

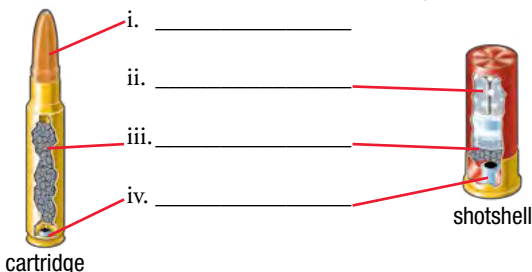


Chapter 1

1. A primary objective of hunter education programs is to _____.
 - a. give every hunter the same degree of skill and knowledge.
 - b. ensure that everyone enjoys hunting and has an opportunity to hunt.
 - c. produce knowledgeable, responsible, and involved hunters.
 - d. none of the above.
2. Name three hunting-related projects for which the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman–Robertson Act) provides funding.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
3. Which of these is *not* a source of hunter education funding?
 - a. State highway departments
 - b. State wildlife agencies
 - c. International Hunter Education Association
 - d. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
4. Name three behaviors of a responsible hunter.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

Chapter 2

1. The three basic parts of a modern firearm are _____.
 - a. cartridge, stock, and barrel.
 - b. action, stock, and barrel.
 - c. stock, trigger, and action.
 - d. barrel, chamber, and muzzle.
2. Label the indicated parts of a bolt-action rifle:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
3. The component in ammunition that ignites the gunpowder when struck by the firing pin is the _____.
4. The action of a firearm is made up of parts that _____.
 - a. block the trigger or hammer to prevent accidental firing.
 - b. hold ammunition before it's loaded into the chamber.
 - c. load, unload, fire, and eject the cartridge or shotshell.
 - d. serve as the handle of the firearm.
5. You should use only ammunition that exactly matches the caliber or gauge specifications marked on the _____ of your firearm.
6. Label the indicated parts of rifle and shotgun ammunition:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____



7. List six types of firearm actions.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
 - vi. _____
8. A safety is located around the receiver of the firearm and _____.
 - a. ensures that the firearm can never be accidentally fired.
 - b. is a device that blocks the action to prevent accidental firing.
 - c. is always located either inside or on the trigger guard.
 - d. all of the above.
9. The most accurate sight for a firearm is the _____.
10. The design feature that causes a bullet to spiral, which increases accuracy and distance, is called _____.
11. _____ is a measure related to the diameter of the bore and the size of the shotshell designed for that bore.
12. When referring to firearms, "caliber" is _____.
 - a. the length of the barrel of a rifle or handgun.
 - b. always expressed in hundredths of an inch.
 - c. used to describe the size of a rifle bore and the size of cartridges designed for different bores.
 - d. all of the above.
13. List the most common shotgun chokes.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
14. Steel shot is _____.
 - a. lighter than lead shot, reducing velocity and distance.
 - b. harder than lead, keeping the pattern tighter.
 - c. non-toxic, unlike lead shot, which can be toxic to waterfowl.
 - d. all of the above.
15. Knowing your firearm's range is critical—it allows you to _____.
 - a. determine whether or not you're able to make a clean kill.
 - b. make accurate shots at any distance as long as they are within your firearm's range.
 - c. know at what distances your firearm could cause injury.
 - d. both a. and c.
16. Why is it important to keep shotshells separated by size?
 - a. Once mixed, it is impossible to separate them accurately.
 - b. A smaller gauge shotshell can slip past the chamber of a larger gauge gun and result in serious personal injury.
 - c. A 12-gauge shotshell can be chambered into a 20-gauge shotgun and result in serious personal injury.
 - d. None of the above.
17. Firearms should be stored _____, in a _____ location, and separate from _____.

Chapter 3

1. Good marksmanship is _____.
 - a. being able to hit your target at least 50% of the time.
 - b. correctly marking your target.
 - c. being a good sport if you miss your target.
 - d. hitting your target accurately and consistently.
2. Sight alignment is _____.



- To help you steady the rifle when you're ready to fire, draw a deep breath and _____.
- The proper technique for pulling the trigger when firing a rifle is to _____.
 - pull the trigger quickly, moving only your finger.
 - squeeze the trigger slowly.
 - jerk the trigger.
 - snap the trigger.
- Of the four standard rifle-firing positions, the steadiest is the _____ position.
- All handguns should be fired at _____ length.
- If you are hunting small, fast, close birds, the best choke selection would be _____ or _____ choke.
- When patterning a shotgun, the goal is to produce a pattern of pellets with even _____ and a sufficient percentage of the _____ within a 30-inch circle.
- Which shotgun-shooting technique is best for a beginning hunter and is performed by pointing at a moving target, and then moving past it and firing?
 - snap-shooting
 - swing-through
 - sustained lead
 - patterning
- A common error when hunting birds with a shotgun is _____.
 - tapping the trigger and not squeezing it slowly.
 - bringing the stock all the way up to the cheek without lowering the head.
 - lowering the head and cheek to the stock of the shotgun.
 - failing to align the sights on the target properly and then take a deep breath.

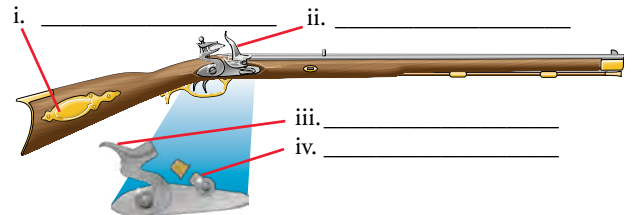
Chapter 4

- It is critical that you know about the game you are hunting because _____.
 - only one sex of the game you're hunting may be legal.
 - there may be protected species in the same area that you need to avoid shooting.
 - it will increase your chance of success.
 - all of the above.
- List the four basic characteristics used for animal identification.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Unlike still hunting, stalking involves _____.
 - following signs left by the animal.
 - spending at least 10 times longer being still and observing than walking.
 - using a game call.
 - using dogs to locate the game.
- _____ is a hunting technique that involves a group of hunters who are spread out and move to push the game toward other hunters waiting at the end of the cover.
- A true sportsman not only strives to bring home the game he or she is seeking but also strives to _____ the quarry.
 - fire as soon as possible on
 - cripple
 - inflict the minimal amount of suffering on
 - none of the above

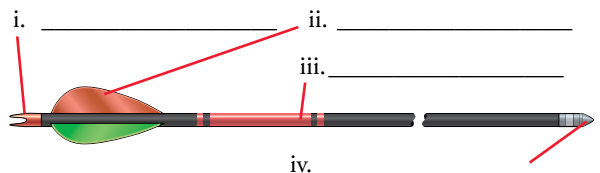
- The most effective place to shoot an animal is the vital organs, which are the _____ and _____.
- A _____ shot is the preferred shot for larger game animals, such as deer, elk, and bear.
 - broadside
 - rear-end
 - head-on
 - quartering-toward
- When approaching a downed deer or other large animal, you should _____.
 - approach from the front and make noise to startle the animal.
 - pause above and behind the animal's head and watch the chest cavity for any movement.
 - approach from the front if the animal's eyes are closed.
 - any of the above are safe methods for approaching downed animals.
- Once you are sure your quarry is dead, you should immediately _____ it and then begin field dressing.
- _____ would *not* contribute to meat spoiling.
 - Cold
 - Dirt
 - Moisture
 - Heat

Chapter 5

- Label the indicated parts of a muzzleloader:



- _____ is the only type of powder that should be used in muzzleloaders.
- An unsafe practice when using a muzzleloader is _____.
 - loading directly from a horn, flask, or other container.
 - wearing shooting glasses and ear protection when shooting.
 - waiting until you're ready to fire before you prime or cap a muzzleloader.
 - not smoking while shooting or loading.
- How many charges should you load in a muzzleloader at a time?
 - one charge
 - two charges
 - three charges
 - four charges
- Name the three common bow types.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Label the indicated parts of an arrow:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____



- _____ arrowheads are used primarily for big game hunting.



8. _____ is the process of placing the arrow shaft on the bow's arrow rest and pulling the arrow back until the string snaps into the slot.
9. A good safety rule to follow when shooting a bow is _____.
 - a. always carry arrows in the nocked position when hunting.
 - b. use cracked arrows only for target practice.
 - c. release an arrow only when the path to the target and beyond is clear.
 - d. dry fire a bow as a strengthening exercise.

Chapter 6

1. To minimize the risk of a firearm incident in the home, you should *never* _____.
 - a. point the muzzle in a safe direction.
 - b. keep your finger off the trigger when handling the firearm.
 - c. store the firearm and ammunition together.
 - d. check that the chamber and the magazine are empty.
2. Name the four main causes of hunting incidents.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
3. List the four primary rules of firearm safety.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
4. If three hunters are walking side by side, the hunter in the center should keep the gun pointed _____ or _____.
5. If three hunters are walking in single file, it is acceptable for the hunter in the middle to use the _____.
 - a. cradle carry.
 - b. elbow or side carry.
 - c. shoulder carry.
 - d. trail carry.
6. If crossing a fence while hunting alone, you should _____.
 - a. cross the fence with the gun held under your arm.
 - b. place the gun on the other side of the fence with the muzzle pointed away from you, and then cross.
 - c. set the gun down, cross, and then pull the muzzle to you.
 - d. any of the above.
7. To load or unload a firearm safely, you should always _____.
 - a. put the safety on.
 - b. dry fire the firearm before loading and after unloading.
 - c. point the muzzle in a safe direction.
 - d. both a. and c.
8. _____ is *not* a safe way to transport a firearm.
 - a. Unloaded
 - b. With the action open
 - c. In a gun case
 - d. Loaded and in a gun rack in the rear window
9. Hunters should be spaced _____ yards apart, and each should have a zone-of-fire of _____ degrees in front.
10. Consuming alcohol before or during a hunt does *not* _____.
 - a. impair your coordination.
 - b. increase your chance of a hunting incident.
 - c. affect your judgment.
 - d. enhance your chance of a successful hunt.

11. _____ should be worn at all times while climbing a tree and when on a tree stand.
 - a. Climbing boots
 - b. Thick outerwear
 - c. A safety harness
 - d. Camouflage outerwear
12. To get your firearm into an elevated stand safely, _____.
 - a. climb into the stand using the cradle carry.
 - b. climb into the stand and have your companion carefully toss your firearm up to you.
 - c. climb into the stand using the sling carry.
 - d. haul up the unloaded firearm after you have secured yourself in the stand.
13. When hunting from a boat, it is best to always wear a _____.
 - a. personal flotation device.
 - b. camouflage jacket.
 - c. red jacket.
 - d. safety harness.
14. If you fall into cold water while hunting from a boat, you should try to _____ the boat.

Chapter 7

1. Which of these was *not* a reason for establishing hunting laws?
 - a. to limit hunting methods and equipment
 - b. to limit the profits of sporting goods manufacturers
 - c. to set rules on how hunters take game
 - d. to limit harvesting and avoid hunting during nesting and mating seasons
2. According to Aldo Leopold, the "father of wildlife management," ethical behavior is _____.
 - a. killing game only for food.
 - b. harvesting as much game as the law allows.
 - c. doing the right thing when no one else is watching—even when doing the wrong thing is legal.
 - d. not killing any wildlife but preserving it for future generations.
3. A responsible and ethical hunter would *not* _____.
 - a. waste meat and usable parts of the game harvested.
 - b. strive for a quick, clean kill.
 - c. leave the land better than he or she found it.
 - d. abide by game laws and regulations.
4. Responsible hunters _____.
 - a. use land without asking permission from the landowner.
 - b. keep firearms out of sight when not hunting.
 - c. draw attention to themselves by wearing bloody or dirty hunting clothes when it's not necessary.
 - d. unnecessarily harass or frighten livestock.
5. There are five distinct stages of development that most hunters will experience. In the _____ stage, success is measured by the total hunting experience.
6. In the _____, success is determined by bagging the limit, which can cause hunters to take unsafe shots.
 - a. shooting stage
 - b. limiting-out stage
 - c. trophy stage
 - d. sportsman stage
7. To bring respect to the sport of hunting, hunters can _____.
 - a. transport bagged animals on the hood or roof of their automobiles.
 - b. share graphic accounts and photographs of their hunting experiences with non-hunters.
 - c. support organizations dedicated to improving habitat and management efforts.
 - d. consume alcohol and loudly proclaim their hunting prowess.



Chapter 8

1. There are four areas to address when preparing for a hunting trip: be ready, know your location, prepare for safety, and _____.
2. _____ would *not* be an essential part of a hunting plan that you would leave with a family member or friend.
 - a. The number of game you plan to harvest
 - b. Where and with whom you intend to hunt
 - c. Specific directions on the route to your destination
 - d. When you expect to return
3. What color is the safest choice for clothing?
 - a. bright red
 - b. hunter green
 - c. fluorescent orange
 - d. camouflage
4. If dressing for cold weather conditions, you should _____.
 - a. wear several layers of clothing instead of one heavy article of clothing.
 - b. wear cotton because it can provide warmth even when wet.
 - c. wear wool.
 - d. both a. and c.
5. When laid on a map, a compass needle points to _____.
 - a. the direction you're heading.
 - b. true north.
 - c. magnetic north.
 - d. contour lines.
6. List the five primary requirements for survival.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
7. The international emergency signal for distress is _____.
 - a. three fires evenly spaced.
 - b. three shots.
 - c. three blasts of a whistle.
 - d. any of the above.
8. List four of the eight rules of survival that every hunter should follow.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
9. Hypothermia can be prevented by _____.
 - a. staying dry.
 - b. dressing properly.
 - c. exposing yourself to the wind to dry out if wet.
 - d. both a. and b.
10. Heat exhaustion can be prevented by _____ water.
11. Bleeding should be controlled by applying _____ to the wound.
 - a. butter
 - b. fresh air
 - c. direct pressure
 - d. cold water
12. What should you do if a hunting companion breaks a leg and no medical help is readily available?
 - a. Try to straighten the limb and put a splint on it.
 - b. Splint the limb the way you found it without trying to straighten it.
 - c. Leave the leg exposed to the air to reduce the swelling.
 - d. Place a thick pad around it without splinting it.

Chapter 9

1. Wildlife conservation ensures that _____.
 - a. hunting seasons established by Kublai Khan will continue.
 - b. no animals are ever harvested.
 - c. natural resources can be drawn on despite unwise use.
 - d. renewable resources can replenish themselves indefinitely.
2. Wildlife preservation _____.
 - a. allows for the consumptive use of natural resources.
 - b. is a Biblical rule for saving natural resources.
 - c. saves natural resources but with no consumptive use of them.
 - d. allows hunting of endangered species.
3. A habitat for wildlife must include _____.
 - a. space, arrangement, food, cover, and water.
 - b. brush and rocks, predators, water, and space.
 - c. space, vegetation, food, and resting and breeding places.
 - d. cover, predators, large area, arrangement, and food.
4. The "carrying capacity" of a wildlife area is the _____.
5. List four factors that can limit wildlife populations.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
6. Hunting is an effective wildlife conservation tool because _____.
 - a. funding from hunting licenses helps many game and non-game species recover from dwindling populations.
 - b. hunters play an important role by supplying wildlife managers with needed information from the field.
 - c. hunting contributes to threatened or endangered wildlife.
 - d. both a. and b.
7. By continuously monitoring the birth rate and death rate of various species and the condition of their habitat, wildlife managers _____.
 - a. know how to set hunting regulations and can determine if other management practices are needed to conserve wildlife species.
 - b. know when to ignore hunting regulations they set earlier.
 - c. can obtain data to eliminate wildlife species.
 - d. both b. and c.
8. Trapping and relocating animals is an example of the _____ wildlife management practice.
 - a. hunting
 - b. artificial stocking
 - c. setting bag limits and legal methods for taking wildlife
 - d. habitat improvement
9. Some species are protected by law from being hunted because _____.
 - a. they are predators for a pest species.
 - b. they are migrating.
 - c. their habitat is gone.
 - d. their numbers are small.
10. It is critical that hunters are able to identify wildlife correctly so that they don't mistakenly _____.
 - a. harvest illegal game animals or non-game animals.
 - b. confuse horns with antlers.
 - c. confuse cloven hooves with cud chewers.
 - d. confuse meat-eating animals with those that eat meat as well as plants.