ _____
- _____ more _____ _____, _____ _____

- Their _____ is _____ _____ for its _____ _____ to _____ _____ a _____
- Also _____ _____ their _____, _____ _____ when they are _____ the _____

22. **Beagle**
- _____ _____
  - _____ 13” _____ at the shoulder
  - Between _____” _____ _____” _____
- _____ _____ _____ in a _____
- _____ and lovable, which is why they _____ a _____ _____ _____
- By _____, this breed is _____ “_____”
- Known for their _____ _____ with _____ or _____ _____ and low, _____ _____ that are _____ _____ on a broad face

23. **Bloodhound**
- _____ is _____ _____ _____ and can range from _____”-_____”
- _____ as a “_____ _____” due to its _____ to _____ _____ people
- _____ _____:
  - _____, _____ _____ with _____ _____
  - Huge, _____ _____
  - Warm, _____-_____ _____ that create the _____ _____
- Are _____ to be “_____ _____,” which _____ the _____ of _____ _____
- _____ _____ but _____ can make them _____ _____ _____
- They _____ also _____, which can be a _____

24. **Greyhound**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed’s _____ can range from _____”-_____”
- _____ _____
- _____, noble, and _____ _____

- _____ _____ _____ with a narrow, _____ _____ and _____-_____ _____ on the feet
- Have an _____ ___ _____ that _____ a _____ _____ and a _____ _____ _____

25. **Irish Wolfhound**
- _____ _____ the _____, the _____ can range from _____”-_____”
- _____ of all _____ _____
- At one time, this breed was _____ as a _____ _____-_____ _____ that could _____ _____ a _____ in a _____ _____
- _____, _____ _____ that comes in _____ _____
- Just the _____ _____ _____ can _____ _____
- Patient with kids and other dogs but should be _____ _____ _____ their _____

26. **Bluetick Coonhound**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed’s _____ can range from _____”-_____”
- _____ to be _____ and _____ _____ _____
- Their _____ comes _____the _____ or “_____” _____-_____-_____ _____, which is _____ by a _____ _____
- _____ _____ and is _____ _____ to those _____ _____ _____
- When _____, this breed is _____ for its _____, which includes _____, bawling, and _____
- They _____ _____ _____; if they’re ____ _____ an outlet for this natural desire, this breed can develop _____ _____

27. **American Foxhound**
- _____ _____ the _____, this breed’s _____ can range from _____”-_____”
- _____ _____ with _____ War _____ and the _____ _____ _____ _____

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- _____ _____ their speed, _____, and _____ _____
- _____-_____ and _____-_____, but they need a _____ of _____
- If they do _____ _____ _____ exercise, they can _____ _____ and/or _____
- They also have a _____ _____ _____ that can be a _____ with _____
- _____ _____ a _____ _____

28. **Dachshund**

- _____ _____:
  - _____ height is ___”-___”
  - _____ height is ___”-____”
- Has a _____ _____, _____ _____
- _____ _____
- _____ _____ for _____ _____, leaping, or _____ _____ but _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ with a “_____ _____” _____, which makes them _____ _____
- Bred to be _____ _____ of _____ _____

29. **Afghan Hound**

- _____: _____”-_____”
- _____ _____-_____ of _____ _____ _____
- Known to be _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____
- Their thick, _____, _____ _____ is _____ only _____ _____ but _____ them _____ with the _____ _____ of _____, which is where this breed _____ _____
- _____ for a _____ _____ _____ _____
- Have _____ _____-_____ that act as _____ _____

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30. **Herding Breeds**
    - This group was _____ _____ _____
    - _____ to 1983, _____ that _____ _____ in a _____ _____ were _____ _____ the _____ _____
    - While many in this group will _____ _____ sheep, _____, or _____, this _____ _____ _____ that their _____ _____ _____
    - Many in this group _____ try to _____ their _____, children, and _____ _____
    - While this can be a challenge, dogs in this group make _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____

31. **Border Collie**
    - _____ _____ _____, this breed is between _____" _____ _____" in height
    - This breed is a _____ and _____ _____, which _____ _____ a _____ for owners who do not have the time or energy to keep them active
    - Considered _____-_____ _____
    - _____ for their _____ _____ called the "_____ _____"
    - _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____, balanced, and _____ _____
    - _____ for agility, _____, and _____ _____

32. **German Shepherd**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's _____ can range from _____"-_____"
    - Known as the _____ _____ _____ _____-_____ _____ and can _____ _____ for several tasks
    - When viewed in outline, this _____ is a _____ _____ _____, _____ _____ _____ versus _____
    - Their _____ _____ is a _____-_____-_____ _____ but can easily _____ _____ _____
    - Also _____ _____ their _____, which can be described as _____, confident, and _____

- This means they will _____ their _____ _____ _____ _____ for loved ones

33. **Old English Sheepdog**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed's _____ can range from _____" _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ that is _____ _____ its _____ _____ and _____-___-_____ _____
- The _____ is _____ in _____
- _____ is _____-_____ and they have a _____-_____ _____
- Eyes can be _____ _____, _____, or _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ and are _____ _____
- Also _____ _____ their loud, _____ _____, which makes them _____ _____

34. **Shetland Sheepdog**
- _____: _____"-_____"
- Also _____ as a _____
- _____ _____ that is _____ and _____ with a _____ _____
- _____, _____-_____ _____
- _____, _____-_____ _____ _____
- _____-_____ with a _____-_____ _____
- They _____ _____ and tend to be _____ _____ _____, which is why they make _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ and are _____-_____ _____ in _____, agility, and _____ _____

35. **Cardigan Welsh Corgi**
- _____" _____"-_____"
- _____ _____ of this breed makes it _____ _____ for _____ _____
- _____ _____ and deceptively _____

- _____, as they are known, are _____, faithful, and _____ _____
- Sound off with a "_____ _____" _____
- If well _____, this breed is _____ of _____ and other _____
- Athletic, _____ _____ that _____the _____
- _____ _____, they must _____ both _____ _____ and _____ _____

36. **Working Breeds**
- Dogs in _____ _____ were _____ to perform _____ _____ such as _____ _____, pulling sleds, and _____ _____ _____
- Breeds in this group are quick to learn, are _____ and make _____ _____
- Due to their _____ and _____, dogs in this group are _____ _____ for _____ _____
- To _____ _____, working breeds must be _____ _____

37. **Boxer**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed's _____ can range from _____"-_____"
- Boxers have been among _____ of _____ _____ _____ dog _____ for a _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ a short, _____-_____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ give their _____an alert, _____ _____
- _____ _____ their _____ _____, Boxers _____ _____ _____ with a _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____
- _____ as _____ and _____ _____

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38. **Bullmastiff**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed's _____ can range from _____"-_____"
- A _____ _____ the _____ and _____
- _____to _____ _____ in _____
- _____ as _____ _____ a _____ but it does have a _____, _____ _____ with _____ _____
- _____-_____, _____-_____ _____ and a _____, _____ _____
- _____-_____ _____ and family companion
- _____ _____ and socialize _____ _____so that they can _____ _____

39. **Doberman Pinscher**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed's _____can range from _____"-_____"
- _____ of _____ _____ with a _____ and _____ _____ and _____ _____
- _____ is _____ but _____ and _____ in the sun
- Colors include _____, blue, _____, or fawn with _____ _____
- _____ is considered a _____ _____ _____
- _____ and, if well-conditioned, will _____ all but the most unwise _____

40. **Bernese Mountain Dog**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed's _____ can range from _____"-_____"
- _____ _____ that is also _____ _____ and _____
- _____ in _____ _____ and can _____ on _____ and _____, making them _____ in _____
- _____ _____ with _____ (including children) but many times will _____ _____ to _____ _____ _____

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- While their _____ _____ _____, it is also ____-_____ in _____ _____, _____ _____, and _____; this plus the _____ _____ their _____ creates this _____ _____

41. **Alaskan Malamute**
- _____ _____ _____, this breed's _____ can range from 23"-25"
- _____-_____ _____of spitz type
- _____ by its _____-_____, _____ _____ that is _____ _____ its _____
- _____ _____ indicates their _____ as _____ _____ _____
- _____-_____, _____ _____ show affectionate sparkle, which _____ at their _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____
- If the Alaskan Malamute _____ _____ _____ _____, it _____ _____ _____

42. **Terrier Breeds**
- This _____ _____ of _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- Regardless of size, the terrier breeds are _____ _____ their _____ _____
- Terriers normally have _____ _____for other _____, including dogs
- _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____
- _____ a _____ _____that requires _____ _____ called "_____"
- Stripping _____ the _____ _____ of the coat that is a _____ of this group
- These dogs _____an _____, which makes them _____ _____ any _____ _____
- Terrier breeds _____ _____ _____, but _____ _____ for their _____ _____

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43. **Rat Terrier**
    - Height: _____”-_____”
    - An _____ _____whose _____ was coined by _____ _____
    - As the _____ _____, they _____ _____
    - Comes in _____ _____: _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ that are _____ and _____ _____
    - Have a _____, _____ coat that comes in a _____ _____ _____ _____, which _____ _____ _____ of _____ _____ _____ _____ on a _____ _____

44. **Russell Terrier**
    - Height: _____”-_____”
    - _____ by _____ “_____ _____” for _____ _____ _____
    - Look _____ a _____ _____
    - _____ _____:
        - _____, _____ _____
        - _____, _____-_____ _____ that _____ an _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ that are mostly _____ _____ _____ that can be _____, _____, _____ _____
    - _____ _____ their _____ _____

45. **Scottish Terrier**
    - _____: _____”
    - Independent, _____ _____ with _____ _____
    - _____, almost _____-_____ _____
    - Their persistence earned them the _____ “_____”
    - The _____-_____ _____ is that of a _____-_____ _____ with _____ _____, _____, and _____ _____

- _____ _____ remains _____, which can _____ _____ for _____ _____
- Can be _____ _____ other _____

46. **Miniature Schnauzer**
- _____: _____"-_____"
- _____ of the three _____ _____
- _____-_____ and _____-_____
- _____ _____ and _____ give miniature schnauzers a _____-_____ _____
- _____ _____-_____ _____ _____ and _____
- At _____ _____ in the _____ and on the _____
- Make _____ _____

47. **Border Terrier**
- _____: ____"-_____"
- "_____-_____ _____"
- _____ _____ than _____ _____ _____
- Equally _____ _____ in the _____ and _____
- _____ to be "_____ _____ _____" when _____
- _____ _____with _____ _____ but their _____ _____ can be _____ if _____ and/or _____ _____ their _____

48. **Toy Breeds**
- This group _____ _____ that are _____ but _____ _____ _____
- Their small size makes them _____ _____ _____ _____ and people without _____ _____ _____
- Even though they are small, they still have the same _____ as larger breeds, such as _____
- For _____ _____ _____ _____, there _____ a _____ _____
- Many owners take comfort in the fact that it is easier to control a 10-pound dog versus a 100-pound dog
- While this is true, it is just as important that your _____ _____ receives _____ _____ to _____ _____

49. **Cavalier King Charles Spaniel**
    - _____: _____”-_____”
    - Combines the _____ _____ _____ _____ with the _____ _____ of a _____ _____ and the _____ of a _____ _____
    - Has _____ _____:
        - Sweet, _____ _____
            - Adding to this look are the _____, _____ _____ that _____ the _____
        - _____, _____ _____
            - _____ can be _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
    - _____
    - Gets _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____, which makes it a _____ _____ for both _____ _____ and _____

50. **Chihuahua**
    - _____: ____”-_____”
    - _____ _____ _____ _____
    - Called “_____” _____
    - _____ of the _____ _____ _____ the _____
    - An _____-_____ _____ is the _____ _____
    - _____ _____ and charming
    - Has a _____ _____ _____
    - _____ for _____ _____ but _____ _____ _____ _____ who _____ to _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

51. **Chinese Crested**
    - _____: _____”-_____”
    - _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ and _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
    - _____ variety has _____, _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ on their _____, _____, and _____

- Coated _____ is _____ _____ as "_____"
  - This _____ _____ is _____with _____, _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ has no "_____ _____"
- _____ _____ to humans
- _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____

52. **Maltese**

- _____: ___"-____"
- A _____ _____ _____that can be _____ to _____ _____
- _____ for their _____-_____, _____-_____ _____ that is _____, _____, and _____
- Fur is _____-_____
- Have _____, _____ _____ and a _____ _____ that looks like a _____
- _____ _____ and _____ _____
- _____ on the _____ _____

53. **Pekingese**

- _____ _____ _____ that has a _____ _____ and a _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____
- Height: ___"-___"
- Create a _____ _____ with their _____ _____
- Bred to _____ _____ _____, they can be _____ _____
- This breed is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, or individual who own Pekingese
- _____ _____, which makes them _____ _____
- Will _____ _____ but _____ _____ _____ for _____

54. **Toy Poodle**
- _____: _____ _____ than _____”
- Has a _____-_____ _____
- _____ can be _____, _____, or _____
- Can be _____ in _____ _____ _____ for _____or _____ _____
- _____, very smart, and _____ _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Breed Worksheet – Answer Key

Directions: Fill in the blanks as you watch the slide presentation.

1. **How Many Different Dog Breeds Exist?**
   - The World Dog Federation recognizes 406 dog breeds
   - On the other hand, the American Kennel Club (AKC) only recognizes 200 breeds
   - Why the difference in number?
     - The AKC has higher, stricter standards

2. **Why Stricter Standards?**
   - The standards allow for clear separation of breeds so that they are easily recognizable
   - These standards include unique characteristics, personalities, and preferences

3. **Breeds Are Also Broken Down Into Their Uses**

   Breed types:
   - Sporting
   - Non-sporting
   - Hound
   - Herding
   - Working
   - Terrier
   - Toy

4. **Sporting Breeds**
   - This type of breed is naturally active and makes great companions
   - First developed to work closely with hunters to locate and/or retrieve prey
   - 4 types of sporting breeds:
     - Spaniels
     - Pointers
     - Retrievers
     - Setters
   - Water-retrieving breeds have insulated, water-repellant coats
   - Sporting dogs do require regular exercise that is invigorating in nature to keep them from becoming destructive due to boredom and pent-up energy.

5. **Labrador Retriever**
   - Height is dependent on sex and can range from 21.5”-24.5”
   - America’s most popular dog breed
   - Friendly, outgoing, and high-spirited companion
   - Good with young children
   - Good with other dogs
   - Needs lots of exercise, such as swimming and playing marathon games of fetch to keep them physically and mentally healthy

6. **Irish Setter**
   - Depending on sex, this breed’s height can range from 25”-27”
   - High-spirited gundog that is known for grace, swiftness, and a bright red coat
   - Good tempered with adults and children
   - Gets along with other dogs
   - Is known to be the “most beautiful dog”
   - Have been endeared for over 200 years as pets and sportsmen
   - Desire to please
   - Bold and rugged hunting partners that are known for their devil-may-care attitude toward their work

7. **Golden Retriever**
   - Depending on sex, this breed’s height can range from 21.5”-24”
   - Intelligent, friendly, and devoted
   - Great with young children and other dogs
   - Scottish gundogs
   - Very serious workers at hunting, field work, guide dogs for the blind, and in search and rescue
   - Known for their golden coat and “merry action” of their feathery tail
   - Development of breed occurred at the Guisachan estate at Inverness-Shire, Scotland

8. **Brittany**
   - Height: 17.5”-20.5”
   - A valued breed on both sides of the Atlantic
   - Versatile gundog
   - Great birddog
   - Wonderful sport dog and canine companion
   - Face looks soft
   - High-set ears show the breed’s essential eagerness to please

9. **English Setter**
   - Height of this breed is determined by sex and can range from 23”-27”
   - Medium-sized sporting dog with a sweet temper and show-stopping looks
   - One of the AKC’s four British setters produced to work on the distinctly different terrains of England, Ireland, and Scotland
   - Known as the “gentleman of the dog world”
   - The word “belton” is unique to this breed, which describes the speckled coat patterns of colors
   - Colors can range from liver, blue, or even lemon in description

10. **Pointer**
   - Height is determined by sex and can range from 23”-28”
   - Their name describes what they do, which is to point out game birds; they have had this job description for centuries
   - They are great dogs for runners due to their speed and agility
   - Coat comes in several colors, which can occur as a solid splash or in a pattern

11. **Field Spaniel**
   - Sex determines the height, which can range from 17”-18”
   - Close cousins to the Cocker Spaniel and Springer Spaniel
   - Sweet and docile when lying around but vigorous when playing or in the field
   - Hunting companions
   - Coat is shiny with long, feathery ears that frame a face that conveys intelligence
   - Great with kids, other mammals, and respond to training

12. **Non-sporting Breeds**
   - This is a diverse group of dogs that come in many different sizes, coats, personalities, and overall appearance
   - Even though these breeds are not into “sports,” they do require exercise for physical and mental well-being

13. **Boston Terrier**
   - Height: 15”-17”
   - Due to this breed’s impeccable manners, it earned the nickname “The American Gentleman”
   - Lively little companion with a recognizable “tight tuxedo jacket,” sporty but compact body, and a friendly face
   - Big, round eyes
   - Great breed for city dwellers
   - Have a jaunty, rhythmic walk

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14. **Bulldog**
    - Height: 14”-15”
    - Docile, loyal companions that adapt to town or country living
    - Bodies are thick-set, low-slung, and well-muscled
    - The head has loose skin, a furrowed brow, pushed in nose, small ears, and a bottom jaw that juts out
    - The jaw shape creates hanging chops on either side
    - Have a distinctive rolling gait
    - Heat will bother this breed

15. **French Bulldog**
    - Height: 11”-13”
    - The world’s most popular in the small-dog breeds, especially with city dwellers
    - Is known for its one-of-a-kind appearance with its large bat ears
    - Also known as Frenchies
    - Do not bark much
    - Due to their alertness, this breed makes excellent watchdogs
    - Do not require much exercise
    - Gets along with animals and humans

16. **Miniature and Standard Poodles**
    - Miniature Height: 15” or shorter
    - Standard Height: 15” or taller
    - Has a low-allergen coat
    - Coat can be black, white, or apricot
    - Can be groomed in either continental clip for shows or sporting clip
    - Athletic, very smart, and remarkably versatile

17. **Dalmatian**
    - Height: 19”-24”
    - Known for its spotted coat
    - Also known for their unique job description as “coach dog,” which means they accompanied the horse-drawn carriages of nobles, Romani people, and firefighters
        - Guarded the horses and coaches
    - Due to their muscular hindquarters, this breed is built to go the distance with a smooth, effortless gait
    - Strong athlete with great stamina, which makes them a wonderful companion for hikers and runners

18. **Chinese Shar-Pei**
    - Height: 18”-20”
    - Has what is described as a broad “hippopotamus” muzzle; a blue-black tongue, and small, sunken eyes with an angry expression
    - Ears are tiny triangular shapes on each side of a face that is covered with loose skin that falls around the neck and shoulders
    - Shar-Pei literally translates to “sand skin,” which describes the coat texture and color
    - Must receive early training and socialization to prevent serious behavioral problems
    - Very loyal and intelligent

19. **American Eskimo Dog**
    - Height depends on type of American Eskimo Dog
        - Toy: 9”-12”
        - Miniature: 12”-15”
        - Standard: 15”-19”
    - Has a sparkling white coat with a lion-like ruff around the chest and shoulders
    - Smiling face with a black nose, lips, and eye-rims
    - Tail is plumed over the back
    - Gait is bold
    - Eskies, as they are known, are social animals that can develop behavior problems if neglected or not trained
    - Very eager to please and will insist on being part of the family

20. **Hound Breeds**

    This is another diverse group that contains dog breeds known for two traits.

    1. Great sense of smell
        - While all dog breeds have an acute ability to pick up smells, hound breeds are the Olympians of this skill
    2. Phenomenal gift of stamina
        - Allows them to relentlessly run down their quarry
    - One downfall of this breed comes from them howling or baying
    - Many dogs in this category bay when they find prey
    - Prior to getting one of these breeds, listen to the dog to see if this vocalization is something you can live with

21. **Basset Hound**
    - Height: Up to 15”
    - Can sometimes be stubborn but also charming

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- Known for a large, domed head that features extremely long, velvety ears; sad eyes; and a wrinkled brow
- Some may even say they look like a sad clown
- Built more for endurance, not speed
- Their nose is well known for its uncanny ability to pick up a scent
- Also known for their loud, ringing barks when they are on the trail

22. **Beagle**
    - 2 varieties:
        - Under 13" tall at the shoulder
        - Between 13" and 15" tall
    - Bred to hunt in a pack
    - Loving and lovable, which is why they make a wonderful family pet
    - By breeders, this breed is called "merry"
    - Known for their adorable face with brown or hazel eyes and low, hound ears that are low set on a broad face

23. **Bloodhound**
    - Height is determined by sex and can range from 23"-27"
    - Known as a "sleuth hound" due to its ability to find lost people
    - Famous features:
        - Long, wrinkled face with loose skin
        - Huge, drooping ears
        - Warm, deep-set eyes that create the solemn expression
    - Are known to be "pack dogs," which love the companionship of other dogs
    - Love walks but scents can make them hard to control
    - They are also droolers, which can be a problem

24. **Greyhound**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 27"-30"
    - Champion sprinter
    - Gentle, noble, and sweet tempered
    - Built for speed with a narrow, aerodynamic skull and shock-absorbing pads on the feet
    - Have an inverted S shape that creates a deep chest and a tightly tucked waist

25. **Irish Wolfhound**
    - Depending on the sex, the height can range from 30"-32"
    - Tallest of all AKC breeds
    - At one time, this breed was viewed as a fearless big-game hunter that could take down a wolf in a single fight

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- Rough, hard coat that comes in many colors
- Just the sight of them can deter intruders
- Patient with kids and other dogs but should be supervised due to their size

26. **Bluetick Coonhound**
    - Depending on the sex, this breed's height can range from 21"-27"
    - Known to be speedy and compact nighttime hunters
    - Their name comes from the mottled or "ticked" black-and-blue pattern, which is highlighted by a glossy coat
    - Loves affection and is deeply devoted to those who give it
    - When hunting, this breed is known for its bark, which includes baying, bawling, and chopping
    - They live to hunt; if they're not allowed an outlet for this natural desire, this breed can develop behavior problems

27. **American Foxhound**
    - Depending on the sex, this breed's height can range from 21"-25"
    - Closely associated with Revolutionary War heroes and the estates of old Virginia
    - Known for their speed, endurance, and work ethic
    - Good-natured and low-maintenance, but they need a lot of exercise
    - If they do not get enough exercise, they can become destructive and/or depressed
    - They also have a loud bawling bark that can be a problem with neighbors
    - Not for a novice owner

28. **Dachshund**
    - 2 sizes:
        - Standard height is 8"-9"
        - Miniature height is 5"-6"
    - Has a famously long, low silhouette
    - Alert expression
    - Not built for distance running, leaping, or strenuous swimming but are tireless hunters
    - Small dog with a "big dog" bark, which makes them great watchdogs
    - Bred to be independent hunters of dangerous prey

29. **Afghan Hound**
    - Height: 25"-27"
    - Most eye-catching of all dog breeds
    - Known to be silly at times and profoundly loyal
    - Their thick, silky, flowing coat is not only for show but helps them deal with the harsh climate of Afghanistan, which is where this breed originated from

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- Built for a long day of hunting
- Have large paw pads that act as shock absorbers

30. **Herding Breeds**
    - This group was established in 1983
    - Prior to 1983, dogs that controlled animals in a herding way were placed in the working group
    - While many in this group will never see sheep, ducks, or cattle, this does not mean that their herding instincts stop
    - Many in this group will try to herd their owners, children, and even pillows
    - While this can be a challenge, dogs in this group make excellent companions and love training exercises

31. **Border Collie**
    - Depending on sex, this breed is between 18" and 22" in height
    - This breed is a workaholic and very energetic, which can be a problem for owners who do not have the time or energy to keep them active
    - Considered medium-sized herders
    - Known for their intense gaze called the "herding eye"
    - Among the canine kingdom's most agile, balanced, and durable dogs
    - Great for agility, herding, and obedience work

32. **German Shepherd**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 22"-26"
    - Known as the finest breed for all-purpose work and can learn commands for several tasks
    - When viewed in outline, this breed is a picture of smooth, graceful curves versus angles
    - Their natural gait is a free-an-easy trot but can easily reach great speeds
    - Also known for their character, which can be described as loyal, confident, and courageous
        - This means they will put their life on the line for loved ones

33. **Old English Sheepdog**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 21" and up
    - Archetypical shaggy dog that is famous for its profuse coat and peek-a-boo hairdo
    - The coat is double in layers
    - Gait is bear-like and they have a mellowed-out personality
    - Eyes can be dark brown, blue, or one of each
    - Great with children and are protective playmates
    - Also known for their loud, ringing bark, which makes them great watchdogs

34. **Shetland Sheepdog**
    - Height: 13”-16”
    - Also known as a Sheltie
    - Long coat that is harsh and straight with a dense undercoat
    - Long, wedge-shaped head
    - Small, three-quarter erect ears
    - Deep-chested with a level-back torso
    - They do bark and tend to be reserved around strangers, which is why they make great watchdogs
    - Easy to train and are world-class competitors in obedience, agility, and herding trials

35. **Cardigan Welsh Corgi**
    - Height: 10.5”-12.5”
    - Every characteristic of this breed makes it perfectly suited for moving cattle
    - Powerful worker and deceptively speedy
    - Cardis, as they are known, are trainable, faithful, and vigilant guardians
    - Sound off with a “big dog” bark
    - If well socialized, this breed is fond of kids and other pets
    - Athletic, hardy herders that love the outdoors
    - To thrive, they must receive both mental stimulation and physical activity

36. **Working Breeds**
    - Dogs in this group were bred to perform certain jobs such as guarding property, pulling sleds, and performing water rescues
    - Breeds in this group are quick to learn, are intelligent, and make solid companions
    - Due to their size and strength, dogs in this group are not suitable for average families
    - To prevent issues, working breeds must be properly trained

37. **Boxer**
    - Depending on sex, this breed’s height can range from 21.5”-25”
    - Boxers have been among one of America’s most popular dog breeds for a very long time
    - Muscles ripple underneath a short, tight-fitting coat
    - Dark brown eyes and wrinkled forehead give their face an alert, curious look
    - Just like their common name, Boxers move like athletes with a forward thrust
    - Protective by nature
    - Great as watchdogs and with kids

38. **Bullmastiff**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 24"-27"
    - A cross between the Bulldog and Mastiff
    - Bred to hold poachers in England
    - Not as large as a Mastiff but it does have a large, broad head with dark eyes
    - High-set, V-shaped ears and a broad, deep muzzle
    - World-class protector and family companion
    - Must train and socialize while young so that they can be controlled

39. **Doberman Pinscher**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 24"-28"
    - One of dogkind's noblemen with a sleek and powerful physique and intense intelligence
    - Coat is sleek but substantial and glistens in the sun
    - Colors include black, blue, red, or fawn with rust markings
    - Head is considered a noble wedge shape
    - Athletic and, if well-conditioned, will deter all but the most unwise intruders

40. **Bernese Mountain Dog**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 23"-27.5"
    - Sturdy worker that is also very sweet and affectionate
    - Thrives in cold weather and can multitask on farms and pastures, making them invaluable in Switzerland
    - Gets along with humans (including children) but many times will become attached to one lucky human
    - While their coat is long, it is also tri-colored in jet black, clear white, and rust; this plus the markings on their face creates this breed's trademark

41. **Alaskan Malamute**
    - Depending on sex, this breed's height can range from 23"-25"
    - Heavy-duty worker of spitz type
    - Recognizable by its well-furred, plumed tail that is carried over its back
    - Body shape indicates their origin as arctic sled dogs
    - Almond-shaped, brown eyes show affectionate sparkle, which hints at their love of snuggling
    - Pack animal
    - If the Alaskan Malamute does not respect you, it will own you

42. **Terrier Breeds**
    - This group consists of dogs from fairly small to very large
    - Regardless of size, the terrier breeds are known for their feisty nature
    - Terriers normally have no tolerance for other animals, including dogs
    - Bred to hunt and kill vermin
    - Have a wiry coat that requires special grooming called "stripping"
    - Stripping keeps the characteristic appearance of the coat that is a trademark of this group
    - These dogs have an attitude, which makes them ready for any spirited argument
    - Terrier breeds make engaging pets, but be prepared for their lively personality

43. **Rat Terrier**
    - Height: 10"-18"
    - An American original whose name was coined by Teddy Roosevelt
    - As the name implies, they exterminate rats
    - Comes in two sizes: Standard and miniature
    - Happy dogs that are playful and portable companions
    - Have a smooth, shiny coat that comes in a variety of pied patterns, which means large patches of one or more on a white background

44. **Russell Terrier**
    - Height: 10"-12"
    - Developed by England's "Sporting Parson" for use in foxhunts
    - Look like a plush toy
    - Defining characteristics:
        - Dark, almond-shaped eyes
        - Mobile, V-shaped ears that support an intelligent expression
    - Three coat types that are mostly white with markings that can be tan, black, or both
    - Gait demonstrates their innate confidence

45. **Scottish Terrier**
    - Height: 10"
    - Independent, confident companion with high spirits
    - Dignified, almost human-like character
    - Their persistence earned them the nickname "Diehard"
    - The well-known silhouette is that of a short-legged terrier with distinctive beard, legs, and lower body
    - Hunting instinct remains strong, which can complicate life for neighborhood cats
    - Can be crabby around other dogs

46. **Miniature Schnauzer**
    - Height: 12”-14”
    - Smallest of the three Schnauzer breeds
    - Long-lived and low-shedding
    - Bushy beard and eyebrows give miniature schnauzers a human-like expression
    - Great all-around farm dog and ratter
    - At home both in the city and on the farm
    - Make great watchdogs

47. **Border Terrier**
    - Height: 12”-15”
    - “Otter-shaped head”
    - Longer legs than other small terriers
    - Equally at home in the city and country
    - Known to be “hard as nails” when working
    - Gets along with other dogs but their hunting instincts can be triggered if cats and/or squirrels cross their path

48. **Toy Breeds**
    - This group contains dogs that are small but full of personality
    - Their small size makes them great for city dwellers and people without much living space
    - Even though they are small, they still have the same issues as larger breeds, such as shedding
    - For every breed of dog, there is a toy breed
    - Many owners take comfort in the fact that it is easier to control a 10-pound dog versus a 100-pound dog
    - While this is true, it is just as important that your toy breed receives proper training to prevent problems

49. **Cavalier King Charles Spaniel**
    - Height: 12”-13”
    - Combines the best of two worlds with the gentle attentiveness of a toy breed and the athleticism of a sporting spaniel
    - Has two trademarks:
        - Sweet, gentle face
            - Adding to this look are the large, round eyes that melt the heart
        - Silky, rich coat
            - Coat can be one of four distinct color varieties
    - Adaptable
    - Gets along with children and other dogs

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- Adapts to activity level, which makes it a great match for both active owners and homebodies

50. **Chihuahua**
    - Height: 5”-8”
    - National symbol of Mexico
    - Called “purse” dogs
    - One of the oldest breeds in the Americas
    - An apple-shaped head is the breed’s trademark
    - Very loyal and charming
    - Has a big dog attitude
    - Great for city dwellers but too small for children who like to roughhouse
    - Does not do well in cold weather

51. **Chinese Crested**
    - Height: 11”-13”
    - Spotted pink skin and spiky crested hairdo
    - Furry socks and feathery tail
    - Can be hairless or coated
    - Hairless variety has smooth, soft skin and tufts of hair on their head, tail, and ankles
    - Coated variety is referred to as “powderpuff”
        - This type’s skin is covered with soft, silky hair
    - Hairless Chinese Crested has no “doggy odor”
    - Ultra affectionate to humans
    - Both types love humans and pets

52. **Maltese**
    - Height: 7”-9”
    - A very old breed that can be traced to biblical times
    - Known for their show-stopping, floor-length fur that is long, straight, and silky
    - Fur is low-shedding
    - Have big, dark eyes and a black nose that looks like a gumdrop
    - Very adaptable and wonderful watchdogs
    - Athletic on the agility course

53. **Pekingese**
    - Compact toy companion that has a regal background and a characteristic rolling gait
    - One of several breeds created for the ruling class of China
    - Height: 6”-9”

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- Create a close bond with their favorite human
- Bred to live in palaces, they can be very independent
- This breed is opinionated according to Peke people, or individual who own Pekingese
- Very alert, which makes them great watchdogs
- Will tolerate children but will not stand for roughhousing

54. **Toy Poodle**
    - Height: No more than 10”
    - Has a low-allergen coat
    - Coat can be black, white, or apricot
    - Can be groomed in either continental clip for shows or sporting clip
    - Athletic, very smart, and remarkably versatile

Lesson One – Dog Breeds

REVIEW: Dog Breeds

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will review the dog breed material by quizzing themselves with Breed ID Flashcards. The participants will then have their knowledge tested through a quiz.

Materials:

- Dog Kit Breed ID Flashcards
- *Dog Breeds Quiz*
- *Dog Breeds Quiz* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Have participants get into small groups and distribute one set of flashcards to each group.
2. Give instructions on how to use the flashcards for review and allow participants five minutes to review.
3. Collect the flashcards and instruct the participants to break out of their groups.
4. Distribute the *Dog Breeds Quiz* and provide instruction on how to fill out the quiz.
5. Give participants five minutes to complete the quiz and collect it when complete.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Breeds Quiz

Directions: Answer true or false for each statement.

1. There are only 50 dog breeds in the world. True or False.
2. Only one type of poodle exists. True or False.
3. All dog breeds are hunters. True or False.
4. Greyhounds are known for their speed. True or False.
5. Dalmatians were bred to protect coaches and horses. True or False.
6. An Irish Wolfhound is misnamed because it does not hunt wolves but moles. True or False.
7. The German Shepherd breed does not learn commands easily. True or False.
8. The Boxer breed has been one of the favorite breeds in America for a long time. True or False.
9. Terrier breeds love to be around other dogs. True or False.
10. Russell terriers are known to hunt rats. True or False.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Breeds Quiz Answer Key

Directions: Answer true or false for each statement.

1. There are only 50 dog breeds in the world. True or False.
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10. Russell terriers are known to hunt rats. True or False.

Lesson Two – Feeding and Management

Lesson Overview

Participants will learn what basic feeding and management requirements are needed when one owns and cares for a dog.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- List the three stages of a dog's life
- List basic items required for each stage of life
- Explain why each item is important for that stage of life

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• *What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment* • *What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment* (one per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• *What Does My Dog Really Need?* slide presentation • *What Does My Dog Really Need? Worksheet* • *What Does My Dog Really Need? Worksheet* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *What Does My Dog Really Need? Worksheet* (one per participant). 2. Prepare the *What Does My Dog Really Need?* slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Feeding and Management Poster • *Dog Feeding and Management Quiz* • *Dog Feeding and Management Quiz* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Feeding and Management Quiz* (one per participant). 2. Display the Feeding and Management Poster.	10 minutes

Lesson Two – Feeding and Management

FOCUS: Intro to Dog Feeding and Management

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will test their knowledge on what is required for proper dog ownership by taking a brief assessment.

Materials:

- *What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment*
- *What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment –* Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the assessment and explain how to complete it.
2. Give participants five minutes to complete the assessment then have participants exchange papers.
3. Review the answers as participants correct the assessment.
4. Collect participant-graded assessments.

Name: _____ Class: _____

What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment

Directions: Indicate whether the statement is true or false by circling the answer.

1. The dog's age does not matter when it comes to feeding and management. True or False

2. Only puppies require dental products such as toothpaste and a toothbrush. True or False

3. All dogs, regardless of age, need flea and tick control. True or False

4. Food you feed a puppy is perfectly fine to feed an adult dog. True or False

5. Puppies require doggy diapers. True or False

6. Dog tags are not important and can be a choking hazard. True or False

7. Poop bags are just a fad and are not important. True or False

8. Potty pads are only used for senior dogs. True or False

9. Gripping boots are only required for puppies so that they can learn about their new home. True or False

10. Puppies require a nightlight placed where they sleep and where they go outside at night. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

What Are the Needs of My Dog? Assessment – Answer Key

Directions: Indicate whether the statement is true or false by circling the answer.

1. The dog's age does not matter when it comes to feeding and management. True or False
2. Only puppies require dental products such as toothpaste and a toothbrush. True or False
3. All dogs, regardless of age, need flea and tick control. True or False
4. Food you feed a puppy is perfectly fine to feed an adult dog. True or False
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9. Gripping boots are only required for puppies so that they can learn about their new home. True or False
10. Puppies require a nightlight placed where they sleep and where they go outside at night. True or False

Lesson Two – Feeding and Management

LEARN: What Does My Dog Really Need?

40 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will learn the basic needs (feeding and management) for dogs at three stages of life by watching a slide presentation and filling out a worksheet.

Materials:

- *What Does My Dog Really Need?* slide presentation
- *What Does My Dog Really Need? Worksheet*
- *What Does My Dog Really Need? Worksheet* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Set up the slide presentation and distribute the worksheet.
2. Explain how to fill out the worksheet and start the presentation.
3. After the presentation is complete, collect the worksheet.

Name: _____ Class: _____

What Does My Dog Really Need? Worksheet

Directions: Fill in the blanks of this worksheet with information from the slide presentation.

1. **Feeding and Stages of Life**
   - _____ have _____ _____ _____ _____, which include _____, _____, and _____
   - _____ _____ has its _____ _____ _____, but dogs _____ _____ _____ at the _____ _____

2. **Types of Dogs and Maturity**
   - Each _____ _____ _____ of dog grows _____ a _____ _____ _____ _____ at a _____ _____
   - This _____ will _____ _____ you can _____ _____ from _____ _____ _____ _____

3. **Toy or _____ _____**
   - Mature into an _____ _____ _____ _____ of _____
   - On average, this also equates to around _____ _____. _____ _____

4. **Small Breed**
   - _____ _____ _____ _____
   - Mature weight is between _____ _____ _____ _____.

5. **Medium Breed**
   - _____ around _____ _____
   - Mature weight of a medium breed is _____-_____ _____.

6. **Large and _____ _____**
   - Takes _____ _____ _____ _____
   - At mature age, this breed will weigh _____ _____ _____.

7. **Beyond the Breed, _____ _____ _____ a _____, _____, or _____?**

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- When a dog goes from a _____ _____ _____ _____ is _____ _____ _____, but there are some _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ than ___ _____ _____ depending on breed
- _____ are ___-___ _____
- _____ are ___ _____ _____ _____

8. **_____Requirements**
   - As with humans, _____ at _____ _____ of _____ have _____ _____ _____
   - Dogs with _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ that _____ their _____ _____

9. **_____ for Growing Puppies**
   - The _____ _____ has the _____ _____ _____ of any of the three life stages
   - This is _____ _____ as the "_____ _____"
   - Puppies _____ ____-____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ compared to adult dogs
   - By the time the _____ _____ _____, it will have _____ its _____ weight _____-_____-_____ _____
   - _____should be _____ a _____ _____ _____ _____ for puppies
   - Food formulated for puppies is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ also _____ _____ _____, which _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - Also _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ for _____ _____ _____
   - _____ are added to _____ the _____ _____

10. _____ _____
   - Regardless of breed, a _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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Live it. Learn it.

- They can _____ _____ a _____ _____ of _____ at ___ _____
- To _____ their _____ _____, _____ _____ should be _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- Once _____ are _____-_____ _____ _____, they should be _____ _____ _____ day
- While the _____ _____ _____ is _____ _____ _____ _____, as the _____ _____ _____ to _____ its _____ _____ _____ _____

11. **_____for _____ _____**
    - As the _____ _____ adulthood, you _____ _____ to use _____-_____ _____ _____ to meet their _____ _____
    - While the _____ _____ or size of dog food pieces was _____ _____ the dog was a _____, you may notice that adult kibble is _____
    - If you have a _____ _____ _____ _____, an _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ their _____ _____ may be _____
    - _____ _____ as the "_____ _____"
    - Diet _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, contain _____ _____, and be _____ _____
    - Doing this will allow your _____ to have a _____ _____ _____ _____, _____ _____, and a _____ _____ _____
    - There are _____ _____ to _____ when looking for _____ _____
    - _____ such as _____ _____, lifestyle, _____/_____ _____, and _____ _____ affect feeding requirements
    - _____ that are _____, _____, and/or _____ _____ (guard, hunting, racing, herding breeds) will have _____ _____ _____

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

12. **Adult Dog "_____ _____"**
    - A good "_____ _____" should contain _____ _____:
        1. _____-_____ _____ that helps _____ a _____ _____ _____, is a _____ _____ _____, and has a _____ of _____% _____
        2. _____ _____ _____
        3. _____ _____ _____ (calories)
        4. _____ to _____ the _____ _____
        5. _____ ___ _____ ___ _____ _____ for a _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

13. **_____ for _____ _____**
    - The _____ _____ of a _____ is _____ _____ and, while the _____ _____ a _____ _____ will _____ _____ _____, the _____ _____ _____ _____ ___ _____ _____
    - There are _____ _____ that your _____ ____ a "_____," including changes in
        - _____
        - Activity level
        - _____ _____
        - _____
        - Coat
        - _____, organ, sensory, or _____ _____
        - Digestion
        - Oral health
    - A _____ _____ _____ is designed to "_____ _____ _____ _____ _____"
    - _____ _____ health and body composition, _____ _____ food should _____ ___ _____:
        1. A _____, _____-_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
        2. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ to the _____ _____ , which will _____ _____ ___ _____ _____ _____

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3. _____ _____ _____ _____, which will provide more _____ _____ an _____ _____ system
4. _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____
5. _____ _____ _____ that _____ a _____ _____ while _____ _____ _____
6. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ for _____ _____ _____ _____

14. **_____ the Food Bowl**
    - Regardless of age, a dog will _____ ___ _____ _____ _____ _____ plus _____ _____ that _____ _____ and _____
    - A _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ will make it _____ _____ _____ for you to _____ _____ _____ to the _____

15. **Dog _____ _____**
    - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ (but_____ ___ _____)
    - _____ you can _____ ___ _____ _____ so that you can _____ _____ _____ _____ your _____
    - _____ allows you to _____ _____ _____ as you stroll around town
    - _____ to _____ them _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ to _____ the _____ in your home and _____ _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ to _____ _____ the _____ from your canine, a healthy habit for the _____ and _____ _____ in the neighborhood
    - _____ _____ _____ when you _____ your new family member
    - _____ _____ that makes them _____ _____ _____
    - _____ to keep your new _____ _____ _____ _____ while you are not at home
    - _____ to _____ your _____ _____ of certain _____ _____ _____ _____
    - _____-_____ _____ to keep your canine friend occupied

16. **_____ _____for Dogs**
    - If you have a _____ _____, you will want to get "_____ _____" or diapers to _____ the _____
    - _____ for _____ _____ that have _____ _____

17. **_____an _____ _____**
    - If your new friend is going to be an _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ a lot, then you will _____ a _____ _____ and/or a _____
    - _____ _____ of these _____ _____ _____, _____, _____, and _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

What Does My Dog Really Need? – Answer Key

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **Feeding and Stages of Life**
   - Dogs have three stages of life, which include puppy, adult, and senior
   - Each stage has its own feeding requirements, but dogs do not mature at the same rate

2. **Types of Dogs and Maturity**
   - Each type or breed of dog grows from a puppy to an adult at a different rate
   - This rate will determine when you can move up from puppy to adult food

3. **Toy or Mini Breed**
   - Mature into an adult at 9 months of age
   - On average, this also equates to around 10 lbs. or less

4. **Small Breed**
   - Matures at 10 months
   - Mature weight is between 10 and 20 lbs.

5. **Medium Breed**
   - Matures around 12 months
   - Mature weight of a medium breed is 20-50 lbs.

6. **Large and Giant Breeds**
   - Takes 24 months to mature
   - At mature age, this breed will weigh over 50 lbs.

7. **Beyond the Breed, Is My Dog a Puppy, Adult, or Senior?**
   - When a dog goes from a puppy to an adult is determined by breed, but there are some general age breakdowns
   - Puppies are less than a year old depending on breed
   - Adults are 1-2 years
   - Seniors are 7 years or older

8. **Feeding Requirements**
   - As with humans, dogs at different stages of life have special dietary requirements
   - Dogs with clinical conditions require special diets that address their unique needs

9. **Nutrition for Growing Puppies**
   - The puppy stage has the highest nutrition requirements of any of the three life stages
   - This is referred to as the "growth diet"
   - Puppies require 2-4 times more energy per pound of weight compared to adult dogs
   - By the time the puppy reaches maturity, it will have increased its birth weight 40-to-50 fold
   - Puppies should be fed a dog food formulated specifically for puppies
   - Food formulated for puppies is higher in calories and protein level
   - Puppy food also contains fatty acids, which support brain and vision development
   - Also contains calcium and phosphorus for proper bone growth
   - Antioxidants are added to support the immune system

10. **Feeding Puppies**
    - Regardless of breed, a young puppy's stomach is small
    - They can only handle a small amount of food at a time
    - To meet their caloric intake, young puppies should be fed three times each day
    - Once puppies are 4-5 months old, they should be fed twice each day
    - While the definition of maturity is different for each breed, as the puppy gets closer to adulthood its calorie requirement with decrease

11. **Nutrition for Adult Dogs**
    - As the dog enters adulthood, you will need to use adult-formulated dog food to meet their new needs
    - While the kibble size or size of dog food pieces was small when the dog was a puppy, you may notice that adult kibble is bigger
    - If you have a toy or small breed, an adult dog food designed for their small mouths may be required
    - Referred to as the "maintenance diet"
    - Diet should be complete and balanced, contain quality ingredients, and be highly digestible
    - Doing this will allow your dog to have a healthy coat and skin, healthy digestion, and a healthy immune system
    - There are many factors to consider when looking for feeding recommendations
    - Factors such as breed size, lifestyle, spay/neuter status, and individual metabolism affect feeding requirements
    - Dogs that are pregnant, nursing, and/or hard working (guard, hunting, racing, herding breeds) will have higher nutritional requirements

12. **Adult Dog "Maintenance Diet"**
    - A good "maintenance diet" should contain five ingredients:
        1. High-quality protein that helps maintain a lean body mass, is a preferred energy source, and has a minimum of 34% ME
        2. Highly digestible ingredients
        3. Correct energy density (calories)
        4. Antioxidants to support the immune system
        5. Omega 3 and fatty acids for a shiny coat and healthy skin

13. **Nutrition for Senior Dogs**
    - The average lifespan of a dog is 13 years and, while the age of a senior dog will differ between breeds, the average senior dog is 7 years old
    - There are many signs that your dog is a "senior," including changes in:
        - Metabolism
        - Activity level
        - Body condition
        - Skin
        - Coat
        - Immune, organ, sensory, or brain function
        - Digestion
        - Oral health
    - A senior dog diet is designed to "optimize health and body condition"
    - To optimize health and body composition, senior dog food should contain 6 components:
        1. A specific, high-quality protein to calorie ratio that avoids protein loss in tissue
        2. Slightly lower in fat compared to the adult formula, which will help maintain a health body condition
        3. Higher level of antioxidants, which will provide more support for an aging immune system
        4. Highly digestible nutrients that aid aging digestive tracts
        5. Adapted energy levels that support a healthy weight while protecting the joints
        6. Adequate levels of Omega 3s for joint support and function

14. **Beyond the Food Bowl**
    - Regardless of age, a dog will require a food and water bowel plus other items that provide safety and shelter
    - A pet carrier or travel harness will make it easier and safer for you to take your dog to the veterinarian

15. **Dog Supply List**
    - Collar for holding the dog tags (but not a leash)
    - Harness you can hook a leash to so that you can comfortably and safely walk your dog
    - Leash allows you to control your dog as you stroll around town

- Brush to keep them looking their best
- Nail clippers to save the floors in your home and aid in paw care
- Poop bags to pick up the waste from your canine, a healthy habit for the environment and other dogs in the neighborhood
- Pee pads for when you train your new family member
- Comfy bed that makes them feel at home
- Crate to keep your new companion in one place while you are not at home
- Gate to keep your dog out of certain parts of the house
- Doggie-approved toys to keep your canine friend occupied

16. **Special Supplies for Dogs**
    - If you have a female dog, you will want to get "period pads" or diapers to collect the flow
    - Diapers for senior dogs that have leakage problems

17. **Not an Indoor Dog**
    - If your new friend is going to be an outside companion only or outside with you a lot, then you will need a dog house and/or a kennel
    - Either one of these should provide shelter, safety, food, and water

Lesson Two – Feeding and Management

REVIEW: Feeding and Management of Dogs

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will review the feeding and management of dogs by studying a poster and then will be tested on their knowledge with a quiz.

Materials:

- Feeding and Management Poster
- *Dog Feeding and Management Requirements Quiz*
- *Dog Feeding and Management Requirements Quiz* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Hang the poster and instruct participants to review the material on the poster.
2. After five minutes, remove or cover up the poster.
3. Distribute the quiz and provide directions on how to fill the evaluation out.
4. Give participants five minutes to complete the quiz.
5. Collect the quiz from participants.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Feeding and Management Quiz

Directions: Read the statement and circle whether it is true or false.

1. Puppies and adult dogs eat the same food. True or False

2. The definition of a senior dog is one that is 18 years old or older. True or False

3. A leash is used with a harness, not a dog collar. True or False

4. All breeds of dogs mature at the same time. True or False

5. Doggie diapers are only used with puppies. True or False

6. Puppies should be fed five times each day until they are a year old. True or False

7. There are five stages of a dog's life, which include puppy, teenager, young adult, adult, and senior. True or False

8. Kibble size is important when it comes to toy or small breeds of dogs. True or False

9. All stages of a dog's life require antioxidants in their food to support their immune system. True or False

10. A maintenance diet is designed for adult dogs only. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Feeding and Management Quiz – Answer Key

Directions: Read the statement and circle whether it is true or false.

1. Puppies and adult dogs eat the same food. True or False

2. The definition of a senior dog is one that is 18 years old or older. True or False

3. A leash is used with a harness, not a dog collar. True or False

4. All breeds of dogs mature at the same time. True or False

5. Doggie diapers are only used with puppies. True or False

6. Puppies should be fed five times a day until they are a year old. True or False

7. There are five stages of a dog's life, which include puppy, teenager, young adult, adult, and senior. True or False

8. Kibble size is important when it comes to toy or small breeds of dogs. True or False

9. All stages of a dog's life require antioxidants in their food to support their immune system. True or False

10. A maintenance diet is designed for adult dogs only. True or False

Lesson Three – Diseases and Parasites

Lesson Overview

Participants will learn common canine diseases and parasites while being able to describe basic symptoms of each.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Define disease
- Define parasite
- List common canine diseases
- List common canine parasites
- Describe common symptoms of canine diseases
- Describe common symptoms of canine parasites
- Describe the most common preventative measure for canine diseases and parasites

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• *Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment* • *Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment* – Answer Key	• Print/photocopy *Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment* (one per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• *Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet* • *Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet* – Answer Key • *Dog Diseases and Parasites* slide presentation	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet* (one per participant). 2. Prepare the *Dog Diseases and Parasites* slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Dog Kit Diseases and Parasites Trivia Cards • *Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz* • *Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz* (one per participant) 2. Gather Dog Kit Diseases and Parasites Trivia Cards.	10 minutes

Lesson Three – Intro to Dog Diseases and Parasites

FOCUS: Intro to Dog Diseases and Parasites

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will be introduced to dog diseases and parasites by filling out an assessment.

Materials:

- *Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment*
- *Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Have participants pair up and distribute the assessment to each participant.
2. Instruct participants on how to fill out the assessment and give participants five minutes to complete it.
3. After five minutes, have participants trade papers and go over the assessment with the class as the participants grade the papers.
4. Once peer graded, collect the papers.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. A loss of appetite is always a sign that a dog is sick. True or False

2. Humans can get dog diseases and parasites. True or False

3. Ear mites are a type of mange. True or False

4. Rabies is only 75% preventable. True or False

5. Vaccination is the easiest way to prevent many dog diseases and parasites. True or False

6. A canine disease is caused by the weather. True or False

7. A tick is considered an internal parasite. True or False

8. Tapeworms are not a parasite that dogs get. True or False

9. Hookworms attach themselves into lung tissue. True or False

10. Fecal matter can contain several different types of parasites. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Diseases and Parasites Assessment – Answer key

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. A loss of appetite is always a sign that a dog is sick. True or False
2. Humans can get dog diseases and parasites. True or False
3. Ear mites are a type of mange. True or False
4. Rabies is only 75% preventable. True or False
5. Vaccination is the easiest way to prevent many dog diseases and parasites. True or False
6. A canine disease is caused by the weather. True or False
7. A tick is considered an internal parasite. True or False
8. Tapeworms are not a parasite that dogs get. True or False
9. Hookworms attach themselves into lung tissue. True or False
10. Fecal matter can contain several different types of parasites. True or False

Lesson Three – Dog Diseases and Parasites

LEARN: Dog Diseases and Parasites

40 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will learn about dog diseases and parasites by watching a slide presentation while filling out a worksheet.

Materials:

- *Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet*
- *Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet* – Answer Key
- *Canine Diseases and Parasites* slide presentation

Facilitation Steps:

1. Set up the slide presentation and distribute the worksheet.
2. Explain to participants how to fill out the worksheet and begin the presentation.
3. Once the slideshow is complete, collect the worksheet.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **The _____ of a Canine Disease is….**
   - A canine disease is _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ an _____, generally _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ from _____ _____
   - _____ put, a canine disease is ___ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ that _____ certain _____ _____ _____ that are _____ _____ _____ _____
   - Normally _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____

2. **The _____ of a Canine Parasite is…**
   - A canine parasite is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ of _____ _____ (_____) and _____ by _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____
   - _____ put, a canine parasite is an _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ___ _____ (_____) and _____ _____ _____ that _____
   - This is a _____-_____ _____ in which the _____ _____ who _____ is the _____
   - The _____ is _____ _____ the _____ _____ its _____

3. **_____ Distemper**
   - _____ _____ caused by a _____
   - Virus _____ the _____, _____, and _____ _____
   - _____ is _____ in _____
   - _____ _____ one _____ animal to _____ by _____, _____, and _____
   - Can be _____ from _____ _____ _____

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

- _____:
    - Watery to _____-_____ _____ _____ _____
    - Fever
    - _____ _____
    - Coughing
    - _____
    - Reduced appetite
    - _____
- As the nervous system is infected, _____ will _____ _____ _____, their _____ will _____, and they may _____ _____ or partial _____
- _____ can _____, which is _____ "_____ _____ _____"
- Most of the time it is _____
- _____ with _____

4. _____ _____

- _____ _____ _____ _____
- Influenza _____ _____ to the _____ _____
- _____ there are _____ _____ in the U.S., which include _____ _____ _____
- _____ through _____ or aerosols _____ _____ _____ from _____, barking, and _____
- Can _____ _____ to _____ _____ with _____ _____ and _____ through _____, water and food bowls, _____, and _____
- Can _____ _____ a _____ for _____ _____, _____ _____ _____, and _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ is ___ _____ with _____ normally _____ _____ between ___ _____ ___ _____
- _____ include coughing, _____, and/or a _____ _____
- Lab _____ are _____ for proper _____
- _____ by _____ the dog _____ and _____
- In ___-___ _____ the dog will _____ _____, but sometimes _____ _____ arise
- _____ with _____ for bacteria and viruses along _____ _____, _____-_____ _____ for fever
- _____ by making sure your _____ is _____ and _____ _____ _____

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

5. _____ _____
   - _____ _____ virus that _____ _____ _____, but _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ are at the _____ _____
   - _____ the _____ _____, which is why it can _____ through _____ _____ _____ that _____ the _____
   - _____ can occur _____:
     - Kennels
     - _____ _____ _____ _____
     - Collars
     - Leashes
     - _____
     - _____
     - _____ can _____ _____ ____ their _____ and _____ it to _____ _____ by just _____
   - _____ include _____ _____ _____, lethargy, _____ _____, and bloating along with _____ _____
   - If left _____, the dog will _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ occur _____-_____ _____ _____ the _____
   - Tests for canine parvovirus include: _____ _____ _____ (ELISA/SNAP), Fecal PCR/qPCR, and CBC/chemistry/electrolytes.
   - The recommended drug treatment and therapy is _____
   - _____% of dogs who get this will _____ _____ _____ _____, which _____ _____ _____ the dog _____
   - _____ _____ the _____ option and involves _____ _____ _____ _____

6. _____ _____
   - _____ _____ a _____ of _____ ____ _____
   - _____ _____
   - Can go several _____ _____ _____ any _____, which include a _____ _____ and a _____, _____ _____
   - There _____ _____, but _____ are not part of the _____ _____ _____
   - _____ a _____ about vaccines
   - _____ by _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ with _____

7. _____
   - _____ _____ _____: _____ _____

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

- Rabies is _____ _____ _____ transferred _____ a _____ _____ _____ an _____ _____ _____ an _____ _____
- _____ and keeping your dog _____ from _____ are the _____ prevention options
- Rabies is _____% _____

8. **_____ Parasites**
   - _____ _____ _____ for dogs
   - _____ _____, _____, and _____
   - Can be _____ as _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ the _____
   - Some _____ _____ can _____ _____ the _____ of _____ _____

9. **_____**
   - _____ _____ _____ can _____ ____ _____, including _____ _____ and out
   - Can _____ some _____ _____ _____
   - _____:
     - Intense and _____ _____ and/or biting
     - _____ _____ and/or hair loss
     - _____
     - "Hot spots"
   - _____ is the _____ _____ and this can be done by _____ a _____-_____ _____ to skin
   - If your _____ already _____ _____, _____ them a _____ _____ a _____ _____
   - While treating and washing your dog will help, you _____ _____ to _____ _____ _____ that your _____ has _____ _____, including your car
   - Make sure to _____ _____ the _____ and _____
   - _____ your _____ _____
   - _____ using a _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____ with a _____ _____, pellet, or _____ _____
   - Following this _____ will _____ you _____ the _____ _____, _____, _____, and _____ _____

10. **_____**
    - While _____ are _____ and _____ _____ your _____, they also _____ _____

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

- This _____ _____-_____ _____ such as _____, _____, and _____
- They _____ carry _____ _____ such as _____ _____
- If the _____ is _____ _____, the dog can _____ _____ _____ due to _____ _____ along with _____ _____ and _____
- _____ is the _____ _____ and there are _____ _____ on the market that _____ _____ and/_____ _____ them from _____
- Make sure to _____ your _____ _____ spending _____ _____

11. **_____ _____**
- _____ _____:
  - _____ _____ mites
  - _____ _____ mites
  - _____ _____

12. **Itch Mite: _____ _____**
- Commonly _____ _____ or sarcoptic mange
- _____ _____ and can be _____ to humans
- _____ by the _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____, intense itching, _____ _____, and skin infections
- Treat by applying miticide
- _____ _____

13. **Itch Mite: _____ _____**
- _____ _____ microscopic _____ _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ follicles
- Most _____ _____ from _____ _____ _____
- _____ include _____ _____, _____ _____, and _____ _____
- Treat by applying miticide
- _____ _____

14. **Itch Mite:_____ _____ _____**
- _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ that is often _____ _____ _____, but _____ _____ of _____ can be _____
- Ear mites _____ the _____ and _____ _____ the _____ _____

- _____ _____ and _____ along _____ _____ _____
- Can _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ by applying a miticide designed for _____ _____

15. _____ **Parasites**
An internal parasite can be _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____ the _____ _____ the _____ _____ the _____ _____, _____, _____, _____, or _____

16. _____
- Dogs _____ _____ when they _____ _____, _____, or _____ that are _____ _____ _____
- Can also be _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ an _____ that _____ _____
- Can _____ _____
- _____ by _____ _____ and/____ _____ _____ your _____
- _____ _____ is _____ _____ _____
- _____ is a _____ that _____ _____

17. _____
- Hookworms are _____ _____ _____ of the _____ _____ _____ _____ in canines
- _____ are _____ _____ the _____ and/_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____
- _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ "_____"
- _____ _____ the _____ _____, _____ _____ _____ the dog's _____
- _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ where they _____ _____ the _____ and _____ as _____ _____
- _____ include _____ _____ _____, anemia, _____ _____, and poor coat appearance
- _____ is _____ and _____ _____ _____

18. _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____ in dogs
- While _____ _____ can get roundworms, it is _____ _____ to find them in _____

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

- _____ who _____ _____ will _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ roundworms _____ _____ _____ or while _____
- _____:
  - Diarrhea
  - _____
  - Weight loss
  - _____ _____
  - _____
- _____ _____ are _____ to determine if roundworms are present
- _____ by _____

19. _____
- Known as the "_____ _____" in _____
- _____
- _____ by _____ a _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ from _____ _____ or _____ _____ _____
- _____ comes from _____ _____ _____ _____ from _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ in _____ with lots of _____, such as _____, _____ _____, and _____ _____
- _____-_____ _____ is a _____, but a _____ _____ is _____ to be sure
- _____ and _____ are used to _____ this _____
- _____ _____ may be _____ to _____ _____

20. _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ by _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ can _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____
- In _____, it can _____ _____ _____ _____-_____ _____
- In _____ _____, it can cause _____ _____, dehydration, and _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ for diagnosis

Realityworks Live it. Learn it.

- _____ _____ _____ but there is _____ _____ drug in the U.S. that can be used (_____) for treatment
- _____ _____ _____:
  - Keep everything _____
  - _____ fecal _____ from _____ _____
  - _____ _____ _____ with _____ _____ _____

21. _____
- _____ from _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- When the _____ _____, it _____ _____ _____ the _____
- Takes _____ _____ ____ the _____ to turn _____ _____
- During the _____ _____ the _____, _____ _____ are _____
- As it _____, the _____ will _____ _____ _____, become very drained, _____ _____, and have _____ _____
- _____ _____ is _____ for diagnosis
- Can be _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____, but the _____ _____ is _____
- _____% _____
- Only _____ a _____

22. _____
- _____ by _____ _____
- This _____ _____ _____ the _____
- Normally _____ _____ _____ _____
- There is a _____ _____ _____, but it _____ _____ the _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ of whipworms are _____ _____
- _____ is the _____ _____
- _____ _____ dog _____ promptly
- _____ _____ so that dogs _____ _____ the _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Diseases and Parasites Worksheet – Answer Key

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **The Definition of a Canine Disease is….**
   - A canine disease is any harmful deviation from the normal structural or functional state of an organism, generally associated with certain signs and symptoms and differing in nature from physical injury
   - Simply put, a canine disease is a variation in the health of the dog that shows certain signs and symptoms that are different from physical injury
   - Normally caused by a virus or bacteria

2. **The Definition of a Canine Parasite is…**
   - A canine parasite is an organism that lives in or on an organism of another species (host) and benefits by deriving nutrients at the other organism's expense
   - Simply put, a canine parasite is an organism that lives in or on a dog (host) and receives nutrients from that dog
   - This is a one-sided relationship in which the only one who benefits is the parasite
   - The parasite is dependent on the dog for its survival

3. **Canine Distemper**
   - Contagious disease caused by a virus
   - Virus attacks the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and nervous systems
   - Virus is found in wildlife
   - Transmitted from one infected animal to another by air, food, and water
   - Can be transferred from mother to babies
   - Symptoms:
     - Watery to pus-like discharge from eyes
     - Fever
     - Nasal discharge
     - Coughing
     - Tiredness
     - Reduced appetite
     - Vomiting
   - As the nervous system is infected, dogs will walk in circles, their muscles will twitch, and they may experience complete or partial paralysis
   - Footpads can thicken, which is called "hard pad disease"

- Most of the time it is fatal
- Prevent with vaccinations

4. **Canine Influenza**
   - Very contagious viral infection
   - Influenza viruses belong to the family Orthomyxoviridae
   - Presently there are two strains in the U.S., which include H3N8 and H3N2
   - Transmitted through droplets or aerosols containing respiratory secretions from coughing, barking, and sneezing
   - Can spread due to close contact with infected dogs and indirectly through kennels, water and food bowls, collars, and leashes
   - Can live on a surface for 48 hours, clothing 24 hours, and hands 12 hours
   - Incubation period is 5 days with symptoms normally showing up between 2 and 3 days
   - Symptoms include coughing, sneezing, and/or a runny nose
   - Lab tests are required for proper diagnosis
   - Treat by keeping the dog hydrated and eating
   - In 2-3 days the dog will be fine, but sometimes secondary problems arise
   - Treat with antimicrobials for bacteria and viruses along with nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory medication for fever
   - Prevent by making sure your dog is healthy and keeping everything clean

5. **Canine Parvovirus**
   - Highly contagious virus that affects all dogs, but unvaccinated dogs and puppies younger than four months old are at the most risk
   - Affects the gastrointestinal tract, which is why it can spread through exposure to feces that contains the virus
   - Exposure can occur anywhere:
     - Kennels
     - Food and water bowls
     - Collars
     - Leashes
     - Clothing
     - Shoes
     - Dogs can carry it on their feet and transfer it to other areas by just walking
   - Signs include loss of appetite, lethargy, abdominal pain, and bloating along with bloody stool
   - If left untreated, the dog will die of septic shock
   - Most deaths occur 48-72 hours following the signs
   - Tests for canine parvovirus include: Fecal antigen test (ELISA/SNAP), Fecal PCR/qPCR, and CBC/chemistry/electrolytes.
   - The recommended drug for treatment and therapy is Trutect™
   - 50% of dogs who get this will die even with treatment, which consists of keeping the dog hydrated
   - Prevention is the only option and involves vaccination and good hygiene

6. **Kennel Cough**
   - Caused by a combination of viruses and bacteria
   - Very contagious
   - Can go several days without showing any symptoms, which include a snotty nose and a dry, hacking cough
   - There are vaccines, but they are not part of the normal shot series
   - Consult a veterinarian about vaccines
   - Prevent by keeping sick dogs home
   - Treat with antibiotics

7. **Rabies**
   - World rabies day: September 28
   - Rabies is spread by saliva transferred through a bite or into an open wound from an infected animal
   - Vaccination and keeping your dog away from wildlife are the only prevention options
   - Rabies is 100% fatal

8. **External Parasites**
   - Fairly common problem for dogs
   - Include ticks, fleas, and mange
   - Can be defined as parasites that live on the outside of the body
   - Some external parasites can lead to the transmission of other diseases

9. **Fleas**
   - Parasites that dogs can pick up anywhere, including both inside and out
   - Can cause some types of tapeworm
   - Symptoms:
     - Intense and frantic scratching and/or biting
     - Excessive grooming and/or hair loss
     - Restlessness
     - "Hot spots"
   - Prevention is the first step and this can be done by applying a long-term treatment to skin
   - If your dog already has fleas, give them a bath with a flea shampoo
   - While treating and washing your dog will help, you also need to clean any environment that your dog has been in, including your car
   - Make sure to vacuum all the floors and furniture
   - Wash your dog's bed
   - Consider using a flea spray or fogger
   - Treat your yard with a flea spray, pellet, or nontoxic treatment
   - Following this procedure will help you collect the flea eggs, larvae, pupae, and adult fleas

10. **Ticks**
    - While ticks are unsightly and uncomfortable for your dog, they also carry diseases
    - This includes tick-borne diseases such as hemobartonellosis, babesoiosis, and ehrlichiosis
    - They also carry rickettsial diseases such as Lyme disease
    - If the infestation is bad enough, the dog can suffer from anemia due to blood loss along with organ failure and death
    - Prevention is the best approach and there are many products on the market that kill ticks and/or prevent them from biting
    - Make sure to check your dog after spending time outdoors

11. **Itch Mite**
    - Three types:
        - Sarcoptic mange mites
        - Demodectic mange mites
        - Otodectes cynotis

12. **Itch Mite: Sarcoptic Mange**
    - Commonly called scabies or sarcoptic mange
    - Highly contagious and can be transferred to humans
    - Caused by the *Sarcoptes* mite
    - Causes skin lesions, intense itching, hair loss, and skin infections
    - Treat by applying miticide
    - No prevention
13. **Itch Mite: Demodectic Mange**
    - Caused by microscopic *Demodex* mites that naturally live in canine hair follicles
    - Most commonly transmitted from mother to puppies
    - Symptoms include hair loss, skin thickening, and skin infections
    - Treat by applying miticide
    - No prevention

14. **Itch Mite: Otodectes Cynotis Mange**
    - Causes ear mites
    - Common condition that is often found in puppies, but any age of dog can be affected
    - Ear mites eat the wax and oils in the ear canal
    - Causes irritation and discomfort along with head shaking
    - Can cause secondary ear infections
    - Treat by applying a miticide designed for ear mites

15. **Internal Parasites**
    An internal parasite can be defined as one that lives within the body of the host in the digestive tract, organs, blood, tissue, or cells

16. **Tapeworms**
    - Dogs get tapeworms when they eat fleas, lice, or rodents that are infected with tapeworms
    - Can also be spread by fecal matter from an animal that has tapeworms
    - Can cause malnutrition
    - Prevent by keeping fleas and/or lice off your dog
    - Fecal test is required for diagnosis
    - Treatment is a dewormer that treats tapeworms

17. **Hookworms**
    - Hookworms are one of two of the most common internal parasites in canines
    - Larvae are transmitted through the skin and/or ingested fecal matter in the soil
    - Live in the dog's intestinal tract wall with "hooks"
    - While in the intestinal wall, they feed on the dog's blood
    - Deposit eggs in the intestinal tract where they pass through the system and end as fecal matter
    - Signs include blood in stool, anemia, weight loss, and poor coat appearance
    - Treatment is deworming and better sanitation practices

18. **Roundworms**
    - Second most common parasite in dogs
    - While any age can get roundworms, it is extremely common to find them in puppies
    - Mothers who have roundworms will pass them on to their puppies
    - Older dogs get roundworms from their environment or while grooming
    - Symptoms:
        - Diarrhea
        - Vomiting
        - Weight loss
        - Swollen belly
        - Dehydration
    - Lab tests are required to determine if roundworms are present
    - Treat by deworming

19. **Giardia**
    - Known as the "Traveler's Diarrhea" in humans
    - Parasite
    - Transmitted by swallowing a cyst or sniffing one up from contaminated ground or drinking contaminated water
    - Contamination comes from cysts in fecal matter from animals with giardia
    - Commonly found in areas with lots of dogs, such as kennels, pet stores, and animal shelters
    - Foul-smelling diarrhea is a symptom, but a lab test is needed to be sure
    - Fenbendazole and metronidazole are used to treat this issue
    - Support treatment may be given to prevent dehydration

20. **Coccidia**
    - Commonly found intestinal protozoa
    - Transmitted by exposure to affected fecal matter
    - Organism can live outside the body for two weeks
    - In puppies, it can cause bloody or mucus-coated stools
    - In adult dogs, it can cause weight loss, dehydration, and severe diarrhea
    - Lab test required for diagnosis
    - Normally resolves itself but there is currently one drug in the U.S. that can be used (sulfactimethoxine) for treatment
    - How to prevent:
        - Keep everything disinfected
        - Remove fecal matter from the environment
        - Bathe your dog with an antibacterial shampoo

21. **Heartworm**
    - Transmitted from animal to animal by affected mosquitoes
    - When the mosquito bites, it transfers larvae to the animal
    - Takes six months for the larvae to turn into heartworms
    - During the beginning of the infestation, no symptoms are present
    - As it progresses, the dog will begin to cough, become very drained, lose appetite, and have difficulty breathing
    - Lab test is required for diagnosis
    - Can be treated with several drugs depending on the infestation, but the best approach is prevention
    - 100% preventable
    - Only requires a vaccination

22. **Whipworm**
    - Caused by *Trichuris vulpis*
    - This nematode lives in the environment
    - Normally diagnosed in older dogs
    - There is a treatment for whipworms, but it depends on the severity and takes three months to complete
    - Eggs of whipworms are not affected
    - Prevention is the best approach
    - Pick up dog feces promptly
    - Cover sandboxes so that dogs cannot contaminate the area
    - Have regular fecal examinations and deworming

Lesson Three – Dog Diseases and Parasites

REVIEW: Dog Diseases and Parasites Review

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will review the information on the Dog Kit Diseases and Parasites Trivia Cards. Once that is complete, participants will take a quiz to test their knowledge.

Materials:

- Dog Kit Diseases and Parasites Trivia Cards
- *Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz*
- *Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Have participants get into groups and distribute a set of trivia cards to each group.
2. Instruct participants on how to use these cards for a review and give them five minutes to do so.
3. After five minutes, collect the trivia cards and have participants go back to their seats.
4. Distribute the quiz and provide instruction on how to complete it.
5. After five minutes, collect the quiz.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz

Directions: Indicate whether the statement is true or false by circling the correct answer.

1. Roundworms are the most common parasite for dogs. True or False
2. Worms are easily transmitted through fecal matter. True or False
3. Vaccinations do not protect dogs against several different types of health problems. True or False
4. Mites are not very contagious. True or False
5. Fleas can cause some types of tapeworms. True or False
6. Rabies is 100% preventable with a vaccination. True or False
7. A canine parasite is an organism that provides health benefits to the dog. True or False
8. A canine disease is caused by a virus and/or bacteria. True or False
9. Heartworm is transmitted through a mosquito bite. True or False
10. Canine parvovirus can kill a dog within 48-72 hours after symptoms first appear. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Diseases and Parasites Quiz – Answer Key

Directions: Indicate whether the statement is true or false by circling the correct answer.

1. Roundworms are the most common parasite for dogs. True or False
2. Worms are easily transmitted through fecal matter. True or False
3. Vaccinations do not protect dogs against several different types of health problems. True or False
4. Mites are not very contagious. True or False
5. Fleas can cause some types of tapeworms. True or False
6. Rabies is 100% preventable with a vaccination. True or False
7. A canine parasite is an organism that provides health benefits to the dog. True or False
8. A canine disease is caused by a virus and/or bacteria. True or False
9. Heartworm is transmitted through a mosquito bite. True or False
10. Canine parvovirus can kill a dog within 48-72 hours after symptoms first appear. True or False

Lesson Four – Dog Reproductive System

Lesson Overview

Understand the main reproductive systems of male and female dogs. Allows participants to gain understanding of the main parts and functions of the dog reproductive system.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Display knowledge of both male and female dog reproductive systems
- Understand the parts and functions of dog reproduction

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• Whiteboard and marker • *Dog Reproductive Focus List*	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Reproductive Focus List* (one per participant). 2. Write the titles of each list on the whiteboard.	5 minutes
LEARN	• *Dog Reproductive System* slide presentation • *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes* • *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes* - Answer Key	1. Prepare *Dog Reproductive System* slide presentation for viewing. 2. Print/photocopy *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes* (one per participant).	30 minutes
REVIEW	• *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet* • *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet* - Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet* (one per participant).	10-15 minutes

Lesson Four – Dog Reproductive System

FOCUS: Self-Assessment on Dog Anatomy

5 minutes

Purpose:

Participants work in groups or individually to check how much they know about canine reproductive parts and functions.

Materials:

- Whiteboard and marker
- *Dog Reproductive Focus List*

Facilitation Steps:

1. Write down on the whiteboard two titles: Male Reproduction and Female Reproduction.
2. Have participants discuss and write down on their list the parts that make up each part of the reproductive system for both male and female reproduction of the dog.
3. After a few minutes, discuss the answers participants wrote down on their *Dog Reproductive Focus List*.
4. End with talking about how participants will now learn the parts and that participants will be able to reflect on the parts that they knew versus the parts that they learned by the end of the lesson.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Reproductive Focus List

Male Reproduction	Female Reproduction

Lesson Four – Dog Reproductive System

LEARN: Dog Reproductive System

30 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will learn the parts and function of the dog reproductive system.

Materials:

- *Dog Reproductive System* slide presentation
- *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes*
- *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes* - Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Look over the *Dog Reproductive System* slide presentation to get a good understanding of what you will present.
2. Distribute the *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes* to participants.
3. Present the *Dog Reproductive System* slide presentation. Share and discuss the information from each slide.
4. Answer any questions using the *Dog Reproductive System Student Notes* – Answer Key.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Reproductive System – Student Notes

Male and Female Reproductive System

- The reproductive process between dogs depends on the right conditions of both a _____ (male) and _____ (female)
- Male factors include:
  - Ability to mate
  - _____ _____ _____
  - Ability to produce normal sperm in adequate numbers
- The female factors include:
  - The _____ and _____workings of the reproductive system must function properly

Female Reproduction Parts

- Vulva
- _____
- Cervix
- _____
- Ovaries
- _____ _____

Vulva

- _____ _____ of the female dog
- Often swells near the time of its estrus cycle (heat)

Vagina

- Approximately 12 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter in a 25-pound dog
- The passageway from the _____ to the _____ of the reproduction tract
- During breeding, _____ is deposited here by the male dog
- Provides a protected passage for fetuses to move from uterus to the outside
- Protects the opening of the _____

Cervix

- Connects the _____ and _____
- Made of tough connective tissue and muscle that form a tube-like sphincter
- During fertilization and birth, the sphincter is relaxed or open

Uterus

- Is_____ shaped with the horns longer than the stem
- The uterine body is located at the junction of the two uterine horns
- Primary function is _____
- Houses the _____ until it is ready to be delivered

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Ovaries (aka female gonads)

- Source for both reproductive _____ and eggs (ova)
- Follicles become larger and will release the eggs (ovum) at estrus

Fallopian Tubes

- Eggs are released from _____ and pass through the fallopian tubes into the _____

Estrus Cycle - The heat or estrus cycle is divided into _____ different stages:

First Stage: _____

- First stage is a preparatory period
- Lasts five to nine days
- _____ becomes swollen and a bloody discharge is observed
- Males show an interest in the female, but she will be unreceptive to them

Second Stage: _____

- This is the _____ _____ phase
- Lasts from five to nine days
- Bleeding is very slight or completely absent
- Eggs are released from the _____ and travel down the _____
- Males will be attracted to and attempt to mate with the female
- Female will allow them to mount her, resulting in _____

Third Stage: _____

- Extends from the time when the female dog is no longer receptive to the male to the end of pregnancy
- In cycles in which a pregnancy did not occur, diestrus will last for a period of up to ___ days
- In early diestrus, the embryos and their placentas attach to the wall of the uterus, from which they will derive their _____ and _____

Fourth Stage: _____

- The period between _____ cycles characterized by no outward physical or behavioral signs of sexuality

Male Reproduction Parts

- _____
- Urethra
- _____ _____
- Scrotum
- _____
- Testicles

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Penis

- Final structure of transfer of sperm into the female
- Tough fibroelastic tissue supplied with blood and nerves
- Penis is enclosed within the _____, sheath of skin covering it
- Has 2 specialized structures
  - _____ _____ is a bulb-like dilation at the base of the penis and fills with blood and holds penis in vagina during intercourse
  - The _____ _____ is a bone within that maintains the shape and direction of the organ during mating

Urethra

- Passes through the center of the penis
- Responsible for transport of both _____ and _____
- Urine enters the urethra by relaxation of a muscle under voluntary control
- Prevents urine entering the _____

Vas Deferens

- Muscular tube that at _____ propels the sperm from the tail of the epididymis on the testes and into the _____
- Moves sperm from the epididymis to the penis

Scrotum (scrotal sac)

- Where the _____ are located
- Pouch that helps to protect and regulate _____
- Remains very close to the body

Epididymis

- Tightly adhered tube outside the testicles
- Highly coiled tube
- The sperm is _____ and _____ in this tube
- Sperm passes to the vas deferens through this

Testicle (testes or male gonads)

- Produce _____ and _____ _____ _____
- Sperm moves from the testes through the seminiferous tubules to the epididymis
- Testosterone is required for proper function
- For sperm production, testes must _____ into the scrotum because regular body temperature is too _____ for sperm to develop normally

Prostate gland (accessory sex gland)

- Located under the _____
- Controls release of _____ from bladder
- Produces a secretion that is the fluid part of semen

Realityworks
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Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Reproductive System Student Notes – Answer Key

Male and Female Reproductive System

- The reproductive process between dogs depends on the right conditions of both a **dog** (male) and bitch (female)
- Male factors include:
  - Ability to mate
  - The physical willingness
  - Ability to produce normal sperm in adequate numbers
- The female factors include:
  - The anatomical and physiological workings of the reproductive system must function properly

Female Reproduction Parts

- Vulva
- Vagina
- Cervix
- Uterus
- Ovaries
- Fallopian Tubes

Vulva

- External genitalia of the female dog
- Often swells near the time of its estrus cycle (heat)

Vagina

- Approximately 12 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter in a 25-pound dog
- The passageway from the uterus to the outside of the reproduction tract
- During breeding, sperm is deposited here by the male dog
- Provides a protected passage for fetuses to move from uterus to the outside
- Protects the opening of the urethra

Cervix

- Connects the vagina and uterus
- Made of tough connective tissue and muscle that form a tube-like sphincter
- During fertilization and birth, the sphincter is relaxed or open

Uterus

- Is Y shaped with the horns longer than the stem
- The uterine body is located at the junction of the two uterine horns
- Primary function is reproduction
- Houses the fetus until ready to be delivered

Ovaries (aka female gonads)

- Source for both reproductive hormones and eggs (ova)
- Follicles become larger and will release the eggs (ovum) at estrus

Fallopian Tubes

- Eggs are released from follicles and pass through the fallopian tubes into the uterus

Estrus Cycle -The heat or estrus cycle is divided into four stages:

First Stage: Proestrus

- First stage is a preparatory period
- Lasts five to nine days
- Vagina becomes swollen and a bloody discharge is observed
- Males show an interest in the female, but she will be unreceptive to them

Second Stage: Estrus

- This is the active breeding phase
- Lasts from five to nine days
- Bleeding is very slight or completely absent
- Eggs are released from the ovary and travel down the oviduct
- Males will definitely be attracted to and attempt to mate with the female
- Female will allow them to mount her, resulting in intercourse

Third Stage: Diestrus

- Extends from the time when the female dog is no longer receptive to the male to the end of pregnancy
- In cycles in which a pregnancy did not occur, diestrus will last for a period of up to 80 days
- In early diestrus, the embryos and their placentas attach to the wall of the uterus, from which they will derive their oxygen and nutrients

Fourth Stage: Anestrus

- The period between heat cycles characterized by no outward physical or behavioral signs of sexuality

Male Reproduction Parts

- Penis
- Urethra
- Vas deferens
- Scrotum
- Epididymis
- Testicles

Penis

- Final structure of transfer of sperm into the female
- Tough fibroelastic tissue supplied with blood and nerves
- Penis is enclosed within the prepuce, sheath of skin covering it
- Has 2 specialized structures
  - Glans penis is a bulb-like dilation at the base of the penis and fills with blood and holds penis in vagina during intercourse
  - The penis bone is a bone within that maintains the shape and direction of the organ during mating

Urethra

- Passes through the center of the penis
- Responsible for transport of both semen and urine
- Urine enters the urethra by relaxation of a muscle under voluntary control
- Prevents urine entering the semen

Vas Deferens

- Muscular tube that at ejaculation propels the sperm from the tail of the epididymis on the testes and into the urethra
- Moves sperm from the epididymis to the penis

Scrotum (scrotal sac)

- Where the testicles are located
- Pouch that helps to protect and regulate temperature
- Remains very close to the body

Epididymis

- Tightly adhered tube outside the testicles
- Highly coiled tube
- The sperm is stored and matures in this tube
- Sperm passes to the vas deferens through this

Testicle (testes or male gonads)

- Produce sperm and male sex hormones
- Testes are anatomically upside down compared to other species
- Sperm moves from the testes through the seminiferous tubules to the epididymis
- Testosterone is required for proper function
- For sperm production, testes must descend into the scrotum because regular body temperature is too high for sperm to develop normally

Prostate gland (accessory sex gland)

- Located under the bladder
- Controls release of urine from bladder
- Produces a secretion that is the fluid part of semen

Lesson Four – Dog Reproductive System

REVIEW: Recap of Dog Reproductive System

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will do a review of what they learned about the dog reproductive system.

Materials:

- *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet*
- *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet* - Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Print/photocopy the *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet* and distribute it to participants.
2. Have participants complete the worksheets and turn it in for correcting.
3. Correct using the *Dog Reproductive System Worksheet* - Answer Key.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Reproductive System Worksheet

Match the female reproductive part with its corresponding name:

Fallopian tubes

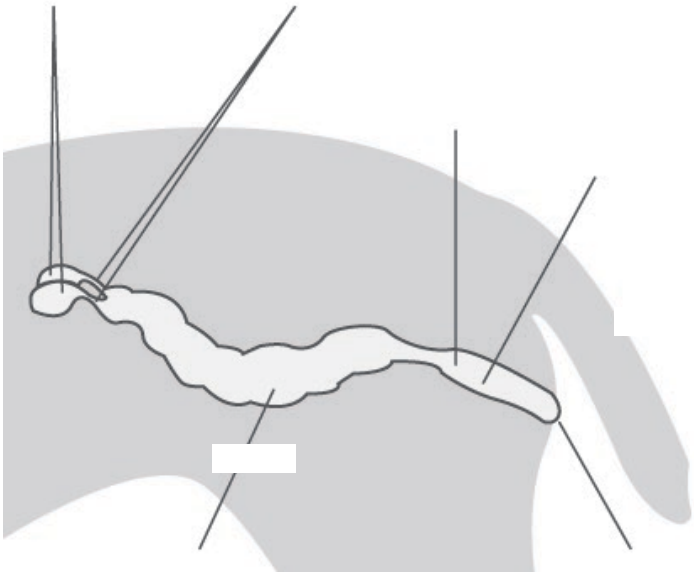
Ovaries

Uterus

Cervix

Vagina

Vulva



Match the male reproductive part with its corresponding name:

Testicles

Epididymis

Bladder

Vas Deferens

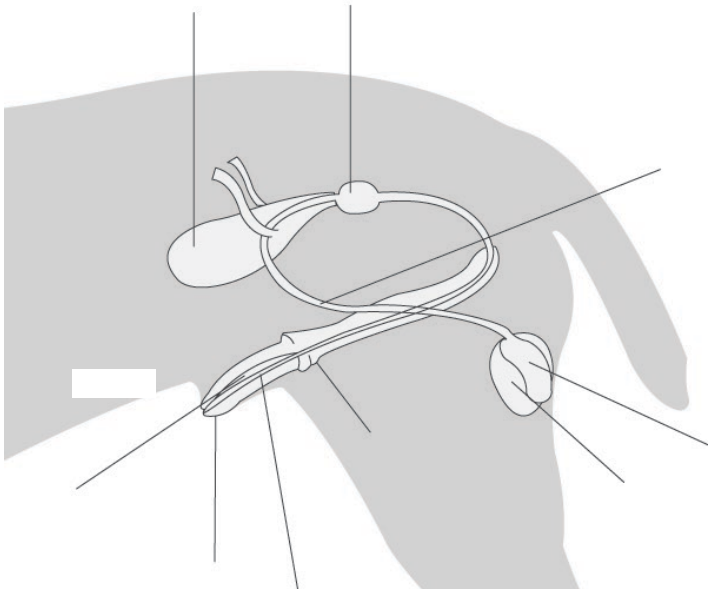
Urethra

Penis

Prostate

Penis Bone

Bulbus Glandis



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Fill in the blanks:

1. Connects the vagina and uterus: _____
2. Source of both reproductive hormones and eggs: _____
3. Houses the fetus until delivery: _____
4. Passageway from the uterus to the outside of the reproductive tract: _____
5. Produce sperm and hormones: _____
6. Pouch where testicles are located: _____
7. Passageway in the center of the penis: _____
8. Final structure of transfer of sperm into female: _____

WORD BANK:

Ovaries	Scrotum	Uterus	Cervix
Vagina	Testicles	Penis	Urethra

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Reproductive System Worksheet – Answer Key

Match the female reproductive part with its corresponding name:

Fallopian tubes

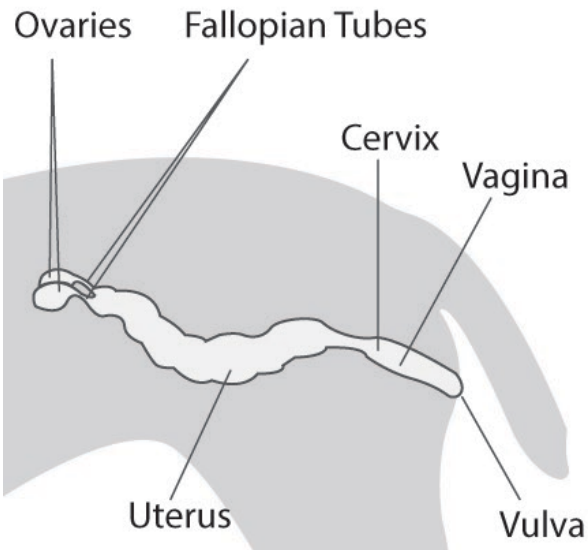
Ovaries

Uterus

Cervix

Vagina

Vulva



Match the male reproductive part with its corresponding name:

Testicles

Epididymis

Bladder

Vas Deferens

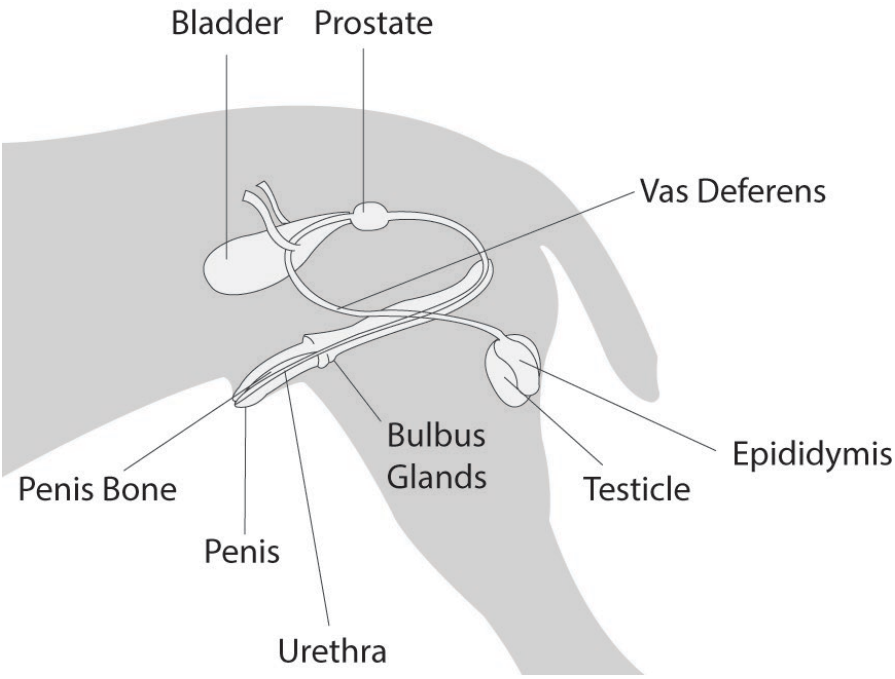
Urethra

Penis

Prostate

Penis Bone

Bulbus Glandis



Realityworks
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Fill in the blanks:

1. Connects the vagina and uterus: **Cervix**

2. Source of both reproductive hormones and eggs: **Ovaries**

3. Houses the fetus until delivery: **Uterus**

4. Passageway from the uterus to the outside of the reproductive tract: **Vagina**

5. Produce sperm and hormones: **Testicles**

6. Pouch where testes are located: **Scrotum**

7. Passageway in the center of the penis: **Urethra**

8. Final structure of transfer of sperm into female: **Penis**

WORD BANK:

Ovaries	Scrotum	Uterus	Cervix
Vagina	Testicles	Penis	Urethra

Lesson Five – Canine Body Systems

Lesson Overview

Participants will learn the general details and functions of four body systems, which include the skeletal, muscular, digestive, and endocrine system.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- List the four general body systems
- Describe the function of each body system
- Define what type of stomach a dog has
- Define what type of diet a dog consumes
- List the ways the skeletal system is held together
- List the number of bones a dog has
- Explain why there is a range in the number of bones
- List the different shaped bones and their function
- Describe how the bones are held together
- Describe the purpose of muscle
- Define what a voluntary muscle is with examples
- Define what an involuntary muscle is with examples
- Define the three types of muscle
- Explain the purpose of the digestive system
- Describe how food goes through a dog's digestive tract
- Explain why digestion does not start in the mouth
- Define the term "monogastric"
- List how many teeth a dog has
- Explain why a dog's digestive system contains so much acid
- Explain the role of the endocrine system
- List how many glands make up the endocrine system
- Name each gland and its purpose

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• *What Are the Body Systems? Assessment* • *What Are the Body Systems? Assessment* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *What Are the Body Systems? Assessment* (one per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• *Dog Body Systems* slide presentation • *How Do the Systems Work? Worksheet* • *How Do the Systems Work? Worksheet*	1. Print/photocopy *How Do the Systems Work? Worksheet* (one per participant). 2. Prepare *Dog Body Systems* slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Animal whiteboard • *Dog's Body System Quiz* • *Dog's Body System Quiz* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Dog's Body System Quiz* (one per participant). 2. Prepare animal whiteboards.	10 minutes

Lesson Five – Canine Body Systems

FOCUS: Body Systems

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will test their prior knowledge by taking an assessment.

Materials:

- *What Are the Body Systems? Assessment*
- *What Are the Body Systems? Assessment* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the assessment and explain how to fill it out.
2. Give participants five minutes to fill out the assessment and then have participants trade papers.
3. Go over the answers as participants grade the assessment and then collect the assessment.

Name: _____ Class: _____

What Are the Body Systems? Assessment

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each statement.

1. A dog has 157 bones in its body. True or False

2. Dogs are carnivores. True or False

3. Muscles are either voluntary or involuntary. True or False

4. Digestion starts in a dog's mouth. True or False

5. The digestive system of a dog consists of the mouth, teeth, stomach, and large intestine only. True or False

6. The skeletal system of a dog is held together in three ways. True or False

7. Dogs have 42 teeth. True or False

8. The endocrine system of a dog produces hormones. True or False

9. Unlike other mammals, dogs have four different shaped bones. True or False

10. A canine's skeleton is held together in five ways. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

What Are the Body Systems? Assessment – Answer Key

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each statement.

1. A dog has 157 bones in its body. True or False
2. Dogs are carnivores. True or False
3. Muscles are either voluntary or involuntary. True or False
4. Digestion starts in a dog's mouth. True or False
5. The digestive system of a dog consists of the mouth, teeth, stomach, and large intestine only. True or False
6. The skeletal system of a dog is held together in three ways. True or False
7. Dogs have 42 teeth. True or False
8. The endocrine system of a dog produces hormones. True or False
9. Unlike other mammals, dogs have four different shaped bones. True or False
10. A canine's skeleton is held together in five ways. True or False

Lesson Five – Canine Body Systems

LEARN: What Is Under the Fur? Dog Body Systems

40 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will learn about canine body systems by watching a slide presentation and filling out a worksheet.

Materials:

- *Dog Body Systems* slide presentation
- *How Do the Systems Work? Worksheet*
- *How Do the Systems Work? Worksheet* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Set up the slide presentation and distribute the worksheet.
2. Explain how to fill the worksheet out and begin the presentation.
3. Once the slideshow is complete, collect the worksheet.

Name: _____ Class: _____

How Do the Systems Work?

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **_____ _____ System**
   - _____ of _____, _____, and _____
   - _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ the _____ _____ body _____
   - _____ have between _____ _____ _____ _____

2. **Why the _____ in Total _____ of Bones?**
   - The _____ _____ there is a range has to do with the _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ have _____ _____, while longer tails have more
   - _____ _____ is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ their _____ _____

3. **_____ _____ _____ Are the _____**
   - The _____ is _____ _____ of _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ has a _____
   - _____ _____ provide _____ _____ to _____
     - This _____ the _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ are _____ _____ _____
     - These cubes are _____ _____ _____ and _____ the _____ _____ _____ and _____
   - _____ _____ _____ _____
     - This _____ the _____, _____, and _____

4. **_____ Are _____ _____ _____?**
   - The _____ _____ is _____ _____ in _____ _____
   - _____ _____ where _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ are _____ _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____ _____
   - _____ are _____ _____ that _____ _____ and _____

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5. **_____ _____ the _____ _____ _____?**
   - _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____
   - _____ can be _____ _____ _____
     _____
   - _____ are _____ the animal consciously controls, such as _____ _____ your _____ that _____ _____ to _____
   - _____ _____ are those that are _____ _____ _____ the _____, such as the _____

6. **_____ _____ of _____**
   - _____ _____ are _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and are _____
   - _____ _____ are those _____ _____ the _____ and _____ in _____
     - They are _____

7. **How Does a _____ _____ _____ _____?**
   - _____ _____ _____ food down into _____ _____ so that the _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____
   - _____ _____ the _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ _____, _____ _____, and _____

8. **The _____ _____**

   _____ _____ _____ _____, which _____ they have _____ _____ _____ and _____ both _____ _____ _____

9. **The _____ _____**
   - _____ _____ _____ the dog's _____, which _____ _____ _____ that are _____ _____ _____
   - The _____ for this is so that the _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ an _____ _____ _____ _____
   - As the _____ _____ the _____, it is _____ _____ _____, but _____ _____ _____, this _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____

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- A dog's _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, which is an _____ or type of protein that _____the body _____ _____ _____
- Because of this, _____ _____ _____ the _____
- As the _____ _____ _____ its _____ _____ the _____, it is _____ _____ an _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____that _____ _____ _____
- These include _____, _____, and _____
- These _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ an _____ that contains _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____
- There are two _____ for this
    1. It _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____
    2. The _____ _____ makes _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- Once the _____ is _____ _____ _____ the _____, the sloppy, churned up _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____
- The _____ _____ are _____ _____ _____ _____
    - The _____ _____ the _____ _____
    - The _____, which is _____ _____ _____ _____, _____ the _____ _____ while _____ _____
    - The _____ _____ _____ the journey through the _____ _____ _____ by way of the _____
- From here, the _____ are _____ _____ the _____ _____
- The _____ _____ _____ a _____-_____ _____ that _____ _____ _____ of _____ _____ the _____

10. **_____ _____ the _____ _____ _____?**
- The _____ _____ is _____ _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____ types of _____ _____
- There are _____ _____ that _____ this _____

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11. **A _____ _____and Their _____**
    - _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ and _____an _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ along _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____

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Name: _____ Class: _____

How Do the Systems Work? Worksheet– Answer Key

Directions: Filling in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **Canine Skeletal System**
   - Consists of bones, cartilages, and ligaments
   - Framework that supports and protects all the other canine body systems
   - Dogs have between 319 and 321 bones

2. **Why the Difference in Total Number of Bones?**
   - The main reason there is a range has to do with the length of the tail
   - Shorter tails have fewer vertebrae, while longer tails have more
   - Another reason is some breeds have extra bones in their hind dewclaws

3. **Not All Bones Are the Same**
   - The skeleton is made up of different shaped bones
   - Each shape has a purpose
   - Long bones provide support similar to columns
     - This allows the animal to move
   - Short bones are shaped like cubes
     - These cubes are found in joints and protect the body from friction and impacts
   - Flat bones protect organs
     - This includes the heart, lungs, and brain

4. **How Are Bones Kept Together?**
   - The skeletal system is held together in three ways
   - Joints occur where two or more bones meet
   - Ligaments are bands of connective tissue that keep bones together
   - Tendons are thick bands that connect bone and muscle

5. **What Does the Muscular System Do?**
   - Muscles allow the body to move
   - Muscles can be either voluntary or involuntary
   - Voluntary are muscles the animal consciously controls, such as those in your hand that allow you to write
   - Involuntary muscles are those that are not controlled by the animal, such as the heart

6. **Three Types of Muscle**
   - Smooth muscles are found in the walls of internal organs and are involuntary
   - Cardiac muscles makeup the heart and are involuntary
   - Skeletal muscles are those attached to the bones and aid in movement
     - They are voluntary

7. **How Does a Dog's Digestive System Work?**
   - Digestive system break food down into small molecules so that the body can get nutrition from the food
   - Consists of the mouth, tongue, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus

8. **The Monogastric Omnivores**

   Dogs are monogastric omnivores, which means they have one chambered stomach and eat both meat and plants

9. **The Digestive Journey**
   - Digestion starts with the dog's mouth, which contains 42 teeth that are sharp and lean
   - The reason for this is so that the teeth can tear and chew through an assortment of tough surfaces
   - As the dog chews the food, it is mixed with saliva, but unlike other omnivores, this saliva is not the kickoff of digestion
   - A dog's saliva does not contain amylase, which is an enzyme or type of protein that helps the body break down carbohydrates
   - Because of this, digestion starts in the stomach
   - As the chewed food makes its way to the stomach, it is deposited into an environment that contains three digestive enzymes that break down proteins
   - These include pepsinogen, trypsin, and chymotrypsin
   - These three digestive enzymes combined create an environment that contains 100 times more acid than a human's digestive system
   - There are two reasons for this
     1. It speeds up the breakdown of protein

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2. The acidic environment makes breaking down bone and grizzly pieces easy

- Once the food is broken down in the stomach, the sloppy, churned up contents move into the small intestines
- The small intestines are broken into three parts
    - The duodenum alkalizes the stomach acid
    - The jejunum, which is covered with tiny microvilli, moves the contents along while absorbing nutrients
    - The last part of the journey through the small intestine is by way of the ileum
- From here, the contents are moved to the large intestine
- The large intestine produces a mucus-based substance that quickens the transportation of waste to the rectum

10. **What Does the Endocrine System Do?**

- The endocrine system is made up of glands that produce hormones
- Hormones are chemicals that control different types of bodily functions
- There are four glands that create this system

11. **A Dog's Glands and Their Uses**

- Hypothalamus gland controls the pituitary gland and makes an antidiuretic hormone
- Pituitary gland makes amino acids and releases growth hormone
- Thyroid gland creates amino acids and encourages growth along with metabolism
- Adrenal gland makes amino acids and releases epinephrine and norepinephrine

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Lesson Five – Canine Body Systems

REVIEW: Basic Understanding of Dog Body Systems

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will review the basic body systems of a dog by using animal whiteboards. Once that is completed, the students will test their knowledge with a quiz.

Materials:

- Animal whiteboards
- *Dog's Body Systems Quiz*
- *Dog's Body Systems Quiz* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Have the participants get into small groups and distribute the whiteboards.
2. Provide directions on how to use the whiteboards and give participants five minutes to review body systems with them.
3. After five minutes, collect the whiteboards and have participants break out of their groups.
4. Distribute the quiz and provide directions on how to fill it out.
5. Give participants five minutes to complete the quiz before collecting it.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog's Body Systems Quiz

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each statement below.

1. Dogs eat an omnivore diet. True or False

2. Digestion of food begins in a dog's stomach. True or False

3. Involuntary muscles are those that a dog can control. True or False

4. There are four types of muscles in a dog. True or False

5. A dog's digestive system consists of mouth, tongue, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus. True or False

6. A dog has 52 teeth. True or False

7. A dog's saliva does not contain amylase. True or False

8. The endocrine system takes calcium from a dog's diet to make bones. True or False

9. The types of bones that dogs have in their skeleton include long bones, flat bones, short bones, and round bones. True or False

10. Bones are held together through joints, ligaments, and tendons. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog's Body Systems Quiz – Answer Key

Directions: Circle the correct answer for each statement.

1. Dogs eat an omnivore diet. True or False

2. Digestion of food begins in a dog's stomach. True or False

3. Involuntary muscles are those that a dog can control. True or False

4. There are four types of muscles in a dog. True or False

5. A dog's digestive system consists of mouth, tongue, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus. True or False

6. A dog has 52 teeth. True or False

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10. Bones are held together through joints, ligaments, and tendons. True or False

Lesson Six – Selection and Judging

Lesson Overview

Participants will learn factors to consider prior to adopting a dog along with understanding the pros and cons of owning a puppy, adult dog, senior dog, and special needs canine. Participants will be introduced to what judges look for in a professional dog show and what it takes to be an AKC judge.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Discuss factors to consider before adopting a dog
- Discuss the pros and cons of adopting a puppy, adult, senior, or special needs canine
- Discuss the role that lifestyle plays in deciding to adopt a dog
- Discuss the role that location plays in deciding to adopt a dog
- Discuss the role that temperament plays in deciding to adopt a dog
- Describe what judges look for in a dog show when it comes to the perfect breed
- List the standards that are evaluated for any breed
- Describe the requirements for becoming an AKC judge

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• *What To Look For in a Dog Assessment* • *What To Look For in a Dog Assessment* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *What To Look For in a Dog Assessment* (one per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• *Dog Selection and Judging* slide presentation • *Dog Selection and Judging* • *Dog Selection and Judging* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Dog Selection and Judging* (one per participant). 2. Prepare *Dog Selection and Judging* slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Dog Selection and Judging Poster • *Dog Selection and Judging Quiz* • *Dog Selection and Judging Quiz* – Answer Key	1. Prepare the Dog Selection and Judging Poster for viewing. 2. Print/photocopy *Dog Selection and Judging Quiz* (one per participant).	10 minutes

Lesson Six – Selection and Judging

FOCUS: What To Look For in a Dog

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will test their prior knowledge on what to look for in a dog by taking an assessment.

Materials:

- *What To Look For in a Dog Assessment*
- *What To Look For in a Dog Assessment –* Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the worksheet to participants and explain how to fill it out.

2. After five minutes, instruct participants to trade papers and go over the answers while students grade each other's paper.

3. Collect the assessment.

Name: _____ Class: _____

What To Look For in a Dog Assessment

Directions: Circle the correct answer to the statement.

1. When judging a dog, the eye color is not important. True or False

2. The noise around your home is not something you should consider when selecting a breed. True or False

3. The cost of owning a dog is an important factor to consider. True or False

4. When a dog is judged at a dog show, its "grading" is based on a breed standard. True or False

5. Where you live is not an important consideration when thinking about adopting a dog. True or False

6. The amount of time you have to spend with your dog is an important factor to consider. True or False

7. During a dog show, the dog's temperament is not a characteristic that is evaluated. True or False

8. Judges during a dog show do not evaluate a dog's walk or attitude. True or False

9. A dog's whisker thickness as a breed standard is not considered during a dog show. True or False

10. If you are thinking about adopting a dog, you should consider other pets you own along with any children living with you. True or False

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Name: _____ Class: _____

What To Look For in a Dog Assessment – Answer Key

Directions: Circle the correct answer to the statement.

1. When judging a dog, the eye color is not important. True or False

2. The noise around your home is not something you should consider with selecting a breed. True or False

3. The cost of owning a dog is an important factor to consider. True or False

4. When a dog is judged at a dog show, its "grading" is based on a breed standard. True or False

5. Where you live is not an important consideration when thinking about adopting a dog. True or False

6. The amount of time you have to spend with your dog is an important factor to consider. True or False

7. During a dog show, the dog's temperament is not a characteristic that is evaluated. True or False

8. Judges during a dog show do not evaluate a dog's walk or attitude. True or False

9. A dog's whisker thickness as a breed standard is not considered during a dog show. True or False

10. If you are thinking about adopting a dog, you should consider other pets you own along with any children that are living with you. True or False

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Lesson Six – Selection and Judging

LEARN: Dog Selection and Judging

40 minutes

Purpose:

While watching a slide presentation, participants will learn how to select the proper dog for ownership and how a dog is judged in a professional dog show.

Materials:

- *Dog Selection and Judging* slide presentation
- *Dog Selection and Judging*
- *Dog Selection and Judging* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Set up the slide presentation and distribute the worksheet.
2. Provide directions on how to fill out the worksheet and begin the slide presentation.
3. Once the presentation is complete, collect the worksheet.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Selection and Judging

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **_____ To _____ _____**
   - What _____ _____ _____ do _____ _____ _____ _____?
   - Keep in mind that _____ _____ _____ its _____ _____ _____
   - While one _____ _____ that _____ _____ the _____ _____, that is _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ can _____ _____ _____ _____ when it comes to _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ also _____ _____ from _____ and _____ _____ _____-_____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____ will also _____ _____ and _____ _____ to their _____ _____
   - When it comes to _____ _____ _____ a _____, one must _____ _____ on the _____ _____/_____ _____ of your _____ _____

2. **What _____ _____ _____?**
   - _____ your _____ when _____ a _____ _____
   - Things to ask yourself:
     - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
     - Do you _____ _____ _____ _____/_____ _____ for _____ your _____?
     - Are you _____ _____ _____ _____ your _____?
     - Do you _____ _____?
     - Are you _____ _____ a _____ _____ a _____ _____, such as _____ or _____?

3. **The _____ _____ _____ To _____ When _____ a _____**

4. **_____**
   - _____ _____ is the _____ _____ _____ _____ to think about
   - _____ is about your _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - Ask yourself _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ at home, such as _____ _____ _____ or reading a book _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____
   - If you are _____ _____, then _____ _____ an _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - If you are _____ _____, then _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____ _____ and take a look at _____, Boxers, _____ _____, or labs
   - Next, _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
   - This _____ _____ _____ _____/_____ _____ _____ _____
   - If you are _____ _____ _____, do you _____ a _____ _____ _____? Can you _____ ___ _____ _____?
   - _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____ your _____? _____ you _____ _____?
   - Do you have _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____ _____ a _____?
   - This _____ _____ _____ _____, _____, and _____ _____ the _____ once per year
   - Do you _____ _____ _____/_____ _____ _____?
   - While it may not make sense, _____ _____ _____ to be _____ _____, but _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____, think about the age of the _____ and _____ _____ a _____ breed _____ _____ young _____ _____ _____
   - The _____ holds true _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ do _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, while _____ _____ _____
   - It is important to _____ _____ _____ on the _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ you are _____
   - If _____ _____ a _____, _____ _____ the _____ _____ the _____ of the _____ _____ are _____ _____

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- While _____ may _____ be an _____ _____ _____, it _____ _____ an _____ _____ your _____ _____/_____ _____
- Does the _____ you are _____ _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____and want _____ _____ _____with them _____ is the _____ _____ to _____ _____?
- _____ _____ you can _____ your _____
- This _____ _____ such as:
    - _____
    - _____
    - _____
    - _____ _____

5. _____
    - The next _____ is _____
    - This _____ _____ _____ _____
    - Are you _____ _____ _____ your _____ in _____ _____ _____ _____ that your area experiences?
    - If you live in an area in which _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ due to weather, do you have _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
    - What _____ _____ _____ _____ will you _____ _____ your _____?
    - If you _____ _____ an _____, then you should _____ a _____ _____ of dog
    - If you _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____/_____ _____ _____, then you have _____ _____ _____ _____, but you do have _____ _____ _____ _____
    - Take a look at _____ _____ _____ your _____
    - If your _____ _____ _____, that _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____ the _____
    - When _____ _____ the _____ _____, consider _____ _____ _____ _____
    - Can you or are you willing to _____ ____ _____ _____ for your dog?
    - Are there _____ _____ your house?
    - Another question to ask yourself is _____ _____ are you _____ _____ _____?
    - Do you _____ _____ _____that you _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?
    - Do you _____ _____ _____ sitting on your living room table that you are _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?

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- Sound _____ is _____ _____
- Take a moment to _____ _____ your _____ _____
- If it is _____ _____, then consider _____ ___ _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- Another question to ask is _____ _____ are _____ _____ _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____ could _____ _____?
- Is there a _____ _____ _____ or are there _____-_____ _____ _____ _____?
- _____ there _____ _____ _____ _____ so it is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ to these locations?
- _____ the _____ that are _____-_____ something _____ _____ _____ _____ doing yourself?

6. _____
   - _____ has to _____ _____ _____
   - Dogs are _____ _____ and relaxed _____ _____ _____ and hyper
   - When it _____ to _____ ___ _____, you must _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ that you have interest in _____ _____ _____the _____ _____

7. **The _____ _____**
   - There are a _____ _____ _____ to follow when it _____ _____ a _____ _____
   - If you are _____ _____ a _____ _____, then you will _____ ___ _____ that is _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____ a _____ _____ include _____ _____, Beagles, and _____ _____
   - If you are _____ _____ a _____ _____, then _____ _____ such as _____ _____ and _____ _____
   - If you _____ a _____ _____, then you are _____ _____ a _____ that is _____, _____, and _____
   - _____ _____ _____ huskies, Doberman Pinschers, and _____ _____

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- _____ _____ is a way of _____ some of a _____ _____
- However, it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks
- If you want _____ _____ _____ the _____ of your dog, then _____ a _____
- If you have _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ for a _____, consider _____ an _____ _____ from a shelter

8. **_____ _____**
   - While a _____ can be _____, a _____ _____ regarding a pet _____ _____ _____
   - If you _____ your _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____, it may be better to just visit friends with dogs and _____ _____ _____

9. **_____ on How to _____ ___ _____**
   - In a _____ _____ _____, _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____
   - They are _____ _____ the _____ _____ the "_____ _____" of what that particular _____ _____ _____ _____
   - In other words, _____ the _____ _____ would _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____

10. **_____ for _____ _____**
    - Balance or _____ _____ _____ in _____ _____ on _____
    - _____ of the canine is _____ as to whether the dog is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____
    - _____ of dog _____ _____ _____ and how well it _____ the _____ _____
    - _____ are evaluated for _____, _____, _____ _____ based on breed _____
    - The _____ _____ for _____ _____, _____, and _____ are considered
    - Head _____ is _____ _____ _____ to breed _____
    - _____ is _____ to make sure that the _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____

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- _____ of the _____ _____ to the breed _____ is considered
- During a dog show, a _____ _____ will be _____
- A _____ _____ _____ whether the _____ _____ _____ _____ the dog has a _____ _____, which is a breed standard
- A _____ will also _____ _____ the _____ _____ to see how the tail _____ _____ sets _____ _____ _____
- This evaluation is _____ _____ breed _____
- _____ are viewed and the _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ are _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ the _____, _____ the _____ _____, and the _____ _____ the _____ _____ the _____ are _____ _____ _____the _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____ are _____
- _____ _____ the _____ is also considered to _____ _____ _____ _____ into the _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____

11. **_____ Are _____ _____ At a _____ _____**
    - A _____ will _____ the _____ of the dog _____ _____ _____ with the _____
    - This is to _____ _____ the animal _____ _____ and how it _____ _____ _____
    - _____ also _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____
    - _____ _____ at _____, _____, _____, and _____, the judge will have the owner "_____" the dog in its _____ _____

12. **AKC _____ _____**
    - To be an _____ _____ _____ (AKC) _____, you must have a _____ of _____ _____ _____ _____ _____the breed you want to _____, which includes _____ _____ _____ _____ at least _____ _____ in your home
    - You must also have _____ _____/_____ _____ _____ or more _____ _____ those _____ _____

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Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Selection and Judging

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **Things To Consider First**
   - What age of dog do you want to get?
   - Keep in mind that each age has its own special requirements
   - While one may think that puppies require the most training, that is not necessarily the case
   - Adult dogs can take as much work when it comes to breaking old habits
   - Senior dogs also require work from training and dealing with age-related issues
   - Special needs dogs will also require time and money due to their special requirements
   - When it comes to deciding on adopting a dog, one must first decide on the age and/or needs of your ideal dog

2. **What Breed To Get?**
   - Consider your expectations when selecting a particular breed
   - Things to ask yourself:
     - Do you like small or large dogs?
     - Do you have the time and/or income for grooming your dog?
     - Are you concerned about shedding in your home?
     - Do you have allergies?
     - Are you looking for a dog for a particular activity, such as running or hiking?

3. **The Last Three Things To Consider When Adopting a Dog**

4. **Lifestyle**
   - Activity level is the first lifestyle consideration to think about
   - This is about your activity level, not your dog's
   - Ask yourself what you like to do at home, such as sitting watching TV or reading a book compared to going on a hike
   - If you are more sedentary, then consider adopting an older dog or small breed
   - If you are more active, then consider adopting a puppy or adult dog and take a look at huskies, Boxers, Border Collies, or labs
   - Next, how much are you home?
   - This includes time working and/or out with friends
   - If you are not home much, do you have a reliable dog sitter? Can you afford a dog sitter?
   - Is there a doggie daycare near your home? Can you afford it?

- Do you have enough free time to take care of a dog?
- This includes time for walks, feeding, and going to the veterinarian once per year
- Do you have kids and/or other pets?
- While it may not make sense, some breeds love to be around kids, but others do not
- When considering kids, think about the age of the children and how well a particular breed deals with young children versus teenagers
- The same holds true for other pets
- Some dogs do well with other dogs or cats, while others do not
- It is important to do your research on the likes and dislikes of the breed you are considering
- If adopting from a shelter, talk to the staff about the temperament of the canine you are interested in
- While guests may not be an issue for you, it may be an issue for your dog and/or guests
- Does the breed you are thinking about getting love to be social and want everyone to play with them or is the breed known to get overwhelmed?
- Make sure you can afford your canine
- This includes costs such as:
    - Food
    - Shelter
    - Toys
    - Veterinarian visits

5. **Location**
    - The next consideration is location
    - This includes region and climate
    - Are you willing to walk your dog in all types of weather that your area experiences?
    - If you live in an area in which going outside is not always possible due to weather, do you have other ways to address exercise and bathroom needs?
    - What type of living space will you share with your dog?
    - If you live in an apartment, then you should consider a small breed of dog
    - If you live in a large house and/or large property, then you have no breed size restrictions, but you do have other things to consider
    - Take a look at other animals around your space
    - If your neighbor has chickens, that could be a problem depending on the breed
    - When looking at the living space, consider both outside and indoors
    - Can you or are you willing to put a fence up for your dog?
    - Are there stairs inside your house?
    - Another question to ask yourself is how attached are you to your furnishing?
    - Do you have antique furniture that you do not want scratched up?
    - Do you have breakable items sitting on your living room table that you are not willing to put up?
    - Sound level is very important
    - Take a moment to listen to your home surroundings
    - If it is really noisy, then consider adopting a dog that does not have issues with loud noises

- Another question to ask is what activities are around your area that you and your dog could participate in?
- Is there a dog park nearby or are there dog-friendly places to go?
- Are there sidewalks in your area so it is safe to walk your dog to these locations?
- Are the activities that are dog-friendly something you have interest in doing yourself?

6. **Temperament**
   - Temperament has to do with personality
   - Dogs are either easygoing and relaxed or high energy and hyper
   - When it comes to selecting a dog, you must not only look at the breed's temperament that you have interest in but everyone in the household's personalities

7. **The Dog's Temperament**
   - There are a few simple guidelines to follow when it comes to a dog's temperament
   - If you are looking for a family dog, then you will want a dog that is playful and protective
   - Good breeds for a family dog include Labrador Retrievers, Beagles, and Irish Setters
   - If you are looking for a guard dog, then consider breeds such as German Shepherds and Great Danes
   - If you want a working dog, then you are looking for a dog that is alert, strong, and smart
   - Working dogs include huskies, Doberman Pinschers, and Australian Shepherds
   - Dog training is a way of changing some of a dog's temperament
   - However, it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks
   - If you want to help mold the behavior of your dog, then adopt a puppy
   - If you have experience in dog training and are up for a challenge, consider adopting an older dog from a shelter

8. **Human Temperament**
   - While a dog can be trained, a person's temperament regarding a pet cannot be changed
   - If you lose your temper easily and have very little patience, it may be better to just visit friends with dogs and not own one

9. **Basics on How to Judge a Dog**
   - In a dog conformation show, judges are not just comparing the dogs to each other
   - They are also comparing the dogs to the "idealized picture" of what that particular breed should look like
   - In other words, what the perfect dog would look like according to breed standards

10. **Standards for Dog Breeds**
    - Balance or overall appropriate proportions in size based on breed
    - Weight of the canine is evaluated as to whether the dog is too heavy or too light according to breed standards
    - Size of dog refers to height and how well it meets the breed requirement
    - Eyes are evaluated for color, shape, and size based on breed standards

- The breed's standard for ear shape, length, and position are considered
- Head shape is evaluated and compared to breed standards
- Muzzle is evaluated to make sure that the length and shape meet the breed's requirement
- Thickness of the whiskers according to the breed standard is considered
- During a dog show, a dog's teeth will be examined
- A judge looks for whether the teeth are level or the dog has a scissors bite, which is a breed standard
- A judge will also look at the dog's tail to see how the tail arches and sets on the back
- This evaluation is compared to breed standard
- Shoulders are viewed and the condition of the bone and muscle are compared to breed standard
- Muscles of the legs, how the dog stands, and the proportionality of the legs to the body are evaluated by observing the dog standing and running
- Coat texture and length are considered
- Color of the coat is also considered to see if it fits into the acceptable color range for the breed

11. **How Are Dogs Judged At a Dog Show**
    - A judge will have the owner of the dog walk and run with the dog
    - This is to see how the animal carries itself and how it reacts to handling
    - Judge also looks at the shoulders and muscles in the legs
    - To look at teeth, coat, ears, and eyes, the judge will have the owner "position" the dog in its best stance

12. **AKC Judge Requirements**
    - To be an American Kennel Club (AKC) judge, you must have a minimum of 12 years of experience in the breed you want to judge, which includes having bred and raised at least five litters in your home
    - You must also have bred and/or owned four or more champions from those same litters

Lesson Six – Selection and Judging

REVIEW: Dog Selection and Judging

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will review the material by studying a poster and then test their knowledge by taking a quiz.

Materials:

- Dog Selection and Judging Poster
- *Dog Selection and Judging Quiz*
- *Dog Selection and Judging Quiz* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Display the poster and instruct participants to study the information for five minutes.
2. Take down or cover the poster and distribute the quiz.
3. Provide instruction on how to fill out the quiz and give participants five minutes to complete it.
4. Collect the quiz.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Selection and Judging Quiz

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. To be an AKC judge, you must be a veterinarian. True or False
2. The temperament of all the humans in the household should also be considered when thinking about getting a dog. True or False
3. When it comes to thinking about adopting a dog, the amount of money required is not a consideration. True or False
4. Characteristics of a family dog should be that they are playful and protective. True or False
5. The color and texture of a dog's fur is not something that a AKC judge looks at during a dog show. True or False
6. Where a person lives is not something that should be considered when deciding on owning a dog. True or False
7. A person that is sedentary should always get a puppy or special needs dog. True or False
8. An AKC judge will have dogs and their owners jog around the show ring to observe the shoulders and the muscles in the legs. True or False
9. Your lifestyle and the dog's temperament are the only things you should consider when getting a dog. True or False
10. A dog that is a puppy is an excellent choice because it takes very little training. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Dog Selection and Judging Quiz - Answer Key

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. To be an AKC judge, you must be a veterinarian. True or False
2. The temperament of all the humans in the household should also be considered when thinking about getting a dog. True or False
3. When it comes to thinking about adopting a dog, the amount of money required is not a consideration. True or False
4. Characteristics of a family dog should be that they are playful and protective. True or False
5. The color and texture of a dog's fur is not something that a AKC judge looks at during a dog show. True or False
6. Where a person lives is not something that should be considered when deciding on owning a dog. True or False
7. A person that is sedentary should always get a puppy or special needs dog. True or False
8. An AKC judge will have dogs and their owners jog around the show ring to observe the shoulders and the muscles in the legs. True or False
9. Your lifestyle and the dog's temperament are the only things you should consider when getting a dog. True or False
10. A dog that is a puppy is an excellent choice because it takes very little training. True or False

Lesson Seven – Marketing, Careers, and Training

Lesson Overview

Participants will be introduced to careers that involve working with dogs in several different capacities.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Describe what the responsibilities are for each career
- List careers that require postsecondary education
- List careers that do not require postsecondary education
- Discuss the pros and cons of a career in the canine industry that they have interest in

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• *Canine Careers Assessment* • *Canine Careers Assessment* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Canine Careers Assessment* (one per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• *Careers in the Canine Industry* slide presentation • *Careers in the Canine Industry* worksheet • *Careers in the Canine Industry* – Answer Key	1. Print/photocopy *Careers in the Canine Industry* worksheet (one per participant). 2. Prepare the *Careers in the Canine Industry* slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Careers in the Canine Industry Poster • *Careers Working With Dogs Quiz* • *Careers Working With Dogs Quiz* – Answer Key • Optional: *Career Exploration Graphic Organizer*	1. Display the *Careers in the Canine Industry* poster. 2. Print/photocopy *Careers Working With Dogs Quiz* (one per participant). 3. Optional: Print/photocopy *Career Exploration Graphic Organizer* (one per participant).	10 minutes

Lesson Seven – Marketing, Careers, and Training

FOCUS: Intro To Canine Careers

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will test their knowledge on what careers are available in the canine industry by taking an assessment and grading it.

Materials:

- *Canine Careers Assessment*
- *Canine Careers Assessment* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the assessment and explain how to complete it.
2. Give participants five minutes to complete the assessment and then have participants exchange assessments with each other for peer review.
3. Go over the correct answers of the assessment as a class and then collect the assessment.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Canine Careers Assessment

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. All careers involved in working with dogs require a college degree. True or False

2. A doggie daycare is a place where you take your dog for 24-hour care. True or False

3. An animal control officer is responsible for investigating animal abuse claims. True or False

4. A dog trainer only works with a dog and never associates with its owner. True or False

5. When working as a dog breeder, it is not important to show a track record of Grand Champions that you have bred and raised. True or False

6. A kennel assistant cleans cages, feeds dogs, gives them medicine when needed, and exercises and trains dogs only. True or False

7. Veterinarians only require two years of college experience and 10 years of experience working in a clinic. True or False

8. A dog handler can work for law enforcement and in dog shows. True or False

9. When training to become a veterinarian technician, it is important to make sure the program is AVM certified before enrolling. True or False

10. A dog walker's responsibility is to walk dogs and teach them how to socialize with other dogs. They should also clean up after them and report any unusual behavior to the owner of the dogs. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Canine Careers Assessment – Answer Key

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. All careers involved in working with dogs require a college degree. True or False

2. A doggie daycare is a place where you take your dog for 24-hour care. True or False

3. An animal control officer is responsible for investigating animal abuse claims. True or False

4. A dog trainer only works with a dog and never associates with its owner. True or False

5. When working as a dog breeder, it is not important to show a track record of Grand Champions that you have bred and raised. True or False

6. A kennel assistant cleans cages, feeds dogs, gives them medicine when needed, and exercises and trains dogs only. True or False

7. Veterinarians only require two years of college experience and 10 years of experience working in a clinic. True or False

8. A dog handler can work for law enforcement and in dog shows. True or False

9. When training to become a veterinarian technician, it is important to make sure the program is AVM certified before enrolling. True or False

10. A dog walker's responsibility is to walk dogs and teach them how to socialize with other dogs. They should also clean up after them and report any unusual behavior to the owner of the dogs. True or False

Lesson Seven – Marketing, Careers, and Training

LEARN: Careers in the Canine Industry

40 minutes

Purpose:

While watching a slide presentation, participants will learn about the different jobs in the canine industry, both with and without a degree.

Materials:

- *Careers in the Canine Industry* slide presentation
- *Careers in the Canine Industry* worksheet
- *Careers in the Canine Industry* – Answer Key

Facilitation Steps:

1. Set up the slide presentation and distribute the worksheet.
2. Provide direction on how to complete the worksheet and start the presentation.
3. Once the presentation is finished, collect the worksheet.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Careers in the Canine Industry

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ _____ _____ to animals
   - Can _____ _____ a _____ _____, _____, or _____ _____
   - _____ _____:
     - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
     - Providing _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ to _____ _____
   - _____-_____/_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ ____-____ _____ to complete this education
   - If _____, such as a canine eye surgeon, education can _____ _____

2. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____
   - Primary duties:
     - _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____
     - _____ _____
     - _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ to answer pet owners' questions
   - Needs to _____ _____ _____ and inventory
   - _____ _____ _____ required

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3. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ duties:
     - _____ _____ _____
     - _____ the _____ _____ _____ and other medical procedures
     - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____ an _____ _____ or _____
   - _____ _____ _____ ___ _____ _____, but _____ _____ _____
   - To be recognized, _____ _____ _____ be _____-_____ and _____ _____ _____

4. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ _____ _____ a _____
   - Primary _____:
     - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____
     - _____ _____
     - Preparing animals for medical procedures
   - _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____
   - While they can _____ _____ _____ _____ before taking the_____ technician _____, it is _____ _____
   - Instead, it is _____ _____ _____ a _____-_____ _____ (_____ _____) that is _____ _____ _____ taking the _____ exam

5. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ _____ _____
   - This _____ _____ _____, _____, and _____ _____, such as _____ _____ and _____ _____
   - _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____ the _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____, _____ _____, and _____ _____

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- May be _____-_____ or _____ _____ a _____, _____, or _____ _____
- _____ _____ required, but they _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____

6. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - Takes _____ of a _____ _____
   - Brushes, _____, and _____ the _____ _____ as well as _____ the dog's nails and _____ _____ ears
   - While this may not be viewed as keeping up with a dog's appearance, _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____ the _____
   - There is _____ _____ but _____ _____ _____
   - Having _____ _____ _____ _____ into this field

7. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ care and _____ to _____
   - Can _____ _____ a _____ _____ _____ _____ such as _____ _____ for _____ _____ and in _____ _____/_____
   - _____ include _____ a _____ _____ that _____ the _____ _____ _____ the _____ plus _____ _____ _____ the _____
   - Maintains the dog's _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, _____ includes _____, grooming, and _____ _____
   - _____ _____ _____, but there is _____ _____
   - The _____ _____ _____ this _____ ____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ handling experience

8. _____ _____
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ _____:
     - _____ the dogs
     - Teach the dogs _____ to _____ _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____ elimination (_____)
     - _____ _____ _____ good _____ _____ _____ _____
   - May also _____ _____ _____ and report _____ or unusual behavior to the owner(s)

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- _____ _____ _____, but _____ is ___ _____

9. **_____ _____**
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - _____ duties include _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ in their jurisdiction
   - Other responsibilities:
     - _____ _____ _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
     - Capture _____ _____
     - _____ _____ the _____ they have _____ _____ _____
   - Beyond caring for animals, they _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ in _____
   - _____ _____ _____ or _____ _____

10. **_____ _____**
   - Annual _____: $_____
   - Works _____ _____, pet _____, _____, _____ _____, and _____
   - _____ duties:
     - _____ the _____
     - _____ their _____ _____
     - _____ _____
     - _____ them
     - _____ _____ when needed
   - _____ _____ _____ duties, animal caretakers must _____ _____ that include:
     - _____ _____
     - _____ _____
     - _____ _____ _____ _____
     - Any other records required to _____ the _____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
   - _____ college _____ _____, but _____ _____ is _____

11. **_____ _____/_____**
   - While the _____ _____ a _____ _____ can _____ _____ _____ the _____ _____ the _____ and _____ _____ _____, a _____ _____ can expect to _____ _____ $_____ per year
   - _____ duties:
     - _____ _____

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    - _____ _____
    - _____ _____
    - _____ _____
    - _____ them _____
- May also _____ _____ _____ the _____
- There is _____ _____, but _____ is _____ _____

12. _____ _____ _____/_____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ on if _____ _____the _____ _____ _____
- Annual _____ _____ an _____: $_____
- A _____ _____ _____ is a _____ where _____ _____ their _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ include _____, _____, and _____ the _____ _____
- They _____ _____ _____ _____
- A doggie spa is a place where the owner takes their dog to relax and get groomed
- Spas can _____:
    - _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____
    - _____ _____ _____
    - _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____ is _____ by _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____ _____ is _____ _____ spas

13. _____ _____
- Annual _____: $_____
- _____ _____with _____ _____ to _____ _____ _____ those _____ _____
- Normally _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ to the dogs and _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____
- Primary _____:
    - _____ _____ _____ cages
    - _____ _____ _____
    - Grooms the _____
    - Gives _____ when needed
- _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and _____ _____, _____ _____ _____, and _____ _____ _____ to _____ the _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ are _____ _____ _____ required

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- _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ of _____ Champions is _____ _____

14. _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- While _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ a _____-_____ _____, it is a _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ to _____:
    - Business _____
    - _____
    - _____
    - _____ _____
    - _____
    - _____
- _____ _____ _____ to _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ a company that _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ or _____ that _____ _____ _____ _____
- _____ _____ _____ _____

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Name: _____ Class: _____

Careers in the Canine Industry

Directions: Fill in the blanks with information from the slide presentation.

1. **Veterinarian**
   - Annual salary: $120,936
   - Provides health care to animals
   - Can work in a private practice, shelter, or research laboratory
   - Primary duties:
     - Diagnosing and treating animal diseases
     - Providing emergency care
     - Prescribing and giving medication
     - Performing medical procedures
     - Giving advice to dog owners
   - Pre-veterinarian/bachelor degree plus vet school required
     - Can take 7-9 years to complete this education
   - If specialized, such as a canine eye surgeon, education can take longer

2. **Veterinary Receptionist**
   - Annual salary: $45,930
   - Works in a veterinary clinic at the front desk
   - Primary duties:
     - Answering the phone
     - Responding to inquiries
     - Scheduling appointments
     - Receiving mail
     - Handling payments
   - Needs to understand basic animal care to answer pet owners' questions
   - Needs to manage office supplies and inventory
   - No postsecondary schooling required

3. **Veterinary Nurse**
   - Annual salary: $24,064
   - Primary duties:
     - Giving animal medications
     - Preparing the animal for surgery and other medical procedures
     - Collecting blood and urine samples
     - Keeping animal records and preparing reports
   - May work in an animal hospital or shelter
   - Does not require a postsecondary degree, but training is available
   - To be recognized, the training must be NAVTA-approved and accredited by ABHES

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4. **Veterinary Technician**
   - Annual salary: $38,789
   - Provides assistance to a veterinarian
   - Primary duties:
     - Carrying out blood and urine tests
     - Administering vaccines
     - Giving medicine
     - Preparing animals for medical procedures
   - Provides emergency first aid and monitors animal vital signs
   - While they can work for several years before taking the veterinary technician exam, it is very difficult
   - Instead, it is recommended to take a two-year course (associate degree) that is AVMA certified before taking the credentialing exam

5. **Dog Trainer**
   - Annual salary: $65,667
   - Provides behavioral training
   - This includes potty training, obedience, and special training, such as bomb detection and rescue operations
   - Works with the owner and dog to teach both the required skills
   - Uses positive reinforcement, hand signals, and voice commands
   - May be self-employed or work for a shelter, clinic, or boarding facility
   - No degree required, but they must get a mentor and training experience

6. **Dog Groomer**
   - Annual salary: $42,703
   - Takes care of a dog's appearance
   - Brushes, trims, and styles the dog's hair as well as trims the dog's nails and cleans their ears
   - While this may not be viewed as keeping up with a dog's appearance, dog groomers examine the skin for cancer and disease along with cleaning the teeth
   - There is training available but no college degree
   - Having experience is another way into this field

7. **Dog Handler**
   - Annual salary: $38,077
   - Provides care and training to dogs
   - Can work in a wide range of fields such as law enforcement for police dogs and in dog shows/pageants
   - Duties include developing a training program that addresses the required needs of the dog plus keeping records of the progress
   - Maintains the dog's living environment and cares for them, which includes feeding, grooming, and giving medication
   - No degree required, but there is training available
   - The best way into this field is to combine training with dog handling experience

8. **Dog Walker**
   - Annual salary: $36,451
   - Primary duties:
     - Exercise the dogs
     - Teach the dogs how to socialize with other dogs
     - Clean up their elimination (waste)
     - Return them in good condition to their owner(s)
   - May also feed the dogs and report injury or unusual behavior to the owner(s)
   - No training available, but experience is a plus

9. **Animal Control**
   - Annual salary: $28,982
   - Primary duties include enforcing animal safety laws and making sure animals are treated humanely in their jurisdiction
   - Other responsibilities:
     - Investigate animal abuse claims
     - Rescue endangered and trapped animals
     - Capture dangerous animals
     - Care for the animals they have in their custody
   - Beyond caring for animals, they must keep incident reports and testify in court
   - No college degree or training required

10. **Animal Caretaker**
    - Annual salary: $32,092
    - Works in shelters, pet shops, kennels, research facilities, and clinics
    - Primary duties:
      - Feeding the animals
      - Keeping their environment clean
      - Walking them
      - Grooming them
      - Giving medication when needed
    - Beyond basic care duties, animal caretakers must keep records that include:
      - Feeding schedule
      - Treatment records
      - Entry and exit records
      - Any other records required to show the status of each animal at any time
    - No college degree required, but proven experience is important

11. **Kennel Owner/Assistant**
    - While the salary for a kennel owner can vary depending on the size of the kennel and number of dogs, a kennel assistant can expect to earn around $29,524 per year
    - Primary duties:
      - Cleaning cages
      - Bathing dogs
      - Grooming dogs
      - Feeding dogs
      - Giving them medicine

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- May also exercise and train the dogs
- There is no degree, but experience is very valuable

12. **Doggie Daycare and/or Spa**
    - Annual salary depends on if you are the owner or assistant
    - Annual salary for an assistant: $31,528
    - A strict doggie daycare is a place where owners take their dogs during the day
    - Responsibilities include feeding, walking, and keeping the animals safe
    - They may also provide training
    - A doggie spa is a place where the owner takes their dog to relax and get groomed
    - Spas can provide:
        - Doggie massage
        - Special fur treatment
        - Special food prep
        - Manicures
    - Basic canine first aid is required by some daycare businesses and dog grooming training is required for spas

13. **Dog Breeder**
    - Annual salary: $38,038
    - Mates dogs with certain traits to produce puppies with those desired characteristics
    - Normally sticks to one breed
    - Provides basic care to the dogs and offers assistance during the gestation and birthing process
    - Primary duties:
        - Cleans kennels and cages
        - Feeds the dogs
        - Grooms the dogs
        - Gives medicine when needed
    - Must keep records of breeding and birth records, help with insemination, and work with vets to keep the dogs healthy
    - Animal science classes are helpful but not required
    - Having a successful track record of Grand Champions is very important

14. **Pet Insurance Agent**
    - Annual salary is dependent on how much insurance you sell
    - While some companies do not require a four-year degree, it is a good idea to earn one
    - Important topics to understand:
        - Business management
        - Finance
        - Economics
        - Risk management
        - Communication
        - Marketing
    - Must be licensed to sell pet insurance
    - Can work for a company that sells all forms of insurance or one that specializes in pet insurance
    - Works in an office

Lesson Seven – Marketing, Careers, and Training

REVIEW: Careers and Training in the Canine Industry

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants will review the information by looking at a poster and then will test their knowledge by taking a quiz.

Materials:

- Careers in the Canine Industry Poster
- *Careers Working With Dogs Quiz*
- *Careers Working With Dogs Quiz* – Answer Key
- Optional: *Career Exploration Graphic Organizer*

Facilitation Steps:

1. Display the poster and provide instruction on how to review the information.
2. After five minutes, take down or cover the poster and distribute the quiz.
3. Provide instruction on how to complete the quiz and give participants five minutes to fill it out.
4. Collect the quiz.

Optional Activity:

1. Distribute the *Career Exploration Graphic Organizer* and explain how to fill it out.
2. Give participants time to research their chosen career and collect the *Career Exploration Graphic Organizer*.

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Name: _____ Class: _____

Careers Working With Dogs Quiz

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. An animal control officer only picks up dogs and never investigates animal abuse claims. True or False

2. Dog walkers are required to take a state test on animal welfare. True or False

3. A veterinarian receptionist must have a four-year degree in business. True or False

4. To get clients as a dog breeder, you must have experience in breeding Grand Champions of a particular breed. True or False

5. It is recommended that, if you have interest in becoming a veterinarian technician, you enroll in a training program that is AVMA certified. True or False

6. If you want to sell pet insurance, you are not required to be licensed in that form of insurance. True or False

7. A dog trainer uses positive reinforcement to potty train dogs, teach them how to be obedient, and even sniff out bombs. True or False

8. One skill that is not important to an animal caretaker is the ability to keep accurate records. True or False

9. While there is no education requirement to work at a doggie daycare, it is highly recommended that the employee know basic pet first aid. True or False

10. To become a veterinarian, one must only have experience and not a college degree. True or False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Careers Working with Dogs Quiz – Answer Key

Directions: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. An animal control officer only picks up dogs and never investigates animal abuse claims. True or False

2. Dog walkers are required to take a state test on animal welfare. True or False

3. A veterinarian receptionist must have a four-year degree in business. True or False

4. To get clients as a dog breeder, you must have experience in breeding Grand Champions in a particular breed. True or False

5. It is recommended that, if you have interest in becoming a veterinarian technician, you enroll in a training program that is AVMA certified. True or False

6. If you want to sell pet insurance, you are not required to be licensed in that form of insurance. True or False

7. A dog trainer uses positive reinforcement to potty train dogs, teach them how to be obedient, and even sniff out bombs. True or False

8. One skill that is not important to an animal caretaker is the ability to keep accurate records. True or False

9. While there is no education requirement to work at a doggie daycare, it is highly recommended that the employee know basic pet first aid. True or False

10. To become a veterinarian, one must only have experience and not a college degree. True or False

Career Exploration Graphic Organizer

Compare careers working in the career cluster of Agriculture that relates to this animal. Possible sources for information include your school library, public library, Bureau of Labor Statistics website, Occupational Outlook Handbook website, FFA, or other career-related websites on the internet.

CAREER: _____

Degree or license required	
Length of time to complete training or earn degrees	
Average starting salary per year	
Average hourly wage	
Job outlook	
5 skills needed for this job	
Describe the job setting	
What are the primary job duties?	
Do you work alone or with people?	
What needs or wants does this occupation fill?	

What is one thing an employer would expect from someone in this position?	
What kinds of people will be successful in this career?	

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