

COMBINATION HUNTER EDUCATION AND IBEP INSTRUCTOR TEACHING AID TO THE STUDENT EXAM

PART I: HUNTER EDUCATION

CHAPTER ONE – Introduction to Hunter Education

1. Why is hunter education important?
 - A. It gives hunters the skills to “limit-out” when hunting.
 - B. It produces safe, knowledgeable and responsible hunters.**
 - C. It promotes longer hunting seasons.
 - D. It helps control the animal population.

Today, hunter education programs are about more than safety. They have been expanded to produce responsible, knowledgeable, and involved hunters—hunters who understand the importance of complying with hunting laws and behaving ethically. (See page 4)

2. Which is a basic part of a firearm?
 - A. Action (lock)
 - B. Stock
 - C. Barrel
 - D. All of the above**

All modern firearms have three basic groups of parts: Action, Stock and Barrel. (See page 6)

3. Hunter education programs have always taught young hunters _____.
 - A. the practice of firearm and hunting safety**
 - B. the importance of joining a hunting club
 - C. where to look for hunting licenses
 - D. how to lobby for additional state and federal funds

Hunter education programs have always taught young hunters the practice of firearm and hunting safety. (See page 4)

CHAPTER TWO – Know Your Firearm

4. A firearm is a tool that uses pressure from _____ to force a bullet or shot out of the barrel.
 - A. burning gun powder**
 - B. hot air
 - C. a bow string
 - D. a steel rod

A firearm is a mechanical device that uses pressure from burning powder to force a projectile through and out of a metal tube. (See page 6)

5. The basic parts of shotgun ammunition are the case, gunpowder, primer, _____ and shot or slug.
- A. bolt
 - B. wad (shot cup)**
 - C. trigger
 - D. shaft

The basic components are the case, primer, powder and projectile(s). Shotshells have an additional component called wad. (See page 9)

6. A safety is a mechanical device that _____.
- A. always works.
 - B. may fail.**
 - C. is located in the same place on all firearms.
 - D. automatically turns off when the trigger is pulled.

You should never replace safe firearm handling by trusting the safety on a firearm. A safety is a mechanical device that could fail. (See page 14)

7. Which number is the smallest shot size?
- A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 8**
 - D. 2

Diagram (See page 10)

8. Why do shotgun barrels have a choke?
- A. To prevent the barrel from fouling
 - B. To reduce heat
 - C. To reduce noise
 - D. To control the spread or shot pattern**

This spread is called the shot string. To control the shot string, shotgun barrels have a choke, which will affect the shot pattern when the shot string hits the target. (See page 18)

9. What is the **first** step in cleaning your firearm?
- A. Load the ammunition into the firearm.
 - B. Take the gun apart.
 - C. Point the muzzle in a safe direction and make sure the firearm is unloaded in both barrel and magazine.**
 - D. Pass a brush completely through the barrel.

Point the muzzle in a safe direction, and make sure the gun is unloaded. (See page 21)

CHAPTER THREE – Basic Shooting Skills

10. Good marksmanship is the ability to hit a target _____.
- A. quickly
 - B. accurately every time**
 - C. forcefully
 - D. randomly

One of the essential skills is good marksmanship, which is accurately and consistently hitting the target where planned. (See page 23)

11. When firing a rifle, the proper trigger pull could be described as a _____.
- A. quick jerk
 - B. firm slap
 - C. tap like hitting a computer key
 - D. slow, steady squeeze**

To pull the trigger without jarring the gun, simply apply slow, steady pressure until the gun fires. (See page 26)

12. When you're ready to shoot a rifle, draw a deep breath and exhale _____.
- A. quickly
 - B. about half of it slowly**
 - C. all of it
 - D. after pulling the trigger

When you're ready to shoot, draw a deep breath and exhale about half of it. (See page 26)

13. The hardest position for firing an **accurate** shot at any target with a firearm is the _____ position.
- A. kneeling
 - B. prone
 - C. standing**
 - D. sitting

Standing: With neither arm supported, this position is the most difficult position for firing an accurate shot. (See page 27)

CHAPTER FOUR – Basic Hunting Techniques

14. In many cases, being able to identify game is necessary to ensure that you're _____.
- A. able to harvest the limit
 - B. taking legal game**
 - C. getting satisfaction out of the hunt
 - D. able to harvest a trophy

In many cases, knowing your quarry is necessary to ensure that you're taking legal game. (See page 32)

15. The most effective shot is delivered to an animal's _____.
A. back legs
B. front legs
C. vital organs (heart, lungs, liver)
D. stomach

The most effective shots are delivered to an animal's vital organs – heart and lungs. (See page 36)

16. Three factors contribute to spoiled meat: moisture, heat and _____.
A. smoke
B. dirt
C. fumes
D. wind

The way you handle game after its harvest can have a significant impact on the quality of the meat. The growth of bacteria is the cause of spoiled meat. Three factors contribute to bacteria growth: meat: heat, dirt and moisture. (See page 38)

CHAPTER FIVE – Primitive Hunting

17. Important crossbow safety rules include _____.
A. never use a cracked bolt or arrow.
B. never travel with a loaded, cocked crossbow.
C. never “dry fire” a crossbow.
D. all of the above.

Never travel with a loaded cocked crossbow. (See page 46) Never use a cracked arrow. (See page 47) A bow should never be “dry fired.” (See page 48)

18. What is the **safest** tool to use when loading powder into a muzzleloader?
A. Powder measure
B. Horn
C. Flask
D. Metal container

Load a muzzleloader directly from a calibrated powder measure – do not load from a horn, flask, or other container. A loose spark or glowing ember in the barrel can cause the powder to explode. (See page 42)

19. Where should you point the muzzle when loading powder a muzzleloader?
A. To the left
B. Toward the ground
C. Upward and away from your body
D. To the right

The muzzle should be pointed upward and away from your body. Never work directly over the muzzle. (See page 42)

20. What type of arrowhead is used for big game hunting?
- A. Blunt Point
 - B. Broadhead**
 - C. Bullet Point
 - D. JUDO® Point

The only arrowhead that may be used for big game hunting is the broadhead. (See page 46)

21. What should be used to attach a broadhead to the end of an arrow?
- A. Screwdriver
 - B. Special broadhead wrench**
 - C. Gloves
 - D. Thumb and forefinger

Use a special wrench to screw on broadheads. (See page 47)

22. When you purchase your bow, what should you **never** do?
- A. Match the poundage and arrow length to yourself.
 - B. Check your bowstring and pulleys.
 - C. "Dry fire" it.**
 - D. Provide a quiver with broadhead protection.

A bow should never be "dry fired." (See page 48)

CHAPTER SIX – Be a Safe Hunter

23. Before shooting you must always _____.
- A. put on the safety
 - B. be sure of your target and what's in front of it and beyond it**
 - C. sight in your gun
 - D. check your survival gear before leaving home

Four main causes of hunting incidents: Hunter Judgment Mistakes, such as mistaking another person for game, or not checking the foreground or background before firing. (See page 51)

24. One of the four primary rules of hunting safety is that you should keep your finger outside the trigger guard until _____.
- A. you hear something in the bushes
 - B. you're out of sight of other hunters
 - C. you're ready to shoot**
 - D. you see game

The four primary rules of hunting safety: Point the muzzle in a safe direction. Treat every firearm with respect due a loaded gun. Be sure of the target and what is in front of it and beyond it. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot. (See page 50)

25. The _____ carry provides the best control of a firearm.
- A. **two-handed**
 - B. trail
 - C. sling
 - D. elbow

Two-handed or "Ready" Carry provides the best control, particularly in thick brush or weeds, or when you need to fire quickly. (See page 53)

26. If three hunters are walking single file, the one in front should have the gun pointed ahead, but **never** _____.
- A. down
 - B. **over the shoulder**
 - C. to the left
 - D. to the right

If three hunters are walking single file, the one in the lead should have the gun pointed ahead, but never over the shoulder. (See page 54)

27. Most fatal firearm incidents happen in the _____.
- A. **home**
 - B. car
 - C. field
 - D. boat

Statistics show that more than half of the fatal firearm incidents reported each year occur in the home. Since almost all incidents are caused by carelessness and lack of knowledge, it's the hunter's duty to help prevent firearm mishaps in the home. (See page 50)

28. When hunting in a group, the area in which a hunter may safely shoot is referred to as a _____.
- A. fire lane
 - B. **safe zone-of-fire**
 - C. field
 - D. shooting alley

The area in which a hunter may safely shoot is referred to as a zone-of-fire. (See page 58)

29. No hunter should ever allow his or her gun, loaded or unloaded, to _____.
- A. point at the game
 - B. **point at a person**
 - C. point into the air
 - D. fall behind the target

No hunter, especially when swinging on game, should allow his or her gun to point at a person. Better to pass up a shot than risk injuring someone or damaging property. (See page 58)

30. When is it alright to accept a firearm without checking to insure that it is not loaded?
- A. When it is from a family member
 - B. When it is from a teacher or hunter safety instructor
 - C. When it is from a friend
 - D. Never**

Always check to see that the chamber and the magazine are empty. (See page 50)

31. A _____ should be worn at all times while climbing a tree and when on a tree stand or raised platform.
- A. full-body safety harness (FAS)**
 - B. signal whistle
 - C. camo vest
 - D. haul line

Always use a properly fitting FAS that includes a full-body harness while climbing a tree, installing an elevated platform or a tee stand, and hunting from a tree stand. (See page 60)

32. Always wear a U. S. Coast Guard-approved _____ while you're in a boat.
- A. reflective vest
 - B. signal whistle
 - C. signal flare
 - D. Personal Flotation Device (life jacket)**

Always wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal floatation vest (life jacket) while you're in the boat. (See page 63)

CHAPTER SEVEN – Be a Responsible and Ethical Hunter

33. Ethical behavior is defined as _____.
- A. harvesting as much game as the law allows
 - B. following the example of your friends and family
 - C. doing the right thing even when no one else is watching**
 - D. following the wildlife management laws that you agree with

As Aldo Leopold, the "father of wildlife management," once said, "Ethical behavior is doing the right thing when no one else is watching – even when doing the wrong thing is legal." (See page 66)

34. One way responsible and ethical hunters show respect for natural resources is _____.
- A. to pollute water
 - B. to leave trash where you found it
 - C. to leave the land better than they found it**
 - D. to not ask landowners' permission to hunt

Respect Natural Resources: Leave the land better than you found it. (See page 66)

CHAPTER EIGHT – Preparation and Survival Skills

35. Why should hunters wear blaze orange clothing?
- A. It keeps you warmer than regular clothing.
 - B. It makes hunters easier to spot and recognize.**
 - C. It blends in with fall colors, so game can't see it.
 - D. It absorbs heat from sunlight.

Daylight fluorescent orange clothing makes it easier for one hunter to spot and recognize another hunter because nothing in nature matches this color. (See page 71)

36. Even more important to survival than food is _____.
- A. shovel
 - B. water**
 - C. a stocking hat
 - D. a mirror

Under most conditions, humans can only last about three days without water. (See page 75)

37. What is the emergency signal for distress?
- A. Three of any evenly spaced signals**
 - B. One long blast on a horn
 - C. Waving a white flag
 - D. Five of any signal

The international emergency sign for distress is three of any signal: three shots, three blasts on a whistle, three flashes with a mirror, or three fires evenly spaced. (See page 75)

38. What is one of the **first** obvious symptoms of hypothermia?
- A. Sleepiness
 - B. Unconsciousness
 - C. Uncontrolled shivering**
 - D. Memory loss

Symptoms of Hypothermia: Uncontrolled shivering – usually the first obvious symptom, but ceases as hypothermia progresses. (See page 76)

39. What is the **best** way to stop bleeding?
- A. Apply direct pressure on the wound.**
 - B. Apply heat and duct tape.
 - C. Immerse the wound in cold water.
 - D. Apply ice.

To stop bleeding: apply direct pressure to the wound. (See page 79)

CHAPTER NINE – Wildlife Conservation

40. What is the goal of wildlife conservation?
- A. To protect hunters from dangerous animals
 - B. To develop more trophy animals
 - C. To ensure the wise use and management of resources**
 - D. To make sure that game and non-game species can get along

Today, wildlife conservation has evolved into a science, but its goal remains essentially the same: to ensure the wise use and management of renewable resources. (See page 81)

41. Carrying capacity is the number of animals the _____ can support all year long, without harming the animals or surroundings.
- A. shooting club
 - B. habitat (food/water/cover)**
 - C. camp
 - D. hunters

Carrying capacity is the number of animals the habitat can support all year long. The carrying capacity of a certain tract of land can vary from year to year. It can be changed by nature or humans. (See page 84)

42. The greatest threat to wildlife is _____.
- A. becoming extinct because of hunting
 - B. dying from cold exposure
 - C. loss of habitat**
 - D. getting sick from pesticides

If not managed properly, urban development can result in habitat loss, which presents the greatest threat to wildlife. (See page 83)

Hunting Laws

43. Daily bag limit can best be described as the total number of any kind of game that may be _____.
- A. taken in a week
 - B. taken in a day**
 - C. taken by one group
 - D. taken in a year

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44. A “No Trespassing” sign means _____.
- A. you may hunt there if a friend was given permission.
 - B. you may hunt, but if caught by the landowner, you must leave.
 - C. the landowner does not want you on private property.**
 - D. you may enter if you aren’t hunting.

Never enter private land that is cultivated or posted, unless you have obtained permission first. (See page 67)

45. To legally transport guns in a vehicle on a road in Michigan _____.
- A. the bolt must be totally removed from the gun
 - B. all magazines/clips must be removed from the gun
 - C. the gun must be unloaded and totally enclosed in a case**
 - D. the gun must be taken apart into two pieces

Transporting firearms involves both legal and safe practices. In addition to federal laws, there are regulations that vary from state to state. General rules: Always unload and case firearms before transporting them. In many states, this may be the law. (See page 57)

46. You can obtain a summary of the hunting regulations for Michigan at _____.
- A. any of the following locations**
 - B. Michigan DNR Operations Service Centers/District Offices
 - C. Michigan DNR website
 - D. stores which sell hunting licenses
47. Which of the following blaze orange garments are legally required during the firearm deer season?
- A. Socks
 - B. Hat, jacket, or vest**
 - C. Gloves
 - D. Pants

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48. Once a big game animal is dead, immediately _____.
- A. begin field dressing
 - B. tag it, indicating the date of kill**
 - C. make an incision to drain blood
 - D. move it to a shady area

Once the animal is dead, immediately tag it, indicating the date of kill. Then begin field dressing. (page 38)

49. What method must be used to haul hunting equipment into or out of a tree stand?
- A. Make sure the firearm/archery equipment is unloaded/uncocked and then tie to a haul line (firearm barrel pointed down).**
 - B. Carry it on your back with a sling.
 - C. Tie a rope to the trigger guard and haul it up on the rope.
 - D. Drop it down or have a hunting partner hand it up to you.

Never carry your hunting equipment up or down the tree with you as you climb. Always use a haul line. Before attaching the haul line to your hunting equipment: If using a firearm, unload it and open the action....If using a firearm, attach the haul line to the firearm's sling so that the firearm hangs with the muzzle pointed down. (See page 61)

50. Drinking alcohol or drugs before or during the hunt increases the risk of incidents because it _____.
- A. affects your appetite
 - B. impairs your judgment, coordination, hearing, vision, and communication**
 - C. increases your energy
 - D. improves your ability to tell directions

Consuming alcohol before or during the hunt increases the risk of incidents because it impairs several functions: Coordination, Hearing, Vision, Communication, Judgement. Drugs can have a similar effect. (See page 59)

PART II: BOWHUNTER EDUCATION

1. One of the special challenges that set bow hunting apart from firearm hunting is that bowhunters **must**_____.
- A. get very close to game**
 - B. hunt from a tree stand
 - C. hunt earlier when it is warmer out
 - D. Use hearing protection

Bowhunting is done at a much closer range than rifle hunting, which often requires a higher degree of stealth and sheer effort to get into position to make the shot. (See page 9)

2. For best performance, the bow must be fitted to our _____.
- A. height
 - B. draw length**
 - C. shooting style
 - D. shooting stance

Draw length is how far an archer draws the bowstring. While a short person may pull the bowstring back 23 inches, a taller person may pull it 30 inches. For optimum performance, the bow must be fitted to the proper draw length. (See page 28)

3. An arrow must be matched to your bow because mismatched arrows may not_____.
- A. spin
 - B. have the same range
 - C. fly correctly or accurately**
 - D. fishfin

Arrows must be matched with your bow. Mismatched arrows may not fly correctly or accurately. (See page 34)

4. Typically, an arrow kills by cutting blood vessels and vital organs, producing

_____.

- A. torn tissues
- B. broken bones
- C. sudden shock
- D. massive blood loss (hemorrhage)**

Typically, an arrow kills by cutting blood vessels (arteries and veins), producing massive blood loss. (See page 53)

5. Carry basic _____ gear every time you go hunting or scouting, even for short trips near home.

- A. survival**
- B. racking
- C. field dressing
- D. purification

Carry basic survival gear every time you go afield, even for short hikes. (See page 21)

6. Archers must check their equipment every time they use it. You have to check for _____.

- A. cracked nocks, and cracks or bends in the arrow
- B. separated bow limbs
- C. loose serving or frayed bow string
- D. all of the above**

Prior to each use, check your bow for cracks, dents, breaks, separating laminates, peeling glass, and defects in mechanical parts. Check the bowstring regularly and replace it if it becomes worn or frayed. Frequent use of bowstring wax greatly extends the life of a bowstring. Check arrows for cracks, dents, or bends, and discard any that have permanent flaws. (See page 20)

7. In general, use the heaviest _____ you can shoot comfortably and accurately in all weather conditions, shooting positions, and hunting situations.

- A. arrow
- B. coat
- C. draw weight bow**
- D. all of the above

In general, use the heaviest draw weight you can shoot comfortably and accurately in all weather conditions, shooting positions, and hunting situations (blinds, tree stands, still-hunting, and stalking). (See page 28)

8. The _____ of the arrow is its resistance to bending when shot from a bow.
- A. vane
 - B. spine**
 - C. tip
 - D. fletching

Every arrow has a degree of stiffness called spine, which means resistance to bending. (See page 34)

9. What are the basic type(s) of broadheads?
- A. Mechanical (expandable) blades
 - B. Fixed blades
 - C. Removable (replacement) blades
 - D. All of the above**

There are three basic types of broadheads: fixed blade, removable blades, and mechanical (expandable) blades. (See page 33)

10. In bowhunting, an arrow must be precisely placed_____.
- A. for a solid hit
 - B. to preserve the cape
 - C. for a quick, clean kill**
 - D. to avoid spoiling meat

Proper shot placement is critical in bowhunting because an arrow must be precisely placed for a quick, clean kill. (See page 54)

11. All broadheads must be matched to your equipment and the _____.
- A. type of game being hunted**
 - B. arrow shaft being used
 - C. bow used
 - D. release being used

All broadheads, regardless of category, must be sharp, durable, and matched to your equipment and size of game being hunted. (See page 33)

12. Taking too long a shot at an animal can result in_____, making it a bad shot.
- A. an increased chance of you making an error and missing the vitals
 - B. an increased chance of deflection from unnoticed brush
 - C. the animal turning or taking a step before the arrow gets there
 - D. all of the above**

The Risks of Long Shots: Although the average hunter has a maximum effective range of 30 yards, most hunters shoot game from a much closer range. They know that the chance of wounding game increases as distance increases because:

- *It becomes more difficult to hit the vital areas.*
- *The arrow may be deflected by unnoticed brush.*

- *The longer the arrow is in the air, the greater the chance the animal will move. (See page 56)*

13. _____ your bow is the process of adjusting the nocking point up or down, and adjusting the arrow rest assembly from side to side to get stable flight from the arrow.

- A. Tuning**
- B. Balancing
- C. Sighting
- D. Stabilizing

Tuning your bow is the process of adjusting the nocking point up or down, and adjusting the arrow rest assembly from side to side to get stable flight from the arrow. (See page 39)

14. Knowledge of the animal's anatomy will determine_____.

- A. which way it will run
- B. an aiming point in vital area**
- C. the speed of the animal
- D. the best way to track it

Knowledge of the animal's anatomy will determine an aiming point in the vital area. (See page 42)

15. Always position yourself so you _____ your fixed-position tree stand.

- A. step down onto**
- B. pull into
- C. step up to
- D. swing over to

Attach the aid to the tree so that it extends above the stand's platform and you can step down onto the platform. This will help you test the stability of the stand before placing all your weight on it. Stepping laterally onto a stand could cause it to tilt sideways or become unstable. (See page 46)

16. Which method of practice will lead to good bow hunting skills?

- A. Shooting from different distances, positions, and angles
- B. Shooting your broadheads
- C. Shooting with all of your hunting clothes
- D. All of the above**

Locate a safe place to sight-in and practice with the size and style of broadheads you expect to use for hunting....Practice from unknown distances....Try practice shots from a sitting or kneeling position, and especially from the elevated position you'll use in a tree stand....Practice in the clothing you plan to wear when you hunt. (See pages 40-41)

TRUE OR FALSE

Read each statement carefully. Place a **T** or **F** in the space preceding the statement.

 T 17. When choosing camo clothing, select patterns that have a good contrast between light and dark colors, fit properly, and are made of quiet material.

Your clothing must not only protect you from the elements and rough terrain, but it should also meet the special requirements of bowhunting that include: Low Noise: Clothing must make as little noise as possible because bowhunting is done in closer proximity to game than firearm hunting .Proper Fit: Clothing that's too tight will restrict movement when drawing a bow. Clothing that fits too loosely may catch a bowstring as you release. (See page 36)

 T 18. When selecting a bow that will give you the best performance, the first decision you need to make is whether you need a left or right handed bow. This decision is based primarily on your dominate eye.

Bow Selection....The first decision you need to make is whether you need a left- or right-handed bow. (See page 28)

 T 19. If you suspect someone has a neck or back injury it is best not to move them. This could cause further injury.

Don't move someone with a back or neck injury. That should be left to paramedics or other professionals because permanent damage could result from improper handling. (See page 68)

 T 20. Always carry broadheads in a sturdy quiver that fully covers razor-sharp blades.

Always carry broadheads in a sturdy quiver that fully covers razor-sharp blades. (See page 21)

 T 21. Limit shots on big game to no more than 30 yards in the woods and 40 yards in open fields. These suggested maximum distances are meant to respect game animals with an ethical shot.

Limit shots on big game to no more than 30 yards in cover and 40 yards in the open, which increases the likelihood of a shot in the animal's vital area. Most animals are shot at 15 yards, which should be your goal. (See page 25)

 T 22. Arrow manufacturers publish selection charts that match different bow weights to a selection of arrow lengths and sizes so you can find the proper arrow.

*Instructor should bring example for class.
Aluminum arrows are labeled by their outside diameter and the shaft wall thickness. (See page 34)*

T 23. The minimum waiting time before tracking a well hit big game animal is 20-30 minutes.

If it appears that the arrow penetrated deep into the chest, wait 20-30 minutes to give the animal a chance to calm down and die, and then follow the trail carefully. (See page 60)

 T 24. The anchor point is the position where your shooting hand consistently comes to a normal rest on or near your face.

The anchor point is the position where your shooting hand consistently comes to a normal rest on or near your face. (See page 38)

 T 25. You should be able to fully draw the bow comfortably while holding your bow arm parallel to the ground and pulling straight back.

Don't choose a draw weight that's too heavy. You should be able to fully draw the bow comfortably while holding your bow arm parallel to the ground and pulling straight back. If you have to raise your bow arm, you're trying to pull too much weight. (See page 28)