

Certified Wildlife Rehabilitator Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is an important consideration when releasing rehabilitated wildlife?**
 - A. Weather conditions must be perfect**
 - B. Release should occur in a known area where food is abundant**
 - C. The animal must have been trained to avoid humans**
 - D. All prior injuries should be fully healed**
- 2. Which vitamin should a wildlife rehabilitator be cautious about overdosing?**
 - A. Vitamin A**
 - B. Vitamin C**
 - C. Vitamin D**
 - D. Vitamin K**
- 3. When designing an enclosure, which aspect is always considered relevant?**
 - A. The natural history and behavior of a species**
 - B. The economy of the enclosure materials**
 - C. The size of the rehabilitation facility**
 - D. The aesthetic appeal of the enclosure**
- 4. Which factor does not affect the function of an enzyme?**
 - A. Temperature**
 - B. pH levels**
 - C. Substrate concentration**
 - D. Fermentation**
- 5. What can cause lead poisoning in wildlife?**
 - A. Ingestion of spoiled food**
 - B. Exposure to pesticides**
 - C. Ingestion of spent lead ammunition or fishing tackle**
 - D. Contaminated water sources**

6. What advice should be given to someone concerned about a roadrunner nesting in their yew bush during winter?

- A. Remove the nest immediately**
- B. Try not to disturb it**
- C. Provide supplemental food**
- D. Report it to wildlife authorities**

7. What is the term for the process where glucose is converted into simpler compounds?

- A. Fermentation**
- B. Gluconeogenesis**
- C. Glycolysis**
- D. Oxidation**

8. What is the estimated stomach capacity of a 600g red-shouldered hawk?

- A. 20cc**
- B. 25cc**
- C. 30cc**
- D. 35cc**

9. How should infected wounds in wildlife be treated?

- A. Ignore the wound and let nature take its course**
- B. Apply an antiseptic and restrict movement**
- C. Clean the wound, apply appropriate medication, and monitor for healing**
- D. Wrap it securely and wait for the animal to heal**

10. What should be provided when feeding orphaned wildlife to ensure they receive adequate nutrition?

- A. A diet tailored to their specific species needs and in proper portion sizes**
- B. A variety of random foods without consideration of species**
- C. Only water and nutrients for a short duration**
- D. An all-purpose mix suitable for all wildlife**

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is an important consideration when releasing rehabilitated wildlife?

- A. Weather conditions must be perfect**
- B. Release should occur in a known area where food is abundant**
- C. The animal must have been trained to avoid humans**
- D. All prior injuries should be fully healed**

Releasing rehabilitated wildlife in a known area where food is abundant is crucial because it enhances the chances of the animal's survival in the wild. When animals are released into environments that offer sufficient food resources, they are more likely to thrive as they can focus on acclimating to their natural surroundings rather than struggling to find sustenance. This step is essential not only for their immediate survival but also for their long-term adaptation and success in the wild. While other factors like weather conditions and prior injuries can affect the success of a release, food availability is often the most pressing concern. Animals released into an environment lacking adequate food sources may face struggles to survive, leading to malnutrition or an inability to establish themselves in the wild. Additionally, while it's beneficial for animals to avoid human interactions, requiring formal training to do so may not always be practical in a rehabilitation setting. In the same vein, addressing every single prior injury before release can be ideal but is not always possible, as some injuries may not be visibly apparent or entirely healable, yet the animal may still be capable of surviving in the wild.

2. Which vitamin should a wildlife rehabilitator be cautious about overdosing?

- A. Vitamin A**
- B. Vitamin C**
- C. Vitamin D**
- D. Vitamin K**

A wildlife rehabilitator should be particularly cautious about overdosing on Vitamin D. This vitamin plays a critical role in calcium metabolism and bone health. While it is essential for many species, excessive amounts can lead to serious health issues, such as hypercalcemia, which can cause kidney damage, cardiovascular problems, and ultimately be fatal. Wildlife often gets Vitamin D from sun exposure and dietary sources, and since different species have varying tolerances and needs for this vitamin, it is crucial to monitor intake closely. Unlike some water-soluble vitamins, which are excreted when in excess, Vitamin D is fat-soluble and can accumulate in fatty tissues, posing increased risks of toxicity. In contrast, other vitamins such as C, K, and A also have their own specific requirements and potential toxicity levels, but the particular concern for a risk of overdose is most pronounced with Vitamin D, making it a key focus for wildlife rehabilitators in their dietary supplementation practices.

3. When designing an enclosure, which aspect is always considered relevant?

- A. The natural history and behavior of a species**
- B. The economy of the enclosure materials**
- C. The size of the rehabilitation facility**
- D. The aesthetic appeal of the enclosure**

The natural history and behavior of a species is a critical aspect to consider when designing an enclosure because it directly impacts the animal's well-being.

Understanding how a species lives in the wild, including its social structures, space requirements, and environmental needs, allows rehabilitators to create an enclosure that closely resembles its natural habitat. This is essential for reducing stress and promoting natural behaviors, which is crucial for the successful rehabilitation and eventual release of the animal back into the wild. In contrast, while the economy of the enclosure materials, the size of the rehabilitation facility, and the aesthetic appeal may play roles in the overall planning and implementation process, they should not overshadow the paramount importance of providing an appropriate and functional environment that meets the biological and behavioral needs of the species. The enclosure must prioritize the health, safety, and comfort of the animal above all.

4. Which factor does not affect the function of an enzyme?

- A. Temperature**
- B. pH levels**
- C. Substrate concentration**
- D. Fermentation**

Enzymes are biological catalysts that speed up chemical reactions in living organisms, and their function is influenced by various environmental factors. One critical aspect is that temperature, pH levels, and substrate concentration all play significant roles in determining the activity and efficiency of an enzyme. Temperature affects the kinetic energy of molecules; an optimal temperature range is necessary for enzymes to function effectively. Extremes in temperature can lead to denaturation, where the enzyme's structure is compromised, thus affecting its ability to bind with substrates. pH levels also have a profound impact on enzyme function, as each enzyme has an optimal pH range where it performs best. Deviations from this range can lead to decreased activity or denaturation of the enzyme. Substrate concentration influences the rate of reaction involving enzymes. As substrate concentration increases, so does the likelihood that enzyme active sites will be occupied, up to a saturation point. Beyond this point, enzymes cannot work any faster regardless of further substrate increases. In contrast, fermentation is a metabolic process that can occur in the presence or absence of oxygen and does not specifically impact enzymatic function as a variable like the others. It involves energy production and can use various enzymes, but it is not a direct factor affecting the function of a specific enzyme in

5. What can cause lead poisoning in wildlife?

- A. Ingestion of spoiled food
- B. Exposure to pesticides
- C. Ingestion of spent lead ammunition or fishing tackle**
- D. Contaminated water sources

Lead poisoning in wildlife is primarily caused by the ingestion of spent lead ammunition or fishing tackle. When animals, particularly scavengers such as eagles and vultures, consume carcasses of animals that have been shot with lead bullets, or when they ingest spent lead sinkers left in the environment, they can absorb lead into their systems. This is a significant issue as even small amounts of lead can cause severe neurological and physiological problems in wildlife. Ingesting lead can disrupt various bodily functions, leading to symptoms such as seizures, weakness, and in many cases, death. The accumulation of lead in the body can result in chronic health problems and can also negatively impact reproductive success, making it a critical concern for wildlife populations. Other options like ingestion of spoiled food or exposure to pesticides might impact wildlife health, but they are not the primary causes of lead poisoning. Contaminated water sources can pose various health risks and might lead to other kinds of poisoning or sickness, but lead poisoning specifically stems from the consumption of lead-based materials. Thus, option C directly addresses the specific mechanism through which lead poisoning occurs in wildlife.

6. What advice should be given to someone concerned about a roadrunner nesting in their yew bush during winter?

- A. Remove the nest immediately
- B. Try not to disturb it**
- C. Provide supplemental food
- D. Report it to wildlife authorities

The appropriate advice in this situation is to try not to disturb the roadrunner nesting in the yew bush. Disturbance during the nesting period can lead to abandonment of the eggs or fledglings, which would have significant negative impacts on the birds' survival. Roadrunners, like many other bird species, typically require a quiet and safe environment to successfully raise their young. Any unnecessary interference can create stress for the birds, potentially leading them to leave the nest prematurely. By allowing the roadrunner to nest undisturbed, you encourage a natural breeding process that supports the local wildlife population. Providing supplemental food may not be advisable as it could lead to dependency or entice other species that might prey on the eggs or chicks. Reporting the nest to wildlife authorities should only be done if there is a specific concern regarding the species' protection or related legalities, but in general, normal nesting behaviors should be allowed to occur without human intervention. Removing the nest is not an option as it would directly disrupt the breeding process and is not ethical, especially when wildlife conservation is considered.

7. What is the term for the process where glucose is converted into simpler compounds?

- A. Fermentation**
- B. Gluconeogenesis**
- C. Glycolysis**
- D. Oxidation**

The process where glucose is converted into simpler compounds is known as glycolysis. This metabolic pathway involves the breakdown of glucose into pyruvate, which can then be used in further energy-producing processes, such as fermentation or aerobic respiration. Glycolysis is significant because it not only helps in energy production but also serves as a key step in converting carbohydrates into usable energy within cells. In glycolysis, glucose, a six-carbon sugar, undergoes a series of enzymatic reactions that ultimately result in the production of two molecules of pyruvate, as well as a net gain of ATP (the energy currency of the cell) and NADH, an electron carrier involved in cellular respiration. This process occurs in the cytoplasm of the cell and is anaerobic, meaning it does not require oxygen. Other processes mentioned, such as fermentation, gluconeogenesis, and oxidation, play different roles in metabolism. Fermentation typically occurs after glycolysis under anaerobic conditions and further processes pyruvate into various end products. Gluconeogenesis is the synthesis of glucose from non-carbohydrate sources, essentially the reverse of glycolysis. Oxidation refers broadly to the chemical reaction involving the loss of electrons, which encompasses various metabolic processes, including those involved in cellular

8. What is the estimated stomach capacity of a 600g red-shouldered hawk?

- A. 20cc**
- B. 25cc**
- C. 30cc**
- D. 35cc**

The estimated stomach capacity of a 600g red-shouldered hawk is approximately 30cc. This estimate is based on general physiological data regarding raptors and their ability to consume food relative to their body weight. Raptors typically have stomach capacities that align with their size and dietary needs, which allows them to consume whole prey items or substantial portions of their food at one time. For a bird of prey like the red-shouldered hawk, the stomach capacity is significant for storing food before it is digested. Given that the hawk is on the smaller end of the raptor size spectrum, a stomach capacity of around 30cc effectively supports its nutritional requirements without overloading the digestive system. This estimate helps wildlife rehabilitators monitor feeding schedules and ensure that the birds receive adequate but not excessive amounts of food during rehabilitation. The options that suggest capacities lower or higher than 30cc would not be as consistent with established data regarding raptor digestive physiology, as they may either underestimate or overestimate the volume that a bird of this size can comfortably process.

9. How should infected wounds in wildlife be treated?

- A. Ignore the wound and let nature take its course**
- B. Apply an antiseptic and restrict movement**
- C. Clean the wound, apply appropriate medication, and monitor for healing**
- D. Wrap it securely and wait for the animal to heal**

The best approach for treating infected wounds in wildlife is to clean the wound, apply appropriate medication, and monitor for healing. This method addresses the wound directly and takes proactive measures to promote healing while minimizing the risk of further infection. Cleaning the wound helps remove debris, dirt, and any foreign materials that could hinder the healing process or contribute to infection. Following this, applying appropriate medication ensures that the wound is treated with solutions or antibiotics that can target infection effectively. Ongoing monitoring of the wound is crucial, as it allows the rehabilitator to assess the healing progress and make adjustments to the treatment if necessary. This method stands in contrast to other options, which may neglect necessary care or support. For example, ignoring the wound completely defies wildlife rehabilitation principles and risks the animal's health. While applying antiseptics is important, simply restricting movement without proper cleaning and medication could lead to the wound worsening. Similarly, wrapping the wound securely without addressing the root causes of the infection can trap moisture and debris, creating a suitable environment for bacteria to thrive instead of facilitating healing.

10. What should be provided when feeding orphaned wildlife to ensure they receive adequate nutrition?

- A. A diet tailored to their specific species needs and in proper portion sizes**
- B. A variety of random foods without consideration of species**
- C. Only water and nutrients for a short duration**
- D. An all-purpose mix suitable for all wildlife**

Providing a diet tailored to the specific nutritional needs of orphaned wildlife is crucial for their health and development. Different species have unique dietary requirements that directly impact their growth, recovery, and overall well-being. For example, a diet meant for a carnivore, such as a raccoon, would be fundamentally different from that of a herbivore like a rabbit. Ensuring that these young animals receive the appropriate nutrients in proper portion sizes is essential for their physical development and successful rehabilitation. Species-specific diets help mimic what they would naturally consume in the wild, promoting the right balance of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. This approach supports vital bodily functions and helps prevent health issues that could arise from improper nutrition. Ultimately, meeting the specific dietary needs of orphaned wildlife significantly increases their chances of survival when they are eventually reintroduced into their natural habitats.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://wildliferehabilitaor.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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