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## **PUPPY APTITUDE TEST**

This score sheet has been prepared for the convenience of those who have **Dog Training For Dummies** by Jack & Wendy Volhard (IDG Books, 2001), which contains the information necessary for accurate results and the correct interpretation of the scores.

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Puppy (color, sex) litter		date	
TEST	PURPOSE	SCORE	#
SOCIAL ATTRACTION	Degree of social attraction to people, confidence, or dependence. Pack Drive.	Came readily, tail up, jumped, bit at hands.	1
		Came readily, tail up, pawed, licked at hands.	2
Place puppy in test area about four feet from the		Came readily, tail up.	3
tester. Tester kneels, leans backwards and coaxes the pup to her/him by clapping hands gently.		Came readily, tail down	4
		Came hesitantly, tail down.	5
		Didn't come at all.	6
FOLLOWING	Willingness to follow a person.	Followed readily, tail up, got underfoot, bit at feet.	1
		Followed readily, tail up, got underfoot.	2
The tester stands up and slowly walks away		Followed readily, tail up	3
encouraging the puppy to follow. Make sure the pupsees you walk away. Coax puppy to follow by talking to it and attracting its attention.	Pack Drive.	Followed readily, tail down.	4
		Followed hesitantly, tail down.	5
		Did not follow or went away.	6
RESTRAINT  The tester crouches down and gently rolls the pup or its back and holds it down with light pressure with one hand for 30 seconds.  Lyber Willer Willer (1988)		Struggled fiercely, flailed, bit.	1
	submissive tendency, and ease of handling in difficult situations	Struggled flercely, flailed.	2
		Settled, struggled, settled with some eye contact.	3
	Fight or Flight Drive.	Struggled then settled.	4
		No struggle, no eye contact.	5
		No struggle, straining to avoid eye contact.	6
		Jumped, pawed, bit, growled.	1
SOCIAL DOMINANCE		Jumped, pawed.	2
Puppy sits or stands on crouching tester's left side and tester gently strokes it from the head to back. Continue stroking until a recognizable behavior is established.		Cuddled up to tester and tried to lick face.	3
	person,	Squirmed, licked at hands.	4
	Pack Drive.	Rolled over, licked at hands.	5
		Went away and stayed away.	6

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eveloped by Jack and Wendy Volhard © We	endy Volhard 2003		2/3
ELEVATION DOMINANCE		Struggled fiercely, tried to bite.	1
	Degree of accepting dominance while in	Struggled fiercely.	2
The tester cradles the pup under its chest, with both hands, fingers interlaced, palms up and gently lifts it		Struggled, settled, struggled, settled.	3
two feet off the ground, and holds it there for 30 seconds.	Fight or Flight Drive.	No struggle, relaxed.	a
seconds.		No struggle, body stiff.	5
		No struggle, froze.	6
RETRIEVING  The tester crouches beside the pup and attracts its attention with a crumpled up piece of paper. When the pup shows some interest, the tester tosses the paper no more than four feet in front of the pup, encouraging it to retrieve the paper.	Degree of willingness to do something for you. Together with social attraction and following, a key indicator for ease or difficulty in training.  Prey Drive.	Chased object, picked it up and ran away.	1
		Chased object, stood over it, and did not return.	2
		Chased object, picked it up and returned with it to tester.	3
		Chased object and returned without it to tester.	0
		Started to chase object, lost interest.	5
		Did not chase object.	6
TOUCH SENSITIVITY		8-10 counts before response.	1
The tester locates the webbing of one of the puppy's front paws and presses it lightly between his index finger and thumb. The tester gradually increases pressure while counting to 10 and stops the pressure when the puppy pulls away or shows discomfort.  * Do not use your fingernail when performing this test. Press between the finger and thumb lightly then more firmly until you get a response.	Degree of sensitivity to touch and a key indicator to the type of training equipment required.	6-7 counts before response.	2
		5-6 counts before response.	3
		2-4 counts before response.	4
		2-3 counts before response.	5
SOUND SENSITIVITY  The puppy is placed in the center of the testing area and an assistant stationed at the perimeter makes a sharp noise, such as banging a metal spoon on the bottom of a metal pan.  The constant the center of the testing area area area and an assistant stationed at the perimeter makes a sharp noise, such as banging a metal spoon on the bottom of a metal pan.	Degree of sensitivity to sound. (Also a rudimentary test for deafness.)  Prey Drive.	Listened, located sound, walked toward it barking.	1
		Listened, located sound, barked.	2
		Listened, located sound, showed curiosity and walked toward sound.	3
		Listened, located the sound.	(4
		Cringed, backed off, hid.	5
		Ignored sound, showed no curiosity.	6



		Looked, attacked and bit.	1
SIGHT SENSITIVITY	Degree of response to a moving object, such as	Looked, barked and tail up.	2
The puppy is placed in the center of the testing area.  The tester ties a string around a bath towel and inches it across the floor two feet away from puppy.	chasing bicycles, children or squirrels.  Prey Drive.	Looked curiously, attempted to investigate.	3
		Looked, barked, tail- tuck.	4
	M. M.	Ran away, hid.	5
<b>STABILITY</b> An umbrella is opened about five feet from the puppy and gently placed on the ground.	response to a strange	Looked and ran to the umbrella, mouthing or biting it.	1
		Looked and walked to the umbrella, smelling it cautiously.	2
	object.	Looked and went to investigate.	(3)
	Fight and Flight Drive.	Sat and looked, but did not move toward the umbrella.	4
		Ran away from the umbrella.	5
		Showed no interest.	6
STRUCTURE		The puppy is correct in structure.	good
The puppy is gently set and held in a natural stance and evaluated for structure in the following			
categories:  • Straight front	Degree of structural soundness.	The puppy has a slight fault or deviation.	fair
Straight rear	Good structure is	The second secon	
Shoulder lay back	necessary.		
<ul> <li>Front angulation</li> </ul>		The puppy has an	
<ul> <li>Croup angulation</li> </ul>		extreme fault or	poor
<ul> <li>Rear angulation</li> </ul>		deviation.	
(see diagram below)			

(First published in the AKC Gazette, March 1979, in an article by Melissa Bartlett.)







Straight rear



Shoulder layback



Front angulation



Croup angulation



Rear angulation