

2025 College Royal™ Dog Show  
Intermediate Class Scorecard

Armband #: \_\_\_\_\_ Dog: \_\_\_\_\_ Handler: \_\_\_\_\_  
Judge: \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise	Point Value	Minor Point Deduction (-1 or -2 Points)	Major Point Deduction (-5 points)	Comments	Score
Intermediate Tricks (2)	10	Extra Commands. Inadequate Difficulty	Luring Fails to Perform Trick	<i>Best of the 2 is marked</i>	
Heel on Leash and Figure Eight	40	Forging/Lagging Heeling Wide Cued Sit at Halt Crooked Sit Extra Commands	Luring Tight Leash Breaks Heel No Sit at Halt No Change of Pace Verbal Correction		
Stand for Exam	20	Shifting Extra Commands	Breaks Stay Verbal Correction Cookie Exam (-10)		
Heel Free	40	Forging/Lagging Heeling Wide Cued Sit at Halt Crooked Sit Extra Commands	Luring Breaks Heel No Sit at Halt No Change of Pace (-10) Off Leash Exemption (-20) Verbal Correction		
Recall with Finish	20	Breaks Wait No Sit in Front Crooked Sit Extra Commands	Fails to Recall(-10) Sniff/Lag/Detour Fails to Finish Verbal Correction		
Attitude	10	Dog Inattentiveness Dog Lack of Willingness to Perform Exercises	Handler Verbal Corrections Poor Sportsmanship		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>140</b>				
Long Sit Stay (1 min)	30	Shifting/Sniffing Barking/Whining Extra Commands	Change of Position (-10) Breaks Stay (-20) Verbal Correction		
Long Down Stay (2 min)	30	Shifting/Sniffing. Barking/Whining Extra Commands	Change of Position (-10) Breaks Stay (-20) Verbal Correction		
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>				
Non Qualifying Behaviour		Physical/Verbal Abuse Dog Aggression Unsportsmanlike Behaviour Soiling the Ring Dog Out of Control/ Leaves Ring			





2025 College Royal™ Dog Show  
Intermediate Class Judge's Notes

**Summary of Exercises:**

1. *Individual Exercises*

- |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Intermediate Tricks          | (10 points) |
| ii) Heel on Leash, Figure Eight | (40 points) |
| iii) Heel Free                  | (40 points) |
| iv) Stand for Exam              | (20 points) |
| v) Recall with Finish           | (20 points) |
| vi) Attitude                    | (10 points) |

2. *Group Exercises*

- |                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Long Sit Stay – 1 Minute    | (30 points) |
| ii) Long Down Stay – 2 Minutes | (30 points) |

**Rewards and Encouragement during the Exercises:**

Handlers have been encouraged to reward, praise and encourage their dogs through the exercises. No point deductions should be incurred because of rewarding or encouraging between and during the exercises as long as it does not constitute an "extra command". Toy rewards are allowed in the ring but they cannot leave the handler's hand.

**Exercises:**

**Intermediate Tricks – 10 points**

This exercise is designed to highlight the dog's natural abilities and the fun aspects of dog training. At the intermediate level dogs are expected to perform tricks that involve multiple components or that are more challenging in nature (i.e. no shake a paw or spin). Props are allowed as long as they can be carried with one hand (i.e. hoops, bars, balls, frisbees). The handler can show 2 tricks and the best trick is marked.

**Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)**

- Extra Commands – This is defined as re-cuing the trick or excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.
- Inadequate Difficulty – At the judge's discretion, this deduction may be applied if the dog's best trick does not meet their expectations of an intermediate trick. Tricks like shake a paw or spin are only suitable at the beginner or novice levels.

**Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Luring – Luring is defined as a cookie or toy being present in the hand of the handler and being placed on the dog's nose in order to coerce the dog into performing the trick. A constant lure is defined as luring for 30 seconds or

more and can result in a maximum of 2 deductions per course run from this category.

- Fails to Perform Trick – If the dog fails to perform the trick to the judge's satisfaction a major fault can be applied.

### **Heel on Leash and Figure Eight – 40 points**

The Heel on Leash with Distraction and Figure Eight exercises are designed to highlight the dog's ability to keep pace with the handler in the presence of distractions (food, human). The dog should show a happy working attitude. Both exercises should consist of 2 halts in which the dog must sit automatically. *Handlers are allowed to reward their dogs during the exercise as long as it doesn't interfere with the flow of the exercise.*

- 1) The Heel on Leash: The teams must move through a heeling pattern on leash with minimal to no contact on the leash. *Handlers may not give repeated commands during heeling, but may give commands for pace changes.*
- 2) In the Figure Eight exercise, the dog must keep pace with the handler heeling around pylons. The direction/path taken is the handler's choice. The team will be asked to do a full lap of the figure 8, and complete a sit after each lap (2 sits total, 2 figure 8s total).

**2025 Heel Pattern:** Normal, Halt, Left Turn, Slow, Normal, About Turn, Halt, Right Turn, Fast, Normal, About Turn, Halt

Heel Commands: "Are you ready?" "Forward" "Halt" "Forward" "Left Turn" "Slow" "Normal" "About Turn" "Halt" "Forward" "Right Turn" "Fast" "Normal" "About Turn" "Halt" "Exercise Finished"

Figure 8 Commands: "This is your figure 8 exercise, you may go either direction, are you ready?" "Halt" "Forward" "Halt" "Exercise Finished"

### **Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)**

- Forging/Lagging – The following errors should be considered a forging or lagging error. The dog fails to change direction with handler. The dog fails to keep up with the handler when he or she changes pace. The dog walks ahead of the handler. A forging or lagging deduction should only be applied if the dog is more than a dog length ahead or behind the handler.
- Heeling Wide – This is defined as the dog making an overly wide arch during the about turn challenge of the Heel on Leash with distraction or the outside turn of the Figure Eight exercise.
- Cued Sit at Halt – At the intermediate level, dogs are expected to sit automatically at a halt. If the dog must be cued to sit this will be considered an "extra command" and a minor point deduction applies.

- Crooked Sit – This is defined as the dog sitting more than 45 degrees out of position.
- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. Handlers may re-cue behaviours if the dog has lagged or forged without penalty if the judge feels as though the dog would've still performed if the cue hadn't been given. Handler may also re-cue following halts, changes of pace without penalty. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.

### **Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Luring – Luring is defined as a cookie or toy being present in the hand of the handler and being placed on the dog's nose in order to coerce the dog into performing the behaviour. A constant lure is defined as luring for 5 seconds or more and can result in a maximum of 2 deductions per course run from this category.
- Tight Leash – This is defined as the dog pulling at the end of the leash and the handler having to exert force to keep the dog in place.
- Breaks Heel – This is defined as the dog leaving heel position by more than a forge or lag. This deduction can also be applied if the dog fails to loose leash walk for 50% or more of the exercise.
- No Sit at Halt – Dogs are expected to sit at the halt. If the dog fails to sit a major point deduction should be applied.
- No Change of Pace – This error is defined as the handler failing to noticeably change to a fast or slow pace when prompted. If the handler changes pace and the dog does not, this is a lagging or forging error.
- Lunges at Distraction– A major point deduction should be incurred when the dog lunges at the distraction but then comes back under handler control. A dog that touches/eats a distraction should be deducted more heavily than one that does not.
- Verbal Correction (i.e. no reward markers) – Mild verbal correction in the context of what the dog has done is allowed but should be considered a major point deduction. If used excessively it is the judge's discretion as to whether this constitutes excessive punishment.

### **Heel Free – 40 points**

The heel free exercise is designed to highlight the dog's ability to keep pace with the handler without the use of a leash. The dog should show a happy working attitude. This exercise should consist of the following challenges: 2 halts (the dog must sit automatically), 2 changes of pace (from normal to fast and back to normal and from normal to slow and back to normal). In addition, the exercise must contain the following

changes of directions: left turn, right turn and about turn (right about turn, dog on the outside). Heel Pattern will be the same as the on leash. *Handlers are allowed to reward their dogs during the exercise as long as it doesn't interfere with flow of the exercise.*

**2020 Heel pattern:** Normal, Halt, Left Turn, Slow, Normal, About Turn, Halt, Right Turn, Fast, Normal, About Turn, Halt

### **Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)**

- Forging/Lagging – The following errors should be considered a forging or lagging error. The dog fails to change direction with handler. The dog fails to keep up with the handler when he or she changes pace. The dog walks ahead of the handler. A forging or lagging deduction should only be applied if the dog is more than a dog length ahead or behind the handler.
- Heeling Wide – This is defined as the dog making an overly wide arch during the about turn challenge of the Heel on Leash with distraction or the outside turn of the Figure Eight exercise.
- Cued Sit at Halt – At the intermediate level, dogs are expected to sit automatically at a halt. If the dog must be cued to sit this will be considered an “extra command” and a minor point deduction applies.
- Crooked Sit – This is defined as the dog sitting more than 45 degrees out of position.
- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. Handlers may re-cue behaviours if the dog has lagged or forged without penalty if the judge feels as though the dog would've still performed if the cue hadn't been given. Handler may also re-cue following halts, changes of pace without penalty. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.

### **Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Luring – Luring is defined as a cookie or toy being present in the hand of the handler and being placed on the dog's nose in order to coerce the dog into performing the behaviour.
- Breaks Heel – This is defined as the dog leaving heel position by more than a forge or lag.
- No Sit at Halt – Dogs are expected to sit at the halt. If the dog fails to sit a minor point deduction should be applied.
- No Change of Pace – This error is defined as the handler failing to noticeably change to a fast or slow pace when prompted. If the handler changes pace and the dog does not, this is a lagging or forging error.

- Off Leash Exemption (-20) – In some circumstances, dogs at the intermediate level who are not adequately prepared to attempt the Heel Free exercise may opt to perform the exercise on leash. This option will result in an automatic deduction of half of the maximum points for the exercise (20 points). The dog and handler must be nominated by their trainer and a notation will appear on the judging sheet to indicate which dogs will receive an Off Leash Exemption.
- Verbal Correction (i.e. no reward markers) – Mild verbal correction in the context of what the dog has done is allowed but should be considered a major point deduction. If used excessively it is the judge's discretion as to whether this constitutes excessive punishment.

### **Stand for Exam – 20 points**

This exercise is designed to test the dog's ability to be approached and examined by a stranger. The exercise should begin with the dog sitting on the handler's left side (heel position). The handler is asked to stand their dog and then to leave their dog. *Handler are permitted, once the dog is standing, to gently physically manipulate their dogs so the dog's feet are in a more stable position before leaving the dog. This should be done after the stand but before the handler leaves the dog.* The handler cues the dog to stay and walks out to the end of a 6 foot leash. The judge then approaches the dog and touches the dog on their back. Once the judge is finished they will ask the handler to return to their dog. The handler should return around the back of the dog and move into heel position.

Exercise Commands: "This is your stand for examination exercise, you may stand your dog and leave when ready." "Return" "Exercise Finished"

### **Minor Point Deductions (-1 to -2 points)**

- Shifting – This is defined as the dog lifting its paws, turning to look at the judge or shifting its weight during the examination.
- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention or prevent it from breaking the stay. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command.

### **Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Breaks Stay – If the dog stands up and moves toward or away from the judge or handler a major point deduction applies. The number of points deducted will be dependent on the dog's behaviour, if the dog jumps on the judge or shies away, they should receive a greater deduction than if they simply move due to excitement.
- Verbal Correction (i.e. no reward markers) – Mild verbal correction in context of what the dog has done is allowed but should be considered a major point



deduction. If used excessively it is the judges' discretion as to whether this constitutes excessive punishment.

- Cookie Exam (-10) – In some cases, dogs who are nervous of strangers can elect to have the judge not touch the dog but to give the dog a cookie exam instead. The dog must remain standing and complete the exercise otherwise normally and this option results in a deduction of half the maximum points for the exercise (10 points). In order to qualify for a cookie exam the dog and handler must be nominated by their trainer and they must indicate their desire for a cookie prior to the beginning of the class. A notation will appear on the judging sheet indicating to the judge which dogs will be having a cookie exam.

### **Recall with Finish – 20 points**

This is an off leash exercise. This exercise begins with the dog sitting in heel position. The dog should already be off-leash when this exercise starts. The handler will leave the dog in a wait on the judge's cue. They will walk a ring length away, turn and face the dog. Handlers are expected to walk away from the dog and a deduction should be applied for backing away from the dog. They will wait for the judge's cue to call their dog. The dog should come straight to the handler and sit in front. The handler will then be asked to cue the dog to finish into heel position using either a swing or around finish.

Exercise Commands: "This is your recall exercise, are you ready?" "Leave your dog", "Call your dog", "Finish" and "Exercise finished."

*Note: The judge may elect to use a hand motion to indicate the handler is to call their dog instead of a verbal to minimize the risk of the dog misunderstanding.*

### **Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)**

- Breaks Wait – This is defined as the dog attempting to follow the handler after the handler asks the dog to wait or stay.
- No Sit in Front – If the dog does not sit in front of the handler, or sits out of arm's reach from the handler, then a minor point deduction is applied to the score.
- Crooked Sit – This is defined as the dog sitting more than 45 degrees out of position.
- Extra Commands – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands in order to maintain the dog's attention or prevent it from breaking the stay. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done. Handlers are encouraged to verbally praise the dog for a good job.

### **Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Fails to Recall (-10) – If the dog makes no move to come when called or does not return to the handler then a major point deduction is applied.
- Sniffing/Lagging/Detouring – If the dog is slow to respond, sniffs the mats or does not come in a straight line, but otherwise completes the exercise, then a minor point deduction may be applied to the score.
- Fails to Finish – If the dog does not return to heel position using either an around or swing finish.
- Verbal Correction (i.e. no reward markers) – Mild verbal correction in context of what the dog has done is allowed but should be considered a major point deduction. If used excessively it is the judge's discretion as to whether this constitutes excessive punishment.

### **Attitude - 10 points**

Dog training should be fun, and as a result, this component of the intermediate exercises is designed to reward teams that work well together. This is given at the judge's discretion. 5 points should be awarded for good working attitude from the dog. Inattentiveness or unwillingness to perform exercises should be treated as a minor point deduction. 5 points should be awarded for the happy upbeat demeanour of the handler. Verbal corrections or poor sportsmanship should be faulted as a major point deduction.

### **Long Sit Stay- 1 minute – 30 Points**

This exercise is done in a group with no more than 8 dogs per group. Dogs are escorted into the ring in order of arm band number. The dogs begin the exercise in heel position. At the judge's instruction, the handlers cue their dogs to sit. Handlers can treat their dog until they leave them. They will then be asked to leave their dogs as a group. The handlers will walk the distance of the ring and turn to face their dog. At the end of the 1 minute stay the handlers are asked to return to their dogs. The handler should return around behind the dog and move into heel position. The judge will announce the end of the exercise.

*Note: If a dog changes position but doesn't start moving, the handler is to remain in the line-up so as to not distract the other dogs. If the dog changes position and start to walk around, the handler will go in, grab the dog, and bring them out of the line of dogs so as to avoid distracting another dog. Unfortunately on show day handlers cannot reset dogs who move out of position, if the dogs moves, the handler simply must remove them from the line of dogs and return back to the handler line up.*

Exercise Commands: "Sit your dogs," "Leave your dogs," "Back to your dogs," "Exercise finished. Maintain control of your dogs."

### **Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)**

- Shifting/Sniffing – If the dog shifts excessively or sniffs the ground a minor point deduction should be applied.
- Barking/Whining – If the dog barks or whines throughout the stay, due to impatience, a minor point deduction may be applied.
- Extra Commands/Continuous Cuing – This is defined as excessively using the dog's name or other commands (holding a hand up) in order to maintain the dog's attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. Handlers may re-cue behaviours if the dog has shifted or sniffed without penalty. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done.

### **Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Change of Position (-10) – The dog lies down from a sit or sits from a down but otherwise remains in the stay. This will result in a 10 point deduction at the intermediate level. The handler should just remain stationary in the line up so as to not distract other dogs.
- Breaks Stay (-20) – If the dog goes to the handler or bothers another dog a 20 point deduction will apply. A handler should not be faulted for extra commands and a dog should not be heavily faulted for changing position if they are interfered with by another dog. The dog that breaks the stay will be removed from the line and pulled aside so as to not distract other dogs.
- Verbal Correction (i.e. no reward markers) – Mild verbal correction in the context of what the dog has done is allowed but should be considered a major point deduction. If used excessively it is the judge's discretion as to whether this constitutes excessive punishment.

### **Long Down Stay- 2 Minutes – 30 Points**

This exercise is done in a group with no more than 8 dogs per group. Dogs are escorted into the ring in order of arm band number. The dogs begin the exercise in heel position. At the judge's instruction, the handlers down their dogs. Handlers are allowed to treat their dog until they leave them. They will then be asked to leave their dogs as a group. The handlers will walk half the length of the ring and turn to face their dog. At the end of the 2 minute stay the handlers are asked to return to their dogs. The handler should return around behind the dog and end up in heel position. The judge will announce the end of the exercise.

*Note: If a dog changes position but doesn't start moving, the handler is to remain in the line-up so as to not distract the other dogs. If the dog changes position and start to walk around, the handler will go in, grab the dog, and bring them out of the line of dogs so as to avoid distracting another dog. Unfortunately on show day handlers cannot reset dogs who move out of position, if the dogs moves, the handler simply must remove them from the line of dogs and return back to the handler line up.*

Exercise Commands: “Down your dogs,” “Leave your dogs,” “Back to your dogs,” “Exercise finished. Maintain control of your dogs.”

### **Minor Point Deductions (-1 point)**

- Shifting/Sniffing – If the dog shifts excessively or sniffs the ground a minor point deduction should be applied.
- Barking/Whining – If the dog barks or whines throughout the stay, due to impatience, a minor point deduction may be applied.
- Extra Commands/Continuous Cuing – This is defined as excessively using the dog’s name or other commands (holding a hand up) in order to maintain the dog’s attention. A verbal cue and hand signal used at the same time is considered a single command. Handlers may re-cue behaviours if the dog has shifted or sniffed without penalty. This should not be confused with providing encouragement to the dogs for a job well done.

### **Major Point Deductions (-2 to -5 points)**

- Change of Position (-10) – The dog lies down from a sit or sits from a down but otherwise remains in the stay. The handler will remain stationary in the line up and not correct the dog so as to not distract other dogs.
- Breaks Stay (-20) – If the dog goes to the handler or bothers another dog a major point deduction should be applied. A handler should not be faulted for extra commands and a dog should not be heavily faulted for changing position if they are interfered with by another dog. The dog that breaks the stay will be removed from the line up and pulled aside so as to not distract other dogs.
- Verbal Correction (i.e. no reward markers) – Mild verbal correction in the context of what the dog has done is allowed but should be considered a major point deduction. If used excessively it is the judge’s discretion as to whether this constitutes excessive punishment.

### **Non-Qualifying Behaviour – Automatic Disqualification**

There are some behaviours that are contrary to the spirit of College Royal and as such the dog and handler will be asked to leave under the following conditions.

- Physical or Verbal Abuse of a Dog – This includes yelling, hitting, swatting, grabbing the dog’s muzzle, and handler leash corrections.
- Dog Aggression – Aggression towards other dogs, the handler or the judge is grounds for disqualification. The judge may use their judgement to determine if behaviour is aggressive in nature. Snapping, lip lifting, biting, growling or lunging with the intent to harm are all considered aggressive behaviours. Jumping up on judge or handler or lunging at another dog with the intent to play is not considered aggressive. It is up to the judge whether the team is allowed to attempt the remaining exercises.

- Unsportsmanlike Behaviour – At the judge’s discretion, any action by the handler that is deemed contrary to the spirit of the College Royal Dog Show may result in disqualification.
- Soiling the Ring – Urinating or defecating in the ring.
- Dog Out of Control/ Leaves the Ring – An Out of Control Dog is one that excessively jumps on the handler or judge, lunges at the end of the leash, or is uncontrollably loose in the ring. Leaving the ring is defined as the dog making an attempt to leave the ring by either jumping over or rushing the gate. Judge may use their discretion to decide if the dog is allowed to try again.

**Intermediate Level Notes:**

- Teams at this level *ideally* shouldn’t need to lure their dogs through the exercises but will likely need *occasional* verbal encouragement
- This level should be taken as a near equivalent to CKC Novice
- Overall the dogs should perform more accurately than the Novice Class(es)

You should feel as though teams receiving outstanding scores in this class in theory would be ready to start working totally off leash the next day