

**Alaska Hunter Information & Training Program
International Bowhunter Education Program**

July 8, 2014

STUDENT TEST

INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST. Mark your answers only on the answer sheet. **Read each question and all possible answers carefully, before selecting the BEST ANSWER.** Mark only one answer for each question. You **must get 40 correct (80%) to pass** the test. The four questions immediately below are examples only! They are not scored as part of the test.

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. An IBEP Card is mandatory to bow hunt in all GMUs in Alaska.
2. Alaskan hunters under 16 years of age need a license.
3. The average weight of a moose in Alaska is:
 - a. 500 pounds
 - b. 900 pounds
 - c. 1200 pounds
4. The four parts of an arrow are:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

EXAMPLE ANSWER SHEET

1. (T) (F)
2. (T) (F)
3. (a.) (b.) (c.)
4. (a.) _____
(b.) _____
(c.) _____
(d.) _____

***DO NOT BEGIN UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.
DO NOT WRITE IN THE TEST BOOKLET***

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- 1) One of the special challenges that sets bowhunting apart from rifle hunting is that _____.
 - a. Bowhunting equipment is more cumbersome than firearms
 - b. Bowhunting is done at closer ranges than rifle hunting
 - c. A bow is harder to aim accurately than a rifle
 - d. Bows and arrows don't kill game as effectively as a rifle

 - 2) One of the main benefits of bowhunting is _____.
 - a. Wildlife Management
 - b. Exercise
 - c. Outdoor Photography
 - d. Archery Practice

 - 3) The main goal of wildlife conservation is to
 - a. Preserve natural resources without consuming them
 - b. Ensure the wise use and management of renewable resources
 - c. Preserve animals for hunting purposes
 - d. Ensure the continuation of endangered species

 - 4) In order to provide a viable habitat, there must be five essential elements present: food, water, cover, _____.
 - a. Space and arrangement
 - b. Breeding stock and space
 - c. Vegetation and predators
 - d. Arrangement and sunlight

 - 5) Which of the following has contributed the most in the reduction or loss of wildlife populations?
 - a. Hunting
 - b. Poaching
 - c. Loss of habitat
 - d. Tourism

 - 6) Carrying capacity is the number of animals the habitat can support _____.
 - a. Through the winter
 - b. During the spring
 - c. All year long
 - d. When predators are present

 - 7) On which big game animal do both sexes commonly have antlers?
 - a. Mountain goat
 - b. Bison
 - c. Caribou
 - d. Sheep

- 8) Wildlife managers continuously monitor the birth and death rate of various species and the condition of their habitat, which provide the data needed to _____.
- Set hunting regulations and harvest goals
 - Improve habitat
 - Control and prevent disease
 - Determine hunting fees
- 9) Be sure of your target and what is in front of and _____.
- Behind and above it
 - Immediately behind and to either side of it
 - Either side of it
 - Immediately behind and beyond it
- 10) Responsible bowhunters will hunt and shoot within their own _____ limitations.
- Physical and skill
 - Mental
 - Equipment
 - Age and weight
- 11) Carry basic _____ gear every time you go to afield, even for short hikes from your campsite or vehicle.
- Hunting
 - Camo
 - Survival
 - Navigation
- 12) Developing wildlife identification skills is a basic requirement for all hunters because mistakes lead to _____.
- A waste of the hunter's time and energy
 - Illegal harvest of game or non-game animals
 - Missed opportunities at a trophy animal
 - Hunters hunting on private land
- 13) Bowhunter responsibility means _____.
- Personal accountability
 - Harvesting a trophy animal each year
 - Adhering to most written game laws
 - Donating large amounts of money to wildlife organizations
- 14) Hunting regulations are laws passed by the Board of Game, state, province or territory to _____.
- Appease the anti-hunting populations
 - Protect resources, property rights and people
 - Raise fees from hunting-related activities
 - Limit the number of people who hunt

- 15) The moral codes or values that go beyond formal laws and regulations are called _____.
- Rules
 - Ethics
 - Regulations
 - Statutes
- 16) All broadheads, regardless of type, must be sharp, durable, and matched to your _____.
- Hunting partner's equipment
 - Body weight and draw length
 - Equipment and size of game being hunted
 - Skill level
- 17) The best bowhunting companions or partners must have _____.
- Similar tastes in game
 - Shared values
 - Compatible equipment
 - Flexible attitudes
- 18) Take an animal with a well-placed shot so that you _____.
- Avoid wounding and losing the animal
 - Preserve the animal for trophy mounting
 - Minimize tracking
 - Demonstrate archery skill
- 19) When seeking permission to hunt on private property, contact the landowner _____.
- On the day of your hunt
 - The day before your hunt
 - Well in advance of the hunt
 - A week before the hunt
- 20) Show respect to non-hunters by not wearing bloody clothing or unnecessarily displaying _____ in public.
- Hunting equipment
 - Dead animals
 - Field dressing knives
 - Broadheads
- 21) Bowhunters can present a positive public image by being prepared with _____ when talking with non-hunters about the importance of hunting.
- Clever "zinger" responses
 - The facts
 - An aggressive response or rebuttal
 - Funny anecdotes or stories
- 22) Draw weight refers to the _____.
- Weight of the bow
 - Weight of the string
 - Weight the archer pulls
 - Weight of the arrow

- 23) Dry firing your bow is an effective way to practice during inclement (bad) weather.
- True
 - False
- 24) In general, use the heaviest _____ you can shoot comfortably and accurately in all weather conditions, shooting positions, and hunting situations.
- Bow
 - Bow string
 - Draw weight
 - Arrow
- 25) An arrow must be matched to your bow because mismatched arrows may not _____.
- Fly as swiftly
 - Have the same range
 - Fly correctly or accurately
 - Strike a target with adequate force
- 26) There are three basic types of broadheads: fixed blade, removable blades and _____.
- Mechanical blades
 - Serrated blades
 - Ever-sharp blades
 - Multi-bladed
- 27) Is it legal to use a mechanical/retractable blade-type broadhead for taking mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, muskox and bison in Alaska?
- Yes
 - No
- 28) How often should broadheads be sharpened or replaced?
- Before each hunting season
 - Every two to three years
 - Whenever close examination shows that they are dull
 - Only when they have hit a rock or tree
- 29) Which of the equipment listed below is legal to use in a “Certified Bowhunters Only” or “Bow and Arrow Only” hunt?
- Compound bow, long bow and crossbow
 - Compound bow, recurve bow and crossbow
 - Compound bow, recurve bow and long bow
 - Compound and crossbow only
- 30) To increase your accuracy in the field, it’s important to practice shooting your bow from _____ distances.
- Unknown
 - Measured
 - Long
 - Comfortable

- 31) What is the minimum required arrow weight for big game hunting in Alaska?
- 250 grain
 - 400 grain
 - 300 grain
 - 500 grain
- 32) Which of the following methods of practice provides the greatest benefit to bowhunters?
- Shooting only with field points
 - Shooting many arrows from known, fixed distances
 - Shooting single arrows at various distances, angles and elevations
 - Taking all practice shots at 50 yards and beyond
- 33) Knowledge of the animal's anatomy that you are hunting, will determine _____.
- How to field dress the animal
 - An aiming point in the vital area
 - The speed of the animal
 - The best way to track the animal
- 34) When considering safety gear for bowhunting from a treestand, the _____, which are commonly used in construction work, are recommended because they provide the best security and comfort.
- Safety belts
 - Safety lines
 - Full-body harnesses
 - Shoulder harnesses
- 35) When field dressing your game _____ type of gloves should be worn to prevent the spread of certain diseases from animal to human and protect you from various parasites.
- Leather
 - Wool
 - Plastic, disposable
 - Cotton
- 36) Always use a _____ to bring your hunting gear into your elevated stand and to lower your gear when you're through hunting.
- Hunting companion
 - Haul line
 - Free hand
 - Backpack
- 37) Typically, an arrow kills the game animal by cutting blood vessels, producing _____.
- Torn tissue
 - Broken bones
 - Sudden Shock
 - Massive blood loss

- 38) The responsible bowhunter only takes a shot that can reliably strike the _____.
- Spine
 - Gut
 - Vitals area
 - Chest area, head on
- 39) You shoot at a caribou but are unsure of where you hit it. You wait ½ hour and approach the spot where the animal was hit. You find your arrow and it has fat, hair, and greenish stains on it. Where did you hit the animal?
- The heart
 - The guts (paunch)
 - The liver
 - The neck
- 40) Taking long archery shots increase the risk of wounding game, because the longer the arrow is in flight, the greater the chance the animal will _____.
- See the arrow
 - Jump the string
 - Hear the arrow
 - Move
- 41) A bowhunter shoots at an animal but does not see the arrow hit. The bowhunter should _____.
- Assume that it was a missed shot and continue to hunt
 - Wait an hour, if weather allows, and go to the spot where the animal was when shot at and look for signs of a “hit”
 - Immediately proceed to the spot where the animal was when shot at
 - Yell for your hunting partners to come and help you
- 42) Once you shoot an animal, you have a responsibility to _____ it.
- Recover
 - Transport
 - Photograph
 - Field Dress
- 43) The best way to keep your game meat from spoiling when in the field is to _____.
- Wash it and put in plastic bags
 - Leave the hide on and wrap all pieces in a tarp
 - Keep it clean, cool, and dry
 - Cut it into as many pieces as possible
- 44) Bright red blood indicates bleeding from _____.
- Veins
 - The heart
 - Intestines
 - Arteries

45) Looking at this blood pattern which way was the wounded animal moving?



- a. →
- b. ←
- c. ↑

46) Which of the following is the most important information to be included in your hunt plan?

- a. Directions to your destination and expected date of return
- b. Verification of your hunting license
- c. The type of game you will be hunting
- d. Name of your doctor and doctor's phone number

47) What is the best advice for treating hypothermia?

- a. Begin extensive exercising
- b. Signal for help
- c. Stay quiet and rest
- d. Drink warm liquids and get into dry conditions

48) The most important tool in a survival situation is your _____.

- a. Compass
- b. Head
- c. Water
- d. Map

49) Hypothermia is often induced or brought on by _____.

- a. Temperatures below freezing
- b. Temperatures below 50 degrees
- c. Cool, wet conditions
- d. Clear, cold days

50) Which of the following is the best control of serious bleeding anywhere on the body, if you or your hunting partner are cut while in the field?

- a. Apply a tourniquet
- b. Apply a splint over the wound
- c. Keep the wound wet and cold
- d. Apply firm and direct pressure