



IHEA Online Course Quiz

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This quiz is designed for use with the Papa Bear Enterprises IHEA Online Quiz Answer Sheet. There is a total of 14 sections & quizzes available. Please complete the section(s) you have been asked to complete & then submit the IHEA Online Quiz Answer Sheet to your instructor for correction.

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1) Hunter education is important because it:

- A) Improves hunter behavior and makes hunters safer.
- B) Provides more funding for wildlife agencies.
- C) Discourages less interested people from going hunting.
- D) Takes lots of time to complete.

2) The purpose of hunter education is to produce safe, responsible, knowledgeable and involved hunters.

- A) True
- B) False

3) Hunter education efforts are funded or supported by:

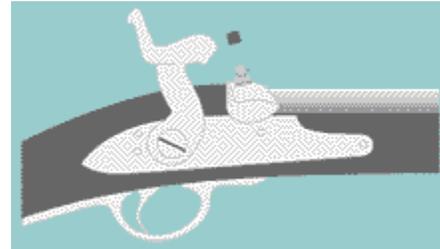
- A) Federal excises taxes.
- B) U.S. & Canadian Fish & Wildlife Services.
- C) State and provincial wildlife agencies.
- D) International Hunter Education Association (IHEA).
- E) National conservation and non-governmental organizations.
- F) Sportsmen's clubs (and other local organizations).
- G) All of the above.

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1) **What type of ignition system is this muzzleloader using?**

- A) Frizzen
- B) Flintlock
- C) Black Powder
- D) Percussion Cap



2) **Most modern firearms built today are designed to use smokeless gunpowder.**

- A) True
- B) False

3) **What part found in manual-repeating and self-loading firearms is not found in a single-shot firearm.**

- A) Barrel
- B) Sights
- C) Magazine
- D) Stock

4) **The semi-automatic rifle or shotgun is what type of modern firearm.**

- A) single shot
- B) manual-repeating
- C) self-loading

5) **What type of action is this?**

- A) Hinge
- B) Lever
- C) Bolt
- D) Pump



6) **The three main parts found in modern firearms are:**

- A) hinge, stock, barrel
- B) stock, bolt, sight
- C) barrel, action, magazine
- D) stock, action, barrel

7) **Rifles are a good choice for moving targets.**

- A) True
- B) False

8) **Safeties can fail, therefore always remember to:**

- A) Maintain muzzle control at all times.
- B) Keep the chamber empty.
- C) Know your target and what lies beyond it.
- D) Remove the magazine.

9) **The chamber of a firearm:**

- A) Holds the ammunition ready to fire.
- B) When operated opens the action.
- C) Prevents the gun from firing.
- D) When pulled it strikes the primer.

10) **The action release:**

- A) Holds the ammunition when fired.
- B) When operated, allows the shooter to open the action.
- C) Prevents the gun from firing.
- D) When pulled it strikes the primer.

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1. To determine the gauge and length of the shell for a shotgun, look on the:

- A) Action
- B) Barrel
- C) Stock
- D) recoil pad

2. How does a gun fire?

- A) The firing pin strikes and explodes the primer which in turn ignites the powder.
- B) The gas from the burning powder expands in cartridge or shell and the bullet is pushed out with force.
- C) The speeding bullet exits barrel and the bullet and escaping gases makes the "BANG,"
- D) All of the above.

3. Ammunition should be:

- A) Locked up and stored separated from firearms.
- B) Sorted and stored by caliber or gauge.
- C) Matched and used with the appropriate firearm.
- D) All of the above.

4. Which of the following are NOT dangerous around ammunition?

- A) sharp objects
- B) excessive heat
- C) high impact
- D) extreme cold

5. Which of the following components is NOT found in a centerfire rifle cartridge?

- A) Case
- B) Powder
- C) Primer
- D) Wad

6. When hunting for ducks you should use _____ shot?

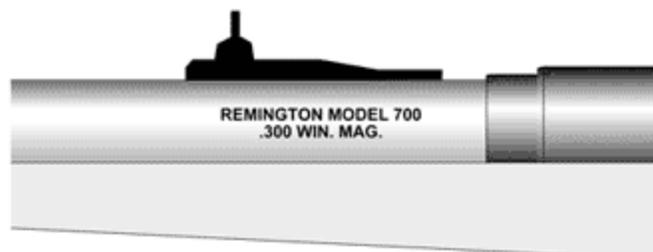
- A) Lead
- B) non-toxic
- C) rubber
- D) graphite

7. True or false: 300 Savage and 300 Win Magnum are the same rifle cartridge?
- A) True
 - B) False
8. You have sighted in your hunting rifle using ammunition with a 150-grain bullet. You plan to go moose hunting and have purchased new ammunition using a 180-grain bullet. Should you re-sight your hunting rifle?
- A) Yes, re-sight.
 - B) No, it isn't necessary.

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- 1. The first rule of safety when handling firearms is to assume every firearm to be loaded.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 2. What lies beyond your target is relatively unimportant when hunting as long as you are sure you can hit what you are aiming at.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 3. Which of the following steps apply when accepting a firearm from another person?**
 - A) Make sure that the action is open and visually check the chamber and magazine before touching the firearm.
 - B) Grasp the firearm in both hands keeping the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
 - C) Thank the other person to let them know you have control of the firearm and then PROVE the firearm is safe.
 - D) All of the above.
- 4. When you PROVE a firearm safe you are determining:**
 - A) That it is in a workable condition.
 - B) That it is unloaded and thus safe to handle.
 - C) The firearm's make.
 - D) That it is loaded and ready to fire.
- 5. The first step to PROVE a firearm is safe is:**
 - A) Remove all the ammunition.
 - B) Examine the bore for any obstructions.
 - C) Point the firearm in a safe direction.
 - D) Observe the chamber.
- 6. If you were asked to load the firearm shown below, what type of ammunition would you use?**
 - A) .300 H&H Mag.
 - B) .300 Savage
 - C) .300 Win. Mag.
 - D) .303 British



7. Using a firearm's safety guarantees that a firearm will never accidentally fire.
- A) True
 - B) False
8. The first step when cleaning a firearm is:
- A) Run a bore brush with a light coating of gunpowder solvent through the barrel.
 - B) Run a cloth patch with a light coating of gunpowder solvent through the barrel.
 - C) Wipe the outside with a clean cloth and then apply a light coat of gun oil to the outer metal surface.
 - D) Make sure the firearm is unloaded. PROVE it safe!
9. You are cleaning a pump action shotgun when you notice that sometimes the moveable forestock becomes jammed. You should:
- A) Apply lots of oil to the shotgun to see if this solves the problem.
 - B) Take it to a competent gunsmith for repair.
 - C) Take it to a friend who has a similar type of shotgun and who might know what the problem is.
 - D) Try to make the repair itself as the problem doesn't look too serious.
10. Firearms should always be stored unloaded, separate from ammunition, and both under lock and key.
- A) True
 - B) False

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- 1. What are the four principles of marksmanship that you must master to become a skilled rifle and shotgun shooter?**
 - A) Aiming, trigger control, standing and kneeling.
 - B) Aiming, trigger control, breathing and follow-through.
 - C) Standing, sitting, prone and kneeling.
 - D) Iron sights, peep sights, telescopic sights and electronic sights.
- 2. Regarding trigger control, which of the following statements is true?**
 - A) Gently squeeze a shotgun trigger, but quickly "slap" a rifle trigger.
 - B) Jerk a rifle trigger as soon as you are lined up on your target.
 - C) Gently squeeze a rifle trigger, but quickly "slap" a shotgun trigger.
 - D) Never pull the trigger unless your safety is on.
- 3. Which shooting position is the steadiest in most situations?**
 - A) Standing
 - B) Sitting
 - C) Prone (lying down)
 - D) Kneeling
- 4. True or False. You should aim a rifle, but point a shotgun.**
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 5. Before you go hunting, you must *sight in* your firearm. This means:**
 - A) Making sure the sights are clean and undamaged.
 - B) Checking to see that you have the correct ammunition for your firearm.
 - C) Adjusting the sights so the bullet will hit a target at a specific range.
 - D) Putting a scope on your rifle.
- 6. Which of the following are parts of the "sighting in" procedure?**
 - A) Set up a target with a safe backstop at 25 yards and fire at least three test shots.
 - B) Use the same type of ammunition you will use when hunting.
 - C) If the group of hits is not at your point of aim, adjust the rear sight in the same direction you wish to move your hits.
 - D) All of the above.

7. **Practicing at a safe and legal shooting range is very important. A proper shooting range or shooting area has the following:**
- A) Cease-fire line, firing point, firing line and down range area.
 - B) Clubhouse, soft drink machines, restrooms.
 - C) Benches trap and skeet ranges, bullet backstops, parking lot.
 - D) Cease-fire line, benches, target holders, sidewalks.
8. **True or False: Shooting range safety rules and commands are the same throughout North America.**
- A) True
 - B) False
9. **Some common rules of shooting-range etiquette include:**
- A) Avoid interrupting or distracting others while they are shooting.
 - B) Only shoot at your own targets.
 - C) Clean up after shooting by picking up your brass and taking down your target.
 - D) All of the above.
10. **Name three common types of shooting-range safety equipment:**
- A) Shooting glasses, baseball cap, boots.
 - B) Hearing protectors, shooting glasses, shirt with a closed collar.
 - C) Hearing protectors, water bottle, leather gloves.
 - D) Helmet, shoulder pads, cleats.

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1. **It is a safe practice to transport a loaded firearm on an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) as long as the safety is on.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

2. **The first step when raising your firearm into a tree stand is:**
 - A) Tie the hoist rope onto the sling or its bridle, if it does not have a sling.
 - B) Tie a short rope or cord onto the firearm to serve as a bridle to attach the hoist rope.
 - C) Put the firearm's safety on.
 - D) Check that the gun is unloaded and prove it safe.

3. **The carry method that offers the best control of your firearm is:**
 - A) cradle carry
 - B) shoulder carry
 - C) two-hand carry
 - D) side carry

4. **If you should stumble or fall while carrying a firearm:**
 - A) Make every effort to control the direction of the muzzle so that it does not point at you or others.
 - B) Unload the firearm and check the barrel for obstructions.
 - C) Clean the barrel with a portable cleaning kit, if necessary.
 - D) Do all of the above.

5. **When crossing a fence with a firearm, the first step is always to unload your firearm and leave the action open.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

6. **When two hunters are crossing an obstacle such as a fence:**
 - A) One hunter crosses over the obstacle first, and the loaded firearms are handed to him/her.
 - B) Both hunters cross over at the same time, each carrying their own firearm with the muzzles pointed in a safe direction.
 - C) One crosses the obstacle first, and then the unloaded firearms with the actions open and the muzzles pointed in a safe direction are passed to him/her.
 - D) None of the above are correct.

7. A safe "zone of fire" is:

- A) The area into which you may safely shoot into while hunting alone or with others.
- B) Place suitable for building a campfire.
- C) The area where your bullet strikes.
- D) None of the above.

8. Would you consider it a safe or unsafe situation to shoot at game in this figure?

- A) Safe
- B) Unsafe



9. The use of alcohol or drugs impairs which of the body's abilities listed below?

- A) Hearing
- B) Judgment
- C) Vision
- D) Coordination
- E) All of the above

10. The main reason for wearing hunter orange clothing while hunting is to:

- A) Make it more difficult for game to see you amongst the fall foliage.
- B) Continue an old hunting tradition.
- C) Make yourself more visible to other hunters.
- D) Confuse game.

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1. Name three types of tree stands.

- A) climbing, fixed-position and ladder
- B) wood, metal and rope
- C) vertical, horizontal and stationary
- D) house, platform and post

2. Hunting from a tree stand can result in serious injury or death if you fall.

- A) True
- B) False

3. Tree stand mishaps can be minimized by:

- A) Always wearing a properly-fitting fall-restraint device when off the ground.
- B) selecting suitable trees and keeping three points of contact with the tree at all times.
- C) Using a haul line to raise and lower gear.
- D) All of the above.

4. Which of the following are important safety rules for riding ATVs and snowmobiles?

- A) Traveling with a partner, wearing a helmet, not speeding.
- B) Traveling with a partner, overloading, and speeding.
- C) Traveling with a partner, knowing how to operate equipment, and speeding.
- D) Traveling with a partner, wearing a helmet, and speeding.

5. Responsible ATV and snowmobile operators never:

- A) Chase animals.
- B) Avoid mud, water and steep banks.
- C) Stay off posted property.
- D) Follow rules and regulations.

6. To properly enter a boat, you should keep a low center of gravity while slowly moving to the center of the craft:

- A) True
- B) False

7. The two major dangers of hunting near water are:

- A) Losing expensive hunting gear and getting wet.
- B) Drowning and hypothermia.
- C) Hypothermia and bone fractures.
- D) Being stranded and starvation.

8. If you fall overboard, or the boat capsizes, you should:

- A) Swim toward shore, yell and scream.
- B) Shed wet clothing, avoid "HELP" position.
- C) Stay with the boat, try to reboard.
- D) Float downstream head first, yell and scream to draw attention.

9. The primary cause of turkey hunting incidents is:

- A) Hunters in line of fire.
- B) Unintentional discharge of firearm.
- C) Failure to positively identify the target.
- D) Ricochet.

10. One of the most important safety precautions or hunting practices that would reduce shooting incident risks while turkey hunting is:

- A) Don't pre-select a zone of fire before shooting.
- B) Positively identify your target.
- C) Stalk turkey sounds.
- D) Wear red, white or blue clothing.

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1. Which type of black powder will burn the fastest and create the most pressure?

- A) Fg
- B) FFg
- C) FFFg
- D) FFFFg

2. Two different types of muzzleloaders are:

- A) Flintlock and bolt action.
- B) In-line and Wheelock.
- C) Percussion cap and matchlock.
- D) In-line and percussion cap.

3. Why should you never "dry fire" a bow?

- A) It may catch on fire.
- B) The string may break or shatter the bow.
- C) You could smack your arm with the bow.
- D) It's okay to dry fire a bow.

4. Hunting arrows should always be carried in a:

- A) Nock case.
- B) Shaft container.
- C) Covered quiver.
- D) Bow stringer.

5. This bow is one of the most popular with hunters. What type of bow is this?

- A) Long
- B) Recurve
- C) Compound
- D) Crossbow



6. Of the following, which is NOT a rule of black powder safety?

- A) Never expose black powder to open flame.
- B) Never blow down the barrel of a muzzleloader or any firearm.
- C) Never pour powder from a flask or horn into the barrel.
- D) Always use smokeless powder in a muzzleloader.

7. What type of accessories should you use with muzzleloaders?

- A) Brass
- B) Steel
- C) Iron
- D) All of the above.

8. A single action handgun:

- A) Must be manually cocked first before it can fire.
- B) Is cocked automatically.
- C) Is cocked and fired in one motion.
- D) Has to be loaded manually one round at a time.

9. What are the three major parts of a handgun?

- A) Action, barrel and cylinder.
- B) Frame, barrel and action.
- C) Stock, action and muzzle.
- D) Magazine, action, barrel.

10. The most popular bow for hunting is the:

- A) compound bow
- B) crossbow
- C) straight bow
- D) Recurve bow

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1. If you plan to hunt public land, you should:

- A) Tell the landowner the date and time of your hunt.
- B) Check area regulations for special restrictions.
- C) Offer the landowner some of your game.

2. Scouting an area you want to hunt should include:

- A) Looking at maps and aerial photos of the land.
- B) Walking the area on opening day with a firearm or bow in hand.
- C) Walking around the area looking for animal movements and sign.
- D) Answers A and C.
- E) All of the above.

3. Which of the following is NOT a reason why hunters need to develop hunting plans for every hunt?

- A) So families and companions know how to contact them in case of emergencies.
- B) So fellow hunters will know where they are located.
- C) So they know they can be found in case they have an accident while hunting.
- D) So they can use their hunting plan to help start a fire if they get lost.

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the "Three Ws" that should be included in every hunting plan?

- A) Where you are going.
- B) What firearm you are hunting with.
- C) Who you are with.
- D) When you are returning.

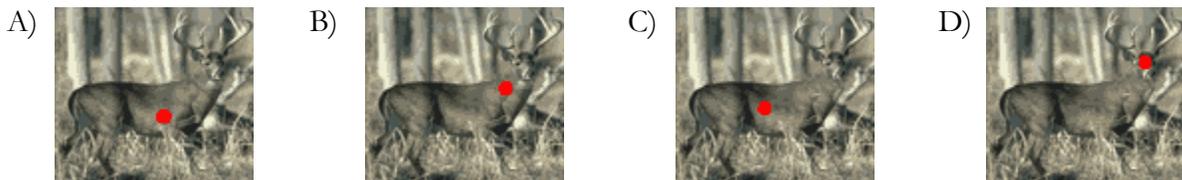
5. Which of the following items should be on every hunting checklist, no matter what kind of hunting you plan to do?

- A) Decoys
- B) Arrows
- C) hunting license
- D) Tree stand

6. Which of the following is NOT a tip for the safe and effective use of decoys?

- A) Always check your local hunting regulations to see if decoys are allowed.
- B) Always conceal your decoys while transporting them from one place to another.
- C) If you are hunting on the ground with a decoy (as in turkey hunting), set-up with your back against a tree or rock that is wider than your shoulders.
- D) Place your decoys in heavy vegetation so it looks more realistic.
- E) If you are calling over decoys and then decide to move to a new location, check carefully to be sure that no one is stalking your decoys before you move.

7. Choose the picture representing the vital area of this deer shown below. This is the area that would give the best chance of a quick kill.



8. The hunting technique known as "driving" consists of:

- A) One hunter driving a vehicle and a second hunter in the back seat shooting through the open window.
- B) One or more pushers walk through an area trying to move game ahead of them into areas where blockers are waiting.
- C) One hunter sitting in a blind, waiting for game to come along.
- D) One hunter moving slowly and patiently into shooting position after game has been located.

9. "Slow, patient movement of the hunter into shooting position after game has been located." Which definition below matches this hunting technique?

- A) still hunting
- B) stand hunting
- C) driving
- D) stalking

10. When you are estimating the distance to a target, you should keep:

- A) Both eyes open.
- B) One eye shut.
- C) Both eyes shut.

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1. If you shoot a deer and it runs out of sight, you should:

- A) Assume you missed and keep hunting.
- B) Wait at least an hour before tracking, depending on the blood trail.
- C) Immediately follow the blood trail as quickly as possible so the meat doesn't spoil.

2. If you lose the blood trail you should:

- A) Get down on your hands and knees and look for tiny drops of blood.
- B) Go back to the last spot of blood you found and try again.
- C) Start at the last drop you found and search in ever-widening circles.
- D) All of the above.

3. If you shoot a flying bird, the one thing you should NOT do is:

- A) Watch the bird until it lands on the ground.
- B) Try to pick a landmark near the spot to help you remember where it is.
- C) Run toward the spot to find the bird as quickly as possible.
- D) Send your dog to find and retrieve the bird.

4. Unless "pushed" or pursued, a big-game animal will generally:

- A) Travel uphill.
- B) Travel downhill.
- C) Hide in a cave.

5. Which of the following is NOT recommended when approaching downed wildlife?

- A) Approach from behind quietly.
- B) Shoot it again to make sure it is dead.
- C) Poke the animal gently with a stick.
- D) Touch the eye gently; if there is no reaction, the animal is usually dead.

6. The first thing you should do after you determine a big game animal is dead is:

- A) Cut across the throat area to let it "bleed out."
- B) Tag it according to local regulations.
- C) Throw it over your shoulders and pack it out to your vehicle.

7. You should field dress an animal as quickly as possible after recovering the carcass because:
- A) Removing the entrails makes the carcass lighter to transport.
 - B) Removing the entrails allows the meat to cool, which helps keep it from spoiling.
 - C) A and B.
 - D) None of the above.
8. When transporting big game, you should always:
- A) Transport your game over your shoulders without using hunter orange.
 - B) Respect the animal and other people by keeping your game covered as you transport it home.
 - C) Display the carcass and the head on top of your vehicle as you drive home.
 - D) Tag your animal after you get it home.
9. The most important thing you can do to make sure your game tastes good on the dinner table is:
- A) Use a lot of ketchup.
 - B) Properly field dress the animal and care for the meat while you're still in the field.
 - C) Shoot the animal in the head.
 - D) Keep the carcass wrapped in plastic until you can field dress it.
10. True or False: After you find an animal you have been tracking, always remove any flagging tape you used before leaving the field.
- A) True
 - B) False

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1. What is the number one cause of outdoor injuries?

- A) accidental shooting
- B) drownings
- C) injuries from wildlife
- D) falls and slides

2. Carrying game and walking on steep terrain requires hunters to be physically fit.

- A) True
- B) False

3. To treat a hypothermia victim when outdoors:

- A) Move the person around.
- B) Vigorously rub the skin.
- C) Give the person an alcoholic beverage.
- D) Wrap the person in dry clothing or a blanket.

4. In survival, the rule of three means that you can survive:

- A) 3 minutes without oxygen, 3 hours without warmth, 3 days without water, 3 weeks without food.
- B) 3 minutes without water, 3 hours without warmth, 3 days without oxygen, 3 weeks without food.
- C) 3 minutes without warmth, 3 hours without oxygen, 3 days without food, 3 weeks without water.

5. When hunting ducks from a boat you should:

- A) Always stand to shoot.
- B) Make sure you have enough shells.
- C) Wear blaze orange.
- D) Always wear your Personal Flotation Device or "PFD" (life jacket).

6. To increase your level of physical fitness, you have to exercise 5 times each week and in constant 30-minute intervals.

- A) True
- B) False

7. If you want to signal for help while in the woods the best way is to:
- A) Start yelling and running.
 - B) Use three blasts of a whistle or three shots after dark.
 - C) Shoot three arrows in the air.
8. Headgear is an important part of outdoor dress because it:
- A) Prevents rapid loss of body heat during cold weather.
 - B) Protects the neck and ears from sunburn.
 - C) Helps protect head and eyes from branches and sticks.
 - D) All of the above are correct.
9. If you encounter a mountain lion or bear in the wild, you should turn your back and run away.
- A) True
 - B) False
10. Every hunter should carry _____ when going into the forest for a day:
- A) extra food
 - B) an extra firearm
 - C) a survival kit
 - D) a cellular phone

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1. **We have wildlife laws to protect _____ and _____ and _____.**
 - A) Wildlife
 - B) People
 - C) Fair chase
 - D) All of the above

2. **Hunting is a right and no one can take away our right to hunt.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

3. **Hunters can create a positive public image by:**
 - A) Helping other people enjoy wildlife and shooting.
 - B) Wearing bloody orange clothing into town.
 - C) Talking in public about how many animals they kill.
 - D) Wearing obscene T-shirts.

4. **About half of the people in North America are anti-hunters. They are the greatest threat to hunting.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

5. **When is it okay to NOT be a responsible hunter?**
 - A) You are out in the wilderness.
 - B) No one else can see your bad example.
 - C) NEVER.
 - D) Your irresponsible behavior does not hurt anyone.

6. **A good code of conduct includes actions and attitudes that show:**
 - A) Interest and eagerness.
 - B) Responsibility and respect.
 - C) Skill and success.

7. Just because something is legal (allowed by law) does not automatically mean it is fair or responsible.
- A) True
 - B) False
8. We have federal laws for which species?
- A) white-tailed deer
 - B) snowshoe hare
 - C) wood duck
 - D) ring-necked pheasant
9. Which hunting rules are the easiest to change?
- A) federal law
 - B) state law
 - C) state regulations
 - D) international treaties
10. Whose responsibility is it to know the game laws and regulations before you go hunting?
- A) You
 - B) your parents
 - C) the leader of your hunting group
 - D) your hunter education instructor

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1. What are the four requirements of all habitats?

- A) Food, water, space, and trees.
- B) Food, water, cover, and space.
- C) Food, cover, shelter, arrangement.
- D) Forest, grass, lakes, and swamp.

2. Which of the following best describes a wildlife conservationist?

- A) Someone who believes wildlife animals have rights equal to humans.
- B) Someone who makes use of individual animals, but who also cares deeply about the welfare of wildlife populations.
- C) Someone who believes wildlife can be used anytime, anywhere, with no regard to the health of wildlife populations.
- D) Someone who believes all wildlife should be protected in refuges and preserves where hunting is not allowed.

3. The number of animals that a given area will support (or "carry") without damage to the habitat or to the animals is called its:

- A) biological surplus
- B) renewable resource
- C) carrying capacity
- D) breeding stock

4. Which of the following could be a limiting factor for a wildlife population?

- A) food
- B) predators
- C) nesting locations
- D) water
- E) All of the above

5. The biological surplus is the:

- A) Number of animals required to keep a wildlife population at its normal carrying capacity.
- B) Number of animals that breed every year in a wildlife population.
- C) Number of animals in a wildlife population that can be removed without harming the overall population
- D) Scientific name for limiting factors.

6. Which ONE of the following is a true statement?

- A) Wildlife animals prefer early-successional habitats.
- B) Different kinds of wildlife prefer different successional stages.
- C) Wildlife animals prefer late-successional habitats.

7. Which of the following pieces of information do wildlife managers need MOST?

- A) The amount of habitat available and how much food is in it.
- B) The amount of food and water available.
- C) The amount of habitat available and how many animals live there.
- D) The number of hunters who use the property and how many animals live there.

8. As a hunter, how can you help manage wildlife?

- A) Take any animals you harvest to a check station whenever requested or required by law.
- B) Complete and return any mail surveys that wildlife biologists send to you.
- C) Carefully and accurately answer any questions that you may be asked when you buy your hunting license.
- D) All of the above.

9. How do hunters pay for wildlife conservation?

- A) Pay taxes on the purchase of new firearms and ammunition.
- B) Pay a fee for every game bird harvested.
- C) Pay for hunting licenses and stamps.
- D) Pay an 11% excise tax on the purchase of pickup trucks.

10. What is the best statement about hunters and conservation?

- A) Hunters caused wildlife populations to decline in the early 1900s.
- B) Hunters caused wildlife populations to decline in the early 1900s, but then provided money to help the wildlife recover.
- C) Hunters helped pass laws to conserve wildlife in the early 1900s, and since then have provided more than \$5 billion for wildlife conservation.

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1. **For legal and safety reasons, wildlife identification is mandatory for:**
 - A) bird watchers
 - B) airline pilots
 - C) hunters

2. **Animals that can be hunted are classified as _____ animals:**
 - A) Game
 - B) Non-game
 - C) Endangered

3. **Wildlife can be found:**
 - A) At the local park or pond.
 - B) In the woods.
 - C) In farmers' fields.
 - D) All of the above

4. **All male and female birds have the same color pattern:**
 - A) True
 - B) False

5. **To help you locate a specific animal you should study the geographic distribution and _____ used by that species.**
 - A) flight path
 - B) habitat
 - C) food source

6. **Migratory birds are birds that spend summer in the North and winter in the South.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

7. **You only need to read books and watch videos in order to become an expert in animal identification.**
 - A) True
 - B) False