

New York Falconry License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. A hungry raptor can be trained more quickly than one that is not hungry. Is this true or false?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Sometimes**
 - D. It depends on the species**
- 2. What term describes a bird's relaxing behavior with feathers slowly erecting?**
 - A. Gorge**
 - B. Hack**
 - C. Rouse**
 - D. Rangle**
- 3. What is the primary diet of a goshawk?**
 - A. Seeds and fruits**
 - B. Small mammals**
 - C. Fish**
 - D. Other birds**
- 4. A bird's flight weight may vary due to which of the following factors?**
 - A. Diet composition**
 - B. Temperature variations**
 - C. Time of day**
 - D. Altitude changes**
- 5. What is the treatment for external parasites that falconers should always have?**
 - A. Fipronil spray**
 - B. Pyrethrin dust**
 - C. Two percent Sevin dust**
 - D. Neem oil**

6. What geographic area is known for Peale's Peregrine Falcon?

- A. Eastern states**
- B. The southern U.S. coastline**
- C. Pacific Northwest**
- D. Central America**

7. Which species of hawk becomes aggressive as they mature to the greatest degree?

- A. Goshawk**
- B. Harris's Hawk**
- C. Red-tailed Falcon**
- D. Prairie Falcon**

8. What is H.J. Slijper's canon?

- A. A modified Dutch bow net**
- B. A special bewit for fastening a tail bell**
- C. A geometrical formula for fitting Indian hoods**
- D. A method of casting a small Accipiter**

9. A black, raven-sized raptor with a white band at the base of the tail and chestnut/rust colored upper shoulders best describes a:

- A. Cooper's Hawk**
- B. Red-shouldered Hawk**
- C. Harris's Hawk**
- D. Broad-winged Hawk**

10. How should an apprentice falconer best assess his raptor's condition daily?

- A. Checking feather condition**
- B. Weighing**
- C. Feeling the keel**
- D. Checking for yarak**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A hungry raptor can be trained more quickly than one that is not hungry. Is this true or false?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes**
- D. It depends on the species**

The statement is true. A hungry raptor is generally more motivated to hunt and respond to training than one that feels satiated. Hunger acts as a powerful motivator in the training process because it increases the bird's desire to seek out food, which is often used as a reward during training exercises. This can result in quicker learning and a better association between actions and rewards. When raptors are hungry, they are more likely to engage with their handler and follow commands, making the training process more efficient. Other factors can influence training effectiveness, such as the raptor's individual personality, prior experiences, and the specific training methods used, but the immediate motivational state driven by hunger is a fundamental aspect that tends to expedite the learning process.

2. What term describes a bird's relaxing behavior with feathers slowly erecting?

- A. Gorge**
- B. Hack**
- C. Rouse**
- D. Rangle**

The term that describes a bird's relaxing behavior where its feathers slowly erect is known as "rouse." This behavior indicates that a bird is comfortable and at ease, often following a period of rest or when it is preparing for preening. During rousing, the bird fluffs up its feathers, which helps to realign them, lift dust or debris, and maintain body temperature by trapping air within the down feathers. It is also part of the natural grooming process that contributes to feather health and insulation. In contrast, the other terms refer to different behaviors not associated with the relaxing state indicated by "rouse." For instance, "gorge" typically refers to the act of consuming food excessively. "Hack" is a term used to describe a method of training or releasing a bird, and "rangle" does not correspond to a recognized behavior in this context. Thus, "rouse" is the most fitting choice to describe the described behavior of a bird.

3. What is the primary diet of a goshawk?

- A. Seeds and fruits
- B. Small mammals
- C. Fish
- D. Other birds**

The primary diet of a goshawk consists mainly of other birds. Goshawks are skilled hunters and are particularly known for their agility and speed when pursuing avian prey. Their hunting techniques often involve swift, direct attacks through dense cover where they can surprise their targets. While goshawks are also capable of preying on small mammals and can sometimes fish or eat insects, their adaptations and hunting behavior align them most closely with pursuing smaller birds in their natural habitat. Understanding this predatory behavior is essential for falconry enthusiasts, as it influences how one might train and care for a goshawk when under their ownership.

4. A bird's flight weight may vary due to which of the following factors?

- A. Diet composition**
- B. Temperature variations**
- C. Time of day
- D. Altitude changes

The flight weight of a bird can indeed vary due to temperature variations. Birds are warm-blooded animals that rely on maintaining their body temperature within a specific range to function optimally. When temperatures drop, birds may need to add more weight in the form of fat reserves or adjust their body weight for insulation and energy efficiency during flight. Conversely, in warmer conditions, a bird might shed weight, particularly if it is utilizing energy reserves or if food becomes less plentiful. Thus, temperature changes can have a direct impact on a bird's flight weight as they adapt to maintain their physiological functions and performance. While the other factors listed, like diet composition, time of day, and altitude changes can influence a bird's overall weight or condition, they do not have the same direct impact on the immediate adjustments in flight weight that temperature variations can cause.

5. What is the treatment for external parasites that falconers should always have?

- A. Fipronil spray**
- B. Pyrethrin dust**
- C. Two percent Sevin dust**
- D. Neem oil**

The proper treatment for external parasites that falconers should always have is two percent Sevin dust. This product contains carbaryl, an insecticide that effectively manages a variety of external parasites, including lice and mites, which can be detrimental to raptors' health. It is important for falconers to have a reliable and effective means of treating these parasites, as they can affect the bird's overall well-being and performance. Sevin dust is easy to apply and can be used in a controlled manner, ensuring that the dosage is appropriate for the birds. Regular monitoring for parasites and having the means to treat them promptly is crucial for maintaining healthy birds in falconry. Proper usage according to guidelines also minimizes risks associated with chemical treatments. In comparison, while other options like Fipronil spray, Pyrethrin dust, and Neem oil are also treatments for external parasites, their efficacy, safety profiles, or regulatory status might not align with the specific requirements and best practices in falconry. Each of these alternatives has different application methods, potential side effects, and duration of effectiveness that may not be optimal for a falconer's needs.

6. What geographic area is known for Peale's Peregrine Falcon?

- A. Eastern states**
- B. The southern U.S. coastline**
- C. Pacific Northwest**
- D. Central America**

Peale's Peregrine Falcon is predominantly found in the Pacific Northwest region of North America. This area is characterized by its lush forests, rugged coastlines, and abundant prey species, such as seabirds, which are important for the falcon's diet. The population of Peale's Peregrine Falcon is specifically adapted to this environment, where they can thrive in the mountainous terrains and coastal habitats. This adaptation plays a significant role in their hunting strategies and nesting behaviors. The other geographic areas mentioned do not typically host Peale's Peregrine Falcon. For example, the eastern states may support different populations of peregrine falcons with distinct characteristics. The southern U.S. coastline presents a different ecosystem, which is more suitable for other subspecies. Central America, while having its own resident falcon species, does not include Peale's Peregrine Falcon as part of its native fauna. Thus, the Pacific Northwest is unequivocally the correct region associated with this specific subspecies.

7. Which species of hawk becomes aggressive as they mature to the greatest degree?

- A. Goshawk**
- B. Harris's Hawk**
- C. Red-tailed Falcon**
- D. Prairie Falcon**

The Goshawk is known for its increasing aggression as it matures, making it the species that fits this description best. This behavior is particularly notable as young Goshawks exhibit a playful demeanor but can become significantly more assertive and combative as they progress into adulthood. This aggression is a survival trait, as adult Goshawks are skilled hunters that rely on their ability to defend their territory and secure prey. In contrast, other species such as the Harris's Hawk tend to maintain a more social and cooperative behavior, even as they mature. Red-tailed Falcons and Prairie Falcons, while also competent hunters, do not display the same level of aggressive behavior that escalates with maturity as the Goshawk does. The aggressive behavior of the Goshawk makes it a noteworthy species in falconry, as it requires careful handling and training to ensure that falconers can manage these birds effectively. Understanding the behavioral tendencies of these hawks is crucial for anyone pursuing falconry, especially when selecting species suited for training and companionship.

8. What is H.J. Slijper's canon?

- A. A modified Dutch bow net**
- B. A special bewit for fastening a tail bell**
- C. A geometrical formula for fitting Indian hoods**
- D. A method of casting a small Accipiter**

H.J. Slijper's canon refers to a geometrical formula used for fitting Indian hoods. In falconry, hoods are essential equipment that keep the birds calm and protect their eyes from stress and light. The proper fitting of a hood is crucial to ensure comfort and functionality for the falconry bird. H.J. Slijper made significant contributions to the understanding of how to create well-fitted hoods, which are particularly important for birds of prey from the Indian subcontinent. His work assists falconers in achieving the correct dimensions based on the bird's head shape and size using geometrical principles. This understanding is particularly valuable in falconry, as a well-fitted hood can lead to better management of the bird's behavior and overall welfare during training and hunting.

9. A black, raven-sized raptor with a white band at the base of the tail and chestnut/rust colored upper shoulders best describes a:

- A. Cooper's Hawk**
- B. Red-shouldered Hawk**
- C. Harris's Hawk**
- D. Broad-winged Hawk**

The description provided in the question aligns closely with the Harris's Hawk, which is known for its social behavior and distinct physical characteristics. The Harris's Hawk is often identified by its dark plumage, similar in size to a raven, with notable white markings at the base of its tail. The chestnut or rust-colored upper shoulders is a key identifying trait that sets it apart from other raptors. This coloration is prominent and helps in recognizing the species in the field. In contrast, the Cooper's Hawk is a smaller raptor known primarily for its long tail and distinctive body shape rather than the coloration described. The Red-shouldered Hawk, while having some similar features, typically displays a more pronounced reddish barring across its entire body rather than just focusing on the shoulders. The Broad-winged Hawk, although a raptor, lacks the specific color features noted in the question and has its own unique markings and size considerations that do not match the description as accurately. Understanding these physical characteristics helps in the accurate identification of various raptor species, making it essential for aspiring falconers and bird watchers.

10. How should an apprentice falconer best assess his raptor's condition daily?

- A. Checking feather condition**
- B. Weighing**
- C. Feeling the keel**
- D. Checking for yarak**

Weighing a raptor daily is crucial for monitoring its health and condition. A falconer's primary concern should be ensuring that the bird maintains an optimal weight for its well-being, hunting performance, and overall activity level. The daily weight helps to detect any changes in the bird's condition, such as weight loss or gain, which can be indicative of health issues or improper feeding. Consistent weighing allows the falconer to make adjustments to the raptor's diet and management practices promptly. While checking feather condition, feeling the keel, and checking for yarak are all important aspects of raptor care, they do not provide as immediate and quantifiable a measure of health as regular weighing. Feather condition can indicate general health but may not give a complete picture, and feeling the keel helps assess muscle condition but is subjective and less precise. Yaraks, or the state of readiness and focus in the bird, are important for hunting but are influenced by weight and overall health as well.

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://newyorkfalconry.examzify.com>

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

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