

## Standard CGC Questions Selection Template

*(As of July 2024)*

**Foundation** Select **8** questions. Require 6 out of the **8** to be correctly answered

**Bronze** Select **9** questions. Require 7 out of the **9** to be correctly answered

**Silver** Select **10** questions. Require 8 out of the **10** to be correctly answered

**Gold** Select 12 questions. Require 10 out of the **12** to be correctly answered

Assessors should choose a range of questions from across all sections.

Suggested answers are provided, but alternatives may be accepted if appropriate.

Many options are listed as answers, but in most cases only one or two are required for the answer to be deemed correct.

The majority of these questions and answers have been derived directly from the Responsibility and Care section of the Canine Good Citizen Manual.

<b>SECTION A: QUESTIONS re LEGAL OBLIGATIONS</b>		
	QUESTION	ANSWERS - options
1.	As an owner you must ensure that the dog receives adequate exercise, and proper & sufficient.... (name one)	Food, Water, Shelter,
2.	For the purpose of stopping an attack give at least one reason a person may legally seize or destroy a dog:	If the person is attacked by the dog,  If the person witnesses the dog attacking any domestic animal,  If the person witnesses the dog attacking any other person,  If the person witnesses the dog attacking stock  If the person witnesses the dog attacking protected wild life,  If the person witnesses the dog attacking poultry
3.	A dog must be registered with the local authority where it lives before the age of:	3 months
4.	Name something an owner should <b>use or carry</b> when they and their dog are in a public place	A lead  Poo bags or some other means to safely dispose of dog waste

5.	What does the Dog Control Act require a dog to display when out in public?	That dog's current registration tag or disc
6.	Give at least two legal requirements a dog owner must do:	<p>Register dog before 3 months and annually thereafter</p> <p>Microchip within 2 months of the first registration</p> <p>Notify Local Authority of change of address,</p> <p>Notify Local Authority of change of owner,</p> <p>Ensure dog is kept under control at all times,</p> <p>Ensure the dog receives adequate exercise,</p> <p>Take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not cause a nuisance to any other person, whether by persistent and loud barking or howling, or by any other means.</p> <p>Take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not injure, endanger or cause distress to any stock, <del>other animals</del> poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife.</p> <p>Take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not damage or endanger any property belonging to any other person.</p>
7.	<p>Which one of the following must legally be provided by a dog's owner:</p> <p>(A.) toys;</p> <p>(B.) shelter;</p> <p>(C.) bedding;</p> <p>(D.) twice daily feeding</p>	(B.) Shelter
8.	Name <b>two</b> breeds or breed types of dog that the Dog Control Act prohibits the importing, breeding and sale of:	<p>American Pit Bull Terrier type,</p> <p>Dogo Argentino,</p> <p>Brazilian Fila,</p> <p>Japanese Tosa,</p>

		Perro de Presa Canario,
9.	Name a requirement an owner must do if they own a dog listed as a "Menacing Breed" under the Dog Control act?	Dog is required to wear muzzle in a public place unless confined completely within vehicle or cage.  If required by local authority dog must be neutered within 1 month of being classified
10.	If your vehicle causes injury to a dog, what should you do?	Stop and endeavour to find the animal's owner Attempt to take the dog to a veterinarian (if practical)
11.	If your dog fouls in a public place controlled by a Local Authority you should:	Pick up your dog's poo & dispose of it in an appropriate place
12.	Name at least two public places where dogs may be prohibited .	School grounds,  Children's play areas,  National Parks,  In shops selling food (Guide & Service dogs excepted),  In Restaurants (Guide & Service dogs excepted),  On public transport.
13.	Are dogs permitted in National Parks?	No, unless you have express written approval
14.	The Department of Conservation regulates dog access into Forest Parks and Conservation Parks and have guidelines for taking dogs into these areas. Name two requirements under these guidelines:	Keep the dog under control, preferably with a lead, at all times,  The dog must be in sight at all times,  Your dog must not disrupt another person's enjoyment of the park,  The owner must clean up after their dog.
15.	When must a dog be kept under control?	At all times.

16.	If your dog is off lead in a dog exercise area, name two things a local authority may require you to carry.	A lead A poo bag or means to dispose of dog waste
17.	As a dog owner if you change your address, who must be legally notified?	All relevant territorial authorities

**SECTION B: QUESTIONS re HEALTH**

18.	List at least two reasons you should seek immediate veterinary advice for your dog:	<p>A dog with a normal healthy appetite refuses to eat.</p> <p>A normally active dog becomes lethargic.</p> <p>The dog vomits several times</p> <p>The dog's motions are very loose or it has diarrhoea</p> <p>There is a loss of blood.</p> <p>The dog doesn't want to get up.</p> <p>The dog is unconscious.</p> <p>The dog has a fit or seizure.</p>
19.	Name at least two things you need to do to keep your dog in good health?	<p>Vet visit - Take your dog to the vet at least once a year for a full health check and any vaccinations required,</p> <p>Inspect - Rub your hands over the dog to check for burrs, thistles, ticks, lumps or bumps,</p> <p>Groom - Clean and groom the dogs &amp; ensure no part of the coat becomes matted,</p> <p>Control fleas - Check for and control fleas,</p> <p>Provide bedding - Provide and change appropriate clean bedding,</p> <p>Control parasites - Dose for worms – a minimum of 6 monthly</p> <p>Feed regularly - Feed a diet that is appropriately balanced in nutrients to meet physiological needs</p>

		Arrange care - Give your contact details, and your vet's address, to the person looking after your dog while you are away
20.	Name at least two reasons it is a good idea to check over your dog's body on a regular basis?	To check for : Cuts, Lumps & bumps, Burr & thistles (foreign bodies), Signs of ticks or fleas (parasites), Skin condition, Knots, tangling or matting in the coat, Appropriate weight (by feeling the ribs).
21.	What is a reason that might cause a dog to become obese:	Lack of appropriate exercise Too much food for the dog's breed and size Inappropriate diet
22.	What would be a visual characteristic on a dog that may be considered overweight or obese?	Unable to see or feel ribs when stroked, Unable to see a waist between ribs and hips, Extended or rotund abdomen that is not the result of bloat or illness
23.	How often is it generally recommended you should worm your dog?	At least every six months.
24.	Name a reason it is important to regularly groom your dog?	To ensure no part of the coat becomes matted. To become aware of skin irritations or abnormalities To check for signs of fleas or other external parasites To reduce loose hair

**SECTION C: QUESTIONS re SAFETY**

25.	Why should you advise a person NEVER to put their hand through the window of a car with a dog inside?	The dog may bite to protect its territory.
26.	Name a practice that will improve safety for dogs travelling in a car:	Dogs should be securely restrained or crated while being transported inside a vehicle  Dogs should not travel with their heads out of the window  Dogs should not be permitted to distract the driver
27.	Name a requirement that increases safety for dogs travelling on the back of a truck or ute:	Must be tethered in such a way that they can stand, sit and lie but not reach the side of the tray  Are provided with shelter  Are provided with a non-slip floor surface
28.	What are two things you might do to reduce the risk of your dog overheating in a parked vehicle?	Park in the shade  Ensure windows are lowered  Secure the dog in a crate with good airflow  Provide water  Check the animal often  Secure the dog safely outside the vehicle  Take them with you
29.	Identify one way in which a dog may be secured safely in a vehicle	In a crate  Keeping it behind a station wagon barrier  Dog harness.

30.	What type of collar should you never be used when tethering a dog.	A slip chain, or any form of restraint that may tighten and restrict the dog's breathing/panting
31.	Name an instance you shouldn't let a dog off lead?	Where there is traffic,  In an on-lead designated area,  If you do not have a reliable recall,  Around other animals or birdlife unless you have effective verbal control.
32.	Identify at least two behaviours children should be taught when they are around dogs?	Never make sudden movements close to a dog  Ask permission before touching a dog  Never scream or yell close to a dog  Never lunge at or startle a dog, particularly if it is asleep  Never put your face close to a dog's face  Never eat food close to a dog  Never tease or pull a dog's coat or body parts  If a dog gives a warning growl you MUST leave the dog alone  Always leave a dog alone when it is eating.
33.	The highest proportion of dog bites to children are by dogs that are: (a.) Unknown to the child or family. (b.) Known to the child or family. (c.) Strays	(b.) Known to child or family

**SECTION D: QUESTIONS re MANAGEMENT and TRAINING**

34.	Responsible owners follow best practices with their dogs. Outline a best practice when allowing your dog to run off-lead in a designated area.	Only let your dog off lead if it has a reliable recall  Never let your dog off lead where there is traffic around
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		Always have your dog under strict control when there is livestock or birdlife around.
35.	If you were to have more than one dog, give two good management strategies you could use to avoid conflicts between them.	<p>Make sure each individual dog gets attention, affection and guidance.</p> <p>Set times aside for each dog to get the same one-on-one attention.</p> <p>Once each dog is sure of obedience commands, make sure all dogs obey at the same time and in the same manner.</p> <p>“Pack” behaviour is more evident in multi-dog families. Learn about pack behaviour and body language from dog clubs, internet and books, so you can recognise and prevent bad dog-dog interactions before they start.</p> <p>Feed dogs from separate bowls and with sufficient space between to avoid competition.</p>
36.	What are two popular methods for safely socialising puppies?	<p>Carried when in public areas until vaccinations are complete</p> <p>Only introduced to known vaccinated dogs in secure controlled environments.</p> <p>Be introduced to as many new experiences and people as possible before it is 16 weeks of age.</p> <p>Introduce the puppy or dog to everything it will encounter in its life in a gradual and controlled manner</p> <p>Encourage visitors as long as they are supervised appropriately.</p> <p>You, as owner, be confident in each new situation, so the pup/dog will take its cue from you.</p>
37.	Why is it recommended that puppies stay with their mother & litter mates until at least 8 weeks of age?	This allows the development of appropriate dog socialisation skills



		<p>This provides time for puppies to learn bite inhibition from their mother and littermates</p> <p>It is an important development stage after weaning is completed</p>
38.	Name two things you should introduce your puppy to in a controlled and gradual manner.	<p>New people</p> <p>New locations</p> <p>Other animals,</p> <p>Children</p> <p>Vehicle travel</p> <p>Traffic</p> <p>Any other thing it may be going to encounter in its life.</p>
39.	What sort of behaviour may be displayed by a dog who is being "territorial?"	Excessive barking, rushing or lunging behaviour.
40.	What is a method that be successfully used to manage territorial behaviour in dogs?	<p>Distract the dog by calling it, and then reward it when it comes to you.</p> <p>Put the dog into a down stay and reinforce this until the dog calms down.</p> <p>Put your dog in areas of the property that reduce its excuse to protect (e.g., confined it to the back yard, instead of allowing access to the front yard).</p> <p>Create a buffer zone to keep it away from triggers to bark</p> <p>Keep it inside when not supervised</p> <p>Counter-condition the behaviour towards people entering or passing its territory</p>
41.	What could cause separation anxiety in your dog?	Constant company, excessive reassurance and or touching may cause stress when dog is on its own.

		<p>Lack of conditioning to separation at an early age.</p> <p>Serious trauma event it associates with being alone</p>
42.	What are two of the ways in which dogs may learn?	<p>Reinforcement</p> <p>Repetition</p> <p>Routine</p> <p>Trial &amp; error</p> <p>Insight</p> <p>Mimicry</p> <p>Extinction</p>
43.	Give one of the principles of teaching a dog a preferred behaviour and an example.	<p>Be consistent. For example, if sometimes you let a dog jump up on your lap and other times, you don't, the dog will be confused and it will delay the learning process;</p> <p>Make praise or discouragement of the dog's behaviour immediate (within two seconds of the act);</p> <p>When play, praise and reward are linked to teach a dog, the result is a happy dog;</p> <p>When there is a problem with your dog's learning, don't immediately work at the symptom. Instead, try to think like a dog to find the cause of any problems before attempting to reverse it.</p> <p>And (Examples assessed as appropriate)</p>
44.	Give two reasons to play games with your dog.	<p>To strengthen the dog's bond with its owner</p> <p>To give the dog some stimulation and reduce boredom</p> <p>To reduce behavioural issues</p> <p>To provide exercise for the dog</p> <p>For fun</p> <p>To increase the dog's self-confidence</p>

45.	Give two examples of best practice for playing with your dog.	<p>YOU start the game and YOU finish the game.</p> <p>Always play the game following your rules, not the dog's.</p> <p>Reserve a few toys for play with your dog that they do not have access to at other times.</p> <p>Never allow teeth on skin even in play. If this occurs, immediately stop the game.</p>
46.	Give two examples of best practice responsible dog ownership actions:	<p>Provide the dog with its own bed, food and water bowls</p> <p>Bath when necessary but in moderation</p> <p>Do not allow the dog to wander in the neighbourhood</p> <p>Do not leave your dog unattended when away on holiday</p> <p>Seek advice from an 'expert' before breeding from your bitch</p> <p>Ensure your dog wears a collar &amp; ID, including the Local Authority registration tag</p> <p>Do not leave a dog tied up while wearing a slip collar</p>
47.	Why would you need to control excessive barking when your dog is at home?	<p>To prevent the dog causing a nuisance to neighbours</p> <p>To avoid fine or intervention from Animal Control</p> <p>To reduce their stress or excitement levels</p>
48.	What is one measure you could take to help combat excessive barking when your dog is at home alone?	<p>Ensure the dog has adequate exercise and stimulating activities</p> <p>Provide chew toys</p> <p>House the dog in a neutral place where it cannot see the road or people passing</p> <p>Leave a radio or TV turned on to drown outside noises</p>

49.	Why is socialization important?	Lack of socialization can cause fear and aggression in later life.
50.	Name at least one place where dogs may be prohibited.	School grounds Children's play areas National Parks Shops selling food (Guide & Service dogs excepted) Restaurants (Guide & Service dogs excepted)
<b>SECTION E: QUESTIONS TO DO WITH MANAGING YOUR DOG IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>		
51.	What is the minimum safe distance to keep between your dog and wildlife?	If you see some wildlife up ahead, put your lead on your dog and pass at least 20 meters away from the wildlife. This will help keep your dog and the wildlife safe.
52.	What species can blend in and look like driftwood, seaweed or large rocks, so you need to do a visual 'scan' before entering the beach?	A quick scan keeps you prepared for any camouflaged fur seals/kekeno.
53.	On the beach, what area should your dog completely avoid?	Sand dunes can hide wildlife like penguins or nesting birds, so you may not know they're on the beach. That's why it's best to keep dogs out of them.
54.	True or false – it's fine for my dog to chase gulls because it means they are not harassing other wildlife	Gulls are wildlife too and need their time to rest. The <b>red-billed gull</b> is often seen around coastlines and has a threat status of declining.  The similarly sized <b>black-billed gull</b> is nationally critical, and are facing an immediate risk of extinction, so they need protecting. It's very distressing for these gulls when dogs chase them along the beach.
55.	What should you do if you spot wildlife on the beach?	It's important to let other dog owners know they're going to pass wildlife.

56.	Finish the sentence: It's easy to be a responsible dog owner, remember there's space for each...so,	<p>Share the beach Remember to teach Dog/wildlife interaction is a breach</p> <p>Sharing the beach is easy when you understand how to avoid intruding into wildlife's space. Remember, this is their home too.</p>
57.	What is something you could use to keep your dog's attention on you in case they get distracted by wildlife?	<p>Your voice A toy or pinecone, or similar, found on the beach Treats</p> <p>Different dogs respond to different reinforcers. Find out what your dog will work for. Is it food, play or praise? Use what works to keep them interacting with you and not the wildlife.</p>
58.	Which of these things can be toxic to your dog if they eat them?	<p>Lake algae Sea slugs Karakas berries Puffer fish Aloe Vera Bluebottle jellyfish</p> <p>There are several things in our environment that are toxic to dogs. Some of these can be found on the beach. Keep a close eye on your dog when at the beach to make sure they don't eat something that could make them sick.</p>