



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

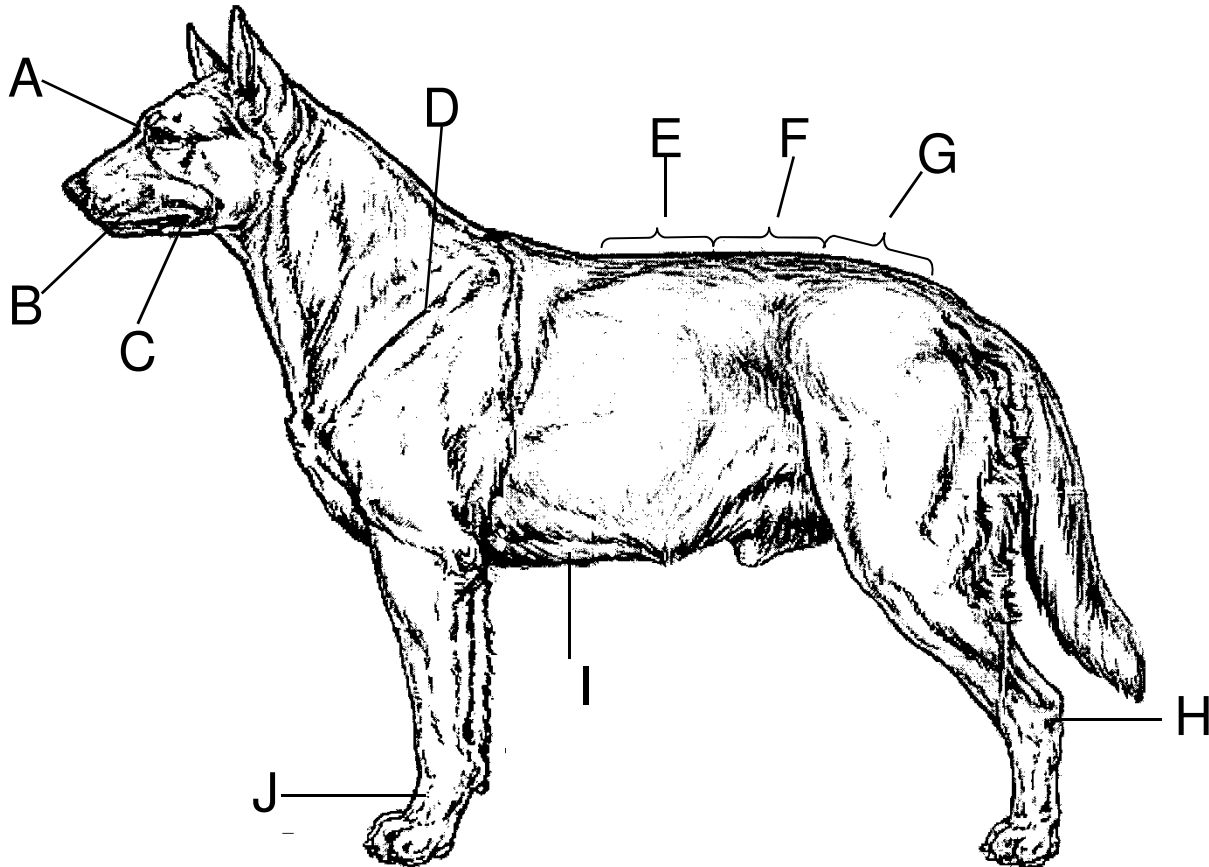
FSS OPEN SHOW CANINE ANATOMY EXAM

(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.

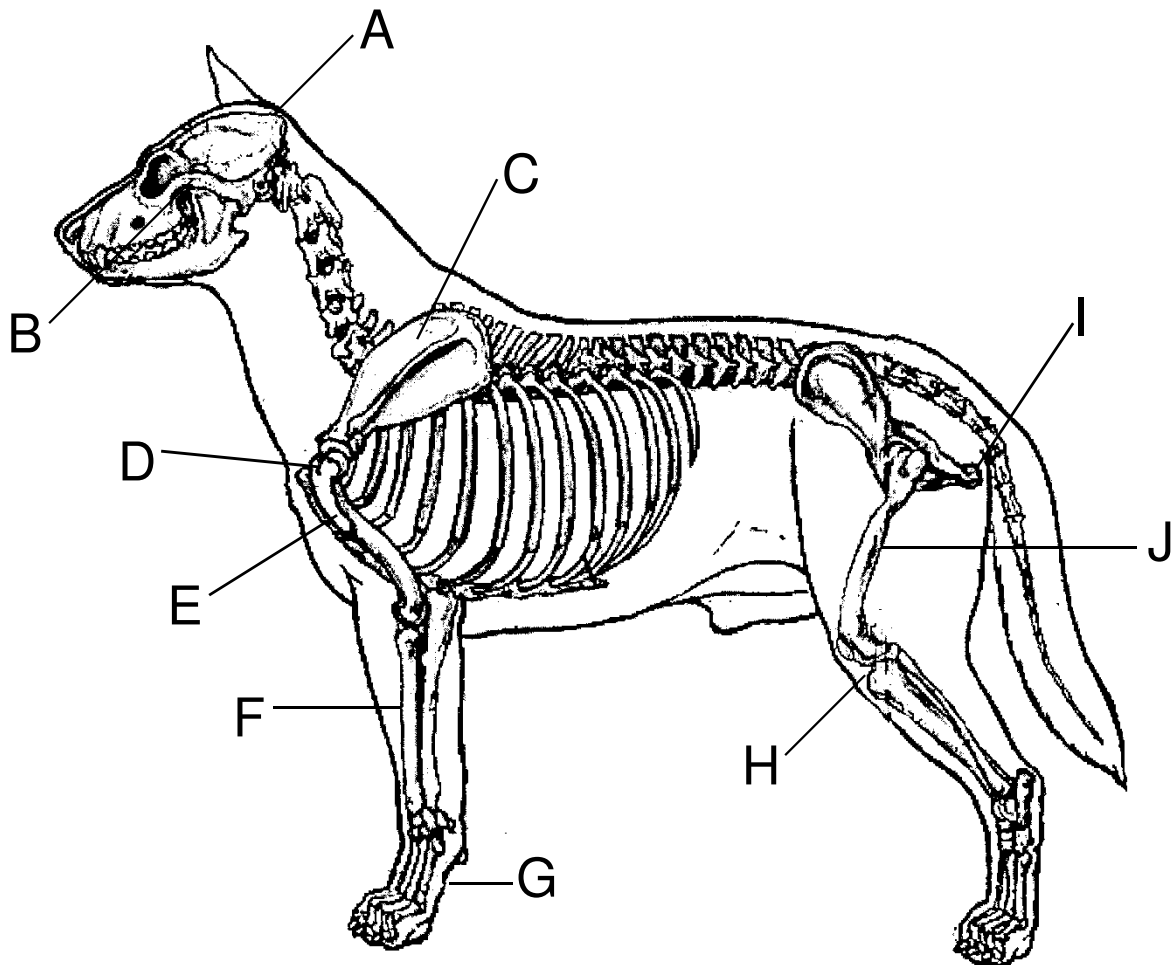
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tarsus (hock) _____ | 6. Lip _____ |
| 2. Loin _____ | 7. Shoulder _____ |
| 3. Stop _____ | 8. Flew _____ |
| 4. Back _____ | 9. Croup _____ |
| 5. Brisket _____ | 10. Pastern _____ |



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
 - b. 22 upper jaw, 22 lower jaw
 - c. 21 upper jaw, 21 lower jaw
 - d. 22 upper jaw, 20 lower jaw

2. The formation of the scapula and the humerus is referred to as:
 - a. patella
 - b. radius
 - c. point of shoulder
 - 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
 - b. the hock
 - c. the point of rump
 - 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
 - b. stop
 - c. zygomatic arch
 - 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
 - b. axis
 - c. withers
 - d. zygomatic arch

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

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

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

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

10. The combined contours of the brisket and the abdominal floor is referred to as:
 - a. topline
 - b. underline
 - c. balance
 - 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.
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.

- 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*