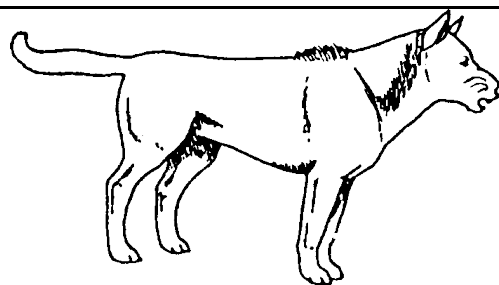


Questionnaire 1

6 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ | A. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| ☐ | B. The dog is fearful. |
| ☐ | C. The dog threatens assertively. |
| ☐ | D. The dog is submissive. |



1 What are typical hunting behaviours?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ☐ | A. Searching for prey. |
| ☐ | B. Chasing. |
| ☐ | C. Shaking the prey. |
| ☐ | D. Stalking and pointing. |

2 Are all dogs the same or are there breed-specific characteristics?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ☐ | A. All dogs are equal. |
| ☐ | B. Depending on the breed, dogs have different predispositions, e.g. in terms of hunting behavior and activity. |
| ☐ | C. Different breeds differ only in their external appearance. |
| ☐ | D. There are no typical breed characteristics, but on the basis of size they can be categorized into „child-friendly“, "dangerous", "easy to train“, etc. |

3 A puppy or a child is very pushy towards a dog. Which behaviours of adult dogs are normal and absolutely typical of dogs?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ☐ | A. Growl. |
| ☐ | B. The lips curl. |
| ☐ | C. The dog does nothing because children and puppies have unrestricted freedom from adult dogs. |
| ☐ | D. Increasing aggressive behaviour, such as snapping or biting, when the dog's threats are punished, praised/calmed, ignored or not noticed. |

18 I'm bending over a dog and want to stroke it. It ducks down and growls. I make myself small and hold out my hand so that it can sniff it. At this moment, he snaps at me. What could be the reason for this?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ☐ | A. A dog that reacts like this must have been beaten in the past. |
| ☐ | B. He perceived the gesture of bending over him and stretching out the hand as a threat. |
| ☐ | C. He is fundamentally behaviourally disturbed. |
| ☐ | D. It is normal for dogs to attack opponents that are weaker. By making yourself small, you have signalled to the dog that you are weaker than him. |

70 What can be indications of stress during training?	
	A. Dogs always enjoy training, so they can't have any negative stress with it.
	B. "Stubborn" behaviour. The dog does not react at all, or only with difficulty to familiar signals or training attempts. Stress hinders learning and the recall of familiar learning content.
	C. Restless up to hyperactive behaviour, also problems with concentration.
	D. Spontaneous and joyful reaction to already well learnt signals for training content.

5 Is the use of electrical stimulation devices, unpleasant high- frequency sounds and other pain and fright stimuli useful for dog training?	
	A. It is a simple and quick method that can be used very successfully in the dog's education.
	B. The dog then knows that it can no longer do what it wants.
	C. The risk of incorrect associations and anxiety behaviour as a result is too great.
	D. Punitive stimuli create stress in the dog, which can be considerable depending on the used stimulus used and the individual sensitivity.

17 What considerations are important before getting a dog?	
	A. Is dog ownership permitted by the landlord?
	B. Do I have the time and financial means to keep and care for the dog reliably for 12-15 years?
	C. The pedigree of parent animals that have won awards at many shows.
	D. Does the selected dog really suit my lifestyle in terms of its breed disposition?

8 Two dogs are fighting with each other. The owners stand next to them and shouts at the dogs to stop the fight. How do the dogs interpret this behaviour?	
	A. The dogs get scared by the shouting and stop the fight immediately.
	B. The aggressive mood of the owners increases the stress of the dogs and they can therefore continue to fight.
	C. The shouting of the owners does not influence the behaviour of the dogs.
	D. By shouting, the dogs understand that they should not fight and therefore stop.

4 Up to what age are dogs referred to as "puppies"?	
	A. Up to one year.
	B. From birth until the end of the so-called socialisation phase, i.e. up to around 12 to a maximum of 16 weeks of age.
	C. Until sexual maturity.
	D. Dogs that are still being suckled by their mother.

7 What should you look out for when choosing a muzzle?	
	A. A muzzle must fit comfortably and must not slip into the eyes. The dog must be accustomed to wearing it in small steps over several weeks.
	B. For longer wearing times of more than a few minutes, it must be ensured that the dog can pant with its mouth open and drink if necessary.
	C. For short-term use of a few minutes, a narrow jaw loop, made of soft material that prevents the dog cannot open its mouth, is acceptable.
	D. In dogs, where there is a real risk of injury to others, a muzzle must meet specific safety criteria. It must be possible to fix it in such a way that the dog cannot pull it off, and the material and workmanship of the muzzle must be particularly safe and robust.

21 What can we say about the puberty phase in dogs?	
	A. In the puberty phase, the reproductive ability of dogs develops, their interest in the opposite sex increases significantly, and members of their own sex are increasingly seen as competitors.
	B. Puberty can start as early as with 5 months of age.
	C. During puberty, dogs are often unfocussed and distracted.
	D. During the puberty phase, the dog should be strictly punished for undesirable behavior and disobedience, e.g. by shaking it at the scruff of its neck fur vigorously, because the humans must assert themselves as the boss.

85 In which of these situations can dogs react aggressively?	
	A. If they are suddenly touched by a stranger and cannot get out of the way.
	B. If they are disturbed while eating.
	C. At the vet due to painful manipulations or out of fear.
	D. If you avoid looking a strange dog directly in the eye.

23 Who would be the best person to contact if problems arise when living together?	
	A. The breeder or another owner of the same breed.
	B. A vet who specializes in behaviour.
	C. Another dog owner who has his dog well under control.
	D. A modern and experienced dog trainer who is demonstrably capable of correct professional training in the area of problem behaviour, and works with positive reinforcement.

30 Are dogs allowed run free in the woods?	
	A. In the woods, dogs may only be walked on paths or lanes unleashed, unless there is a special leash requirement for the entire area. Dogs must always be kept on a lead in nature reserves.
	B. If the dog is only every now and then off the path for a few minutes, you can let it run free, because a dog cannot cause any damage in the forest in such a short time.
	C. A dog should only be allowed to run free if it can be reliably recalled in all situations. In the forest, simply startling game can lead to damage. This can be caused by stress, exhaustion of energy reserves, and by the game fleeing across the nearest road.
	D. According to the State Forestry Act, everyone who enters the forest must behave in such a way, that all living creatures and plants in the forest, as well as the management of the forest, are not disturbed, and the forest is not destroyed, damaged or contaminated. The recreation of others must not be unreasonably impaired.

32 Which of the dog's needs must be adequately met on a daily basis in species-appropriate husbandry?	
	A. The dog must have sufficient mental and physical occupation, i.e. several hours a day. This must be adapted to the dog's age and state of health.
	B. The dog must have sufficient social contact with people and conspecifics every day. This must be adapted to the dog's needs and abilities.
	C. The dog must be given sufficient food and fresh water every day.
	D. The dog should be kept mainly in a kennel with a well- insulated floor..

94 Should you take your dog to the vet when you adopt it, even if it looks healthy?	
	A. Yes, so that the vet can check whether the dog is sufficiently vaccinated using the vaccination record.
	B. Yes, so that the dog gets used to the vet and the procedures in the practice.
	C. No, this is not necessary and would be an excessive burden for the dog..
	D. Yes, so that the vet can get to know the dog when it is healthy. He/she can then better categorise any changes caused by illness.

113 During neutering...	
	A. the testicles are removed from males, females are sterilised.
	B. for example, the testicles or ovaries and possibly the uterus are removed.
	C. the fallopian tubes or vas deferens are severed.
	D. the ability to procreate is irretrievably prevented.

40 Why is it important to have your dog regularly vaccinated against rabies?	
	A. The rabies vaccination is required by law.
	B. Rabies is an infectious disease that can also infect humans.
	C. A rabies vaccination is superfluous. Rabies no longer occurs at all in Germany.
	D. Dogs vaccinated against rabies are in a better legal position than unvaccinated dogs. It is also mandatory for entry into many countries and return journeys to Germany.

53 What should I do if a strange dog comes rushing towards me and my child?	
	A. I snatch up my child quickly to get it out of the danger zone.
	B. I look the dog in the eye and chase it away.
	C. I remain very calm and stand between the dog and child and, if necessary, take my child in my arms with calm movements.
	D. I throw my arms up and shout at the dog.

121 Name typical signals that can be used to recognize submissive behaviour.	
	A. Maintain eye contact.
	B. Make itself small and duck.
	C. Pull the tail under the belly and flatten back the ears.
	D. Urinating in a crouched position or lying on its back.

187 What do you have to take into account when having contact with other dogs if you want to keep a very small dog (approx. under 5 kg) or a very large dog (approx. over 50 kg)?	
	A. You don't have to take anything into account. Dogs always settle everything between themselves. That's why owners should always stay out of dog encounters.
	B. Very small dogs can also be accidentally injured in contact with much larger dogs.
	C. Very large dogs, especially as puppies and growing dogs, must learn to be considerate of their strength in play contact with other dogs.
	A. It is often difficult to find suitable play partners for both types of dog because the difference in size means that a lot of contact is not. This can lead to a reduction in quality of life for affected dogs.

107 What are sensible measures to make contact between children and dogs safer?	
	A. You have to observe the dog to see if it is really relaxed and happy, when interacting with the children, and if in doubt „rescue“ it.
	B. If a dog has a muzzle on, you can always let it run between children. This ensures that the dog cannot injure the children.
	C. Dogs that are insecure or anxious around children should be kept on a lead. Care must be taken to ensure that sufficient distance can be maintained from children so that the dog can feel comfortable. For dogs with problems with children, familiarization with a muzzle can be a useful additional measure and be a safety measure.
	D. As long as it is not really clear how well a dog gets on with children of a certain age group, the owner must always be closer to the dog than the child in order to stand between them in an emergency. This is both because the dog could approach the child in question with unfriendly intentions and because the child could unintentionally approach the dog in a threatening manner.

131 Do dogs pay attention to people's body language?	
	A. Dogs pay a lot of attention to people's body language.
	B. Only if they have been taught to.
	C. Dogs don't care how people behave.
	D. Dogs pay more attention to body language than to people's words.

164 What to look out for when rewards?	
	A. The dog must be rewarded no later than 2 seconds after the desired action.
	B. The reward must be chosen in such a way that it motivates the dog but still keeps him focussed.
	C. Food rewards are not suitable, as they only tempt the dog to beg.
	D. In the beginning, the dog should always be rewarded, later on that is reduced depending on the level of difficulty.

149 How do dogs understand punitive behaviour by their owners?	
	A. Dogs learn what they are allowed to do and what they are not allowed to do.
	B. Dogs learn that humans can behave aggressively in certain situations.
	C. Dogs learn to respect their owners.
	D. Dogs can associate the punitive actions of their owners with the mood of their owners, the situation or stimuli that happened to occur at the same time.

54 What are the reasons against buying a puppy of this origin?	
	A. The bitch barks at anyone who comes near or the puppies bark or hide or don't really dare to approach visitors.
	B. The dogs have no pedigree.
	C. It is not possible to the mother bitch with her puppies, only the puppies without the bitch.
	D. The puppies run to everyone.

109 Can there be problems if two dogs on the lead make contact with each other?	
	A. Yes, because dogs always feel stronger on a lead and therefore get into fights more often.
	B. Yes. If the dogs run around each other, the leads can get tangled. The risk of a scuffle is then very high, as none of the dogs can show normal social behaviour. It is more difficult to break up a fight when the leads are tangled.
	C. Yes, because dogs on a lead are less able to get out of the way, they can be more insecure and react aggressively more quickly.
	D. Yes, some dogs react more aggressively on the lead. You should therefore clarify in advance whether contact between the dogs is desired and particularly careful with the lead so that the dogs are hindered as little as possible.

63 How long does the so-called socialisation phase last in puppies?	
	A. Until the end of the 8th week of life.
	B. Until the end of the 12th to maximum 16th week of life.
	C. Until sexual maturity.
	D. Up to one year.

90 Does the use of spray bottles or spray cans harbour certain danger?	
	A. The dog may become afraid of similar noises and situations.
	B. It is an easy way to interrupt unwanted behaviour.
	C. Stress is generated by fright.
	D. In many cases, unintended connections are made and behavioral problems can be encouraged.

Answer Sheet 1

Questionnaire 1

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Qst. 6
C

Qst. 70
B
C

Qst. 7
A
B
C
D

Qst. 32
A
B
C

Qst. 121
B
C
D

Qst. 149
B
D

Qst. 1
A
B
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D

Qst. 5
C
D

Qst. 21
A
B
C

Qst. 94
A
B
D

Qst. 187
B
C
D

Qst. 54
A
C

Qst. 2
B

Qst. 17
A
B
D

Qst. 85
A
B
C

Qst. 113
B
D

Qst. 107
A
C
D

Qst. 109
B
C
D

Qst. 3
A
B
D

Qst. 8
B

Qst. 23
B
D

Qst. 40
B
D

Qst. 131
A
D

Qst. 63
B

Qst. 18
B

Qst. 4
B

Qst. 30
A
C
D

Qst. 53
C

Qst. 164
A
B
D

Qst. 90
A
C
D