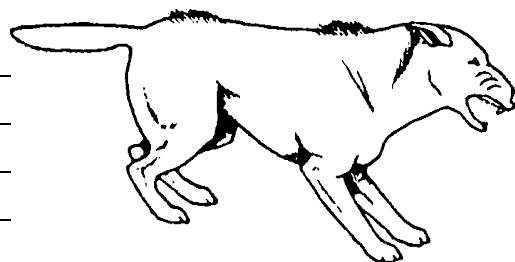


Questionnaire 2

16 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--|---|
| | A. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| | B. The dog threatens out of insecurity. |
| | C. The dog is peaceful. |
| | D. The dog is submissive. |



31 How can you tell if a dog is showing imposing behaviour towards another dog?

- | | |
|--|---|
| | A. It shows a fixed gaze past the opponent. |
| | B. It makes his silhouette big (head high, ears erect, stiff gait, tail high). |
| | C. It barks and puts his ears back. |
| | D. It erects its tail steeply and, when excited, often shows a rapid wagging with little sideways movement. |

12 What is the basic disposition that every dog has?

- | | |
|--|--|
| | A. Dogs are hunting predators. |
| | B. Dogs were created to live together with humans. They are completely dependent on humans and cannot exist on their own as they would not be able to obtain food. |
| | C. Dogs are social animals and are designed to live in a group. |
| | D. Dogs are scavengers and therefore constantly search for dead animals. |

28 What can lead to problems between dogs and children?

- | | |
|--|---|
| | A. Children can come up with play ideas that are unpleasant for dogs. |
| | B. Children can misunderstand or misinterpret dog behaviour and then behave inappropriately from the dog's point of view. |
| | C. There are no problems between children and dogs, as they are equally keen to play and always get on well. |
| | D. Both children and dogs are unpredictable. |

62 What fosters a trusting relationship with a dog?

- | | |
|--|--|
| | A. The dog must always lie on its place in the house. |
| | B. The dog must walk behind you on walks. |
| | C. The dog can rely on its owner not to threaten or intimidate it. |
| | D. The dog experiences wonderful things with its owner. |

134	Are there any special things to consider when training with a fearful dog?
	A. Dogs can only learn when they are relaxed and not afraid.
	B. Care must be taken not to use threatening gestures in the exercises.
	C. It is better not to train a fearful dog at all because it might bite out of fear.
	D. You can train a fearful dog just like any other dog.

9	What can be said about the use of leash jerks for education?
	A. Jerks of the leash are necessary for leash training.
	B. Any use of leash jerking can lead to pain and they are not considered to be in accordance with animal welfare.
	C. For dogs with behavioural problems, working with leash jerks is often necessary in order to be able to train them at all.
	D. Constant leash jerking can lead to various physical injuries in the neck area.

22	What considerations do you need to make if you want to get a dog?
	A. The selected dog should suit you as well as possible in terms of its breed disposition. Appearance, on the other hand, should not be the deciding factor.
	B. Problems could arise when living with a dog. Do I have the patience, time and energy to deal with this?
	C. Does the breed I am interested in belong to one of the dog breeds requiring a licence, so that I need to enquire whether special requirements must be met for a licence to keep it?
	D. Is the breed I'm actually interested in one of the breeds with a very short nose that have problems with breathing, eyes, legs and spine (so-called torture breeding), so that I should decide in favour of another breed for the dogs' sake?

11	What is meant by "puppy protection"?
	A. Puppies are never abandoned by their mother dog.
	B. Puppies are not bitten by adult dogs because they are protected as puppies. An adult dog that snaps at a puppy is behaviourally disturbed.
	C. Adult dogs let young dogs do whatever they want in their first year of life, which is why you should not start training a dog until it is one year old.
	D. There is no "puppy protection". The puppy is "protected" by appropriate, i.e. submissive and appeasing behaviour.

14	How can you recognise a recommended puppy playgroup?
	A. Dogs of different breeds may participate. As a rule, the maximum group size is 8 puppies. Only healthy dogs up to approx. 16 weeks of age may take part.
	B. The trainer punishes a puppy immediately or scares it with a water spray or something else if it shows aggressive behaviour, because the dogs should learn good social compatibility.
	C. Anxious puppies are given a safe place to retreat to with their owner and "ruffians" are lovingly distracted to other puppies. For very anxious dogs, contact with a single suitable puppy is made possible in an undisturbed atmosphere.
	D. The puppies are offered many different stimulus situations so that they become "environmentally safe". The weakest member of the group determines the extent of the stimuli.

10	Can anxious dogs be muzzled if the situation requires it?
	A. No way, because the dog would get even more scared.
	B. If the dog is gradually accustomed to it, the muzzle is not a burden.
	C. A fearful dog does not need a muzzle anyway because it is not aggressive.
	D. Fearful dogs may bite in distressing situations, also all dogs may be required to wear a muzzle on certain public transport, for example.

24	Is it very important for the puppy's development, whether it is exposed to numerous external stimuli in a relaxed and positive manner during its first weeks of life?
	A. The more stimuli the puppy gets to know in a relaxed manner, the more neural connections are created in its brain.
	B. A variety of stimulating situations give the puppy self-confidence and security in dealing with new situations.
	C. A puppy is not yet able to process any stimuli.
	D. The development of the brain does not depend on the supply of various stimuli, but it happens automatically.

117	What measures are useful to prevent behavioural problems in a dog?
	A. Strict punishment of undesirable behaviour.
	B. Confident and understanding behaviour.
	C. Ignoring the dog's constant attention-seeking behaviour.
	D. Training via positive reinforcement.

71	My dog is very scared on the table at the vet and also growls. What are sensible measures?
	A. I stay as calm and relaxed as possible myself.
	B. I should inform myself about "medical training" in order to gradually reduce my dog's fear through positive reinforcement.
	C. Growling must be consistently stopped so that the dog learns that it is not allowed to behave aggressively.
	D. You should shout at it once, or make a loud noise, so that it stops behaving like that.

35	Does it make sense to have your dog microchipped?
	A. Yes, the dog can always reliably assigned to its owner by microchip. In NRW, a microchip is mandatory for dogs over 20 kg or 40 cm.
	B. Yes, the data on a microchip manufactured in accordance with the ISO guidelines can also be read abroad.
	C. Yes, compared to a tattoo, a microchip has the advantages that there is no anaesthetic and the wound pain is much less.
	D. No, it does not make sense, as the microchip is harmful to health.

37	Name the points that must be fulfilled in order to keep a dog in a species-appropriate manner.
	A. The dog needs frequent daily contact with people and/or dogs.
	B. Dogs need enough space to be able to move around sufficiently.
	C. Dogs need sufficiently frequent (at least three times a day) and sufficiently long (a total of at least two hours a day for a healthy dog) walks.
	D. It must be ensured that the dog can receive medical care in the event of illness.

97	Are there preventative steps you can take to keep your dog healthy?
	A. Yes. The dog should regularly vaccinated and wormed, for example.
	B. Yes, you should look closely at the whole body every day, e.g. when stroking, in order to recognise changes or parasite infestations immediately.
	C. Yes, the dog should be seen regularly by the vet in order to recognise illnesses at an early stage.
	D. Yes, you should bathe your dog once a week.

115	Estimate the duration of a bitch's pregnancy.
	A. 3 months.
	B. Depending on the breed, between four weeks and two months.
	C. 9 months.
	D. 57 - 63 days.

142	What should I do if my dog had bad diarrhoea and had been vomiting for two days?
	A. You should go to the vet. The dog can become life- threateningly dehydrated within a few days.
	B. The dog should be given charcoal tablets.
	C. It is important to that the dog gets enough fluids and keeps them inside, if necessary via an infusion from the vet.
	D. The dog should be given a small portion of milk every two hours.

95	A rider comes towards you on your dog walk. How should you act?
	A. If the dog knows horses, there is no need to do anything, because then the dog is not afraid.
	B. The dog should be called and kept on a lead until the horse and rider have passed and you know for sure that the dog will not run after it.
	C. If the rider only rides "at a walk", there is no danger, because slow riding does not encourage chasing.
	D. You should always keep your dog under control, as some horses react fearfully even to calm and friendly dogs, which can lead to accidents.

119 How do you behave when your dog is running free and you encounter someone with a dog on a leash?	
	A. I always let my dog run to the other dog because mine doesn't bite and social contact with other dogs is important for his well-being.
	B. I call my dog to me and put him on a lead. I only release him again when I am sure that he will not run up to the other dog.
	C. I also put my dog on a lead. Then I can ask the owner of the other dog my dog is allowed to greet his dog. If so, I can take my dog off the lead again, provided that the dogs are likely to get along.
	D. I call my dog and put him on the lead. I stand with my dog or walk at a distance that allows the other dog owner can keep enough distance when he passes by with his dog. During this encounter, I make sure that my dog does not harass or provoke the other dog.

190 How can you recognize a good dog school?	
	A. The dogs are consistently set limits by using the muzzle grip, neck bump or turning the dogs onto their backs when undesirable behaviour occurs.
	B. The dog likes to go there.
	C. Desired behaviour is built up in small steps through positive reinforcement.
	D. Care is taken to ensure that the dogs are not unintentionally rewarded for undesirable behaviour by the owner taking care of them or letting them do something they enjoy.

163 Your dog has done his business in the flat. How do you react?	
	A. I take the dog to the spot, show him the mess and scold him.
	B. I grab the dog, carry it to the place of the mess and push its nose into it, so that it will never does this again.
	C. I greet the dog normally and try not to let my anger show. I probably left him alone for too long so that he couldn't control himself any longer.
	D. I am disposing of the mess without comment.

174 Are there legal regulations for training dogs?	
	A. When it comes to training, success is crucial for the individual person. Whichever method you choose, is a question of opinion. The personal judgement of what is the most sensible approach for your own dog is particularly important.
	B. According to the Animal Welfare Law, you may not cause pain, suffering or harm to a dog without reasonable cause. The wish to train a dog with punishment is not a reasonable cause. Same goes for lack of expertise to achieve the desired goal in a dog-friendly manner.
	C. According to the Dog Welfare Act, it is forbidden to use prong collars or other means that are painful for the dogs during training or education.
	D. There are recommendations for training in the Animal Welfare Dog Act, but these are not legally binding.

101 How much exercise does a dog need?	
	A. This depends on the size, age and state of health.
	B. Dogs don't need a lot of exercise. They are animals that love comfort.
	C. Too much exercise damages the joints. Therefore, puppies and young dogs should only get 5 minutes of exercise per month of life.
	D. This depends on the type and amount of food. A dog that is fed a lot of meat needs more exercise.

178 What problems can occur when a dog has to wait alone in the car for a long time?	
	A. In summer, it can get so hot within minutes that the dog can suffer life-threatening circulatory problems.
	B. Nothing can happen in the car because the dog can stay there safely.
	C. In sub-zero temperatures, the dog may become very cold and therefore ill.
	D. As a dog can only maintain its body temperature by panting and perspiration from its paws, it gets problems much faster than humans when it gets too warm in the car.

148 What side effects can spaying a bitch cause?	
	A. Spayed bitches always get fat.
	B. Bitches usually become anxious or aggressive as a result of neutering.
	C. Coat changes may occur.
	D. A very small percentage of spayed bitches become incontinent, which can be successfully treated with medication in the majority of cases.

176 Which diseases can be transmitted by pathogens in ticks in Germany?	
	A. TBE and Lyme disease.
	B. None.
	C. Worms.
	D. Anaplasmosis, babesiosis, ehrlichiosis.

116 A group of children are having a picnic in a dog meadow. What should you do if you pass by with your dog running off- leash?	
	A. Since I know for sure that my dog won't hurt children, I leave him running free.
	B. I always keep my dog on a lead because I don't want other people to feel harassed or scared by my dog.
	C. I shout loudly to the children that my dog won't do anything bad.
	D. I explain to the children that picnicking in a dog exercise area is forbidden and send them away.

126 What behaviour does a dog show when it is afraid and feels threatened?	
	A. It tries to escape.
	B. It tries to attack when it cannot dodge.
	C. It wags and begs for food.
	D. It pees under itself.

Answer Sheet 2

Questionnaire 2

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