



**AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM**

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FSS OPEN SHOW PROCEDURAL EXAM

Refer to “*Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges*”, “*Rules Applying to Dog Shows*” and the “*FSS Open Show Regulations*”

Mark your answers on the answer sheet and submit along with the application in the enclosed envelope.

1. If you believe that a dog in a class you are judging is over the disqualifying height limit in the standard, you:
 - A. call for the wicket and stop judging until it arrives.
 - B. when possible, continue judging the class while waiting for the wicket.
 - C. check the dog by hand and if it seems that it would probably measure in, save time and don't call for the wicket.
 - D. if the dog is obviously over the limit without the wicket, disqualify it; otherwise put it to the end of the line.

2. After you place your dogs, but before you mark your book, a competing exhibitor lodges a protest alleging that your first place dog is lame. In this situation, you:
 - A. deny the protest since it is impermissible to protest lameness.
 - B. calls the veterinarian to assist you in making the determination.
 - C. regait the dog and if it is lame, excuse the dog, marking your book accordingly.
 - D. disqualify the dog.

3. You are judging a class of fourteen dogs and have marked your judge's book that entry #25 is absent. Then entry #25 arrives late and asks permission to enter your ring. You grant permission and do the following:
 - A. continue judging without noting the late arrival in your book.
 - B. mark your judge's book accordingly and then continue judging.
 - C. good procedure dictates that you never allow a late entry to enter your ring once you have begun to judge.
 - D. ask your steward to mark your judge's book and continue judging.

4. At FSS Open Shows, a protest may be made against a dog you are judging:
 - A. by an individual outside the ring.
 - B. by an exhibitor in the ring up until the time you have marked the judge's book.
 - C. by an exhibitor still in competition in the ring prior to every dog in the class being individually examined and gaited.
 - D. Exhibitor protests are not permitted at FSS Open Shows.

5. At an FSS Open Show, you are judging a class of 20 dogs. You have examined and gaited each dog individually. You are interested in further consideration of eight dogs and wish to see those eight dogs gait again. You should:
 - A. gait ten dogs to be certain you have not missed a good entry.
 - B. only regait dogs you are considering.
 - C. gait all twenty dogs again because it would be discourteous to do otherwise.
 - D. ignore your desire and decide on the four placements by having the entire class go around the ring since individually gaiting dogs takes too much time.

6. A judge may withhold a ribbon if:
- A. the dog has only one testicle but is not one year old.
 - B. the dog lacks sufficient merit.
 - C. the dog has been altered by surgical means.
 - D. the dog proves to be oversize or undersize for the class in which it is entered.
7. Proper procedure after placing a class is:
- A. to hand out ribbons and prizes while the Steward calls out the numbers of the winners.
 - B. to have the Steward call out the numbers while you mark your book from the Steward's report.
 - C. mark your book and let the steward hand out the ribbons.
 - D. to mark your book from the armbands of the exhibitors at the markers and then hand out ribbons and prizes.
8. You are judging the 4-6 class at an FSS Open Show and an entry contains an age related breed disqualification, You should:
- A. Excuse the dog, and mark your book accordingly.
 - B. Judge the dog as breed disqualifications are not a consideration in the 4-6 month class.
 - C. Disqualify the dog and mark your book accordingly.
 - D. None of the above.
9. For FSS Open Shows, judges are expected to pass on:
- A. 15 dogs an hour.
 - B. 25 dogs an hour.
 - C. 18 dogs an hour.
 - D. 20 dogs an hour.
10. When weighing a dog:
- A. You should calibrate the scale prior to placing the dog on it.
 - B. You should confirm the weight to the exhibitor.
 - C. You should offer to take lead off or leave on the dog.
 - D. All of the above.
11. When doing your individual examination of a dog, you should:
- A. vary your technique.
 - B. examine each in approximately the same systematic manner.
 - C. examine the better ones more completely.
 - D. none of the above.
12. In judging a class other than 4-6 months, the judge finds two testicles on a male dog but believes they are not normally located. He:
- A. asks the owner the age of the dog and makes a decision accordingly.
 - B. calls the veterinarian for an opinion but makes his own decision on whether or not to disqualify.
 - C. excuses the dog and marks his book "Excused – testicles not normal."
 - D. shall disqualify the dog marking his book "Disqualified" and stating the reason.
13. A dog snarls and lunges to attack you as you approach in your examination, you must:
- A. disqualify the dog.
 - B. excuse the dog.
 - C. send the exhibitor to the end of the line for reexamination later.

- D. ask the exhibitor if the dog is safe to examine.
14. Armbands must be checked in:
- A. every class.
 - B. all classes except Best of Breed.
 - C. armbands do not need to be checked.
 - D. every class; your steward may do the checking in the Winners and Reserve classes.
15. You are not certain of the precise wording of a disqualifying fault within a standard, when confronted with a dog that may have the fault, you:
- A. make the necessary decision and continue judging.
 - B. ask the steward to obtain the Dog Book from the superintendent and read the appropriate section of the standard to you.
 - C. read the standard and then make the necessary decision.
 - D. none of the above.
16. At an FSS Open Show you are judging an entry with a disqualifying fault per its standard, you:
- A. Ignore it and continue to judge for all classes.
 - B. Excuse the dog and mark your book accordingly for all classes except 4-6 months.
 - C. Judge the dog if in the 4-6 month class.
 - D. B & C.
17. Judges may now solicit assignments to judge:
- A. True
 - B. False.
18. A judge may allow a late arrival into the ring:
- A. up until all dogs have been gaited.
 - B. whenever they want.
 - C. up until the book has been marked.
 - D. they may not allow late arrivals.
19. Professional handlers are permitted to exhibit dogs at FSS Open Shows.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. When setting the wicket, to verify the height you measure:
- A. On the inside of one leg from the crossbar to the foot.
 - B. From the center of the crossbar to the ground.
 - C. On the inside of both legs from the crossbar to the foot.
 - D. No need to measure, the legs have marks to indicate the height.
21. Cell phones & other electronic devices may be used in the ring.
- A. True
 - B. False

22. After awarding Best of Breed, a competing exhibitor protests that the breed winner has a disqualifying fault. You should:
- A. check for the alleged fault, and change your awards if necessary.
 - B. re-judge the class.
 - C. inform the exhibitor that protests are not permitted in FSS Open Shows.
 - D. none of the above.
23. Weight or measurement of an exhibit can take place how many times at a single event?
- A. twice
 - B. once
 - C. up to three
 - D. all three levels (breed, group and best in show)
24. Once both legs of the wicket have been set at the desired height the wicket should be verified by:
- A. exhibitor
 - B. judge and exhibitor
 - C. steward
 - D. all of the above
25. You have an FSS Open class of twenty, and decide to split the class. You judge the first half, make a cut, and then let all the dogs in that half leave the ring. You should:
- A. note the numbers of the dogs you wish to have return.
 - B. make sure your steward notes the numbers of the dogs you wish to have return while you start on the second half.
 - C. rely on the exhibitors whose dogs made the cut to return.
 - D. call back the entire first half even though not all are in contention.⁶



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Name		Date	
	FSS Open Show Procedural Exam		

Enter your name and the date above. Please fill in the box for the correct answer like the sample below.
Mail in just the answer sheet or email to ixm@akc.org.

Sample

0. A B C D

Your Answers

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D
6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D
11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D
16. A B C D
17. A B C D
18. A B C D
19. A B C D
20. A B C D
21. A B C D
22. A B C D
23. A B C D
24. A B C D
25. A B C D



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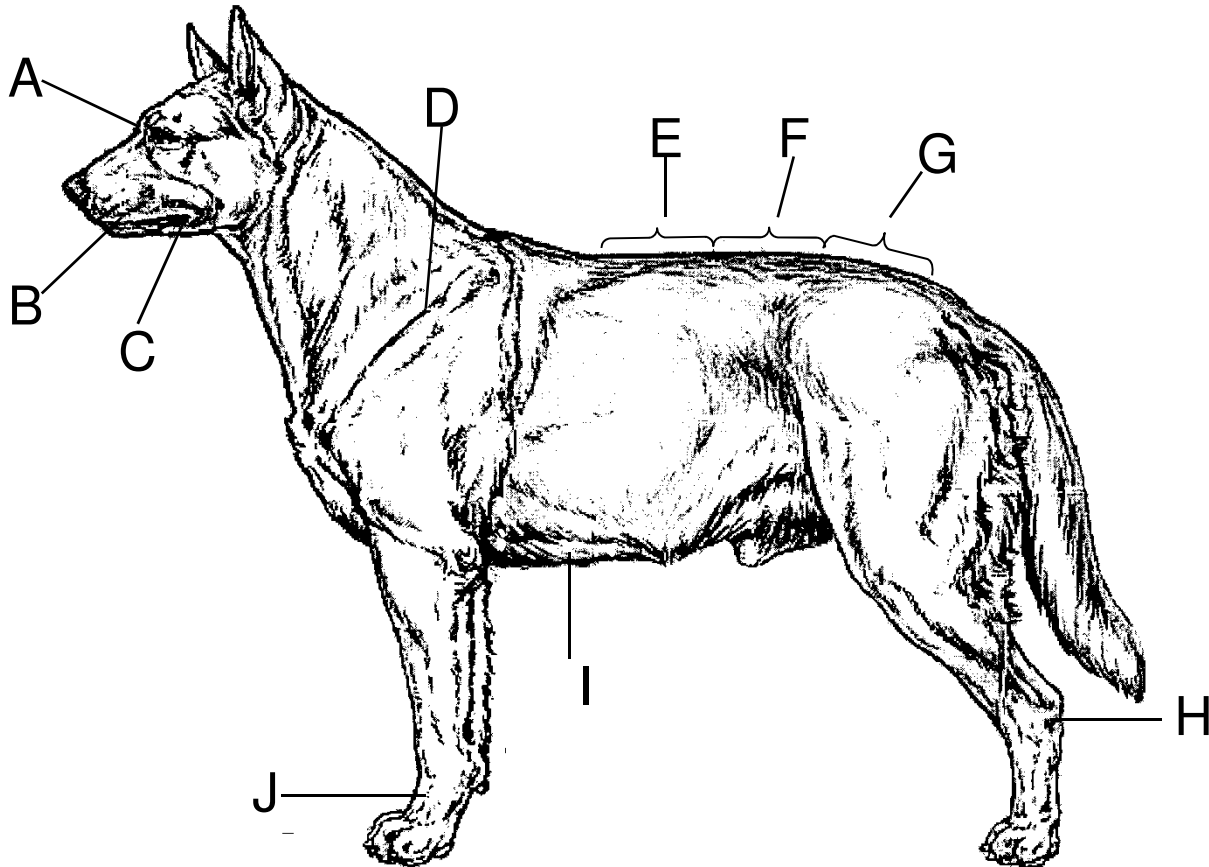
FSS OPEN SHOW CANINE ANATOMY EXAM

(4 Parts / 50 Questions) – Please mark your answers on your answer sheet and return that portion **ONLY**.
Do not mail test booklet. All questions refer to terms which can be found in the The Complete Dog Book.

PART I. – EXTERNAL FEATURES

Place the letter of the corresponding area next to the term that identifies it.

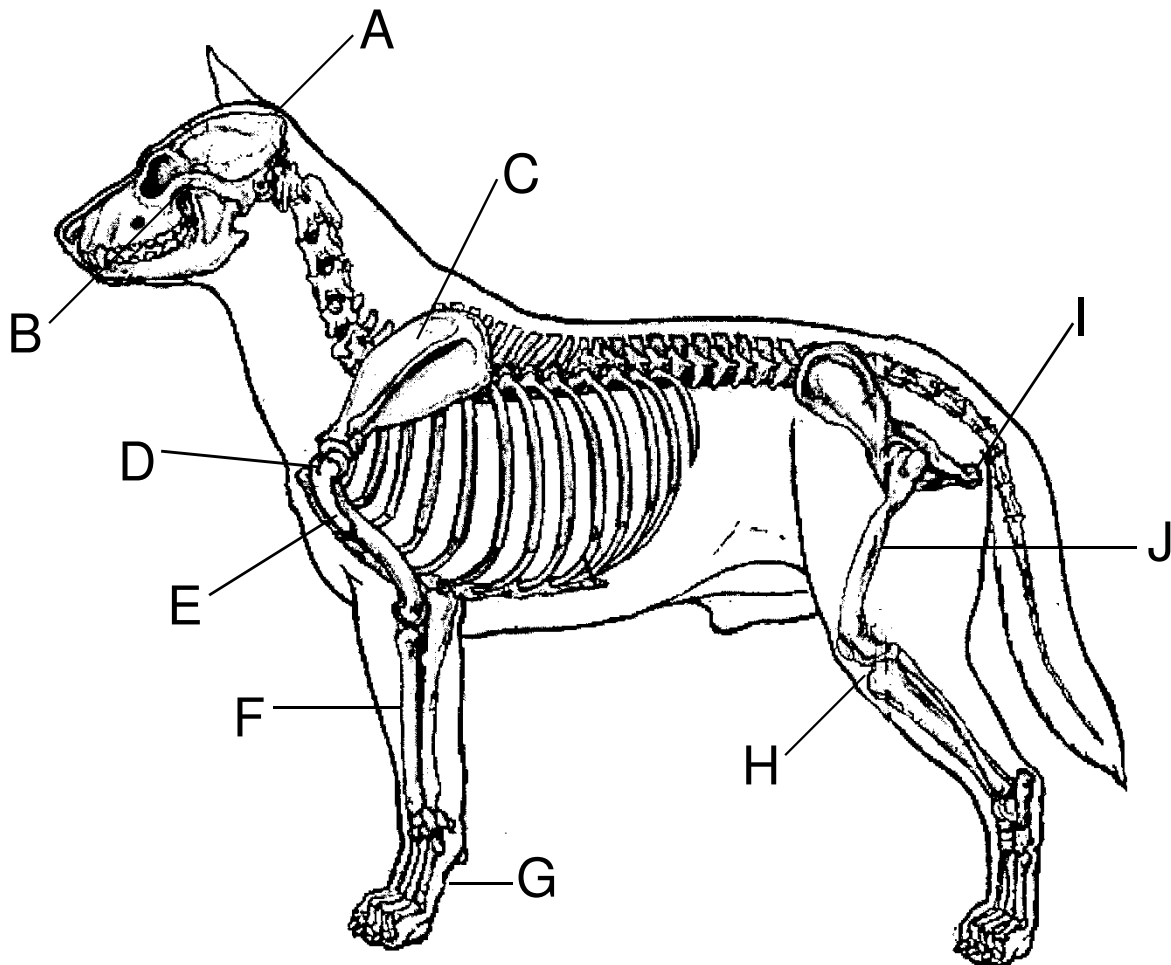
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tarsus (hock) _____ | 6. Lip _____ |
| 2. Loin _____ | 7. Shoulder _____ |
| 3. Stop _____ | 8. Flew _____ |
| 4. Back _____ | 9. Croup _____ |
| 5. Brisket _____ | 10. Pastern _____ |



PART II. – SKELETAL PARTS

Place the letter of the corresponding area next to the term that identifies it.

1. Point of Shoulder _____
2. Femur _____
3. Humerus or Upper Arm _____
4. Scapula or Shoulder _____
5. Ischial Tuberosity _____
6. Stifle or Knee _____
7. Metacarpus or Pastern _____
8. Zygomatic Arch _____
9. Radius or Forearm _____
10. Occiput _____



PART III. – MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the distribution of teeth in the normal canine?
 - a. 20 upper jaw, 22 lower jaw
 - b. 22 upper jaw, 22 lower jaw
 - c. 21 upper jaw, 21 lower jaw
 - d. 22 upper jaw, 20 lower jaw

2. The formation of the scapula and the humerus is referred to as:
 - a. patella
 - b. radius
 - c. point of shoulder
 - d. withers

3. The joint of the hind leg between the thigh and the second thigh; the dog's knee is referred to as:
 - a. the stifle
 - b. the hock
 - c. the point of rump
 - d. the pastern

4. The step up from the muzzle to the back skull: indentation between the eyes where the nasal bones and cranium meet is the:
 - a. occiput
 - b. stop
 - c. zygomatic arch
 - d. atlas

5. The region defined by the dorsal portions of the spinous processes of the first two thoracic vertebrae and flanked by the uppermost portion of the scapulae:
 - a. humerus
 - b. axis
 - c. withers
 - d. zygomatic arch

6. "Coupling" refers to:
 - a. the ribs
 - b. the loins
 - c. the upper arms
 - d. the hocks

7. Hocks turning in accompanied by toeing out of the rear feet is referred to as:
 - a. sickle hocked
 - b. cow - hocked
 - c. hucklebones
 - d. coupling

8. Which of the following describes a type of bite?
 - a. undershot
 - b. level
 - c. scissors
 - d. all of the above

9. "Head planes" refers to:
 - a. contours of skull and muzzle in profile
 - b. relative length of skull and muzzle
 - c. contours of skull and muzzle from front view
 - d. must be parallel

10. The combined contours of the brisket and the abdominal floor is referred to as:
 - a. topline
 - b. underline
 - c. balance
 - d. tuck-up

PART IV. – MATCHING DEFINITIONS

Place the letter of the term that matches the definition.

1. _____ The part of the hindquarters from the stifle to the hock.
2. _____ The dorsal, posterior point of the skull.
3. _____ Well-angulated shoulders.
4. _____ Loose, folding skin on forehead and foreface
5. _____ Loose, pendulous skin under the throat and neck.
6. _____ Correct balance between various parts of the body.
7. _____ A part of chest assembly in front of the forelegs.
8. _____ The seven vertebrae of the neck.
9. _____ The fleshy regions at the sides of the head.
10. _____ Short bodied, compact.
11. _____ The region of the pelvic girdle, formed by the sacrum and surrounding tissue.
12. _____ A dog that has one testicle retained or hidden in its abdominal cavity.
13. _____ The pendulous lateral part of the upper lip, particularly at the inner corners.
14. _____ A lateral gait that tends to promote a rolling motion of the body. The left foreleg and left hind leg advance in unison, then the right foreleg and the right hind leg.
15. _____ The side of the body between the last rib and the hip; the coupling.
16. _____ A slight indentation of the median line down the center of the skull to the stop.
17. _____ The anatomical section between the fore and hindquarters.
18. _____ An asymmetrical alignment of upper and lower jaws; cross bite.
19. _____ The six upper and six lower front teeth between the canines.
20. _____ A partially unpigmented nose: dark, spotted with flesh color.

- A. *well proportioned*
- B. *dewlap*
- C. *flank*
- D. *wrinkle*
- E. *wry mouth*
- F. *forechest*
- G. *second thigh*
- H. *flew*
- I. *butterfly nose*
- J. *cervical vertebrae*
- K. *cheeks*
- L. *incisors*
- M. *well laid back*
- N. *cobby*
- O. *furrow*
- P. *croup*
- Q. *body*
- R. *occiput*
- S. *monorchid*
- T. *pacing*

FSS OPEN SHOW ANATOMY TEST ANSWER SHEET

Name: _____

Date: _____

Enter your name, and the date above. Using pen *or* pencil please **SHADE** in the box for the correct answer.

*Please mail in just the answer sheet or email to ixm@akc.org.

September 2013

PART I – Answers

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
3.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
4.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
5.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
6.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
7.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
8.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
9.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
10.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

PART III – Answers

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D

PART II – Answers

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
3.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
4.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
5.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
6.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
7.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
8.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
9.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
10.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
2.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
3.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
4.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
5.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
6.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
7.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
8.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
9.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
10.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
11.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
12.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
13.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
14.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
15.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
16.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
17.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
18.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
19.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
20.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	