

## Chapter Review Exercises

## Chapter 1

- Name two individuals who played an important role in the development of modern bowhunting.
  - Any two of the following: Will Thompson, Maurice Thompson, Dr. Saxton Pope,
  - Arthur Young, Ishi, Doug Easton, Howard Hill, Fred Bear, Ben Pearson, Earl Hoyt, Holles Wilbur Allen, Tom Jennings. p. 6-7
- Define "bowhunting."  
The act of pursuing or taking wild game animals using a bow and arrow. p. 8
- List two benefits of bowhunting.
  - Any two of the following: Food, Wildlife Management, Recreation, Economic,
  - Aesthetic, Education, History, Social, Therapeutic, Health. p. 8
- List two special challenges that set bowhunting apart from hunting with modern firearms.
  - Any two of the following: Proficiency, Closer Range, Scouting, Tracking, and
  - Recovery skills. p. 9
- Name two funding sources for bowhunter education.
  - Any two of the following: Federal Funds, State and Provincial/Territorial Funds,
  - Organizations, Donations, Student Fees. p. 9
- Does your state or province require bowhunter education?
  - Yes
  - No
- Give two reasons why you want to bowhunt.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2

- Wildlife conservation ensures that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - hunting seasons established by Kublai Khan will continue.
  - no animals are ever harvested.
  - natural resources can be drawn on despite unwise use.
  - ☒ renewable resources can replenish themselves indefinitely. p. 10
- Wildlife preservation \_\_\_\_\_.
  - allows for the consumptive use of natural resources.
  - is a Biblical rule for saving natural resources.
  - ☒ saves natural resources with no consumptive use of them. p. 10
  - allows hunting of endangered species.
- A habitat for wildlife must include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ space, arrangement, food, cover, and water. p. 11
  - brush and rocks, predators, food, water, and space.
  - space, vegetation, food, and resting and breeding places.
  - cover, predators, large area, arrangement, and food.
- The "carrying capacity" of a wildlife area is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
The number of animals the habitat can support throughout the year without causing damage to the animals or the habitat. p. 13
- List four factors that can limit the population production of wildlife.
  - Any four of the following: Starvation, Disease and Parasites, Accidents, Weather,
  - Hunting, Predators, Loss of Habitat, Human Development, Old Age. p. 13
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Hunting is an effective wildlife conservation tool because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - funding from hunting licenses helps many game and non-game species recover from dwindling populations.
  - ☒ bowhunters play an important role by supplying wildlife managers with needed information from the field. p. 13
  - hunting contributes to threatened or endangered wildlife.
  - both a. and b.

- By continuously monitoring the birth rate and death rate of various species and the condition of their habitat, wildlife managers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ know how to set hunting regulations and determine if other management practices are needed to conserve wildlife species. p. 14
  - know when to ignore hunting regulations they set earlier.
  - can obtain data to eliminate wildlife species.
  - both b. and c.
- Trapping and relocating animals is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife management practice.
  - hunting
  - ☒ artificial stocking p. 15
  - setting bag limits and legal methods for taking wildlife
  - habitat improvement
- It is critical that hunters are able to identify wildlife correctly so that they don't mistakenly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ harvest illegal game animals or non-game animals. p. 15
  - confuse horns with antlers.
  - confuse cloven hooves with cud chewers.
  - confuse meat-eating animals with those that eat meat as well as plants.

## Chapter 3

- List two archery safety rules. Any two of the following: Point bow and arrow in safe direction, Only nock an arrow when safe to shoot, Be sure of target and its surroundings, Never shoot over a ridge, Only shoot when you have a safe range or shooting area, Avoid dry-firing, Don't shoot straight up in air, Wear arm guard and finger protection, Handle arrows carefully, Immediately repair defects in equipment, Store bows in bow cases, Store arrows in quivers and accessories in box or padded bag, Keep emotions under control, Do not drink alcohol or take mood-altering drugs at any time while shooting a bow p. 20-21
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- List two bowhunting safety rules. Any two of the following: Obey archery and field safety rules, Hunt & shoot within your physical limitations, Exercise and stay in shape, Tell family & friends exactly where you will be hunting, Transport equipment in protective cases, Dress properly, Carry basic survival gear, Carry a flashlight, extra bulbs, and batteries, Rejoin hunting companions at agreed-upon times, Clearly identify target before shooting, Don't shoot animal on a ridge, Place arrows in covered quiver before moving, Always carry broadheads in a sturdy quiver that covers sharp blades, Cross barriers or obstacles with arrows in quiver p. 21
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Bowhunter responsibility means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ personal accountability. p. 22
  - ethical behavior.
  - adhering to unwritten law.
  - being a good ambassador for bowhunting.
- List three words that describe a responsible bowhunter.
  - Any three of the following: Safety-conscious, Ethical, Honest, Environmentalist,
  - Woodsman, Experienced, Prepared, Marksman, Law-abiding, Respectful, Neat
  - and clean, In control, Knowledgeable, Naturalist, Knows game laws. p. 22
- Give three reasons for bowhunting laws and regulations.
  - Any three of the following: Protect resources, Protect property rights, Protect people, Ensure fair chase, Ensure equal opportunity, or the quantity and quality of game, Gather information, Manage wildlife populations. p. 22
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Where can you typically obtain a copy of your state or provincial bowhunting regulations? \_\_\_\_\_  
The Internet or at places that sell hunting licenses and sporting goods. p. 22
- The "unwritten laws" of hunting also are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - rules.
  - regulations.
  - ☒ ethics. p. 23
  - statutes.

8. Give two ways to show respect for each of the following.

**Personal limitations**

- i. Any two of the following: General health, Physical condition, Weather, High elevations p. 23  
 ii. \_\_\_\_\_

**Equipment**

- Any two of the following: Properly fitted bow that is legal and ethical, Good operating condition, Arrows match the draw weight and length of bow, Arrows straight and sharp, Tune bow to equipment you are using, Have a repair and maintenance kit with spare parts and tools p. 24

- Any two of the following: Ask permission before entering private land, Contact landowner in advance, Follow landowner's restrictions, Leave gates as you found them, Drive only on existing roads, Don't walk across newly planted fields or fields ready for harvest, Don't litter, build fires, or drive nails into trees, Leave livestock undisturbed, Use portable tree stands and ground blinds, Don't leave remains in places that are easily found, Offer to share game with landowner p.24

**Landowners**

- Any two of the following: Take animal in a well-placed shot in a vital area, Know maximum range for accurate shot placement, Limit shots on big game to <30 yards in cover & <40 yards in open, Use appropriate hunting tip or broadhead for arrow, Use stealth ability to enter and exit hunting areas, Learn game's habits and habitat, Make every effort to recover wounded game p. 25

**Game animals and resources**

- i. Any two of the following: Shared values, Dependability, Courtesy, Communication, p. 25  
 ii. \_\_\_\_\_

**Hunting companions**

- Any two of the following: Do not - display vulgar bumper stickers or clothing, brag or start arguments, use foul language in public places while in hunting clothing, go in public places wearing clothing doused in scent-covering odors, wear bloody clothing or display dead animals, be disrespectful of landowners and their property, purchase or consume alcohol or be impaired by drugs before, during, or after a hunt p.25-26

9. The "rule of first blood" states that if two hunters each fire an arrow into an animal, the one who can claim the animal is the first to place an arrow in the animal's vital area. p. 25

10. List three bowhunter actions that present a positive public image

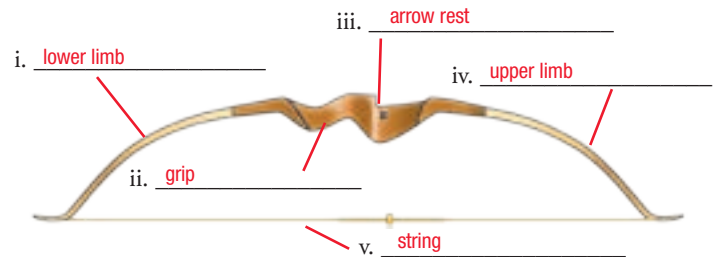
- Any three of the following: Cover game animals while traveling, clean up prior to going to town, Be professional while giving public presentations, don't consume alcohol while hunting, eliminate waste by properly caring for game meat, Take tasteful photos and video, Avoid confrontations, Promote bowhunting's contributions to wildlife conservation & hunter education, Obey the 4 Cs of hunting, Understand why you hunt, Support homeless shelters by donating game meat, Emphasize social values of bowhunting, Invite others to join you in conservation efforts p. 27

11. Decide if the following are unsafe, illegal, unethical, or irresponsible.

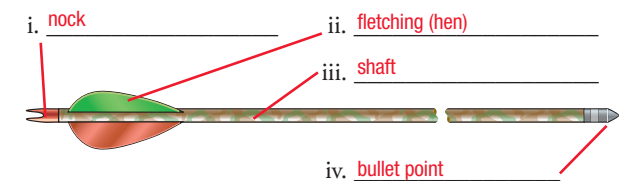
- i. Unsafe Shooting over a ridge  
 ii. Irresponsible Shooting beyond your effective range  
 iii. Unethical Entering private property without the landowner's permission to recover game that has crossed a fence  
 iv. Irresponsible Searching half an hour for an animal you thought you hit and then saying, "Oh well!"  
 v. Illegal Shooting at a chipmunk or ground squirrel to practice your shots  
 vi. Unsafe Carrying arrows with broadheads outside of a covered quiver  
 vii. Unethical Bragging about hitting a deer but losing it  
 viii. Unethical Carrying a trophy deer atop a vehicle so that everyone can see what you shot  
 ix. Irresponsible Practicing only a week before the bowhunt

## Chapter 4

1. Proper bow selection and fit are essential for maximum accuracy and performance when bowhunting. p. 28  
 2. Draw length is is how far an archer draws the bowstring. p. 28  
 3. Draw weight is is determined by the ability of the archer to pull a certain amount of weight on the bowstring. p. 28  
 4. The staff at a professional archery p. 28 shop will help you measure your draw length and draw weight.  
 5. The three styles of bows used by today's bowhunters are the longbow, recurve bow, and compound bow. p. 29  
 6. Label the basic parts of a bow. p. 29



7. Label the basic parts of an arrow. p. 30



8. Arrows shafts are made of wood, aluminum, carbon-fiber, and fiberglass. p. 30  
 9. The best bowfishing arrow is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. aluminum.  
 b. carbon-fiber.  
 c. solid fiberglass. p. 30  
 d. wood.  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the arrow spin in flight and gives it stability.  
 a. Flu-flu  
 b. A hunting point  
 c. Fletching p. 31  
 d. Balance  
 11. The choice of arrow point is determined by purpose. p. 32  
 12. If you are bowhunting deer, use a \_\_\_\_\_ arrow point.  
 a. field  
 b. Judo  
 c. blunt  
 d. broadhead p. 33  
 13. An arrow must be matched to your bow because mismatched arrows may not fly correctly or accurately. p. 34  
 14. An arrow's resistance to bending when shot from a bow is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. stability.  
 b. fletching.  
 c. spine. p. 34  
 d. rigidity.  
 15. Bending, known as "archer's paradox," occurs when an arrow is released from the bow. p. 34  
 16. The three accessories that are essential when shooting bows and arrows are the arm guard, finger protection, and quiver. p. 35  
 17. Three optional accessories include Any three of the following: Bow Sights, Cable/String Silencer, Limb/Accessory Silencer, Stabilizer, Arrow Rest Assembly, Kisser Button, Peep Sight. p. 35

## Chapter 5

1. Your clothing must not only protect you from the elements and rough terrain, but it also should meet the special requirements of bowhunting, which include low noise and proper fit. p. 36
2. The use of wicking underwear allows the bowhunter to stay drier and warmer. p. 37
3. The purpose of camouflage clothing is to break up the human shape of the hunter. p. 36
4. List the six basic steps for shooting with a bow and arrow. p. 38
  - i. Assume the shooting position
  - ii. Knock the arrow
  - iii. Draw and anchor the bow
  - iv. Aim
  - v. Release the string
  - vi. Follow through
5. The anchor point is the position where your shooting hand consistently comes to a normal rest on or near your face. p. 38
6. To ensure \_\_\_\_\_, make sure your bowstring hand comes to the anchor point each time you shoot. p. 38
  - a. maximum power
  - b. accuracy
  - c. proper spin
  - d. safety
7. When aiming with a bow sight, you must have the proper sight picture, which is the correct alignment of target, front sight, and rear sight. p. 38
8. The most important thing a bowhunter can do to become a proficient shot is practice. p. 39
9. Sighting-in is the process of adjusting your sights to hit a target consistently. p. 38
10. Most bows can be "tuned" by adjusting the knocking point (up or down) and the arrow rest assembly (side to side). p. 39
11. List two common bowshooting errors. Any two of the following: Poor follow-through, inconsistent anchor point, poor release, tight finger grip on the string, muscle fatigue, over-gripping, squeezing or jerking bow grip, bending arm of the bow hand, seeing wrong sight picture, lack of focus on sight picture. p. 39
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
12. List three things you should do to prepare for a hunt effectively during advanced archery practice. Any two of the following: Practice well before season, Locate a safe place to sight-in and practice, Work with your equipment, Resolve all equipment problems, Practice on full-size 3-D animal targets, Practice from unknown distances, Practice shots in sitting or kneeling positions, Practice in field using blunt- or Judo-type points, Practice consistency, Establish "zone of confidence", Practice in clothing you plan to wear hunting, Practice until you are confident in your shooting ability. p. 40
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
13. What type of target is used when practicing actual distance judging? 3-D models of game animals. p. 41
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is determining yardage by comparing the relationship between a distant animal and your fingers or a part of your bow. p. 42
  - a. Actual distance judging
  - b. Subtending
  - c. Markers
  - d. Range finders
15. List the four senses used to read game sign. p. 42
  - i. Sight
  - ii. Hearing
  - iii. Smell
  - iv. Touch

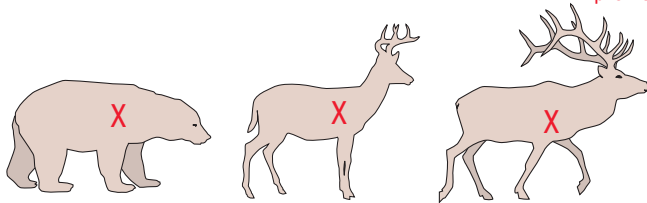
## Chapter 6

1. Identify two methods of bowhunting.
  - i. Any two of: Still, Stalking, Glassing, Blinds, Elevated Stands, Scents & Lures, Game Calls, Bowfishing. p. 43-52
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is an advantage of still hunting? Any one of the following: Most effective method for hunting big game animals, Allow hunters to find more active wallows, scrapes, rubs, tracks, & other signs of game, opportunity to enjoy the beauty of landscapes and habitat. p. 43
3. List two advantages of hunting from pit blinds.
  - i. Any two of the following: Can be set up ahead of time in advantageous spots, Provide effective camouflage, Can purchase commercially manufactured blinds that are readily available. p. 44
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
4. List two advantages of hunting from elevated stands. Any two of the following: Wider field of view allows you to spot game sooner, Position above the animal's field of vision, Make scent and movement harder to detect for animals, Better shot angle for exiting arrow which will leave a better blood trail, Reduces one hunter interfering with another hunter, Better vantage point for viewing and enjoying the hunting experience. p. 45
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The most popular way to hunt white-tailed deer with a bow and arrow is from \_\_\_\_\_. p. 45
  - a. ground blinds.
  - b. pit blinds.
  - c. an elevated stand.
  - d. stalking.
6. List three types of manufactured portable tree stands.
  - i. Any three of the following: Hang-On, Climbing, Ladder, Tripods, Quadpods, Tower Stands. p. 46-47
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_
7. According to a study of Vermont and North Carolina hunters, which type of typical bowhunting accident has the highest potential for fatalities? Climbing up or down or when installing or removing a tree stand. p. 48
8. Check any of the following that make hunting from tree stands safer. p. 48-49
  - a. inspecting the tree stand frequently
  - b. using a fall-arrest system
  - c. using a haul line to raise and lower gear
  - d. wearing quiet clothing
9. As you enter and exit an elevated tree stand, keep a firm hold on the climbing system and don't let go until you're certain that the stand and steps are secure. p. 49
10. The National Bowhunter Education Foundation recommends p. 49 wearing a fall-arrest system that includes a full-body harness.
11. Always use a haul line of heavy cord attached to your stand to bring up your bow, arrows, and pack. p. 49
12. Apply cover scents to skin, footwear, or clothing to reduce human odor by neutralizing or hiding it with a natural competitive scent. p. 50
13. Attractants work by offering animals a tempting odor. p. 50
14. List two ways you can limit human scent when hunting white-tailed deer. Any two of the following: Avoid, fragrant soaps & perfumes, Wear hunting clothes manufactured with special carbon-treated fabric that absorbs human scent, Use a commercially manufactured scent & odor elimination spray on clothing, Avoid washing clothes in highly fragrant detergent, Hunt from a tree stand to keep human scent above a deer's nose. p. 51
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
15. List four basic types of game calls that will attract wildlife. p. 51
  - i. Position
  - ii. Distress
  - iii. Aggression
  - iv. Mating
16. Name two special items that you need for bowfishing. p. 52
  - i. Fiberglass arrow
  - ii. Spool

17. Successful bow fisherman learn to deal with refraction (a phenomenon that bends light rays as they enter the water) by \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ aiming lower than normal. p. 52
  - using a laser rangefinder.
  - aiming higher than normal.
  - using polarized glasses.

## Chapter 7

- Broadhead-tipped arrows deliver a low-energy impact that kills by cutting vital tissues. p. 53
- Proper shot placement is critical in bowhunting because an arrow must be precisely placed for a quick, clean kill. p. 54
- In big game animals, the primary target area lies within the animal's chest cavity. p. 54
- Put an "X" over the correct aiming spot on the animals below. p. 54-55



- The shot angle is the angle at which the animal is standing in relation to the bowhunter. p. 56
- When bowhunting, you should never take a shot when a deer or other big game is looking at you. p. 56
- The best shot angle for the largest game, such as elk, moose, and bear, is typically \_\_\_\_\_. p. 56
  - head-on.
  - quartering toward.
  - ☒ broadside.
  - rear-end.
- The best shot angle for deer-sized animals is \_\_\_\_\_. p. 56
  - head-on.
  - ☒ quartering away.
  - quartering toward.
  - rear-end.
- Give two reasons why the quartering-toward angle is not a good shot. p. 57
  - Heavy shoulder bones
  - Animal typically looking at you
- Proper shot selection involves \_\_\_\_\_. p. 58
  - timing the shot properly.
  - shooting within effective range.
  - choosing the proper shot angle.
  - ☒ all of the above.
- "Jumping the string" refers to \_\_\_\_\_. p. 58
  - premature release of the string.
  - jerking the string before the shot.
  - ☒ an animal's reaction to the sound of the bow upon release of the arrow.
  - the string coming loose from the limb of the bow.
- Once you shoot an animal, you have a responsibility to recover it. p. 61
- If you are sure you have a solid chest hit, wait 20 - 30 minutes before following; if it's a gut hit, wait 6 - 8 hours. p. 60

14. The color and character of blood and bodily fluids found on the trail of wounded game tell you where the arrow hit. Match the following. p. 61

<u>3</u>	a. bright red blood	1. veins
<u>1</u>	b. dark blood	2. intestines
<u>4</u>	c. frothy, bubbly blood	3. arteries
<u>2</u>	d. greenish fluid	4. lungs

- Describe what to do if you are following a wounded animal and you lose all tracking sign. Go back to last marker, search methodically (in circles or grids), Look for obvious escape routes, Be aware of any wildlife activity in your area, Look for game trails, open fences, and thick cover, Maybe need to start your search from the beginning, Don't give up until all possibilities are exhausted p. 61
- The best way to approach downed game is \_\_\_\_\_. p. 62
  - from the front.
  - poke it with your bow.
  - shoot again to make sure it's dead.
  - ☒ from the rear.
- Name the three factors that contribute to spoiled meat. p. 63
  - Heat
  - Dirt
  - Moisture
- List three items that should be included in your fanny pack or backpack to field dress game properly if you are far from camp or home. Any three of the following: 1 gallon water with 1 tsp vinegar added, aluminum foil, black pepper, cooler and ice, flourescent orange flag, gambrel, game bags or cheesecloth, handtowels or wet wipes, hatchet or small saw, large bag, license tag and pen, plastic bags, rubber gloves, non-iodized salt, stron knife, nylon rope >25 feet, whetstone p. 63
  - aluminum foil, black pepper, cooler and ice, flourescent orange flag, gambrel, game bags or cheesecloth, handtowels or wet wipes, hatchet or small saw, large bag, license tag and pen, plastic bags, rubber gloves, non-iodized salt, stron knife, nylon rope >25 feet, whetstone p. 63
- When field dressing an animal, it's important not to cut open any internal organs. p. 63
- Give two reasons for covering harvested animals when transporting them in a vehicle. p. 64
  - Keep free of dirt
  - Avoid offending others
- Circle the correct action to take in the situations below. p. 56-57



a. ☒ Shoot      Don't Shoot



c. Shoot      ☒ Don't Shoot



b. ☒ Shoot      Don't Shoot

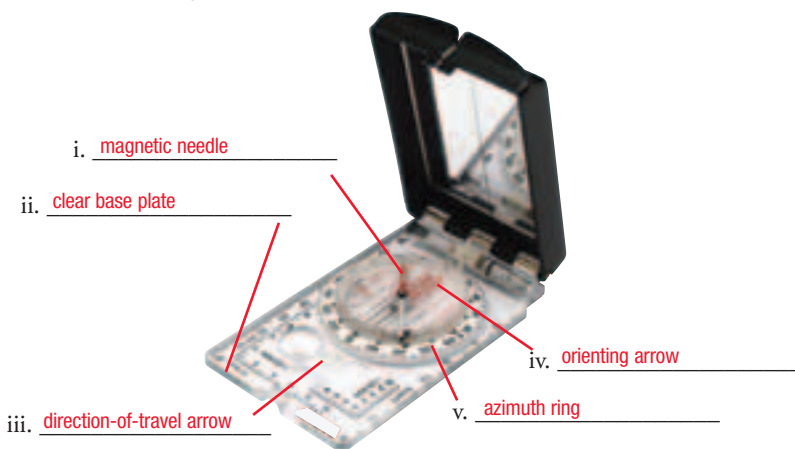


d. Shoot      ☒ Don't Shoot



## Chapter 8

- The primary reason a bowhunter needs a hunting plan is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. deal with unplanned events. p. 65  
b. provide directions to your destination.  
c. list the time you expect to return.  
d. comply with hunting laws.
- Bowhunters face three primary hazards that may result in serious injuries: falls, cuts, and exposure. p. 66
- The best control of serious bleeding is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a tourniquet.  
b. an ace bandage.  
c. direct pressure.  
d. water.
- The best thing to do if an arrow remains in the victim's body is to \_\_\_\_\_. p. 67  
a. try to remove it.  
b. cut it off.  
c. clean the wound.  
d. leave it there.
- Keep broken bones stable by immobilizing them with splints. p. 68
- To let your companions know you have fallen, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. yell for help.  
b. signal them with three blasts on a whistle. p. 68  
c. make an "X" in the snow, grass, or sand.  
d. call them on your cell phone.
- List four basic necessities to carry in a survival kit.  
i. Any four of the following: waterproof fire-starting matches, signaling device, flourescent fabric, few high-energy food bars or trail mix, means to purify water, large square of plastic or space blanket, flashlight and extra batteries, dental floss p. 68  
ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
iii. \_\_\_\_\_  
iv. \_\_\_\_\_
- On a topographic map, contour lines show the elevation of the ground. p. 68
- An orienteering compass has these five basic features: p. 69



- The difference between true north and magnetic north is called declination. p. 69
- When you think you are lost, remember the four STOP steps that stand for Stop, Think, Observe, and Plan. p. 71

- If you are lost, \_\_\_\_\_ will help the most. p. 70  
a. high-energy food bars and trail mix  
b. a map and a GPS unit  
c. matches and plenty of wood  
d. a signaling device and a space blanket
- If you get lost, look for a natural shelter, such as a rock overhang or a thick stand of evergreens. p. 71
- Before starting a fire, you should \_\_\_\_\_. p. 71  
a. gather everything you need.  
b. pile fine twigs, grass, or bark shavings loosely as a base.  
c. shave dry wood from the inside of tree bark.  
d. all the above.
- The international emergency sign for distress is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. four repetitions of any signal.  
b. a long blast on a whistle.  
c. an SOS signal.  
d. three repetitions of any signal. p. 72
- Boiling is the best way to purify water. p. 72
- The lowering of the body's core temperature is called \_\_\_\_\_. p. 72  
a. hypothermia.  
b. hyperthermia.  
c. hypoglycemia.  
d. hyperactivity.
- Heat exhaustion occurs when the core body temperature increases, usually as a result of hot and humid conditions plus a lack of water. p. 74
- One of the best ways to prevent heat exhaustion is to \_\_\_\_\_. p. 74  
a. stay out of the sun from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
b. drink plenty of water.  
c. wear a hat.  
d. eat cold food.
- The most important tool in a survival situation is your brain. p. 67