

NEW YORK STATE WILDLIFE REHABILITATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://nyswildliferehabilitation.examzify.com>



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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	15

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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. By what date must NYS licensed wildlife rehabbers submit their annual report for the preceding year?**
 - A. January 31
 - B. December 1
 - C. March 1
 - D. November 30

- 2. Beavers are herbivores or omnivores?**
 - A. Herbivores
 - B. Omnivores
 - C. Carnivores
 - D. Insectivores

- 3. Which statement about snakes is true?**
 - A. All snakes are carnivores
 - B. All snakes eat plants
 - C. Some snakes are herbivores
 - D. All snakes are omnivores

- 4. Bobcats hunt in packs to bring down prey.**
 - A. They hunt in coordinated groups with others
 - B. True
 - C. False
 - D. Only when food is abundant

- 5. During a physical exam, one simple rule to aid in determining abnormalities is to look for physical bilateral symmetry.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only for certain species
 - D. Bilateral symmetry is a key indicator of abnormalities when comparing sides

6. Best bedding for baby birds?

- A. Sand
- B. Non-scented tissue
- C. Wood shavings
- D. Grass

7. Which group eats plants?

- A. Omnivores
- B. Insectivores
- C. Piscivores
- D. Herbivores

8. Before eyes open, most young mammals need stimulation to urinate and defecate by rubbing genital area with a warm, wet cloth.

- A. Only after feeding
- B. True
- C. False
- D. Not necessary

9. What is the primary intent of a wildlife rehabilitation license?

- A. To permit veterinary treatment for all wildlife if qualified
- B. To allow qualified people to provide legal care to sick, injured, orphaned or displaced wildlife so that they may be returned to the wild
- C. To keep wildlife in captivity for educational use
- D. To regulate hunting and trapping

10. What are appropriate warmth sources?

- A. Heating pad
- B. Incubator
- C. Infrared lamp
- D. All of the above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. By what date must NYS licensed wildlife rehabbers submit their annual report for the preceding year?

- A. January 31
- B. December 1**
- C. March 1
- D. November 30

Submitting the annual report for the previous year by December 1 is the required deadline. This timing ensures the department receives the full year's activity while staying within the same calendar year cycle, allowing orderly processing before year-end. Dates like January 31, March 1, or November 30 do not align with this established deadline, so December 1 is the correct cutoff.

2. Beavers are herbivores or omnivores?

- A. Herbivores**
- B. Omnivores
- C. Carnivores
- D. Insectivores

Beavers eat plant material exclusively, such as tree bark, cambium, leaves, and aquatic vegetation. That plant-based diet places them firmly in the herbivore category. Their behavior of gnawing wood is for building and access to food sources, not for meat. An omnivore would regularly consume animals as part of its diet, a carnivore would rely on meat, and an insectivore focuses on insects. So the best fit is herbivores. In a rehab context, provide leafy greens, hay, bark, and aquatic plants rather than any animal protein.

3. Which statement about snakes is true?

- A. All snakes are carnivores**
- B. All snakes eat plants
- C. Some snakes are herbivores
- D. All snakes are omnivores

Snakes are obligate carnivores, meaning they rely entirely on animal tissue for energy and nutrients. Their bodies are specialized for catching, swallowing whole prey and digesting proteins and fats from other animals. They lack the digestive enzymes needed to break down plant material effectively, and there are no true herbivorous snakes in nature. Some snakes may eat eggs or insects, but these foods are still animal-derived and do not make them omnivores or herbivores. Because of these physiological and ecological traits, the statement that all snakes are carnivores is the accurate one.

4. Bobcats hunt in packs to bring down prey.

- A. They hunt in coordinated groups with others
- B. True
- C. False**
- D. Only when food is abundant

Bobcats are solitary, ambush predators. In the wild they live alone except for females with dependent kittens or briefly during mating, and they hunt by stealth, stalking prey and making a short, powerful strike rather than chasing with partners. This setup makes coordinated, group hunts unnecessary and energetically inefficient for them; they rely on personal stealth and a quick pounce to seize small to medium prey like rabbits, rodents, and birds. While a bobcat may feed near others if a kill is abundant or if multiple individuals come across a carcass, they do not form hunting packs or hunt cooperatively to bring down prey. Understanding this solitary hunting behavior is important when considering how bobcats behave in rehab, enclosure design, and release scenarios.

5. During a physical exam, one simple rule to aid in determining abnormalities is to look for physical bilateral symmetry.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Only for certain species
- D. Bilateral symmetry is a key indicator of abnormalities when comparing sides**

Examining bilateral symmetry provides a quick, practical baseline for detecting abnormalities. In most animals, paired structures should look and function similarly on the left and right sides. When you compare sides, any asymmetry—such as uneven swelling, a sunken or protruding contour, a drooping feature, or unequal muscle mass—signals something off, like injury, infection, inflammation, or a neurologic issue. Because this approach is fast and broadly applicable across many species, it's a reliable first-look rule during physical exams in wildlife rehab. While there can be natural, species-specific variations, the core idea remains: deviations from symmetry are important clues that warrant closer follow-up.

6. Best bedding for baby birds?

- A. Sand
- B. Non-scented tissue**
- C. Wood shavings
- D. Grass

Soft, absorbent, non-irritating bedding is important for nestling birds. Non-scented tissue fits this well because it is gentle on delicate skin and feathers, helps keep the nest dry by absorbing moisture, and is easy to replace if soiled. It also minimizes the risk of fibers causing choking or impaction if a bird chews on it. In contrast, sand can be dusty and inhaled, wood shavings (especially scented types) can release oils and irritants and may be ingested, and grass can harbor mold, bacteria, or parasites and be harder to sanitize. For these reasons, plain non-scented tissue is the safest and most practical bedding choice for baby birds.

7. Which group eats plants?

- A. Omnivores
- B. Insectivores
- C. Piscivores
- D. Herbivores**

Understanding diet categories: herbivores are animals that eat plants. This group relies on plant matter like leaves, grasses, fruits, and seeds for most of their nutrition, which matches the question asking who eats plants. In contrast, omnivores eat a mix of plants and animals, insectivores focus on insects, and piscivores prey mainly on fish. So describing an animal as herbivores is the best fit for a plant-based diet.

8. Before eyes open, most young mammals need stimulation to urinate and defecate by rubbing genital area with a warm, wet cloth.

- A. Only after feeding
- B. True**
- C. False
- D. Not necessary

Newborn mammals, especially those born in an underdeveloped state, often cannot urinate or defecate on their own right after birth. Their nervous systems haven't yet established the reflex pathways that trigger elimination. A mother's licking normally stimulates the perineal area and prompts urination and defecation. In wildlife rehab, caretakers replicate this with a warm, wet cloth rubbed over the genital area after each feeding to elicit elimination. This routine helps prevent dehydration, toxin buildup, and constipation while the animal's nervous system matures and the reflexes develop, which usually occurs around the time the eyes open. Skipping this step is not appropriate, and delaying elimination can lead to serious health problems.

9. What is the primary intent of a wildlife rehabilitation license?

- A. To permit veterinary treatment for all wildlife if qualified
- B. To allow qualified people to provide legal care to sick, injured, orphaned or displaced wildlife so that they may be returned to the wild**
- C. To keep wildlife in captivity for educational use
- D. To regulate hunting and trapping

The primary purpose of a wildlife rehabilitation license is to grant legal authority to qualified people to provide care to sick, injured, orphaned, or displaced wildlife with the goal of returning them to the wild. It ensures animals receive appropriate medical treatment and rehabilitation within a regulated framework, aligned with wildlife laws and welfare standards. It isn't about keeping wildlife in captivity for education, nor about regulating hunting and trapping, and it isn't simply a blanket permit for veterinary treatment of all wildlife—the care is provided within the rehabilitator's approved scope with the objective of eventual release back into their natural habitat.

10. What are appropriate warmth sources?

- A. Heating pad
- B. Incubator
- C. Infrared lamp
- D. All of the above**

Providing appropriate warmth is essential because young or stressed wildlife can't regulate their body temperature well. The goal is a steady temperature that matches their needs while letting them move away if they're too warm. Any warmth source can be appropriate if used correctly. A heating pad can supply gentle, diffuse warmth when it's placed under a barrier and kept on a low setting, with close monitoring to prevent hot spots. An incubator offers a controlled, uniform environment with adjustable temperature and humidity, which is ideal for neonates that cannot maintain their own temperature. An infrared lamp provides radiant heat from above and can be useful for targeted warming, but it must be positioned at a safe distance and guarded to prevent burns and dehydration, with regular temperature checks. With proper monitoring and adjustments, all of these can be suitable warmth sources depending on the animal's age, species, and condition.

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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:

<https://nyswildliferehabilitation.examzify.com>

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

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