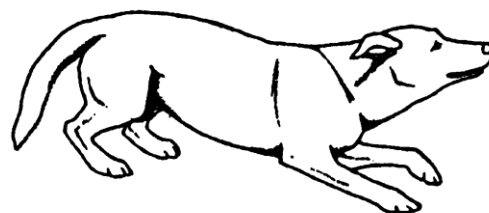


Questionnaire 4

46 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B. The dog is exhausted. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C. The dog threatens uncertainly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D. The dog submissive with the approach of a placating play request. |



51 What does it mean when a dog fixes its gaze on another dog or a person in a tense posture?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A. It means that he likes the other dog/person. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B. It is a harmless imposing behaviour. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C. It is an offensive threatening behaviour. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D. It is a positive social behaviour. |

171 What health problems do very short-nosed dogs, such as French bulldogs, very often have, which is why these breeds are also referred to as "torture breeds"?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A. They usually have difficulty breathing and make strong breathing noises. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B. They often have back problems due to vertebral deformities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C. They often have chronic eye diseases. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D. Since they have difficulty breathing, they are generally unable to be as physically active as they would like to be. |

38 What are typical "mistakes" made by children when encountering a dog?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A. Stare directly into the dog's eyes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Avoid looking directly at the dog. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Raising your arms, shouting or running away. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D. Stroking the dog's head. |

76 Why can a young or fearful dog lose urine in greeting situations?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A. This is usually due to poor house-training. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Mostly, this is a so-called submissive behaviour, with which the dog emphasizes its inferiority. Such behaviour has the effect of placating the other dog. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C. This is usually a provocation with which the dog wants to test whether it can get away with it. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D. This is usually a physical problem with bladder control. |

141 How often and for how long should you exercise with a dog?	
	A. Once a day for one hour.
	B. As often as possible, but only briefly, that is how the dog is able to concentrate best.
	C. It is particularly important to practise at the same time every day. The length of training depends on the dog's level of training..
	D. Two exercises on each walk are absolutely sufficient, otherwise the dog will be overtaxed.

99 Which treatments can weaken the relationship of trust between dog and owner?	
	A. The use of punishment.
	B. Reprimanding the dog when it shows undesirable behaviour in a situation.
	C. Lots of activity with the dog.
	D. Frequently forcing the dog into situations that he finds horrible, e.g. unpleasant or even painful brushing.

45 What needs to be clarified with regard to your own living conditions before you get a dog?	
	A. Does the breed you would like to have require a lot of space or is it particularly comfortable outdoors?
	B. The living conditions are not important because every dog adapts to the living conditions of its owner.
	C. Is it really safe for the landlord to keep a dog in a rented flat?
	D. How barky is the breed you would like to have and could barking cause a problem with the neighbours?

25 Under which circumstances can I let my dog play with other dogs in public?	
	A. I can always let my dog play in a official dog exercise area. If another dog doesn't want to play, the dogs sort it out between themselves.
	B. If I have clarified with the other dog owner that play contact is desired and both dogs can run freely.
	C. Wild play not on the road, on the lead, or if other people or animals could be disturbed or endangered by the playing dogs.
	D. It is safest if both dogs can run freely. In the case of puppies or dogs that cannot let off the lead, a balance must be struck between the chance of a quiet, relaxed play and the possible risk of entanglement of the leash or leads.

29 What experiences are important for a puppy to live together smoothly in human society?	
	A. He should get to know many different people (from babies to old people) through positive encounters.
	B. Travelling on public transport and participating in turbulent road traffic, to which a dog should be gradually introduced depending on its nature.
	C. Puppies should kept indoors as much as possible so that they are not overwhelmed.
	D. Time in the kennel, so that the puppy can learn to stay alone.

20 Which dog training aids are questionable in terms of animal welfare?	
	A. Spiked collars and choke collars without stoppers.
	B. Very narrow collars, e.g. chains, to guide the dog on the lead.
	C. Electrical stimulation devices, devices with unpleasant to painful ultrasonic sounds, collars with triggerable spray or air blast.
	D. Clicker as an announcement for a reward.

72 What are the reasons a dog might pull on the lead?	
	A. It is dominant and therefore wants to get its way with his owner.
	B. It has not learnt to walk on a loose leash.
	C. It finds it too difficult to walk as slowly as his owner or is too distracted to concentrate on walking properly.
	D. It feels anxiety and stress and tries to move away from the situation.

153 What is the best way to teach a dog to stay home alone?	
	A. It should never be left alone at home for the entire first six months.
	B. Ideally, you should start training your dog to stay alone from puppyhood. To do this, you sometimes take your dog away for seconds and then this to minutes over several weeks. When the dog is young, the time period is gradually extended to hours.
	C. You should gradually acclimatize the dog to the situation.
	D. Dogs can do this on their own.

81 Does neutering of the male dog always lead to a reduction in aggressiveness towards other males?	
	A. Unreservedly yes
	B. Basically no.
	C. Not always. Neutering means that a male dog no longer acts as a competitor to other males and therefore it induces less aggressive behaviour by other males. In addition, fighting may become less important to him. However, it does not affect his learned social behaviour.
	D. Only if male hormones are the cause of the aggressive behaviour.

60 Which areas of law can be relevant for dog owners, for example?	
	A. Criminal, civil, administrative and animal welfare jurisdiction.
	B. State dog laws and municipal regulations.
	C. Dog Welfare Act.
	D. None, if necessary you can make excuses by saying that you don't know the legal text.

55 What can be said about taking dogs in the car? Tick the correct statements.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. The dog should sit on the passenger seat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. The dog must always be transported in the boot.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. The dog must always be secured during transport in the car.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. You can, for example, transport the dog in a transport box that is securely fastened to the back seat or in the boot.

127 How much should a dog eat?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. As much as he needs to have a slim figure and neither gain nor lose weight.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. All dogs can have unlimited access to food, they only eat as much as they need.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. If a dog does not obey well, it should not be given anything to eat that day as a punishment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Dogs should always a little hungry, otherwise they tend to be disobedient.

124 When do most bitches go into heat for the first time?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. When they are fully grown.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Between 6 and 12 months
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. At 18 months at the earliest.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. When you switch them from juvenile dog food to adult dog food.

146 Gastric torsion is a life-threatening disease. Tick the appropriate statements.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Gastric torsion occurs mainly in large breeds of dog.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. If possible, dogs should have a rest period of two hours immediately after eating.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Dogs should run immediately after eating to be able to digest faster.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Most dogs benefit from two to three meals a day.

104 Who is responsible for removing dog feces?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. The cities, because that's what dog tax is paid for.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. The owner/keeper.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. The general public. Anyone who sees dog feces must remove it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Nobody. Dog feces doesn't have to be removed because it's something natural that you have to live with.

193 How do you teach a dog not to jump up to greet people for fun?	
	A. By jumping up, the dog wants to act like the boss and you have to punish it for jumping up.
	B. Greetings should as calm and relaxed as possible, so that no great excessive excitement or a party atmosphere encouraged in the dog.
	C. You only recognize and communicate with the dog when all four paws are on the ground.
	D. You can prevent the dog from jumping up by having him do a familiar exercise, such as sitting, for which you reward him. This must be done before the dog jumps up for the first time during an encounter.

170 What can you do if, after a few problematic encounters with other dogs, you realize that your dog doesn't always get on well with other dogs?	
	A. You should seek advice from a modern and experienced dog trainer who uses positive reinforcement or a vet who specializes in behavioural therapy.
	B. You don't have to do anything, because it is normal for dogs to bite other dogs during a walk.
	C. You should not keep such a dog, but give it to an animal shelter or have it put down, because it is a danger.
	D. You can do no more than put a muzzle on the dog. You cannot influence the behaviour.

182 What do I need to consider if I want to travel abroad with my dog?	
	A. Are there any diseases in the planned destination and in the countries I will be travelling through that my dog can and should be protected from?
	B. Does my dog fulfil the necessary entry and return regulations (e.g. rabies vaccination, EU passport, microchip, carrying a muzzle)?
	C. If my dog is registered in Germany, crossing the border is possible without any problems.
	D. A dog does not need travel documents.

120 Does liability insurance for dogs make sense?	
	A. Yes, because any dog can cause damage for which its owner is liable. This can amount to considerable sums, for example in the case of car accidents that result in permanent personal injury.
	B. In NRW, liability insurance is mandatory for dogs over 20 kg or 40 cm shoulder height.
	C. Without liability insurance, the dog may never run free according to the legal regulations in NRW.
	D. It is not sensible, but an unnecessary expenditure of money. The probability of a dog causing damage is too low.

179 Which topics should I best discuss with my vet?	
	A. Type and frequency of deworming.
	B. Necessary and useful vaccinations.
	C. A visit to the vet is only necessary if the dog is unwell.
	D. Type and frequency of tick and flea prophylaxis.

177 In which situations can a bitch be successfully mated and become pregnant by a male dog ?	
	A. In the so-called standing days, when the bloody discharge subsides and becomes more of a flesh-water colour.
	B. Successful mating is not possible during the first heat.
	C. Only directly at the beginning of a heat, when the bloody discharge begins.
	D. When so-called "hanging" occurs during mating. This is when the bitch and male dog stand with their rumps together while the male dog's swollen penis remains inside the bitch.

180 Which vaccinations might be useful for my dog?	
	A. The basic immunisation of puppies (3 vaccinations at intervals of 3-4 weeks at approx. 8, 12 and 16 weeks of age) and the subsequent vaccination after one year.
	B. My dog only needs vaccinations if I want to travel abroad with him.
	C. Booster vaccinations against parvovirus, distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, rabies and kennel cough complex.
	D. If vaccinations not carried out by many people, the corresponding diseases and the resulting deaths will increase again.

128 On your dog walk, you meet people who are clearly uncomfortable with your dog. How do you behave?	
	A. If it is a place where you are allowed to let the dog run and the dog is well-behaved, you don't have to do anything.
	B. I go up to people and reassure them that the dog is very nice.
	C. I call my dog to me and explain to him that people are scared of him. I also tell him that he shouldn't be sad about it.
	D. I put my dog on a lead immediately, because other people must not feel threatened by my dog.

167 What are possible symptoms of stress in a dog?	
	A. Panting.
	B. Restless behaviour.
	C. Heavy shedding and possibly dull coat due to prolonged stress.
	D. Forward-facing ears and interest in the environment.

197 Are there dog breeds with a predisposition to certain diseases?	
	A. All breeds are overbred, so you can only get a healthy dog with a mixed breed.
	B. There are breed-specific diseases for almost all dog breeds. Therefore, choosing a breed, you should also inform yourself well about the diseases for which there could be a risk.
	C. Not only pedigree dogs but also mixed breeds can have a predisposition to certain diseases.
	D. If the parents appear healthy, their puppies will be healthy in any case.

Answer Sheet 4

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Qst. 167
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