



KENNEL UNION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
KUSA BREED JUDGES LEARNING PROGRAMME

STUDY GUIDE #11: LEVEL 2

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE EXAMINATION

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HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE EXAMINATION

You've diligently covered all the work along the path towards becoming a judge and you have gained examination entrance for Paper 2. When you left school or university, you vowed never to study for another examination..... ha! Here you are again, biting your nails and fretting about what lies ahead and you can't believe that you've landed yourself in this stressful position again.

Ah, but think of the reward..... Never lose sight of the ultimate goal, it's what will keep you sane through this scary time.

Perhaps you've already written some of the judging exams already and came out of the exam room in a cold sweat and with a list of profanities on your lips. Yes, been there, seen it, burnt the T-shirt!

Every individual has a different way of studying – some folks prefer to read through the content several times; others make use of lots of drawings, lines, circles, and arrows; and some like to build a mind map. In no way is this study guide intended to be prescriptive, but here follow a few tips that may or may not be useful for you.

1. Make a timetable so that you can allocate sufficient time to study in between holding down a job, running a household, caring for the dogs and kids, and everything else you have to do. Try to schedule a few rest times to clear your mind, as well.
2. Find the right time to study. It's pointless to squeeze study time between two hectic activities on your schedule because you will be thinking about what you have to do next. It's best to find a quiet time, when you're not too tired, and it's good to set aside two good hours of study every second day instead of a daily hour at an unsuitable time.
3. Summarise the content into notes to aid your memory. When you rewrite something, you're thinking about it, when you write it down, you're doing it, which is a very effective learning method.
4. Recite important content several times, preferably aloud, while visualising or looking at a picture of what you're memorising. The more often you repeat / recite / memorise facts, the stronger the cognitive stimulus path becomes in your brain, and the easier it will be to recall it.
5. Make use of mnemonics. These are pictures or anagrams to help jog your memory. For example, you may wish to draw a Chihuahua's face in a clock to remember the placement of the ears, nose and eyes; or form the anagram GLAD to recall the characteristics of a Lowchen: gay, lively, alert dog. It's the nature of the content that there must be a lot of memorisation, so you will need to use whichever tools you can to ensure effective recall at the crucial moment.
6. Make yourself comfortable and your environment conducive to studying. You cannot study properly, for example, if the dogs are bugging you for a walk, the kids need their homework signed, the neighbour is having a party, etc. Good lighting improves memory and recall.
7. Some people like soft background music, some prefer silence. The TV is likely to be a distraction, however.
8. Take breaks to relax and switch off for a while. A clear, rested brain recalls more facts than an overtired one.
9. Anticipate possible questions and see if you can answer them. If you have someone who can test you, that can be a valuable learning aid – and it shows up areas that require more study.
10. While it's very bad to cram at the last minute, it can be valuable to go through your summaries again just before your exam. It will surprise you how many questions you'll be able to answer thanks to this last-minute revision!
11. Drink plenty of water, eat fish, plenty of proteins, omega-3 fatty acids and keep taking your multivitamins during your study period.
12. Get a good night's sleep the night before.
13. Get to the exam room early and gather your thoughts before the exam.

An example of a summary method

This is **one** way to build summaries for the exam. It is not intended to intimidate you or prescribe to you. It is, however, a proven method to success if you take the time and trouble to follow it.

1. Here is the first stage of the summary-making. It's very similar to the breed hallmark assignment and the amount of detail is optional. In this example, there is a lot of detail, only slightly less than it is in the breed standard, but it is useful to compare the two similar breeds. Highlight the unique keywords.

	Airedale Terrier ~ Largest of Terriers / muscular / active / fairly cobby dog / no legginess / undue length of body. ~ Keen of expression / quick movement on tiptoe of expectation / character shown by expression of eyes & ear carriage & erect tail. ~ Outgoing / confident / friendly / courageous / intelligent / ~ Alert at all times / not aggressive		Welsh Terrier ~ Smart / workmanlike / well balanced / compact. ~ Affectionate / obedient / easily controlled. ~ Happy and volatile / rarely of shy nature / game and fearless / not aggressive / able to hold his own
~ head: - long and flat, not broad between ears, narrowing slightly to eyes / well balanced / no apparent difference in length between skull and foreface / free from wrinkles / cheeks level, free from fullness, cheekiness undesirable / well filled before eyes / not dish-faced or falling away quickly below eyes / delicate chiselling / no wedginess or plainness ~ stop: hardly visible ~ ears: v-shaped / side carriage / small, in proportion to body / folded ear slightly above level of skull / pendulous ears or ears too high undesirable ~ eyes: dark, small / not prominent / full of terrier expression, keenness and intelligence / light or bold eye undesirable ~ jaw/muzzle: lips tight / jaws strong / deep, powerful, strong and muscular / no excess development of the jaws to give a rounded or bulging appearance to the cheeks ~ teeth: teeth strong/ scissor bite	~ head: flat / moderate width between ears ~ stop: not too defined / medium length from stop to nose ~ nose: black ~ ears: v-shaped, small / leathers not too thin / set fairly high / carried forward, close to cheek ~ eyes: small / well set in / dark / expression indicates temperament / round, full eye undesirable ~ teeth: jaws powerful / clean cut / rather deep and punishing / strong / scissor	~ neck: moderate length & thickness / slightly arched / sloping gracefully into shoulders ~ shoulders: shoulders long / sloping / well set back ~ forearms: legs straight & muscular / ample bone / upright powerful pasterns ~ feet: small, round, cat-like.	~ neck: moderate length & thickness / slightly arched / sloping gracefully into shoulders ~ shoulders: shoulders long / sloping / well set back ~ forearms: legs straight & muscular / ample bone / upright powerful pasterns ~ feet: small, round, cat-like.
~ neck: clean, muscular / moderate length & thickness / gradually widening / free from throatiness ~ shoulders: long, well laid back, sloping obliquely, shoulder blades flat ~ forearms: perfectly straight / good bone / elbows perpendicular / working free of sides ~ feet: small / round and compact / good depth of pad / well cushioned / moderately arched / turning neither in nor out ~ body: back short, strong, straight and level / no slackness / loins muscular / ribs well sprung / short-coupled & well ribbed-up - little space between ribs and hips / long in couplings = slackness / chest deep - level with elbows ~ hindquarters: thighs long & powerful / muscular second thigh / stifles well bent / turned neither in nor out / hocks well let down / parallel ~ tail: set high and carried gaily - not curled over back / good strength & substance / tip same height as top of skull. ~ gait: legs carried straight forward / forelegs move freely, parallel to the sides / forelegs form a continuation of the straight line of the front / feet same distance apart as elbows / propulsive power furnished by hindlegs ~ coat: hard, dense and wiry/ not long to appear ragged / lying straight & close / covering body and legs / outer coat hard, wiry and stiff / undercoat shorter and softer / hardest coats = crinkling or slightly waved / curly or soft coat undesirable ~ colour: saddle, top of neck, tail top - black or grizzle / all other parts tan/ ears often darker tan / shading maybe on neck and side of skull / a few white hairs between forelegs	~ neck: moderate length & thickness / slightly arched / sloping gracefully into shoulders ~ shoulders: shoulders long / sloping / well set back ~ forearms: legs straight & muscular / ample bone / upright powerful pasterns ~ feet: small, round, cat-like. ~ body: back short / well ribbed up / loin strong / good depth / moderate chest width ~ hindquarters: strong / thighs muscular / good length / hocks well bent / well let down / ample bone ~ tail: well set on / not carried too gaily / customarily docked ~ gait: fore and hindlegs carried straight forward and parallel / elbows move perpendicular to body / working free of sides / stifles turning neither in nor out ~ coat: wiry, hard, very close / abundant / single coat undesirable ~ colour: black & tan for preference, or black grizzle and tan / no black pencilling on toes / no black below hocks	~ neck: moderate length & thickness / slightly arched / sloping gracefully into shoulders ~ shoulders: shoulders long / sloping / well set back ~ forearms: legs straight & muscular / ample bone / upright powerful pasterns ~ feet: small, round, cat-like. ~ body: back short / well ribbed up / loin strong / good depth / moderate chest width ~ hindquarters: strong / thighs muscular / good length / hocks well bent / well let down / ample bone ~ tail: well set on / not carried too gaily / customarily docked ~ gait: fore and hindlegs carried straight forward and parallel / elbows move perpendicular to body / working free of sides / stifles turning neither in nor out ~ coat: wiry, hard, very close / abundant / single coat undesirable ~ colour: black & tan for preference, or black grizzle and tan / no black pencilling on toes / no black below hocks	~ neck: moderate length & thickness / slightly arched / sloping gracefully into shoulders ~ shoulders: shoulders long / sloping / well set back ~ forearms: legs straight & muscular / ample bone / upright powerful pasterns ~ feet: small, round, cat-like. ~ body: back short / well ribbed up / loin strong / good depth / moderate chest width ~ hindquarters: strong / thighs muscular / good length / hocks well bent / well let down / ample bone ~ tail: well set on / not carried too gaily / customarily docked ~ gait: fore and hindlegs carried straight forward and parallel / elbows move perpendicular to body / working free of sides / stifles turning neither in nor out ~ coat: wiry, hard, very close / abundant / single coat undesirable ~ colour: black & tan for preference, or black grizzle and tan / no black pencilling on toes / no black below hocks
M: 58 - 61 cms (23 - 24 ins) F: 56 - 59 cms (22 - 23 ins).	height: not exceeding 39 cms (15½ ins). weight: 9 - 9.5 kgs (20 - 21 lbs).		

2. After studying, comparing, analysing the first summary, it's time to break it down further into key words and phrases. Here, the two have been added to a comparison table. (Take note of the mnemonics used to aid memory and recall)

LONG-LEGGED TERRIERS						
	AIREDALE	WELSH	LAKELAND	IRISH	SOFT-COATED WHEATEN	KERRY BLUE
						
	~ fairly cobby ~ keen of expression, quick of movement [See Lakeland] ~ character shown by expression of eyes, ears, tail ~ friendly / outgoing / confident / courageous / intelligent / alert [FOCCIA] ~ on tiptoe of expectation [See Lakeland]	~ smart / workmanlike / well balanced / compact [See Lakeland] ~ affectionate / obedient / easy to control ~ happy / volatile / rarely shy ~ game and fearless / able to hold his own	~ smart / workmanlike / well balanced / compact [See Welsh] ~ gay, fearless demeanour / bold / friendly / confident ~ keen of expression, quick of movement [See Airedale] ~ on tiptoe of expectation [See Airedale]	~ courage of a lion ~ headlong dash / daredevil / reckless pluck ~ track master over great distance ~ devotion ~ good tempered with humans / resents dogs ~ wiry / substance ~ graceful racy outline	~ short coupled / well built giving idea of strength ~ hardy, active spirited and game ~ good tempered / most affectionate / most intelligent ~ loyal to owners / trustworthy faithful friend ~ defensive without aggression	~ upstanding ~ well knit and proportioned / compact ~ showing gracefulness / alert determination ~ definite Terrier style and character ~ disciplined gameness
HEAD	long / flat		flat & refined	long & flat		
	moderate between ears			narrow between ears	not too wide	proportionally lean
	narrowing to eyes					
	wrinkle free					
	skull / foreface equal					
	well balanced					
	delicate chiselling			delicate chiselling		
	cheeks level, no fullness well filled before eyes				powerful, not coarse hair same as body	
⊗ cheekiness / dish face / falling away under eyes / wedginess / plainness			⊗ dish face / falling away under eyes	⊗ cheekiness		
STOP	hardly visible / not too defined				defined	slight
NOSE	black	black, liver in liver-coated dogs		black	black, well developed	black, nostrils of due proportion
EARS	v-shaped, small				small to medium	v-shaped, small to med
	folded ear above skull / set fairly high / carried alert				level with skull	
	side carriage	carried forward at cheek				
	⊗ pendulous, too high	⊗ too thin		⊗ fringe	⊗ rose, flying	⊗ too high
EYES	dark, small, dark hazel					
	terrier expression, intelligence, keenness	expression indicates temperament				keen terrier expression
	⊗ prominent, light, bold	⊗ round, full	⊗ slanting	⊗ prominent, light, yellow	⊗ prominent, too large	

THE CONTENT OF THE PAPER 2 EXAMINATION

KUSA breed judging examinations are usually held in June and November. The deadlines for submission of portfolios is far in advance of the examination to allow sufficient time for the portfolio to be assessed and moderated, and possibly returned for a few items needing reworking, whereafter your examination entrance must be ratified. Once you have been notified of your successful completion of all the modules, you will be entitled to register for the forthcoming examination.

Exam registration for Paper 2 is 1 May for the June exam and 1 October for the November exam. To register, you need to apply to KUSA for the registration form and pay the examination fee.

Only one paper may be written at any examination session. Thus, you may not write two group examinations, two breed examinations, or a combination of these; nor may you write a Level 2 examination simultaneously with the Junior Showmanship examination. You are thus advised to plan your study schedule carefully so that you can make best possible use of timing.

Your breed or group examination – called Paper 2 – will comprise the following:

- Breed standards of the group / breed studied (70% of the paper)
- Anatomy, Conformation & Movement (30% of the paper)

The content you will require for this examination is the following:

- KUSA Breed standards
- Study Guide #6: Anatomy, Conformation & Movement
- Study Guide #7: Glossary of Terms

The format of the examination will be multiple choice questions and, in the case of Specialist Breed examinations only, at least one essay question. The examination will aim at evaluating your breed and general canine knowledge and will not contain confusing or trick questions that test rote-learning or word order recall.

The candidate will need to meet at least the minimum requirement of 70% to pass the paper to progress to the next level. You will be notified of your success or failure in the examination as soon as possible after the examination and a pass mark / percentage shall be given. If you are unsuccessful, you may apply to rewrite the examination. No further correspondence will be entered into once the candidates have been advised of their examination results.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE EXAMINATION

The examination comprises multiple choice questions – none of which will be trick questions or tests of word order. Multiple choice questions can follow several formats:

- **Simple recall multiple-choice questions** will usually form the bulk of the examination. They test the simple recall of knowledge. This type of question comprises a stem, that poses the question or part of a statement, followed by a selection of 3 options – one of which is the correct answer and the others are distracters. A good multiple choice question has one obviously incorrect distracter and one nearly correct distracter that can be confused for correct if you are not properly prepared.

Example:

Which is the best type of rice to use in a risotto?	
☐	A. Basmati
☒	B. Arborio
☐	C. Jasmine

- **True or false questions** simply expect you to recall facts. There are only two options to this question - the statement is either true or false. A variation of this question requires a *yes* or *no* answer.

Example:

Stock is a flavoured liquid that forms the base of many dishes, especially soups and stews.	
☒	A. True
☐	B. False

Example:

Would you use cheese to top an au gratin dish?	
☒	A. Yes
☐	B. No

- **Fill-in-the-blank questions** contain statements with identifying characteristics and a missing term or phrase. You need to write the correct word or phrase into the space provided.

Example:

The technique of using a very sharp knife to cut herbs or leaf vegetables into thin strips or ribbons is called ____ chiffonade _____

- **Sorting questions** may look confusing, but they simply require you to place the characteristics into categories. You will be given a list of characteristics and a number of boxes sorted into categories. You have to find the most appropriate characteristic for the box of categories and simply enter the question number.

Example:

Sort the following into two categories by writing the corresponding letter of each foodstuff in the appropriate boxes to indicate their category.

A	G	H	I
---	---	---	---

Vegetables

B	C	D	F
---	---	---	---

Fruits

- A. Potato
- B. Tomato
- C. Banana
- D. Peach
- E. Cardamom
- F. Lemon
- G. Cabbage
- H. Lettuce
- I. Carrot

- **Sequencing questions** require you to place a number of characteristics in a sequential order. This type of question stretches your knowledge so that you can use it to create a new order. You need to arrange the characteristics in order and enter the question number in the boxes provided.

Example:

List the correct order of mixing a cake.

1.	E
2.	B
3.	C
4.	F
5.	D
6.	A

A. Bake for 30 minutes
 B. Beat in the eggs one at a time
 C. Add flavouring
 D. Pour into greased cake tin
 E. Cream the butter and sugar
 F. Fold in the flour and milk

- **Matching questions** are higher order questions that require you to use your knowledge to create a reorganised structure. You will be given several statements, which you need to match to names or terms.

Example:

Match the cooking term to its description

1.	E	Julienne
2.	A	Macerate
3.	B	Escalope
4.	F	Pulverise
5.	C	Coddling

A. Soak raw, dried, or preserved fruit in flavoured liquid.
 B. A thinly-sliced, boneless, round cut of meat, floured or crumbed and sautéed.
 C. Cooking food, eg. eggs, to just below boiling point.
 D. Season meat in a spicy blend of ingredients and fry on both sides till black.
 E. Chop food into thin, uniform strips
 F. Reduce an ingredient by pounding, crushing or grinding.

- **Scenario questions** comprise carefully-composed paragraphs describing a scenario. Each paragraph contains variations of options. You need to be able to recall facts to select the most appropriate statement.

Example:

Which of the following pastry chefs is following correct procedure?	
☐	A. The chef who thoroughly beats the flour and milk into the cake mixture, then spoons the mixture into the greased and lightly-floured cake tins before baking it in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.
☒	B. The chef who blind bakes the pie base before adding the filling, then bakes it in a moderate oven until gently set, decorating it with piped cream rosettes when cool.
☐	C. The chef who breaks all three eggs simultaneously directly into the creamed sugar mixture, then folds in the flour, milk and flavouring before baking the cake in a moderate oven.

Paper 1 may contain some or all of these types of questions.

To ensure success in your examination, prepare your work thoroughly by understanding the concepts and memorising specific terms and terminology. If you are completely familiar with the content, you will sail through the examination easily. Inadequate preparation will not ensure a successful outcome.

Remember to read all instructions carefully and mark your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, ensure that you strike out the incorrect option clearly to avoid losing marks. There will never be more than one correct option and, in the case of sorting, matching and sequencing questions, make sure you insert the correct option numbers/letters in the appropriate box.

Good luck!

This study guide:

McFarlane, Joy. *How to prepare for the examination*. Cape Town. On behalf of the Kennel Union of Southern Africa. 2012