

Questionnaire 1

What are typical hunting behaviors?	
	A. Growl.
X	B. Rushing.
X	C. Shaking the prey.
X	D. Sneaking and Pointing.

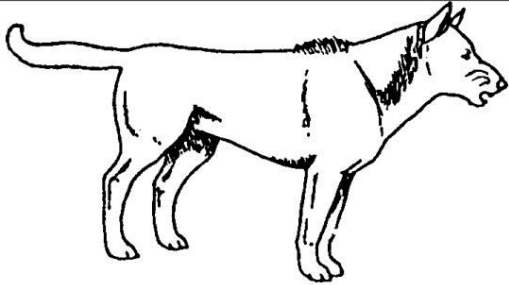
Which animal is the ancestor of today's dog?	
	A. The golden jackal.
X	B. The wolf.
	C. The coyote.
	D. The dingo.

A puppy or child is very pushy with a dog. Which behaviors of adult dogs are normal and absolutely typical for dogs?	
X	A. Growl.
X	B. Curl the lips.
	C. The dog does nothing because children and puppies are unreservedly fools with adult dogs have freedom.
	D. Snapping or biting without first threatening.

Up to what age are dogs considered "puppies"?	
	A. up to one year.
X	B. from birth to the end of the imprinting phase (socialization phase), i.e. approx Completion of the 4th month of life.
	C. Until sexual maturity.
	D. Until they are no longer nursed. Dogs that are still being suckled by their mother.

Does the use of electrical stimulation devices make sense for dog training?	
	A. Yes, because it is a simple and quick method that has turned out to be very successful in education can be set.
	B. Yes, because the dog then knows that he can no longer do what he wants.
X	C. No, the risk of incorrect connections and fearful behavior as a result is too great.
X	D. No, stimulation current causes severe stress in the dog.

Questionnaire 2

What expression does this dog show?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. The dog is neutral to alert.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. The dog is scared.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. The dog threatens confidently.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. The dog is submissive.	

Are all dogs the same or are there breed specific characteristics?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. All dogs are equal.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Depending on the breed, dogs have different dispositions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Different breeds differ only in their outward appearance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. There are no characteristics typical of the breed, but based on the size one can make a classification into "child-friendly", "dangerous", "easily trained" etc.

Two dogs fight each other. The owners stand by and yell at the dogs to stop the fight. How do the dogs interpret this behavior?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Yelling will frighten the dogs and stop the fight immediately.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. The aggressive mood of the owners encourages the dogs to keep fighting.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Owners' yelling does not affect the dogs' behavior.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Dogs don't care about human behavior.

What effect does frequent and long kennel keeping have on character development of the puppy?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. This is a good way for the dog to learn to be left alone.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Deficits in social behavior towards humans and conspecifics.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Home hygiene training issues.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Health resistance is greater.

Can a fearful dog be muzzled if the situation calls for it? who would?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. No, absolutely not; the dog would get even more frightened.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Yes. If you gradually get the dog used to it, the muzzle will not be a burden.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. No, because a fearful dog doesn't need a muzzle anyway because it's not aggressive.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. Yes, because regardless of the level of anxiety, sometimes you have to muzzle your dog because the situation demands it.

Questionnaire 3

What is meant by the so-called "puppy protection"?	
	A. Puppies are never abandoned by their mother dog.
	B. Puppies will not be bitten by adult dogs because they are under puppy protection. An adult dog that bites a puppy is behaviorally disordered.
	C. Dogs are protected as puppies up to the age of one year and are allowed by others during this time are not bitten by other dogs and are not roughly punished by humans.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. There is no "puppy protection". Adequate, ie submissive, and "protects" the puppy appeasing behavior.

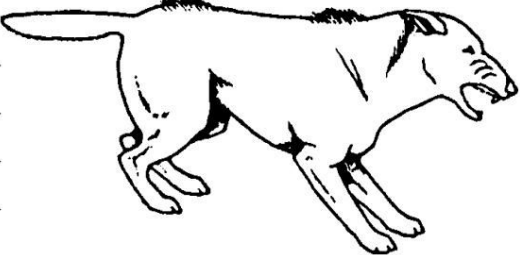
What is the basic disposition that every dog carries?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Dogs are hunting predators.
	B. Dogs were created to live with humans. They are totally dependent on humans and cannot exist on their own as they cannot obtain food.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Dogs are social pack animals and are designed to live in groups.
	D. Dogs are scavengers and are therefore constantly looking for dead animals.

Why do many dogs react more aggressively when on a leash?	
	A. Dogs on a leash are braver.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Dogs cannot move and evade freely when on a leash, and feel faster threatened.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Dogs have learned this behavior as a strategy to end situations that frighten them more quickly or to be able to decide for themselves.
	D. Dogs get angry at being on a leash and transfer their anger to the other Dog.

How do you recognize a recommended puppy playgroup?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Dogs of different breeds are allowed to participate.
	B. The trainer will punish a puppy immediately if it exhibits aggressive behavior because the dogs should learn good social skills.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Only healthy dogs up to a maximum of 20 weeks may participate.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. Puppies are given a variety of stimulus situations to make them "environmentally safe". the.

Which of the educational aids listed are useful?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Leash and collar or leash and harness.
	B. Teletakt or current stimulation devices.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Dog halter.
	D. So-called educational harnesses.

Questionnaire 4

What expression does this dog show?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. The dog is neutral to alert.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. The dog threatens out of insecurity.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. The dog is peaceful.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. The dog is submissive.	

What things are important before getting a dog?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Are dogs allowed?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Do I have the ability to safely keep and care for the dog for 12-15 years?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Does the selected dog actually fit into my life in terms of breed disposition? style?
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. The pedigree of highly prized parents.

<p>I bend over a dog and want to pet it. He ducks and growls. I make myself small and hold out my hand for him to sniff. At that moment he snaps at me. What could be the reason for this?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. A dog that reacts like this must have been hit before.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. He perceived the hand gesture as a threat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. He is fundamentally disordered.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It is normal for dogs to attack opponents who are weaker. By making yourself small, you have signaled to the dog that you are weaker than him.

Is it bad if the dog has already dealt with many stimulus situations as a puppy? being fronted?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. No, because the experiences made in puppyhood have a formative character. Dogs that were able to experience many stimulus situations in a positive way as puppies are later more self-confident.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Yes, because puppies are not yet very receptive and should preferably be the first five months be spared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. No, because sufficient experience in puppyhood is necessary for optimal development of the Ge brain crucial.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Yes, because the dogs that got to know a lot as puppies are more nervous and active and therefore harder to keep.

Which aids in dog training are questionable in terms of animal welfare?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. The spiked collar.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. A dog halter.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Teleclicks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Clickers.

Questionnaire 5

What can be said about the "flaw phase"?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. The phase of puberty is referred to as the boorish age or boorish phase.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. The boorish phase can start as early as the 5th month.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. During the fluff phase, dogs are often more rebellious and less obedient.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. During the boorish phase one should take the dog for unwanted behavior and disobedience Punish strictly, for example by shaking the neck fur violently, otherwise the dog will lose respect for people.

What considerations do you have to make when you want to get a dog?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. The selected dog should match you as closely as possible in terms of its breed disposition. Appearance, on the other hand, should not be the deciding factor.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Problems may arise when living with a dog. If I have the patience Time, strength to take care of it?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Will I still have enough time and desire to have a dog in the next 12-15 years? keep?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. Do I have enough money for optimal care of the dog, including medical ones? treatments?

Who would be the best point of contact if there were problems in living together comes?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. The breeder or other holder of the same breed.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. A veterinarian who specializes in behavior.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Another dog owner who is in good control of their dog.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. A modern and experienced dog trainer, specially trained in problem behavior is.

Is it very important for the development of the puppy if he is in his first lives weeks get to know numerous external stimuli?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Yes, because the more stimuli the puppy gets to know, the more connections of the nerve pathways are created in his brain.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. Yes, because diverse stimulus situations give the puppy self-confidence and security when dealing with new situations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. No, because a puppy cannot yet process any stimuli.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. No, because the development of the brain does not depend on the availability of various stimuli, but happens automatically.

Under what circumstances can I share my dog with other dogs in public? let him play?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Always in the dog walking area.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. When I have clarified with the other dog owner that play contact is desired and both dogs can run free.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C. Never on the street, on a leash or when other people or animals feel bothered or endangered by the playing dogs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. On the street only if the dogs are on a leash. You might otherwise hit those while playing walk lane.

Mobile-Hundeerziehung • Flurschützenweg 23 • 59494 Soest

North-Rheine-Westphalia (NRW)
Dog Proficiency Test

Flurschützenweg 23
59494 Soest

Mobil: 0170 / 49 54 354
info@mobile-hundeerziehung.de
www.mobile-hundeerziehung.de

Soest, 01. November 2021

Answer sheets

Dear dogowner,

Thank you for your interest in the "North-Rheine-Westphalia (NRW) Dog Proficiency Test".

The entire questionnaire consists of 64 pages with a total of 320 individual questions. I have included a sample of the first 5 pages in English for your convenience.

You will receive access to the full list of questions, and the corresponding answers, after registration and payment.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions or need any additional assistance.


I am looking forward to your positive reply.


Kind regards

Caroline Hegebüscher



© Copyright on all pages: Caroline Hegebüscher/Mobile Hundeerziehung

 Steuernummer
343/5051/2534

 Volksbank Hellweg
IBAN: DE08 4146 0116 3190 8126
BIC: GENODEM1SOE



Anerkannte Gutachterin
und Sachverständige
nach dem LHundG NRW