Countdown Chapter 1
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

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Complete the crossword puzzle below to learn small animals terms.

**Across**
3. Spiny Insectivore
5. Canine
6. Has cheek pouches
8. Rodent from Mongolia
9. Guinea Pig

**Down**
1. Prized for fur
2. Hare
4. Mus Musculus
7. R. norvegicus
9. Feline
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Small Animals Crossword

Complete the crossword puzzle below to learn small animals terms.

Across
3. Spiny Insectivore
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Down
1. Prized for fur
2. Hare
4. Mus Musculus
7. R. norvegicus
9. Feline

Crossword—Key

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with small animal terms.

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Fill in the blanks with the words from the word list.

| Aharoni | chinchilla | ferret | hamster | litter | polecats | Russian |
| ball   | crepuscular | fur | hedgehog | nocturnal | rat | spines |
| burrow | deer | gerbil | house | Norway | rodent | Syria |
| cheek | diastema | grow | jill | omnivorous | Rodentia | zoonoses |

1. An animal that is most active at night is _________.
2. One dwarf species of hamster is the ________ hamster.
3. This rodent’s gestation period is 15 to 17 days. ________
4. Mus musculus is called the ________ mouse.
5. These agile mice run and hop through fields and thick underbrush. ________
6. Rodents belong to the order _________.
7. The gap present between a rodent’s molars and incisors, where there are no teeth, is called the _________.
8. A rodent’s teeth continually _________.
9. The hamster was discovered in this country. ________
10. Professor ________ led the expedition to capture the first wild golden hamster.
11. This rodent is native to the desert and semi-desert areas of Mongolia and northeastern China. ________
12. The bubonic plague is associated with this animal. ________
13. ________ refer to diseases transmitted from animals to humans.
14. ________ is derived from the Latin verb “rodere” meaning “to gnaw.”
15. Rattus norvegicus, or the ________ rat, is now found throughout the United States. Fancy rats are direct ancestors of this rat.
16. Hamsters are ________ meaning they are most active at dusk and at dawn.
17. Hamsters and gerbils ________ underground during the day in their natural habitat.
18. Chinchillas were prized by the native Inca Indians for their ________.
19. Noise and sudden movement upsets this pet. ________
20. Hamsters use their ________ pouches to carry their food.
21. Domestic ferrets were derived from the ________.
22. Ferrets are easily ________ trained.
23. A female ferret is called a ________.
24. The hollow, horny hairs of a hedgehog are called ________.
25. A hob is a male ________.
26. ________ refers to eating foods of both plant and animal origins.
27. A frightened hedgehog rolls into a ________.
28. This animal is an insectivore. ________
1. An animal that is most active at night is **nocturnal**.

2. One dwarf species of hamster is the **Russian** hamster.

3. This rodent’s gestation period is 15 to 17 days. **hamster**

4. *Mus musculus* is called the **house** mouse.

5. These agile mice run and hop through fields and thick underbrush. **deer**

6. Rodents belong to the order **Rodentia**.

7. The gap present between a rodent’s molars and incisors, where there are no teeth, is called the **diastema**.

8. A rodent’s teeth continually **grow**.

9. The hamster was discovered in this country. **Syria**

10. Professor **Aharoni** led the expedition to capture the first wild golden hamster.

11. This rodent is native to the desert and semi-desert areas of Mongolia and northeastern China. **gerbil**

12. The bubonic plague is associated with this animal. **rat**

13. **Zoonoses** refer to diseases transmitted from animals to humans.

14. **Rodent** is derived from the Latin verb “rodere” meaning “to gnaw.”

15. *Rattus norvegicus*, or the **Norway** rat, is now found throughout the United States. Fancy rats are direct ancestors of this rat.

16. Hamsters are **crepuscular** meaning they are most active at dusk and at dawn.

17. Hamsters and gerbils **burrow** underground during the day in their natural habitat.

18. Chinchillas were prized by the native Inca Indians for their **fur**.

19. Noise and sudden movement upsets this pet. **chinchilla**

20. Hamsters use their **cheek** pouches to carry their food.

21. Domestic ferrets were derived from the **polecat**.

22. Ferrets are easily **litter** trained.

23. A female ferret is called a **jill**.

24. The hollow, horny hairs of a hedgehog are called **spines**.

25. A hob is a male **ferret**.

26. **Omnivorous** refers to eating foods of both plant and animal origins.

27. A frightened hedgehog rolls into a **ball**.

28. This animal is an insectivore. **hedgehog**

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Parts of a Dog

On the diagram below, fill in the names of the parts of the dog on the lines that point to each part. After filling in the names of the parts of a dog, point to the part on your body that most closely resembles the dog’s parts.

Identification

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with the external body parts of a dog.
• identify the external body parts of a dog.
• relate the parts of the dog to the human equivalent.
• complete a scenario using a minimum of five parts of a dog.

Scenario: A family member forgot to close the gate to your fenced in back yard. Your dog ran out through the opened gate into the street. A car hit your dog and injured him. Before taking him to the veterinarian for treatment, you call to let her know you are coming. She asks you to tell her the visible injuries to your dog. Using at least five of a dog’s body parts, describe your dog’s injuries.


Graphic property of Curriculum Materials Service.
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Parts of a Dog

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Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Breeds of Dogs: The Groups

The American Kennel Club (AKC) is the largest dog registry in the United States. It recognizes more than 130 breeds of dogs with more being accepted in the future. These breeds have been categorized into seven groups according to their purpose. They are: Group 1: Sporting Dogs; Group 2: Hounds; Group 3: Working Dogs; Group 4: Terriers; Group 5: Toys; Group 6: Non-Sporting Dogs; and Group 7: Herding Group. There is also a Miscellaneous category recognized by AKC and granted an Indefinite Listing Privilege (ILP). Dogs in this category are eligible to compete in shows and obedience trials. Once they are accepted into the regular groups, they become eligible for points toward AKC championships and can compete in Variety Groups.

Draw a line from each group description to the correct dog breed.

1. The dogs in this group are alert and bold. These breeds were developed to dig out the small animals chased underground by the tracking hounds. Many are small and can burrow through tunnels with ease. They are ferocious fighters once they corner their quarry.

2. These breeds of dogs were developed to help move livestock from pasture to pasture or barn to pasture. They are more prone to chasing cars because of their natural instincts.

3. This group has the smallest breeds of dogs, ranging from four to 16 pounds. They were developed for the purpose of pleasure and companionship to their owners. Many of the breeds were prized by the royalty of ancient times. They are long-lived breeds of dogs.

4. The breeds in this group include pointers, setters, retrievers, and spaniels. The pointers and setters are hunters that cover the ground with great speed and freeze like a statue at the scent of game birds. The retrievers are expert swimmers and excel at retrieving game, either in the field or water. Spaniels flush out game from underbrush and thickets.

5. The breeds in this group were developed for serving humans by drawing sleds and carts, driving cattle to market, and protecting property. More recently they have been developed for guiding the blind and detecting bombs and narcotics.

6. In this group, the breeds vary a great deal in their historical and physical characteristics. They also vary greatly in disposition and size. Although they were developed to perform certain tasks, today they serve mainly as pets.

7. This group of breeds includes those dogs with long legs developed for speed, endurance, and keen vision. It also includes dogs, ranging from small to large, which trail by scent with diligence and patience.

Source: Dog Care, No. 200 Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

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Draw a line from each group description to the correct dog breed.

**Group Descriptions**

1. The dogs in this group are alert and bold. These breeds were developed to dig out the small animals chased underground by the tracking hounds. Many are small and can burrow through tunnels with ease. They are ferocious fighters once they corner their quarry.

2. These breeds of dogs were developed to help move livestock from pasture to pasture or barn to pasture. They are more prone to chasing cars because of their natural instincts.

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**Dog Breeds**

- Group 1: Sporting Dogs
- Group 2: Hounds
- Group 3: Working Dogs
- Group 4: Terriers
- Group 5: Toys
- Group 6: Non-Sporting Dogs
- Group 7: Herding Group

Source: Dog Care, No. 200 Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Breeds of Dogs
Group 1: Sporting Dogs

In this activity you will:
• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Sporting Dog Group.

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Brittany  Clumber Spaniel  English Setter  Field Spaniel
Golden  Gordon Setter  Irish Setter  Labrador
Pointer  Retriever  Sussex Spaniel  Vizsla
Weimaraner

C L U M B E R S P A N I E L B
P N N E D L O G P O I N T E R R
Y A Q Q V E J P M X G L T V J
R R K E U I N H S L J U C L Q
E M R T E N Z P I Z C E I M J
T L E I N A P S X E S S U S V
t Y V N V P H B L B R S I B Z
E H E Q C S R R J A N X X L N
S O I S E D P I E S E U J A T
N G R T F L I T Z P H B Q B D
O E T E R E T T E S H S I R I
D E E W E I M A R A N E R A N
R B R N K F L N Q A K U P D H
O D Y C D S W Y B Q P J X O K
G E F E V Z F Q U Z S G J R L

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension
Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Breeds of Dogs
Group 1: Sporting Dogs

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Sporting Dog Group.

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Brittany  Clumber Spaniel  English Setter  Field Spaniel
Golden    Gordon Setter   Irish Setter    Labrador
Pointer   Retriever       Sussex Spaniel Vizsla
Weimaraner

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension
Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Breads of Dogs
Group 2: Hounds

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Afghan Hound  Basenji  Basset Hound
Beagle       Bloodhound  Borzoi
Deerhound   Elkhound    Foxhound
Greyhound   Harrier     Otterhound
Saluki      Whippet     Wolfhound

Word Search

In this activity you will:
• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Hound Dog Group.

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension
Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Breeds of Dogs

Group 2: Hounds

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Afghan Hound  Basenji  Basset Hound
Beagle  Bloodhound  Borzoi
Deerhound  Elkhound  Foxhound
Greyhound  Harrier  Otterhound
Saluki  Whippet  Wolfhound

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Hound Dog Group.

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

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Breeds of Dogs
Group 3: Working Dogs

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Akita
Boxer
Bullmastiff

Doberman
Giant Schnauzer
Great Dane

Great Pyrenees
Komondor
Malamute

Mastiff
Newfoundland
Rottweiler

Saint Bernard
Samoyed
Siberian Husky

Word Search
In this activity you will:
• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Working Dog Group.

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

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Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Breeds of Dogs

Group 3: Working Dogs

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Akita
Boxer
Bullmastiff

Doberman
Giant Schnauzer
Great Dane

Great Pyrenees
Komondor
Malamute

Mastiff
Newfoundland
Rottweiler

Saint Bernard
Samoyed
Siberian Husky

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Working Dog Group.

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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**Breeds of Dogs**

**Group 4: Terriers**

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airedale</th>
<th>Bedlington</th>
<th>Border Terrier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bull Terrier</td>
<td>Cairn Terrier</td>
<td>Dandie Dinmont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox Terrier</td>
<td>Irish Terrier</td>
<td>Kerry Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>Norfolk Terrier</td>
<td>Norwich Terrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotty</td>
<td>Sealyham</td>
<td>Skye Terrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>Welsh Terrier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N O R W I C H T E R R I E R E C
O W R E I R R E T H S I R I A
R E E I R R E T L L U B A I
F L K E R R Y B L U E R Y Y R
O S L R E E R Y T T O C S M N
L H D A N D I E D I N M O N T
K T R Y Z F I R T W R X T R E
T E S K Y E T E R R I E R L R
E R A I R E D A L E E I U V R
R R M A H Y L A E S T D O Z I
R I L G A Y C S P J D X R D E
I E N O T G N I L D E B O O R
E R I H S D R O F F A T S F B
R E T S E H C N A M C A T A O

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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BREEDS OF DOGS

GROUP 4: TERRIERS

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Terriers Group.

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Airedale       Bedlington       Border Terrier
Bull Terrier   Cairn Terrier     Dandie Dinmont
Fox Terrier    Irish Terrier     Kerry Blue
Manchester     Norfolk Terrier   Norwich Terrier
Scotty         Sealyham         Skye Terrier
Staffordshire  Welsh Terrier

Word Search—Key

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Breeds of Dogs

Group 5: Toys

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled forward or backward.

Affenpinscher  Chihuahua  Chinese Crested
Japanese Chin  Maltese  Papillon
Pekingese  Pomeranian  Pug
Shih Tzu  Silky Terrier  Toy Poodle
Yorkshire

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Breed of Dogs

Group 5: Toys

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled forward or backward.

Affenpinscher  Chihuahua  Chinese Crested
Japanese Chin  Maltese  Papillon
Pekingese  Pomeranian  Pug
Shih Tzu  Silky Terrier  Toy Poodle
Yorkshire

Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Toys Group.

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

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Breeds of Dogs
Group 6: Non-Sporting

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Bichons Frise       Boston Terrier       Bulldog
Chinese SharPei     Chow Chow           Dalmation
Finnish Spitz       Keeshond            Lhasa Apso
Poodle              Schipperke          Shibu Inu
Tibetan Spaniel     Tibetan Terrier

I T E D D I K E C M U A U Z K
E I I S A G H G O D L L U B B
P B T B I L E Q S R K I O F W
R E S O E R M G J E U S I O M
A T C M B T F A E F T N H E T
H A H T U J A S T O N C D Q Q
S N I L I Z H N N I W W N Z T
E T P E H O S T S O A T H G F
S E P S N A E H H P H N V N N
E R E D R R S C I X A C G G P
N R R I R P R A W B V N I Q O
I I K I I T O G A J U U I B O
H E E T Z E G S H P A I E E D
C R Z O K A G G W P S X N T L
H U J G J G O L N P N O G U E

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

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Breed 6: Non-Sporting

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Bichons Frise  Boston Terrier  Bulldog
Chinese SharPei  Chow Chow  Dalmation
Finnish Spitz  Keeshond  Lhasa Apso
Poodle  Schipperke  Shibu Inu
Tibetan Spaniel  Tibetan Terrier

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

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Breeds of Dogs
Group 7: Herding

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Aussie  Bearded Collie  Belgian Malinois
Border Collie  Bouviers  Briard
Cardigan Corgi  Collie  German Shepherd
Old English Pembroke Corgi  Puli
Sheepdog  Sheltie  Welsh Corgi

Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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**Breeds of Dogs**

*Group 7: Herding*

Find the breeds in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

Aussie  
Border Collie  
Cardigan Corgi  
Old English  
Sheepdog  

Bearded Collie  
Bouviers  
Collie  
Pembroke Corgi  
Sheltie  

Belgian Malinois  
Briard  
German Shepherd  
Puli  
Welsh Corgi  

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**Word Search—Key**

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with several breeds of dogs within the AKC Herding Group.

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Source: Dog Care, No. 200, Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Dogs use body language to communicate their social and emotional states to other dogs and humans. Along with their body language, vocalizations, such as barks and growls, add to the dog’s intended message.

Match the picture of the dog to the description of the type of behavior the dog is portraying in the picture by drawing a line from the picture to the correct definition.

**Play Initiation:** The dog is inviting someone to play.

**Passive Submission:** A dog in this body position communicates complete surrender, submission, and fear.

**Active Submission:** This dog shows some signs of fear and becomes submissive to avoid any further threats.

**Frightened yet Threatening:** This dog is frightened and may attack if pressed.

**Aggressive Threat:** This dominant dog is aggressive and threatening.

**Attentive and Interested:** This alert dog is interested in something in its surroundings.

**Content and Unthreatened:** This dog is relaxed and unconcerned about the activities going on around it. It does not feel threatened by anything.

Source: The Intelligence of Dogs, Stanley Coren, pp. 98-99, 110-113

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
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Parts of a Cat

The names of the parts of a cat are listed below. Place the number of the correct part next to the line that points to that part of the cat. Point to the part on your body that most closely resembles the cat part.

1. metatarsus 8. croup (rump) 14. toes 20. back 26. forehead
2. nose 9. lips 15. occiput 21. lower thigh 27. metacarpus (pastern)
3. hock (heel) 10. tail 16. tarsal joint (hock) 22. eyes 28. abdomen
4. nostrils 11. whiskers 17. forearm 23. loin 29. claws
5. shoulder 12. elbow 18. nape 24. chest 30. throat
6. withers 13. stifle (knee joint) 19. carpus (knee) 25. upper arm 31. ears
7. upper thigh

Scenario: You find an injured kitten in your backyard. Even though it is not your kitten, you know that the humane action is to call a veterinarian. You make the phone call and the veterinarian asks you to describe the visible injuries. Using at least eight of the cat’s body parts, describe the injuries to the veterinarian.

Source: Cats, 4-H 218 Ohio State University Extension

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Parts of a Cat

The names of the parts of a cat are listed below. Place the number of the correct part next to the line that points to that part of the cat. Point to the part on your body that most closely resembles the cat part.

1. metatarsus 8. croup (rump) 14. toes
2. nose 9. lips 15. occiput
3. hock (heel) 10. tail 16. tarsal joint (hock)
4. nostrils 11. whiskers 17. forearm
5. shoulder 12. elbow 18. nape
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Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
**Small Animals and Veterinary Science**

**Breeds of Cats**

Find the breeds of cats in the word search puzzle below. The breeds will be listed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, and spelled either forward or backward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abyssinian</th>
<th>American Curl</th>
<th>Balinese</th>
<th>Bengal</th>
<th>Birman</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Burmese</td>
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<td>Snowshoe</td>
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<td>Sphynx</td>
<td>Tonkinese</td>
<td>Turkish Van</td>
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**Word Search**

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with several breeds of cats.

```
N A V H S I K R U T J T X C E
A N W O R B A N A V A H V Y S
Y N A M R I B D M C V I C M E
A B N I N O E L N Z A L X R M
L U C R N C F O A Y N A S I R
A R C L E I O F I A E M N C U
M M O A S C S H T B S O O X B
I I R G E A X S P M E S W N A
H L N N M T N I Y O J J S Y L
C L I E A A A T G B D N H H I
M A S B I U M T E S A U O P N
M S H S S B T O N K I N E S E
Y L R U C N A C I R E M A Z S
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Small Animals and Veterinary Science

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Word Search—Key

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with several breeds of cats.
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Cat Talk

Complete the crossword puzzle below by filling in the puzzle with terms pertaining to cats.

**Across**
1. Extra toes
4. Feline
5. Primary hairs
6. Overall health
7. Swallowed fur
9. Giving birth
10. Wild cats

**Down**
1. Upright ears
2. Kittens born
3. Cat lover
8. Unspayed female


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**Crossword—Key**

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with vocabulary used in your 4-H cat project.


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Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Cat Talk 2

Complete the crossword puzzle below by filling in the puzzle with terms pertaining to cats.

Crossword

In this activity you will:

• become familiar with vocabulary used in your 4-H cat project.

Across

5. Striped markings
6. Place to board cats

Down

1. Male cat
2. Remove ovaries
3. Orange, black, white
4. Young cat


Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team


**Small Animals and Veterinary Science**

**Cat Talk 2**

Complete the crossword puzzle below by filling in the puzzle with terms pertaining to cats.

**Crossword—Key**

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with vocabulary used in your 4-H cat project.

---

**Across**

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6. Place to board cats

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**Crossword Puzzle**

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Across
5. Striped markings
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Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team.
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Cat Vocabulary

Match each term with its correct definition by writing the number of the term in front of the correct definition.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>These markings on a cat are either striped, spotted, or blotched.</td>
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<td>The most common parasite found on a cat’s skin live by feeding on blood. An infestation of these could cause a cat to become anemic.</td>
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<td>angora</td>
<td>Cats that have an extra number of toes are called this.</td>
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<td>bicolor</td>
<td>This breed of cat has long hair and a long, slim body. It lacks the woolly undercoat of the true long-haired cats.</td>
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<td>breed</td>
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<td>This faint tabby pattern seen in young kittens usually disappears as the kitten becomes older.</td>
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<td>calling</td>
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<td>A collective term used to cover cat clubs, cat fanciers, and pedigree cats.</td>
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<td>When cats wash themselves with their tongues, they swallow some of their fur. If they swallow more fur than they can digest, they may vomit this compacted mass of fur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>cattery</td>
<td>This document contains the first three to five generations of a cat’s predecessors. It includes the known names, titles, colors, and registration numbers of these cats.</td>
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K. Usually females, these cats have a black and orange coat color. The coat results from a linkage of dominant and recessive orange genes, both carried by the female chromosomes.

L. This is a person who loves cats.

M. Markings such as a Siamese cat has where the ears, face, legs, feet, and tail are a different color than the body color.

N. A member of the family Felidae.

O. The vein in a cat’s claw. When trimming the nails, you must be careful not to cut into the quick, which will result in bleeding.

P. The yowling sounds a female cat in heat often makes.

Q. The sandy color located between the black stripes of a tabby.

R. Eyelid that is often seen at the corners of a cat’s eye.

S. Cat Fancier’s Association

T. Kittens born from the female cat at the same time during one gestation. Also the absorbent materials used in a litter box.

U. Upright or forward ears.

V. The overall health, cleanliness, and well-being of a cat.

W. A male cat that has not been neutered.

X. A group of cats with a related ancestry and similar characteristics.

Y. A cat whose ancestors are of the same variety or allowable varieties.

Z. Giving birth to kittens.

AA. Tame cats that have reverted back to the wild state.

BB. Derived from the herb, Nepeta Cataria, often used in cat toys. Most cats like this herb.

CC. The thick layer of insulating fur under the topcoat.

DD. This is a shallow box filled with absorbent material used as an indoor cat’s toilet.

EE. This is a tortoise-shell and white-haired cat, almost always a female.

FF. These are the primary hairs, or the outer and longest hairs in a cat’s fur.

GG. A cat’s fur consisting of white hair mixed with one other color.

HH. A place where cats are bred and/or boarded.

II. Belonging to the cat family, which includes jungle cats, wild and domestic cats.

JJ. A cat produced from breeding cats of different breeds.


Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
**Small Animals and Veterinary Science**  
**Cat Vocabulary**  
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**Definitions**

1. B. The most common parasite found on a cat’s skin live by feeding on blood. An infestation of these could cause a cat to become anemic.

16. A. These markings on a cat are either striped, spotted, or blotched.

26. C. Cats that have an extra number of toes are called this.

3. D. This breed of cat has long hair and a long, slim body. It lacks the woolly undercoat of the true long-haired cats.

21. E. This is a young cat, usually under 15 months of age.

17. F. This faint tabby pattern seen in young kittens usually disappears as the kitten becomes older.

29. G. An unspayed female cat of breeding age.

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Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
**Matching**

In this activity you will:
- become familiar with terms and definitions relating to a cat’s health.

---

**Definitions**

- A. To surgically remove the ovaries of a cat so it will not be able to reproduce.
- B. This virus decreases the ability of the immune system to respond to infection and may cause leukemia. It is passed from cat to cat by direct contact. It is not contagious to humans or other animals.
- C. This is a common respiratory infection with symptoms of sneezing, decreased appetite, and fever. It may provide an opportunity for the development of more serious bacterial complications. Rarely fatal, it may recur when the cat is ill or stressed.
- D. An inflammation of the skin.
- E. Symptoms of this disease include loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. It is widespread and highly contagious. It is often fatal in both kittens and adult cats.
- F. This is a fatal viral infection of the central nervous system that can affect all mammals, including humans. The virus is transmitted through the bite of an infected animal.
- G. A localized collection of pus in the tissues of the body.
- H. This respiratory infection often leaves the cat more susceptible to serious infections. It is usually not fatal. Ulcers may be seen on the tongue and in the mouth.
- I. This disease of the eye is characterized by increased pressure within the eyeball and progressive loss of vision.
- J. There is no cure for this contagious, usually fatal disease. Signs may include a dramatically enlarged abdomen.
- K. This disease is an abnormal, uncontrolled growth of a group of body cells.
- L. Inoculation of an animal to produce an immunity from certain diseases.
- M. Parasites that live in the ear canal and cause irritation.
- N. To surgically remove the testicles of a male cat.
- O. This common respiratory infection is often fatal in kittens. Symptoms include sneezing, decreased appetite and fever, followed by a thick discharge from the eyes and nose.

---

**Word List**

1. abscess
2. cancer
3. dermatitis
4. ear mites
5. Feline Calcivirus (FCV)
6. Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)
7. Feline Leukemia (FeLV)
8. Feline Panleukopenia (FPL)
9. Feline Pneumonitis-Chlamydia (FPN)
10. Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR)
11. glaucoma
12. neuter
13. rabies
14. spay
15. vaccination

---

Sources: Drs. Bach and Barnett, Waverly, Ohio, NCR Extension Publication 413-1993, Cat Connections
Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Matching—Key

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with terms and definitions relating to a cat’s health.

Definitions

14. A. To surgically remove the ovaries of a cat so it will not be able to reproduce.

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Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Parts of a Rabbit

The names of the different parts of a rabbit are listed below. Place the number of the correct part on the blank next to the line that points to that part of the rabbit. Point to the part on your body that most closely resembles the rabbit parts.

Word List

1. toes 5. hock 9. ear 13. dewlap 17. cheek 20. loin
3. forequarter 7. hindquarter 11. chest 15. rump 19. leg 22. belly
4. mouth 8. rib 12. tail 16. flank


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Breeds of Rabbits

Complete scrambled words to learn fifteen breeds of rabbits.

1. erx
2. solphi
3. cdhut
4. mhfeils atngi
5. lbgenia reah
6. tiasn
7. yeerjs loyow
8. nlehntedra rwfda
9. kedccrehe iangt
10. rlfncianaoi
11. nfechr pol
12. ewn leaznda
13. lanhhicicl
14. roldfia theiw
15. ivresl ramnet

Word Scramble
In this activity you will:
• become familiar with fifteen breeds of rabbits.

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Small Animals and Veterinary Science
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Complete scrambled words to learn fifteen breeds of rabbits.

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3. cdhut  
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5. lbgenia reah  
6. tiasn  
7. yeerjs loyow  
8. nlehtedra rwfda  
9. kedccrehe iangt  
10. rlfncianaoi  
11. nfechr pol  
12. ewn leaznda  
13. lanhhicicl  
14. roldfia theiw  
15. ivresl ramnet

- Rex
- Polish
- Dutch
- Flemish Giant
- Belgian Hare
- Satin
- Jersey Wooly
- Netherlands Dwarf
- Checkered Giant
- Californian
- French Lop
- New Zealand
- Chinchilla
- Florida White
- Silver Marten

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Rabbit Vocabulary

In this activity you will:
• become familiar with terms used in your rabbit project.

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences using words from the list below.
Combine the circled letters in each answer to spell a word that you should be familiar with when raising rabbits.

- dewlap
- fryer
- junior
- lapin
- nest box
- slobbers
- wool
- doe
- hindquarters
- kindle
- litter
- rabbitry
- tattoo
- wry tail
- ear canker
- hutch
- kit
- malocclusion
- senior
- wolf teeth

1. Rabbits that fulfill the weight requirements of their breed and are six months of age and older in those breeds having two show classes or eight months of age and older in those breeds having three show classes would be shown in the ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ class.

2. To put a permanent identification mark in a rabbit’s left ear would be to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ the rabbit. If the rabbit is registered with the American Rabbit Breeder’s Association, the A.R.B.A. number would go in the right ear.

3. The ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ is the section of the rabbit’s body containing the loin, rump, hips, and hind legs.

4. This term refers to an inherited defect where the upper and lower jaws do not let the teeth meet correctly. Resulting in long, uneven teeth extending out of the rabbit’s mouth, ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ keeps the rabbit from eating and chewing correctly.

5. When a doe gives birth she is said to ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

6. A tail that is curled or twisted permanently to one side, or is a corkscrew tail with one or more turns is called a ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

7. A rabbit with ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ salivates excessively leaving the fur wet and unsightly around the mouth and lower jaw.

8. The folds of loose skin that hang from the throat of a doe is called a ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

9. A female rabbit is called a ___ ___ ___.

10. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ are long and in either jaw caused by improper alignment of the front teeth. These prevent normal eating action.

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11. The French word for rabbit is __ ______ __. It is also a term for dyed rabbit fur.

12. A group of young rabbits raised by a doe is called a __ __ __ __ __ __ .

13. The __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ is the place where a group of hutches and rabbits are kept.

14. A young meat rabbit under five pounds is called a __ __ __ __ __ __ .

15. About 28 days after the doe is bred, you should put a __ __ __ __ __ __ inside her hutch for the kits to be born in and live in for the first 18 to 21 days.

16. An inflamed, scabby condition in the lower inside of a rabbit’s ear is called __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __. This is caused by ear mites.

17. Before you get your rabbit you will need to build or buy a __ __ __ __ __ __ so your rabbit will have a place to live.

18. A baby rabbit that weighs less than 16 ounces is called a __ __ __ __ __ __.

19. The fur of Angora rabbits is called __ __ __ __ __ __.

20. Rabbits that are under six months of age and fulfill the weight requirements of the breed are shown in a __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ class.

Now combine the circled letters to spell out the name of the book that lists the characteristics for each recognized breed of rabbits as approved by a registering organization. This book is called the __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ .
Small Animals and Veterinary Science
Rabbit Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences using words from the list below.
Combine the circled letters in each answer to spell a word that you should be familiar with when raising rabbits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dewlap</th>
<th>fryer</th>
<th>junior</th>
<th>lapin</th>
<th>nest box</th>
<th>slobbers</th>
<th>wool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doe</td>
<td>hindquarters</td>
<td>kindle</td>
<td>litter</td>
<td>rabbitry</td>
<td>tattoo</td>
<td>wry tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear canker</td>
<td>hutch</td>
<td>kit</td>
<td>malocclusion</td>
<td>senior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Rabbits that fulfill the weight requirements of their breed and are six months of age and older in those breeds having two show classes or eight months of age and older in those breeds having three show classes would be shown in the __s_e_n_i_o_r__ class.

2. To put a permanent identification mark in a rabbit’s left ear would be to __t_a_t_t_o_o__ the rabbit. If the rabbit is registered with the American Rabbit Breeder’s Association, the A.R.B.A. number would go in the right ear.

3. The __h_i_n_d_q_u_a_r_t_e_r_s__ is the section of the rabbit’s body containing the loin, rump, hips, and hind legs.

4. This term refers to an inherited defect where the upper and lower jaws do not let the teeth meet correctly. Resulting in long, uneven teeth extending out of the rabbit’s mouth, __m_a_l_o_c_c_l_u_s_i_o_n__ keeps the rabbit from eating and chewing correctly.

5. When a doe gives birth she is said to __k_i_n_d_l_e__.

6. A tail that is curled or twisted permanently to one side, or is a corkscrew tail with one or more turns is called a __w_r_y_t_a_i_l__.

7. A rabbit with __s_l_o_b_b_e_r_s__ salivates excessively leaving the fur wet and unsightly around the mouth and lower jaw.

8. The folds of loose skin that hang from the throat of a doe is called a __d_e_w_l_a_p__.

9. A female rabbit is called a __d_o_e__.

10. __W_o_l_f_t_e_e_t_h__ are long and in either jaw caused by improper alignment of the front teeth. These prevent normal eating action.

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
11. The French word for rabbit is _l_a(p)_i_n_. It is also a term for dyed rabbit fur.

12. A group of young rabbits raised by a doe is called a _l_i_t_te_r_.

13. The _r_a_b_b_i_t_r_y_ is the place where a group of hutches and rabbits are kept.

14. A young meat rabbit under five pounds is called a _f_r_y_e_r_.

15. About 28 days after the doe is bred, you should put a _n_e_s_t_b_o_x_ inside her hutch for the kits to be born in and live in for the first 18 to 21 days.

16. An inflamed, scabby condition in the lower inside of a rabbit’s ear is called _e_a_r_c_a_n_k_e_r_. This is caused by ear mites.

17. Before you get your rabbit you will need to build or buy a _h_u_t_c_h_ so your rabbit will have a place to live.

18. A baby rabbit that weighs less than 16 ounces is called a _k_i_t_.

19. The fur of Angora rabbits is called _w_o_o_l_.

20. Rabbits that are under six months of age and fulfill the weight requirements of the breed are shown in a _j_u_n_i_o_r_ class.

Now combine the circled letters to spell out the name of the book that lists the characteristics for each recognized breed of rabbits as approved by a registering organization. This book is called the **S_t_a_n_d_a_r_d_o_f P_e_r_f_e_c_t_i_o_n**.
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

Breeds of Cavies

Fill in the blank with the correct breed that most closely fits the description provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abyssinian</th>
<th>Satin</th>
<th>Teddy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Silkie</td>
<td>White Crested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I have a hair coat that is unusual. It is short and kinky. The texture of my hair coat may be either plush or soft, and harsh or rough. I am a __________ cavy.

2. I am the most common guinea pig. I have short silky hair and come in many colors. I have broad shoulders, a Roman nose, and a high full crown. I am an __________ cavy.

3. I am a long-haired guinea pig. My hair grows straight back to my rear with no middle part. When looking at me from above, my shape looks like a tear drop. I am a __________ cavy.

4. I have a short smooth hair coat and a single white rosette on top of my head just in front of my ears. I am a very calm guinea pig. I am a ____________________ guinea pig.

5. I have short harsh fur arranged in rosettes and ridges. I am usually the smallest and rangiest of the cavies. My nose is longer than other breeds of guinea pigs and I have a “moustache.” I am an ____________________ cavy.

6. I am the newest recognized breed of guinea pig by the ARBA. I have a special type of hair. The hair shaft is smaller and has a glass-like hair shell that reflects light. I am very shiny. I am a __________ cavy.

7. My hair can grow to lengths of 12 to 14 inches or more. I look like a mop and it is hard to tell which end is my head. My owner needs to spend a lot of time grooming me. I am a __________ cavy.

Developed by: Lucinda Miller, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, Pike County and Team Leader, Ohio 4-H Small Animal Leadership Team
Small Animals and Veterinary Science

BREEDS OF CAVIES

Fill in the blanks with the correct breed that most closely fits the description provided.

| Abyssinian | Satin | Teddy |
| Americas | Silkie | White Crested |
| Peruvian |

1. I have a hair coat that is unusual. It is short and kinky. The texture of my hair coat may be either plush or soft, and harsh or rough. I am a __________ cavy.

2. I am the most common guinea pig. I have short silky hair and come in many colors. I have broad shoulders, a Roman nose, and a high full crown. I am an __________ cavy.

3. I am a long-haired guinea pig. My hair grows straight back to my rear with no middle part. When looking at me from above, my shape looks like a tear drop. I am a __________ cavy.

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