

NEW YORK FALCONRY LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://newyorkfalconry.examzify.com>



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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 type of bird is a Peregrine Falcon classified as?**
 - A. Accipiter
 - B. Falcon
 - C. Eagle
 - D. Owl

- 2. What is true about bagged quarry?**
 - A. Necessary to get your new Red-tailed hawk killing wild game
 - B. Used extensively to train a long wing
 - C. Necessary to teach an eyass how to kill
 - D. None of the above

- 3. When is it appropriate for a hawk to feak?**
 - A. After a successful flight
 - B. After a meal
 - C. When startled by noise
 - D. Anytime during the day

- 4. What can lead to sour crop in a bird?**
 - A. Eating spoiled food
 - B. Having a large meal when at the low end of their flying weight
 - C. Illness such as coccidiosis
 - D. Dehydration

- 5. Do Red-tailed Hawks take game birds or passerines in the wild?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only during summer
 - D. Only if they are hungry

- 6. Which of the following does not build stick nests?**
 - A. Accipiters
 - B. True falcons
 - C. Buteos
 - D. Eagles

- 7. Which raptor is known for its distinctive call typically described as a series of loud, rapid "kak-kak-kak" sounds?**
- A. Great Horned Owl
 - B. Peregrine Falcon
 - C. Red-tailed Hawk
 - D. Raven
- 8. A small hawk that pumps its tail up and down repeatedly is likely a:**
- A. Sharp-shinned Hawk
 - B. American Kestrel
 - C. Broad-winged Hawk
 - D. Northern Harrier
- 9. Which trait of the American Kestrel can become a vice when trained in falconry?**
- A. Soaring
 - B. Warbling
 - C. Bowsing
 - D. Carrying
- 10. Which pair of tail feathers is known as deck feathers?**
- A. The central pair of tail feathers
 - B. The feather tuft on top of a falcon's hood
 - C. The feathers used in imping
 - D. The row of feathers running down the wing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of bird is a Peregrine Falcon classified as?

- A. Accipiter
- B. Falcon**
- C. Eagle
- D. Owl

The Peregrine Falcon is classified as a Falcon, which is part of the family Falconidae. This classification is important because it highlights the specific traits and behaviors characteristic of falcons, which distinguish them from other birds of prey, such as accipiters, eagles, and owls. Falcons are known for their incredible speed, particularly during hunting stoops (high-speed dives), and their hunting methods typically involve aerial pursuits of other birds. Understanding this classification not only helps in identifying the Peregrine but also provides insights into its ecological role and physical adaptations.

2. What is true about bagged quarry?

- A. Necessary to get your new Red-tailed hawk killing wild game
- B. Used extensively to train a long wing
- C. Necessary to teach an eyass how to kill
- D. None of the above**

In the context of falconry, bagged quarry refers to animals that have been captured and are used for training birds of prey. While there is a common belief that bagged game is essential for training hawks, particularly in specific scenarios, this isn't entirely accurate. When training a new Red-tailed hawk, it's not strictly necessary to use bagged quarry; rather, many practitioners rely on methods that encourage the birds to develop their hunting instincts naturally. This is especially true for teaching eyasses (young hawks), which can learn from the environment and their innate abilities rather than only through bagged animals. Additionally, using bagged quarry extensively may not be the most effective method for training long-winged falcons, as they can often be trained using other techniques that better mimic natural hunting situations. Overall, since statements A, B, and C make claims about the necessity of bagged quarry that aren't universally applicable or validated by experienced falconers, stating that "none of the above" is accurate reflects a deeper understanding of the flexibility and variety in training methods within falconry.

3. When is it appropriate for a hawk to feak?

- A. After a successful flight
- B. After a meal**
- C. When startled by noise
- D. Anytime during the day

Feaking is the behavior exhibited by hawks where they rub their beaks against a surface, usually to remove debris or remnants of food after eating. This is a natural behavior that helps to maintain the cleanliness and health of their beaks. It is particularly appropriate for a hawk to feak after a meal because they often have remnants of prey or other substances on their beaks that they need to clean off. While it's possible that a hawk might feak after a successful flight or when startled by noise, these situations do not directly correlate to the instinctual need to clean their beak. Feaking is more about hygiene and grooming rather than responding to the success of a hunt or external stimuli. The mention of "anytime during the day" does not accurately reflect the specific behavior tied to post-meal conditions either, since feaking is most relevant in the context of food. Thus, attributing this behavior to the time immediately after a meal is the most accurate understanding of when a hawk would typically engage in feaking.

4. What can lead to sour crop in a bird?

- A. Eating spoiled food
- B. Having a large meal when at the low end of their flying weight**
- C. Illness such as coccidiosis
- D. Dehydration

Having a large meal when at the low end of their flying weight can lead to sour crop in a bird because it can interfere with normal digestion. When birds are close to their lower weight limit, they may overeat due to hunger or instinct. If a bird consumes more food than its digestive system can handle, particularly when it is not at its optimal weight, it can result in a slow transit time for food through the digestive tract. This sluggish movement can create a favorable environment for bacterial fermentation, leading to sour crop. This condition is characterized by the fermentation of food, which can produce gases and acidic contents, resulting in a foul-smelling crop. Proper weight management and feeding—ensuring birds are adequately nourished but not overfed, especially at lower weights—are crucial parts of care to prevent this condition.

5. Do Red-tailed Hawks take game birds or passerines in the wild?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only during summer
- D. Only if they are hungry

The correct response is that Red-tailed Hawks do not primarily take game birds or passerines in the wild. Instead, these hawks typically hunt small mammals, such as rodents, rabbits, and squirrels. Although they are opportunistic hunters and may occasionally prey on smaller birds, game birds and passerines are not a significant part of their diet. In the context of the other choices, it is important to clarify that Red-tailed Hawks may engage with a variety of prey based on their environment and availability. However, the primary identification of their hunting behavior and dietary habits focuses on small mammals, which are more prevalent in their natural habitats. This distinction is crucial for understanding not only the species' hunting patterns but also their ecological role within their environments.

6. Which of the following does not build stick nests?

- A. Accipiters
- B. True falcons**
- C. Buteos
- D. Eagles

The true falcons, which belong to the family Falconidae, do not typically build stick nests. Instead, they are known for their preference for nesting in natural cavities, ledges, or utilizing old nests abandoned by other birds, particularly those of larger species. This behavior is partly due to their hunting strategy, which involves catching prey in flight rather than relying on the security of a constructed nest for raising young ones. In contrast, the other groups mentioned, such as accipiters (like Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks), buteos (such as red-tailed hawks), and eagles (like the bald eagle), are known to build stick nests. These raptors tend to construct sizable and sturdy nests that are often reused year after year, which is advantageous for raising their young and providing a safe environment. Understanding these nesting behaviors is essential for anyone studying falconry or engaged in wildlife conservation efforts, as it highlights the diversity of nesting strategies among raptor species.

7. Which raptor is known for its distinctive call typically described as a series of loud, rapid "kak-kak-kak" sounds?

- A. Great Horned Owl
- B. Peregrine Falcon**
- C. Red-tailed Hawk
- D. Raven

The Peregrine Falcon is known for its distinctive call, which consists of a series of loud, rapid "kak-kak-kak" sounds. This call is especially prominent during mating or when the bird is in a territory dispute. The vocalization is a key characteristic that differentiates it from other raptors and birds. The Peregrine Falcon's call reflects its agile, high-energy nature, commonly heard during their spectacular hunting flights and aerial displays. On the contrary, the Great Horned Owl typically has a hooting call that is deep and resonant, making it quite different from the sharp sounds of the Peregrine Falcon. The Red-tailed Hawk is known for its iconic, plaintive scream, which is often associated with the sound of the wild but does not resemble the "kak-kak-kak" noise. Ravens, which are intelligent birds known for their complex vocalizations, produce a range of sounds, including croaks and caws, but their calls do not match the specific rapid series characteristic of the Peregrine Falcon. Understanding these vocalizations is crucial for birdwatching and identifying raptors in the wild.

8. A small hawk that pumps its tail up and down repeatedly is likely a:

- A. Sharp-shinned Hawk
- B. American Kestrel**
- C. Broad-winged Hawk
- D. Northern Harrier

The American Kestrel is known for its distinctive behavior of pumping its tail up and down while perched or in flight. This tail pumping is one of the most recognizable traits of the species and is often used as a form of communication or a display while hunting. Kestrels are small falcons that exhibit this behavior during hunting or when they are observing their surroundings. While the Sharp-shinned Hawk and the Broad-winged Hawk may exhibit brief tail movements, they do not consistently display the same tail pumping behavior characteristic of the American Kestrel. The Northern Harrier, a larger bird of prey, also has different behavioral traits, such as its low, gliding flight pattern and distinctive facial disk, which helps in sound localization while hunting. Therefore, the unique and repetitive tail-pumping behavior specifically identifies the American Kestrel.

9. Which trait of the American Kestrel can become a vice when trained in falconry?

- A. Soaring
- B. Warbling
- C. Bowsing
- D. Carrying**

In falconry, the trait of carrying in the American Kestrel can become problematic during training and hunting. This refers to the bird's tendency to capture prey but then carry it away, which can lead to difficulties in retrieval and control. When a falconer is training a kestrel, the ideal behavior is for the bird to return promptly after catching prey, allowing for successful hunting sessions and easier management. If a kestrel consistently exhibits this carrying behavior, it may cause frustration for the falconer, as it disrupts the flow of the hunting experience and can result in the loss of prey, or the bird potentially becoming less responsive to commands. Understanding this characteristic is crucial for falconers, as it emphasizes the importance of proper training to mitigate undesirable habits that can arise during the hunting process.

10. Which pair of tail feathers is known as deck feathers?

- A. The central pair of tail feathers**
- B. The feather tuft on top of a falcon's hood
- C. The feathers used in imping
- D. The row of feathers running down the wing

The central pair of tail feathers is referred to as deck feathers because they play a crucial role in the bird's aerodynamics and stability during flight. These feathers are typically the longest and provide balance and control as the bird maneuvers through the air. The term "deck" in this context suggests that these feathers form a foundation for the bird's tail, which is essential in stabilizing it while flying and for making turns. While other choices may involve feathers and their functions, they do not accurately represent the specific role or positioning of deck feathers within the tail structure. The feather tuft on a falcon's hood, for example, is a different anatomical feature that doesn't pertain to tail structure. Feathers used in imping are related to the process of repairing damaged feathers, and the row of feathers running down the wing pertains to wing anatomy rather than the tail. Understanding the unique characteristics and functions of various feather groups is essential for effective falconry practices and bird care.

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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:

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

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