Chapter Review Exercise

1. A primary goal of hunter and trapper education programs is to _____.
   a. give every hunter the same amount of skill and knowledge.
   b. make sure that everyone enjoys hunting and has an opportunity to hunt.
   c. produce safe, responsible, knowledgeable, and involved hunters and trappers.
   d. none of the above.

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

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

4. How does state government support the Hunter/Trapper Education program in Pennsylvania?
   i. ____________________________________________
   ii. ____________________________________________
   iii. ____________________________________________
1. Which of these was not a reason for making 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. A responsible and ethical hunter would not ____.
   a. waste meat and usable parts of the game harvested.
   b. try for a quick, clean kill.
   c. leave the land better than he or she found it.
   d. follow game laws and regulations.

3. 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.

4. Non-hunters make up ____% of Pennsylvania’s population.

5. ____________ are moral principles or values that distinguish between right and wrong.

6. List three things you can do to become more involved in making hunting a responsible sport.
   i. ______________________________________________________________________
   ii. _____________________________________________________________________
   iii. ___________________________________________________________________

Dilemma #1
You’re bowhunting when a nice buck walks by your tree stand, stops at about 15 yards, and quarters away. You make a great shot in the vital area of the rib cage. The deer takes only six more quick steps before dropping dead! You wait long enough to be sure he’s finished. You climb down from your stand, approach the animal, and begin to admire the first deer you have ever taken with a bow. At that instant, another bowhunter runs toward you with a bloody arrow in his hand yelling, “That’s my deer!” What would you do?

Dilemma #2
This is your first time duck hunting, and you are with a friend that never comes home “empty-handed.” As you walk toward a pond that your friend says is a hot spot, you notice several ducks swimming. You and your friend sneak up to the water’s edge, but the birds don’t fly. Your friend says “Let’s get ‘em,” stands, and begins firing at the ducks still swimming on the pond. You would …
1. What does S.M.A.R.T. stand for?
   S ________________________________________
   M ________________________________________
   A ________________________________________
   R ________________________________________
   T ________________________________________

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

3. Label the selected parts of a bolt-action rifle.

   i. ____________________________  ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________  iv. ____________________________

4. The action of a firearm is made up of parts that _______.
   a. block the trigger or hammer to prevent accidental firing.
   b. hold ammunition before it’s loaded into the chamber.
   c. load, unload, fire, and eject the cartridge or shotshell.
   d. serve as the handle of the firearm.

5. List six types of firearm actions.
   i. ____________________________  ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________  iv. ____________________________
   v. ____________________________  vi. ____________________________

6. A safety is located around the receiver of the firearm and _________.
   a. makes sure that the firearm can never be accidentally fired.
   b. is a device that blocks the action to prevent accidental firing.
   c. is always located either inside or on the trigger guard.
   d. all of the above.

7. True or False: The mechanical safety on your firearm will always work correctly.

8. The chemical compound in ammunition that ignites the gunpowder when struck by a firing pin is the _________.

9. Label the selected parts of rifle and shotgun ammunition.

   i. ____________________________  ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________  iv. ____________________________
   v. ____________________________  vi. ____________________________

10. Knowing your firearm’s range is very important—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. _______ is not a safe way to transport a firearm.
    a. Unloaded  c. In a gun case
    b. With the action open  d. Loaded and in a gun rack in the rear window

12. Before cleaning any firearm, you should check to see if the firearm is ___________.

13. Firearms must be stored ____________, in a ____________ location, and _________.

---

Chapter Review Exercise

1. What does S.M.A.R.T. stand for?
   S ________________________________________
   M ________________________________________
   A ________________________________________
   R ________________________________________
   T ________________________________________

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

3. Label the selected parts of a bolt-action rifle.

   i. ____________________________  ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________  iv. ____________________________

4. The action of a firearm is made up of parts that _______.
   a. block the trigger or hammer to prevent accidental firing.
   b. hold ammunition before it’s loaded into the chamber.
   c. load, unload, fire, and eject the cartridge or shotshell.
   d. serve as the handle of the firearm.

5. List six types of firearm actions.
   i. ____________________________  ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________  iv. ____________________________
   v. ____________________________  vi. ____________________________

6. A safety is located around the receiver of the firearm and _________.
   a. makes sure that the firearm can never be accidentally fired.
   b. is a device that blocks the action to prevent accidental firing.
   c. is always located either inside or on the trigger guard.
   d. all of the above.

7. True or False: The mechanical safety on your firearm will always work correctly.

8. The chemical compound in ammunition that ignites the gunpowder when struck by a firing pin is the _________.

9. Label the selected parts of rifle and shotgun ammunition.

   i. ____________________________  ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________  iv. ____________________________
   v. ____________________________  vi. ____________________________

10. Knowing your firearm’s range is very important—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. _______ is not a safe way to transport a firearm.
    a. Unloaded  c. In a gun case
    b. With the action open  d. Loaded and in a gun rack in the rear window

12. Before cleaning any firearm, you should check to see if the firearm is ___________.

13. Firearms must be stored ____________, in a ____________ location, and _________.
**Chapter Review Exercise**

1. Wildlife conservation makes sure that ____.
   a. hunting seasons established by Kublai Khan will continue.
   b. no animals are ever harvested.
   c. natural resources can be drawn on despite unwise use.
   d. renewable resources can replenish themselves over and over again.

2. Wildlife preservation ____.
   a. allows for the consumptive use of natural resources.
   b. is a Biblical rule for saving natural resources.
   c. saves natural resources but with no direct use of them.
   d. allows hunting of endangered species.

3. A habitat healthy for wildlife must include ____.
   a. space, arrangement, food, cover, and water.
   b. brush and rocks, predators, water, and space.
   c. space, vegetation, food, and resting and breeding places.
   d. cover, predators, large area, arrangement, and food.

4. The “carrying capacity” of a wildlife area is the ____________.

5. List four factors that can limit wildlife populations.
   i. ____________________________
   ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________
   iv. ____________________________

6. Hunting and trapping is an effective wildlife management tool because ____.
   a. funding from hunting licenses helps many game and non-game animals recover from dwindling populations.
   b. hunters and trappers play an important role by supplying wildlife managers with needed information from the field.
   c. hunting and trapping contribute to threatened or endangered wildlife.
   d. both a. and b.

7. Trapping and relocating animals is an example of the ____ wildlife management practice.
   a. hunting
   b. artificial stocking
   c. setting bag limits and legal methods for taking wildlife
   d. habitat improvement

8. It is important that hunters are able to identify wildlife correctly, so that they don’t mistakenly ____.
   a. harvest illegal game animals or non-game animals
   b. confuse horns with antlers
   c. confuse cloven hooves with cud chewsers
   d. confuse meat-eating animals with those that eat meat as well as plants

9. List five major resident species found in Pennsylvania.
   i. ____________________________
   ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________
   iv. ____________________________
   v. ____________________________

10. List three migratory species found in Pennsylvania.
    i. ____________________________
    ii. ____________________________
    iii. ____________________________
Chapter Review Exercise

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 important 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. List five conditions that can affect a hunter or trapper's physical ability to perform safely and responsibly.
   i. ________________________________
   ii. ________________________________
   iii. ________________________________
   iv. ________________________________
   v. ________________________________

4. If dressing for cold weather conditions, you should _____.
   a. wear several layers of clothing instead of one heavy article of clothing.
   b. wear cotton since it can provide warmth even when wet.
   c. wear wool.
   d. both a. and c.

5. List three items that should be included in a survival kit.
   i. ________________________________
   ii. ________________________________
   iii. ________________________________

6. The international emergency signal for distress is _____.
   a. three fires evenly spaced
   b. three shots
   c. three blasts of a whistle
   d. any of the above

7. List three health emergencies that make it important to be Red Cross First-Aid–certified.
   i. ________________________________
   ii. ________________________________
   iii. ________________________________

8. 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.

9. Heat exhaustion can be prevented by ________________________________ water.

10. 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.

11. If trapped alone in cold water, pull your ________ to your chest and keep your elbows ________.

12. How do drugs or alcohol affect the following functions?
    i. Coordination: ________________________________
    ii. Vision: ________________________________
    iii. Judgment and Reasoning: ________________________________

Hunting Plan

Before you depart, leave a hunting plan with a family member or friend. A hunting plan tells where and with whom you intend to hunt, and when you expect to return. It also should contain specific directions on your route to your destination and to any alternate destination you may have if bad weather changes your plans.

Using the information below, fill out the blank Hunting Plan found in the back of this manual.

Persons on the trip:

Frank Hunter  Age 48
Address 401 Box Wood Lane
Hometown, PA 17778
Phone 510-777-6565

Tom Hunter  Age 15
Address 401 Box Wood Lane
Hometown, PA 17778
Phone 510-777-6565

Emily Hunter  Age 46
Address 401 Box Wood Lane
Hometown, PA 17778
Phone 510-777-6565

The group will not have any handheld radios on this trip. They will leave the Hunter residence on November 19 at 4:00 a.m. They will be hunting in Sproul State Forest near the town of Renovo, PA.

They will take U.S. Route 80 west from Hometown to the town of Snowshoe. Then they will travel north on Route 144 to Sproul State Forest near Renovo. They plan to park in the Cranberry Swamp area in Clinton county. They will return home along the same route.

The group has a brown Chevy pick-up truck. License plate number HNT-123.

The group will not have any handheld radios on this trip. They will leave the Hunter residence on November 19 at 4:00 a.m. They will be hunting in Sproul State Forest near the town of Renovo, PA.

Then they will travel north on Route 144 to Sproul State Forest near Renovo. They plan to park in the Cranberry Swamp area in Clinton county. They will return home along the same route.

The group has a brown Chevy pick-up truck. License plate number HNT-123.

The Hunters plan to return by 10:00 p.m. on November 19. If they are not home by 2:00 a.m. on November 20, call the State Police.
Chapter Review Exercise

1. 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.
   2. ____________ 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 stand.
   3. Most elevated stand falls occur when the hunter is _________ and ____________ a stand.
   4. ____ 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
   5. The only time it is safe not to wear a fall-arrest system is when ____________.
   6. 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.
   7. While turkey hunting, you should never ____________ turkey sounds.
   8. Before you pull the trigger while turkey hunting, you should ___.
      a. use your mouth call to get the turkey closer.
      b. be absolutely positive your target is a turkey.
      c. shout “STOP.”
      d. move your arms to get the turkey’s attention.
   9. The most effective place to shoot an animal is the vital organs, which are the ________ and __________.
   10. A ____ shot is the most effective shot on deer, antelope, and similar-sized game.
       a. quartering-away
       b. head-on
       c. broadside
       d. quartering-toward
   11. When approaching a downed deer or other large animal, you should ___.
       a. approach from the front and make noise to startle the animal.
       b. approach from 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 of approaching downed animals.
   12. Once you are sure your quarry is dead, you should immediately ____________ it and then begin field dressing.
   13. ____ would not cause meat to spoil.
      a. Cold
      b. Dirt
      c. Moisture
      d. Heat
1. Label the indicated parts of a muzzleloader.

   i.  
   ii.  
   iii.  
   iv.  

2. 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.

3. ______________ is the only type of powder that should be used in muzzleloaders.

4. The last thing you do before firing a percussion lock muzzleloader is _____.
   a. place the hammer in the half-cock position.
   b. swab the barrel.
   c. place the percussion cap on the nipple.
   d. pull the hammer to full cock.

5. If you have a “hang fire” while using a muzzleloader, you should _____.
   a. tap the muzzleloader on the ground to reseat the powder charge.
   b. blow down the barrel.
   c. keep the muzzleloader pointed in a safe direction.
   d. pull out the bullet and remove the bad powder.

6. The safest way to unload a muzzleloader is to use a __________.

7. Name three common bow types.
   i.  
   ii.  
   iii.  

8. Label the indicated parts of a compound bow.

   i.  
   ii.  
   iii.  
   iv.  

9. ______________ arrowheads are primarily used for big game hunting.

10. 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. The impact of a broadhead-tipped arrow shot from a 150-lb. crossbow is ______ the impact of the same arrow shot from a 70-lb. compound bow.
    a. less than  
    b. about the same as  
    c. more than  
    d. about half

12. For preventive maintenance, many crossbow manufacturers recommend applying a __________ to the rail of the crossbow.
Chapter Review Exercise

1. What are five primary benefits of trapping?
   i. __________________________________________
   ii. __________________________________________
   iii. __________________________________________
   iv. __________________________________________
   v. __________________________________________

2. Best Management Practices identify the best ________ and ________ that can be used to trap fur bearers.

3. Best Management Practices address the welfare of animals and focus on ________.
   a. quick trapping techniques.
   b. inexpensive trapping techniques.
   c. nationwide trapping techniques.
   d. safe, humane trapping techniques.

4. List three types of traps.
   i. __________________________________________
   ii. __________________________________________
   iii. __________________________________________

5. Body-grip traps are used for ________.
   a. raccoons.
   b. coyotes.
   c. minks.
   d. skunks.

6. All traps in Pennsylvania must have a durable identification tag that displays __________ and __________ or __________.

7. What are three trapping practices that are used to avoid trapping non-target species?
   i. __________________________________________
   ii. __________________________________________
   iii. __________________________________________

8. While releasing non-target species, use a _________________ to restrain the animal.

9. True or False: When releasing a non-target species, pin the animal’s back to the ground to restrain it.

10. Two methods that are used to safely and humanely dispatch trapped animals are _________________ and _________________.

Chapter Review Answers

1. i. Controls animal populations
   ii. Helps reduce damage to personal property
   iii. Protects certain endangered species
   iv. Provides funding
   v. Provides recreation, food, and supplemental income

2. equipment and practices

3. d

4. i. Body-Grip
   ii. Snare
   iii. Box

5. c

6. name and address or assigned identification number

7. i. Learn animal’s behavior
   ii. Place traps away from well-traveled paths or residential areas
   iii. Use the appropriate bait or lure

8. catchpole

9. False

10. firearms and drowning

End of Knowledge Section
Chapter Review Exercise

1. List the three basic rules of good marksmanship.
   i. __________________________
   ii. __________________________
   iii. __________________________

2. Ethical hunters know their ______________________ and limit their shots accordingly.

3. The proper method for pulling the trigger when shooting 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. Sight alignment is the relationship between the shooter’s eye and __________________________

5. Of the four standard rifle positions, the steadiest is the __________________________ position.

6. True or False: All shotguns fire identical shot patterns.

7. When patterning a shotgun, the number of holes made in a 30-inch circular target at a range of 40 yards should be _____ to _____ percent of the number of pellets in the load, based on the choke you are using.

8. Which shotgunning method 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

Chapter Review Answers

1. i. Proper sight adjustment or patterning
   ii. Proper shooting method
   iii. Practice

2. personal accuracy

3. b

4. rear and front sights

5. prone

6. False

7. 55 to 60

8. b
Other Safety Considerations

- Self-Control and Target Identification
  - Some hunters may become overly nervous or excited on a hunt, which can lead to careless behavior. They may fire at sounds, colors, movements, or unidentified shapes, or simply shoot too quickly. In the excitement after hitting their target, they may swing a loaded firearm toward their companions or run with the safety off toward a downed animal.
  - Self-control is an important part of hunter safety. Only shoot when you know the target is legal game and that no people, domestic animals, buildings, or equipment are in the zone-of-fire—remember that bullets can pass through game and continue on for some distance with deadly force.
  - Slow, careful shooting is not only safer, but it also produces a higher degree of success.

- Accuracy
  - Shooting accurately is not only the key to successful hunting, but it’s also a safety factor. Some incidents, often deadly ones, have occurred when stray bullets have hit people out of the shooter’s sight. Be sure you have a proper backstop before you shoot.
  - Accuracy is also important to make a clean kill. No real sportsman wants to wound game and cause needless suffering. You must learn how to hit the vital organs of the game you hunt. Knowing your game, equipment, and skill level will tell you when you’re in position to make a clean kill.

Chapter Review Exercise

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 five S.M.A.R.T. rules.
   i. ____________________________
   ii. ____________________________
   iii. ____________________________
   iv. ____________________________
   v. ____________________________

3. What are the two primary causes of hunting-related shooting incidents in Pennsylvania?
   i. ____________________________
   ii. ____________________________

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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. True or False: You can “shoot out” any obstruction from a firearm barrel.

8. Before crossing an obstacle with a firearm, you should ________________ the firearm.

9. If crossing a fence while hunting alone, you should _____.
   a. cross the fence with the gun held under your arm.
   b. unload the gun, place it 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.

10. Circle the situation(s) that is an example of a “good shot.”
    i.  A running deer
    ii.  Turkey sounds in the brush
    iii.  Stationary deer, broadside on the side of a hill
    iv.  A bear in thick brush
    v.  A deer on posted property
    vi.  A pheasant that flies in your zone-of-fire

11. Hunters should be spaced ___________ yards apart and each have a zone-of-fire of ______ degrees in front.

12. True or False: Hunters should never shoot at game that comes back across the line of the hunters.
Chapter Review Exercise

1. True or False: One of the primary reasons hunters fail to identify opportunities on public and private lands is that they continuously return to familiar locales.

2. List three public land areas open to hunting in Pennsylvania.
   i. ____________________________________________
   ii. ____________________________________________
   iii. ____________________________________________

3. How far in advance should you contact a landowner to ask permission to hunt on the land?
   a. At least one month  c. At least one week
   b. At least one day   d. At least two weeks

4. One of the ways to promote good hunter/landowner relations is to ________.
   a. offer to share part of all game taken.
   b. offer to give the landowner all of the game that is taken.
   c. offer to bring other hunters to the land.
   d. offer to pay a hunting fee.

5. Many agencies, organizations, and sportsmen’s clubs offer ______________________ that provide instruction in specific areas of hunting and trapping.

6. One of the best ways to expand your hunting and trapping opportunities is to become a __________ to someone who is interested in the sport.

Chapter Review Answers
1. True
2. i. Game Lands
   ii. State Forest Land
   iii. National Forest Land
   iv. Some State Park Land
3. c
4. a
5. advanced programs
6. mentor