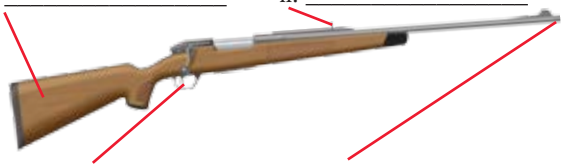


Chapter 1

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

Chapter 2

- The three basic parts of a modern firearm are _____.
 - cartridge, stock, and barrel.
 - action, stock, and barrel.
 - stock, trigger, and action.
 - barrel, chamber, and muzzle.
- Label the indicated parts of a bolt-action rifle:




i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____
- The component in ammunition that ignites the gunpowder when struck by the firing pin is the _____.
- The action of a firearm is made up of parts that _____.
 - block the trigger or hammer to prevent accidental firing.
 - hold ammunition before it's loaded into the chamber.
 - load, unload, fire, and eject the cartridge or shotshell.
 - serve as the handle of the firearm.
- You should use only ammunition that exactly matches the caliber or gauge specifications marked on the _____ of your firearm.
- Label the indicated parts of rifle and shotgun ammunition:




i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

cartridge



i. _____

ii. _____

shotshell

- List six types of firearm actions.

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

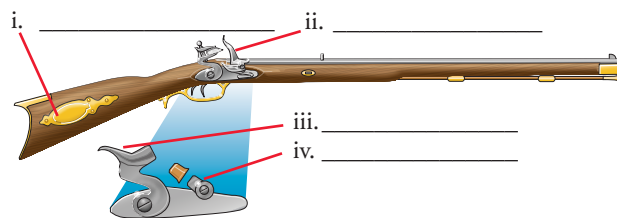
Chapter 3

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

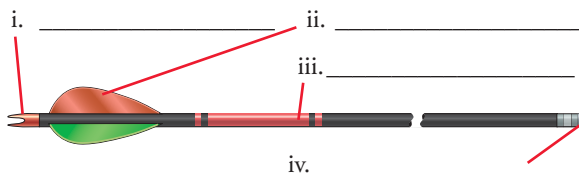
3. To help you steady the rifle when you're ready to shoot, draw a deep breath and _____.
4. The proper technique for pulling the trigger when firing a rifle is to _____.
 - a. pull the trigger quickly, moving only your finger.
 - b. squeeze the trigger slowly.
 - c. jerk the trigger.
 - d. snap the trigger.
5. Of the four standard rifle firing positions, the steadiest is the _____ position.
6. All handguns should be fired at _____ length.
7. If you are hunting small, fast, close birds, the best choke selection would be _____ or _____ choke.
8. 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.
9. 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?
 - a. snap-shooting
 - b. swing-through
 - c. sustained lead
 - d. patterning
10. A common error when hunting birds with a shotgun is _____.
 - a. tapping the trigger and not squeezing it slowly.
 - b. bringing the stock all the way up to the cheek without lowering the head.
 - c. lowering the head and cheek to the stock of the shotgun.
 - d. failing to align the sights on the target properly and then take a deep breath.
6. The most effective place to shoot an animal is the vital organs, which are the _____ and _____.
7. A _____ shot is the preferred shot for larger game animals, such as deer, elk, and bear.
 - a. broadside
 - b. rear-end
 - c. head-on
 - d. quartering-toward
8. When approaching a downed deer or other large animal, you should _____.
 - a. approach from the front and make noise to startle the animal.
 - b. pause above and behind the animal's head and watch the chest cavity for any movement.
 - c. approach from the front if the animal's eyes are closed.
 - d. any of the above are safe methods for approaching downed animals.
9. Once you are sure your quarry is dead, you should immediately _____ it and then begin field dressing.
10. _____ would *not* contribute to meat spoiling.
 - a. Cold
 - b. Dirt
 - c. Moisture
 - d. Heat

Chapter 5

1. Label the indicated parts of a muzzleloader:



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



7. _____ arrowheads are used primarily for big game hunting.

Chapter 4

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

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.
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.

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.

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. The most responsible and ethical is the _____ stage.
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

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

Chapter 9

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