OPEN SHOW CANINE ANATOMY EXAM

(4 Parts / 50 Questions) – Please mark your answers on your answer sheet and return that portion ONLY. Do not mail test booklet. All questions refer to terms which can be found in the The Complete Dog Book.

PART I. – EXTERNAL FEATURES

Place the letter of the corresponding area next to the term that identifies it.

1. Tarsus (hock) _________
2. Loin _________
3. Stop _________
4. Back _________
5. Brisket _________
6. Lip _________
7. Shoulder _________
8. Flew _________
9. Croup _________
10. Pastern _________
PART II. – SKELETAL PARTS

Place the letter of the corresponding area next to the term that identifies it.

1. Point of Shoulder  
2. Femur  
3. Humerus or Upper Arm  
4. Scapula or Shoulder  
5. Ischial Tuberosity  
6. Stifle or Knee  
7. Metacarpus or Pastern  
8. Zygomatic Arch  
9. Radius or Forearm  
10. Occiput
PART III. – MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the distribution of teeth in the normal canine?
   a. 20 upper jaw, 22 lower jaw  c. 21 upper jaw, 21 lower jaw
   b. 22 upper jaw, 22 lower jaw  d. 22 upper jaw, 20 lower jaw

2. The formation of the scapula and the humerus is referred to as:
   a. patella  c. point of shoulder
   b. radius  d. withers

3. The joint of the hind leg between the thigh and the second thigh; the dog’s knee is referred to as:
   a. the stifle  c. the point of rump
   b. the hock  d. the pastern

4. The step up from the muzzle to the back skull: indentation between the eyes where the nasal bones and cranium meet is the:
   a. occiput  c. zygomatic arch
   b. stop  d. atlas

5. The region defined by the dorsal portions of the spinous processes of the first two thoracic vertebrae and flanked by the uppermost portion of the scapulae:
   a. humerus  c. withers
   b. axis  d. zygomatic arch

6. “Coupling” refers to:
   a. the ribs  c. the upper arms
   b. the loins  d. the hocks

7. Hocks turning in accompanied by toeing out of the rear feet is referred to as:
   a. sickle hocked  c. hucklebones
   b. cow - hocked  d. coupling

8. Which of the following describes a type of bite?
   a. undershot  c. scissors
   b. level  d. all of the above

9. “Head planes” refers to:
   a. contours of skull and muzzle in profile  c. contours of skull and muzzle from front view
   b. relative length of skull and muzzle  d. must be parallel

10. The combined contours of the brisket and the abdominal floor is referred to as:
    a. topline  c. balance
    b. underline  d. tuck-up
PART IV. – MATCHING DEFINITIONS

Place the letter of the term that matches the definition.

1. _____ The part of the hindquarters from the stifle to the hock.
   A. well proportioned
   B. dewlap
   C. flank
   D. wrinkle
   E. wry mouth
   F. forechest
   G. second thigh
   H. flew
   I. butterfly nose
   J. cervical vertebrae
   K. cheeks
   L. incisors
   M. well laid back
   N. cobby
   O. furrow
   P. croup
   Q. body
   R. occiput
   S. monorchid
   T. pacing

2. _____ The dorsal, posterior point of the skull.

3. _____ Well-angulated shoulders.

4. _____ Loose, folding skin on forehead and foreface

5. _____ Loose, pendulous skin under the throat and neck.

6. _____ Correct balance between various parts of the body.

7. _____ A part of chest assembly in front of the forelegs.

8. _____ The seven vertebrae of the neck.

9. _____ The fleshy regions at the sides of the head.

10. _____ Short bodied, compact.

11. _____ The region of the pelvic girdle, formed by the sacrum and surrounding tissue.

12. _____ A dog that has one testicle retained or hidden in its abdominal cavity.

13. _____ The pendulous lateral part of the upper lip, particularly at the inner corners.

14. _____ A lateral gait that tends to promote a rolling motion of the body. The left foreleg and left hind leg advance in unison, then the right foreleg and the right hind leg.

15. _____ The side of the body between the last rib and the hip; the coupling.

16. _____ A slight indentation of the median line down the center of the skull to the stop.

17. _____ The anatomical section between the fore and hindquarters.

18. _____ An asymmetrical alignment of upper and lower jaws; cross bite.

19. _____ The six upper and six lower front teeth between the canines.

20. _____ A partially unpigmented nose: dark, spotted with flesh color.
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