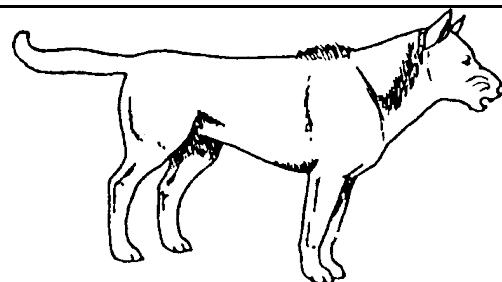


1 Expressive Behaviour Pictures

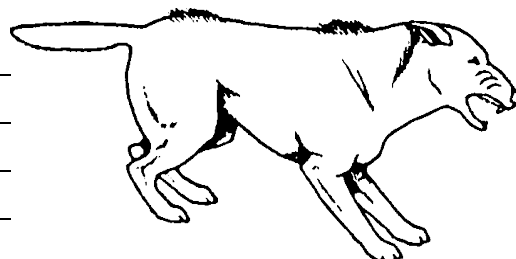
6 What expression does this dog show?

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



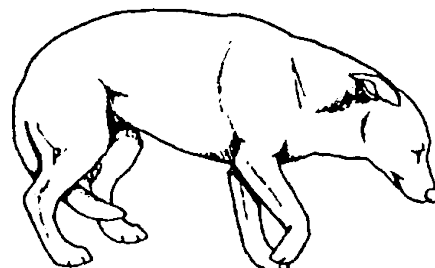
16 What expression does this dog show?

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



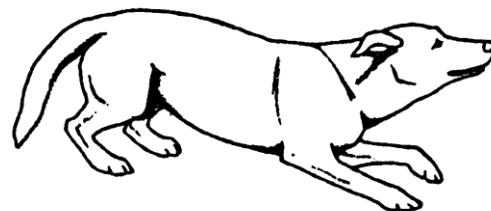
26 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| | A. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| | B. The dog is relaxed. |
| | C. The dog is aggressive. |
| | D. The dog is submissive. |



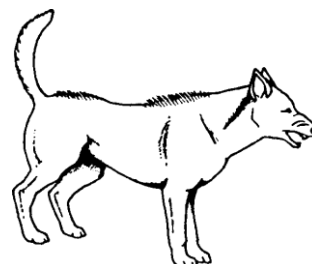
46 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--|---|
| | A. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| | B. The dog is exhausted. |
| | C. The dog threatens uncertainly. |
| | D. The dog is submissive with the approach of a placating play request. |



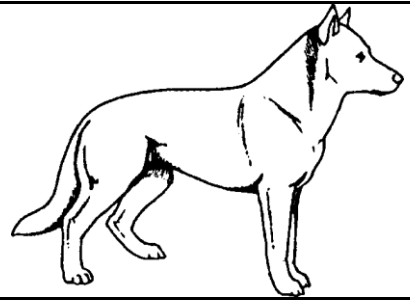
56 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--|--|
| | A. The dog is fearful and submissive. |
| | B. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| | C. The dog is threatening and is agitated. |
| | D. The dog threatens confidently. |



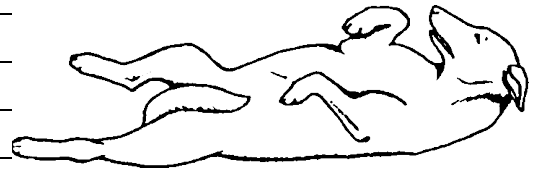
65 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ☐ | A. The dog is fearful and submissive. |
| ☐ | B. The dog is neutral to attentive. |
| ☐ | C. The dog is threatening and is agitated. |
| ☐ | D. The dog threatens confidently. |



75 What expression does this dog show?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ☐ | A. The dog is fearful and submissive. |
| ☐ | B. The dog wants to be stroked on the belly. |
| ☐ | C. The dog is tired. |
| ☐ | D. The dog is aggressive. |



2 Expressive Behaviour Questions

1 What are typical hunting behaviours?	
	A. Searching for prey.
	B. Chasing.
	C. Shaking the prey.
	D. Stalking and pointing.

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.

41 What does it mean when a dog puts its head on another dog's back?	
	A. It is submissive.
	B. It makes a play request.
	C. It is tired.
	D. It shows an imposing gesture.

51 What does it mean when a dog fixes its gaze on another dog or a person in a tense posture?	
	A. It means that he likes the other dog/person.
	B. It is a harmless imposing behaviour.
	C. It is an offensive threatening behaviour.
	D. It is a positive social behaviour.

61 What does it mean when a dog lies flat on the ground and fixes its gaze on an oncoming dog?	
	A. It probably wants to launch an "attack". This attack can be playful or serious.
	B. Some dogs do not start an attack from this position, but simply manage to get up when the other dog has arrived and go into normal social contact.
	C. It has nothing to do with the other dog, but is a sign of severe abdominal pain.
	D. The lying dog makes itself small because it is afraid.

86 Which of the listed gestures do dogs do to appease?

	A. Licking its nose.
	B. Pawing.
	C. Turn the head away.
	D. A fixed view ahead.

88 What are signs of anxiety and stress?

	A. The dog makes itself small and tries to escape.
	B. It is panting with his tail between his legs and ears back.
	C. It is restless, yawns and frequently licks his nose.
	D. It shows a broad wagging with tail at the level of the topline.

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.

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.

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.

3 Breeds

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.

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.

161 In which characteristics can there be major differences between dog breeds?	
	A. Different needs for exercise and activity levels
	B. Predisposition for territorial defence
	C. Enthusiasm for hunting
	D. Predisposition for anxiety

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"?	
	A. They usually have difficulty breathing and make strong breathing noises.
	B. They often have back problems due to vertebral deformities.
	C. They often have chronic eye diseases.
	D. Since they have difficulty breathing, they are generally unable to be as physically active as they would like to be.

184 What can pose a significant problem for stray dogs from Southern and Eastern Europe when they are brought to a new home in Germany?	
	A. For dogs, life in Germany is always better than in their country of origin.
	B. Life as a single dog can be a problem, if they always lived with other dogs before.
	C. Living mainly indoors and going out fastened on a lead, while they previously freely roamed.
	D. Proximity to people and all kinds of environmental stimuli that they had not previously experienced.

185 Can behavioural problems occur when adopting a stray dog from Southern or Eastern Europe?	
	A. Insufficient socialization and habituation to people, dogs and fear of the new environmental stimuli can lead to anxiety, which can lead to considerable long-term suffering and cannot be adequately treated.
	B. Dogs can have lifelong problems with anxiety due to traumatic experiences prior to adoption and/or transport.
	C. Dogs from animal welfare organisations basically only need loving treatment and a good dog trainer to turn them into uncomplicated companion dogs.
	D. Breeds from their country of origin may exhibit very specific behaviors that are incompatible with life in Germany, such as an excessive tendency toward territorial defense in livestock guardian dogs and their mixed breeds.

186 What health problems do highly dwarfed breeds, such as the Chihuahua, very often have, which is why these breeds are also referred to as "torture breeds"?	
	A. Diseases typical of the breed (e.g. hydrocephalus, patella problems), which can lead to considerable long-term suffering early in life.
	B. The breed-typical skull in the shape of a small ball leads to problems with eyes, brain, spinal cord and teeth.
	C. Dwarf breeds are only small, but do not have any particular health problems compared to other dogs.
	D. There is a particular risk of bone fractures.

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.
	D. 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.

196 Can dogs of any size be on a lead without any problems?	
	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 be difficult to keep them safely on the lead, even with dogs that are otherwise good on the lead.

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.

4 Dog and child

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.

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.

33 Should you let your dog play with children unsupervised?	
	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.
	B. If the dog knows and likes the children, this is not a problem.
	C. Good supervision of contact between children and dogs is necessary because critical situations can always arise.
	D. Only if it's a small dog that can't hurt the children.

38 What are typical "mistakes" made by children when encountering a dog?	
	A. Stare directly into the dog's eyes.
	B. Avoid looking directly at the dog.
	C. Raising your arms, shouting or running away.
	D. Stroking the dog's head.

43 What should I bear in mind when children play with dogs?	
	A. An adult supervisor must be present to intervene if things get too wild, or too much for a child or the dog.
	B. The dog must regard the children as the boss, which can be tested in advance using subordination exercises.
	C. The dog must not have a tend to defend toys against children.
	D. Wild running and racing games are not allowed.

48 It is relatively common for dogs to injure children in the face. Why is this?	
	A. The child's face is often at snout level.
	B. Children like to hug dogs and give them kisses. For some dogs, this closeness is too much and they try to get out of the situation by snapping.
	C. The facial injuries are almost never caused by bites, but when the children are jumped on and fall down.
	D. In rare cases, dogs can accidentally injure a child's face when they want to signal appeasement by licking their lips.

58 How should children behave when they encounter a strange dog?	
	A. Continue walking normally without looking at or speaking to the dog.
	B. Ask the owner if they can approach the dog if they wish to do so.
	C. Approach the dog quickly and stroke it.
	D. Carefully approach the dog and stroke it very briefly on the back from behind.

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.

110 Is it a question of a child's age whether life together with a dog works out smoothly?	
	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.

112 What should I bear in mind when socialising a dog with children?	
	A. The dog should be rigorously shielded from children, especially in puppyhood, because children only want to tease or harass dogs.
	B. You just have to make sure that a dog has free contact with children, of whom it bears everything they do to it, and doesn't show any obvious resistance.
	C. The dog only needs contact with one child in order to be sufficiently socialized to children in general.
	D. The dog should have sufficient contact with children of all ages in puppyhood, which it experiences as really positive.

5 Handling and understanding

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.

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.

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

76	Why can a young or fearful dog lose urine in greeting situations?
	A. This is usually due to poor house-training.
	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.
	C. This is usually a provocation with which the dog wants to test whether it can get away with it.
	D. This is usually a physical problem with bladder control.

89	How does a dog recognise confident leadership from its owner?
	A. You turn the dog on its back when unwanted behaviour occurs to show it that you are superior.
	B. Confident training via positive reinforcement.
	C. Renunciation of punishment as a normal educational measure.
	D. You respond to your dog's every wish for attention.

91 How do you communicate to your dog that you a leader personality for it?	
	A. You regularly take a chew bone or food away from the dog.
	B. Subdue the dog by turning it on its back or pushing it to the floor when it shows unwanted behaviour.
	C. You ignore pushy and demanding behaviour by the dog.
	D. Always react to the dog in a relaxed and confident manner and use positive reinforcement to encourage desired behaviour.

96 What demonstrates a good bond between humans and dogs?	
	A. The dog behaves in a relaxed and unbiased manner towards its human.
	B. The dog enjoys exercises that "his" human asks of him.
	C. If caregivers change frequently, the dog learns to have a fundamentally good bond with all people.
	D. A dog with a good bond never shows behavioural problems.

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.

157 Can dogs have a bad/guilty conscience?	
	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.

159 On your return, you see that your dog has defecated in the flat. Why does your dog comes slinking to you as if he had a guilty conscience?	
	A. The dog does not feel comfortable with its own feces close by.
	B. The dog already made the experience that you were not happy with such a situation. That's why he comes slinking towards you and submissively trying to appease you.
	C. The dog knows exactly what it has done wrong and therefore comes crouching towards you.
	D. The dog has a guilty conscience.

6 Training

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.

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.

136 Within which time frame can a dog reliably associate a reward with his own action?	
	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.

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.

143 Is it true that older dogs can no longer be taught anything?	
	A. Yes, dogs that are older than one year can no longer learn anything new.
	B. No, dogs can learn new things all their lives.
	C. No, but it's easier to practise with a puppy, so that the dog doesn't get used to the wrong things.
	D. No. Since a puppy is not mature enough, you should only start training when the dog is one year old.

147 Name ways to reward a dog.	
	A. With food morsels.
	B. With toys or a game.
	C. You should hug the dog tightly, tell him into his ear that he has been good, and kiss him on the head.
	D. With everything that would make the dog happy in this moment, as long as you can enable it in the appropriate time frame.

162 What happens if you always train a certain exercise in the same place?	
	A. The dog will not perform them in other places not at all or not as well.
	B. Learning is not dependent on a specific location. If you have practised the exercise frequently in one place, you will soon be able to do it confidently anywhere.
	C. The location is not important in dog training. The important thing is to always train at the same time of day so that the dog gets used to a regular daily routine.
	D. It is possible that the dog performs the exercise as soon as it gets to this place without being asked, because it has associated the exercise with the place.

164 What to look out for when using 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.

165 What happens if you reward a certain behaviour with food?	
	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.

166 How can you motivate a dog to come to you?	
	A. You can crouch down and lure him.
	B. You should lean forward a little and call him threateningly so that he knows who is in charge.
	C. You should turn round, run away from the dog and call it.
	D. If possible, you should call him for training when he looks and then run away from him quickly. Because if he doesn't look, he may not even notice the call or may be too distracted to react.

7 Punishment

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.

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.

59	What does it mean when you block your dog's unwanted behaviour?
	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.

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.

129 Is there a risk of shocking a dog so much by punishing it that it loses trust in you?

- | | |
|--|--|
| | A. Not if you had a good relationship beforehand. |
| | B. With sensitive dogs sometimes even with little things, especially if the action is "illogical" for the dog. |
| | C. Through inconsistent and capricious behaviour. |
| | D. Only for generally fearful dogs. |

138 What can happen if you use punishment as an educational measure with a dog?

- | | |
|--|---|
| | A. He will perform the exercise quickly and reliably, as this teaches him that he must obey. |
| | B. He can become shy and insecure because he no longer trusts his owner. |
| | C. Nothing bad happens. Dogs also behave rigorously with each other. So the dog will really enjoy the exercises once it has understood what they are about. |
| | D. He may react aggressively because he feels threatened. |

145 How can you prevent the dog from losing trust in its owner through punishment?

- | | |
|--|---|
| | A. When ignoring is used as a method in appropriate situations. |
| | B. If the unwanted thing the dog would like to do is unsuccessful or not fun for him, such as a bitter substance on a piece of furniture that the dog wants to chew on. |
| | C. If you use a can with rattling content, or water spray, the dog will never associate this punishment with its owner. |
| | D. Shaking the dog with a neck grip, because this is how a female dog also measures her puppies. |

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. |

150 Can problems arise in connection with punishments?

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 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. |

192 What are the possible side effects of using frightening and punitive stimuli for education?	
	A. If the punishment is given immediately after the unwanted behaviour, there will no side effects because the dog can then understand what it is about.
	B. Loss of trust in the owner.
	C. Linking to random stimuli occurring at the same time, which can be the cause of problem behaviour. For example, a leash jerk can lead to leash aggression towards other dogs being triggered or worsened.
	D. Fear of stimuli similar to the startle / punishment stimulus, such as fear of hissing noises caused by the use of a water sprayer.

8 Choice a dog

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?

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?

27 Under what circumstances should you refrain from getting a dog?	
	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.

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 barksy is the breed you would like to have and could barking cause a problem with the neighbours?

47 Are there advantages to owning more than one dog?	
	A. Yes, because the dogs then always have a social partner - especially if you work and are out of the house for several hours a day.
	B. Yes, the dogs don't get obese because they play with each other all day.
	C. Yes, dogs lead a more species-appropriate life when they are kept in groups - provided they get on well with each other.
	D. Yes, the dog that comes second learns twice as fast, because it learns all the essentials from the other dog.

49 When you buy a puppy, you should...	
	A. have plenty of time, especially in the first phase, to look after the dog in the best possible way. You should also bear in mind that it may take a few months before the young dog is sufficiently trained to be left alone for a few hours.
	B. have checked out the breeder very thoroughly beforehand in order to get a dog with a good character and genetic disposition.
	C. definitely have a garden, otherwise it is too difficult to house-train the dog.
	D. be sure that the dog will fit the lifestyle and circumstances in the long term.

52 Are there any disadvantages to keeping more than one dog?	
	A. You have to walk twice as often should there be problems that prevent you from walking both dogs at the same time.
	B. You have to twice as much educational work.
	C. You have to bear double the costs for food, vet, dog tax, insurance, equipment etc.
	D. There are disadvantages, but the dogs only learn desirable behaviour from each other, making training very easy.

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.

57 How can you recognize a reputable breeder?	
	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.

173 What should I consider if I am thinking about adopting a dog from Southern or Eastern Europe through an animal welfare organisation?	
	A. The dog should - shortly before it is brought to Germany - be tested for the diseases that are endemic in the home country. When in Germany, the dog should be retested.
	B. I can be safe in the knowledge, that the dog is grateful I am taking it in. With a little time and patience, a dog like this will definitely get used to its new home so that you can do everything you want do with it.
	C. It should be borne in mind that such dogs are often very fearful of people and/or environmental stimuli, such as road traffic, because they often had little and/or bad experiences in this respect. They may therefore not be suitable to be kept in densely inhabited areas.
	D. I just have to make sure that the dog is correctly vaccinated and wormed before it comes to Germany.

9 Dog encounters

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.

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.

13 Why can dogs react more aggressively on the lead?	
	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.

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.

80 How do you recognise that dogs are playing with each other?	
	A. They occasionally show a play request.
	B. During play, all partners are relaxed and cheerful and usually change positions.
	C. In the game, a dog is driven into a corner or knocked over. The "inferior" dog squeals loudly, snaps around and has its tail tucked under the belly.
	D. Everything is a game if there are no open wounds.

93 What are possible causes if a dog behaves aggressively directly upon encountering another dog?	
	A. The dog wants to subordinate the other dog with its aggressive behavior and clarify its high rank.
	B. The dog is insecure in its social behaviour with other dogs.
	C. The other dog threatened without being noticed by the humans.
	D. The dog has already experienced that his owner can get angry with him when encountering other dogs and therefore behaves aggressively.

98 A fight develops between two dogs. How should you react?	
	A. You should shout as loudly as possible at the scuffling dogs until they stop scuffling.
	B. If possible, you should not interfere at all, unless the balance of power is too extreme. Both owners should move away from the dogs quickly and in opposite directions without comment.
	C. If only two dogs are involved in the scuffle, the dogs should be separated pulling the tails or hind legs of both dogs at the same time.
	D. The dog that has been attacked should be comforted afterwards and the other dog should be severely reprimanded and punished.

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.

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?	
	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.

139 Is it play when a group of dogs chase after a single dog and corner it?	
	A. No, this may be inappropriate prey behaviour.
	B. No, you can call that mobbing.
	C. No, the group of dogs wants to subordinate the other dog in the hierarchy.
	D. Yes, that's a typical situation in the game.

10 Rearing

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.

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.

19 What do you need to pay particular attention to in terms of a puppy's behaviour?	
	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 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.

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.

34 Is raising puppies in the garden ideal?	
	A. The garden is a natural environment and that means toughening up.
	B. If the dog is raised exclusively in the garden, it cannot gain sufficient experience with people and life in a domestic environment.
	C. It doesn't matter where the dog grows up, but how much it is offered. I must be ensured that it still has sufficient positive contact with people, environmental stimuli (e.g. vacuum cleaners, traffic) and other dogs.
	D. There are many pathogens lurking in the garden, so puppies should not be kept outside at all until they are 12 weeks old.

39 Which points are important in puppy training?	
	A. Training should not be started in puppyhood, but at six months.
	B. Puppies can only concentrate for a short time.
	C. You should never punish a puppy, otherwise you encourage fear of people and the puppy loses trust in people.
	D. Early training using positive reinforcement encourages a willingness to co-operate with humans and achieves particularly.

44 What do you need to bear in mind when exercising with a puppy?	
	A. It should be treated lovingly but consistently.
	B. You should offer it many positively stimulating situations and social co situations without overtaxing it.
	C. Even with a puppy you have to work with moderate pressure and strictness so that it doesn't develop undesirable behaviour in the first place.
	D. Exercises should structured in a playful way, as this allows the puppy atmosphere.

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.

68 Why are the first three months of a dog's life so crucial?	
	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.

73 When should you start a puppy playgroup with a puppy?	
	A. As early as possible. Puppies not only need socially competent older dogs, but also dogs of the same age to play with in order to learn the best possible social behaviour. Approximately 3-4 days after bringing home a healthy puppy can take part in a puppy playgroup.
	B. After the fourth month of life, provided the puppy had all the necessary vaccinations. Before this, you should not allowed the puppy to come into contact with other dogs under any circumstances to avoid any risk of infection. Appropriate social behaviour is innate in dogs, so avoiding contact at this age is not a problem.
	C. Not at all, because prolonged or rough puppy play damages the joints.
	D. If the puppy has daily contact with at least one other dog, not at all, be dog to develop optimally.

11 Auxiliary means

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.

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.

15 Which of the educational aids listed are useful?	
	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.

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.

36	What risks are there if you throw something at your dog for educational purposes, e.g. a key or a throwing chain?
	A. The dog may become afraid of similar noises and situations. For example, it can be difficult for a dog to tell when a jingle of keys is meant for him and when it is not.
	B. There are no risks, it is an easy way to interrupt unwanted behaviour.
	C. Fright and pain cause stress, which is detrimental to learning, and promotes insecurity and anxiety.
	D. In many cases, unintended connections are made and behavioural problems can be created or triggered.

84	What is a head collar for dogs and what do you need to consider when using it?
	A. A head halter is a special muzzle that permanently tightens the dog's mouth so that it can no longer open it and bite.
	B. A head halter is similar to a horse halter, but around the muzzle is a flexible loop with a ring for the leash at the lower end. It is most safely used with a double lead. The smaller hook of the leash is attached to the head halter, the larger hook to the collar or chest harness. The dog can be guided painlessly using the head halter.
	C. A dog must get gradually used to a head halter. The owner should learn how to lead the dog safely with a head halter.
	D. A dog must be able to pant with a head halter. It must not tighten painfully or slip into the eyes. Care must be taken to ensure a gentle lead so as not to strain the cervical spine.

87	What are the advantages of using a head halter in addition to a collar or chest harness?
	A. The head halter can be used to gently steer and control the dog's head.
	B. It offers no advantages. On the contrary, the risk of injury to the nose and cervical spine is considerable.
	C. The balance of power between humans and dogs is shifted in favour of the human.
	D. None, it has the disadvantage that the leash pressure required to train the dog can no longer be applied.

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.

100 What aids can helpful for problems with walking on a lead?	
	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.

168 Does the use of choking or painfully constricting harnesses, collar certain dangers?	
	A. The dog may lose trust in its owner due to bad experiences with him and become afraid of him.
	B. It poses no danger if used correctly. This is the best way to teach the dog not to pull on the leash.
	C. The choking and/or painful effect causes stress.
	D. In many cases, faulty connections are established and the dogs can become more fearful and aggressive.

12 Problems – understanding

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.

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.

67 Which behaviours of the owner can trigger aggressive behaviour in or if the dog has a pain problem?	
	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.

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.

82 Is it a sign of aggression if a dog runs up to a stranger on a walk and suddenly jumps on them?	
	A. Not necessarily, but it is a behaviour that should be influenced by training, as there are people who are afraid of dogs, are physically unable to cope with a dog, don't like it simply because of their clothing or don't like it in general.
	B. Yes, jumping up is an aggressive behaviour.
	C. No, jumping up is always to be understood as an invitation to play.
	D. No, it's basically a sign of great affection.

103 Is it important to practise positive reinforcement with a dog so that it let you touch everywhere?	
	A. It promotes mutual trust.
	B. It facilitates maintenance measures.
	C. Physical contact strengthens the bond.
	D. A dog that is well subordinated can be handled anywhere without any problems and without extra training.

114 What does it mean if a dog doesn't want to give up its bone or toy?	
	A. This is a dog for whom the resource of bones or toys is particularly important, so it must learn to give things away willingly via positive reinforcement.
	B. A dog only defends its bone or toy against people it does not recognize as pack leaders.
	C. Dogs that defend toys or bones against humans want to prove that they are superior to humans.
	D. This may be a dog that has already been punished for refusing give something. This often leads to a dog feeling compelled to react even more aggressively for fear of punishment.

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.

123 What does it mean when a dog pulls on the lead?	
	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.

151 Why can a dog tend to constantly demand attention from its owner?	
	A. Some dogs are simply cheeky, which must be stopped consistently.
	B. Dogs offer many behaviours to their owners. They maintain behaviours in degree and frequency when it leads to attention from their owners.
	C. Particularly active dogs and dogs that are not kept sufficiently busy, can be more prone to attention-seeking behaviour.
	D. Dogs that demand attention from their owners want to manipulate their owners in order to control them.

13 Problems – causes and prevention

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.

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.

132 What are common causes of anxiety problems?	
	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.

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.

155 Why do some dogs destroy parts of the home when they have to stay home alone?	
	A. Boredom.
	B. They want to take revenge on the owner, because they would have preferred to go with him.
	C. Such dogs often suffer from so-called separation anxiety.
	D. The dog is probably hungry.

169 Why is it advisable to teach your dog not to jump up on people as early as possible?

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| | A. Dogs can frighten or unintentionally injure people by jumping on them. |
| | B. Dogs can soil or tear clothing by jumping on it. |
| | C. Since it is a sign of great joy and has nothing to do with aggression when a dog jumps, there is no need to stop the dog from jumping. Other people have to accept it. |
| | D. If a dog gets into the habit of jumping up at people as a puppy, it is particularly difficult for it to understand when it should no longer do so as an adult dog. |

172 What circumstances can lead to separation anxiety in dogs?

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|--|---|
| | A. Separation anxiety does not arise if you have a second dog. |
| | B. The dog has never learnt to stay alone in a relaxed manner, tailored to its individual needs. |
| | C. The development of separation anxiety is hereditary. |
| | D. The owner is at home a lot during one phase of life and then suddenly leaves the dog alone again for longer periods. |

190 How can you recognize a good dog school?

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| | 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. |

193 How do you teach a dog not to jump up to greet people for fun?

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| | 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. |

195 How can you prevent a dog from starting to threaten other dogs when it is on a lead?

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|--|---|
| | A. You always resolutely push the dog behind you when another dog walks past. |
| | B. Praise the dog when it has passed another dog in a well-behaved manner. |
| | C. As a dog approaches and walks past you, you give your dog the treats in such a way that your dog always has to turn away from the other dog to eat them. |
| | D. You lure your own dog past the passing dog with a treat. |

14 Problems - measures

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.

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.

77	What should you do if a dog that has always been sweet and peaceful suddenly displays aggressive behaviour?
	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.

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.

92 What to do if a dog has anxiety problems?	
	A. The situation in which the dog is very afraid is staged again and again so that the dog can get used to it.
	B. Avoid the fear-inducing situations as far as possible and consult a vet who specialises in behavioural therapy.
	C. Anxiety problems can cause considerable suffering and need to be treated.
	D. As long as the dog's anxiety problem doesn't interfere with your everyday life, you don't need to do anything.

125 What are sensible measures for a hyperactive dog?	
	A. Check the amount of exercise you give your dog every day to see whether it is too little or too much. A particularly active dog may need up to three hours of exercise a day.
	B. You repeatedly send the dog onto its place at home and force it to stay there so that it learns to behave calmly.
	C. Always give the dog quiet attention at home when it is behaving calmly. Only offer common activities, when the dog is behaving calmly and does not demand attention.
	D. You find a hobby in dog sports or a dog school that is fun for your dog and yourself.

160 How can you explain to a dog that a certain behaviour is undesirable?	
	A. If you scold loudly, the dog knows that you are not happy with its behaviour and will not show it again.
	B. If you know what the dog likes to have or achieve at that moment, you can withhold it from him. He can only get it if he is well-behaved.
	C. Unwanted behaviour that is triggered by fear or stress cannot simply be stopped in critical situations because it is emotionally induced. Since emotions cannot simply be turned off, such behaviours must be dealt with step by step.
	D. Since it often can be difficult to influence undesirable behaviour while in critical situations, it is particularly effective to train the dog as proactively as possible, so that he is able to behave in a desirable way from the outset.

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 do 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.

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.

188 What do you need to bear in mind when dealing with anxiety in dogs?

	A. The most effective way to start working on anxiety is when the dog is relaxed.
	B. As long as it doesn't bother you in your everyday life, you don't need to worry about your dog's anxieties.
	C. You should regularly confront your dog with his fears so that he can get used to them.
	D. Anxiety is a strong feeling that can cause considerable suffering. You should therefore seek professional help.

15 Legal matters

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.

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.

50 Are you allowed to let your dog run alongside your car?	
	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.

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.

69 Is it permitted in Germany to dock a dog's tail or ears?	
	A. This is prescribed by certain breed regulations.
	B. Only within the first 16 weeks of life, because dogs are not yet sensitive to pain during this time.
	C. It is forbidden.
	D. There may be individual exceptions to tail docking for dogs that are demonstrably used for hunting.

74 Is neutering permitted in Germany?	
	A. Yes, but only for medical reasons, to prevent uncontrolled reproduction, or if neutering is necessary for further husbandry.
	B. No, neutering is prohibited by the Animal Welfare Act without any exception.
	C. Yes, but only if the advantages and disadvantages are carefully weighed up in each individual case and neutering is carried out in favour of the dog's well-being.
	D. Yes, but only from the age of one year and only for medical reasons.

79 What happens in the event of an accident if a dog is transported unsecured in a car?	
	A. He can be thrown out of the vehicle and run away.
	B. Nothing bad can actually happen, as the dogs are usually lying down in the car.
	C. In the event of a car accident, the dog can pose a considerable risk of injury to passengers and can also be seriously injured itself.
	D. The driver can be held partially responsible regardless of the circumstances of the accident.

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.

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.

194 Which of the following statements can be found in the Animal Welfare Law?

	A. Humans have a special responsibility to protect the life and well-being of animals as fellow creatures.
	B. No person shall cause pain, suffering or harm to an animal without reasonable cause.
	C. No person is required to have the necessary knowledge and skills to keep a dog.
	D. The ability of an animal to move and exercise species specifically must not be restricted in such a way as to cause pain or avoidable suffering or harm.

16 Husbandry

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.

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.

42 Which form of husbandry is less species-appropriate and therefore questionable in terms of animal welfare?	
	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.

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

64 Is tethering generally permitted in Germany?	
	A. There are no special provisions in this regard.
	B. Yes, if the leash is long enough for the dog to move around and lie down comfortably, you can keep him tied up.
	C. Yes, but the leash must be at least three metres long.
	D. No. But there are certain exceptions for working dogs. A supervising person must present, the lead must at least 3 metres long and secured against untwisting and a soft wide collar or chest harness must be used.

66 What will promote a problem-free life with a dog?	
	A. Training via positive reinforcement.
	B. The dog must always walk behind you on walks.
	C. Species-, breed- and age-appropriate activity and physical exercise.
	D. Any undesirable behaviour must be punished consistently.

83 Are there legal regulations for keeping dogs in kennels?	
	A. No, every dog owner can decide how they want to keep their dog.
	B. Yes, there are animal welfare dog rules.
	C. Yes, they state that only dogs taller than 40 cm the shoulder may be kept in kennels.
	D. Yes, requirements from the Animal Welfare Dog Act must be fulfilled. This includes the size and equipment of the kennel, the frequency and duration of daily exercise and social contact with people and dogs.

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.

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.

175 What do you need to consider when keeping a bitch with puppies?	
	A. Among other things, there are regulations on keeping dogs in the Animal Welfare Dog Ordinance on the space required, the design and size of the whelping box and a place for the bitch to retreat.
	B. You are responsible for ensuring that the puppies have diverse environmental stimuli and social contact with different people in a relaxed atmosphere.
	C. The bitch only needs a place where she can be with her puppies. Otherwise, every bitch takes care of her puppies in all respects.
	D. According to the Animal Welfare Dog Act, puppies must be given outdoor exercise at least once a day from the age of five weeks if they are raised indoors.

17 Health

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.

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.

105 What is the normal body temperature of a dog?	
	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.

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

130 In what form should food be given to the dog?	
	A. Twice a day in the bowl, in between the dog must not get anything.
	B. Food must always freely available, because all dogs know best how much they need.
	C. Dogs do not need fixed feeding times or a fixed feeding location. You can also feed all the food in the form of reward morsels if you want or need it for training.
	D. The food can be used very well to let the dog do exercises. Because "Performance is paid for".

140 An otherwise active dog is unusually quiet and not particularly interested in daily events. What could this mean?

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| | A. Nothing at all. It's not bad if the dog is calm. |
| | B. As a rule, this is a normal age-related development. |
| | C. The change in behaviour may indicate that something is wrong with the animal. You should have this clarified by your vet. |
| | D. You should offer him his favourite food. A visit to the vet is only necessary if he no longer eats this. |

158 What can be said about pain in dogs?

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| | A. Many dogs show acute pain by yelping. Chronic pain, on the other hand, is often difficult to recognize. It can manifest itself by more quiet behaviour or the occurrence or worsening of behavioural problems. |
| | B. Pain in dogs must be treated medically in accordance with the Animal Welfare Act. |
| | C. Chronic pain often affects the teeth, ears, stomach and intestines and the skeletal system. |
| | D. Pain is the most common trigger or reinforcer for behavioural problems such as anxiety and aggression. |

178 What problems can occur when a dog has to wait alone in the car for a long time?

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| | 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. |

179 Which topics should I best discuss with my vet?

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| | 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. |

183 Apart from illness, when is it important to visit a veterinary practice or talk to my vet?

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| | A. When considering neutering. |
| | B. For a general health check. |
| | C. For young dogs to familiarize themselves with the vet practice in a stress-free and playful way. |
| | D. For questions about vaccinations, deworming and preventive treatments against ticks and fleas. |

18 Sex

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.

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.

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

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

133 Two dogs are caught in the "hanging" phase of the mating act. What can you do?	
	A. The male dog should be torn away from the female dog as quickly as possible if no offspring are desired.
	B. There is nothing more you can do at this moment. Things take their course. You should consult your vet as soon as possible, within the next two days, about the available options.
	C. The dogs should be doused with cold water as quickly as possible to prevent mating and pregnancy.
	D. Under no circumstances should the animals be separated, as they would sustain serious injuries to their sexual organs. You must wait for the entire duration of the mating process, including the "hanging" period.

135 What is meant by the term false pregnancy in bitches?

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| | A. There is a normal hormonal pseudopregnancy following the mating days of a heat, but a bitch does not suffer from it. It is unproblematic and subsides on its own. |
| | B. Bitches often suffer from a pathological false pregnancy that is extremely long or does not subside at all. In this case, veterinary help is necessary. |
| | C. Possible symptoms of false pregnancy are swelling of the teats with or without milk flow, she is collecting and guarding toys, is listlessness and can have mood swings. Some bitches have such severe symptoms of false pregnancy that they suffer from it. |
| | D. A false pregnancy in bitches only occurs after an unsuccessful covering. |

137 How do you recognise when a bitch is in heat?

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| | A. The first signs may be that bitches suddenly tend to stray, get disobedient, and may react more irritably towards other bitches. |
| | B. She passes urine more frequently than usual. |
| | C. She has diarrhoea. |
| | D. She is bleeding from the vagina. |

148 What side effects can spaying a bitch cause?

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| | 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. |

177 In which situations can a bitch be successfully mated and become pregnant by a male dog?

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| | 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. |

189 What are the most common behavioural changes in a male dog after neutering?

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| | A. Straying and looking for bitches in heat subsides. |
| | B. Decrease in marking behaviour. |
| | C. Decrease in quarrels with unneutered males. |
| | D. Decrease in hunting behaviour. |

19 Diseases

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.

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.

144 Are there diseases in dogs which can be vaccinated against, that humans can also get?	
☐	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.

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

152 Do you need to look after your dog's dental health?	
☐	A. Dogs can develop problems in their gums and teeth, which can lead to considerable suffering, pain and even consequential damage to organs.
☐	B. Only when the dog starts to smell from its mouth it is time to consider whether you want to take action.
☐	C. Dogs' teeth are naturally healthy if they are given something to chew on regularly.
☐	D. You often only realize that there are problems when the dog chews less, eats less well or has bad breath. You should therefore regularly check your dog's teeth and gums, or let them checked, to prevent major damage.

154 What are the signs of a flea infestation?

	A. More frequent scratching than usual.
	B. A dog that is bathed regularly cannot have fleas.
	C. Small, black crumbs are found in the coat when combing.
	D. Flea infestations can only be diagnosed by a vet using a complex test procedure.

156 What should I bear in mind when feeding poultry?

	A. Dogs should generally not be given any poultry.
	B. Poultry bones splinter easily and can cause injuries to the digestive system.
	C. Dogs should not be given raw poultry meat, as this can transmit salmonella. Even freezing does not kill the salmonella that cause diarrhea.
	D. Nothing special needs to be observed when feeding poultry.

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.

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.

181 Which diseases do dogs often suffer from when they come from Southern or Eastern Europe?

	A. Leishmaniasis.
	B. Ehrlichiosis, anaplasmosis, babesiosis.
	C. Rickettsiosis.
	D. Heartworms.

20 Public space

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.

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.

102 A group of children are playing football in a meadow. How do you behave with your dog running off leash?	
	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.

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

106 What do you when you pass a children's playground while walking your dog?

	A. My dog loves children. I check if there are children around so that my dog can run around with them.
	B. I keep my dog on a lead near children's playgrounds. This way I can avoid anyone feeling harassed or endangered.
	C. If there are no children around, I let the dog run, because he loves running through the sand.
	D. I have a small dog that is not a danger to children, so I just let him run around.

108 In which of the following situations is it appropriate to keep the dog on a lead?

	A. In the city centre and on busy roads.
	B. In stairwells and on access routes of apartment blocks.
	C. In hotels, shops or restaurants.
	D. In areas with a lot of game.

111 What do you if a jogger comes towards you and your dog is off-leash?

	A. I don't need to do anything because my dog only runs up to the jogger, but doesn't bother or bite him.
	B. I call my dog to me, put him on a lead and only let him off again when I know for sure that he will not chase the jogger.
	C. I run along with the jogger for a bit. This distracts my dog from the jogger, because he then only concentrates on me.
	D. I ask the jogger to run as slowly as possible so as not to tempt my dog to run after him.

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.

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.

191 What difficulties can arise with imported dogs?	
	A. Under no circumstances problems can arise.
	B. For domestic dogs, infection pressure is increased by pathogens which were brought in by the imported animals.
	C. Unwittingly introduction of new parasites and pathogens if the imported dogs had not been examined and treated correctly and sufficiently often before and after import.
	D. Additional burdens on animal shelters if the dogs do not fit into the new home and have to be surrendered.