

UNIT ONE

(Chapter 1 – Bringing Home a New Cat)

When choosing a new cat, name _____ advantage(s) to choosing a kitten.

- Easy to train
- Adjusts to new home quickly
- Playful, fun to watch

Page 1 Paragraph 2

When choosing a new cat, what is/are _____ advantages to choosing an older cat?

- Quieter than kittens
- Already trained

Page 1 Paragraph 2

When choosing a cat, what is an advantage to choosing a short-haired cat?

- They require little brushing

Page 1 Paragraph 3

When choosing a cat, name _____ advantage(s) to choosing a long-haired cat.

- Generally more calm
- They are more showy

Page 1 Paragraph 3

When choosing a cat, what is a disadvantage to choosing a long-haired cat?

- They require daily brushing and combing

Page 1 Paragraph 3

When choosing a cat, name _____ advantage(s) to choosing a male cat.

- Males are usually friendlier
- Neutering a male is usually cheaper than spaying a female

Page 1 Paragraph 4

Which is generally larger, a male or female cat?

- Male

Page 1 Paragraph 4

List _____ things you should do when introducing a new pet.

- Confine first pet 3while new pet explores, then pick up new pet and release first pet.
- Give each pet its own bowl of food
- Clip claws before introducing pets
- Have a blanket ready to throw over them if they get into a fight

Page 1 Paragraph 6

(Unit One-Chapter Two-Equipment)

Why should you not allow a cat to be loose in a car?

- It could distract the driver and cause an accident

Page 2 Paragraph 1

Name _____ characteristics of a good carrier.

- Well-ventilated
- Large enough for the cat to turn around in
- Easy to clean
- Light weight
- Sturdy handles and latches

Page 2 Paragraph 1

What are the best materials to use in a cat carrier?

- Plastic
- Wire mesh
- Wood

Page 2 Paragraph 1

When is it okay to use a cardboard carrier?

- On short trips, such as going to the veterinarian or a 4-H meeting.

Page 2 Paragraph 1

What should you do before putting a cat in a carrier?

- Cover the bottom with a clean towel

Page 2 Paragraph 1

What can you use for a cat bed if you don't have one?

- A cardboard box with a blanket or cushion

Page 2 Paragraph 2

Why should you wash a cat bed blanket often?

- Keep it clean
- Keep it free of fleas

Page 2 Paragraph 2

Name _____ characteristics of a good cat bed.

- Big enough for a cat to turn around in
- Sides high enough so cat feels cozy and safe
- Contains a warm washable blanket

Page 2 Paragraph 2

How do you keep a cat bed free of fleas?

- Wash the blanket frequently

Page 2 Paragraph 2

Where should a cat bed be located?

- warm, quiet, free of drafts
- several inches off the floor to avoid drafts, cold and dampness

Page 2 Paragraph 2

What can be used for a litter box?

- Specially made litter box
- Plastic pan
- Enameled pan

Page 2 Paragraph 3

How big should a litter box be?

- Big enough for cat to turn around in, but still keep their back end in the box
- Deep enough so litter doesn't spill
- About 14 inches square and 6 inches deep

Page 2 Paragraph 3

How deep should litter be in a litter box?

- About two inches

Page 2 Paragraph 3

Name _____ things you can use for litter.

- Sand
- Shredded newspaper
- Wood shavings
- Commercial cat litter

Page 2 Paragraph 3

What is the advantage of using commercial litter?

- Isn't as messy
- Doesn't smell as badly

Page 2 Paragraph 3

What should you avoid if using commercial cat litter?

- Scented litter because some cats don't like it and may refuse to use the litter box.

Page 2 Paragraph 3

How often should a litter box be disinfected?

- At least once per month

Page 2 Paragraph 4

What is a good way to disinfect a litter box?

- Use a disinfectant that will not hurt the cat such as dilute bleach. Air the box well before replacing the litter.

Page 2 Paragraph 4

What should you do if your cat scratches the furniture?

- Train it to use a scratching post

Page 3 Paragraph 2

Name _____ things a cat does when scratching a scratching post, tree or piece of wood.

- Sharpen claws
- Shed dead nail and cuticle
- Mark territory with scent from paw pads
- Exercise leg muscles

Page 3 Paragraph 2

How can you encourage your cat to use a scratching post?

- Place in a prominent position
- Put a catnip toy on top
- Spray it with catnip spray

Page 3 Paragraph 3

What might happen if a collar or harness is too loose?

- Cat might get it caught in the cat's mouth
- Leg might get caught in it

--Page 3 Paragraph 4

What might happen if a cat's collar or harness is too tight?

- Cat might choke
- Neck fur might be rubbed off

Page 3 Paragraph 4

Why is using a flea collar not a good idea?

- It may cause a rash or make the cat sick

Page 3 Paragraph 5

What is the safest style of harness?

- The "H" style

Page 3 Paragraph 6

What should a leash be made of?

- Lightweight leather or nylon

Page 3 Paragraph 6

What should a harness be made of?

- Soft leather, nylon, elastic

Page 3 Paragraph 6

Name _____ grooming tool(s) you will need for a short-haired cat.

- Natural bristle brush
- Fine toothed flea comb
- Chamois or silk/nylon cloth or pad
- Nail clippers

Page 4 Paragraph 2

Name _____ grooming tool(s) you will need for a long-haired cat.

- Wide toothed metal comb
- Mat splitter (or crochet hook or seam ripper)
- Fine toothed flea comb
- Nail clippers

Page 4 Paragraph 2

Name _____ items you need in a kitty first aid kit.

- rectal thermometer 11Petroleum jelly/sterile lubrication gel
- Medicine dropped --Alcohol/hydrogen peroxide
- Cotton balls and swabs --Bandages and gauze
- Antiseptic (for animals) --Hairball medication

Page 4 Paragraph 3

(Unit One – Chapter Three – Grooming)

How often should you groom your cat?

- Every day.

Page 5 Paragraph 4

How close to the quick can you clip a claw?

- 1/8 inch.

Page 5 Paragraph 4

What should you use to clip claws?

- pet nail clipper
- human nail clippers
- Never scissors

Page 5 Paragraph 4

How can you remove the wax from a cat's ear?

- Use a cotton swab very carefully, cleaning only what you can see and stop if the cat acts like it hurts.

Page 6 Paragraph 1

What should NEVER be used in a cat's ears?

- hydrogen peroxide
- Alcohol if the ear is red or infected

Page 6 Paragraph 1

If your cat has black crusty wax in its ears, what might be the problem?

- It might have ear mites.

Page 6 Paragraph 2

What is a sign that your cat might have ear mites?

- Black, crusty wax in the ears
- Scratches its ears a lot

Page 6 Paragraph 2

Why should you groom your cat's fur every day?

- Prevent mats
- Prevent hairballs

Page 6 Paragraph 3

What should be done if a cat's fur becomes matted:

- Use a metal comb to work at the mat from the outside, use pet hair detangler, cut the mat away making sure the skin doesn't get cut, take to a veterinarian if too matted.

Page 6 Paragraph 6

When should you bathe a cat?

- Just before a show
- If the cat has gotten into something that won't come out

Page 7 Paragraph 2

What should you do if your cat gets into paint, tar or oil?

- Take it to a veterinarian
- Do NOT use turpentine or gasoline to remove it.

Page 7 Paragraph 2

(Unit One – Chapter Four – Feeding Your Cat)

What is the phrase to look for when choosing cat food?

- Tests using AAFCO procedures prove this food is complete and balanced nutrition.

Page 8 Paragraph 1

Why is it better to feed food approved by AAFCO?

- Good diet for average cat
- More digestible ingredients
- Less feces

Page 8 Paragraph 1

Why is it not recommended to feed cheap cat food?

- They have lots of indigestible fiber
- They may not have nutrition needed by keep a cat healthy
- They create large feces
- They may cause poor coat quality

Page 8 Paragraph 2

Name _____ of the four types of cat food.

- Dry
- Canned Maintenance
- Canned Specialty
- Raw diet

Page 8 Paragraph 3

Name _____ advantages of feeding dry cat food.

- Easiest to feed
- Exercises teeth and gums
- Helps prevent tartar buildup

Page 8 Paragraph 4

What is the difference between maintenance canned food and specialty canned food?

--Maintenance is a complete food; specialty has more meat and tastes better but may not be complete and balanced.

Page 8 Paragraph 5

What are raw diets?

--They contain high amounts of meats and some vegetables.

Page 8 Paragraph 7

Why is it necessary to be very cautious when feeding a raw diet?

--They may not provide a balanced diet

--They require special handling

--They are expensive

Page 8 Paragraph 7

Name _____ of the specific formulations of cat food.

--Wellness

--Special Needs

--Therapeutic

--Snack Food

Page 8 Paragraph 8

What are wellness diets?

--Diets made especially for healthy cats at a certain stage of life and nutritional need such as kitten, mature or senior diets.

Page 8 Paragraph 8

What are special needs diets?

--They have a special purpose in addition to proper nutrition, such as hairball control, tartar control, sensitive skin or weight loss.

Page 8 Paragraph 8

What is the most important thing to remember no matter what type of food is fed?

--Always have plenty of fresh water available.

Page 9 Paragraph 3

What are therapeutic diets?

--They help treat medical conditions such as kidney disease, bladder stones or diabetes.

Page 9 Paragraph 1

How often should a kitten be fed?

--Two-three times a day

Page 9 Paragraph 4

How often should an adult cat be fed?

--One-two times a day

Page 9 Paragraph 4

What may happen if you give a cat milk?

--It may cause diarrhea

Page 9 Paragraph 6

What may happen if you feed a cat lots of raw fish?

--It destroys Vitamin B

Page 9 Paragraph 6

What may happen if you feed a cat raw egg whites?

--They destroy important nutrients

Page 9 Paragraph 6

Why should you not give bones to your cat?

--They may splinter and damage the mouth or stomach

--They can cause constipation

Page 9 Paragraph 6

Why is raw meat not good for cats?

--It is low in calcium

Page 9 Paragraph 6

Why should you not feed your cat just tuna?

--It would cause Vitamin E deficiencies

Page 9 Paragraph 6

Why is dog food not okay for cats?

--It does not provide the necessary nutrition for cats

Page 9 Paragraph 6

Why is it not okay to feed table scraps?

--They are not a complete and balanced diet.

Page 9 Paragraph 6

(Unit One-Chapter Five-Cat Safety)

When should you use the safety carry?

--When you don't want it to scratch or get away from you

--Always at a cat show

Page 10 Paragraph 1

Name _____ things inside your home that are poisonous to cats.

--Liquid cleaners

--Poinsettia plants

--Rat poison

--Dieffenbachia plants

--Medicines

--Bulbs (tulip, daffodil, narcissus)

--Poisonous plants

--Chocolate

--Onions

--Garlic

Page 10 Paragraph 2

Name _____ safety precautions to take in a home where a cat lives?

- Keep windows closed or screened, especially in upper stories
- Keep washer and dryer doors closed
- Keep freezer, refrigerator, cabinet and closet doors closed
- Keep garbage out of reach
- Don't let cat sleep too close to heater, wood stove or fireplace
- Don't let cat chew on electric cords
- Keep small objects such as pincushions or needle and thread out of reach

Page 10 Paragraph 3

Name _____ things other than plants outside your home that are poisonous to cats.

- Antifreeze
- Gasoline
- Slug bait
- Turpentine
- Yard sprays
- Motor oil
- Paints
- Rat and mouse poison

Page 11 Paragraph 1

Besides poisonous items, name _____ other outdoor things that are dangerous to cats.

- Lawn mowers
- Mechanical garage doors
- Abandoned freezers and refrigerators
- Boxes with heavy lids
- Fish hooks and lines
- Automobiles
- Dogs and coyotes
- Traps

Page 11 Paragraph 2

Name _____ safe toys for cats.

- Paper bags
- Wads of paper
- Empty thread spools
- cardboard tubes
- Ping pong balls
- Cardboard boxes with holes
- Feathers
- Unshelled walnuts
- Rubber cat toys
- Baby bottle nipples
- Catnip toys with no glued on or removable parts

Page 11 Paragraph 4

Name _____ items that would be dangerous for a cat to play with.

- String, thread, yarn
- Christmas tree ornaments
- Buttons
- Tinsel
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic or foil icicles
- Rubber bands
- Small beads
- Soft rubber or sponge toys
- Toys with removable parts
- Plastic bags
- Cellophane
- Any toy small enough to be swallowed

Page 11 Paragraph 5

(Unit One-Chapter Six-Health Care)

What is a cat's normal temperature?

--100.5 – 102.5

Page 12 Paragraph 1

Name _____ things a cat needs to remain healthy.

--Good food

--Fresh water

--Grooming

--Vaccinations

--Exercise

--Shelter

--Parasite Control

Page 12 Paragraph 1

Name _____ diseases covered by the Distemper-Rhino (FVCRP) vaccination.

--Panleukopenia

--Rhinotracheitis

--Calicivirus

--Chlamydia

Page 12 Paragraph 2

What do we call the vaccination that provides immunity to four different diseases?

--Distemper-Rhino or FVCRP

Page 12 Paragraph 2

At what age should a kitten receive its first vaccination?

--Six weeks

Page 12 Paragraph 2

How often should an adult cat receive a booster FVCRP shot?

--Every 1 – 3 years depending on the type of vaccine; every year if the cat is going to 4-H Cat Shows.

Page 12 Paragraph 2

At what age should a cat receive its first rabies shot?

--Three to six months

Page 12 Paragraph 3

When should a cat receive its first Rabies booster shot?

--One year after the first shot

Page 12 Paragraph 3

How often does an adult cat receive a rabies shot?

--Every three years

Page 12 Paragraph 3

What is a hairball?

--A wad of fur in a cat's digestive tract

Page 13 Paragraph 1

What do you call a wad of fur in a cat's digestive tract?

--Hairball

Page 13 Paragraph 1

What is a symptom of hairballs?

--Loss of appetite

--Vomiting

Page 13 Paragraph 1

What is a parasite?

--An animal that lives on another animal

Page 13 Paragraph 2

What do you call an animal that lives on another animal?

--Parasite

Page 13 Paragraph 2

What is the best way to remove fleas?

--Use a once-a-month parasite prevention product

Page 13 Paragraph 2

Name _____ external parasites.

--Fleas

--Ticks

--Ear Mites

--Lice

Page 13 Paragraph 2

What is a symptom of ear mites?

--Cat shakes its head often

--Cat scratches its ears

--Cat has dark, gritty ear wax

Page 13 Paragraph 3

Where would you most likely find ticks on a cat?

--Ears, neck, between the toes

Page 13 Paragraph 4

What is another word for internal parasites?

--Worms

Page 13 Paragraph 6

What is the technical term for worms?

--Internal parasites

Page 13 Paragraph 6

What are the two most common types of internal parasites found in cats?

--Tapeworms

--Roundworms

Page 13 Paragraph 6

How should you move an injured cat?

--Use a large towel or blanket, cover the head, wrap the cat in the towel and place in a box, take to a veterinarian.

Page 14 Paragraph 1

What should you do if a cat is burned?

--Keep dirt off the burned area and take it to a veterinarian right away.

Page 14 Paragraph 2

What should you do if your cat has a large open wound?

--Put something clear over it, apply pressure, wrap cat in a blanket and take to veterinarian.

Page 14 Paragraph 2

What is a good disinfectant to use on scratches?

--Hydrogen peroxide

Page 14 Paragraph 3

What is hydrogen peroxide used for?

--To disinfect scratches and wounds

Page 14 Paragraph 3

What is an abscess?

--A wound that has healed on top but bacteria underneath have grown, causing the area to become warm and painful.

Page 14 Paragraph 3

What do we call it when a female cat has been surgically altered so she cannot have kittens?

--Spay

Page 14 Paragraph 5

At what age can a male cat be neutered?

--Six months

Page 14 Paragraph 6

Name _____ advantages to neutering a male cat.

--Fights less

--Roams less

--Probably have a longer life

--Lessens urge to spray

--Probably be a better pet

(Unit One-Chapter 7-Vocabulary)

All questions and answers are found on page 15

What is a natural breed?

--One that developed by itself over a period of time

What is a breed that has developed by itself over a period of time called?

--Natural

What is done when a cat is neutered?

--A male cat's sex organs are removed so it cannot make a female cat pregnant.

What does a cat have when it is fed an even mixture of food needed for good nutrition?

--A balanced diet

What is a deficiency?

--A lack of some important nutrients

What does indigestible mean?

--Not usable by the body

If something is not usable by the body it is said to be what?

--Indigestible

What does lactating mean?

--Producing milk to feed young mammals

What do we call the producing of milk to feed young mammals?

--Lactating

What is a mat?

--Thick tangled mass of hair

What do we call a thick, tangled mass of hair?

--Mat

What is a mutation?

--A change in a breed that alters a characteristic

What is a change in a breed that alters a characteristic called?

--Mutation

What is diarrhea?

--Frequent passing of watery feces

What do we call the frequent passing of watery feces?

--Diarrhea

What is to disinfect?

--To kill germs and bacteria

What do you do to kill germs and bacteria?

--Disinfect

What are feces?

--Solid body wastes

What do we call solid body waste?

--Feces

What does altered mean?

--A cat that has been spayed or neutered.

What do we call a cat that has been spayed or neutered?

--Altered

What is a balanced diet?

--Even mixture of food needed for good nutrition

What is a bladder stone?

--A small rock-like formation formed from minerals

What is a chamois?

--A soft piece of leather

What is constipation?

--Feces are hard, dry and difficult to pass

What is a diagnosis?

--The cause and type of illness determined by a veterinarian

What do we call it when feces are hard, dry and difficult to pass?

--Constipation

What do we call it when a veterinarian has determined a cause and/or type of illness?

--Diagnosis

What is Distemper-Rhino?

--The first shot (immunization, vaccination) given to a kitten

--FVCRP

What is a hairball?

--Mass of loose hair caught in the stomach or intestines

What do we call a mass of loose hair caught in the stomach?

--Hairball

What is a hybrid?

--A crossing of two or more breeds to create a new breed.

What do we call a breed that has been created by the crossing of 2 or more breeds?

--Hybrid

What does immune mean?

--Protected against disease

What do we call it when an animal is protected from disease?

--Immune

What is palatability?

--Tastiness

What is protein?

--A substance made up of amino acids required for life processes

What is nutrition?

--The process by which a cat takes in and uses food

What is a rash?

--Bumps or welts on the skin

What does reflect mean?

--To throw back light

What does reputable mean?

--Able to be trusted

What is done when a cat is spayed?

--A female cat's sex organs are surgically removed so it cannot have kittens

What does sterilized mean?

--Being made incapable of producing kittens

What is a vaccine?

--A substance that makes an animal immune to a disease

What do we call the substance that makes an animal immune to a disease?

--Vaccine

What is tartar?

--A hard coating that forms on the teeth

What do we call the hard substance that forms on the teeth?

--Tartar

What does transfer mean?

--To pass from one location to another

What does transmitted mean?

--Passed from one to another like the common cold

What is urine?

--Liquid body waste

What do we call liquid body waste?

--Urine

What do we call a licensed professional who medically or surgically treats animals?

--Veterinarian

Define veterinarian.

--A licensed professional who medically or surgically treats animals.

(All questions are from pages 16, 17 & 18)

Name _____ functions of the nose.

--Nostrils for breathing

--Detect heat and cold by touching

--Sense of smell

Why do cat's eyes appear to glow when a light strikes them?

--They have a mirror-like layer in their eyes

List _____ characteristics of the cat's ear that help pick up sounds.

--Cup-shaped

--Erect

--Mobile

How many teeth does a cat have?

--30

List _____ uses for the cat's tongue.

--Eating

--Lapping liquids

--Grooming

What are the lips?

--The fleshy part that covers the mouth and teeth.

What do the lips do?

--Keep liquids and solids in the mouth

What are whiskers?

--Long hairs coming from the lip and forehead area

What do we call the long hairs in the lip and forehead area?

--Whiskers

What is another name for whiskers?

--Vibrissae

What are vibrissae?

--Whiskers

What is the length of a cat's whiskers?

--generally a bit longer than the cat is wide

How does a cat use its whiskers?

--It will not go into a space too small for itself due to the whiskers

What are carpal hairs?

--Longer hairs on the back of the front legs which are very sensitive to touch

What do we call the long, sensitive hairs on the back of the front legs?

--Carpal hairs

Name two purposes of the lower jaw.

--Carries the lower teeth

--Hinged so cat can open its mouth

What part of the cat's skull supports the nostrils?

--Upper jaw

Where are the cheeks located?

--The area between the eye and the jaw.

What is another name for cheek?

--Jowl

What is the jowl?

--The cheek

What do we call the fleshy area between the eye and the jaw?

--Cheek or jowl

What is special about a cat's neck?

--It can turn further than a human so it can lick between its shoulder blades.

Where is the nape located?

--At the base of the neck, just forward of the shoulder

What do we call the area at the base of the neck, just forward of the shoulder?

--Nape

Why does a mother cat carry her kittens at the nape?
--Because the skin is loose and she won't hurt them

At what part of the body does a mother cat carry her kittens?
--Nape

Where is the chest located?
--Between the front legs below the neck

What do we call the area between the front legs below the neck?
--Chest

What is the shoulder?
--Bones and muscles that connect the front leg to the body

What do we call the area where the front leg connects to the body?
--Shoulder

Where is the elbow located?
--The first joint below the body on the front leg

What do we call the first joint below the body on the front leg?
--Elbow

What is a foreleg?
--Front leg

What is another name for the front leg?
--Foreleg

Where is the wrist located?
--The joint below the elbow on the front leg

What do we call the joint below the elbow on the front leg?
--Wrist

What are the metacarpals?
--The bones between the wrist and the paws

What do we call the bones located between the wrist and the paws?
--Metacarpals

What is another name for toes?
--Digits

What are digits?
--Toes

How many toes are usually on a cat's front paw?

--Five

How many toes are usually on a cat's back paw?

--Four

What does digitigrade mean?

--Walks on its toes

What do we call an animal that walks on its toes?

--Digitigrade

What do we call a cat that has more than the usual number of toes?

--Polydactyl

What does polydactyl mean?

--Having more than the usual number of toes

Where are the pads located?

--On the soles of the feet

List _____ functions of the pads.

--Feel texture --Feel size
--Feel temperature --Feel shape

How many ribs does a cat have?

--Thirteen on each side

To what are the ribs connected?

--The spine on the top and the sternum or breastbone below

What is the purpose of the ribs?

--Protect the heart, lungs and other vital organs

What part of the body protects the heart, lungs and other vital organs?

--Ribs

Where is the back located?

--From the shoulder to the hips

What do we call the area from the shoulders to the hips?

--Back

Where is the loin located?

--The top line of the back between the rib cage and hip

What do we call the top line of the back between the rib cage and hip?

--Loin

What do we call the point where the rear leg joins the body?

--Hip

Where is the hip located?

--The point where the rear leg joins the body

Where is the thigh located?

--Hind leg between the hip and the knee

What do we call the area of the hind leg between the hip and the knee?

--Thigh

What is another name for the knee?

--Stifle

What is the stifle?

--Knee

Where is the knee located?

--First joint of the hind leg

What is the kneecap called?

--Patella

Where is the stifle located?

--First joint of the hind leg

What is the patella?

--Kneecap

What is another name for heel?

--Hock, ankle, or tarsals

What is the hock?

--Heel, ankle or tarsals

What are the tarsals?

--Hock, heel or ankle bones

What are other words for ankle?

--Hock, heel or tarsals

Where are the tarsals located?

--The joint below the knee

Where is the hock located

--The joint below the knee

What are the metatarsals?

--Hind paw bones or foot bones

What do we call the hind paw bones?

--Metatarsals

What are phalanges?

--Toe bones

What is another name for toe bones?

--Phalanges

Where is the belly located?

--Under part of the cat

What part of the cat is not protected by bones?

--The belly

What is the rump?

--The rounded muscle group from tail to shank

What do we call the area from tail to shank?

--Rump

Where is the shank located?

--Lower part of the rump where the muscles narrow between the knee and the hock

What do we call the lower part of the rump between the knee and the hock?

--Shank

What do we call the area between the end of the rib cage and the thigh, along the side?

--Flank

Where is the flank located?

--Between the end of the rib cage and the thigh along the side

What are the hindquarters?

--From the hip back including the hind legs and tail

What do we call the area from the hips back?

--Hindquarters

What is the tail?

--An extension of the spine

List _____ function(s) of the tail.

--Balance

--Emotional gauge

How far does the spine extend?

--From the skull to the tip of the tail

What does the spine's flexibility allow a cat to do?

--Twist during a fall and land on its feet

Why is a cat able to land on its feet during a fall?

--Its spine is flexible allowing it to twist and land on its feet

What is the opening located under the tail?

--Rectum

(All questions are about the seven breeds shown on pages 26 & 27.)

Name a long-haired breed.

Persian

Which breed does not have a tail?

Manx

Which breed has a curly coat?

Cornish Rex

Which breed has color points?

Siamese

What is a natural breed?

One that has developed by itself over a period of time

Give an example of a natural breed.

Abyssinian, Persian, Siamese

Where are colorpoints located?

On the face, ears, tail, legs and feet

Which breed most often has a red coat?

Abyssinian

Which breed usually has a dark brown coat, but sometimes is another solid color?

Burmese

Which breed has blue eyes?

Siamese

What do judges look for when judging a household pet cat?

Cleanliness, proper weight, healthy, well-groomed

What is a mutation?

A change in a breed that alters a characteristic

Give an example of a breed that is a mutation.

Manx, Cornish Rex

Give an example of a breed that has long legs.

Siamese, Cornish Rex

What is the most common breed of cat?

Household pet

Which breed is always a solid color?

Burmese

Give an example of a breed that can be any color and/or coat pattern.

Persian, Manx, Cornish Rex, Household Pet

Which breed has a ticked coat?

Abyssinian

What is the coat pattern of the Household Pet shown in Unit One?

(Classic) tabby

What do we call the coat pattern of the Siamese?

Color Point

Give an example of a breed with a cobby body.

Persian, Manx

Give an example of a breed with a foreign body.

Siamese, Cornish Rex

What is a man-made (hybrid) breed?

One that is developed by crossing two or more breeds to create a third breed.

Give an example of a man-made breed.

Burmese

Unit One – Question Five- This information comes from Welcome to 4-H

Note: Questions preceded by an asterisk (*) are suitable for Primaries as well as Juniors.

*What is the official emblem of 4-H?

--Four leaf clover

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

*What do the four H's stand for?

--Head, heart, hands, health

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 2

*What are the 4-H colors?

--Green and white

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 2

How many states have a 4-H program?

--All 50 states

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

Recite the 4-H Pledge.

--I pledge my head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service,
And my health to better living,
For my club, my community, my country, and my world.

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 3

*What is the 4-H motto?

--To make the best better

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 4

What is a project?

--A project is what a member decides to study about, make or raise

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

How do members learn in 4-H?

--They learn by doing

Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 2

*Who takes notes during a 4-H club meeting?

--Secretary

Page 8 Column 2 Paragraph 1

*Who takes care of the club money and pays bills?

--Treasurer

Page 8 Column 2 Paragraph 1

Who sends news stories to the local newspapers?

--Reporter

Page 8 Column 2 Paragraph 1

Who keeps the attendance records?

--Secretary

Page 8 Column 2 Paragraph 1

*What is the title of one of the 4-H Club's elected officers?

--President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Reporter

Page 8 Column 2 Paragraph 2

*What is a demonstration (public presentation)?

--Members show and tell others about what they have learned

Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 3

*Why is recordkeeping important?

--Members keep track of what they are learning

--Develop a business sense

--Write their 4-H Story

Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 1

What grades in school must a Junior be?

--grades 3, 4 and 5

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 5

*What grades in school must a Primary be?

--Kindergarten, Grade 1 or Grade 2

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 5