Chapter 1: Introduction to Hunter Education

1. In addition to teaching safety, a primary objective of hunter education programs is to:
   a. give every hunter the same degree of skill or knowledge.
   b. ensure that everyone enjoys hunting and has an opportunity to hunt.
   c. produce knowledgeable, responsible, and involved hunters.
   d. none of the above

2. Name three hunting-related projects for which the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman–Robertson Act) provides funding.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________

3. Which of these is not a source of hunter education funding?
   a. State highway departments
   b. State wildlife agencies
   c. International Hunter Education Association
   d. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

4. Name three behaviors of a responsible hunter.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________

Chapter 2: Be a Responsible and Ethical Hunter

1. _______________ are passed to help conserve wildlife for future generations to enjoy.

2. Hunting laws protect _______________ and ________, ensure ________, and help the ________.

3. 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 __________."  

4. List four things that responsible, ethical hunters should respect.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________
   iv. __________________________

5. 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

1. The three basic parts of a modern firearm are:
   a. cartridge, stock, and barrel.
   b. action, stock, and barrel.
   c. stock, trigger, and action.
   d. barrel, chamber, and muzzle.

2. Label the four indicated parts of a bolt-action rifle.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________
   iv. __________________________

3. You should only use ammunition that exactly matches the caliber or gauge specifications marked on the _______________ of your firearm.

4. Label the indicated parts of rifle and shotgun ammunition.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________
   iv. __________________________

5. List six types of firearms actions.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________
   iv. __________________________
   v. __________________________
   vi. __________________________

6. A safety is a device that ensures a firearm can never be accidentally fired.
   a. True
   b. False

7. The most accurate sight for a firearm is the _______________.

8. Steel shot is:
   a. lighter than lead shot, reducing its velocity and distance.
   b. harder than lead shot, keeping the pattern tighter.
   c. non-toxic, unlike lead shot that can be toxic to waterfowl.
   d. all of the above

9. Different gauge shotshells should not be mixed together because:
   a. once mixed, it is impossible to separate them accurately.
   b. a smaller gauge shotshell can slip past the chamber of a larger gauge gun and result in serious personal injury.
   c. a 12-gauge shotshell can be chambered into a 20-gauge shotgun and result in serious personal injury.
   d. none of the above

10. Knowing your firearm’s range is critical. It allows you to:
    a. determine whether or not you’re able to make a clean kill.
    b. make accurate shots at any distance as long as they are within your firearm’s range.
    c. know at what distances your firearm could cause injury.
    d. both a. and c.
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 animal’s 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 precau-
    tion 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 Pyrode, 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 deter-
   mined 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. ____________________________