

Dog Grooming Level 2 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 the coat king used for?**
 - A. Detangling and de-matting**
 - B. Trimming nails**
 - C. Polishing coat**
 - D. Bathing**

- 2. What is the typical fluid intake per kilogram of body weight for dogs?**
 - A. 60-80 ml per kg**
 - B. 5-10 ml per kg**
 - C. 40-60 ml per kg**
 - D. 20-30 ml per kg**

- 3. Which breed is indicated as needing the most exercise at seven months?**
 - A. Cocker Spaniel**
 - B. Dalmatian**
 - C. Bulldog**
 - D. Bichon Frise**

- 4. At what angle should a dog's nail be cut during grooming?**
 - A. 15 degrees**
 - B. 60 degrees**
 - C. 45 degrees**
 - D. 30 degrees**

- 5. Regular cleaning and application to oral mucous membranes can prevent what?**
 - A. Allergic reactions**
 - B. Bacteria build up protects against periodontal disease**
 - C. Fungal infections**
 - D. Tooth enamel erosion**

- 6. Which safety consideration is included in health, safety and welfare at work?**
- A. Safe access to the workplace**
 - B. Employee holiday entitlement**
 - C. Social media policy for staff**
 - D. Customer loyalty programs**
- 7. Old English Sheepdog falls into which dog group?**
- A. Pastoral group**
 - B. Working group**
 - C. Toy group**
 - D. Sporting group**
- 8. What breed is most commonly used as gun dog?**
- A. Poodle**
 - B. Weimaraner**
 - C. Chihuahua**
 - D. Bulldog**
- 9. What are black particles in hair most likely to be?**
- A. Fleas**
 - B. Lint**
 - C. Dust**
 - D. Seeds**
- 10. A grand mal and petit mal are types of**
- A. Seizures**
 - B. Allergies**
 - C. Infections**
 - D. Behaviors**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the coat king used for?

- A. Detangling and de-matting**
- B. Trimming nails**
- C. Polishing coat**
- D. Bathing**

The Coat King is a grooming tool designed to detangle and remove mats and loose undercoat. It's especially helpful on dogs with thick or double coats where tangles and shedding can hide undercoats that regular brushes miss. By using gentle pressure and short strokes, it helps lift and pull free tangled hair, making detangling and de-matting more efficient without cutting or trimming. It's not used for nails, bathing, or polishing the coat, so those tasks are handled with other tools or products. When using it, work on a dry coat and start at the ends of the fur, moving toward the skin, to avoid skin irritation and to treat matted areas gradually.

2. What is the typical fluid intake per kilogram of body weight for dogs?

- A. 60-80 ml per kg**
- B. 5-10 ml per kg**
- C. 40-60 ml per kg**
- D. 20-30 ml per kg**

A dog's hydration needs are assessed as milliliters of fluid per kilogram of body weight per day. For a healthy adult dog, the typical maintenance range is about 40 to 60 ml per kg per day. This means a dog weighing 10 kg would normally drink roughly 0.4 to 0.6 liters daily, while a 20 kg dog would need about 0.8 to 1.2 liters. This range accounts for natural variation due to factors like diet, temperature, and activity. Dry kibble often leads to a bit more water intake to help with digestion and hydration, while hot weather or vigorous exercise can push needs toward the higher end. Wet foods contain moisture and can reduce the amount of free water a dog drinks. Illness or certain medications can also alter fluid requirements. Knowing this range helps you assess whether a dog's daily water intake seems appropriate. If a dog is significantly outside this range consistently, it's worth monitoring and consulting a veterinarian.

3. Which breed is indicated as needing the most exercise at seven months?

- A. Cocker Spaniel**
- B. Dalmatian**
- C. Bulldog**
- D. Bichon Frise**

Puppy exercise needs are tied to a breed's natural activity level, and seven months is still a time of high energy for many dogs. The Cocker Spaniel is known for being quite lively and athletic for its size, so at seven months it benefits from regular, or longer exercise sessions that combine physical activity with mental stimulation. This helps burn off energy, prevent boredom, and support healthy growth and behavior. The Bulldog typically has lower energy and shorter exercise needs, the Bichon Frise tends to be moderately energetic, and while Dalmatians can be very high-energy, this context highlights the Cocker Spaniel's especially strong need for sustained activity at this age.

4. At what angle should a dog's nail be cut during grooming?

- A. 15 degrees
- B. 60 degrees
- C. 45 degrees**
- D. 30 degrees

Beveling the cut to follow the nail's natural curve creates a smooth edge that minimizes snagging and reduces the chance of discomfort. The nail isn't meant to be cut straight across as a blunt edge; a moderate angled cut sits with the nail's curvature, giving a rounded finish that wears nicely and is less likely to catch on carpet, furniture, or fur. A bevel around forty-five degrees is the balance point that best mirrors the nail's natural shape, keeps the edge smooth, and helps protect the quick. Edges cut far from this balance—too flat or too steep—tend to be less natural, more prone to snagging, or can become sharp and uncomfortable.

5. Regular cleaning and application to oral mucous membranes can prevent what?

- A. Allergic reactions
- B. Bacteria build up protects against periodontal disease**
- C. Fungal infections
- D. Tooth enamel erosion

Regular cleaning of the teeth and care of the oral mucous membranes work by keeping the bacteria in the mouth under control. Plaque bacteria accumulate on teeth and gums, and their toxins trigger inflammation that can progress to periodontal disease, damaging gums, ligaments, and bone. By removing plaque and reducing the bacterial load, cleaning lowers the risk of this inflammatory process and protects the structures that support the teeth. So the idea being tested is that good oral hygiene helps prevent periodontal disease by keeping bacterial buildup down. Other options don't target the main cause of periodontal disease—bacterial buildup—though they relate to health in different contexts, they aren't the primary effect of regular dental cleaning.

6. Which safety consideration is included in health, safety and welfare at work?

- A. Safe access to the workplace**
- B. Employee holiday entitlement
- C. Social media policy for staff
- D. Customer loyalty programs

Health, safety and welfare at work covers the measures that keep people safe as they enter, move around, and work in the building. Safe access to the workplace directly supports this by ensuring entry and exit paths are clear, well lit, and free from hazards, reducing the risk of slips, trips, falls, or collisions. The other options deal with leave entitlement, conduct policies, or marketing programs, none of which address safety and welfare at work. So safe access to the workplace is the safety consideration included.

7. Old English Sheepdog falls into which dog group?

- A. Pastoral group**
- B. Working group**
- C. Toy group**
- D. Sporting group**

The main idea here is how dog groups reflect a breed's traditional work with people. The Old English Sheepdog was developed as a farm sheepdog, moving and guarding livestock on a farm. That farming/ livestock-herding role fits the pastoral side of classification, which covers dogs used to assist with livestock, shepherding, and farm tasks. Among the options, pastoral is the best fit because it describes a dog's work with livestock, whereas the other groups align with different functions: working dogs with heavy tasks like guarding or pulling, toy dogs as companions, and sporting dogs for hunting or retrieving. It's worth noting that some modern registries place this breed in the Herding Group instead, but the function it historically served aligns with pastoral work.

8. What breed is most commonly used as gun dog?

- A. Poodle**
- B. Weimaraner**
- C. Chihuahua**
- D. Bulldog**

The main idea here is that gun dogs are bred and trained to assist hunters by locating, flushing out, and sometimes retrieving game. The Weimaraner fits this role best because it's a versatile German hunting dog known for endurance, strong scenting ability, speed, and trainability. Historically used for bird and game hunting, this breed has been a classic choice for hunters, making it the most commonly associated with the gun-dog purpose among the options. The others aren't typical gun dogs: Poodles are versatile sporting dogs but not the standard gun dog; Chihuahuas and Bulldogs are small companion breeds with traits unrelated to hunting tasks.

9. What are black particles in hair most likely to be?

- A. Fleas**
- B. Lint**
- C. Dust**
- D. Seeds**

Black particles in a dog's coat are most likely fleas, specifically flea dirt—the tiny specks of dried blood fleas leave behind as they feed. These specks cling to the hair and can look like pepper, which is why they're easy to confuse with lint, dust, or seeds. The key clues are that they're tied to parasite activity and itching, and you can test them by placing a few on a damp tissue; flea dirt usually reddens as it dissolves, revealing the blood content. Lint, dust, and seeds are inert debris and don't come from parasites or cause itching, so fleas are the best explanation for dark particles seen in the coat.

10. A grand mal and petit mal are types of

- A. Seizures**
- B. Allergies**
- C. Infections**
- D. Behaviors**

These are types of seizures. A grand mal seizure, or generalized tonic-clonic seizure, involves the whole brain and typically features a loss of consciousness with a stiffening (tonic) phase followed by rhythmic jerking (clonic), and may include drooling, collapse, or temporary incontinence. A petit mal seizure, or absence seizure, is a brief period of altered awareness—often a momentary stare or subtle twitching—without the dramatic convulsions. They're not allergies, infections, or normal behaviors; they're neurological events that signal a need for veterinary attention if they occur.

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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.

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

<https://doggroominglvl2.examzify.com>

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

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