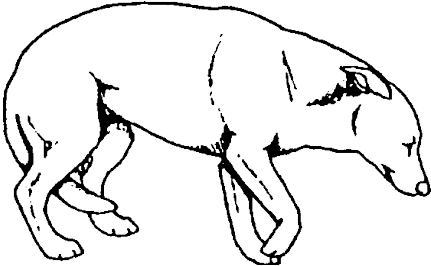


### Questionnaire 3

<b>26 What expression does this dog show?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. The dog is neutral to attentive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. The dog is relaxed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. The dog is aggressive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. The dog is submissive.



<b>41 What does it mean when a dog puts its head on another dog's back?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. It is submissive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. It makes a play request.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. It is tired.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It shows an imposing gesture.

<b>161 In which characteristics can there be major differences between dog breeds?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Different needs for exercise and activity levels
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Predisposition for territorial defence
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Enthusiasm for hunting
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Predisposition for anxiety

<b>33 Should you let your dog play with children unsupervised?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. If the dog and the child live together, this is not a problem because the dog would never bite or hurt its own family members.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. If the dog knows and likes the children, this is not a problem.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Good supervision of contact between children and dogs is necessary because critical situations can always arise.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Only if it's a small dog that can't hurt the children.

<b>78 Can dogs understand our language?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Dogs have no understanding of language.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Dogs understand very well what you explain to them verbally, especially if they have done something wrong.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Dogs cannot understand language, but they can recognise individual words in the language as a sequence of sounds whose meaning they have learned.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Dogs can understand language very well.

<b>136 Within which time frame can a dog reliably associate a reward with his own action?</b>	
	A. Only one or max two seconds may elapse.
	B. The dog should be rewarded within five seconds.
	C. It does not depend on the time whether the dog understands the exercise, but only on the fact whether the food reward is tasty enough.
	D. There are a few minutes of time span, especially if the dog has shown the action for a longish time.

<b>59 What does it mean when you block your dog's unwanted behaviour?</b>	
	A. Blocking is often understood to mean standing in front of the dog in a more or less obviously threatening manner using body language.
	B. If the dog perceives it as a threat that his owner is blocking him, this can result in stress and insecurity and in the long term aggressive or other undesirable behaviour.
	C. Blocking or pushing a dog with undesirable behaviour makes the dog learn calm and relaxed behaviour.
	D. By blocking a dog, you can effectively prevent unwanted behaviour so that the dog can understand what it is allowed to do and what it is not allowed to do.

<b>27 Under what circumstances should you refrain from getting a dog?</b>	
	A. In the case of employment, if the dog has to be left alone for more than six hours a day.
	B. If it is foreseeable that your work or life situation will change and it is not certain whether it will still be possible to keep a dog.
	C. If you don't have a garden.
	D. If you have a severe allergy to dog hair.

<b>13 Why can dogs react more aggressively on the lead?</b>	
	A. Dogs can be more insecure on the lead towards other dogs and therefore behave more aggressively if they have never learnt at a young age to greet each other in a relaxed manner on the lead.
	B. Dogs cannot move freely on the lead and avoid others and can therefore feel threatened more quickly and react more aggressively.
	C. Dogs can become frustrated that the lead prevents them from making contact with the other dog and therefore can behave aggressively.
	D. Attempts by the owner to prevent undesirable behaviour on the lead by using seemingly harmless corrections, or even frightening or punitive stimuli, aggressive behaviour is encouraged.

<b>19 What do you need to pay particular attention to in terms of a puppy's behaviour?</b>	
	A. A puppy should be exposed in a positive way to all environmental situations, children of different ages and adults with whom it will later have to cope.
	B. Puppies should be kept as withdrawn and quiet as possible, as they are not yet as receptive.
	C. You should make the possible use of the short socialisation phase to gain as much experience as possible without overtaxing the puppy.
	D. You don't need to do anything differently with a puppy than with an adult dog.

<b>15 Which of the educational aids listed are useful?</b>	
	A. Leash and wide, non-choking collar or well-fitting chest harness, additional head halter for dogs if necessary.
	B. Collars with a spray that can be triggered at the touch of a button.
	C. Devices that produce sounds in the ultrasonic range that are unpleasant for the dog in order to influence unwanted behaviour at the touch of a button.
	D. Training harnesses with traction under the armpits.

<b>67 Which behaviours of the owner can trigger aggressive behaviour in or if the dog has a pain problem?</b>	
	A. He bends over the dog to put on the lead.
	B. He pushes the dog aside.
	C. He ignores the dog when it arrives with a ball and wants to play.
	D. He suddenly grabs the dog.

<b>132 What are common causes of anxiety problems?</b>	
	A. Bad experiences, especially if they occurred when the dog was a puppy, or a single particularly shocking bad experience.
	B. Lack of experience = Socialization and habituation deficits.
	C. Pain is the most common physical cause for the development or worsening of behavioural problems.
	D. Loving and clear interaction with the dog, taking into account its needs and capabilities.

<b>77 What should you do if a dog that has always been sweet and peaceful suddenly displays aggressive behaviour?</b>	
	A. The dog should be seen by a vet as soon as possible, as it might be in pain, or have a medical condition that is causing its distress.
	B. It should be punished immediately and severely, so that the dog learns not to behave aggressively.
	C. Nothing at all. Aggressive behaviour is normal dog behaviour.
	D. You simply need to change the feed and feed more carbohydrates.

<b>50 Are you allowed to let your dog run alongside your car?</b>	
	A. Only if you are in a hurry.
	B. This is prohibited by traffic laws
	C. If the dog slowly gets used to it, you can do it.
	D. You may only let your dog run alongside your car on country lanes.

<b>42 Which form of husbandry is less species-appropriate and therefore questionable in terms of animal welfare?</b>	
	A. Keeping a large dog in a small flat if you are out and about with it for several hours a day.
	B. Not having a dog treated by a vet in the event of illness for financial reasons.
	C. Leaving an individual animal alone in the home or kennel for more than eight hours a day
	D. Walking a healthy young dog on a short lead three times a day for 15 minutes each time.

<b>105 What is the normal body temperature of a dog?</b>	
	A. By rectal measurement approx. 38 °C.
	B. By rectal measurement approx. 36 °C.
	C. As long as the nose is cool and moist, the dog does not have a fever. In these cases, it is not necessary to take the temperature.
	D. An adult dog has a fever from a temperature of 39.3 °C.

<b>118 Can a bitch be successfully mated during her first heat?</b>	
	A. Yes.
	B. No.

<b>144 Are there diseases in dogs which can be vaccinated against, that humans can also get?</b>	
	A. None.
	B. Rabies, when saliva from an animal infected with rabies enters the bloodstream, e.g. through a bite.
	C. Leptospirosis.
	D. Diseases only affect one species at a time.

<b>102 A group of children are playing football in a meadow. How do you behave with your dog running off leash?</b>	
	A. If this an official dog exercise area, I can let the dog run free. I explain it to the footballers, and send them away.
	B. I don't have to do anything because my dog is not aggressive. I have liability insurance in case he should exuberantly break the ball.
	C. I keep the dog on a lead as a precaution until I have passed the children playing ball and I am sure that the dog won't run back.
	D. Only large dogs need to be kept on a lead in such situations, as a small dog cannot be dangerous to a child.

<b>196 Can dogs of any size be on a lead without any problems?</b>	
	A. It is basically only a question of training whether you can hold a dog well in every situation.
	B. You can usually hold dogs up to about a third of your own body weight.
	C. Active, healthy dogs in particular often find it very difficult to adapt to their owner's gait at all times, even with sufficient exercise. It can therefore take a long time for the dog to reach the desired level of training without pulling on the lead.
	D. On slippery roads or in situations where the dog is very excited or anxious, it can difficult to keep them safely on the lead, even with dogs that are otherwise good on the lead.

<b>110 Is it a question of a child's age whether life together with a dog works out smoothly?</b>	
	A. It is a question of socialisation whether a dog gets on well with children of a certain age group or not.
	B. It has nothing to do with the age of the child. A dog always recognises children as belonging to its own family and is well- disposed towards them.
	C. The smaller the children, the more likely it is that they will not behave considerately towards the dog.
	D. There are dogs that can't settle to children running around the house a lot. Therefore, in these cases it might work more smoothly with an older dog, or quiet children.

<b>157 Can dogs have a bad/guilty conscience?</b>	
	A. Yes, but only if they had learnt already, that they were not allowed to do certain things.
	B. No, dogs have no moral concept of good and evil.
	C. No, although sometimes it looks like it. In reality, they have made a negative association with the owner or the situation and display an innate posture that signals submissiveness and fearfulness. It is meant to appease the owner.
	D. Yes, but only if their offence was committed no more than half a day ago, because they can only remember things for half a day.

<b>165 What happens if you reward a certain behaviour with food?</b>	
	A. The dog will show this behaviour more often in the future because it is hoping for a tasty reward.
	B. The dog will only perform this action when it sees that you have food.
	C. The dog is unnecessarily softened up, because he should actually be good out of loyalty to me and not because I bribe him with food.
	D. The dog will no longer take me seriously as "pack leader" because he knows that he can get food from me.

<b>150 Can problems arise in connection with punishments?</b>	
	A. The dog may become afraid of the punisher, of people looking similar to him, and of similar situations.
	B. The dog may become aggressive if it feels threatened or in pain.
	C. With every punishment there is a risk that the dog will associate other stimuli occurring at the same time, so that problem behaviours can be encouraged.
	D. There is no need to expect problems, because punishment is something the dog always understands.

<b>57 How can you recognize a reputable breeder?</b>	
	A. As a rule, he breeds dogs of different breeds or at least does not keep and sell just one breed. He keeps these animals in a well- maintained, clean kennel and ensures that the animals are not disturbed by visitors.
	B. He is happy to provide information and also explains the possible disadvantages of the breed to interested parties.
	C. He always has a litter of puppies to meet the demand for the breed.
	D. Reputable breeders integrate the puppies into their family and offer them numerous everyday and environmental stimuli during the rearing phase.

<b>122 As the owner of an unneutered male dog, what should you do if you encounter a female dog in heat on a dog walk?</b>	
	A. You can let your male dog run as normal because the female dog must be kept on a lead.
	B. You should call your male dog and put him on a lead. Only when you know for sure that he will not run after the bitch, you can take him off the lead again.
	C. The owner of the bitch should be notified, that walking bitches in heat is not allowed in public areas.
	D. If the bitch is not having her „standing days", you can let the male dog play with the bitch without paying attention.

<b>68 Why are the first three months of a dog's life so crucial?</b>	
	A. During this time, the dogs gain experience that will serve them as a benchmark for comparison later in life.
	B. The first three months are not that important. A dog can also gain all important experiences later in life.
	C. The brain develops particularly quickly during this period. Good rearing conditions promote environmental security and social security, thereby preventing the development of problem behaviors.
	D. Dogs become irretrievably attached to their owners during this time.

<b>100 What aids can helpful for problems with walking on a lead?</b>	
	A. Choke collars without stoppers.
	B. Head halter without choke effect during pulling.
	C. Chest harnesses where the lead is hooked at the front of the dog's chest (known as Hareness harnesses). This is only useful for dogs that do not pull so hard that the harness constantly pushes their front legs forward.
	D. Collar with a lead that is easy to jerk.

<b>123 What does it mean when a dog pulls on the lead?</b>	
	A. He does not recognise his owner as the pack leader.
	B. It is eager to move and does not manage to walk as slowly as humans.
	C. He doesn't understand what his owner wants from him.
	D. He has not yet learnt to walk on a loose lead in all situations and moods.

### Answer Sheet 3

Questionnaire 3

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Qst. 15
A

Qst. 42
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C
D

Qst. 196
B
C
D

Qst. 57
B
D

Qst. 41
D

Qst. 59
A
B

Qst. 67
A
B
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Qst. 105
A
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Qst. 110
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C
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Qst. 122
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Qst. 161
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Qst. 27
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Qst. 132
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B
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Qst. 118
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Qst. 157
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Qst. 68
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Qst. 33
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Qst. 13
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B
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D

Qst. 77
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Qst. 144
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Qst. 165
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Qst. 100
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Qst. 78
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Qst. 19
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Qst. 50
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Qst. 102
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Qst. 150
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Qst. 123
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