

Training Director test

IMPORTANT: Select all answers that apply – some questions have more than one correct response!

1. The training director program is required by DVG.

- a. True
- b. False

Training director job

2. To be a training director, an applicant must have gotten which titles?

- a. BH and IPO 1
- b. BH and FH
- c. IPO 3
- d. BH, FH, and IPO 1

3. Training directors need to evaluate all dog and handler teams in the club and

- a. tell the ones who can't do protection that they should leave the club
- b. help all club members set realistic and attainable goals
- c. help members whose dog is not suited for IPO to find a better dog
- d. help all club members do the best they can with the dog they have

Organization and administration

4. LV DVG AMERICA is directly governed by which of the following organizations?

- a) FCI
- b) AZG

c) DVG

d) VDH

5. Considering all members, in both North America and Germany, the most popular sport in DVG is

a) obedience

b) agility

c) tracking

d) IPO

6. The rules that DVG follows for trials are written by

a. DVG

b. SV

c. VDH Working Dog Commission

d. FCI

7. The largest canine organization in the world is

a) AKC

b) VDH

c) FCI

d) UK Kennel Club

8. The North American member of FCI is

a) AKC

- b) United IPO Clubs of America
- c) The American Working Dog Federation
- d) There are no North American members of FCI

First Aid

9. When attempting to treat an animal for any injury or illness, what's the most important point to consider before attempting to treat the animal?

- a) Safe treatment of the animal
- b) Safety of the persons involved in the treatment
- c) Keeping the animal from running away and sustaining more injury

10. In which of the following situations should you not muzzle an animal needing treatment?

- a) Difficulty breathing
- b) Heatstroke
- c) External bleeding
- d) Fractured leg

11. When transporting an injured animal to the veterinarian for respiratory distress they should travel in which of the following positions?

- a) On their stomach with head higher than hindquarters
- b) On their side with head lower than the hindquarters
- c) On their side with head higher than the hindquarters
- d) On their back

12. To treat a dog with heatstroke

- a) muzzle the dog
- b) put the dog in the shade
- c) pour cold water on the dog

Safety

13. Dogs and children can be left alone together

- a) if we know the dog is good with children
- b) only if the children and the dogs belong to the same family
- c) if the children are used to dogs
- d) it's not a good idea to let children and dogs together at training

14. At club sessions, you can let your dog off leash to play with other dogs

- a) Anytime except when other handlers are working their dogs
- b) Only if the dogs know each other
- c) Only if you know none of the dogs are dog-aggressive
- d) Never

Training your club's dogs

15. Even if your dog's execution of the exercises is perfect, you will lose points if he appears stressed.

- a) True
- b) False

16. IPO judges are required to evaluate the dog's

- a) happy work ethic
- b) technical execution of the exercise
- c) speed of the retrieves
- d) all of the above

17. The most important drive for a dog to have to train successfully in protection is

- a) prey
- b) defense
- c) aggression
- d) pack

18. Which drive do you see earliest in the dog's development?

- a) prey
- b) defense
- c) aggression
- d) fight

19. Prey drive can decline as the dog gets tired, but defensive does not.

a) True

b) False

20. Your ultimate goal in developing a protection dog is a high level of which drive?

a) prey

b) defense

c) aggression

d) fight

21. In a trial, the TSB rating is the judge's evaluation of your dog's

a. prey drive

b. defense

c. aggression

d. fight drive

22. A dog's involuntary responses are not important to IPO training.

a) True

b) False

23. Handlers can shape a dog's voluntary responses by

a) correcting the dog for mistakes

b) rewarding the dog for correct behavior

c) correcting the dog for disobedience

24. Negative reinforcement means

- a) You add something to the dog's environment that the dog doesn't like
- b) You take away something from the dog's environment that the dog doesn't like.
- c) You take away something from the dog's environment that the dog likes.

25. Not letting the dog have a bite when he comes into the blind and bothers the helper would be an example of

- a) Positive Reinforcement
- b) Negative Reinforcement
- c) Positive Punishment
- d) Negative Punishment

26. In the early stages of teaching a behavior, the most effective reinforcement schedule is

- a) continuous, after every repetition of the exercise
- b) every 2 or 3 repetitions of the exercise
- c) randomly every few repetitions of the exercise
- d) every 2 or 3 minutes

27. In later stages of teaching a behavior, the most effective reinforcement schedule is

- a) continuous, after every repetition of the exercise
- b) every 2 or 3 repetitions of the exercise
- c) randomly every few repetitions of the exercise
- d) every 2 or 3 minutes

28. We use a marker to

- a) show the dog where we want him to do an exercise
- b) show the handler where we want him to do an exercise
- c) build a bridge between the dog's action and a delayed reward
- d) tell the dog he is on the right track but has not been successful yet

29. Coming toward the dog slowly and deliberately while making eye contact is most likely to call up what drive?

- a. prey
- b. defense
- c. pack
- d. fight

30. In using corrections, you should

- a) correct your dog whenever he makes a mistake, so he can learn the right way to do an exercise
- b) correct your dog only when you are sure he is being disobedient
- c) immediately follow the correction with an opportunity for the dog to do something you can reward him for
- d) use a really strong correction to prevent him from ever doing that behavior again

**Please send completed form to the LV OfG -- <http://www.dvg-america.com/contacts.html>
Please provide the TDA's name, club name and membership number**