

UNIT TWO – QUESTION TWO

Unit Two – Chapter One – Cat's Origins

1 What was the earliest ancestor of the cat called?

--Myacid

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

2 How long ago did the Myacid inhabit the earth?

--40 – 50 million years ago

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

3 Describe _____ characteristics of the Myacid.

--Size of lynx

--Long slender

body

--Long tail

--Short legs

--Retractable claws

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

4 How did the Dinictis differ from the Myacid?

--Higher intelligence

--Greater agility

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

5 How long did it take for the Dinictis to evolve from the Myacid?

--10 million years

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph

6 What do we call the creature that evolved from the Myacid?

--Dinictis

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 1

7 In what part of the world did cats originate?

--Africa

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 2

8 How long ago were cats domesticated?

--8000 years ago

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 2

9 Where were cats first domesticated?

--Ancient Egypt

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 2

10 Give _____ facts about Bast.

--Protects cats

--Assumed

shape of cat

--Goddess of night and the moon

--Protected crops

--Ensured rich

harvest

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 3

11 What did Egyptian owners of cats do when their cat died?

--Shaved their eyebrows

--Embalmed the cat

--Had a ceremonial funeral

--Buried the cat in a special ceremony

Page 3 Column 1 Paragraph 3

12 List _____ ways that today's cats are the same as ancient cats.

--Same size

--Same shape

--Keen hunting instincts

--Self-reliance

--Same purring sounds

--Same aloofness

--Same affection

Page 4 Column 1 Paragraph 2

13 What were the first truly domesticated cats?

--African Wildcats (*Felis Sylvestrus*

libyca)

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

14 How did cats first arrive in Europe?

--Phoenicians and Greeks brought them

on ships

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 1

15 What happened to many cats during the Middle Ages?

--They were blamed for anything evil

--They were often burned

--Their fur was used for clothing

--They were eaten

--They were connected to witchcraft

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 1

1 Cats are considered to be a symbol for what in China?

- Good fortune
- Peace
- Beauty

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

2 What do Buddhists admire in a cat?

- Meditative powers

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

3 What is a common good luck charm in Japan?

- Maneki Neko (beckoning cat)

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

4 What is a Maneki Neko?

- Figure of a sitting cat with one paw raised

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

5 What does a Maneki Neko with left paw raised indicate?

- Inviting customers to enter a shop

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

6 What does a Maneki Neko with right paw raised indicate?

- Attracts money and good fortune

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

7 Why do Japanese people appreciate cats?

- They enjoy simple artistic beauty and a cat is seen as a being of rare beauty

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 2

8 What happened to cats in the 1800's?

- They began to be accepted as household pets
- Exhibiting and breeding cats became popular

Page 3 Column 2 Paragraph 3

9 Unit Two – Chapter Two – Cat Breeds (only the section on body types and coat types)

10 Give the three basic and two overlapping body types.

- Cobby, Semi-Cobby, Moderate, Semi-Foreign, and Foreign

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

11 Give two examples of a breed that has a cobby body.

- Persian, Manx

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

12 Give two examples of a breed with a semi-cobby body.

- Chartreux, British Shorthair

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

13 Which body type is the most common?

- Moderate

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

14 Describe a moderate body.

- Well balanced
- Medium length

- Well muscled
- No extremes

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

15 Describe a cobby body.

- Heavy
- Short-legged
- Compact
- Broad-chested

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

16 Describe a semi-cobby body.

- A little longer than a cobby body
- Not as broad chested as a cobby body

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

17 Give _____ examples of breeds with semi-foreign.

- Abyssinian
- Japanese Bobtail
- Russian Blue

Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

1) Describe a semi-foreign body.
--Body stretched out but not too extreme
Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

2) Give two examples of cats that have a foreign body.
--Siamese --Cornish Rex
Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

3) Describe a foreign body.
--Long and tubular to the extreme
--Firm and muscular
Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 1

4) Describe the original coat of a cat.
--Shorthaired brown classic tabby
Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 2

5) What are the four basic colors of a cat's coat?
--Black, chocolate, red and white
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 1

6) What are the dilute colors of black, chocolate and red?
--Blue, natural (caramel or champagne) and cream
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 1

7) What are the background colors of tabbies called?
--Golden and silver
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 1

8) All cats are genetically what pattern?
--Tabby
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 2

9) Name _____ of the coat patterns.
--Solid --Tabby
--Tipped --Bi-Color
--Parti-Color --Pointed
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 2

10) Describe the coat of a solid or self-colored cat.
--Entirely one color --No tabby markings
--No white --No changes of color on each hair
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 2

11) What are the four basic tabby patterns?
--Classic, mackerel, spotted, ticked
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 2

12) Describe a hair of a tabby cat.
--Each hair is banded with light and dark stripes called agouti bands or ticking. The arrangement of the bands creates the various patterns.
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 2

13) Describe a mackerel tabby coat.
--A wild-type pattern with spine lines and narrow vertical stripes on the sides
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 1

14) Describe a classic tabby coat.
--Irregular spirals and whirls create a bulls-eye effect on the sides, solid lines on the spine and a butterfly mark on the shoulders
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 1

15) Describe a spotted tabby coat.
--Broken stripes appear as spots
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 1

16) Describe a ticked coat.
--body hairs are ticked with various shades of the main marking color and the ground color with are no noticeable spots or stripes.
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 1

17) Describe a patched tabby coat pattern.
--It has patches of red or cream mixed with the ground colors of the body and extremities, it can be any tabby pattern
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 2

1 Describe a tipped coat pattern.
--Each guard hair has color only on the tip with white underneath
Page 6 column 1 Paragraph 3

2 What are the three tipped coat patterns?
--Chinchilla (or shell), shaded and smoked
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 3

3 What is another name for the parti-color pattern?
--Tortoiseshell
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 4

4 Describe a tortoiseshell or parti-color coat pattern.
--Black with random patches of red which may have tabby markings
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 5

5 Describe a calico coat pattern.
--A tortoiseshell pattern with white
Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 1

6 Describe the van coat pattern.
--A white coat with patches of color on the head and tail and possibly a few spots on the rest of the body
Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 1

7 Name the three types of hairs that make up a cat's coat.
--Guard hairs, awn hairs and down hairs
Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 3

8 Describe a pointed cat pattern.
--The facial mask, ears, legs, feet and tail are a darker color while the body is a pale cream, fawn or white
Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 2

9 Describe the texture of an American Wirehair's coat.
--The awn hairs are the same length as the guard hairs. Both types of hairs are curled and crinkled, giving the coat a wiry feel.
Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 3

10 Describe the coat of a Sphynx.
--It has thin, short hairs on the ears, muzzle and tail, but no whiskers. The rest of the body may be completely hairless or it may have thin, short hairs up to 1/8 inch over other parts of the body.
Page 6 Column 2 Paragraph 5

Unit Two – Chapter 4 – Choosing a Cat or Kitten

11 List _____ things to look for when choosing a kitten

- Outgoing personality
 - Not fearful or hostile
 - Clear eyes, no excessive watering
 - Cool, damp nose, no discharge
 - Lustrous shine to fur, no mats
 - Clean ears, no signs of mites
 - Clean white teeth
 - Pink gums
 - No skin irritations
 - No sign of fleas
 - No sign of diarrhea
 - Not too thin or too fat
- Page 16, Column 1 Paragraph 4

12 What is a pedigree?
--A paper showing names and registration numbers of the parents of a purebred kitten and whether there are any champions in the kitten's background.
Page 16 Column 2 Paragraph 3

13 Describe the best way to pick up a kitten.
--Place one hand under the kitten's chest and use the other hand to support the hindquarters. Hold kitten close to your body.
Page 17 Column 1 Paragraph 4

1 List _____ things you can do to make a kitten's first night in a new home more comfortable.

- Leave a night light on
- Put a small stuffed animal in bed with

2 the kitten

- Make sure the room is warm enough
- Make sure the room is draft-free
- Make sure it can find its food and

3 water dishes and the litter box

Page 17 Column 1 Paragraph 4

4 What are the best methods of punishment for a cat?

- A loud NO!
 - A squirt from a water pistol
- Page 18 Column 1 Paragraph 1

5 Give _____ basic needs of a cat.

- Warm place to live
- Fresh water
- Proper food
- Dry bed
- Companionship

Page 18 Column 1 Paragraph 2

6 Give _____ reasons why it is better to keep a cat indoors.

- May wander away
- May produce unwanted kittens if not spayed
- Exposure to disease
- Exposure to parasites

Page 18 Column 1 Paragraph 2

Unit Two – Chapter 8 – Traveling With Your Cat

7 If you must travel away from home, what is the best thing to do with your cat?

- Leave it at home under the care of a neighbor or place it in a boarding kennel

Page 37 Column 1 Paragraph 3

8 If you must travel with your cat, how can you prepare the cat ahead of time?

- Place it in a carrier and take on short local trips. If the cat suffers motion sickness, discuss prevention methods with your veterinarian.

Page 37 Column 1 Paragraph 2

9 How often should you let your cat use the litter pan while on a long trip?

- Every 3-4 hours

Page 37 Column 2 Paragraph 3

10 When traveling with your cat, what should you do with it when you first arrive at your lodging?

- Place litter pan and cat in the bathroom and close the door while you are unloading the car.

Page 37 Column 2 Paragraph 3

11 While traveling with a cat, give _____ instances when you should confine it to a carrier.

- While traveling in the car
- Overnight when in a room
- Whenever you leave the room

Page 37 Column 2 Paragraph 3

Unit Two – Chapter 9 – Vocabulary

Note: All of the following questions are from pages 38 and 39.

12 What is an abnormality?

- Something unusual, not typical or average

13 What does abort mean?

- Expelling kittens from the uterus before they are able to live

14 What is an amino acid?

- The primary material of protein

15 What is anatomy?

- The primary structure of the body or any of its parts

16 What is an ancestor?

- the stock from which an animal has descended; forefather

17 What is an anesthetic?

- A drug that stops pain

- 1 What is an antibody?
--A substance produced by white blood cells that helps fight illness-causing agents such as bacteria
- 2 What is artificial respiration?
--Forcing air into and out of the lungs of an animal that is not breathing
- 3 What are bacteria?
--Microscopic organisms that can produce disease
- 4 What is a breed?
--A group of cats with similar, defined characteristics and related ancestry
- 5 What is cardiovascular?
--Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels
- 6 What does carnivorous mean?
--Meat eating
- 7 What is a characteristic?
--a distinguishing feature or quality
- 8 What is the circulatory system?
--Organs and tissues involved in circulating blood through an animal
- 9 What is conformation?
--The body form of a cat, including size and shape, characteristic of its breed; type
- 10 What is conjunctivitis?
--Inflammation of the membrane lining the inner eyelid and eyeball
- 11 What does contagious mean?
--Able to be passed from one animal to another
- 12 What is a convulsion?
--Twisting of the body caused by a violent muscle contraction
- 13 What is dehydration?
--Loss of water or moisture
- 14 What does digestible mean?
--A substance that can be converted by the body to be used for nourishment
- 15 What does discriminate mean?
--To note or observe a difference
- 16 What is a disease?
--A condition of the body in which there is incorrect function due to heredity, infection, diet or environment; illness; sickness
- 17 What does domesticate mean?
--To tame; to change from wild to household or family use
- 18 What is frostbite?
--Inflammation of the flesh caused by exposure to extreme cold
- 19 What is gingivitis?
--Inflammation of the gums
- 20 What is a hybrid?
--The result of a mating between two different breeds
- 21 What is immunity?
--Protected from a particular disease
- 22 What is incubation?
--The period of time between infection and showing signs of disease
- 23 What does indigenous mean?
--Originating in a particular region or country
- 24 What is infection?
--Affected with disease-producing germs
- 25 What is an infestation?
--Overrun by a large number of something troublesome, like fleas

- 1) What is an inflammation?
--Redness, swelling, heat and/or tenderness of a part of the body
- 2) What does ingesting mean?
--Taking into the body, such as food or liquid
- 3) What does isolate mean?
--Keep separate from other animals
- 4) What does lactating mean?
--Producing milk
- 5) What is lithe?
--Flexible or limber
- 6) What does longevity mean?
--the length or duration of life
- 7) What does lubricate mean?
--To make slippery or smooth
- 8) What is malnutrition?
--Food materials not properly balanced or not enough to be taken in and utilized effectively
- 9) What is a mucous membrane?
--The lining of an inner part of the body that produces mucous
- 10) What is the musculature?
--The system of muscles of the body
- 11) What is a mutation?
--The change of a characteristic caused by a change in a gene or a chromosome
- 12) What does obese mean?
--Extremely overweight
- 13) What is physiology?
--The processes or functions of a body or a part of the body
- 14) What is pigmentation?
--Coloration of the skin

- 15) What is a progenitor?
--An ancestor or forefather
- 16) What is a protein?
--A substance made up of amino acids required for all life processes in animals
- 17) What is regurgitation?
--Return of partially digested food from the stomach to the mouth
- 18) What is reproduction?
--The natural process by which new individuals are created
- 19) What is retractable?
--Able to be drawn back
- 20) What is salivating?
--Producing watery fluid in the mouth
- 21) What is sedentary?
--Sitting or resting a great deal with little exercise
- 22) What is a seizure?
--A sudden attack characterized by fits or convulsions
- 23) What is self-mutilation?
--To injure or disfigure oneself
- 24) What does spontaneous mean?
--An unplanned result coming from a natural process
- 25) What does susceptible mean?
--Capable of becoming ill or injured
- 26) What does symptom mean?
--A sign or indication of a disease or disorder
- 27) What is a tranquilizer?
--A drug that has a calming effect

- 1 What is a vaccination?
--The implanting of a disease in an animal by the introduction of germs or a virus, as through a puncture, in order to produce a mild form of the disease, thereby securing immunity
- 2 What is a virus?
--A disease-producing microorganism that causes many of the most serious cat diseases and cannot be treated with antibiotics
- 3 What do we call something that is unusual or not typical or average?
--Abnormal
- 4 What is the primary material of protein?
--Amino acids
- 5 What do we call the structure of the body or any of its parts?
--Anatomy
- 6 What do we call a drug that stops pain?
--Anesthetic
- 7 What do we call the substance produced by white blood cells that helps fight illness causing agents such as bacteria?
--Antibody
- 8 What do we call the forcing of air into and out of the lungs of an animal that is not breathing?
--Artificial respiration
- 9 What is the microscopic organism that can cause disease?
--bacteria
- 10 What do we call a group of cats with similar, defined characteristics and related ancestry?
--A breed
- 11 What is the word that means pertaining to the heart and blood vessels?
--Cardiovascular
- 12 What is the word meaning a distinguishing feature or quality?
--Characteristic
- 13 What is the word meaning meat-eating?
--Carnivorous
- 14 What do we call the inflammation of the membrane lining the inner eye and eyeball?
--Conjunctivitis
- 15 What do we call the loss of water?
--Dehydration
- 16 A substance that can be converted by the body to be used for nourishment is said to be what?
--Digestible
- 17 What is another word for an illness or sickness?
--Disease
- 18 What do we call the inflammation of the flesh caused by extreme cold?
--Frostbite
- 19 What do we call the inflammation of gums?
--Gingivitis
- 20 What do we call the result of a mating between two different breeds?
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- 21 What do we call the protection from a particular disease?
--Immunity
- 22 What do we call the period of time between infection and showing signs of disease?
--Incubation
- 23 What do we call redness or swelling of a part of the body?
--Inflammation
- 24 What do we call the producing of milk?
--Lactating

- 1 What is another word for flexible or limber?
--Lithe
- 2 What do we call the length or duration of life?
--Longevity
- 3 What is the word meaning to make slippery or smooth?
--Lubricate
- 4 If food materials are not properly balanced or there is not enough to be taken in and utilized effectively, what occurs?
--Malnutrition
- 5 What do we call the change of a characteristic caused by a change in a gene or chromosome?
--Mutation
- 6 What is the document that records the line of ancestors of a purebred animal called?
--Pedigree
- 7 If we are studying the processes or functions of a body or a part of the body, what are we studying?
--Physiology
- 8 What is the coloration of skin called?
--Pigmentation
- 9 What is another word for ancestor or forefather?
--Progenitor
- 10 What do we call a substance made up of amino acids?
--Protein
- 11 If an animal's ancestors are all from the same recognized breed, what do we call that animal?
--Purebred
- 12 What is the return of partially digested food from the stomach to the mouth?
--regurgitation
- 13 What is the natural process by which new individuals are created?
--Reproduction
- 14 What is the system pertaining to breathing?
--Respiratory
- 15 If an animal is producing water fluid in its mouth, we say it is doing what?
--Salivating
- 16 If an animal is sitting or resting a great deal with little exercise, we say it is what?
--Sedentary
- 17 What is a sudden attack characterized by fits of convulsions?
--Seizure
- 18 What do we call the unplanned result coming from a natural process?
--Spontaneous
- 19 What do we call a sign or indication of a disease or disorder?
--Symptom
- 20 What is a drug that has a calming effect?
--Tranzuilizer