

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_

### Hunter's Dilemma

A dilemma is a difficult situation that often has several different solutions, some better than others. Below are two examples of possible situations that hunters could encounter while in the field. Try to come up with three solutions for each, and write them on the lines beside each dilemma. Then circle the one that you think is the better solution. Use the following questions to guide you to a solution.

- What responsibility do you have to other hunters?
- What responsibility do you have to the wildlife resource?
- What responsibility do you have to the landowner?
- What impact do you think your decision could have on public opinion about hunting?
- Is there more than one solution? What could they be?

### 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 ...

## Chapter Review Exercise

- Which of these was *not* a reason for making hunting laws?
  - to limit hunting methods and equipment
  - to limit the profits of sporting goods manufacturers
  - to set rules on how hunters take game
  - to limit harvesting and avoid hunting during nesting and mating seasons
- A responsible and ethical hunter would *not* \_\_\_\_\_.
  - waste meat and usable parts of the game harvested.
  - try for a quick, clean kill.
  - leave the land better than he or she found it.
  - follow game laws and regulations.
- Responsible hunters \_\_\_\_\_.
  - use land without asking permission from the landowner.
  - keep firearms out of sight when not hunting.
  - draw attention to themselves by wearing bloody or dirty hunting clothes when it's not necessary.
  - unnecessarily harass or frighten livestock.
- Non-hunters make up \_\_\_\_\_% of Pennsylvania's population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are moral principles or values that distinguish between right and wrong.
- List three things you can do to become more involved in making hunting a responsible sport.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

### Dilemma #1

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### Dilemma #2

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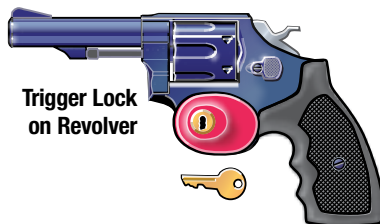
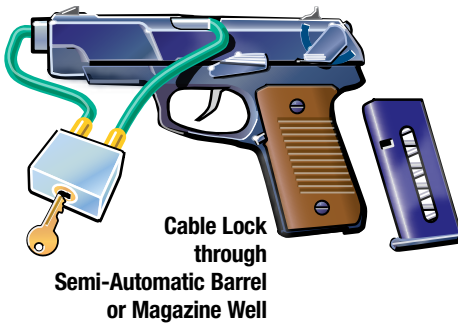


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## Locking Handguns



## Chapter Review Exercise

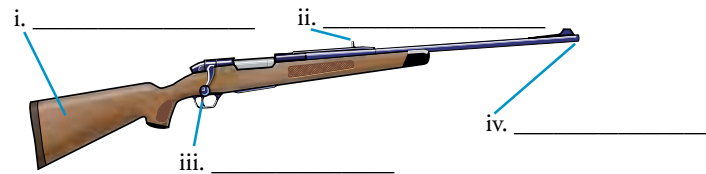
1. What does S.M.A.R.T. stand for?

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.



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. \_\_\_\_\_ iii. \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_  
ii. \_\_\_\_\_ iv. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. \_\_\_\_\_

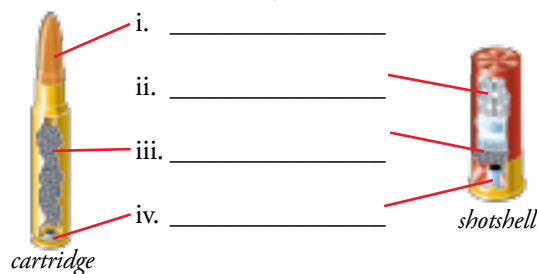
6. A safety is located around the receiver of the firearm and \_\_\_\_.

- 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.



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 Answers**  
1. Safe Direction Trigger Caution 2. b 3. i. Stock ii. Sight iii. Trigger iv. Muzzle 4. c 5. i. Bolt ii. Lever iii. Pump iv. Semi-Automatic v. Break or Hinge vi. Revolving 6. b 7. False 8. primer 9. i. Bullet ii. Shot iii. Gunpowder iv. Primer 10. d 11. d 12. loaded 13. unloaded, locked, separate from ammunition



### How You Can Help With Wildlife and Habitat Management

One rule you should follow if you want to help is **don't feed the deer**. Although many people think that feeding deer will help them survive the winter, this is not the case. Supplemental feeding can:

- Help spread diseases like Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) and tuberculosis (TB).
- Cause disease in deer because they are not meant to eat corn or apples during the winter.
- Increase the deer's energy loss by luring them long distances away from cover and their normal feeding areas.
- Cause long-term habitat destruction.
- Increase the number of deer/vehicle collisions.
- Cause deer to rely on feeding locations, making them a private, not a public, resource.

Instead of feeding deer, you can help them survive by:

- Creating and maintaining a good quality deer habitat
- Improving natural food resources that will benefit all wildlife

For more ideas and information on helpful programs, visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission website at [www.pgc.state.pa.us](http://www.pgc.state.pa.us) and click on the "Wildlife" section.

## 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 chewers
  - 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 Answers  
 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. number of animals the habitat can support  
 year round 5. i. Disease ii. Starvation iii. Predators  
 iv. Pollution v. Accidents vi. Old Age vii. Hunting  
 viii. parasites 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. Answers may vary  
 10. Answers will include most waterfowl, wetland birds, and  
 some birds of prey.

## Chapter Review Exercise

- There are four ways to prepare for a hunting trip: be ready, know your location, prepare for safety, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ would *not* be an important part of a hunting plan that you would leave with a family member or friend.
  - The number of game you plan to harvest
  - Where and with whom you intend to hunt
  - Specific directions on the route to your destination
  - When you expect to return
- List five conditions that can affect a hunter or trapper's physical ability to perform safely and responsibly.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- If dressing for cold weather conditions, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - wear several layers of clothing instead of one heavy article of clothing.
  - wear cotton since it can provide warmth even when wet.
  - wear wool.
  - both a. and c.
- List three items that should be included in a survival kit.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- The international emergency signal for distress is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - three fires evenly spaced
  - three shots
  - three blasts of a whistle
  - any of the above
- List three health emergencies that make it important to be Red Cross First-Aid–certified.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Hypothermia can be prevented by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - staying dry.
  - dressing properly.
  - exposing yourself to the wind to dry out if wet.
  - both a. and b.
- Heat exhaustion can be prevented by \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- When hunting from a boat, it is best to always wear a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - personal flotation device.
  - camouflage jacket.
  - red jacket.
  - safety harness.
- If trapped alone in cold water, pull your \_\_\_\_\_ to your chest and keep your elbows \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- How do drugs or alcohol affect the following functions?
  - Coordination: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Vision: \_\_\_\_\_
  - 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 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

- Unlike still hunting, stalking involves \_\_\_\_\_.
  - following signs left by the animal.
  - spending at least ten times longer being still and observing rather than walking.
  - using a game call.
  - using dogs to locate the game.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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 cover.
- Most elevated stand falls occur when the hunter is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ a stand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ should be worn at all times while climbing a tree and when on a tree stand.
  - Climbing boots
  - Thick outerwear
  - A fall-arrest system
  - Camouflage outerwear
- The only time it is safe not to wear a fall-arrest system is when \_\_\_\_\_.
- To get your firearm into an elevated stand safely, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - climb into the stand using the cradle carry.
  - climb into the stand and have your companion carefully toss your firearm up to you.
  - climb into the stand using the sling carry.
  - haul up the unloaded firearm after you have secured yourself in the stand.
- While turkey hunting, you should never \_\_\_\_\_ turkey sounds.
- Before you pull the trigger while turkey hunting, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - use your mouth call to get the turkey closer.
  - be absolutely positive your target is a turkey.
  - shout "STOP."
  - move your arms to get the turkey's attention.
- The most effective place to shoot an animal is the vital organs, which are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ shot is the most effective shot on deer, antelope, and similar-sized game.
  - quartering-away
  - broadside
  - head-on
  - quartering-toward
- When approaching a downed deer or other large animal, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - approach from the front and make noise to startle the animal.
  - approach from above and behind the animal's head and watch the chest cavity for any movement.
  - approach from the front if the animal's eyes are closed.
  - any of the above are safe methods of approaching downed animals.
- Once you are sure your quarry is dead, you should immediately \_\_\_\_\_ it and then begin field dressing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ would *not* cause meat to spoil.
  - Cold
  - Dirt
  - Moisture
  - Heat



**Matching:** Draw a line from the phrase found in Column A to its matching word or phrase in Column B.

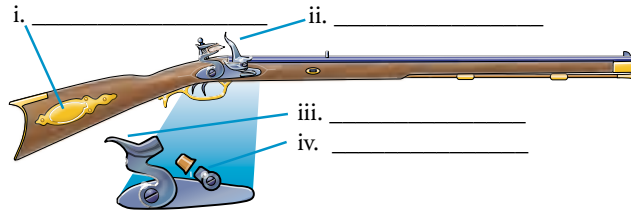
Column A	Column B
1. Deer grunt	Most falls occur
2. Following tracks	STOP
3. Group of hunters "pushing" game	Arrow
4. Getting into and out of the stand	Sounds
5. Safest time not to wear a harness	Tag it
6. Safe tree for stand placement	Oak
7. Color not to wear when hunting wild turkeys	Stalking
8. Turkey hunters shout this to be safe	FREEZE
9. Causes massive tissue damage	Driving
10. After the animal is dead, do this first	Bullet
	Red
	Both feet on the ground
	White

Chapter Review Answers  
 1. a 2. Driving 3. climbing into and out of 4. c 5. both feet are on the ground. 6. d 7. stalk 8. b 9. heart, lungs  
 10. b 11. b 12. tag 13. a

On Target Exercise Answers  
 1. Deer grunt Sounds  
 2. Following tracks Stalking  
 3. Group of hunters "pushing" game Driving  
 4. Getting into and out of the stand Most falls occur  
 5. Safest time not to wear a harness Both feet on the ground  
 6. Safe tree for stand placement Oak  
 7. Color not to wear when hunting wild turkeys Red White  
 8. Turkey hunters shout this to be safe STOP  
 9. Causes massive tissue damage Bullet  
 10. After the animal is dead, do this first Tag it

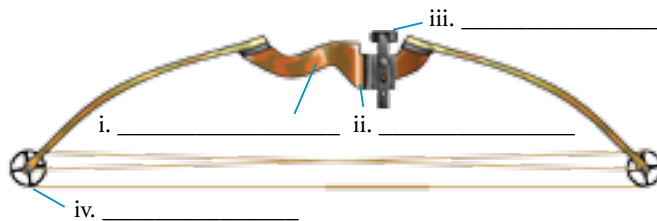
## Chapter Review Exercise

1. Label the indicated parts of a muzzleloader.



2. An unsafe practice when using a muzzleloader is \_\_\_\_.
- loading directly from a horn, flask, or other container.
  - wearing shooting glasses and ear protection when shooting.
  - waiting until you're ready to fire before you prime or cap a muzzleloader.
  - 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 \_\_\_\_.
- place the hammer in the half-cock position.
  - swab the barrel.
  - place the percussion cap on the nipple.
  - pull the hammer to full cock.
5. If you have a "hang fire" while using a muzzleloader, you should \_\_\_\_.
- tap the muzzleloader on the ground to reseal the powder charge.
  - blow down the barrel.
  - keep the muzzleloader pointed in a safe direction.
  - 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

8. Label the indicated parts of a compound bow.

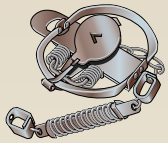


9. \_\_\_\_\_ arrowheads are primarily used for big game hunting.
10. A good safety rule to follow when shooting a bow is \_\_\_\_.
- always carry arrows in the nocked position when hunting.
  - use cracked arrows only for target practice.
  - release an arrow only when the path to the target and beyond is clear.
  - 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.
- less than
  - more than
  - about the same as
  - about half
12. For preventive maintenance, many crossbow manufacturers recommend applying a \_\_\_\_\_ to the rail of the crossbow.

## are YOU ON TARGET?

Using the list of furbearers below, select which trap or traps are used to harvest these species.

Mink Beaver Muskrat Coyote Fox  
Raccoon Bobcat Opossum Skunk Weasel



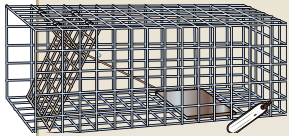
### 1. Type of Trap

Species trapped with this device: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



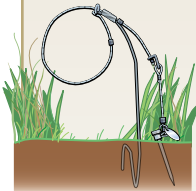
### 2. Type of Trap

Species trapped with this device: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



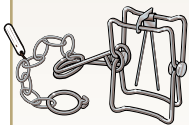
### 3. Type of Trap

Species trapped with this device: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



### 4. Type of Trap

Species trapped with this device: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**On Target Exercise Answers**

1. Foot-Hold Trap – Coyote, fox, raccoon, muskrat, bobcat, beaver, mink, opossum, skunk, weasel

2. Box Trap – Raccoon, skunk, weasel, opossum

3. Cable Restraint – Only for fox and coyote in Pennsylvania during the late season

4. Body-Grip Trap – Mink, beaver, muskrat

## Chapter Review Exercise

- What are five primary benefits of trapping?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Best Management Practices identify the best \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that can be used to trap fur bearers.
- Best Management Practices address the welfare of animals and focus on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - quick trapping techniques.
  - inexpensive trapping techniques.
  - nationwide trapping techniques.
  - safe, humane trapping techniques.
- List three types of traps.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Body-grip traps are used for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - raccoons.
  - coyotes.
  - minks.
  - skunks.
- All traps in Pennsylvania must have a durable identification tag that displays \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
 

\_\_\_\_\_
- What are three trapping practices that are used to avoid trapping non-target species?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- While releasing non-target species, use a \_\_\_\_\_ to restrain the animal.
- True or False: When releasing a non-target species, pin the animal's back to the ground to restrain it.
- 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 iv. Foot-hold v. cable restraint 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

- List the three basic rules of good marksmanship.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Ethical hunters know their \_\_\_\_\_ and limit their shots accordingly.
- The proper method for pulling the trigger when shooting a rifle is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - pull the trigger quickly, moving only your finger.
  - squeeze the trigger slowly.
  - jerk the trigger.
  - snap the trigger.
- Sight alignment is the relationship between the shooter's eye and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Of the four standard rifle positions, the steadiest is the \_\_\_\_\_ position.
- True or False: All shotguns fire identical shot patterns.
- 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.
- 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?
  - snap-shooting
  - swing-through
  - sustained lead
  - patterning



How S.M.A.R.T. are you?  
Fill in the blank spaces next  
to each letter in the acronym  
S.M.A.R.T.

S \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

M \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

R \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

T \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**On Target Exercise Answers**  
Safe Direction: Keep your firearm pointed in a safe direction at all times.  
Make Sure: Positively identify your target.  
Always Check: Know what's beyond your target before shooting.  
Respect Firearms: Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.  
Trigger Caution: Don't touch the trigger until you're ready to shoot.

**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

- To minimize the risk of a firearm incident in the home, you should *never* \_\_\_\_\_.
  - point the muzzle in a safe direction.
  - keep your finger off the trigger when handling the firearm.
  - store the firearm and ammunition together.
  - check that the chamber and the magazine are empty.
- Name the five S.M.A.R.T. rules.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- What are the two primary causes of hunting-related shooting incidents in Pennsylvania?
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- You should use only ammunition that exactly matches the caliber or gauge specifications marked on the \_\_\_\_\_ of your firearm.
- Different gauge shotshells should not be mixed together because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - once mixed, it is impossible to separate them accurately.
  - a smaller gauge shotshell can slip past the chamber of a larger gauge gun and result in serious personal injury.
  - a 12-gauge shotshell can be chambered into a 20-gauge shotgun and result in serious personal injury.
  - none of the above.
- To load or unload a firearm safely, you should always \_\_\_\_\_.
  - put the safety on.
  - dry fire the firearm before loading and after unloading.
  - point the muzzle in a safe direction.
  - both a. and c.
- True or False: You can “shoot out” any obstruction from a firearm barrel.
- Before crossing an obstacle with a firearm, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the firearm.
- If crossing a fence while hunting alone, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - cross the fence with the gun held under your arm.
  - unload the gun, place it on the other side of the fence with the muzzle pointed away from you, and then cross.
  - set the gun down, cross, and then pull the muzzle to you.
  - any of the above.
- Circle the situation(s) that is an example of a “good shot.”
  - A running deer
  - Turkey sounds in the brush
  - Stationary deer, broadside on the side of a hill
  - A bear in thick brush
  - A deer on posted property
  - A pheasant that flies in your zone-of-fire
- Hunters should be spaced \_\_\_\_\_ yards apart and each have a zone-of-fire of \_\_\_\_\_ degrees in front.
- True or False: Hunters should never shoot at game that comes back across the line of the hunters.

12. True  
 11. c 2. Safe Direction Make Sure Always Check Respect Firearms Trigger Caution 3. i. Failure to positively identify the target ii. Failure to maintain a safe zone-of-fire 4. barrel 5. b 6. d 7. False 8. unload 9. b 10. iii and vi 11. 25–40 yards and 45

## 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
  - b. At least one day
  - c. At least one week
  - 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