

Behaviour

1. **If a dog wags his tail, this means...**

- a) ... the dog is happy.
- b) ... the dog is excited.**
- c) ... the dog is bored.

2. **If two dogs meet and one starts yawning while the other one is running towards her, this means that...**

- a) ... the other dog is too boring to play with.
- b) ... the yawning dog wants to reduce the risk of a conflict.**
- c) ... the yawning dog is too tired to play.

3. **Which of the following situations is most likely to cause stress for a dog?**

- a) A half-hour walk in the woods.
- b) Half an hour walking to heel on the lead in a shopping mall.**
- c) Half an hour running around in a meadow and searching for treats at times.

4. **You bend over an unknown dog while petting her. She growls at you. How do you react correctly?**

- a) I quickly give her a slap on the back because growling is impolite.
- b) I tell the dog owner that the dog is badly trained.
- c) I look away and calmly step back so the dog does not feel threatened any more.**

5. **You come home and see that your dog has urinated on the hallway floor. What would be the correct reaction?**

- a) I tell him off because he should know that he is not allowed to do this.
- b) I ignore him and wipe the puddle away without commenting on it when the dog does not see me.**
- c) I praise him anyway because at least he did not pee in the living room.

6. **Which one of the following statements is right?
(Please check the correct answer)**

- a) Dogs are loners and can be kept in kennels without any problems.
- b) All dogs are pack animals and definitely need to be kept in a group, contact with humans is not important.
- c) Dogs are social creatures and need 'their' humans around, as well as contact to other dogs.**

7. **Your dog constantly pulls on the lead when you walk her. She does this because...**

- a) ... she is disobedient and does not want to keep my pace.
- b) ... she has not been trained well enough to walk on a loose lead.**
- c) ... this is normal dog behaviour.

Multiple Choice Test

8. The dog in this picture...



- a) ... only barks, but will not bite.
- b) ... threatens me and will probably bite if I come closer.**
- c) ... is frightened and will run away in an instant anyway.

9. The two dogs in the picture...



- a) ... are not interested in each other.
- b) ... are calming each other in order to avoid a conflict.**
- c) ... are threatening each other and will start to fight in an instant.

10. What is the purpose of calming signals?

- a) Calming signals are generally used to avoid conflicts.**
- b) They are only used to deceive the other dog.
- c) They are only used for reconciliation after a fight.

11. When a dog bares her teeth and growls, this is...

- a) ... a threatening gesture.**
- b) ... a calming signal.
- c) ... dominant behaviour.

12. The old saying that "a barking dog never bites"...

- a) ... is true, because barking is a means of expressing happiness and a happy dog doesn't have a reason to bite.
- b) ... is not true because barking is a means of expressing fear, and a frightened dog always bites.
- c) ... is not true because barking is a means of expressing excitement and excitement can lead to biting.**

Multiple Choice Test

13. **If a person bows over a dog from the front, the dog gets the following message:**
- a) "I love you."
 - b) "I am threatening you."**
 - c) "I am scared."
14. **Which of the following behaviours can be a sign of stress in a dog?**
- a) Relaxed sleeping.
 - b) Panting.**
 - c) Giving a paw.
15. **Your dog always barks wildly when somebody rings the doorbell. In a loud and clear voice, you tell him to be quiet, but it only makes the dog bark more wildly. Why?**
- a) Because my dog is stubborn and does not want to listen to me.
 - b) Because I have (inadvertently) confirmed my dog in his behaviour.**
 - c) Because I did not speak loudly enough, and since he was barking all the time he did not hear me.
16. **One of the following statements is wrong. Which one?**
- a) Dogs need a reliable, responsible bonding person.
 - b) Dogs will defend resources (food, toys,...) that are important to them unless they have been taught otherwise.
 - c) Dogs must not go through the door first, otherwise they will get dominant.**
17. **Which one of the following games helps the dog avoid or work off stress?**
- a) Throwing sticks.
 - b) Searching for treats.**
 - c) Wrestling and tug games.
18. **A dog feels threatened and cannot ease the situation through intensive calming signals, such as yawning or turning away. In most cases, the dog's next action will be...**
- a) ... to forget about it and go to sleep.
 - b) ... to shift to threatening signals, such as baring her teeth or growling.**
 - c) ... to bite without any further warning.
19. **Frequent stress for a dog will lead to...**
- a) ... habituation without any further consequences.
 - b) ... increased irritability and aggression.**
 - c) ... better tolerability with other dogs.

Vienna Dog Owner Test

Multiple Choice Test

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20. **Your dog lies on his blanket with his chewing bone. You walk up to him and want to take away the bone. Your dog growls at you. What are you going to do?**

- a) I tell him off so he knows he must not growl at me.
- b) I hold him on his collar and take away his chewing bone, by force if necessary.
- c) **I step back and train the dog to let me take his toy away by exchanging the chewing bone for a treat.**

21. **The dog in this picture...**



- a) **... is insecure and stressed.**
- b) ... is confident and neutral.
- c) ... is confident and threatens.

22. **If a dog is scared of unknown situations (e.g. wheelchairs, prams, escalators),...**

- a) **... you can slowly and carefully train the dog to get used to these situations.**
- b) ... you should keep the dog away from these situations.
- c) ... you need to confront the dog with these situations whenever possible.

23. **Which of the following reactions confirms your dog's behaviour?**

- a) **Praising the dog.**
- b) Going away.
- c) Ignoring the dog.

24. **You look at your dog and she looks back at first, but then averts her gaze. This means that...**

- a) ... she feels guilty because she has done something wrong.
- b) ... she is ignoring me because I am not important enough to her.
- c) **... she wants to be polite or avoid a conflict because staring means threatening.**

25. **If your dog is very stressed at the moment and you want it to calm down, you should avoid specific activities at least for some time. What should you avoid?**

- a) **Playing with other dogs for hours**
- b) Sniffing games
- c) Relaxing walks

Multiple Choice Test

26. **When a dog flattens his ears, this is because...**
- a) ... **he is insecure, submissive, scared or stressed.**
 - b) ... he is alert or excited.
 - c) ... he wants to play.
27. **On TV we sometimes see dogs solving tasks and doing mental exercises. Which of the following statements is right?**
- a) Dogs are creatures of habit and are unable to cope with new situations.
 - b) Dogs are made for running and not for doing tricks. Sufficient exercise is enough activity for them.
 - c) **It is important for dogs to remain mentally active and learn something new from time to time.**
28. **When a dog is raising the hackles on her back and shoulders this means that...**
- a) ... she is scared.
 - b) ... **she is excited.**
 - c) ... she is aggressive.
29. **When your dog stands upright, focuses and looks at another dog (or a person) intensely, this means that...**
- a) ... he wants to play with the other dog or person.
 - b) **He is threatening his opposite and could lunge forward.**
 - c) He is shy.
30. **You are in the park with your female dog. A gentleman comes your way with his dog. From a distance he asks if your dog is female or male and replies to your answer: "What a shame, my dog is female, too. We can't let them play together because female dogs do not go along well with each other." What do you think?**
- a) He is right. Dogs of the same sex should not run free together because they often start to fight.
 - b) **He is wrong. Female dogs can get along with each other very well. Maybe, of course, the man's dog dislikes other dogs or has had problems with female dogs in the past.**
 - c) This is wrong. Female dogs always get along with each other well; only male dogs do not get along with other males
31. **You have trained your dog to stay home alone for short periods of time now and then, and by now this is no problem at all. What is the maximum period for which a dog should be left alone at home during the day?**
- a) Dogs do not have a feeling for time like humans. It makes no difference for them if they are home alone for two or for ten hours.
 - b) Male dogs only for two hours at most, then they need to get out to loo, female dogs can stay home alone for a little bit longer.
 - c) **Four to six hours at most, provided that the dog has been trained patiently to stay alone, and can go for a walk before and afterwards. Eight hours is the absolute maximum, but only if it is not every day and the dog is healthy.**

Multiple Choice Test

- 32. During the week you do not have as much time for your dog as you would like to have. This is why you want to make the best out of the time you have with him on the weekend. What fulfils the needs of your dog best?**
- a) I have many things I want to do on the weekend (sports, meeting friends, shopping, etc.) and I take him with me everywhere, whatever I do, so that we can spend time together.
 - b) I take a lot of time for my dog and try to go to agility training (or any other sports) with him, go by bike with him for one to two hours, take a long walk with him for several hours and make him meet his dog buddies to play with them.
 - c) **I take care not to overstrain him on the weekend although we are doing many things together. I take a relaxed walk with him, for instance, giving him plenty of time to explore, and play sniffing games with him.**
- 33. When dogs are frustrated, they tend to react more irritably than they usually do. Which of the following activities can frustrate your dog?**
- a) Sleeping long.
 - b) Playing with her dog buddies.
 - c) **Situations in which she does not understand what I want her to do.**
- 34. What happens when dogs are frustrated?**
- a) **They refuse to cooperate.**
 - b) They learn especially well.
 - c) They relax.
- 35. Your dog always whines and whimpers on the leash whenever he sees another dog. This means that...**
- a) ... he wants to warn the other dog of danger.
 - b) **... he is excited because he sees another dog.**
 - c) ... he is threatening the other dog.
- 36. Which of the following reasons may cause a dog to use calming signals?**
- a) **To de-escalate a situation.**
 - b) To stop an opponent from running away.
 - c) To threaten a stranger.
- 37. What consequences will it have if puppies are not sufficiently trained to get used to the different things in their environment?**
- a) Indifference regarding new things.
 - b) **Fear and insecurity, which may lead to defensive behaviour towards new things, unknown people or unfamiliar dogs.**
 - c) Special attachment to all humans they get to know.

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Multiple Choice Test

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- 38. Your dog used to react aggressively to specific arm movements due to her personal history. Thanks to targeted behaviour training you have overcome this problem and your dog generally stays relaxed. When do you still need to take special attention?**
- a) **When my dog is stressed.**
 - b) When my dog eats.
 - c) When other dogs come up to him.
- 39. If a dog was not raised with other dogs and has already had fights with other dogs,...**
- a) ... the dog can never get together with other dogs again.
 - b) ... the dog should be trained in a very calm and targeted way to tolerate other dogs, ideally starting with dogs that are calm and relaxed themselves.**
 - c) ... the dog has to get together with other dogs as often as possible – but only with a muzzle.
- 40. If you want to reduce your dog's stress level, you should avoid the following:**
- a) Frequent ball throwing.**
 - b) Providing her with chewing and nibbling treats.
 - c) Petting

Going out with your dog

- 41. While you withdrawing money from your account at an ATM, your dog...**
- a) **... should calmly and confidently stand, sit or lie in front of me or right next to me.**
 - b) ... should stand right behind me and defend me until I have put my money into my wallet.
 - c) ... should nuzzle around on the long leash, so he does not get bored in the meantime.
- 42. If your dog growls at every person with a cane when you are in the city,...**
- a) ... this is absolutely normal; dogs are often afraid of canes.
 - b) ... I tell her off every time because this is bad behaviour.
 - c) I take my distance with her and show her afterwards that she can calmly pass by people with canes.**
- 43. For walking your dog you need the following equipment:**
- a) Choke collar to jerk and lead.
 - b) Thin collar and lead.
 - c) Wide collar or harness and lead.**
- 44. You encounter a twin pram while walking your dog. She has never seen anything like this before and is scared, tucks her tail and wants to hide behind you. What do you do?**
- a) I pull her in front of me and walk towards the pram so that she can get to know the unknown object.
 - b) I stop and talk to her in a soothing voice.
 - c) I take a little distance and pass the pram in an arch without any comment.**

Multiple Choice Test

45. **Let's assume that your dog does not like white dogs because he was once bitten by one. Since then he always barks angrily and would lunge forward if you let him. What do you do?**
- a) I talk to him in a soothing voice so that he knows that nothing will happen to him this time.
 - b) I stay away far enough so that he can stay calm, and reward him for not getting upset.**
 - c) I pull him away and try to silence him with a strict "Quiet".
46. **For a well-socialised dog a walk is most interesting when...**
- a) ... she can explore and sniff many new things, safely following her own impulse.**
 - b) ... she can run very long distances.
 - c) ... she can practise walking to heel as often as possible.
47. **When children play with dogs, several things need to be taken into account. Which of the following statements is correct?**
- a) Their playing always needs to be supervised, making sure they do not play for too long or too wildly.**
 - b) Dogs are automatically more careful with children.
 - c) Children can only play with small dogs.
48. **A well-socialised, friendly dog needs to be able to react appropriately even in difficult situations. An example: a cyclist comes up to you from behind without any warning and overtakes you very closely. What would be an appropriate reaction from your dog?**
- a) The dog chases the cyclist because coursing and hunting is innate behaviour for a dog.
 - b) The dog barks angrily and tries to stop the cyclist because he feels threatened.
 - c) The dog is startled for a moment and then moves out of the way or stays neutral.**
49. **You meet another dog in the park. She is on the lead, barking loudly and pulling towards your dog. Your dog is a little bit scared and tries to back away, but the other dog owner tells you his dog only wants to play. What do you do?**
- a) I politely but firmly explain to the other dog owner that my dog does not want to play and move away.**
 - b) I calm my dog and call on her with determination to make contact with the other dog.
 - c) I unleash my dog so that they can play with each other.
50. **You go to a dog park with your dog. Your task there is...**
- a) ... to have my dog on the long leash so that he does not run away from other dogs.
 - b) ... to throw a stick or play tug games so my dog stays focused on me, and our bond is not compromised by his playing with other dogs.
 - c) ... to interfere whenever my dog's play is too wild or gets too rough with other dogs.**

Multiple Choice Test

51. **While walking your dog in the city, you meet other dogs on the lead. What do you pay special attention to?**
- a) **I make sure the dogs have sufficient distance between them.**
 - b) I make sure the dogs have enough possibilities to play with each other.
 - c) I make sure I can exchange experience with the other dog owners as much as possible.
52. **You walk with your dog on the pavement towards a father with his child. It is obvious the child is scared of dogs. What do you do?**
- a) I quickly walk up to the child and tell her that my dog does not bite anybody.
 - b) I tell the father to change to the other side of the street so the child does not bother my dog.
 - c) **I move away and make sure there is enough distance between the child and the dog.**
53. **Your dog is fond of all human beings and happily greets every person you pass by wagging her tail, jumping about and running towards them. What do you do?**
- a) I praise my dog, explaining to the people that not all dogs are so friendly after all.
 - b) I loudly scold my dog and pull her to pass by.
 - c) **In the interest of everyone involved, I teach my dog to stay calm and walk past other people without showing she is excited.**
54. **You are at a dog tournament with your dog for the first time. You have trained with him a lot in the week before. What can you expect at the first time in any case?**
- a) That everything goes well just like at home on the training field.
 - b) **That my dog is more excited, less concentrated or perhaps more irritated than usually.**
 - c) That my dog will be the best of all after the extra days of training.
55. **Your dog is approached from the front by someone or something the dog perceives as a threat. What would be most reassuring for the dog in this situation?**
- a) Being in a dark corner with a wall at his back.
 - b) Being on the lead, e.g. in front of a shop.
 - c) **Having a chance to back away from the perceived threat.**
56. **Your dog is known to bite out of fear and attacks every bicycle. What do you do?**
- a) **I teach her slowly and step by step that there is no need to fear bicycles and make sure to keep a safe distance between the dog and bicycles.**
 - b) I always stay on the pavement because I am in the right then and it is the cyclist's fault if something happens.
 - c) My dog is never off-leash, so this does not matter.
57. **You see a school class walking towards you. They take up the whole pavement. How do you react responsibly?**
- a) I stop near the wall of a building and make my dog sit until the group will have passed by.
 - b) **I change to the other side of the street to move away from the group.**
 - c) I have already trained my dog many times how to walk through a group of people at the dog park, so I can squeeze us through.

58. You plan a shopping tour in the city on Saturday. What do you do with your dog?
- a) **I leave him at home because it is no problem for him at all to stay alone for a couple of hours from time to time, and it is much more comfortable for him.**
 - b) I take him with me so he gets some exercise and I will not need to go for a walk with him afterwards
 - c) I take him with me, but if he gets excited or is bothering me I take him to friends who live in the city so that he can play with their dogs until I return.
59. You coincidentally meet friends while you are in the city centre. They have their new dog, a tall, brindle male dog from a sanctuary with them and he is half hiding behind them. What do you do when greeting him?
- a) I cuddle him and tell them what a wonderful dog they have.
 - b) I give him a few treats so that he will not do any harm to me.
 - c) **I do not walk up to the dog but ignore him for now.**
60. You walk with your dog through a very lively pedestrian zone and see a lot of tourist groups. Your dog is off-leash as most of the time in the pedestrian zone and wears a muzzle, as regulated by law. What is the safest way to guide your dog through this situation?
- a) **I let him walk on the loose lead and try to avoid the group. The muzzle needs to stay on.**
 - b) I let him run free with the muzzle on because then he cannot bite if anyone happens to step on his paw.
 - c) I keep him on the short lead directly next to me so that we can squeeze through the group next to each other. He does not need a muzzle since he does not bite.
61. You are in the dog park with your male dog. Another dog comes up to your dog and they start to circle each other, stiff-legged. What do you do?
- a) I throw them some treats to distract them.
 - b) **I watch them to see if they relax again immediately and walk away. If they don't, I calmly position myself between them to separate them if necessary.**
 - c) I quickly run towards them and pull my dog away so that nothing will happen to him.
62. Dogs leave small amounts of urine at specific places as "messages" for other dogs. They do this at trees, bushes, traffic signs, etc. What do you think is correct?
- a) She should do this. I am especially happy if she urinates against the car of the neighbour I don't like.
 - b) Dogs do not do this everywhere. All dogs know that they are not allowed to urinate against cars or walls.
 - c) **She may leave her messages at trees and bushes. I especially trained her so that she knows that she is allowed to do it there, but not everywhere.**

Multiple Choice Test

- 63. You walk your dog off-leash. He is wearing a muzzle as required by law. A person with a dog on the leash is walking towards you. What do you do?**
- a) **Without any further comment, I call my dog to me, take him on the lead or walk to heel off-leash with him and pass by in sufficient distance.**
 - b) Dogs are social creatures and need contact. Therefore I let him run to the other dog in any case.
 - c) I explain to the person that they should let their dog off leash if my dog shows he wants to play.
- 64. A mother with a little child who is obviously scared of your dog is walking towards you on the pavement. The mother takes the child to the side and says: "Get away from this bad dog." What do you do?**
- a) I push past the two and tell the mother off because of her hysteric behaviour. No wonder the child is scared of dogs.
 - b) I explain that my dog is friendly and invite the child to pet her.
 - c) **I change the side of the street in good time and without any comment**
- 65. You are in the dog park with your dog (and treats). A nice unknown dog comes up to you and begs for a treat. What do you do?**
- a) I give one to him because my dog does not have a problem with it.
 - b) I ask the dog to sit before I give him the treat because a dog must do something to deserve a treat.
 - c) **I do not give any food to an unknown dog without the owner's permission.**
- 66. You take your little puppy to the dog park so she can run about free. What do you need to pay attention to (amongst other things) when she gets in contact with other dogs?**
- a) I make sure she only plays with dogs of her size so she is not knocked over.
 - b) I make sure other dog owners do not interfere; they should know puppies automatically have a "puppy pass" protecting them from other dogs.
 - c) **I make sure other dogs do not scare her or treat her roughly.**
- 67. It is Saturday afternoon, you have taken a long walk with your dog. You are tired and want to take the bus for the last part of the way, but you have not brought a muzzle. What do you do?**
- a) At this time of the day the buses are almost empty anyway. I walk down to the end of the bus where nobody else sits and stand in front of my dog to shield him.
 - b) I have brought a training muzzle ('Halti'), and that is sufficient.
 - c) **I take a taxi or continue walking anyway.**
- 68. Your dog plays with other dogs in the dog park. You want to go home and call her but she does not come. What do you do?**
- a) **I wait for a better moment to call her again so that she has a chance to hear me with all the distraction around her.**
 - b) My dog definitely has to come immediately. If she fails to obey instantly she can stay where she is and I will go home alone.
 - c) When she finally comes to me I scold her because she did not listen immediately.

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69. **Your dog runs up to a jogger. How do you react correctly?**
- a) **I instantly call my dog to come to me.**
 - b) I do not say a word because I know he will not harm the jogger.
 - c) I tell the jogger not to be scared so he will not react in the wrong way and kick my dog.
70. **Your male dog runs off-leash and you meet somebody with a female dog in heat. What do you do?**
- a) I call my dog to me and get upset with the other dog's owner – they should stay at home with a female dog in heat.
 - b) I demand separate dog parks for dogs in heat.
 - c) **I leash my dog until there is a safe distance to the female dog; in situations like this, even well-trained dogs cannot be relied on completely.**
71. **You are in a big dog park with your dog. You know that your dog has a problem with children. A dog owner with children is coming towards you. What do you do?**
- a) **I take my dog on the lead before she can react to the children and walk away into another direction.**
 - b) This is a dog park and it is my right to let my dog run free.
 - c) This is not going to happen because children are not allowed in dog parks.
72. **You take a walk with your dog. Your dog runs free and wears his muzzle as required by law. You get closer to a group of children playing football. What do you do?**
- a) **I definitely take my dog on the lead so that he is under control.**
 - b) Dogs and children like each other in general and my dog adores children anyway.
 - c) The parents are responsible for their children and therefore have to ensure nothing happens to them.
73. **During a walk, your well-trained dog is wearing a muzzle as required by law. Just after you have told your dog to walk to heel, another dog comes up, running free, and sniffs at your dog. What do you do?**
- a) I repeat the command vehemently because my dog must look at me, continue walking to heel, and ignore the other dog.
 - b) **I release my dog from the command immediately so I do not prevent him from communicating with the other dog. After all, my dog cannot get out of the situation in any other way.**
 - c) I tell the dog owner off because their dog is interfering with my training, and shoo the dog away.
74. **You have heard that, apart from making your dog wear a muzzle as required by law, you should order your dog to stay close to you whenever you meet someone who is obviously scared of dogs. Is this correct?**
- a) **This is correct because dogs should not frighten anybody. In this situation, I would call the dog and put him on the lead, or order him to sit or stay at a distance from the frightened person.**
 - b) This is not necessary because my dog would not hurt a fly.
 - c) This would be overreacting, given that my dog obeys reliably when I call her away from a person after she has briefly sniffed at the person.

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- 75. Your dog is in heat but not yet in standing heat (flagging). How do you behave correctly?**
- a) I go with her to the dog park as often as possible because afterwards she only can walk on the lead for days.
 - b) I already avoid times and places where many dogs are around in order to spare everybody the stress.**
 - c) I always have her on the lead anyway so nothing can happen anyway.
- 76. Somebody at the dog park asks you to give him and his two newly acquired German shepherds a ride because his car has broken down. Your two setters are in the boot of your roomy station wagon, the back seat is occupied by your children. What do you do?**
- a) I give him a ride, although it is going to be a little bit full in the boot, but my dogs are quite friendly to other dogs anyway.
 - b) I will definitely give him a ride. After the obedience class at the dog park the dogs will know how to behave, no doubt.
 - c) I refuse, much as I regret it, because it would be too stressful for the four dogs to share the boot without any chance of avoiding each other.**
- 77. Your dog has run away during a walk in the forest. What do you do?**
- a) If possible, I wait at the place where she ran away until she comes back.**
 - b) I search the woods and punish her when I find her.
 - c) I immediately drive back home and hope that I will be informed when my dog is found.
- 78. You and your puppy meet other puppies in the dog park. How long should they be allowed to play with each other?**
- a) As long as I like.
 - b) Certainly no longer than 5 minutes.
 - c) As long as all the puppies keep themselves under control, do not get overexcited and do not show any stress symptoms or intentions to flee.**
- 79. You take a walk with your friends and their dogs in an area where your dogs can run free. A single free running dog and his owner come your way. What do you do?**
- a) We let the dogs greet each other because all our dogs are friendly to other dogs.
 - b) We call our dogs so that they as a group are not too much for this single dog.**
 - c) Our dogs need to lie down and be quiet.
- 80. What do you need to pay special attention to when you meet other dogs with your dog on the lead in the city?**
- a) The dogs need to keep a safe distance to each other.**
 - b) I need to watch out if the dogs belong to a similar breed.
 - c) I need to make sure my dog walks to heel when we meet.

- 81. Assuming your dog has already snatched at somebody who walked by very closely in the past, what do you need to be aware of in the future?**
- a) **That he keeps his muzzle on, and learns – with professional help if possible - to let persons pass him by without bothering them.**
 - b) That I pull him back on the lead fast enough whenever he wants to snatch at somebody.
 - c) That I do not meet anybody again when I walk him.
- 82. You walk your dog with muzzle and lead on the pavement. Suddenly your dog jumps at a child walking by and knocks the child down. Did you do everything right?**
- a) Yes, because the dog wore her muzzle and was on the lead. Therefore it was not my fault.
 - b) Yes, because the dog wore her muzzle and was on the lead and it can happen at times that a dog gets startled.
 - c) **No, because my dog is not allowed to jump at people. I have to teach her to leave children alone.**

Puppies and young dogs

- 83. If you take a puppy home to live with you, in the first two to four weeks she should...**
- a) ... stay in the flat and garden if possible because she is too small for going out.
 - b) **... get to know everything that will be part of her daily life in the future so that she becomes used to it.**
 - c) ... take very long walks with her every day to all kinds of places; after all, I will not have much time for her in the future.
- 84. Your three-year old male is very confident with other dogs, especially with puppies. He turns all of them to their back obviously to teach them how to "behave" in the presence of adult dogs like him. Your dog therefore is...**
- a) ... extraordinarily well-suited as teacher dog for the puppy course because he knows how to educate them correctly.
 - b) **... not much suited for puppies because he frightens them without any reason by turning them on their backs no matter how they behave.**
 - c) ... well-suited for children because he is so confident.
- 85. You are at the dog park with your little dog and a big dog comes up to you. How do you react correctly?**
- a) I quickly take my dog up into my arm so that she will not get harassed by the other dog.
 - b) **If the other dog is coming up in a friendly way they may have contact or play with each other.**
 - c) I shout to make sure the big dog does not come any closer.

Multiple Choice Test

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86. You want to socialise your puppy with humans. A befriended dog owner advises you to walk your dog in shopping streets so that he gets to know as many people as possible and will be petted by them. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) Wonderful idea! I can take a shopping tour while socialising him.
 - b) My friend is right, the more people, the better. I think it's best to do this every day with my dog.
 - c) **I will definitely not follow my friend's advice because my puppy should get to know people without stress, ideally making contact of his own accord, and should be rewarded for calm and friendly behaviour.**
87. Your puppy nips you while you play with her. How do you react?
- a) I smack her on the snout so that she learns how to behave.
 - b) I give the dog away because she is so aggressive.
 - c) **I interrupt the game immediately and turn away.**
88. By when should puppies or young dogs have learned to handle the most important situations in their environment in a positive way?
- a) **In the first 16 weeks**
 - b) In the first 6 months
 - c) In the first year
89. When you are purchasing a dog puppy you should take particular care to ensure that...
- a) ... the puppy is able to walk.
 - b) **... the puppy comes from a reliable source like a sanctuary or a breeder; breeders should have the puppy's mother on site and be prepared to show her.**
 - c) ... the puppy already answers to his name.
90. At which age should your puppy slowly be trained - step by step - to get used to being alone for a couple of hours?
- a) 2 to 3 months
 - b) **4 to 5 months**
 - c) 11 to 12 months

Basic legal knowledge

91. When you are walking your dog on the lead, ...
- a) **... I am responsible for not exposing her to dangerous situations.**
 - b) ... the dog is responsible for not exposing me to dangerous situations.
 - c) ... the people passing by are responsible for not creating any dangerous situations for my dog.
92. Dogs need sufficient exercise. For a healthy, medium-sized dog aged three to four years, this generally means:
- a) spending several hours a day in a big garden is sufficient.
 - b) **one to three hours of walking per day.**
 - c) at least one hour of fast running (e.g. alongside a bicycle).

Multiple Choice Test

93. **The internationally defined breed standards still dictate tail docking and ear cropping in many dog races. According to the Austrian Federal Act on the Protection of Animals (*Bundestierschutzgesetz*), tail docking and ear cropping are allowed only in the following exceptional cases:**
- a) if the respective animals are breeding animals presented also at shows.
 - b) if the dogs are used for hunting.
 - c) **only in individual cases where the vet thinks it is necessary.**
94. **Tethering dogs is still seen as a feasible alternative to letting them live in a kennel. In Austria tethering is...**
- a) ... permitted when the dog is kept as a watch dog.
 - b) ... permitted if there is the possibility that the dog might run away and, e.g., go hunting.
 - c) **... prohibited in general.**
95. **Due to an anonymous complaint the authorities want to check if your dog is kept in a proper way. How do you react?**
- a) **The authorities have the permission to come to my home anytime and check how I keep my dog, even without concrete suspicions.**
 - b) The authorities need to inform me before they come to my house, and they need to give me the opportunity to state my opinion.
 - c) The authorities are only allowed to check on my dog if criminal proceedings have been brought against me.
96. **The best age for separating puppies from their mother is laid down in annex 1 of the 2nd Regulation on the Keeping of Animals (*2. Tierhaltungsverordnung*) in Austria. What is the earliest age for separating puppies from their mothers?**
- a) six weeks
 - b) twelve weeks
 - c) **eight weeks**
97. **Dogs are highly social animals. Humans and dogs can only live together without conflicts if dogs are sufficiently socialised with humans. According to the law dogs are to be granted**
- a) ... sufficient social contact to humans at least once per day.
 - b) **... sufficient social contact to humans at least twice per day.**
 - c) ... sufficient social contact to humans several times per week.
98. **In Vienna dogs must wear a muzzle or be on the lead in public places. A proper muzzle needs to...**
- a) ... prevent the dog from opening her mouth in any case.
 - b) **... be adjustable to the size and shape of the dog's head; it must be permeable to air and enable the dog to pant and drink.**
 - c) ... be secured fast so the dog cannot remove the muzzle.

Multiple Choice Test

99. **Dogs may only be kept outside if their race, age and health situation enable them to live outdoors and if they have had a chance to adapt to the weather conditions. According to the law, dogs kept outside need to have a shelter and...**
- a) **... a shady, thermally insulated place to lie down.**
 - b) ... the possibility to get into a house at any time.
 - c) ... enough material to play with and occupy themselves.
100. **If dogs are kept outside, their dog houses are not only their shelter for retreat but also provide protection against adverse weather conditions. Unless they are not heatable, shelters or dog houses must be...**
- a) **... made of thermally insulated material, having dimensions appropriate to the dog's size so the dog can move around and lie down in the shelter, and can keep it warm with her body temperature.**
 - b) weatherproof, big and cool.
 - c) large enough for a human to get into the shelter easily in order to clean it.
101. **Keeping dogs in a kennel permanently is regarded as inappropriate for ethological reasons, and is prohibited under the Austrian Federal Act on the Protection of Animals. If dogs are kept in a kennel temporarily, the minimum space required by law is as follows:**
- a) The space provided depends on the size of the dogs kept in the kennel.
 - b) The same minimum space for all dogs of all sizes: 7 m² per dog.
 - c) **For kennels with one dog, the minimum amount of space at the dog's unrestricted disposal is 15 m². The size increases by 5 m² for every additional dog in the kennel. These size requirements do not include the doghouse or shelter.**
102. **Public spaces are defined as places that can be accessed by everybody under the same conditions. This includes streets, pavements, parks and green spaces, but also the freely accessible parts of allotment gardens, residential buildings and staircases. When a dog is on the lead in a public space in Vienna,...**
- a) **... the person leading the dog must ensure the dog's behaviour can be controlled at all times.**
 - b) ... it is sufficient for the lead to serve as a link between dog and the owner.
 - c) ... it must not be a retractable lead.
103. **In heavily frequented public spaces in Vienna, such as in public squares and pedestrian zones, shops, restaurants, etc., dogs always need to...**
- a) .. be kept on the lead.
 - b) **... wear a muzzle.**
 - c) ... be on the lead and wear a muzzle.
104. **In Vienna, dog owners must always take their dog on the lead ...**
- a) **... in green spaces and so-called lawns designated as picnic and play areas ("Lagerwiesen").**
 - b) ... on pavements in streets with heavy traffic.
 - c) ... in front of schools and kindergartens.

Multiple Choice Test

105. Due to unexpected circumstances, you are suddenly unable to keep your dog any longer. What do you do?

- a) I want to spare my dog the pain of separation, and I have the right to put him down.
- b) I have to find an individual, institutions or association that can take proper care of the dog.**
- c) The authorities are obliged to take care of my dog.

106. Your young child walks the dog and lets her run free without a muzzle and without lead. Unfortunately your dog jumps at and knocks over another child, injuring them. You are liable for the incident because...

- a) ... I am the owner of the dog and pay the dog tax.
- b) ... my child has not yet reached the age of 16 yet.**
- c) ... I have no insurance for my child for incidents like that.

107. Dogs may frequently be under stress when they are in a big city. Therefore it is very important that public spaces have areas where dogs can run free. In dog parks and off-leash dog areas – designated by a green sign – ...

- a) ... dogs may run free without muzzle or lead.**
- b) ... dogs need to be taken on the lead whenever non-dog owners enter the dog park.
- c) ... non-dog owners are not permitted.

108. Areas in which dogs are not allowed ("Hundeverbotszonen") are designated by a red sign. These zones ...

- a) ... must by no means be entered by dogs.**
- b) ... must not be entered by vicious dogs.
- c) ... are only to be walked across with a dog if the dog wears a muzzle and is on the lead.

109. Many dog owners train their dogs to toilet into the gutter. Is it allowed to leave the faeces (dog poo) there?

- a) Yes, this is defined in the Road Traffic Regulations.
- b) No, faeces in the gutter must also be removed.**
- c) Yes, the cleaning is done by the City of Vienna.

110. Are all dog owners obliged to remove their dogs' faeces (poo)?

- a) No, persons who pay the tax for their dog are exempted.
- b) Yes, all dog owners are obliged to do so.**
- c) No, you are exempted if your dog weighs less than five kilos and is not toileting on the pavement.

Vienna Dog Owner Test

Multiple Choice Test

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- 111. For travelling with your dog within the European Union you need a special travel document called Pet Passport. It contains detailed information on the dog, the dog owner and any vaccinations the dog has received. Dogs older than three months need a valid rabies vaccination at all means. The pet passport is issued...**
- a) ... by all vets.
 - b) ... by the authorities.
 - c) ... by practising vets but needs to be certified by the authorities before the journey starts.
- 112. The pet passport allows for unmistakable identification of the dog. What is the best and, by now, statutory method to clearly identify your pet?**
- a) **Electronic microchip**
 - b) Identity tag
 - c) Tattoo
- 113. In Vienna you must pay a tax for keeping a dog. Only guide dogs are exempted. Dog tax is payable by the dog owner for every dog older than three months. The dog owner is required to register the dog with the Vienna City Administration within 14 days after the dog reached the age of three months or was brought to Vienna. The tax on dogs is...**
- a) ... an earmarked tax used for the removal of dog faeces.
 - b) **... a non-earmarked tax levied by the respective provincial authority.**
 - c) ... a federal tax which is levied in all provinces.
- 114. The Vienna Animal Keeping Law ("*Wiener Tierhaltegesetz*") provides for the protection of humans against dangers which can arise from keeping a pet. According to this law...**
- a) **... dogs need to be kept in a way that ensures they do not endanger humans, do not cause unreasonable nuisance to people not living in the same household, and do not damage things belonging to others.**
 - b) ... dogs are not allowed to bark between 10 pm and 6 am.
 - c) ... you are only allowed to keep a dog with the consent of your neighbours.
- 115. Since 1 January 2006, it has been mandatory for pet owners to take out liability insurance for dogs born after this date. This insurance...**
- a) ... is meant to ensure the coverage of any necessary veterinary care.
 - b) **... is meant to ensure that financial liabilities of any third parties who have been damaged by the dog are covered.**
 - c) ... is an extension of the home insurance.
- 116. Even the most attentive dog owner cannot be sure their dog never runs away. If you find a runaway pet you need to call...**
- a) ... the police.
 - b) **... the Veterinary Office of the City of Vienna.**
 - c) ... the lost and found service of the City of Vienna.

Multiple Choice Test

- 117. Currently the safest and most modern method of identifying a pet is the microchip. It is about 11 mm long and 2 mm wide and is placed underneath the skin of the pet with an injection by the vet. The chip contains the following data:**
- a) the name, address and telephone number of the pet owner.
 - b) a unique 15 digit numerical code for checking data of the dog and the dog owner in a database.**
 - c) a transmitter which helps you find the pet at any time.
- 118. As of 1 January 2010 all dogs kept in Austria need to be identified with a microchip and registered in a special database. Until when does this have to be done?**
- a) By the time the dog reaches the age of three months, but always before the dog is transferred to another owner**
 - b) Prior to the first journey abroad
 - c) Immediately after their birth
- 119. According to the provisions of the Federal Act on the Protection of Animals, the authorities need to make sure runaway dogs get appropriate accommodation and care. If the owner of the runaway dog fails to contact them, the authorities...**
- a) ...have the right to transfer the dog to a third party within thirty days.**
 - b) ... must take care of the dog for life.
 - c) ... they can transfer the dog to a sanctuary which, in turn, must return the dog to the rightful owner anytime.
- 120. You have taken on a runaway dog from the sanctuary. After two months the original owner wants his/her dog back.**
- a) I am obliged to give the dog back to them.
 - b) I refer them to the responsible public authority, which must refund the money I spent on taking care of the dog. I must give the dog back to the original owner.
 - c) The dog stays with me. The authorities have to pay the original owner the value of the dog minus the costs which occurred during the time he or she was taken care of.**
- 121. Due to your fault, an animal has been injured. According to the law you are required to...**
- a) ... help the animal to a reasonable extent or call in help.**
 - b) ... inform the police.
 - c) ... inform the animal's owner.
- 122. Unfortunately spike or coral type pronged collars or animal training devices using electricity or chemical substances were widely used in dog training until recently. According to the provisions of the Federal Act on the Protection of Animals, Federal Law Gazette No. 118/2004 (BGBl. Nr. 118/2004), which came into force on 1 January 2005, it is prohibited to...**
- a) ... use such devices.
 - b) ... purchase such devices.
 - c) ... purchase, own, sell or use such devices.**

Vienna Dog Owner Test

Multiple Choice Test

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Basic medical knowledge

- 123. Inflammations of the outer ear canal are among the most frequent skin diseases in dogs. Characteristic symptoms are...**
- a) ... vomiting and diarrhoea.
 - b) ... frequent shaking of the head and the ears.**
 - c) ... loss of appetite.
- 124. Dental care is also important for dogs. To keep your dog's teeth healthy, it is best to use...**
- a) ... adequate dental chews.**
 - b) ... wooden toys.
 - c) ... a special chewing gum for dogs.
- 125. Especially young dogs' diets need to contain a well-balanced combination of high-quality, easily digestible proteins, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and trace elements. Up to the age of 6 months dogs should...**
- a) ... only get milk.
 - b) ... be fed four times a day.**
 - c) ... be fed in the morning and evening only.
- 126. Every living being needs water. Dogs, too, need to drink on a regular basis. Never forget about this when travelling with your dog, on longer trips by car, or on prolonged walks. Moreover, dogs need to be provided with water...**
- a) ... after every meal.
 - b) ... several times a day.
 - c) ... sufficiently and in adequate quality at any time of the day.**
- 127. Dogs need to get a medical check-up at least once a year. It makes sense to have your dogs vaccinated as part of your annual visit to the vet. As a dog owner you need to check the health of your dog regularly. You can do this by...**
- a) ... monitoring their regular toileting (urine and faeces), checking their ears, teeth, paws and coat, their regular food intake and the condition of their faeces.**
 - b) ... checking the dog's body temperature daily.
 - c) ... regular X-ray and blood counts.
- 128. Female dogs become sexually mature between seven and twelve month of age, male dogs between the eighth and eleventh month of life. Sexual maturity sets in before physical maturity and varies depending on race and individual. Sexual maturity in a female dog shows...**
- a) ... when she undergoes her first heat cycle.**
 - b) ... by changing from young to adult coat.
 - c) ... by developing teats.

Multiple Choice Test

- 129. Female dogs come into heat regularly twice a year. It lasts for about 21 days in a healthy bitch. How do you know that your bitch is in season?**
- a) **By external symptoms such as increased appetite, restlessness, swollen vulva, discharge of a few drops of blood.**
 - b) She will withdraw and try to build a nest.
 - c) She tries to mount other dogs.
- 130. Bitches are usually ready for mating between the ninth and the sixteenth day of their season. In this time the substance discharged by the vulva changes from a slightly bloody, red substance to a lighter, pink to yellowish substance. With some dogs, the period in which they actually allow mating may last for a short while only. If you want to avoid pregnancy then you should...**
- a) ... spay your dog before her first heat cycle.
 - b) ... risk her getting mated and then let her undergo hormone treatment.
 - c) **... keep your dog under control at all times while she is in heat.**
- 131. Dogs may carry different parasites (worms, fleas ...) that can endanger the dog's health or be transmitted to other dogs or people. Therefore the dog should ...**
- a) **... be wormed regularly to make sure he can be treated against parasites if necessary.**
 - b) ... only play with dogs you already know to ensure he does not catch parasites.
 - c) ... only get prophylactic treatment in special situations, e.g. before going on a journey abroad.
- 132. You have a sweet little puppy which loves to be petted. You are particularly fond of lifting her up and carrying her like a baby in your arms. For your dog, this situation is...**
- a) ... comfortable because the pup is very close to my face.
 - b) ... not so comfortable because the pup knows my legs better and prefers to be close to them.
 - c) **... very uncomfortable because my embrace may feel constricting, and the pup's paws are off the ground.**
- 133. The vet has explained to you that you need to pre-emptively check the ears of your dog regularly. Your dog does not like it and moves about so that it is difficult for you to even get to his ears. What do you do?**
- a) An ear infection is easy to detect anyway since dogs tilt their heads to one side or frequently shake their heads then. I take care if he does anything like that and otherwise just spare him the uncomfortable procedure.
 - b) I hold him tight, tucking him between my knees, even if he does not like it and moves about. At least I can get to his ears.
 - c) **Initially I do not check his ears in too much detail, but then gradually get him used to the ear-checking procedure with treats.**
- 134. Which of the following disease patterns is not a possible consequence of chronic stress:**
- a) **Lyme disease (borreliosis)**
 - b) Stomach ulcer
 - c) Allergy

Vienna Dog Owner Test

Multiple Choice Test

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135. Under stress a dog's body produces the hormones adrenalin and cortisol. About how long does it take for cortisol to be reduced to its normal level in the dog's body?

- a) 4-6 hours
- b) 1-2 days
- c) **2-6 days**

136. Going to the vet can scare your dog. What do you do?

- a) I avoid going to the vet unless it is really necessary; it will be bad enough when my dog gets sick anyway.
- b) **I train my puppy to develop a positive and good relationship to the vet as early as possible. We drop by the vet's office from time to time to pick up a dog treat.**
- c) I do not worry about this problem until it occurs.

137. When your dog's stool is softer than usually although the dog is healthy and fit, this is because

- a) ... the dog wants to annoy me.
- b) ... the dog has drunk too much.
- c) **... the dog is under stress or has eaten bad food.**

138 Dogs very often have parasites like ticks. Ticks...

- a) ... are ugly parasites that make the dog look shabby.
- b) **... can be carriers of diseases.**
- c) ... are so small that you cannot see them with the naked eye.

Training of the dog

139. When you train your dog it is important that...

- a) ... you punish her whenever she does something wrong.
- b) **... you reward your dog very often when she has done something right.**
- c) ... you train her for at least one hour every time.

140. Frequent punishing for unwanted behaviour causes a dog to...

- a) ... be more confident.
- b) **... get insecure and perhaps even aggressive.**
- c) ... remain as confident or insecure as before.

141. Frequent rewarding for correct behaviour results causes a dog to...

- a) **... get more confident.**
- b) ... get more insecure.
- c) ... remain as confident or insecure as before.

Vienna Dog Owner Test

Multiple Choice Test

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142. Dogs learn best by...

- a) ... **linking special stimuli.**
- b) ... listening to slowly and clearly given explanations.
- c) ... watching.

143. When your dog needs to learn a new signal (e.g. sit), it is important that

- a) ... the dog practises this signal in the living room for one hour daily.
- b) ... **the dog learns the signal in a calm, unchanging environment first and then gets used to responding to it in different places.**
- c) ... the dog hears the signal in different tones and we practise in various places right from the beginning.

144. When training your dogs with food treats it is important that...

- a) ... **the dog gets the treat within 1 second after completing the exercise correctly.**
- b) ... the treat is shown to the dog before the exercise as motivation.
- c) ... the dog gets the treat within 30-60 seconds after completing the exercise correctly.

145. You are training your dog. When is the best time to end the training session?

- a) After 5 minutes at most.
- b) After 1 at least.
- c) **When the exercise works best and I can end the session on a successful note for my dog.**

146. You practise some familiar and some new tasks with your dog. However, you overdo it and your dog ends up being completely confused. What is he most probably going to do?

- a) He will lie on the floor totally relaxed, his attention focused on me, waiting for me to help him.
- b) He will fetch me the newspaper so that I start reading and leave him alone.
- c) **He will show me an exercise he already knows so he can "do something right" after all.**

147. You want to teach your dog a new exercise. Is it correct to put the dog into the right position with your own hands?

- a) Yes, because this will help the dog understand my intentions more easily.
- b) **No, because the dog does not really understand what I am expecting, and will hardly be able to repeat the exercise on her own in the future.**
- c) No, it is better to show the dog the desired movement by making it myself.

Vienna Dog Owner Test

Multiple Choice Test

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148. Any kind of reaction on your part can be an interesting reward for your dog after a certain kind of behaviour. If you want to teach your dog to break a bad habit, such as begging or jumping up, it is essential to...

- a) ... ignore this kind of behaviour.
- b) ... tell the dog off every time she behaves badly.
- c) ... distract the dog by giving her a treat.

149. In which environment do dogs learn well?

- a) **In a friendly atmosphere.**
- b) When intensively distracted.
- c) When they are threatened.

150. You have adopted a dog from the sanctuary. He is eight years old and does not know any commands such as "sit" or "no". Is it still possible to teach the dog?

- a) No, the dog is no longer able to learn anything. There is nothing I can do about it.
- b) Yes, I only need to be stricter than usually.
- c) **It will definitely be possible to teach him the basic commands, though I need to be patient and perseverant. It is best to practise the commands consistently using the right method, i.e. positive reinforcement.**