



Name _____

Date of Birth _____ Course Date _____



Chapter 1: Introduction to Hunter Education

- In addition to teaching safety, a primary objective of hunter education programs is to:
 - give every hunter the same degree of skill or 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.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

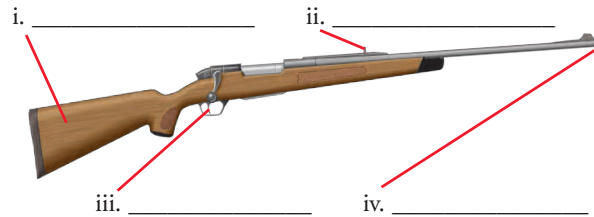
Chapter 2: Be a Responsible and Ethical Hunter

- _____ are passed to help conserve wildlife for future generations to enjoy.
- Hunting laws protect _____ and _____, ensure _____ and _____, and help the _____.
- Aldo Leopold, the “father of wildlife management,” defined ethical behavior as: “doing the right thing when no one else is _____—even when doing the wrong thing is _____.”
- List four things that responsible, ethical hunters should respect.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Studies have shown that as a hunter gains experience and skill, he or she will typically pass through five distinct stages of development. The stage in which success is measured by the total experience and an appreciation of wildlife, outdoors, and companions is known as the _____ stage.

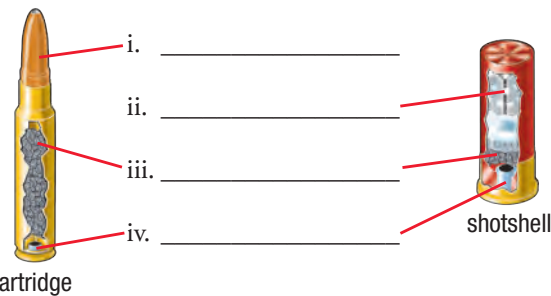
Chapter 3: Know Your Firearm Equipment

- 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 four indicated parts of a bolt-action rifle.



- You should only use ammunition that exactly matches the caliber or gauge specifications marked on the _____ of your firearm.
- Label the indicated parts of rifle and shotgun ammunition.



- List six types of firearms actions.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- A safety is a device that ensures a firearm can never be accidentally fired.
 - True
 - False
- The most accurate sight for a firearm is the _____.
- Steel shot is:
 - lighter than lead shot, reducing its velocity and distance.
 - harder than lead shot, keeping the pattern tighter.
 - non-toxic, unlike lead shot that can be toxic to waterfowl.
 - all of the above
- Different gauge shotshells should not be mixed together because:
 - 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
- 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.



11. Firearms must be stored _____, in a _____ location, and separate from ammunition.

Chapter 4: Basic Shooting Skills

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. To help you steady the rifle when you're ready to fire, draw a deep breath and _____.
3. 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.
4. Of the four shooting positions, the steadiest is the _____ position.
 - a. sitting
 - b. kneeling
 - c. standing
 - d. prone
5. For large slow game, such as turkey, use a _____ or _____choke.
6. A common error when hunting 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.
7. 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
8. All handguns should be fired at _____ length.
9. To minimize the risk of a firearm incident in the home, you should *never*:
 - a. point a 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 magazine are empty.
10. List the four primary rules of firearm safety.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____

11. Name the four main causes of hunting incidents.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
12. If three hunters are walking in single file, it is acceptable for the hunter in the center to use the:
 - a. cradle carry.
 - b. elbow or side carry.
 - c. shoulder carry.
 - d. trail carry.
13. To check for obstructions:
 - i. Point the _____ in a safe direction.
 - ii. Open the _____ and _____ the firearm.
 - iii. Check for debris in the _____.
 - iv. Remove any obstruction with a _____, and then _____ the barrel.
14. 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
15. 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.
16. To transport a firearm safely, always _____ the firearm, open the _____, and put the firearm in a _____.
17. Hunters should be spaced _____ yards apart, and each should have a zone of fire of _____ degrees in front.
18. If you take prescription medication, you should ask your physician if it's safe to take while hunting.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 5: Using Stands, Boats, and ATVs

1. _____ should be worn at all times while climbing a tree and when on a tree stand.
 - a. Climbing boots
 - b. Thick outerwear
 - c. A fall-arrest system
 - d. Camouflage outerwear
2. 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.



3. When hunting from a boat, it is best to wear a:
 - a. personal flotation device.
 - b. camouflage jacket.
 - c. chest waders.
 - d. safety harness.
4. If you fall into cold water while hunting from a boat, you should try to _____ the boat.
5. When using an ATV, wear a _____ approved by the Department of Transportation.

Chapter 6: Basic Hunting Skills

1. It is critical that you know about the game you are hunting because:
 - a. only one sex of the game you are hunting may be legal.
 - b. there may be a protected species in the same area that you need to avoid shooting.
 - c. it will increase your chances of success.
 - d. all the above
2. List the four basic characteristics used for animal identification.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
3. List three benefits of trapping.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
4. What are the three safe trapping practices?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
5. To reduce the safety risks of turkey hunting, you should:
 - a. never wear camouflage.
 - b. speak in a loud voice at all times.
 - c. quickly wave to alert another hunter of your presence.
 - d. identify your target, head to tail.
6. 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
7. The most effective place to shoot an animal is the vital organs, which are the _____ and _____.
8. 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
9. It is a hunter's ethical responsibility to stop the hunt and _____ for any wounded animal.

10. If you lose a wounded animals trail, search in a _____ or _____ pattern and try to pick up the trail again.
11. Once you are sure the animal is dead, you should immediately _____ it and then begin field dressing.
12. _____ would *not* contribute to meat spoiling.
 - a. Cold
 - b. Dirt
 - c. Moisture
 - d. Heat
13. To protect against spreading of Chronic Wasting Disease, what precaution should you take when field dressing deer or elk?
 - a. Leave lymph nodes in the animal.
 - b. Use a large household butcher knife.
 - c. Avoid cutting through the backbone.
 - d. Do not wear latex or rubber gloves.

Chapter 7: Primitive Hunting Equipment and Techniques

1. _____ powder or a synthetic substitute, such as Pyrodex, is the only type of powder that should be used in muzzleloaders. NEVER use a modern-day smokeless powder.
2. To avoid fouling and remove sparks, swab the barrel with a _____ after each shot.
3. Muzzleloaders should be thoroughly cleaned after each shooting session because black powder residue can damage the barrel if left overnight.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. When loading a muzzleloading shotgun or rifle, it can be determined if the gun is already loaded by checking the barrel with a _____ ramrod.
5. Of the following, choose all the unsafe practices when using a muzzleloader.
 - a. Load directly from a horn, flask, or other container.
 - b. Wait until you are ready to fire before you prime or cap a muzzleloader.
 - c. Smoking while shooting or loading.
 - d. Unload a muzzleloader by firing into the air.
 - e. Immediately inspect a muzzleloader after a hang or misfire.
6. Shots at game with a bow should be limited to _____ yards or less; however, most shots are taken at _____ yards or less.
7. The _____ is the only arrowhead that may be used for big game hunting. These arrowheads kill by cutting blood vessels.
8. NEVER travel with a _____, _____ crossbow.
9. Like conventional bows, crossbows are limited to _____-range shooting at game.
10. NEVER _____ a crossbow.
11. For safety, always keep your fingers below the _____ of a crossbow.
12. For safety, broadheads should be kept _____ with a _____ while being carried.



- 13. Don't shoot straight _____. A falling arrow carries enough force to penetrate the human skull.
- 14. Arrows should be placed in the nocked position only when approaching game slowly.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 15. Use a _____ to raise a bow and quiver into a tree stand to avoid serious injury.

Chapter 8: Preparation and Survival Skills

- 1. There are four ways to prepare 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. blaze orange
 - d. camouflage
- 4. If dressing for cold weather conditions, you should:
 - a. wear several layers of clothing instead of one very heavy article of clothing.
 - b. wear cotton since it can provide warmth even when wet.
 - c. wear wool.
 - d. both a. and c.
- 5. In a remote or unfamiliar area, a _____ and _____ are musts.
- 6. List the five primary requirements for survival.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____
- 7. The international signal for distress is:
 - a. three fires evenly spaced.
 - b. three shots.
 - c. three blasts from 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

Chapter 9: Wildlife Conservation

- 1. _____ is the wise use and management of renewable resources, without wasting them.
- 2. _____ is the protecting or saving of a resource, with no consumptive use of them.
- 3. Prohibiting hunting of an endangered species is an example of preservation.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. _____ presents the greatest threat to wildlife populations.
- 5. _____ is the number of animals the habitat can support all year long, without damage to the animals or the habitat.
- 6. If conditions are _____, game animals will produce a _____, which can be harvested by hunters on an annual, sustained basis.
- 7. List four factors that limit production and decrease surplus of wildlife populations.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
- 8. Regulated hunting has never led to threatened or endangered wildlife populations.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 9. Hunters spend more _____, _____, and _____ on wildlife conservation than any other group in society.
- 10. _____ is an effective wildlife management tool which helps maintain animal populations at desirable levels to protect habitat, agriculture, and personal property.
- 11. The natural progression of vegetation and associated wildlife in an area is known as _____.
- 12. List three reasons why it is important to correctly identify wildlife.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____