

Shady Acres Final Dog Behavior and Group Management Test

Name: _____

Date: _____

Instructions:

Answer each question to the best of your knowledge. Circle the correct option for each question. This is an open-book test; you may refer to course materials as needed.

A score of 60 out of 75 is needed to pass. Scores less than 60 will lead to coaching and some retraining prior to taking the test again.

True/False Questions

1. Body blocking is a method used to move dogs away from your personal space in a non-threatening way.
True / False
2. Piloerection refers to when a dog's hair stands on end, often seen during moments of arousal or aggression.
True / False
3. Dogs that exhibit whale-eye (showing the whites of their eyes) are always in a calm emotional state.
True / False
4. When moving a group of dogs to a new area, it's important to create excitement to encourage faster movement.
True / False
5. Corrections between dogs, such as a growl or snap, are always inappropriate and should be stopped immediately.
True / False
6. In a social group, overstimulated dogs can make poor decisions that lead to dangerous behaviors.
True / False

7. Submissive dogs often avoid eye contact, tuck their tails, and may expose their bellies.
True / False
8. Leash reactivity in dogs occurs only due to aggression and cannot be linked to fear or frustration.
True / False
9. The “stay out of my bubble” exercise helps teach dogs to respect personal space.
True / False
10. When using food rewards, it’s fine to let dogs jump up to grab the treat from your hand.
True / False
11. Treats should be given to dogs even when they pester or beg for them.
True / False
12. A dog that is resource-guarding should be left with its object until it calms down.
True / False
13. Zoomies in dogs should be interrupted immediately to prevent other dogs from reacting.
True / False
14. A catch pole should always be used as the first tool to leash a dog.
True / False
15. A dressage whip is used to strike the dog during inappropriate behavior.
True / False
16. Puppies often play too rough, but most corrections from other dogs are normal and non-injurious.
True / False
17. Predatory drift can occur when a larger dog views a smaller dog as prey.
True / False
18. Dogs should be rewarded with treats after sitting at a threshold.
True / False
19. A loud air horn is only to be used in extreme situations like breaking up a dog fight.
True / False

20. Inappropriate play behavior should first be corrected verbally before taking further action.

True / False

Multiple Choice Questions

21. Which of the following is an example of displacement behavior in dogs?

- A. Running in circles
- B. Barking loudly
- C. Yawning when not tired
- D. Sleeping deeply

22. A dog that is showing "whale-eye" is likely:

- A. Stressed or anxious
- B. Excited
- C. Hungry
- D. Relaxed

23. In daycare, what is the appropriate action when a dog crosses into the neutral zone?

- A. Pet the dog to calm it down
- B. Use body blocking to move the dog out of the space
- C. Raise your voice and yell
- D. Give the dog a treat

24. What should handlers always have with them at all times?

- A. Food and water
- B. Leash and walkie-talkie
- C. Rattle paddle and water bottle
- D. Treats and whistle

25. Which of the following tools is used to secure a reactive or fear-biting dog?

- A. Leash
- B. Catch pole
- C. Air horn
- D. Whistle

26. What is the purpose of the whistle during playgroup management?

- A. To call dogs for playtime
- B. To signal the end of playgroup
- C. To create a distraction during pre-fight behavior
- D. To signal the start of feeding

27. Which of the following is NOT a sign of a calm/happy dog?

- A. Soft, relaxed body posture

- B. Stiff, forward-leaning stance
- C. Tail wagging in wide, sweeping motions
- D. Soft eyes and neutral forehead

28. What is a “walking time-out”?

- A. Placing the dog in a kennel for 10 minutes
- B. Making the dog walk around with the handler to break behavior cycles
- C. Removing the dog from the playgroup
- D. Letting the dog walk freely in the yard

29. What behavior should be stopped immediately as it can lead to fights?

- A. Fetching
- B. Humping
- C. Sitting at the gate
- D. Drinking water

30. What is the correct first step in correcting inappropriate play behavior?

- A. Verbally call out the behavior
- B. Immediately leash the dog
- C. Ignore the behavior and monitor
- D. Call for help

31. What is the purpose of the rattle paddle?

- A. To correct inappropriate behaviors
- B. To create noise that stops dog movement
- C. To whip the dog when it misbehaves
- D. To reward calm behavior

32. What should staff do if they observe “three’s a crowd” play behavior?

- A. Allow all three dogs to play
- B. Immediately separate the third dog
- C. Monitor the play for signs of stress
- D. Call for help

33. What tool is used to manage overstimulated dogs and help calm them down?

- A. A crate
- B. A head halter
- C. A muzzle
- D. A ball

34. What is a key component of teaching a dog recall in a playgroup setting?

- A. Repeating the command multiple times until the dog responds
- B. Using a positive marker word and rewarding when the dog comes
- C. Using the leash to pull the dog toward you
- D. Giving the command in a loud, firm voice

35. How should treats be distributed to dogs in a playgroup?
- A. Randomly, to keep them happy
 - B. Only for fun when the handler feels like it
 - C. Only as a reward for desired behaviors
 - D. When dogs beg for them
36. Which conditioning method refers to associating a biologically potent stimulus with a neutral one?
- A. Operant Conditioning
 - B. Classical Conditioning
 - C. Positive Reinforcement
 - D. Desensitization
37. Which of the following should be used in extreme cases to break up dog fights?
- A. Water bottle
 - B. Air horn
 - C. Rattle paddle
 - D. Treat pouch
38. What should a handler do if a dog begins rough play in a group?
- A. Recall the dog to interrupt the behavior
 - B. Let the dog continue playing as long as no one gets hurt
 - C. Yell at the dog to stop
 - D. Put the dog in a crate immediately
39. Which of the following behavior training drills involves rewarding a dog for sitting before exiting the kennel?
- A. Sit Drill #1
 - B. Threshold Drill
 - C. Call-Off Drill
 - D. Gate Control Drill
40. What command is used when you want a dog to back out of your personal space in the Hula Hoop Drill?
- A. "Stop!"
 - B. "Back!"
 - C. "Down!"
 - D. "Leave it!"
41. In the event of a dog fight, what is the first verbal command given into the walkie-talkie?
- A. "Help!"
 - B. "Fight!"
 - C. "Stop!"
 - D. "Emergency!"

42. When is it necessary to separate a dog from the group?
- A. When a dog begins to show signs of overstimulation
 - B. When a dog is tired
 - C. When a dog barks once
 - D. Separation is never necessary
43. Describe the difference in body language between a dog that is playfully excited and one that is becoming overstimulated.
- A. Playfully excited dogs have a relaxed posture, while overstimulated dogs show stiff body language
 - B. Playfully excited dogs will growl, while overstimulated dogs will bark
 - C. Overstimulated dogs are quieter than playfully excited dogs
 - D. There is no difference in body language
44. Which of the following is NOT a signal of stress in dogs?
- A. Zoomies
 - B. High tails in group
 - C. Staring at another dog
 - D. Calmly lying down
45. What is the primary goal of using a leash in dog management?
- A. To guide dogs without pulling
 - B. To restrict movement
 - C. To punish misbehavior
 - D. To increase playgroup size
46. Which of these scenarios is most likely to lead to a dog fight?
- A. A dog sleeping in the corner of the room
 - B. Over-arousal during rough play
 - C. A dog calmly playing with a toy
 - D. A dog eating a treat in their crate
47. Which of the following tools is used for dogs who don't respond to a verbal command in a pre-fight scenario?
- A. Air horn
 - B. Catch pole
 - C. Rattle paddle
 - D. Water hose
48. What should you avoid when using treats in the playgroup?
- A. Rewarding after multiple commands
 - B. Rewarding for random behaviors
 - C. Using treats with food-aggressive dogs
 - D. Rewarding sitting at a threshold

49. What should be used to startle a dog that's involved in a fight?
- A. Dressage whip
 - B. Air horn
 - C. Water bowl
 - D. Metal bowl or loud noise
50. How do you ensure consistent behavior from dogs when multiple handlers are involved?
- A. Each handler should use their own commands
 - B. Consistency in commands, body language, and rules across all handlers
 - C. Allowing dogs to follow their instincts without interference
 - D. Switching handlers frequently to confuse the dogs
51. Which breed is known for having "superhero-like" scent-tracking abilities?
- A. Border Collies
 - B. Greyhounds
 - C. Beagles
 - D. Labrador Retrievers
52. What is the purpose of a neutral zone in dog daycare?
- A. To create a boundary that dogs should not cross, helping manage the group's energy
 - B. To give the dogs a space where they can sleep
 - C. To allow shy dogs a place to hide
 - D. To encourage dogs to play freely
53. Which type of drill helps with teaching a dog not to rush through gates?
- A. Recall Drill
 - B. Gate Control Drill
 - C. Zoomies Drill
 - D. Leash Walking Drill
54. When entering a group of excited dogs, you should:
- A. Greet each dog individually
 - B. Ignore the dogs and walk confidently into the group
 - C. Stand still and wait for the excitement to calm down
 - D. Move quickly through the group
55. Which of these is a sign of a dog entering an overstimulated state?
- A. Relaxed body and wagging tail
 - B. Excessive panting and erratic behavior
 - C. Lying down and resting
 - D. Standing calmly with ears perked up
56. Which of the following should NOT be done when a dog shows signs of overstimulation?

- A. Remove the dog from the playgroup
 - B. Call the dog to you and offer a reward
 - C. Ignore the behavior and monitor
 - D. Immediately leash the dog
57. What is a key indication of a dog feeling anxious or stressed in a group setting?
- A. Erect ears and wagging tail
 - B. Play bow and soft eyes
 - C. Whale-eye, lip licking, and avoidance of eye contact
 - D. Relaxed body and wagging tail
58. Which of the following is NOT a common tool used to break up a dog fight?
- A. Using food to distract the dogs
 - B. Water hose
 - C. Metal bowl or air horn
 - D. Slip lead
59. Which command is best used to help a dog back out of your personal space?
- A. "Stop!"
 - B. "Back!"
 - C. "Down!"
 - D. "Leave it!"
60. In the event of a dog fight, what is the first action a handler should take?
- A. Wait for the dogs to separate on their own
 - B. Call for help using the walkie-talkie
 - C. Yell at the dogs to stop
 - D. Grab both dogs by their collars
61. What is the purpose of the "threshold drill" in dog training?
- A. To teach dogs to sit before exiting the kennel
 - B. To encourage dogs to lie down when commanded
 - C. To reinforce proper leash manners
 - D. To allow dogs to enter a space freely
62. Which of the following behaviors should be addressed to maintain playgroup harmony?
- A. Sniffing the ground
 - B. Humping other dogs
 - C. Running around with toys
 - D. Resting in the corner
63. Which tool should be used with caution around resource-guarding dogs?
- A. Treat pouch
 - B. Rattle paddle

- C. Dressage whip
- D. Catch pole

64. What is the first thing a handler should do if they observe a dog resource-guarding in a group setting?
- A. Ignore it until the dog calms down
 - B. Call the dog away and distract them with a treat
 - C. Remove all dogs from the area
 - D. Notify the supervisor immediately
65. What is the purpose of rewarding a dog for calm behavior during a “walking time-out”?
- A. To allow the dog to relax
 - B. To stop the dog from jumping
 - C. To reinforce desired calm behaviors
 - D. To encourage playful energy
66. Which of the following is a sign of stress in a dog during playgroup?
- A. Calm walking
 - B. Fast, erratic movements
 - C. Sitting quietly by the gate
 - D. Playing fetch with other dogs
67. What should you do if a dog starts displaying “zoomies” in the playgroup?
- A. Allow the dog to continue, as it’s having fun
 - B. Immediately leash the dog
 - C. Call the dog to you in a happy voice and reward
 - D. Ignore the dog
68. What behavior is a sign of predatory drift?
- A. Chasing a tennis ball
 - B. A large dog grabbing and shaking a smaller dog
 - C. Sniffing the ground for treats
 - D. Sitting calmly in the yard
69. What should you do when a dog shows excessive barking in the kennel?
- A. Ignore the behavior
 - B. Use a water bottle to squirt the dog
 - C. Allow the dog to bark until it calms down
 - D. Reward the dog with a treat
70. Which of the following behaviors can lead to a fight and should be corrected immediately?
- A. Playing with toys
 - B. Humping

- C. Running in circles
- D. Digging

71. Which conditioning method involves associating a biologically potent stimulus with a neutral one?
- A. Operant Conditioning
 - B. Classical Conditioning
 - C. Positive Reinforcement
 - D. Desensitization
72. What tool is used to create personal boundaries between the handler and the dogs?
- A. Dressage whip
 - B. Water bottle
 - C. Catch pole
 - D. Treats
73. What should handlers prioritize when introducing a new dog to a playgroup?
- A. Letting the dog enter alone
 - B. Observing behavior from a distance
 - C. Releasing all dogs to greet the new dog immediately
 - D. Leashing the dog and introducing it slowly
74. How should a dog be safely removed from a fight?
- A. Grab the dog by the collar and pull
 - B. Lift the dog by the back legs and pull backward
 - C. Spray the dog with water
 - D. Yell loudly to distract the dog
75. Which command helps prevent a dog from rushing through gates?
- A. Recall Drill
 - B. Threshold Drill
 - C. Gate Control Drill
 - D. Sit Drill

Number of wrong questions? _____ Pass / Fail _____

Management Signature _____

Remedial Learning Needed? Yes No