

Question:

What was the name of the earliest ancestor of the cat?

Answer:

Miacis was the earliest ancestor.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

Name a characteristic of the cat ancestor, Miacis.

Answer:

- They were about the size of a lynx,
- Had long bodies & tails with short legs &
- Retractable claws.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

How long ago did Miacis live?

Answer:

It lived 40-50 million years ago.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What was the name of the cat ancestor that followed Miacis?

Answer:

Dinictis appeared next.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

How long ago did the cat ancestor, Dinictis live?

Answer:

It lived 30-40 million years ago

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

How long ago were cats domesticated?

Answer:

Cats were first domesticated about 8,000 years ago.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

How did Dinictis differ from Miacis?

Answer:

It was more intelligent & more agile.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

Where were the first domestic cats located?

Answer:

In Ancient Egypt.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What is the oldest truly domestic cat?

Answer:

The African Wildcat (*Felis Sylvestris lybica*) is the oldest truly domestic cat.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

Which Egyptian goddess is said to have assumed the shape of a cat & became the protector of cats?

Answer:

The goddess Bast

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

In ancient Egypt, the cat is the symbol for what god?

Answer:

The sun god Osiris or Re.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What was the punishment for killing a cat in ancient Egypt?

Answer:

Killing a cat was a crime punishable by death.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What people brought cats to Europe?

Answer:

The Phoenicians & Greeks

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What did the early Greeks & Phoenicians use cats for?

Answer:

They were used to control rats on ships.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

When were cats first brought to Europe?

Answer:

In around 2,000 BC.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

During which European historical period did cats lose favor and begin to be considered evil?

Answer:

The Middle Ages.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

During which century did cats begin to be a part of the family household in Europe?

Answer:

During the 17th century.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

When did cats first arrive in Japan?

Answer:

Cats arrived in Japan in about 600 A.D.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

In what country was the cat the symbol for good fortune, peace & beauty?

Answer:

China or Japan

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What beckoning cat symbol is a common lucky charm in Japan.

Answer:

The Maneki Neko

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

During what century or era did people in Europe begin developing different breeds of cats?

Answer:

In the Victorian Era (the 19th century)

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

During what year was the first English cat show held?

Answer:

1871.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

In what city and country was the first cat show held?

Answer:

The first cat show was held in London, England.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

In what city was the first American cat show held?

Answer:

New York City

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

During what year was the first American cat show held?

Answer:

In 1895.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

During what year was the first American cat registry formed?

Answer:

1904.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

What is the name of the first American cat registry?

Answer:

The Cat Fancier's Association (CFA)

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 1—Cat Origins

Question:

Name a North American cat registry.

Answer:

North American registries include:

- ACFA (American Cat Fanciers Association)
- CCA (Canadian Cat Association)
- TICA (The International Cat Association)
- CFA (Cat Fanciers Association)

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat registry is abbreviated CCA?

Answer:

Canadian Cat Association

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat registry is abbreviated ACFA?

Answer:

(American Cat Fanciers Association)

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat registry is abbreviated TICA?

Answer:

The International Cat Association

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat registry is abbreviated CFA?

Answer:

Cat Fanciers Association

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What type of cats do the letters HHP refer to?

Answer:

Household Pets.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What name is used to refer to housecats of unknown ancestry?

Answer:

Household Pets

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Name a judging criteria used when judging Household Pet Type classes.

Answer:

- Physical condition
- Cleanliness
- Presentation
- Temperament
- Attractive or unusual appearance.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What are the three purebred cat breed types?

Answer:

- Natural
- Man-Made or Hybrid
- Mutation

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What breed type was created by crossing 2 or more breeds to create a third breed.?

Answer:

Man-Made or Hybrid

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What breed type was created by nature then refined & stabilized by selective breeding.

Answer:

Natural

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

How are Exotic hybrid cat breeds created?

Answer:

By crossing a domestic cat with a wild cat.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat breed type was created by a spontaneous change in a gene resulting in an unusual feature.

Answer:

Mutation

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat body type has bodies which are heavy, short-legged, compact & broad-chested?

Answer:

Cobby

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What are the three basic body types in cats?

Answer:

- Cobby
- Moderate
- Foreign

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Persian & Manx are examples of which body type?

Answer:

Cobby

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat body type has bodies which are well balanced, of medium length & well-muscled?

Answer:

Moderate

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Chartreux & British Shorthair are examples of what body type?

Answer:

Semi-Cobby

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Most purebred cat breeds have which body type?

Answer:

Moderate

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Abyssinian, Japanese Bobtail, Russian Blue are examples of what body type?

Answer:

Semi-Foreign

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat body type has bodies which are extremely long & tubular?

Answer:

Foreign

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Siamese & Cornish Rex are examples of which body type?

Answer:

Foreign (exotic, Oriental)

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What is another name for a foreign body type?

Answer:

Oriental or Exotic.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What coat length, color and pattern was the original cat (wild type)?

Answer:

The original coat was a shorthaired, brown classic tabby.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Are calico and tuxedo breeds or cat?

Answer:

No. They are colors.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Orange, marmalade & tangerine are alternate names for what cat color?

Answer:

Red

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Name a basic cat color.

Answer:

Basic colors are:

- Red
- Black
- Chocolate (not really, but according to the 4-H book)
- White (not really, but according to the 4-H book)

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat color is a lighter version of red?

Answer:

Light reds are called yellow.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Ebony is another name for which cat color?

Answer:

Black

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Brown, sable, seal, mahogany and chestnut are alternate names for which cat color?

Answer:

Chocolate

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat color is a lighter version of black?

Answer:

Chocolate

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Cinnamon is a very light version of which cat color?

Answer:

Cinnamon

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Terracotta, burnt sienna and tawny are alternate names for which cat color?

Answer:

Cinnamon

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Blue is the dilute of which color?

Answer:

Black

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Cream is the dilute of which cat color?

Answer:

Red

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Lilac is the dilute of which cat color?

Answer:

Chocolate

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Lavender, platinum and frost are alternate names for which cat color?

Answer:

Lilac

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What are the three variations that can cause a cat to be entirely white?

Answer:

- Albino white
- White spotting
- Dominant white

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Fawn is the dilute of which cat color?

Answer:

Cinnamon

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which white pattern can cause deafness?

Answer:

Dominant white

Category: General

Question:

Which white type has pink or very pale blue eyes?

Answer:

Albino white

Category: General

Question:

What cat coat pattern is entirely one color?

Answer:

Solid or self

Category: General

Question:

Name a basic cat coat pattern.

Answer:

- Solid or self
- Tabby
- Pointed
- Tipped
- Parti-color
- Bi-color

Category: General

Question:

What is the original cat coat pattern?

Answer:

Tabby

Category: General

Question:

What cat coat pattern has hairs that are banded with light & dark stripes called agouti bands?

Answer:

Tabby

Category: General

Question:

Name a tabby type or variation.

Answer:

- Classic
- Mackerel
- Spotted
- Ticked

Category: General

Question:

What is the term for hairs that are banded with light & dark stripes?

Answer:

Agouti

Category: General

Question:

Name a characteristic of all tabby types.

Answer:

- Agouti hairs
- M shape on forehead
- Stripes on cheeks and/or legs

Category: General

Question:

Which tabby type has swirled markings that create a bulls-eye or marble cake appearance on the sides?

Answer:

Classic Tabby

Category: General

Question:

Which tabby type has stripes are broken & appear as spots?

Answer:

Spotted Tabby

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which tabby type has stripes like a tiger?

Answer:

Mackerel Tabby

Category: General

Question:

Which tabby type has no noticeable spots or stripes, just the agouti hairs.

Answer:

Ticked Tabby

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat coat pattern guard hairs that are white with color only on the tip?

Answer:

Tipped

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which basic coat pattern includes cats with both black and red?

Answer:

Parti-color

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Cameo, chinchilla, shaded and smoke are variations of which cat coat pattern?

Answer:

Tipped

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

True or false: Most parti-color cats are female.

Answer:

True

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Tortoise shell, patched tabby, calico and torbie are examples of which coat type?

Answer:

Parti-color

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat coat pattern has patches of two or more colors with tabby markings?

Answer:

Patched tabby

Category: General

Question:

Which cat coat pattern has patches of solid red & solid black?

Answer:

Tortoise Shell

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat coat pattern has solid patches of two or more colors on a white background?

Answer:

Calico

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat coat pattern has two or more colors of tabby patches on a white background?

Answer:

Torbie

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Harlequin, Tuxedo and Van are examples of what cat coat pattern?

Answer:

Bi-Color

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat coat pattern includes any cat with white markings?

Answer:

Bi-color

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat pattern includes cat that are white with large spots of one color?

Answer:

Harlequin

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

Which cat coat pattern includes black cats with white paws and chest?

Answer:

Tuxedo cat

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat coat pattern has a dilute body and darker legs, ears and facial mask?

Answer:

Pointed

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What cat pattern includes white cats with patches of color on the head and tail?

Answer:

Van

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

When referring to cat coat patterns, what are the “points?”

Answer:

- Facial mask
- Ears
- Legs & Feet
- Tail

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types

Question:

What are the three types of cat coat hairs?

Answer:

- Guard hairs
- Awn hairs
- Down hairs

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 2—Cat Types



Question:

Are cats classified as herbivores, omnivores or carnivores?

Answer:

Cats are classified as carnivorous because of their teeth.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Who has more bones a cat or a man?

Answer:

A cat (cat 230, man 206)

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Name a basic survival function of cats' teeth?

Answer:

- Stabbing (killing prey),
- Holding prey,
- Cutting or tearing flesh

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

How many bones does a cat have?

Answer:

The cat has 230 bones

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What does it mean if a cat is carrying his tail high?

Answer:

He is proud or contented.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What does it mean if a cat is carrying his tail curled against his body?

Answer:

He is scared or worried,

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What does it mean if a cat is carrying his tail extended straight out?

Answer:

He is stalking,

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What does it mean if a cat's tail is lashing from side to side?

Answer:

He is angry or ready to pounce

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Which are stronger on a cat, the hind legs or the front legs?

Answer:

The hind legs are longer & stronger than the front legs to enable leaping.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What is the cat's main tool of defense?

Answer:

His claws.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What term is used to describe the way the legs on each side move forward and backward together?

Answer:

Pacing

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Why do cats have to back down trees and other things they've climbed up?

Answer:

All their claws point forward.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

True or false: guard hairs grow from individual follicles.

Answer:

True

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What are the two types of secondary hairs?

Answer:

- Awn hairs, which have bristly tips &
- Down hairs, which are fine & crinkly

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

True or false: Secondary, or undercoat hairs, grow from individual follicles.

Answer:

False. The secondary or undercoat hairs grow in groups from each follicle.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Name a type of sinus hair.

Answer:

Whiskers (vibrissae)
Carpal hairs

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What are the sinus hairs on the muzzle called?

Answer:

whiskers or vibrissae,

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What is the cat's most important sense?

Answer:

Vision or sight

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What are the sinus hairs on the back of the lower forelegs called?

Answer:

carpal hairs

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

At what distance do cats see best?

Answer:

Cats see best at 7' to 20'.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Why do cats' eyes shine in the dark?

Answer:

Because of a mirror-like structure called the tapetum lucidum.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

At what age can kittens see as well as adult cats?

Answer:

3 months old.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

When do newborn kitten's eyes first open?

Answer:

7-10 days.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Who hears better, cats or humans?

Answer:

Cats

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Name a roll smell plays in a cat's life.

Answer:

- Appetite
- Behavior
- Protection
- Reproduction

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

At what age can kittens tell the difference between salty & not salty?

Answer:

1 day old

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Where are cats' taste buds located?

Answer:

On the front & side edges of the tongue & the back of the tongue.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Do cats prefer sweet tasting foods?

Answer:

No. Unlike most animals, cats don't respond to sweet tastes & sugar may make them ill.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What is the cat's least important sense?

Answer:

Touch

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

How much of a cat's life is spent sleeping?

Answer:

2/3rds of a cat's life is spent sleeping.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What does the phrase “hear with their feet” mean in reference to cats?

Answer:

Cats use their paw pads to detect vibrations.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Besides keeping it clean, name something that self-grooming does for the cat.

Answer:

- Stimulates the skin glands to produce a waterproofing agent.
- Cats can't sweat & licking helps to cool the skin.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

True or false: Cats are the only animals that purr.

Answer:

True

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

What produces a cat's purring sound?

Answer:

Purring comes from vibration in the wall of a major blood vessel in the chest.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

At what age do kittens first begin to play?

Answer:

Kittens begin playing at about 3 weeks.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 3—Cat Characteristics

Question:

Name something you should look for to be sure the kitten you choose is healthy.

Answer:

Clear eyes with no excessive watering,
No discharge from the cool damp nose,
A lustrous shine to its fur with no mats,
Clean ears with no sign of mites,
Clean white teeth & pink gums,
No skin irritations or indications of fleas.
No signs of diarrhea or inflammation around the rectum

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What can happen if your cat doesn't get enough taurine?

Answer:

Lack of taurine will result in eye lesions which can lead to blindness.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Why is taurine important in a cat's diet?

Answer:

It is important for a cat's eyesight.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What are the four main types of cat foods?

Answer:

The 4 main types of cat food are: dry, canned specialty, canned maintenance, & raw diets.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name an advantage to feeding dry cat food.

Answer:

It helps keep your cat's teeth clean & gums healthy by reducing tartar build-up.
It is less expensive

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

In the average canned maintenance cat food, what is the percentage of water?

Answer:

75% water.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name an advantage to feeding a canned specialty cat food.

Answer:

- It is very tasty
- It comes in a wide range of flavors
- It contains a high percentage of meat.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Who needs more protein, a kitten or an adult cat?

Answer:

A kitten

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is a common cause of obesity in cats?

Answer:

- Overfeeding
- Not enough exercise

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

If your cat's ribs are prominent & easily felt without any fat cover, and the pelvis & shoulder blade can easily be felt, what would his body condition score be?

Answer:

Body Condition Score 1- Very Thin

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How can you tell if a cat is overweight?

Answer:

You cannot easily feel his ribs.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

If your cat's bones are raised with minimal tissue between skin & bones, what is his body condition score?

Answer:

Body Condition Score 2 - Underweight

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

If your cat's ribs are visible & easily felt, and his shoulder and pelvic prominences can be felt but with enough tissue to not make them protrude, what is his body condition score?

Answer:

Body Condition Score 3 – Ideal Weight:

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

If your cat's ribs are not visible & are difficult to feel through thick fat cover, and he has a prominent sagging abdominal fat pad, what is his body condition score?

Answer:

Body Condition Score 5 - Obese

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

If your cat's ribs are difficult to see or feel through a moderate fat cover and he has a slightly sagging abdominal fat pad, what is his body condition score?

Answer:

Body Condition Score 4- Overweight

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

When doing a health check on your cat, name something you should look for in the mouth.

Answer:

The color of the gums
Tartar build-up
Broken teeth.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

When doing a health check on your cat, name something you should look for in the eyes.

Answer:

Discharge,
Discoloration (red or yellow),
Whether the 3rd eyelid (nictitating membrane) is showing.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

When doing a health check on your cat, what should you check the nose for?

Answer:

No discharge

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

When doing a health check on your cat, name something you should look for in the ears.

Answer:

The ears should be clean; redness or a dark, waxy accumulation indicates problems.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

When doing a health check on your cat, name something you should look for on the body or coat?

Answer:

Unusual lumps or swelling,
Hair loss.
Fleas & ticks.
Cat's weight
The condition of its fur.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Where is the best place to take a cat's pulse?

Answer:

Lightly press against the inside of an upper hind leg, on the femoral artery.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the normal respiration rate of a cat at rest?

Answer:

A cat at rest normally takes 20–30 breaths per minute (BPM).

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the normal resting pulse rate of a cat?

Answer:

The normal resting pulse rate is 112–160 beats per minute.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is a cat's normal temperature?

Answer:

A cat's normal temperature is 100.5°F–102.5°F.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What two vaccinations are required in the Pierce County 4-H program?

Answer:

Distemper/Rhino (FVCRP) and Rabies

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Why is it normal to wait until a kitten is 6-8 weeks old before beginning his vaccinations?

Answer:

Before that time the kitten is protected by protective antibodies from the mother's milk.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is another name for Feline Panleukopenia Virus?

Answer:

Feline Infectious Enteritis or feline distemper

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How is Feline Panleukopenia Virus, also known as Feline Distemper, usually spread?

Answer:

It usually is spread by direct contact with infected animals or their body discharges.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name one of the 3 most common upper respiratory diseases.

Answer:

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis
Feline Calicivirus
Feline Chlamydiosis,

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name a symptom of Feline Panleukopenia.

Answer:

fever, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, depression, & dehydration.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is another name for Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis?

Answer:

a herpes virus.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which common feline respiratory disease is caused by a virus very similar to the human cold virus?

Answer:

Feline Calicivirus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is another name for Feline Chlamydiosis?

Answer:

pneumonitis

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which common feline respiratory disease is caused by a rickettsia?

Answer:

Feline Chlamydiosis,

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What are the first symptoms of a feline respiratory disease?

Answer:

The first symptoms are sneezing & coughing, followed by watery discharge from the eyes and/or nose.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How long do feline respiratory diseases commonly last?

Answer:

The disease may last from three to six weeks.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How is rabies transmitted?

Answer:

Rabies is transmitted through a bite or through any break in the skin by which saliva may enter the body.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What viral infection, to which all warm-blooded animals are susceptible, is highly contagious and is always fatal once the symptoms begin to show.

Answer:

Rabies

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

If a cat contracts rabies, how long after the symptoms appear will the cat die?

Answer:

Death usually occurs two to eight days after symptoms show.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What are three stages of rabies symptoms?

Answer:

Prodromal
Excitatory
Paralytic

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which rabies stage is the second stage in which the cat becomes excited & aggressive and may have difficulty swallowing?

Answer:

excitatory stage

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which rabies stage is the first stage, marked by uneasiness, anxiousness, irritability, & sensitivity to noise & light.

Answer:

prodromal

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which rabies stage is the third stage, in which first the head & neck, then the rest of the body become progressively paralyzed, resulting in death?

Answer:

Paralytic

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the term for the form of rabies in which the second, excitatory, stage is prolonged, while the paralytic stage is very short?

Answer:

“furious” rabies

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Are cats more likely to suffer from dumb rabies or furious rabies?

Answer:

It is more usual for cats to suffer the furious form.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the term for the form of rabies in which there are few signs of excitement & the paralytic stage is lengthy?

Answer:

“dumb” rabies..

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the major fatal infectious disease in cats today?

Answer:

Feline Leukemia Virus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What feline disease induces cancer in the white blood cells & is linked to other illnesses such as anemia & lessening disease resistance. It eventually leads to death of the cat?

Feline Leukemia Virus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name one of the three possibility that will occur if a cat has been exposed to Feline Leukemia.

Answer:

the cat will not become infected;
the cat will become infected but will develop an immunity;
the cat will develop symptoms after an incubation period

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What type of virus causes Feline Leukemia?

Answer:

A retrovirus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

of anywhere from a few weeks to several years.
What causes Feline Immunodeficiency Virus?

Answer:

A retrovirus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What disease is closely related to the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in humans.

Answer:

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What causes Feline Infectious Peritonitis?

Answer:

a coronavirus

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the best way to keep your cat from getting Feline Immunodeficiency Virus?

Answer:

The best way to avoid the illness is to keep the cat indoors & away from other cats that may be infected.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What causes Feline Infectious Anemia?

Answer:

rickettsiae,

Category: Health/Care

Question:

How is Feline Infectious Anemia thought to be spread?

Answer:

Spread of the disease is thought to be caused by blood-sucking insects, primarily fleas.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What is the most common cause of Feline Urologic Syndrome?

Answer:

A high concentration of minerals in the urine which leads to formation of uroliths (stones) which enlarge to the point that they plug the urinary tract.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Which are more prone to Feline Urologic Syndrome, male cats or female cats?

Answer:

Male cats, especially neuters, are more prone to serious symptoms than females.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Name a symptom of Feline Urologic Syndrome.

Answer:

Symptoms of FUS include bloody urine, frequent urination, or the inability to urinate. If the urethra is partially or completely blocked, the cat may raise on its haunches instead of squatting to urinate. It may also cry out because of the pain, & if any urine is passed at

Category: Health/Care

Question:

all, it will probably be bloody.

What is the best way to prevent a cat from getting Feline Urologic Syndrome?

Answer:

Feed a diet that is low in magnesium.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

True or false: Roundworms can pass from the queen to the kitten during lactation.

Answer:

True

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What is a parasite?

Answer:

An organism that lives in or on another animal.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

True or False: Hookworms and Whipworms are common in the Pacific Northwest.

Answer:

False

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What is another name for roundworms?

Answer:

Ascarids

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What is a common symptom of roundworm in kittens?

Answer:

Common symptoms in kittens include: Failure to thrive, A dull coat, A potbellied appearance. Spaghetti-like worms may pass in the feces; or they may be vomited.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the most common internal parasite in cats?

Answer:

Roundworms (ascarids)

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What is the most common way for a cat to get tapeworms?

Answer:

Eating a flea or rodent.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which internal parasites have a hook-shaped heads and attach themselves to the intestinal wall where they suck blood from the cat.

Answer:

Hookworms

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which internal parasite is transmitted by mosquitoes who suck the microscopic larvae from the blood of one animal, then inject them into the blood of another.

Answer:

Heartworm

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Which internal parasite requires a snail or slug to complete its life cycle?

Answer:

Lungworms

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name a well-known protozoan disease that affects both cats and humans.

Answer:

coccidiosis & toxoplasmosis.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Why should pregnant women not change litterboxes?

Answer:

They may become infected with coccidiosis or toxoplasmosis which can cause miscarriage or deformities.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the only dewormer currently approved for cats that is effective against tapeworm?

Answer:

Praziquantel

Category: Health/Care

Question:

What is the best way to control internal parasites in cats?

Answer:

Have a yearly fecal exams done

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Name a dewormer that is usually effective for eliminating round, hook, lung, whip & threadworms.

Answer:

- pyrantel pamoate
- fenbendazole.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the only heartworm medication that is approved for cats?

Answer:

Ivermectin

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the common name for *Otodectes cynotis*?

Answer:

Ear mites

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How is Coccidiosis is normally treated?

Answer:

with sulfa drugs.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the common name for *Ctenocephalides felis*?

Answer:

Fleas

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the cat's most common external parasite?

Answer:

Fleas

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How long do fleas remain in the larval stage?

Answer:

The larva period can last from 1 1/2 weeks to 30 weeks.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How long do flea eggs take to hatch?

Answer:

An egg will hatch into a larva in two to twelve days.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

How long do fleas remain in the cocoon stage?

Answer:

from a week to up to a year.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is military dermatitis?

Answer:

An skin condition caused by an allergy to the flea

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the best way to remove a tick from your cat?

Answer:

Use a large tweezer. Grasp the head of the tick as close to the cat's skin as possible & gently pull it straight out.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Where are the most common sites on a cat to find ticks?

Answer:

Usually they are found around the ears, neck, or between the toes.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

What is the best way to control external parasites on your cat?

Answer:

Use a once-a-month topical products like Advantage, Frontline, Revolution or Program

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 5—Feeding & Nutrition

Question:

Why should you not use a flea dip on your cat?

Answer:

Dips should be avoided as their benefit is minimal & their potential for toxicity is high in cats.

Category: General

Question:

Name something you can do to control fleas inside your house.

Answer:

- Vacuuming of floors & furnishings.
- The cat's bedding should be changed frequently.
- Use a flea bomb

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 4—Selecting a Cat or Kitten

Question:

Name one reason it's not a good idea to use a flea collar on your cat.

Answer:

- Some cats get sick from them or develop a rash under the collar.
- Collars can be caught on trees, brush, or other things cats travel through.
- They are not very effective.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 4—Selecting a Cat or Kitten

Question:

Why do cats get hairballs?

Answer:

Cats groom themselves by licking their coats, swallowing loose hairs in the process.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 4—Selecting a Cat or Kitten

Question:

Name a symptom of hairballs.

Answer:

Symptoms of hairballs include loss of appetite, vomiting, & constipation.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 4—Selecting a Cat or Kitten

Question:

What is the most common cause of abscesses in cats?

Answer:

Abscesses most frequently occur following cat fights.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 4—Selecting a Cat or Kitten

Question:

Name a way to prevent your cat from getting hairballs.

Answer:

- Frequent brushing,
- An occasional dose of lubricant
- Oil from a can of tuna.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 4—Selecting a Cat or Kitten

Question:

Why should you wrap an injured cat in a blanket or towel?

Answer:

An injured cat, even if it is your own, is frightened and may bite, scratch, or try to run away.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Name a symptom of shock.

Answer:

Symptoms of shock are: A weak & rapid pulse, Drop in body temperature, Pale mouth & gums, Rapid breathing, Depression, Sudden gentleness.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What is shock?

Answer:

Shock is a state of circulatory collapse that can be the result of a severe accident, loss of blood, heart failure, toxins, or injury to the nervous system.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

How should you treat shock while waiting for the vet?

Answer:

- Keep the cat warm by covering it with a blanket or coat.
- Keep the cat quiet.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

How should bleeding wounds be controlled?

Answer:

Bleeding can be controlled by applying pressure to the area with a folded pad of clean cloth.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What is another name for heat stroke?

Answer:

Sunstroke or Hyperthermia

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What is the best treatment for minor burns on a cat?

Answer:

Run cool water over burned areas, in severe cases, treat for shock.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name a symptom of heatstroke in cats.

Answer:

The symptoms of heatstroke include: Panting, Rapid breathing, Salivating, Vomiting, Loss of alertness, Warm dry skin, Rapid heartbeat, High fever, Collapse.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What is the first thing you should do if your cat is showing symptoms of heat stroke?

Answer:

Reduce the body temperature by wetting the entire cat except the head.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What should you do if your cat is having convulsions or seizures?

Answer:

IX. Convulsions

Prevent the cat from running off or falling down & injuring itself by wrapping the cat in a soft blanket or towel. See the vet as soon as possible.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What type of cats are most susceptible to heat stroke?

Answer:

Kittens, obese cats, & older cats are particularly susceptible to heat stress, & so are cats with cardiovascular or respiratory problems.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name something you should do to revive a cat who has drowned.

Answer:

- Hold the cat upside down the minute you get it out of the water so that the water can empty out of the lungs.
- Apply artificial respiration until the cat starts breathing on its own again.
- Treat for shock with a warm blanket.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name something you should do if your cat is suffering from frostbite.

Answer:

- Take the cat to a warm place immediately.
- Apply warm, moist applications directly to the frostbitten areas.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name one of the most common cat poisons.

Answer:

The most common poisons are: Household disinfectants, Detergents, Car anti-freeze, Household plants, Rat or insect poisons, Lye, Paint, Turpentine.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

If your cat is bitten by a snake what is one thing you should do while waiting for the vet?

Answer:

Put ice or an ice pack around the wound.
Keep the animal quiet to decrease blood circulation

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name a symptom of poisoning.

Answer:

Symptoms include: Drooling, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Lethargy, Labored breathing, Trembling, Collapse.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

What are zoonoses?

Answer:

Zoonoses are diseases you can get from your cat.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name a cat zoonosis.

Answer:

- Toxoplasmosis,
- Cat Scratch Fever,
- Ringworm,
- Rabies

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 7—Emergencies & First Aid

Question:

Name a reason you should keep your cat in a carrier when he is in the car.

Answer:

- They feel safer.
- They won't distract the driver.
- They will be safer in an accident.

Category: General

Question:

How often should you offer your cat the litter pan when traveling?

Answer:

Your cat should be allowed to use a litter pan every three to four hours.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 8—Traveling with your Cat

Question:

Define:
Abnormality—

Answer:

Something unusual, not typical or average.

Category: General

Question:

Define:
Amino Acid—

Answer:

The primary material of protein.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Abort—

Answer:

Expelling kittens from the uterus before they are able to live. (Miscarriage)

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Anatomy—

Answer:

The structure of the body or any of its parts.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Ancestor—

Answer:

The stock from which an animal has descended. Forefather.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Antibody—

Answer:

A substance produced by white blood cells that helps fight illness-causing agents such as bacteria.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Anesthetic—

Answer:

A drug that stops pain.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Artificial Respiration—

Answer:

Forcing air into & out of the lungs of a cat that is not breathing.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Bacteria—

Answer:

A microscopic organism than can cause disease.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Cardiovascular—

Answer:

Pertaining to the heart & blood vessels.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Breed (noun) -

Answer:

A group of cats with similar, defined characteristics & related ancestry.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Carnivorous—

Answer:

Meat eating.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Characteristic—

Answer:

A distinguishing feature or quality.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Conformation—

Answer:

The body form of a cat, including size & shape, characteristic of its breed; type.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Circulatory—

Answer:

Organs & tissues involved in circulating blood through the cat.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Conjunctivitis—

Answer:

Inflammation of the membrane lining the inner eyelid & eyeball.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Contagious—

Answer:

Able to be passed from one animal to another.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Dehydration—

Answer:

Loss of water or moisture.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Convulsion—

Answer:

Twisting of the body caused by violent muscular contractions.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Diagnosis—

Answer:

To determine by examination the cause & character of an illness.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Digestible—

Answer:

A substance that can be converted by the body to use for nourishment.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Discriminate—

Answer:

To note or observe a difference.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Digitigrade—

Answer:

Walking on tip-toe.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Disease—

Answer:

A condition of the body in which there is incorrect function due to heredity, infection, diet or environment; illness; sickness.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Domesticate—

Answer:

To tame; to change from wild to household or family use.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Gingivitis—

Answer:

Inflammation of the gums.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Frostbite—

Answer:

Inflammation of the flesh caused by exposure to extreme cold.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Hybrid—

Answer:

The result of a mating between two different breeds.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Immunity—

Answer:

Protection from a particular disease.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Indigenous—

Answer:

Originating in a particular region or country; native.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Incubation—

Answer:

The period of time between infection & showing signs of disease.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Infection—

Answer:

Affected with disease-producing germs.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Infestation—

Answer:

Overrun by a large number of something troublesome
(like fleas.)

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Ingesting—

Answer:

Taking into the body, such as food or liquid.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Inflammation—

Answer:

Redness, swelling, heat and/or tenderness of a part of the
body.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Isolate—

Answer:

Keep separate from other animals.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:

Lactating—

Answer:

Producing milk.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:

Longevity—

Answer:

The length or duration of life.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:

Lithe—

Answer:

Flexible; limber.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:

Lubricate—

Answer:

To make slippery or smooth.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Malnutrition—

Answer:

Food materials not properly balanced or not enough to be taken in & utilized effectively; malnourishment.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Mucous Membrane—

Answer:

Lining of an inner part of the body that discharges mucus.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Miliary Dermatitis—

Answer:

Small, red, crusty skin wounds.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Musculature—

Answer:

The system of muscles of the body.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Mutation—

Answer:

The change of a characteristic caused by a change in a gene or chromosome.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Question:

Define:

Parasite—

Answer:

An animal or plant that lives & feeds in or on another animal or plant.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Obese—

Answer:

Extremely overweight.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:

Pedigree—

Answer:

The line of ancestors of a purebred animal or the document recording this.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Question:

Define:
Physiology—

Answer:

Processes or functions of a body or a part of the body.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:
Polydactyl—

Answer:

Having more than the normal number of toes.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Pigmentation—

Answer:

Coloration of the skin.

Category: General

Question:

Define:
Progenitor—

Answer:

Ancestor; forefather.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Protein—

Answer:

A substance made up of amino acids required for life processes in animals.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Regurgitation—

Answer:

The return of partially digested food from the stomach to the mouth; throwing up; vomiting.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Purebred—

Answer:

An animal whose ancestors are all from the same recognized breed.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Reproduction—

Answer:

The natural process by which new individuals are created.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Respiratory—

Answer:

Pertaining to breathing.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Salivating—

Answer:

Producing the watery fluid in the mouth.

Category: Health/Care

Question:

Define:
Retractable—

Answer:

Able to be drawn back.

Category: General

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Sedentary—

Answer:

Sitting or resting a great deal with little exercise.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Seizure—

Answer:

A sudden attack characterized by fits of convulsions.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Sinus Hairs—

Answer:

Sensitive hairs located on the muzzle (whiskers), above the eyes & on the back of the front legs (carpal hairs.)

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Self-Mutilation—

Answer:

To injure or disfigure oneself.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Spontaneous—

Answer:

An unplanned result coming from a natural process.

Category: Breeds/Showing

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Susceptible—

Answer:

Capable of becoming ill or injured.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Toxins—

Answer:

Poisonous substances.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Symptom—

Answer:

A sign or indication of a disease or disorder.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Tranquilizer—

Answer:

A drug that has a calming effect.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Vaccination—

Answer:

Introducing the germs or virus of a disease into an animal in order to produce a mild form of the disease & create immunity.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary

Question:

Define:
Virus—

Answer:

A disease-producing micro-organism that causes many of the most serious cat diseases & cannot be treated with antibiotics.

Category: Health/Care

Source: Unit 2 Chapter 9—Vocabulary