PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

✓ The Procedural, Anatomy and Junior Showmanship exams are Open Book. You may submit a Junior Showmanship application in combination with your new breed application. If applying for Junior Showmanship, must submit the junior showmanship exam. Please see the Junior Showmanship Page for the application.


✓ Failure of any exam will hold the processing of the complete application until the following requirements have been met.

Failure of the Anatomy, Procedural & JS exams (miss two or three questions) – Applicant will be advised of missed questions and a second exam will be sent to the applicant and upon completion of the second exam with a passing grade the final breed interview will be scheduled. Four or more missed questions, applicant has an option to be placed on hold for six months OR attend a Basic Institute and pass a second exam. If placed on hold applicant will be advised of missed questions, questions will be reviewed and once the six months have expired a second exam will be sent to the applicant; upon completion of the second exam with a passing grade the final breed interview will be schedule. If an applicant fails a third exam, entire application will be returned and must wait a year to re-apply.

If, having failed the JS exam or you don’t meet the requirements and you decide to continue processing your breed application only, you may NOT RE- APPLY for Junior Showmanship UNTIL you have received regular judging status for the breed(s) granted.

Return answer keys with applications to Judging Operations Department and keep a copy for your files.
PROCEDURAL EXAM (A)

Refer to “Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges” and “Rules Applying to Dog Shows”

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

1. 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.

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. call the veterinarian to assist you in making the determination.
   C. gait 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. 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. at any time during the judging of that breed.

5. You are judging an Open Dog 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. When judging Best of Breed competition, awards are designated in the following order:
   A. Best of Breed, Best of Opposite Sex, Best of Winners, Select Dog, Select Bitch.
   B. Best of Winners, Best of Breed, Best of Opposite Sex, Select Bitch, Select Dog.
   C. Best of Breed, Best of Winners, Best of Opposite Sex, Select Dog, Select Bitch.
   D. Select Dog, Select Bitch, Best of Opposite Sex, Best of Winners, Best of Breed.

7. After one attempt at measuring an exhibit is unsuccessful due to the dogs’ unwillingness to stand for measurement you should:
   A. accept the most accurate of your attempts and make the appropriate notations in your judge’s book.
   B. disqualify the dog because it could not be measured.
   C. excuse the dog and note in your book, “Unable to examine/measure.”
   D. determine not to measure the dog and continue judging.

8. A judge must excuse any dog that
   A. menaces.
   B. threatens.
   C. exhibits any sign that it may not be examined in the normal manner.
   D. all of the above.

9. A beginning judge should pass on a minimum of
   A. 15 dogs an hour.
   B. 25 dogs an hour.
   C. 18 dogs an hour.
   D. 20 dogs an hour.

10. A judge with regular status in any breed should judge at least
    A. 20 dogs an hour.
    B. 30 dogs an hour.
    C. 25 dogs an hour.
    D. 35 dogs an hour.

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. When judging the Best of Breed/Variety competition; which of the following entries are not eligible to be awarded Select:
    A. entries moved up to Best of Breed/Variety
    B. non-Champion 1st place from Non-Regular class
    C. winners dog/winners bitch.
    D. all of the above.

13. A dog 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. If you are a permit judge, upon arriving at the show
A. you should tell the Superintendent that you are a permit Judge.
B. you should contact the Show Chairman and inform him/her that you are a permit Judge.
C. it is your responsibility to contact the AKC Field Rep at that show, advise him/her you are a permit judge and check back with him or her prior to leaving for the day.
D. there is no reason for you to notify anyone as to your permit status

15. You are not certain of the precise wording of a disqualifying fault, 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. A judge will not be approved to judge which of the following at events within 30 days and 200 straight line miles of each other:
A. the same group.
B. the same breed.
C. Best in Show.
D. all of the above.

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. Judges are allowed to handle dogs not owned or co-owned by them or a member of their immediate family.
A. True
B. False

20. Judges and household members may own or co-own dogs solely for the purpose of handling.
A. True
B. False

21. Cell phones & other electronic devices may be used in the ring to access breed standards.
A. True
B. False

22. You are judging one day of a four-day cluster. A dog owned by you may be exhibited at the show on the other days.
A. True
B. False
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. Your Winners Dog does not return to the ring for Best of Breed judging. You should:
   A. award the Winners Bitch Best of Winners since she automatically beats the dog.
   B. call in the Reserve Winners Dog, and make a note in your book explaining why, initialing it properly.
   C. excuse the Winners Bitch, and make an appropriate notation in your book.
   D. not award Best of Winners, and note in your book that “Winners Dog did not return for BB”, initialing it properly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Judges Number</th>
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Procedural Exam (A) Date

Enter your name, judges number, breed, and the date above. Please fill in the box for the correct answer like the sample below. **Mail in just the answer sheet in the enclosed envelope.**

**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
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11. A B C D
12. A B C D
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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
CANINE ANATOMY TEST (A)

(50 Questions/ 4 Parts) – 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.

(19TH Edition)

PART I – EXTERNAL FEATURES

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

1. Withers ________ 6. Brisket ________
2. Point of Rump ________ 7. Cheek ________
3. Toes ________ 8. Crest ________
5. Point of Shoulder ________ 10. Hock ________
PART II – SKELETAL PARTS
Place the letter of the corresponding area next to the term that identifies it.

1. Metatarsus _______ 6. Tibia _______
2. Pelvis _______ 7. Lumbar _______
3. Atlas _______ 8. Orbit _______
4. Ribs _______ 9. Carpus _______
5. Radius _______ 10. Femur _______
PART III – MULTIPLE CHOICE

1) An arched loin is described as:
   A. slight rise in the topline
   B. roach back
   C. muscular development over the spine
   D. overlong back, with a dip behind the withers

2) Dudley nose is referred to as:
   A. flesh colored
   B. partially unpigmented,
       dark with flesh color
   C. roman nose
   D. pink

3) Strong, well knuckled-up feet; cat feet is referred to as:
   A. fused toes
   B. well arched toes
   C. pigeon-toed
   D. east-west feet

4) Common front faults include:
   A. east-west feet
   B. fiddle front
   C. knuckled over
   D. all of the above

5) Level bite, refers to:
   A. scissors bite
   B. pincher
   C. undershot
   D. overshot

6) Eye shapes, include all except:
   A. almond
   B. oval
   C. globular
   D. china

7) How many molars?
   A. Two on each side of upper jaw, two on each side of lower jaw.
   B. Two on each side of upper jaw, three on each side of lower jaw.
   C. One on each side of upper jaw, three on each side of lower jaw.
   D. One on each side of upper jaw, one on each side of lower jaw.

8) "Coupling" refers to:
   A. the ribs
   B. the loin
   C. the upper arms
   D. the hocks

9) 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

10) Domed, when describing the head:
    A. curved or arched from stop to occiput
    B. thick and coarse through the skull
    C. gentle curving contours of the skull from ear to ear
    D. evenly rounded in topskull; not flat
PART IV – MATCHING DEFINITIONS

WORD BANK

A. Orbit  F. Haw  K. Barrell  P. Dapple
B. Undershot bite  G. Monorchid  L. Digit  Q. Flank
C. Cervical Vertebrae  H. Pliant Skin  M. Nape  R. Carpals
D. Cobbey  I. Dewclaw  N. Dentition  S. Elbow
E. Ear Flap  J. Jowls  O. Lateral  T. Loin

Place the letter of the word that matches the definition.

1. _____ Synonym for toe.
2. _____ A rib (thoracic) region that is circular in cross section
3. _____ Third eyelid or nictitating membrane on the medial (inside) corner of the eye.
4. _____ A mottled or variegated coat-color pattern.
5. _____ The front teeth (incisors) of the lower jaw overlap or project beyond the front teeth of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.
6. _____ Forty-two adult teeth, including incisors, canines, premolar, and molars
7. _____ The bones of the wrist.
8. _____ An extra claw of functionless (vestigial) digit on the inside of the leg; a rudimentary fifth toe.
9. _____ Skin that is flexible.
10. _____ The region of the body associated with the lumbar portion of the vertebrae (behind the ribs and before the pelvic girdle).
11. _____ The seven vertebrae of the neck, articulating anteriorly with the cranium and the thoracic vertebrae.
12. _____ A dog that has one testicle retained or hidden in its abdominal cavity.
13. _____ The junction of the base of the skull and the top of the neck.
14. _____ The side of the body between the last rib and the hip; the coupling.
15. _____ The flesh of lips and jaws.
16. _____ The eye socket.
17. _____ Short-bodied, compact.
18. _____ The joint in the front leg where the upper arm (humerus) meets the forearm (ulna).
19. _____ Pertaining to the side.
20. _____ Ear leather.
Enter your name, and the date above. Using pen or pencil please SHADE in the box for the correct answer.

*Please use the enclosed envelope to return ONLY your answer sheet.
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JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP EXAM (A)

This is an “open book” test. All answers can be found in the Regulations Judging Guidelines and Guidelines for Juniors, which are included in your Judges Application Packet. Mark your answers on the answer sheet and submit with your application.

1. In proper breed presentation:
   A. The junior must present the dogs in the proper manner for that breed.
   B. It is imperative that the judge has prior knowledge of the breeds which are to be presented.
   C. Excessive grooming of the dog in the ring is acceptable.
   D. A and B.

2. Entries for Junior Showmanship may be changed in these conditions:
   A. Junior may move from the novice to the open class by notifying the ring steward.
   B. Junior may substitute another eligible dog up to one half hour prior to the start of any Junior Showmanship classes.
   C. Correction may be made from one age division to another by Superintendent.
   D. B and C

3. Limited Status Junior Showmanship judges may judge Junior Showmanship classes:
   A. At one all breed show per year.
   B. At a specialty show for the breed they are approved to judge.
   C. Without meeting all breed Junior Showmanship qualifications.
   D. At a Group Club show.

4. Prerequisites for Judges of Junior Showmanship classes include:
   A. Being well versed in the Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges.
   B. Allowing professional handlers to be approved to judge Junior Showmanship classes.
   C. Being well versed in the current “Conformation JS Regulations, Guidelines for Judging Juniors in Conformation, Juniors in Performance Events Regulations.
   D. All of the above

5. The judge may excuse from the ring:
   A. A dog that moves too slowly.
   B. A dog with a standard disqualification.
   C. Any junior unable to control their dog at all times.
   D. B and C

6. In large classes judges should:
   A. Bring all the juniors entered in the class into the ring and keep them.
   B. Only keep in the ring five at a time.
   C. Never hesitate to divide any class for the safety of the individual and the dog.
   D. Keep as many as he desires, giving no regard to the numbers.
7. A Junior Showmanship judge:
   A. Is not allowed to solicit assignments to judge juniors.
   B. May not ask other judges to get them assignments.
   C. May not ask friends to get them assignments for juniors.
   D. May solicit to judge juniors.

8. When a class of juniors first enters the ring, the judge should:
   A. Rearrange competitors in order of gaiting speed.
   B. Rearrange competitors in order of size of dog.
   C. Instruct Juniors to leave adequate space between themselves and the Junior in front of or behind them.
   D. All of the above.

9. Any dog that attacks any individual or dog in the ring:
   A. Should be allowed to remain at the end of the line.
   B. Should be excused.
   C. Shall be disqualified.
   D. Should not be considered for placements.

10. Eligibility of a dog to compete in Junior Showmanship classes includes:
    A. Dogs eligible to compete in the Miscellaneous Classes.
    B. Dogs entered for Junior Showmanship only.
    C. Dogs must be entered in one of the classes associated with the event.
    D. All of the above.

11. In the ring Junior Showmanship judges must demonstrate:
    A. The ability to control their ring and conduct each class in a consistent manner.
    B. Regard for the welfare of the dogs and the Juniors.
    C. Regard for the safety of the dogs and the Juniors.
    D. All of the above.

12. A Junior who cannot control his or her dog will be excused by the Judge.
    A. True
    B. False

13. Juniors are limited to the substitution of one dog per show.
    A. True
    B. False

14. Once a junior has requested to be excused to go show in another ring, they are excused and may not return.
    A. True
    B. False

15. Assignments may be taken which do not meet the time and distance requirements of 200 miles and 30 days as set forth in the Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges.
    A. True
    B. False
16. Dogs should be groomed and trimmed as they would be for the breed ring.
   A. True
   B. False

17. When judging JS, all of the following are permissible except:
   A. The showing of spayed/neutered dogs.
   B. The showing of a dog with a breed standard disqualification.
   C. Bitches in season.
   D. A dog eligible for miscellaneous breed class competition.

18. The examining table shall be used only for:
   A. Breeds the judge would like to examine on the table.
   B. The toy breeds.
   C. Breeds that are normally examined on a table.
   D. All of the above

19. What knowledge of ring procedure should be evaluated?
   A. Ability to use space wisely
   B. Execute the requested gaiting patterns
   C. To follow directions
   D. All of the above

20. The purpose of Junior Showmanship Competition is to:
   A. Introduce and encourage Juniors to participate in the sport of dogs
   B. Provide Juniors with a meaningful competition in which they can learn, practice, and improve in all areas of handling skills and sportsmanship
   C. Become Conformation judges
   D. A and B

21. If a Junior co-owns a dog with a judge, the dog may be entered in Junior Showmanship Only at an event where the judge is judging classes other than Junior Showmanship.
   A. True
   B. False

22. Under no circumstances should questions be used as a means of testing a Junior’s knowledge.
   A. True
   B. False

23. The general rule in evaluating a handler’s capabilities is economy of motion.
   A. True
   B. False

24. Any gaiting pattern or procedure can be used.
   A. True
   B. False
25. Juniors who exhibit impatience or heavy handedness with their dogs should be penalized.

   A. True
   B. False
Enter your name, judges number, and the date above. Please fill in the box for the correct answer like the sample below. **Mail in just the answer sheet.**

### 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 |