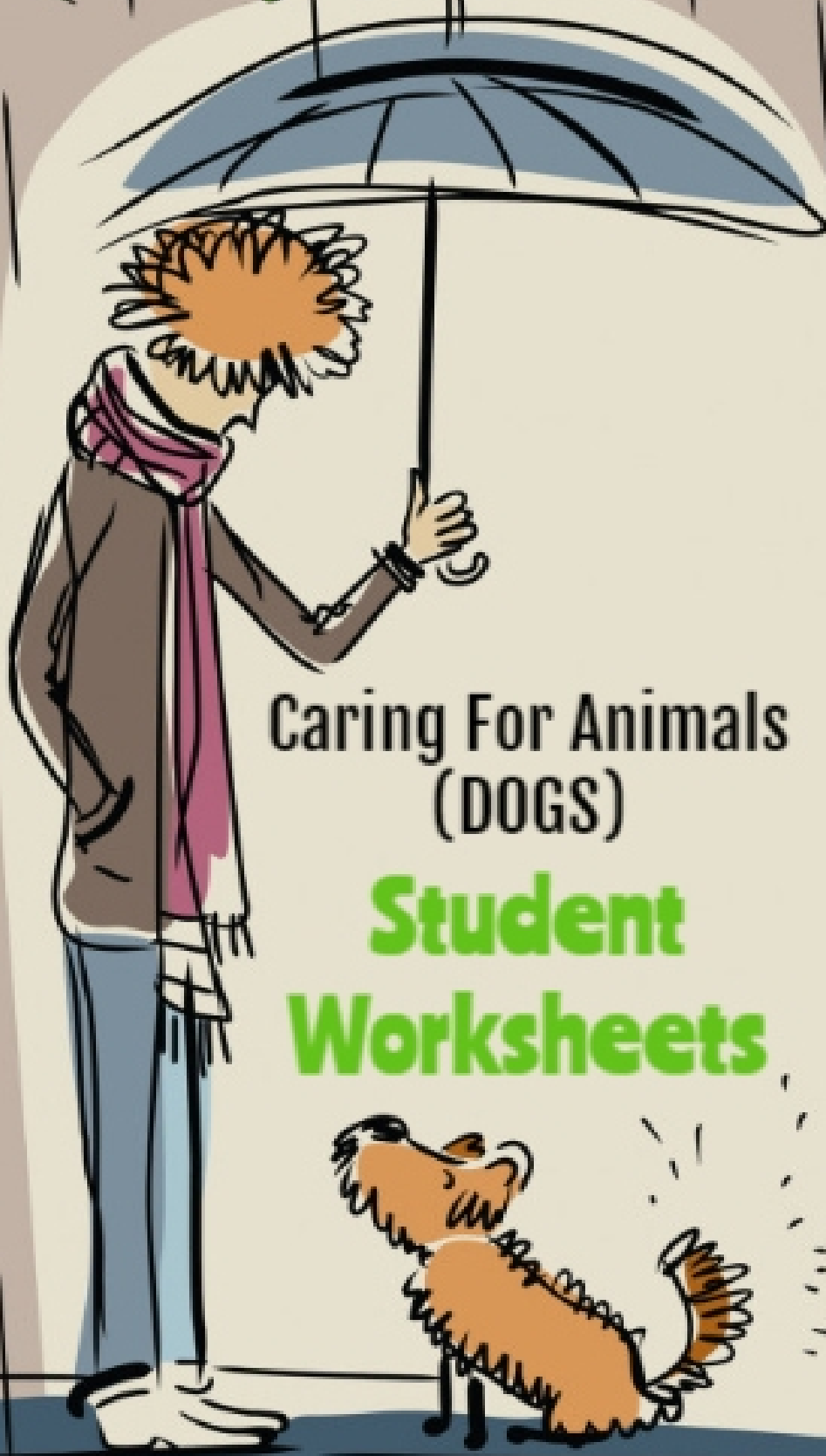


L2LP



EDUCOOT

SAMPLE!



Caring For Animals
(DOGS)

**Student
Worksheets**

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Mapping of Learning Outcomes



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I. Complete the sentences about the puppy stage.

training, months, puppy, weeks, dogs, days

STAGE: PUPPY



- a) The puppy stage of the life cycle begins after about 63 _____ of gestation.
- b) The puppy stage lasts until the dog is 6 to 18 _____ old.
- c) For at least the first 8 _____ of its life, a puppy should be with its mother and

siblings.

- d) During the puppy stage, it is learning about the right way to interact with humans, other _____ and other pets.
- e) It's important to begin house _____ at the puppy stage.
- f) A _____ needs a complete set of vaccinations.





C. HEALTH PROBLEMS

There are several reasons why a dog can become sick.

I. Write true or false.

a) Taking good care of your dog can decrease the risk of illness. _____

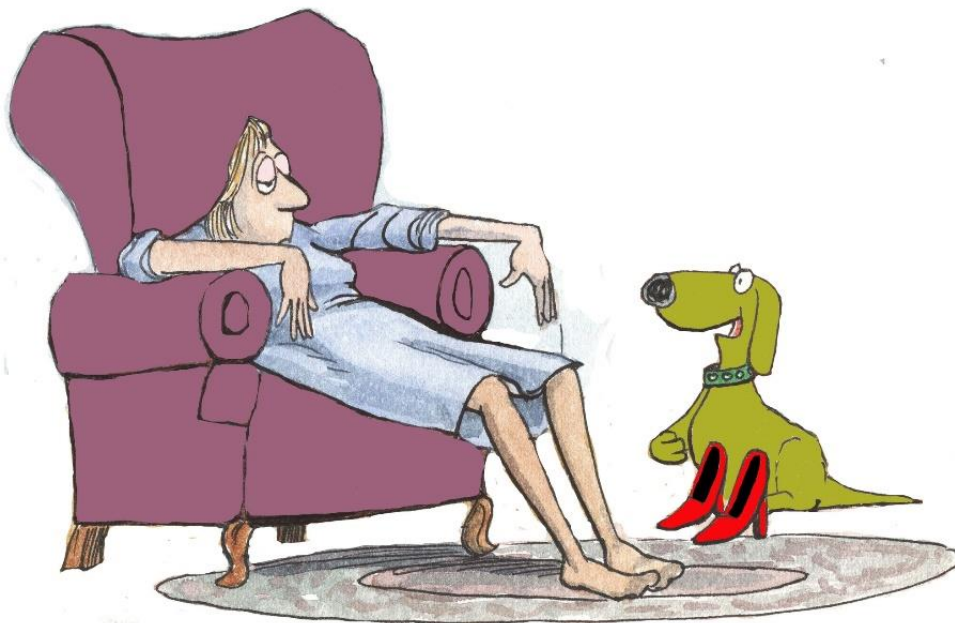
b) A healthy balanced diet will help to keep your dog healthy. _____

c) Your dog will have no health issues if you look after it.

d) Take your dog to the vet for regular check-ups. _____

e) If your dog is unwell, try and treat the dog yourself.

f) Always watch your dog for any signs of illness. _____



“I couldn’t find your slippers,
but I found these way back in the closet.”



2. Read and answer the questions.

Many dogs can have skin issues.
The dog may be itchy and will scratch itself.
The skin could be:

-  red
-  inflamed
-  flaky
-  scaly



The dog could lose patches of hair.
Possible reasons for skin problems

-  allergies
-  parasites
-  skin infections or other



If your dog is often scratching or chewing, or if the skin does not look normal, take your dog to the vet.

a) Give 2 reasons why a dog may have a skin problem.

b) Give 2 symptoms a dog might have if they have a skin problem.





Another benefit of having a dog is that it is likely that you will be happier.

5. Choose the correct words.



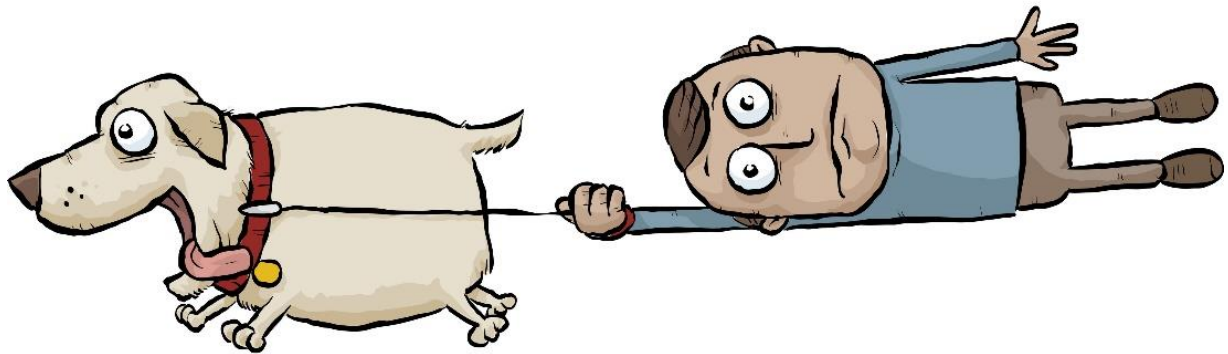
active, well-being, stress, others, help, brain, less, networks

- a) You are _____ likely to suffer from depression than non-pet owners.
- b) Taking care of a dog forces you to stay at least a bit _____ – you must feed your dog, take it for walks and look after its health.
- c) You might communicate with _____ more, e.g. while you are out walking with your dog.
- d) Your dog could even bring about friendships and social _____.
- e) Taking care of your dog can give you a sense of _____.
- f) The communication and love you get from your dog can _____ you to stay positive.
- g) Having a pet increases the amount of oxytocin, the "feel good" chemical, in your _____.
- h) Having a dog can lower your _____ levels and make you feel more energised.



*Note: Before you begin a dog exercise program, take your dog to the vet for a health check. Your vet can suggest an exercise plan that is appropriate for your dog's age, breed and condition.

(Much like yourself! Get advice from your doctor before you start an exercise plan!)



2. Do a rough exercise schedule for you and your dog below.

my week

DATE

DATE

monday

DATE

tuesday

DATE

wednesday

DATE

friday

DATE

thursday

DATE

saturday

DATE

sunday

to do

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-



If you are looking for a dog, what type of dog should you get? You could consider getting a particular breed or you can choose a dog from the dog shelter.

2. You can see which breed of dog suits your lifestyle by using an online breed match, e.g.

<https://www.pedigree.com/getting-a-new-dog/breed-match>

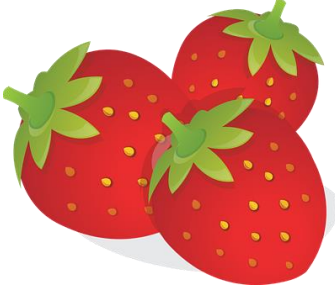

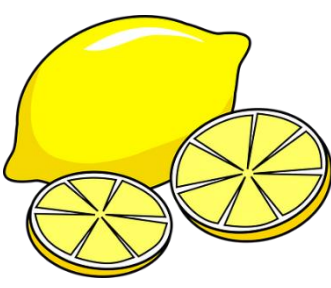

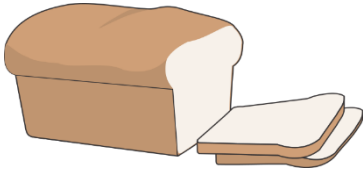
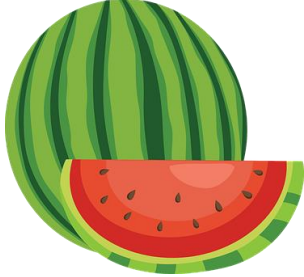






Questions to ask yourself when you want to get a dog:

1. Where will you get the dog from? (breeder or shelter or other)
2. Do you want a puppy or an adult dog?
3. What kind of dog will suit your lifestyle? (e.g. do you live in an apartment, do you have a garden, are you at work all day, etc.)
4. What kind of energy or temperament do you want in your new dog?
5. What kind of grooming do you want to deal with?
6. Is anyone in your family allergic to dogs?
7. What kind of dog can you afford? (e.g. food, medical costs, grooming, etc.)
8. Are you prepared to deal with possible issues? (e.g. special medical and behaviour needs)
9. Do you have the time and energy for an extra member of the family?







6. Are these foods healthy or unhealthy for dogs? Label the pictures with H or U.



RECIPE 4: EASY DOGGIE TREATS

INGREDIENTS

-  2 cups organic whole wheat flour (or wheat germ, or spelt, or rolled oats, or a mixture of these, etc.)
-  2 jars of pureed baby food, e.g. beef, blueberry, sweet potato, chicken, etc. Just make sure there are no onions/onion powder in it! Also, avoid artificial preservatives.



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Preheat oven to 350°F.
2. Mix the ingredients together to form a stiff dough. If necessary, add extra flour or water if necessary.
3. On a lightly floured surface, roll out dough to about a ¼ inch thick.
4. Use cookie cutters to cut into shapes or use a pizza cutter to make cubes.
5. Line a cookie sheet with parchment paper and place the treats about ½ inch apart.
6. Bake for 20 - 25 minutes.
7. Allow the treats to cool completely.
8. Store in a paper bag to keep them crisp.



*Note: You can add other healthy ingredients, e.g. grated carrots, sweet potatoes, a little bit of parsley (could help with bad breath), blueberries, or peanut butter!



Start your dog's hygiene routines when he/she is a puppy. Dog ears, dental hygiene and skin care can be easy to maintain and will help prevent health problems in the future.

3. Read the text about keeping your dog's ears clean. Explain the underlined words.

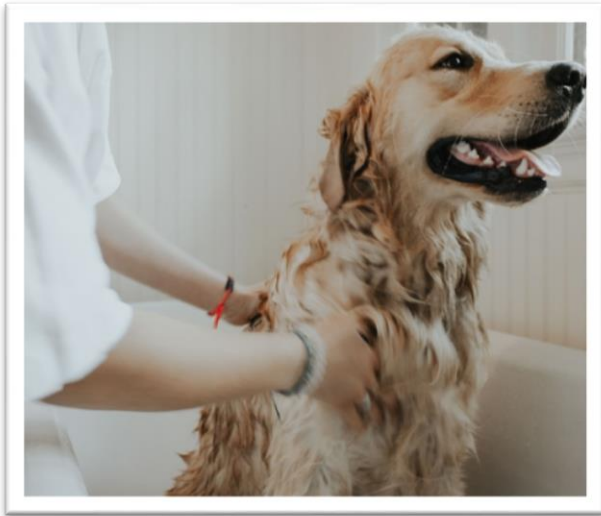
You can use a mild dog ear cleaning solution that you can get from your vet. This can be applied weekly. The reason why you should keep your dog's ears clean is to prevent bacterial, yeast and fungal infections and parasites. These are more likely to cause a problem if your dog's ears are dirty and moist. Dogs that have long or floppy ears are more likely to develop problems. Follow the instructions for using the solution.

Do NOT stick anything far into the ear canal or you could damage the ear drum or canal.

- a) weekly _____
- b) bacterial _____
- c) infections _____
- d) parasites _____
- e) moist _____
- f) instructions _____



9. Write DO or DON'T.



- a) Brush your dog's coat every other day. _____
- b) Try to treat your dog's skin infection yourself. _____
- c) Use "human" beauty and hygiene products on your dog. _____
- d) Wipe your dog's coat with a damp towel when you notice dirt. _____
- e) Trim hair that covers your dog's eyes if they're a breed that has this characteristic. _____
- f) Bath your dog outdoors in cold weather. _____
- g) Check your dog's body regularly for ticks and fleas. _____
- h) Spray a smelly dog with perfumes or fragranced products. _____
- i) Clean your dog's ears with solution you get from your vet. _____
- j) Check your dog's paws often to make sure there are no stones, thorns, or other irritants in them. _____
- k) Remove any foreign objects from your dog's eyes, ears, nose, or mouth. _____
- l) Keep your dog's nails trimmed. _____
- m) Brush your dog's teeth with human toothpaste. _____
- n) Bath your dog in a bathtub, or shower, if he/she panics around water. _____



1. Research 2 different types of shelter for a dog.

Shelter Type A

Available from:

Materials:

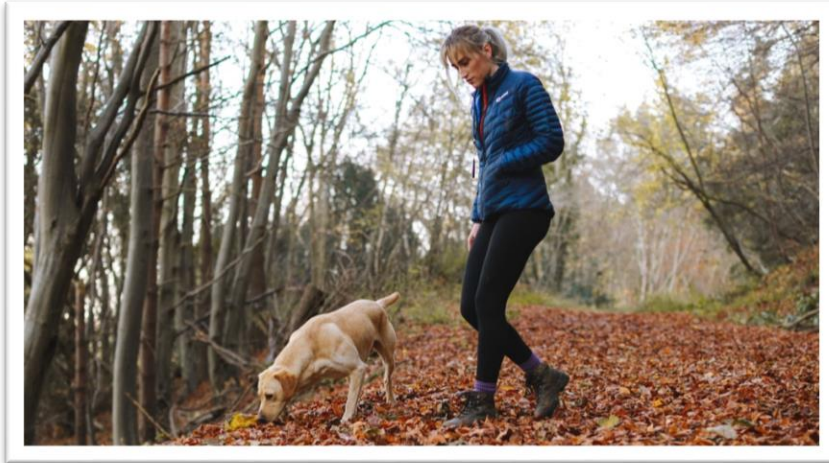
Cost / Cost to make:

Why it's a good kennel:

Why it's not a good kennel:

Where did you see it?





7. Tick the things you should do to safely exercise with your dog.

- Start your exercise routine with strenuous exercise.
- Think about the fitness levels of both you and your dog.
- Exercise at the hottest time of the day.
- Keep exercising if your dog is fretful and tired.
- Do a warmup with your dog before exercising.
- Understand your dog's breed - not all dogs are naturally born to do all types of exercise.
- Recognise the signs in your dog – if your dog is enjoying the exercise, he/she will be alert and happy.
- Protect your dog from ticks, especially if you will be exercising outdoors for a long time.
- Choose a cool time of the day to exercise, such as evenings or early mornings.
- Take a break or stop exercising if your dog keeps lying or sitting down or showing signs of tiredness.
- Bring water just for yourself when exercising.
- Reward your dog with a healthy snack after exercising.
- After exercising, allow your dog to rest or sleep to restore his/her energy.



G. YOUR DOG'S WELFARE

I. Choose the correct answers.

a) Make sure your dog is protected from _____, suffering, injury and disease. (happiness, pain)

b) Dogs can suffer from a range of diseases and treatment by a _____ is essential if your dog is ill. (vet, groomer)

c) Be aware of your dog's _____ - dogs show pain and suffering in different ways. (signals, toys)

d) Dogs who are _____ or lonely can also become ill as a result. (calm, stressed)



e) Get your dog _____ so you can be reunited if he/she goes missing and he/she will receive prompt veterinary care if injured. (trained, microchipped)

f) A dog in a public place must wear a _____ with his/her owner's name and address either on the collar or on an attached tag. (collar, jumper)



II. Read and answer the questions.

Some ticks carry Lyme disease-causing bacteria, which can enter your bloodstream in one bite and cause an infection. Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics. The sooner you get treatment, the quicker your recovery.

Early signs and symptoms include fever, chills, headache, fatigue, muscle and joint pain, and swollen lymph nodes -- all common in the flu. Also, a rash is one of the first symptoms,

Without treatment, symptoms can progress. They might include: severe headaches, neck stiffness, joint



pain and swelling (especially in the knees), loss of muscle tone or "drooping" on one or both sides of the face, heart palpitation or an irregular heartbeat, shooting pains, numbness, or tingling in the hands or feet.

a) What can cause Lyme disease?

b) How is it treated?

c) What are some symptoms?



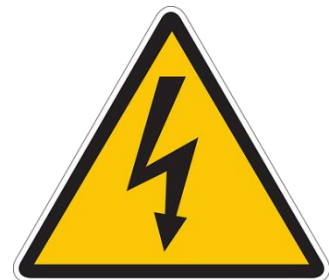
C. DANGERS AROUND THE HOME

It's your job to keep your dog safe and secure at home.

I. Here are some ideas on how to pet proof your home.

Unscramble a word in each sentence.

- Cover **snib** _____ or keep them inside an area that latches.
- Cover heating and **rai** _____ vents.
- Keep toilet **sild** _____ closed.
- Move or cover wires and electrical **dprocs** _____ so pets can't chew on them.
- Block **fof** _____ any holes or small spaces.
- Make sure your dog has no access to choking and poison hazards before you go **uto** _____.
- Check for pets before you **tarts** _____ the dryer or close drawers.
- Always **nacel** _____ up antifreeze from your floors and driveways immediately.





ASSESSMENT BRIEF 4








Course:	Caring for Animals
Level:	L2LP
Assessment:	Collection of Work
Title:	The Dog in the Community
Weighting:	Collection of Work 100%

Guidelines

You will be expected to:















1. List the responsibilities associated with owning a dog
2. Show understanding towards people who are afraid of dogs
3. Name the relevant agencies that offer support and advice to dog owners
4. Explain what to do if confronted by an angry dog
5. Recognise places and events associated with dogs
6. Name the ways that dogs can help us in the community
7. Interview someone who works with or has a dog that helps them
8. Reflect on what has been learned and apply it to your own dog

Assessment criteria

-  Exercises must be complete.
-  Exercises must be correct.
-  Your responsibilities must include those that you have to your community, with regards to your dog.
-  Make a list of your responsibilities. **(Project)**
-  Learn to identify some forms of body language that dogs may use when they are uncomfortable.
-  Identify body language in your own dog. **(Project)**
-  Role-play what to do in the event of a dog attacking you.





-  Write a list of things to do if you are confronted by an angry dog. **(Project)**
-  In your group, brainstorm how to put people at ease if they are afraid of your dog.
-  Name the relevant agencies that offer support and advice to dog owners, including local agencies. **(Project)**
-  Recognise the need to check if dogs are allowed in certain areas, including in your local area.
-  Recognise the signs relating to dogs being allowed in a location.
-  Name places locally where you can take your dog. **(Project)**
-  Identify places and events associated specifically with dogs, including in your local area.
-  Research a dog show.
-  Make a visit to at least one of these places or events. **(Project)**
-  Be aware of how dogs help, including service dogs, emotional support animals, police dogs, detection dogs, rescue dogs and herding dogs.
-  Demonstrate an awareness of how dogs can assist people towards independence
-  Write about the interview with someone who works with or has a dog that helps them. **(Project)**
-  Discussions may be recorded.
-  Photographic and/or video evidence may be required.

Submission date:

I confirm that this is my own work.

Signed:

Date:



6. What should you do if your dog shows signs of aggression? Highlight the key words.

A. Firstly, stop whatever it is you are doing. Aggression is your dog's way of warning you to stop.

B. Secondly, stand still. If you move towards an aggressive dog, it may be interpreted as a threat, and a sudden movement may make him/her bold enough to bite.

C. Stand still until the aggression stops or walk slowly away, backwards or sideways, looking down and sideways.

D. Talk to your dog calmly and reassuringly.

E. When the aggression stops, think about what caused it and avoid doing the same thing again.

F. Never punish your dog for showing aggressive behaviour as this is likely to make them more fearful.

G. If your dog ever shows fearful or aggressive behaviour, you must get some professional advice. Talk to your vet.

H. You may need to go to training classes with your dog.

I. Make sure that your dog is not in pain or is ill.

J. Never ignore aggressive behaviour. Take steps to find out why it happened and how to avoid it.

Dog Obedience Class

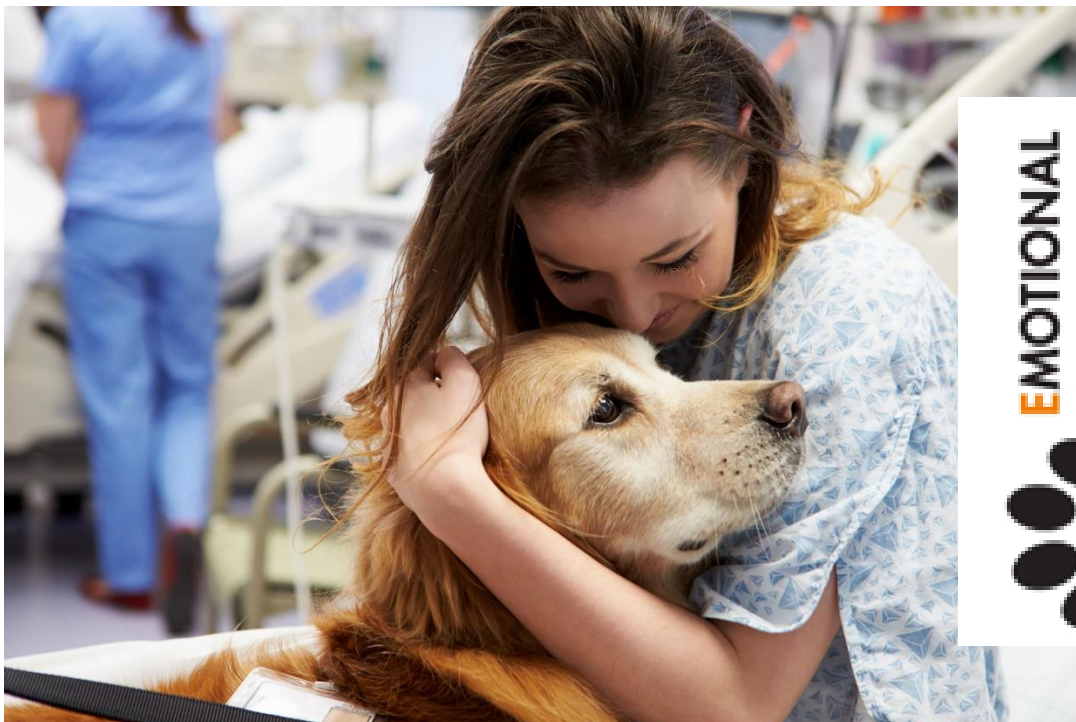




3. Complete the sentences about therapy dogs.

therapy, children, sick, dogs, service, training, hospitals

- a) Therapy dogs are not _____ dogs.
- b) Animal-assisted therapy is the use of trained, certified animals as part of a medical patient's _____ plan.
- c) These therapy dogs offer emotional support to _____ or injured persons.
- d) The dogs often visit _____ and nursing homes.
- e) They may also visit schools to help educate _____ about dogs.
- f) Dogs of any breed, size, or age can become therapy dogs, but they need the right nature, socialisation, and _____.
- g) Therapy _____ must be even-tempered, well-socialised, well-trained and calm.

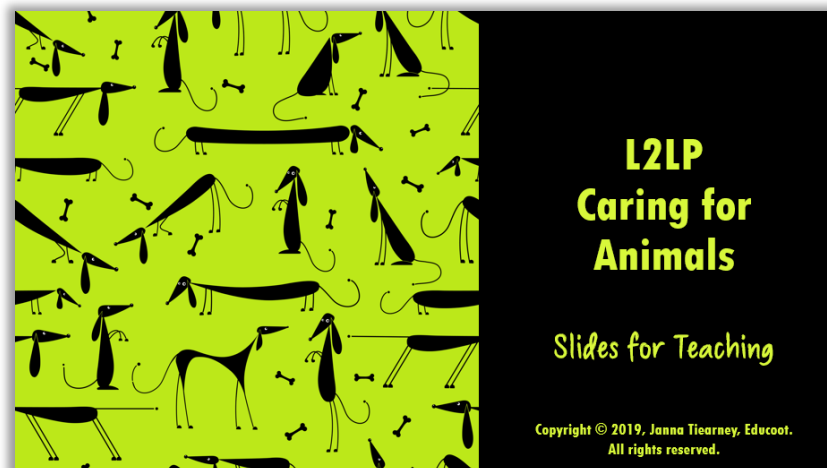
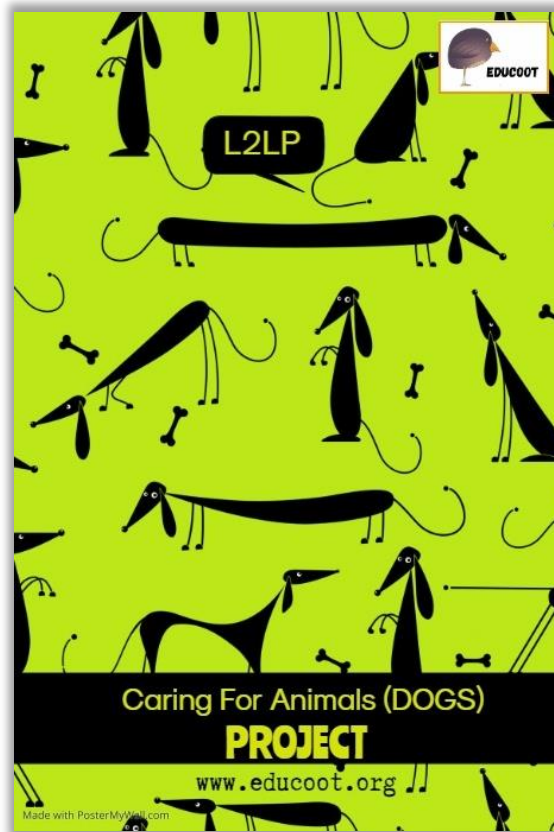




Included with the Student Worksheets:

Teacher Slides (134 slides)

Project Book for Students (75 pages)





MAPPING OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

STRAND I: LEARNING ABOUT DOGS

The life cycle of a dog

I.1 create a simple timeline tracing the stages in a dog's life **Pages 13 to 21 (life stages of a dog)**

I.2 classify various pictures of dogs according to stages of development **Pages 19 to 21 (pictures of stages of a dog), PROJECT – PAGES 6 AND 7**

I.3 list some health/hygiene problems suffered by dogs **Pages 22 to 33 (health problems including: skin problems, ear infections, stomach upsets, UTI, parasites, dental disease, obesity, arthritis, toxic items), PROJECT – PAGES 8 TO 10**

Benefits of having a dog

I.4 list some reasons why people have dogs, including the social benefits **Page 34 (why people have dogs), Pages 35 to 39 (benefits of having a dog), Pages 40 to 42 (pros and cons of having a dog), PROJECT – PAGE 11**

I.5 work out an exercise plan to benefit both dogs and their owners **Pages 43 to 54 (exercise plan), PROJECT – PAGES 13 TO 19**

The role of dogs in our lives

I.6 present findings to their peers of a survey they've conducted on the value of dogs to people of different ages and needs **Pages 59 to 60 (carrying out a survey)**

I.7 create an artefact to provide information on breeds of dogs and their characteristics **Pages 55 to 58 (dog breeds, choosing a dog, adoption), Pages 65 to 67 (creating an artefact), PROJECT – PAGES 20 TO 27**



Choosing a dog

1.8 discuss with peer(s) the pros and cons of having a dog **Pages 40 to 42 (pros and cons of having a dog), PROJECT – PAGE 12**

1.9 relate to peers what's involved in looking after a dog **Pages 61 to 64 (caring for your dog – group and pair work), PROJECT – PAGES 20 TO 22, PROJECT – PAGES 28 TO 31**

1.10 use criteria to select a dog s/he would like to own **Pages 55 to 58 (dog breeds, choosing a dog, adoption)**

Reflection and transfer

1.11 reflect on what has been learned in this strand and apply it in a real or imaginary context to their 'own' dog **PROJECT – PAGE 32**

STRAND 2: CARING FOR DOGS

Food

2.1 label foods as healthy or unhealthy for dogs **Pages 72 to 79 (healthy diet for your dog, unsafe foods/items, labelling foods)**

2.2 draw comparisons with healthy food for humans **Page 80 (Venn diagram - food that's good for humans/dogs)**

2.3 plan and design a menu for a healthy dog diet **Page 89 (menu), PROJECT – PAGES 34 TO 35**

2.4 compare prices of dog foods in local retailers **Page 81 (comparing prices of dog food)**

2.5 make edible treats for their 'own' dog **Pages 82 to 88 (hygiene, fresh water, recipes for healthy treats), PROJECT – PAGE 36**

Grooming

2.6 list hygiene routines for dogs **Pages 90 to 93 (bathing your dog), Pages 94 to 102 (grooming your dog, e.g. coat, ears, teeth, nails, etc.), Page 103 (list hygiene routines – what you need, time it takes), PROJECT – PAGE 37 TO 38**



2.7 compare the consequences of not following hygiene routines in humans and dogs [Page 104 \(consequences of lack of hygiene for dogs and humans\)](#), [Page 105 \(Venn diagram – hygiene routines for dogs and humans\)](#), [Page 106 \(pet groomer\)](#),

2.8 show evidence of learning following a visit to a specialist, such as a dog groomer or vet [Pages 133 and 134 \(sterilisation\)](#), [Pages 141 to 141 \(visiting a specialist\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 47 TO 49](#)

Exercise

2.9 identify healthy exercise for dogs [Pages 119 to 129 \(exercising your dog\)](#)

2.10 make comparisons with the benefits of exercise for humans [Pages 120 and 121 \(benefits of exercise for humans and dogs\)](#)

2.11 explain how to exercise the dog safely [Pages 122 to 129 \(exercise and dog's safety\)](#), [Pages 135 to 137 \(taking your dog in the car\)](#)

2.12 demonstrate good practice and awareness of safety when walking with a dog [Page 129 \(reference to Portfolio\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 44 AND 45](#)

Shelter

2.13 explain why dogs need shelter [Pages 107 to 108 \(shelter/bed for your dog\)](#), [Pages 115 to 118 \(companionship for your dog\)](#), [Pages 130 to 132 \(your dog's welfare\)](#), [Pages 138 to 140 \(duty of care\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 39 AND 40](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 41 TO 43](#), [PROJECT – PAGE 46](#)

2.14 draw comparisons with humans needing shelter [Page 109 \(Venn diagram – benefits of shelter for humans and dogs\)](#)

2.15 research different types of shelter for the dog [Pages 110 to 114 \(proper shelter standards, researching suitable shelters\)](#)



Reflection and transfer

2.16 reflect on what has been learned in this strand **PROJECT – PAGE 54**

2.17 design and make something for their ‘own’ dog to use as shelter, warmth, comfort or fun **Page 142 (making something for your dog), PROJECT – PAGES 50 TO 53**

STRAND 3: THE DOG AROUND THE HOME

Health and hygiene

3.1 outline the possible health risks for humans in having a dog in the home **Pages 147 to 156 (health and hygiene)**

3.2 identify essential personal care practices that need to be carried out when there is a dog in the home **Pages 154 to 156 (precautions, allergies), PROJECT – PAGES 56 AND 57**

Costs associated with keeping a dog

3.3 calculate the cost of keeping a dog for a day/week and/or month/year using a calculator **Pages 157 to 160 (costs of having a dog), PROJECT – PAGES 58 TO 60**

3.4 gather evidence of some of these costs through visits in the community and/or online shopping **Page 158 (reference to receipts, price lists, etc.), PROJECT – PAGE 59**

3.5 explain shopping receipts, reasoning (if appropriate) for the difference between luxury and essential goods **Pages 159 and 160 (shopping receipt – identifying essentials)**

Dangers around the home

3.6 list possible dangers for a dog in the home environment **Pages 161 to 172 (dangers around the home), Pages 173 to 174 (free of pain)**

3.7 make a checklist of good practice for keeping a dog safe in the home **Page 175 (checklist), PROJECT – PAGE 61**



3.8 identify people, groups or organisations that could help in emergency situations [Pages 176 to 177 \(emergency\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 62 AND 63](#)

3.9 role-play making a call to or texting the emergency services to report an incident involving a dog [Page 177 \(reference to role-play\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGE 64](#)

Reflection and transfer

3.10 reflect on what has been learned in this strand and apply it in a real or imaginary context to their 'own' dog [PROJECT – PAGE 65](#)

STRAND 4: THE DOG IN THE COMMUNITY

Owner responsibilities

4.1 list the responsibilities associated with owning a dog [Pages 61 to 64 \(caring for your dog – group and pair work\)](#), [Pages 115 to 118 \(companionship for your dog\)](#), [Pages 130 to 132 \(your dog's welfare\)](#), [Pages 138 to 140 \(duty of care\)](#), [Pages 133 and 134 \(sterilisation\)](#), [Pages 181 to 186 \(owner responsibilities\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 41 TO 43](#), [PROJECT – PAGE 46](#), [PROJECT – PAGE 47](#), [PROJECT – PAGES 67 AND 68](#)

4.2 show understanding towards people who are afraid of dogs [Page 190 to 191 \(fear of dogs\)](#)

4.3 name the relevant agencies that offer support and advice to dog owners [Page 192 \(support and advice\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGE 70](#)

4.4 explain what to do if confronted by an angry dog [Pages 187 to 189 \(what to do if confronted by an angry dog\)](#), [PROJECT – PAGE 69](#)

Places and events associated with dogs

4.5 recognise the need to check if dogs are allowed in certain areas [Pages 193 to 198 \(dogs allowed\)](#)



4.6 identify places and events associated specifically with dogs

Pages 197 to 198 (events and places associated with dogs),

PROJECT – PAGES 71 AND 72

4.7 make a visit to at least one of these places or events Page 198

(comment on place/event, reference to portfolio)

Dogs that help us

4.8 name the ways that dogs can help us in the community Pages 199

to 206 (dogs that help us)

4.9 interview someone who works with or has a dog that helps them

Page 207 (interview questions and answers), PROJECT – PAGE

73

4.10 demonstrate an awareness of how dogs can assist people

towards independence Page 206 (how dogs help people to be

independent), PROJECT – PAGE 73

Reflection and transfer

4.11 reflect on what has been learned in this strand and apply it in a

real or imaginary context to their 'own' dog PROJECT – PAGE 74