

# City & Guilds Level 3 Dog Grooming Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What is a key characteristic of sight hounds?**
  - A. They are built for endurance**
  - B. They are primarily used for guarding**
  - C. They pursue prey using sight**
  - D. They are trained to assist in therapy**
  
- 2. What does the Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963 require from businesses that offer animal boarding?**
  - A. They must provide free boarding services**
  - B. They must be licensed by the local authority**
  - C. They must offer veterinary services**
  - D. They must have a minimum outdoor space**
  
- 3. What is the scientific description of a roundworm?**
  - A. A small, brown parasite found in the ears**
  - B. A white or pale brown worm up to 7 inches long**
  - C. A blood-sucking insect found on the dog's fur**
  - D. A soft-bodied insect that feeds on skin cells**
  
- 4. What is the location of the perineal area in a dog?**
  - A. Chest**
  - B. Stockings**
  - C. Eyes**
  - D. Bum**
  
- 5. What action should be taken if roundworms are detected in a dog's stool?**
  - A. Monitor the dog for additional symptoms**
  - B. Consult a veterinarian for treatment**
  - C. Apply a topical ointment**
  - D. Change the dog's diet to fiber-rich foods**

- 6. What role does the Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1966 play in pet care?**
- A. It allows any pet owner to perform surgeries**
  - B. Only veterinary surgeons can legally diagnose and perform surgery on animals**
  - C. It regulates pet grooming practices**
  - D. It allows pet trainers to provide medical advice**
- 7. What can councils do under the Control of Waste Regulation 1992?**
- A. Ban all household waste**
  - B. Charge for collection and disposal of household waste**
  - C. Provide free waste disposal**
  - D. Regulate gardening waste only**
- 8. What is the recommended action for grooming long-haired breeds like the Yorkshire Terrier?**
- A. Clipper the Body**
  - B. Hand Strip with Care**
  - C. Leave Coats Natural with Top Knot**
  - D. Shave the Entire Coat**
- 9. What is a common symptom of ehrlichiosis in dogs?**
- A. Fever**
  - B. Skin rash**
  - C. Excessive barking**
  - D. Pacing**
- 10. What should be examined to diagnose a dog with ear mites?**
- A. Behavior patterns**
  - B. Ear cleanliness**
  - C. Ear structure and evidence**
  - D. Skin condition**

## Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is a key characteristic of sight hounds?

- A. They are built for endurance
- B. They are primarily used for guarding
- C. They pursue prey using sight**
- D. They are trained to assist in therapy

Sight hounds, by definition, are a group of dog breeds specifically bred to hunt by sight rather than by scent. This means that they rely on their keen vision and swift speed to chase down and capture prey. The ability to see and track movement from a distance is a critical characteristic of sight hounds, distinguishing them from other types of dogs that may rely more on their sense of smell. While endurance is a trait of some hounds, particularly those used for long-distance pursuits, it is not exclusive to sight hounds, as other breeds are also built for endurance. Similarly, the use of dogs for guarding or therapy involves different breeds and skills, making those characteristics irrelevant to sight hounds themselves. Thus, the defining feature is their pursuit of prey by sight, making the correct choice focused on their vision and hunting method.

## 2. What does the Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963 require from businesses that offer animal boarding?

- A. They must provide free boarding services
- B. They must be licensed by the local authority**
- C. They must offer veterinary services
- D. They must have a minimum outdoor space

The Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963 mandates that any business offering animal boarding services must be licensed by the local authority. This licensing requirement ensures that establishments meet certain welfare standards for the animals they care for, providing a level of oversight to ensure safe and humane conditions. The licensing process typically involves inspections and adherence to specific regulations that address the health, safety, and comfort of the boarded animals. By requiring businesses to obtain a license, the act aims to protect the well-being of animals in boarding situations and ensure responsible business practices in the animal care industry.

### 3. What is the scientific description of a roundworm?

- A. A small, brown parasite found in the ears
- B. A white or pale brown worm up to 7 inches long**
- C. A blood-sucking insect found on the dog's fur
- D. A soft-bodied insect that feeds on skin cells

The scientific description of a roundworm aligns with the characteristics described in the chosen answer, as roundworms, particularly those affecting dogs such as *Toxocara canis*, are typically white or pale brown in color and can grow to be quite long, often up to 7 inches. This description is crucial for understanding the physical attributes that distinguish roundworms from other parasites, as their appearance plays a significant role in identifying and diagnosing infestations in dogs. Meanwhile, the other descriptions pertain to different types of parasites or insects. For instance, the option describing a small, brown parasite found in the ears does not accurately reflect the characteristics or behavior of a roundworm, which primarily resides in the intestines of animals. The mention of a blood-sucking insect on the dog's fur indicates a completely distinct class of parasites such as fleas or ticks, which do not have the same biological structure as roundworms. The soft-bodied insect feeding on skin cells refers to other types of pests like mites or certain flies, which again differs significantly from the anatomy and habitat of roundworms. Understanding these specific details aids in the effective identification and treatment of various parasites in veterinary practice.

### 4. What is the location of the perineal area in a dog?

- A. Chest
- B. Stockings
- C. Eyes
- D. Bum**

The perineal area in a dog refers to the region around the anus and is generally considered to be just behind the genital area. This location is significant in veterinary practice and grooming as it is important for hygiene and health checks. In dog grooming, understanding the anatomy of this area is essential for performing tasks such as cleaning or clipping, as well as for recognizing any potential health issues. The other options, such as the chest, stockings, and eyes, refer to entirely different parts of a dog's anatomy that do not relate to the perineal area. The chest pertains to the thoracic region, stockings refer to the areas of fur or markings on the legs, and the eyes are ocular organs. None of these choices represent the area of the body that relates to the definition of the perineum, making the bum the only appropriate answer.

**5. What action should be taken if roundworms are detected in a dog's stool?**

- A. Monitor the dog for additional symptoms**
- B. Consult a veterinarian for treatment**
- C. Apply a topical ointment**
- D. Change the dog's diet to fiber-rich foods**

When roundworms are detected in a dog's stool, it is essential to consult a veterinarian for treatment. Roundworms can lead to various health issues in dogs, including malnutrition, intestinal blockages, and other potential complications. A veterinarian can prescribe the appropriate anthelmintic medication to effectively eliminate the roundworms from the dog's system while also providing guidance on proper dosages based on the dog's age, weight, and health condition. Monitoring the dog for additional symptoms is not sufficient as a standalone response since the presence of roundworms requires specific medical intervention to remove the parasites. Applying a topical ointment is ineffective against internal parasites like roundworms, as they live in the intestines. Changing the dog's diet to fiber-rich foods might have some benefits for overall digestive health but does not address the immediate problem of the infestation. Therefore, seeking a veterinarian's guidance is the best course of action for ensuring the dog's health and well-being in this situation.

**6. What role does the Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1966 play in pet care?**

- A. It allows any pet owner to perform surgeries**
- B. Only veterinary surgeons can legally diagnose and perform surgery on animals**
- C. It regulates pet grooming practices**
- D. It allows pet trainers to provide medical advice**

The Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1966 establishes important legal guidelines regarding who is authorized to perform veterinary surgery and diagnoses on animals. By stating that only licensed veterinary surgeons can legally diagnose and perform surgery, the Act ensures that pets receive professional and safe medical care from qualified individuals. This is crucial for protecting animal welfare and ensuring that pets are treated appropriately by individuals who have the necessary training, knowledge, and ethical responsibility. The other choices do not align with the intent of the Act. For example, allowing any pet owner to perform surgeries would compromise animal welfare and safety. Additionally, while grooming practices are important, they fall under different regulations and are not specifically managed by this Act. Finally, allowing pet trainers to provide medical advice could lead to misinformation and potential harm, as trainers lack the medical training required to properly assess and treat health issues in animals.

## 7. What can councils do under the Control of Waste Regulation 1992?

- A. Ban all household waste
- B. Charge for collection and disposal of household waste**
- C. Provide free waste disposal
- D. Regulate gardening waste only

Councils can charge for the collection and disposal of household waste under the Control of Waste Regulation 1992. This regulation provides the framework that allows local authorities to manage waste effectively, which includes the ability to set fees for services that involve the collection and disposal of waste produced by households. By implementing charges, councils can encourage residents to reduce waste generation and promote recycling efforts, as well as help cover the costs associated with the waste management infrastructure. The other options do not align with the provisions of the regulation. For instance, banning all household waste would not be practical or feasible, as it would not account for the necessity of waste disposal systems. Providing free waste disposal could also lead to increased waste generation without accountability, which the regulation aims to mitigate. Focusing solely on regulating garden waste does not encompass the broader responsibilities that councils have for all types of household waste management.

## 8. What is the recommended action for grooming long-haired breeds like the Yorkshire Terrier?

- A. Clipper the Body
- B. Hand Strip with Care
- C. Leave Coats Natural with Top Knot**
- D. Shave the Entire Coat

Choosing to leave the coats of long-haired breeds like the Yorkshire Terrier natural with a top knot is a suitable recommendation for maintaining the breed's characteristic appearance and health. Yorkshire Terriers are known for their long, flowing coats, which are a hallmark of the breed. Leaving the coat natural allows for the maintenance of its texture and quality, which is essential for these dogs. The top knot, a grooming style that involves gathering the hair on the head, is both functional and decorative, helping to keep the hair out of the dog's eyes and enhancing their overall look. Proper grooming practices for Yorkshire Terriers also involve regular brushing to prevent matting and tangles in the long hair. By not altering the coat too drastically through clipping or shaving, the coat's natural properties are preserved. This approach ensures that the breed's aesthetic is maintained while also supporting the health and comfort of the dog. In contrast, other grooming methods, such as shaving or clipping, could lead to skin issues or detract from the breed's distinctive appearance. Hand stripping is also generally more aligned with terrier grooming practices but may not be necessary for every long-haired breed, particularly those that are not meant to have their coats changed to enhance the desired look.

## 9. What is a common symptom of ehrlichiosis in dogs?

- A. Fever**
- B. Skin rash**
- C. Excessive barking**
- D. Pacing**

Ehrlichiosis is a tick-borne disease caused by the bacteria Ehrlichia, which affects dogs and can lead to various health issues. A common symptom of this condition is fever, which occurs due to the body's immune response as it attempts to fight off the infection. When a dog is infected with Ehrlichia, it can develop an elevated body temperature, which is a classic sign of many infections. In contrast, symptoms such as a skin rash are typically not associated with ehrlichiosis, as the disease primarily affects the blood cells and causes systemic symptoms rather than localized skin issues. Excessive barking and pacing are not specific to ehrlichiosis and can occur for various unrelated reasons in dogs. Thus, recognizing fever as a key indicator of ehrlichiosis helps in early detection and treatment, making it crucial for dog owners and groomers to be aware of this symptom.

## 10. What should be examined to diagnose a dog with ear mites?

- A. Behavior patterns**
- B. Ear cleanliness**
- C. Ear structure and evidence**
- D. Skin condition**

To diagnose a dog with ear mites, examining the ear structure and evidence is crucial. Ear mites, parasites that live in the ear canal, can cause significant irritation and inflammation. By inspecting the ear structure, a groomer or veterinarian can look for signs such as redness, swelling, or discharge, which may indicate an infestation. The presence of dark, crumbly debris, often referred to as "ear wax," can also be a strong indicator of ear mites. A thorough examination of this type helps to establish a definitive diagnosis, as it reveals not only the condition of the ear but also any physical changes resulting from the presence of the mites. Behavior patterns might suggest discomfort or irritation in the dog but don't provide concrete evidence needed for diagnosis. Ear cleanliness can be a contributing factor in ear health, but it does not directly indicate the presence of ear mites. Similarly, while skin condition can relate to overall health, it is not specifically indicative of ear mites, which primarily affect the ear canal rather than the skin elsewhere on the body. The focus on ear structure and evidence is thus vital for accurately diagnosing ear mite infestations in dogs.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://cityandguildslvl3doggrooming.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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