

ORM Hunter Education

EXAM ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 1

Lesson 1: Welcome and Introduction to the Course

- What is the purpose of hunter education?
 - to provide opportunities for hunting
 - to explain hunting laws and regulations
 - to help develop safe, legal and ethical hunters**
- What has hunter education accomplished?
 - shows hunters where to hunt on private land
 - helps prevent hunting-related shooting incidents**
 - tells lawmakers and biologists what regulations to write
- Who funds hunter education?
 - state departments of environmental protection
 - federal departments of education and human services
 - a variety of federal, state and private organizations**

Lesson 2: Why Do We Hunt?

- Hunting is a family tradition for many people. **True.**
- There are NO limits to when, where and how to hunt. **False.**
- Hunting wild game takes place indoors. **False.**

-What People Say About Hunting

- What occupation is hunting similar to?
 - carpentry
 - farming**
 - teaching
- What is one reason why people hunt?
 - to practice their shooting skills on live moving targets
 - to shoot endangered animals for their horns and antlers
 - to relax, get away and learn about nature**
- What is an example of the food chain in nature?
 - squirrel eating an acorn**

- fox sleeping in its den
 - deer walking in a field
- A hunting dog is a hunting partner. **True.**

Lesson 3:

Recognize the Truth about Hunting

- Because there are so many hunters, hunting is very unsafe. **False.**
- Certain species of animals are endangered due to modern day hunting practices. **False.**
- Unregulated Market Hunting is one of the reasons Buffalo were nearly wiped out. **True.**
- Hunting helps manage wildlife, creates jobs and provides food for the needy. **True.**
- Hunter education is strictly about learning how to handle guns safely. **False.**
- The majority of the public is in favor of legal, regulated hunting. **True.**

Lesson 4: Hunter Education Requirements at a Glance

- Students who take this course and wish to obtain a hunting license should check with their state or province for requirements and additional information. **True.**
- An official hunter education certificate is NOT accepted in other states and provinces. **False.**

CHAPTER 2

Lesson 1: Basic Firearm Safety Rules

- The "A" in ACTT stands for what?
 - "Assume" every gun is loaded**
 - "Aim" the gun in the right direction
 - "Acquire" the target first
- The "C" in ACTT stands for what?
 - "Count" the ammunition before loading a magazine
 - "Control" the muzzle—point the muzzle in a safe direction**
 - "Carry" the gun so that it is easy to take a shot at game
- The first "T" in ACTT stands for what?

- "Troubleshoot"—check the gun's action to see that it works properly
 - "Trigger finger"—keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot**
 - "Test first"—bring the gun to a shooting range before using it on a hunting trip
- The second "T" in ACTT stands for what?
 - "Target"—be sure of your target and what lies beyond**
 - "Training"—be sure you are properly trained on the gun you are using
 - "Timing"—be sure you take a deep breath between shots on game

Lesson 2: Additional Safety Rules

- Trust safety devices on guns. **False.**
- Ammunition is the same for all guns. **False.**
- Wearing hunter or blaze orange clothing helps keep hunters safe. **True.**
- Don't wear safety devices for ear and eye protection during shooting practice. **False.**
- Never use alcohol or drugs when hunting or shooting. **True.**
- A firearm owner should know the laws regarding safe storage and transportation of firearms. **True.**

Lesson 3: What To Do When You Meet a Law Enforcement Officer While Hunting

- What is the main duty of a Conservation Law Enforcement Officer?
 - to study hunting guides and equipment
 - to confiscate hunting guns and equipment
 - to enforce hunting and firearm laws**
- What should a hunter do when approached by a Conservation Officer while hunting?
 - make sure the safety is "on," open the action and remove all

ammunition

- b. keep the gun pointed in a safe direction and follow instructions from the officer
 - c. remove the magazine, open the action, and place the firearm on the ground
3. Why does a Conservation Officer inspect the hunter's firearm and ammunition?
- a. to determine if the ammunition is safe to use and that firearm
 - b. to inspect the firearm for correct operation of the action and safety
 - c. to make sure the firearm and ammunition are legal for the game hunted

CHAPTER 3

Lesson 1: Parts of Firearms

1. A firearm contains the following parts:
 - a. stock, case, muzzle
 - b. receiver, magazine, wad
 - c. stock, action, barrel
2. The part of the stock held against the shoulder is called the buttstock. **True.**
3. The safety on a firearm is located in the same place on all firearms. **False.**

Lesson 2: Rifles, Shotguns and Handguns

-Key Features of the Rifle

1. The bore has rifling, which causes the bullet to travel farther and faster. **False.**
2. The barrel and action are mounted on the receiver. **False.**
3. There are a variety of buttstock designs including:
 - a. Pistol Grip, Military-Style Pistol grip, Straight or English Stock
 - b. Spanish, English, hog back
 - c. semi-pistol grip, full pistol grip, camel back
4. Because a rifle has a long barrel and rifling, it can fire accurately at targets out to great distances. **True.**
5. Rifling is defined as grooves cut into the inside surface of the rifle barrel. **True.**
6. The caliber of a rifle barrel is also known as the:
 - a. barrel size
 - b. perimeter size
 - c. bore size
7. Name a sight system used by rifle shooters:
 - a. digital sight

b. peep sight

c. T.A.S. or target enhancement sight

-Key Features of the Shotgun

1. A shotgun is capable of spraying the air with a rapidly widening pattern of shot. **True.**
2. A shotgun has a smooth bore with raised rifling. **False.**
3. Shot consists of round pellets made of the following materials:
 - a. bismuth, steel, tungsten, lead
 - b. aluminum, magnesium, brass, bronze
 - c. barium, mercury, nickel, chromium
4. Buckshot is often used for hunting game birds such as quail and doves. **False.**
5. Lead shot is not legal for waterfowl hunting. **True.**
6. Arrange the following shotgun gauges from largest to smallest (with 1 being the largest and 3 being the smallest):
 - a. 20 gauge (3)
 - b. 16 gauge (2)
 - c. 12 gauge (1)
7. A .410 shotgun is actually a 68 gauge. **True.**
8. The purpose of the shotgun choke is:
 - a. control the size of shot patterns
 - b. cause the shot to travel faster
 - c. make the shot travel more accurately
9. Arrange the following choke sizes from widest pattern to tightest pattern (with 1 being widest and 3 being tightest)
 - a. modified cylinder (2)
 - b. cylinder bore (3)
 - c. full choke (1)
10. Shotgun shooters should rely most on the rear sight for most accurate shot placement. **False.**

-Key Features of the Handgun

1. The barrel of a handgun is rifled. **True.**
2. When shooting a handgun, hold it at the:
 - a. stock
 - b. buttstock
 - c. grip

-Variations on Guns and Ammunition

1. A smoothbore shotgun may be loaded with a cartridge that has a single projectile known as a:
 - a. slug
 - b. ball
 - c. bullet

2. A sabot slug fired from a rifled shotgun barrel can be accurate on targets out to 250 yards or more. **False.**

Lesson 3: Types of Firearm Actions

1. The action of a firearm:
 - a. operates the safety, trigger and receiver
 - b. loads, fires and unloads the firearm
 - c. works the receiver, magazine and safety
2. Name a common firearm action:
 - a. muzzle action
 - b. safety action
 - c. pump action
3. A hinged-frame or break-open action has a magazine for holding extra cartridges. **False.**
4. A bolt action is designed for manual repeat loading, firing and unloading. **True.**
5. To open the action on a lever action, push up on the lever. **False.**
6. To load a new cartridge in a pump action, you must:
 - a. move the fore-end to the rear
 - b. slide the fore-end toward the muzzle
 - c. pull the lever
7. A semi-automatic firearm can fire multiple times with one pull of the trigger. **False.**
8. A revolver action is found on a handgun. **True.**

Lesson 4: Location and Use of Firearm Safeties

1. The safety is guaranteed to prevent accidental discharge of a firearm. **False.**
2. Safeties are divided into two categories:
 - a. internal and manually operated
 - b. inside and outside
 - c. safe and fire
3. The location of a manually operated safety varies by firearm manufacturer and firearm type. **True.**

Lesson 5: Loading and Unloading Firearms

1. Procedures for loading and unloading a firearm depend on:
 - a. kind of action, gauge or caliber, and manufacturer
 - b. type of firearm, kind of action, and manufacturer
 - c. kind of action, barrel length and

manufacturer

-Loading and Unloading the Hinged-Frame or Break-Open Action Firearm

1. When activated, a lever or button on the firearm's receiver will unlock the action. **True.**
2. A _____ propels the spent cartridge out of the chamber when the action is opened.
 - a. **spring-loaded ejector**
 - b. wheel lock
 - c. hammer

-Loading and Unloading the Bolt Action Firearm with a Box-Type Magazine

1. When loading a firearm, match the information on the cartridge with the box and the:
 - a. grip stamp
 - b. **barrel stamp**
 - c. head stamp

-Loading and Unloading the Lever Action Firearm

1. For lever action firearms that don't have an external safety, the _____ helps prevent unintended discharge.
 - a. position of the trigger
 - b. **position of the hammer**
 - c. closing the action
2. When a lever action firearm is loaded but not being shot, you should put the rifle on full cock. **False.**

-Loading and Unloading the Pump Action Firearm with a Tubular Magazine

1. Another name for a slide action is:
 - a. **pump action**
 - b. wheel action
 - c. pivot action
2. When unloading the pump action, pulling the fore end slide to the rear will:
 - a. move the safety from "fire" position to "safe" position
 - b. **eject a cartridge**
 - c. close the action

-Loading and Unloading the Semi-Automatic Action with a Tubular Magazine

1. To open the action of a semi-automatic firearm, you must:
 - a. slide the fore end to the rear
 - b. move the bolt up and to the rear

c. **pull the operating handle to the rear**

2. Depressing the carrier release lever of a semi-automatic action will:
 - a. **close the action**
 - b. open the action
 - c. eject a spent shell

-Loading and Unloading the Semi-Automatic Firearm with a Box-Type Magazine

1. Never exceed the ammunition capacity of the firearm or the total number of cartridges allowed for hunting. **True.**
2. Before removing the magazine, place the safety in the "SAFE" position.. **True.**

-Handguns

1. While there are many different types of handgun actions, procedures to load and unload them are the same. **False.**

- Loading and Unloading the Double-Action Revolver

1. The cylinder release button of a double-action revolver is on the right side of frame. **False.**
2. A double-action revolver can be fired single action by first cocking the hammer and then pulling the trigger. **True.**
3. Put the steps for unloading a double-action revolver in order with 1 being the first step and 3 being the last:
Open the action (1)
Store ammunition in correct box (3)
Depress the cartridge ejection rod to remove all cartridges (2)

Lesson 6: Safe Cleaning & Storage of Firearms:

-Safety Precautions and Tools

1. What is the first thing to do before cleaning a firearm?
 - a. squeeze the trigger to check the safety
 - b. **make sure that the firearm is NOT loaded**
 - c. check the gun barrel for signs of rust
2. Firearms are so well made they seldom need cleaning. **False.**
3. When cleaning a firearm, remove all live ammunition from the workbench. **True.**
4. Which of the following are used to clean the bore of a firearm?

- a. oil-soaked cleaning cloth or towel
- b. **patches and gun cleaning oil or solvent**
- c. gun grease and bore sight tool

-Cleaning the Barrel, Action and Stock

1. After hunting in wet weather, the gun should be disassembled and all metal parts dried, cleaned and coated with gun oil or solvent. **True.**
2. A dirty patch that is removed from a gun barrel is a sign that the bore is clean. **False.**
3. If a firearm does not work properly, take it to a gunsmith for repair. **True.**

-Safe Storage of Firearms

1. Who has the responsibility to know the laws for firearm ownership?
 - a. **owner**
 - b. salesperson
 - c. friend
2. If there are no laws saying how to store firearms safely, they should be stored unloaded, separate from ammunition and locked so that unauthorized persons cannot gain access to them. **True.**
3. A cloth gun sock is a device for safe storage of a gun in a home. **False.**

CHAPTER 4

Lesson 1: Parts of Ammunition

1. Match the correct term for a single piece of ammunition to each firearm

Firearm	Ammunition
Rifle	Shot shell
Shotgun	Cartridge
Handgun	Cartridge

2. Cartridges are classified into two main types:
 - a. centerfire, hang fire
 - b. slug, pellets
 - c. **rimfire, centerfire**
3. Rimfire cartridges are available in the following modern calibers:
 - a. .22 and .223
 - b. **.17 HMR and .22 caliber**
 - c. .22 and .243
4. Centerfire cartridges are manufactured only for rifles and handguns. **False.**
5. Ammunition should be stored in its original container. **True.**

-Ammunition for Rifles and Handguns

1. Name the four parts of a cartridge:

- a. case, primer, powder, bullet
- b. case, rim, powder, bullet
- c. rim, jacket, powder, bullet

-Ammunition for Shotguns

1. A shotshell is typically fired in a handgun. **False.**
2. A shotshell has four basic parts. **False.**
3. Multiple projectiles are fired from a shotshell. **True.**

-Variations on Cartridges for Rifles, Handguns and Shotguns

1. A shotgun cartridge that fires a single projectile is sometimes called a patch and ball. **False.**
2. Rifles and shotguns also can fire cartridges that use a plastic capsule filled with small shot pellets. **True.**

-Proper Care of Ammunition

1. When not in use, ammunition should be stored in the firearm's magazine. **False.**
2. Ammunition should be stored:
 - a. with your firearm
 - b. in a cool, dry place**
 - c. where it's very accessible

Lesson 2: Matching Ammunition to the Firearm

1. Firing the wrong ammunition in a firearm can lead to:
 - a. the shooter missing the target
 - b. money being wasted on ammunition
 - c. serious injury or death**
2. Semi-automatic actions can jam when:
 - a. they are fired too many times
 - b. there is too much or too little pressure from the previously fired cartridge**
 - c. the trigger is pulled and the safety is in the "safe" position
3. Ammunition should always be stored in its original factory carton or box. **True.**

-Sources

1. Rifle and handgun cartridge boxes contain this information:
 - a. weight of the bullet in grains**
 - b. gauge of the shotshell
 - c. size of the shot or caliber of the slug
2. Shotshells can be designated as rimfire or centerfire. **False.**
3. Ammunition head stamps are found on rifle and handgun cartridges and

shotshell cartridge heads. **True.**

4. Firearm barrel stamps include information about the muzzle velocity at different yards. **False.**
5. A firearm owner's manual often can be found on the manufacturer's website. **True.**

CHAPTER 5

Lesson 1: Placement and Removal of Firearms from Vehicles

1. What is one reason hunters use vehicles?
 - a. to chase game
 - b. to transport game home**
 - c. to use energy while scouting
2. Hunting-related shooting incidents only occur when two or more hunters are present. **False.**

-Loading Guns into a Vehicle

1. The first thing a hunter should do when removing a firearm from a gun cabinet is:
 - a. check to see there is no ammunition in the chamber**
 - b. make sure the safety is on
 - c. test the action to make sure it works
2. Firearms and ammunition should be stored together in a vehicle for easy access. **False.**
3. Name one reason why you should not lean your firearm against a vehicle:
 - a. it could scratch the vehicle
 - b. someone could steal your firearm
 - c. the firearm could fall over and discharge**

-Taking Guns Out of a Vehicle

1. When traveling from one hunting location to another, it is not necessary to unload your firearm every time you place it in a vehicle. **False.**
2. Never pull a firearm toward you with the muzzle pointing in your direction. **True.**
3. The only way a firearm can discharge is if someone uses their finger to pull the trigger. **False.**

-Concerning ATVs and Snowmobiles

1. Laws concerning transporting firearms on ATVs and snowmobiles are the same in every state. **False.**
2. If a firearm is stored securely on an off-road vehicle, it is not necessary to unload it. **False.**
3. What must be done when placing a

firearm onto or removing it from an off road vehicle?

- a. cover the scope with a lens cap
- b. control the muzzle**
- c. remove the sling

-Concerning Horses and Pack Animals

1. When using horses and pack animals, it's important that you:
 - a. master basic riding skills**
 - b. are able to saddle and unsaddle a horse
 - c. know what to feed a horse
2. A scabbard is:
 - a. line used to secure a horse to the hitching rail
 - b. another name for saddle bags
 - c. a sheath for holding a firearm**

-Concerning Boats & Boating Safety Principles

1. PFD stands for:
 - a. Personal Flotation Device**
 - b. Professional Firearms Device
 - c. Portable Firearms Device
2. A boat should be equipped with visual distress signals. **True.**
3. The number of seats in a boat indicates how many people the boat can safely carry. **False.**
4. How much fuel should be in reserve in case of detours or bad weather?
 - a. 1/2 tank
 - b. 1/3 tank**
 - c. 1/4 tank

-Firearm Safety Rules for Hunting with a Boat

1. A float plan of your trip should include the following information:
 - a. firearms to be used
 - b. species you're hunting
 - c. when you plan to return**
2. When unloading a boat, all hunters should remain in the boat and move gear from the boat to the dock. **False.**
3. Hunters should establish zones of fire before hunting from a boat. **True.**
4. When stowing firearms in a boat, muzzles should be pointed outboard. **True.**
5. When two hunters are in a boat, the safest shooting position is back-to-back. **False.**

Lesson 2: Storage of Firearms

1. Various state and provinces have different firearms laws. **True.**
2. When transporting firearms in a

vehicle, which of the following rules applies?

- ammunition should be stored with the firearm
 - firearms should be accessible to passengers
 - firearms should be unloaded**
3. A gun glove is one example of a firearms case. **False.**

CHAPTER 6

Lesson 1: Ground Blinds, Waterfowl Hunting Blinds and Elevated Stands -Ground Blinds

- When deciding to hunt from a ground blind, the first step is to:
 - find the best location to set up
 - check the hunting regulations**
 - decide what camouflage pattern to use
- When goose hunting, layout blinds should be set up close together. **True.**
- When entering and exiting a ground blind, you should always:
 - unload your firearm**
 - wipe your feet
 - look for game
- Why should hunters display hunter orange at or near their ground blind?
 - to attract game
 - to make the blind easier to find
 - so it's visible to other hunters**

-Waterfowl Hunting Blinds

- Boats can serve as a blind for waterfowl hunters. **True.**
- Name one reason waterfowl hunters should be especially cautious.
 - birds fly so fast
 - extreme weather conditions**
 - recoil from shotguns
- What should all hunters in a boat wear?
 - camouflage
 - blaze orange
 - PFD**

-Elevated Stands—Always Wear a Full Body Safety Harness

- All hunters using an elevated stand should use a full body safety harness. **True.**
- Which of the following is something a hunter should do before using an elevated stand?
 - purchase insurance in case of a fall
 - inspect the full body safety harness**
 - complete the treestand

warranty card

- You should check the expiration date on your full body safety harness. **True.**
- When using a full body safety harness, the tether that attaches it to the tree should contain adequate slack. **False.**
- The tether for a full body safety harness should be attached to the tree below head height. **False.**

-Safety Rules for Treestand Use

- When setting up a treestand, you should choose a healthy, living tree. **True.**
- What should hunters use to transport firearms, bows and other equipment in and out of a treestand?
 - haul line**
 - backpack
 - lanyard
- Hunters should always keep two points of contact when climbing an elevated stand. **False.**
- Recommended foot gear when hunting from an elevated stand should have this feature:
 - steel toe
 - non-skid soles**
 - arch support
- Cell phones should not be used in a treestand. **False.**

-Varieties of Treestands

- You should position a hang-on stand so you have to climb up into the stand. **False.**
- ORM does not recommend using screw-in tree steps. **True.**
- Climbing sticks and tree steps are used to access climbing stands. **False.**
- When using a climbing stand, always be sure this is secure.
 - punch line
 - haul line
 - tag line**
- The most hazardous part of setting up a ladder stand is:
 - assembling the stand
 - first time you climb the ladder**
 - loading it into your vehicle
- A tripod stand is a standalone device that can be placed anywhere. **True.**

-Advantages and Disadvantages of Hunting from Treestands

- One example of an advantage

offered by using a treestand is:

- hunter has a wider field of view**
 - tree branches conceal the hunter
 - hunters are more likely to stay warm
- By sitting above the ground, hunters are more likely to spook game. **False.**
 - Shooting from a treestand can offer safer shots because the ground acts as a backstop. **True.**
 - The biggest risk of hunting from a treestand is transporting gear. **False.**
 - Hunters using an elevated stand may experience what physical ailment?
 - heartburn
 - altitude sickness
 - muscle cramps**

Lesson 2: Crossing Obstacles -Hunting Alone

- The first step when crossing a fence is:
 - point the gun in a safe direction and unload the firearm**
 - slide the firearm under the fence
 - cover the muzzle with a cap or scarf
- Crossing a woven wire fence requires crawling under wires. **False.**
- After crossing an obstacle, the hunter should inspect the firearm for debris. **True.**

-Hunting with Companions

- Rules for crossing obstacles when alone also apply when hunting with others. **True.**
- The action should be closed when crossing an obstacle. **False.**
- When crossing an obstacle when hunting with a companion, firearms should never be passed over the obstacle. **False.**
- Wet and slick logs and rocks are other examples of obstacles that hunters might encounter. **True.**

Lesson 3: Safe Zones of Fire

-Hunting Alone

- A zone of fire is:
 - where a hunter should aim for a quick, humane kill
 - area in which a hunter can shoot safely**
 - distance from the hunter to the target
- Flammable materials should not be in a zone of fire. **True.**

- The firearm's range does not affect the zone of fire. **False.**
- The shot is safe to take if the animal is standing on a ridge. **False.**

-Hunting with Others

- A hunting group should contain no more than 4 people. **False.**
- When hunting with others, when should you determine zones of fire?
 - when you see game animals
 - when you load your firearms
 - before the hunt begins**
- Which hunter in a group of three will have the narrowest zone of fire?
 - hunter in the middle**
 - hunter on the left
 - hunter on the right
- Hunters in a group should:
 - avoid being in a straight line
 - take turns with shooting**
 - make sure someone is shooting behind the group

Lesson 4: Carry Methods

- There is only one safe way to carry a firearm. **False.**
- Selecting a safe firearm carry depends on the presence and location of other hunters in the group. **True.**

-Two Hand (Ready) Carry

- The two hand or ready carry is one of the safest ways to carry a firearm. **True.**
- With a two hand or ready carry, the shooting hand should be on the forearm area. **False.**
- Identify an instance when you should not use a two hand ready carry:
 - if you are left handed
 - when more than one hunter is present
 - when someone is on the same side as the muzzle**

-Sling Carry

- The sling carry is also known as the cradle carry. **False.**
- A sling carry allows the hunter to use the sling to hang the firearm off of the shoulder. **True.**
- The sling carry should only be used with the right shoulder. **False.**
- The sling carry allows hunters to use their hands when standing still. **True.**
- Identify an instance when you

should not use a sling carry:

- walking with other hunters
- walking on rough or slippery terrain**
- moving through the woods

-Elbow (Side) Carry

- The elbow (side) carry requires resting the gun in the crook of the elbow. **False.**
- In areas of dense brush or rough terrain, the elbow (side) carry is safe. **False.**
- The elbow (side) carry should not be used when:
 - there is a person in front of you**
 - in open terrain
 - there is a person behind you
- A barrel obstructed by debris could explode. **True.**

-Cradle Carry

- The cradle carry can be used by people who are right and left handed. **True.**
- Name a disadvantage of the cradle carry:
 - it's not a comfortable carry
 - it can't be used when other hunters are present
 - only one hand is in control of the firearm**
- The direction the muzzle is pointing is an important consideration when using the cradle carry. **True.**

-Trail Carry

- The trail carry requires both hands to be on the firearm. **False.**
- When is a safe time to use the trail carry?
 - in the morning
 - when other hunters are behind or to the side**
 - when other hunters are walking ahead
- The trail carry is safe to use when walking through rough or brushy areas. **False.**

-Shoulder Carry

- A shoulder carry requires a sling so you can carry the firearm on the shoulder. **False.**
- With a shoulder carry, the non-shooting hand should be on the butt stock. **False.**
- Name a disadvantage of the shoulder carry:
 - requires a sling

- can't be used when someone is walking in front
- offers the least amount of control**

Lesson 5: Shot Selection

-Safe and Unsafe Shots

- A safe shot can occur when the hunter can clearly see game and identify it as the animal pursued. **True.**
- A safe backstop is not a requirement for taking a safe shot. **False.**

-Ethical and Unethical Shots

- Provide an example of what makes an ethical shot:
 - game warden didn't issue a citation
 - it allowed for fair chase**
 - game animal was out of range
- A practice that is legal may not be ethical. **True.**

Lesson 6: Obstructions in Barrels

-Common Kinds of Obstructions

- An obstruction in a gun barrel will have no effect on the action. **False.**
- Because snow melts, it will not obstruct a gun barrel. **False.**
- Identify a way to prevent rust from becoming an obstruction.
 - never store the gun clean and dry
 - don't hunt in the rain or snow
 - clean the gun after every use**
- A bullet stuck in a gun barrel is a dangerous obstruction. **True.**
- It's best to use grease to clean a gun barrel. **False.**

-How to Safely Clear a Gun Barrel

- With a break action firearm, you remove the tubular magazine to ensure no ammunition is present. **False.**
- To examine the barrel of a bolt action firearm, you must remove the bolt and look from the breech. **True.**
- You can remove the barrel of a pump action firearm to ensure it's free of obstructions. **True.**
- You must use a bore scope to examine the barrel of a semi-automatic shotgun. **False.**

Lesson 7: Hunter Orange

- Hunter orange is worn so hunters are more visible to other hunters. **True.**
- Hunter orange can help prevent what type of incident?

- a. falling from a treestand
 - b. hunter mistakes another person for game
 - c. accidental discharge of a firearm
3. Most game animals have poorer color vision than humans. **True.**

Lesson 8: Rifle Accuracy Skills

1. Sight alignment means lining up the rear sight with the front sight. **True.**
2. For a good sight picture, place the front sight:
 - a. exactly where the bullet should hit the target.
 - b. above where the bullet should hit the target.
 - c. below where the bullet should hit the target.
3. The trajectory of a bullet fired from a rifle is a straight line from the muzzle to the target. **False.**
4. If a cartridge does not fire immediately after pulling the trigger, wait at least 30 seconds to determine if it is a misfire. **True.**
5. Which of the following shooting positions is the steadiest:
 - a. sitting
 - b. kneeling
 - c. prone
 - d. standing
6. Which of the following shooting positions is the least stable:
 - a. prone
 - b. kneeling
 - c. sitting
 - d. standing

Lesson 9: Shotgun Shooting

1. Shooting a shotgun is the same as shooting a rifle. **False.**
2. Mounting the shotgun is bringing the shotgun to the shoulder. **True.**
3. The shotgun is aimed, not pointed at a target in flight. **False.**
4. Trigger slap is similar to squeezing of the trigger on a rifle until the gun fires. **False.**
5. The shotgun shooting stance is similar to that of a:
 - a. bowler
 - b. boxer
 - c. pitcher
 - d. runner

Lesson 10: Safety Equipment and Clothing

1. Gunfire causes NO damage to a shooter's hearing. **False.**
2. Devices for hearing and eye

protection are inexpensive and commonly available. **True.**

3. A hunter should always dress for the weather in order to be comfortable and to take safe, accurate shots. **True.**

CHAPTER 7

Lesson 1: Introduction to Bowhunting

1. Modern Bowhunting began with the discovery of Ishi, a Yana Indian, in 1911. **True.**
2. In 1934 _____ became the first state to hold a bowhunting season in the United States.
 - a. Minnesota
 - b. California
 - c. Wisconsin

-Why Hunt with a Bow?

1. Which of the following is a reason why bowhunting is so popular?
 - a. equipment is less expensive than a firearm
 - b. it requires refined hunting skills
 - c. it is easier than hunting with a rifle
2. Bowhunting is a highly valued tradition. **True.**

Lesson 2: Parts of a Bow

1. The string and the peep site are the two main parts of every bow. **False.**
2. Which of the following is NOT a bowhunting accessory:
 - a. earplugs
 - b. armguard
 - c. finger tab
3. Draw Length is the distance an arrow will fly once the string is released. **False.**

-Different Types of Bows

1. The compound bow is considered a traditional bow. **True.**
2. The kind of bow a bowhunter selects for hunting depends on _____.
 - a. color of the bow
 - b. weight of the bow
 - c. how much or how little modern technology is desired

-Compound Bow

1. One of the main advantages of a compound bow over a traditional bow is its ability to reduce the effort needed to hold the string at full draw. **True.**

2. Compound bows are made of wood. **False.**

-Traditional Bows: Recurve and Longbow

1. A recurve bow gets its name from its:
 - a. curved limb tips
 - b. semicircular shape
 - c. curved handle
2. A longbow is typically shorter than the person using it. **False.**
3. Typically, there is no aiming sight on a longbow or recurve bow. **True.**

-Compound and Recurve Crossbows

1. A crossbow is a bow mounted on a rifle stock. **True.**
2. Which one of the following is a disadvantage of crossbows:
 - a. crossbows lack aiming devices
 - b. crossbows are faster to reload than compound or traditional bows
 - c. crossbows are typically heavier than compound or traditional bows

Lesson 3: Arrows

1. Arrows have four main parts: Arrowhead, Shaft, Fletching and Nock. **True.**
2. Which arrowhead is best for hunting big game?
 - a. field point
 - b. blunt tip
 - c. broadhead
3. Broadheads kill animals by shock, similar to the way bullets kill animals. **False.**

Lesson 4: Safety Rules for

Bowhunting

-Proper Matching of Bowhunting Equipment

1. To shoot a bow safely and accurately, you must have the equipment matched properly. **True.**
2. A hunter must store and transport arrows with broadheads outside of a quiver. **False.**
3. It is safe to "dry fire" a bow. **False.**

-Safety Principles for Archery Equipment

1. Why should hunters practice with broadheads before the start of the hunting season?
 - a. broadheads are more durable to use for practice
 - b. broadheads may fly differently than field/practice arrowheads

- c. broadheads are safer to practice with
2. Most bowhunters will not shoot at distances greater than 30 yards. **True.**
3. The best angle to shoot an animal with a bow is when it is facing directly toward you. **False.**

CHAPTER 8

Lesson 1: Varieties of Muzzleloaders

1. A muzzleloader is loaded through the breech. **False.**
2. Muzzleloaders came into existence in:
- 1940s
 - 1770s
 - 1400s**
3. Early muzzleloaders were made of these three parts:
- bore, breech, lock
 - barrel, stock, touchhole**
 - barrel, breech, lock
4. Name two firing systems developed by European inventors
- matchlock, wheel lock**
 - trigger lock, matchlock
 - touchhole, matchlock
5. Today, popular muzzleloader firing systems include modern inline, percussion and flintlock. **True.**

-Modern Inline Muzzleloaders

1. The inline muzzleloader was not designed to fire sabot bullets. **False.**
2. The firing system for the inline muzzleloader is located where?
- in front of the power charge
 - behind the power charge**
 - under the power charge
3. What is the advantage of the percussion cap of an inline muzzleloader being inside the action?
- shooter is safe from sparks
 - firing mechanism is quieter
 - muzzleloader should fire even in wet conditions**
4. The inline muzzleloader is available in a .44 caliber barrel. **False.**
5. Name the four different firing systems for a modern inline muzzleloader:
- pump action, bolt action, break action, pivot or drop action
 - lever action, pump action, bolt action, break action
 - pivot or drop action, bolt action, break action, plunger action**

-Safety Procedures for Loading and Firing Inline Muzzleloaders

1. Use of smokeless power is recommended for all muzzleloaders. **False.**
2. Pre-measured power is recommended for use in a muzzleloader. **True.**
3. What tool should muzzleloaders begin a bullet with?
- ramrod
 - starter rod**
 - cap rod

-Traditional Percussion Muzzleloader

1. Place in chronological order which muzzleloader was invented 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
- inline muzzleloader (3)
 - percussion muzzleloader (2)
 - flintlock muzzleloader (1)
2. The percussion system uses what to fire the powder charge?
- detonating compound**
 - frizzen
 - flint

-Percussion Rifle Ammunition

1. Percussion muzzleloader can shoot a conical bullet. **True.**
2. A percussion cap is:
- load of powder and/or shot in a shotshell
 - round shot, of any size
 - small copper cap placed on the nipple**

-How the Percussion System Fires

1. To fire a percussion muzzleloader, you must pull the trigger back to the full cock position. **False.**
2. Which of the following steps is the first step in firing a percussion muzzleloader?
- Gun fires
- Pull the hammer back to full cock position**
- Put a cap on the nipple
- Pull the trigger
- Priming compound in the cap detonates

-Flintlock Muzzleloaders

1. One benefit of the flintlock muzzleloader over earlier firing mechanisms was that it:
- fired quickly
 - was affordable**
 - weighed less
2. Armies in the American

Revolutionary War used flintlocks. **True.**

-Flintlock Ammunition

1. Name one part of flintlock ammunition:
- flint
 - prime pan
 - powder**
2. A shooter can use melted beeswax and mutton fat as patch lube. **True.**
3. Which of the following black powder grain classifications is the coarsest?
- FFg
- FFFFg
- FFFg

-How the Flintlock System Fires

1. What creates the spark to ignite the gunpowder in a flintlock muzzleloader?
- The hammer strikes the percussion cap
- The flint strikes the frizzen**
- The wheel strikes the flint

Lesson 2: Types of Black Powder and Black Powder Substitutes

1. Black powder and black powder substitutes can ignite from sunlight. **True.**
2. Black powder substitutes are classified by the federal government as explosives. **False.**
3. Soap and water should never be used for cleaning black powder residue from the muzzleloader's internal and external surfaces. **False.**
4. The first step to remember when using black powder substitute is:
- measure the powder
 - lubricate the patch
 - read the manufacturer's instructions**

Lesson 3: Safety Rules for Muzzleloader Hunting

1. The effective range for muzzleloader shotguns of at least 20 gauge and muskets of at least .45 caliber using patched, lead round-ball is 100 yards. **False.**
2. A round ball fired from a smoothbore muzzleloader barrel will travel greater distances and with greater accuracy than when fired from a rifled muzzleloader barrel. **False.**
3. In general, the effective range of a

muzzleloader rifle is greater than a modern rifle firing a self-contained cartridge. **False.**

- Black powder should be stored in a steel or iron container. **False.**

CHAPTER 9

Lesson 1: Federal Laws

- What wildlife species became extinct as a result of overharvest:
 - passenger pigeon and buffalo
 - deer and buffalo
 - passenger pigeon and Carolina parakeet
- The Lacey Act prohibits people from illegally taking, possessing, transporting or selling wildlife, fish and plants. **True.**
- What countries have signed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act?
 - United States, Canada, China, France, Spain
 - United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, USSR (Russia)
 - United States, USSR (Russia), Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil
- The Pittman-Robertson Act helps fund wildlife conservation through an excise tax on what items:
 - firearms, ammunition, archery equipment
 - firearms, fishing tackle, camping equipment
 - firearms, hunting licenses, duck stamps
- Pittman-Robertson Act dollars support hunter education. **True.**

Lesson 2: State Laws and Regulations

- Hunting is primarily regulated by the federal government. **False.**
- Hunting laws and regulations promote safety and help manage wildlife populations. **True.**
- Hunting laws and regulations do NOT differentiate between target shooting and hunting. **False.**

Lesson 3: Relevant Regulations and Statutes

- The hunting guidebook from a state or province presents all there is to know about hunting laws and regulations. **False.**
- A good place to search for hunting laws and regulations is the website for the state or province where the hunt will take place. **True.**

CHAPTER 10

Lesson 1: What Are Hunter Ethics?

- Hunter ethics is a code of conduct tied to a set of national standards and enforced by game wardens. **False.**
- Fair chase is:
 - giving the animal a head start when using spot and stalk hunting tactics
 - balancing the skills and equipment of the hunter with the abilities of the animal to escape
 - abiding by legal hunting practices outlined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service
- An individual who takes unfair advantage of game animals can create a poor image of all hunters. **True.**
- A hunting practice that is considered unethical would also be illegal. **False.**
- What is considered ethical hunting behavior can vary based on:
 - what state or province you're hunting in
 - whether or not anyone can observe you while you're hunting
 - if there is a chance to take a shot at a trophy animal

-A Hunter's Code of Conduct

- A Hunter's Code of Conduct dictates that hunters obey wildlife laws and do this:
 - write hunting regulations
 - report violations
 - enforce hunting regulations
- Supporting conservation is an important principle of a Hunter's Code of Conduct. **True.**
- After taking a successful shot at game, ethical hunters:
 - celebrate with friends and family
 - inform the game warden
 - retrieve and use harvested game
- A positive public perception of hunting is the result of:
 - hunters exhibiting ethical behavior in the field
 - hunters shooting their limit
 - hunters taking trophy animals
- Hunting laws are developed to reduce the number of people who hunt. **False.**

-The Role of Hunter Ethics in Hunting

- Anti-hunters are the greatest threat to hunting in North America. **False.**

- The majority of people in North America approve of hunting. **True.**
- What causes public disapproval of hunting?
 - overabundance of game animals
 - hunters not using the animals they harvest
 - articles and TV shows about hunting
- Possessing the incorrect firearm or ammo for the species hunted is one example of poor hunter behavior. **True.**
- The definition of hunter and poacher are the same. **False.**
- What should you do if you make a mistake that violates a hunting regulation?
 - tell your friends
 - quit hunting
 - admit it to yourself and a law enforcement officer

-Greatest Threat to Hunting in North America

- What should you do if someone gets to your hunting spot before you do?
 - make it a point to arrive earlier
 - ask them politely to leave
 - set up a little ways away from them
- Confronting another person is the best way to resolve a dispute involving hunting. **False.**

-Taking Responsibility and Showing Respect

- Hunters are only responsible for showing respect to other hunters. **False.**
- Hunters should strive to be:
 - safe, legal, responsible
 - safe, successful, legal
 - successful, responsible, avid

CHAPTER 11

Lesson 1: Public Image of Hunting and Hunters

- A _____ is someone who hunts and kills game animals illegally.
 - hunter
 - landowner
 - poacher
- Hunters are NOT poachers or slob hunters. **True.**
- A _____ is someone who takes bad shots at game, damages habitat, and disrespects other hunters and landowners.
 - slob hunter

- b. ethical hunter
 - c. licensed hunter
4. The good behavior of most hunters is what affects public opinion about all hunters. **False.**

-Who Hunts?

1. Families and friends hunting together is fun and is a responsible way to use wildlife and habitat. **True.**
2. Large financial contributions from non-hunters have restored wildlife and habitat. **False.**
3. Hunters provide food to people who are needy through "Hunters Sharing the Harvest" and "Hunters for the Hungry." **True.**

-What Do People Say About Hunting?

1. As hunters become older they may change their reasons for how and why to hunt. **True.**
2. Bob Norton's research of hunters shows different preferences for hunting, including shooting, limiting out, trophy hunting, method or technique, and _____.
 - a. sportsmanship
 - b. practicing
 - c. sky busting
3. Trophy hunting can be done in the hunter's home state or province. **True.**
4. Sportsmanship when hunting includes poaching when necessary to have the total hunting experience. **False.**

-What Do Hunters Say About Hunting?

1. Because hunting takes place in wild places, non-hunters and anti-hunters rarely if ever know about hunter behavior. **False.**
2. People have a high tolerance for unethical and illegal behavior of hunters. **False.**
3. A majority of Americans believe that hunters violate hunting laws and engage in unsafe hunting practices. **True.**
4. The great majority of hunters hunt:
 - a. illegally
 - b. unethically
 - c. legally
5. Only good hunting behavior will make certain that hunting:
 - a. ends
 - b. continues

- c. begins

-What To Do for the Future of Hunting?

1. Most Americans _____ that mandatory hunter education will help prevent illegal and unethical hunting behavior.
 - a. believe
 - b. disagree
 - c. are uncertain
2. All hunters should have a high tolerance for bad hunter behavior. **False.**
3. Hunters should improve personal knowledge and skills for safe and ethical hunting:
 - a. for their first hunting trip
 - b. as a lifetime commitment
 - c. for a guided hunt for big game

CHAPTER 12

Lesson 1: The Quick, Clean Kill

1. The ethical—the right thing to do—when taking game is to make a quick, clean kill. **True.**
2. Taking shots at moving big game animals is ethical if the hunter fires two shots in rapid succession at the animal's heart/lung area. **False.**
3. To make a quick, clean kill, the hunter must have a:
 - a. clear view and positive identification of the animal
 - b. telescopic sight and practice with 3D targets
 - c. treestand with 180 degrees of viewing area
4. When hunting with a rifle for small game animals, such as rabbits and squirrels, it is best to aim for the abdominal cavity. **False.**
5. A hunter should practice shooting the gun to be used for hunting:
 - a. when hunting partners complain about shots taken
 - b. well before each hunting season begins
 - c. once after the gun was purchased to sight it in

CHAPTER 13

Lesson 1: Field Dressing Game Animals

1. Hunters should field dress game animals the day after making a quick, clean kill. **False.**
2. States and provinces have the same laws and regulations for field dressing game. **False.**

3. When handling wild game, hunters should wear latex or rubber gloves. **True.**
4. The three causes of meat spoilage are:
 - a. air, water, and leaves
 - b. intestines, hair, bones
 - c. dirt, moisture, heat

-What Are the Common Mistakes Hunters Make with Game Meat?

1. Wounding an animal and retrieving it sometime later may lead to:
 - a. meat spoilage
 - b. aged meat
 - c. Lyme disease
2. Essential field dressing tools are a sharp knife and a bottle or canteen of clean water. **True.**

-Field Dressing Small Game

1. When a game animal is gut shot, a hunter should field dress it sometime later. **False.**
2. Washing the cavity with clean water to remove hair, blood, and feces helps to prevent meat spoilage. **True.**

-Field Dressing Upland Game Birds, Wild Turkeys and Waterfowl

1. If the weather is warm or if the game is shot in the mid-section, the hunter should field dress it as soon as possible. **True.**
2. To make field dressing game birds easy, lay the animal on its stomach and remove the head, wings, and tail feathers. **False.**
3. Place a bag of ice in the cavities of larger game birds to help prevent meat spoilage. **True.**
4. Field dress large upland game animals, like wild turkeys, on the day after they are shot. **False.**

-Field Dressing Big Game

1. How a hunter field dresses big game animals depends on:
 - a. gut shot, lung shot, or heart shot
 - b. wildlife regulations, size and sex of the game animal
 - c. hunter's field dressing equipment
2. A beginner may develop skills for field dressing big game by first watching someone do it who has more experience. **True.**
3. The first step in field dressing big game is to prop the animal on its back. **False.**
4. Use stream or pond water to

rinse out the abdominal cavity, removing hair, dirt, and feces.

False.

5. How to dispose of the game animal's entrails is up to the hunter.
False.

Lesson 2: Preserving and Storing Game Meat

1. Dining on wild game meat at a hunting camp is one of the most enjoyable times for hunters. **True.**
2. Preserving wild game meat for meals at home requires use of artificial preservatives, sweeteners or colorings. **False.**
3. If the hunter does NOT field dress the animal properly and keep the carcass clean, cool and dry the meat may spoil. **True.**

-Butchering

1. If the game animal will be mounted, the hunter should:
- a. talk with the taxidermist before butchering
 - b. ask the license and tag salesperson for instructions
 - c. talk with the hunting guide after butchering
2. During the butchering process, the meat, butchering tools and table should be:
- a. clean, dry and washed with fresh water
 - b. cool, wet and covered with butcher paper
 - c. washed with warm soapy water and dried

-Preserving

1. Wild game meat may be pickled for eating at a later time. **True.**
2. Jerked game meat may keep for up to a year, depending on:
- a. amount of spices, salt and pepper included in the recipe
 - b. use of either an electric or propane oven or smoker
 - c. care given during field dressing, butchering and preserving

Lesson 3: Wild Game Recipes

1. Wild game is a great source for natural, organic food. **True.**
2. Hunters have been harvesting high quality, flavorful and natural game meat for their families and friends throughout human history. **True.**

CHAPTER 14

Lesson 1: Physical Conditioning

1. Hunting is NOT a strenuous outdoor activity. **False.**
2. The two essential aspects of physical conditioning are:
- a. food and fresh water
 - b. diet and physical exercise
 - c. mats and weight lifting machines
3. If the hunter's physical condition is poor, physical conditioning exercises should start when the hunt begins. **False.**
4. Eventually, the hunter's physical conditioning exercises should be done wearing clothing and foot gear that will be used during the hunt. **True.**
5. Hunting in mountainous areas requires NO special physical conditioning for anyone. **False.**

Lesson 2: Preparing for the Hunt

1. Hunters who complete a pre-hunt checklist show respect and responsibility for:
- a. game animals and their habitat
 - b. landowners and wildlife biologists
 - c. game wardens and hunting partners
2. Every hunting season is like any other, so preparation to hunt is a waste of time. **False.**
3. Before the hunt begins, the hunter should take time to _____ all hunting equipment.
- a. store and lock
 - b. check and stack
 - c. clean and inspect
4. It is NOT the hunter's responsibility to know and follow all hunting laws and regulations. **False.**
5. In preparation for the hunt, the hunter must obtain the proper _____, tags, permits and stamps.
- a. license
 - b. guide
 - c. map
6. Hunters who wish to hunt on private land must obtain permission from the landowner. **True.**

-Making a Hunt Plan and Sticking with the Plan

1. A hunter should make a hunt plan and _____ that plan.

a. avoid

b. follow

c. file

2. Before leaving on a hunt, the hunter should leave a written copy of the hunt plan in a prominent place at home. **True.**
3. If the hunter does not return home when expected, the hunt plan left at home will help _____ take appropriate and timely action.
- a. landowners and non-hunters
 - b. biologists and conservationists
 - c. family and friends

-Scouting

1. A hunter scouts a particular piece of property to find good places to hunt. **True.**
2. When scouting, it is NOT necessary to observe property boundary lines. **False.**
3. At different times of the day, game animals might NOT be present on a particular piece of property. **True.**

Lesson 3: Wilderness Survival

1. A hunter should _____ for a wilderness emergency.
- a. prepare
 - b. fear
 - c. wish

-Survival by the Numbers

1. Be prepared to spend an unplanned night out as if _____ will help with survival.
- a. everyone else
 - b. someone else
 - c. no one else
2. The key to your survival is knowing that you can save yourself. **True.**

-Drink Enough Water

1. Under normal conditions, the body needs _____ quarts of water each day.
- a. 2
 - b. 5
 - c. 8
2. It is better to have water in the stomach than in the canteen. **True.**

-Build a Fire

1. To build a fire, three things are necessary:
- a. wood, air, and wind
 - b. fuel, source of heat, and oxygen
 - c. paper, kindling, and gas

2. If a fire does not start after preparations have been made:
 - a. keep lighting more and more matches until it starts
 - b. try to find out which part of the fire triangle is missing
 - c. add more wood on top of the pile of kindling

-As a Crisis Evolves Remember the 4 Letters in the Acronym STOP

1. In the acronym STOP, the letter T stands for:
 - a. Temperature
 - b. Time
 - c. Think
2. In the acronym STOP, the letter S stands for:
 - a. Stop
 - b. Sit
 - c. Stand

-Prepare for these Possibilities

1. Hunters should prepare for becoming lost. **True.**
2. Three tools that can help a hunter from becoming lost are map, compass and
 - a. AM radio
 - b. range finder
 - c. GPS receiver
3. In general, people are NOT afraid of the dark. **False.**
4. Hunters should expect to become stranded and plan to _____.
 - a. sleep
 - b. survive
 - c. struggle
5. To treat illness or injury in the outdoors, know wilderness survival. **True.**
6. To survive in bad weather, three things are required: _____, ability to find or create shelter, and ability to get a fire going.
 - a. proper clothing
 - b. plenty of food
 - c. plenty of water

-What Is Survival?

1. The desire to be reunited with loved ones is the most important mental aid to survive a tough situation. **True.**
2. Removing the mystery about the environment also removes the _____.
 - a. fear
 - b. fun
 - c. faith

3. The seven enemies of the wilderness survivor are: _____, cold, thirst, hunger, fatigue, boredom or loneliness, and unwillingness to “stay put” and wait for rescue.
 - a. pleasure
 - b. position
 - c. pain
4. The average number of hours from full dark to dawn that a person may have to sit in the dark is:
 - a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 8
5. The value of warm clothing is its ability to keep a person warm while sitting still. **True.**

-Basic Rules for Surviving a Wilderness Emergency

1. An out-of-control ego helps in a wilderness emergency. **False.**
2. A hunter should have a personal survival kit whenever hunting, know what’s in it and _____.
 - a. how to use it
 - b. how to pack it
 - c. how to save it

Lesson 4: First Aid

1. Hunters should take a First Aid class and a CPR class. **True.**
2. The purpose of a basic first aid kit is to:
 - a. provide signaling devices for use during wilderness survival
 - b. store a sharp knife and plastic bags for field dressing game
 - c. provide items to use in case of illness or injury during a hunt

Lesson 5: Identifying and Treating Illness and Injuries

1. When treating a victim who is bleeding, stop the bleeding as soon as possible. **True.**
2. A burn is a type of injury to the skin that is caused by exposure to heat from fire, the sun, electricity, chemicals and friction. **True.**
3. When hunting on water, it is sufficient to have the PFDs stored somewhere within reach on the boat. **False.**
4. If a serious injury occurs while hunting and cellular phone service is available, call 911 to report the incident and ask for help. **True.**
5. Hypothermia is when more heat escapes from a person’s body than it can produce to keep the body

temperature normal. **True.**

6. A person who is suffering hypothermia will show the “umbles”: stumbles, mumbles, fumbles, grumbles. **True.**

Lesson 6: Using a Map and Compass

1. Which type of map provides the most useful details about the land?
 - a. Topographic map
 - b. Hand-drawn map
 - c. State park map
2. In which direction does the magnetic needle on a compass always point:
 - a. South
 - b. East
 - c. West
 - d. North
3. To help prevent becoming lost, it is best to use a map and a compass together. **True.**
4. When using a GPS for hunting and other outdoor activities, always bring fresh spare batteries. **True.**

Lesson 7: Personal Flotation Device (PFD)

1. Wearing a PFD (Personal Flotation Device) prevents a hunter from taking good shots at game. **False.**
2. If a waterfowl hunter falls into ice-cold water, it is easy to swim to safety. **False.**
3. When waterfowl hunting in a boat and it is discovered that the PFDs were left at the boat dock, the hunters should:
 - a. continue hunting from their present location
 - b. travel to another location when ready
 - c. carefully return to the boat dock for the PFDs

CHAPTER 15

Lesson 1: Key Wildlife Principles

-What Is Wildlife?

1. Nongame animals, such as the Florida panther, are wildlife. **True.**
2. Farm animals, such as cows and chickens, are wildlife. **False.**
3. A bobwhite quail spending its entire life in the wild is a “living resource.” **True.**

-Wildlife Conservation

1. Wise use of our natural resources is called _____.
 - a. conservation
 - b. preservation

- c. separation
2. Professional wildlife managers place _____ on the number of game animals that hunters can take.
- credits
 - limits**
 - permits
3. Wildlife conservation helps game and nongame animals live in wild places _____.
- approximately one season
 - nearly one year
 - practically forever**

-Habitat

- Food and water are the only things wildlife needs to stay alive. **False.**
- Good habitat allows the adults of the species to breed, raise their young and find shelter. **True.**
- Wildlife will thrive in poor habitat. **False.**

-Carrying Capacity

- "Carrying capacity" means an area can support an unlimited number of animals. **False.**
- "Carrying capacity" may be increased by improving the habitat or creating new habitat. **True.**

-Limiting Factors

- Too little food is an example of a "limiting factor." **True.**
- "Carrying capacity" and "limiting factors" are NOT related. **False.**
- If the number of deer living on an island increases beyond carrying capacity, they may starve. **True.**

-Biological Surplus

- "Biological surplus" is the extra animals above the "carrying capacity" for an area. **True.**
 - If the "biological surplus" of deer on an island remains high, the herd will be healthy. **False.**
 - There must be enough young animals to replace the mature animals as they die off. **True.**
 - The correct mixture of adult and young animals needed to sustain a healthy population is called _____.
 - mature animals
 - young animals
 - breeding stock**
5. Hunting seasons, bag limits, and license quotas are tools that wildlife managers use to _____

breeding stock.

- defend
 - eliminate
 - protect**
6. Which of the following is an example of a "renewable resource"?
- oil
 - deer**
 - minerals
7. In bad habitat for quail, hunters can harvest the "biological surplus" every year forever without damaging the population. **False.**

-Succession

- Forest fires, ice storms, floods and extreme temperatures of hot and cold do NOT change habitat. **False.**
- "Succession" is the immediate change of one kind of animal and plant community to another. **False.**
- When a natural event, such as a forest fire, occurs in an area, the habitat is gone. **False.**

-Permanent Change

- Paving a parking lot is an example of _____.
 - temporary change
 - improving habitat
 - permanent change**
2. Changes to the habitat can help or hurt wildlife. **True.**
3. To have healthy and diverse wildlife, humans must increase permanent changes to the landscape. **False.**

-Principles of Wildlife Management

- The wise use of wildlife resources is the goal of wildlife management. **True.**
- Wildlife managers make their decisions based on rumors. **False.**
- Managing how people use habitat and wildlife is NOT a concern of wildlife managers. **False.**
- Wildlife, such as deer, may increase to such an extent that people will not tolerate them. **True.**
- Wildlife management uses science to understand how animals, their environment and people interact. **True.**

-Wildlife Management Tools

- A "habitat map" shows who owns the land and how much habitat is available for different animals and plants. **True.**

- Knowing the age and sex of the animals helps wildlife managers determine how healthy the population is. **True.**

-Hunters Can Help Wildlife Managers

- Wildlife managers get very little information about wildlife from hunters. **False.**
- Hunters and wildlife managers are partners in wildlife conservation. **True.**

-Controlling the Wildlife Harvest

- Wildlife managers design hunting seasons and restrictions to balance wildlife populations with available _____.
 - landowners
 - shelter
 - habitat**
2. Wildlife belongs only to hunters and landowners. **False.**

-Important Terms in Wildlife Management

- A _____ is the populations of plants and animals that live and interact with one another in an area.
 - community**
 - habitat
 - succession
2. Places where there is enough space, food, water and shelter that are close to each other provide the worst habitat for wildlife. **False.**

-Wildlife and People

- Over time, humans have had little impact on wildlife and habitat. **False.**
- People must work together nearly every day to improve wildlife and habitat. **True.**
- Which group has the biggest impact on wildlife in North America?
 - Park Rangers
 - Land Managers
 - Landowners**

-Wildlife Can't Speak for Itself... We Must Be the Ones to Speak Up

- Hunters should be actively involved and fully informed about decisions affecting wildlife. **True.**
- When authorities make bad decisions that affect wildlife, hunters should respond with angry letters and phone calls. **False.**

-Exotic or Non-Native Wildlife

1. A _____ is an example of an "exotic animal."
 - a. Norway rat
 - b. cottontail rabbit
 - c. gray squirrel
2. Exotic animals do NOT cause problems for native wildlife. **False.**
3. People should release more exotic animals into wild places because doing so will create greater wildlife diversity. **False.**

-Hunters as Conservationists

1. The money and efforts of hunters saved many kinds of wildlife from extinction. **True.**

Lesson 2: Role of Hunting in Wildlife Conservation

1. In the United States, an excise tax paid by manufacturers on new firearms, ammunition and archery equipment is available to state wildlife agencies for: _____.
 - a. police protection
 - b. wildlife conservation
 - c. energy production
2. When someone purchases a _____ that money is used to buy and lease wetlands for waterfowl refuges and production.
 - a. duck stamp

- b. postage stamp
 - c. concert stamp
3. Membership in organizations like Ducks Unlimited and the National Wild Turkey Federation is another way hunters support wildlife conservation. **True.**
 4. Hunters do LESS to help wildlife than any other group in North America. **False.**

-History of Hunters Helping Wildlife

1. The wildlife conservation movement, led by North America's hunters and sportsmen, began in 1970. **False.**
2. Hunters should tell nonhunters that unregulated hunting helps wildlife. **False.**

Lesson 3: Wildlife Identification

-Hunter Responsibility and Wildlife Identification

1. _____ have the ethical and legal responsibility to know which game animals they are hunting.
 - a. Hunters
 - b. Landowners
 - c. Non-hunters
2. Antlers help hunters know if the game animal is an elk or a moose. **True.**

-Learn to Identify Wildlife

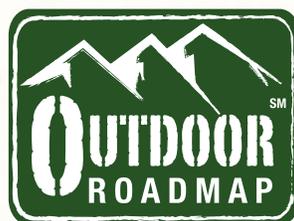
1. Parks and neighborhoods provide opportunities to study wildlife. **True.**
2. Game animals, such as a female black bear with cubs, are safe to come near and pet. **False.**
3. The majority of wildlife in North America is classified as game animals and is hunted. **False.**

-Tips for Wildlife Identification

1. To develop wildlife identification skills, study animal sign, sightings and sounds. **True.**
2. Which of the following wildlife identification skills is easy for a beginner?
 - a. sights and sounds animals make
 - b. geographic distribution and habitat
 - c. males and females of some species

-Caution for Hunters

1. What tool can help a hunter properly identify animals?
 - a. scope mounted on a gun or bow
 - b. binoculars or spotting scope
 - c. front and rear sights on a rifle
2. Never shoot in the direction of a sound, color or movement. **True.**
3. A wildlife identification handbook with color photos is NOT useful when hunting. **False.**



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