

Ontario Hunting License Practice Exam Sample Study Guide



EVERYTHING you need from our exam experts!

**Featuring practice questions, answers, and explanations
for each question.**

**This study guide is a SAMPLE. Visit
<https://ontariohunting.examzify.com> to get the
full version available exclusively to Examzify
Plus pass holders .**

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. During what periods can a firearm be loaded and not encased in an area inhabited by game?**
 - A. Any time outside of the designated night hours**
 - B. During daylight hours only**
 - C. When the hunter is stationary and in a blind**
 - D. It must always be encased**
- 2. What do behavioral laws for hunters regulate?**
 - A. Fee collection procedures**
 - B. Safety equipment usage**
 - C. Game conservation methods**
 - D. Prevention of game meat wastage and trespassing**
- 3. Why does wildlife need cover?**
 - A. For mating purposes**
 - B. For hibernation**
 - C. Wildlife needs cover for concealment and protection**
 - D. To find food without competition**
- 4. Why might access to some Crown lands be restricted?**
 - A. For recreational purposes only**
 - B. For high-profile hunting competitions**
 - C. For forest fire prevention and the forest industry**
 - D. Due to overpopulation of certain game**
- 5. Which of the following is required to apply for an Ontario hunting license?**
 - A. Submission of a medical certificate**
 - B. Successful completion of a Hunter Safety Course**
 - C. Payment of a premium fee**
 - D. Recommendation from a licensed hunter**
- 6. What do ruffed grouse predominantly eat?**
 - A. Small insects and grubs**
 - B. Grass seeds and water plants**
 - C. Aspen or poplar buds, berries, and nuts**
 - D. Carrion and animal remains**

- 7. What is one of the responsibilities of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters?**
- A. Improving fishing gear technology**
 - B. Advocating for sustainable hunting and fishing practices**
 - C. Providing hunting licenses**
 - D. Marketing hunting events**
- 8. Why should an ethical hunter honour their heritage?**
- A. Because hunters are indifferent about conservation**
 - B. Because of their long tradition of involvement in non-conservation efforts**
 - C. Because hunters have a history of not contributing to conservation**
 - D. Because of their long tradition of involvement in conservation groups and work**
- 9. In regards to hunting regulations, hunters should always:**
- A. Stay informed about changes and updates**
 - B. Follow only what their friends suggest**
 - C. Assume all rules remain the same each year**
 - D. Seek advice from non-hunters exclusively**
- 10. What is the initial focus of a hunter's evolution?**
- A. Harvesting the legal limit of game**
 - B. Marksmanship**
 - C. Hunting with companions**
 - D. Using specific hunting techniques**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. During what periods can a firearm be loaded and not encased in an area inhabited by game?

- A. Any time outside of the designated night hours**
- B. During daylight hours only**
- C. When the hunter is stationary and in a blind**
- D. It must always be encased**

A firearm can be loaded and not encased outside of designated night hours because during daylight hours, there is a higher likelihood of encountering game and it is important to have the firearm ready for potential dangers. While a hunter may choose to load an encased firearm while stationary in a blind, it is not required and there may be situations where a firearm needs to be quickly accessible outside of a blind. And while it is a best practice to always encase a firearm for safety reasons, it is not a legal requirement except during designated night hours. Other times of day, it is up to the hunter's discretion whether to encase the firearm or not.

2. What do behavioral laws for hunters regulate?

- A. Fee collection procedures**
- B. Safety equipment usage**
- C. Game conservation methods**
- D. Prevention of game meat wastage and trespassing**

Behavioral laws for hunters regulate various aspects of hunting activities to promote responsible and ethical hunting practices. While fee collection procedures could be governed by other regulations, this is not the main purpose of behavioral laws for hunters. Safety equipment usage may be required by other laws or regulations, but it is not a specific focus of behavioral laws for hunters. Game conservation methods are typically regulated by conservation laws, not behavioral laws for hunters. Therefore, the main focus of behavioral laws for hunters is to prevent game meat wastage and trespassing.

3. Why does wildlife need cover?

- A. For mating purposes**
- B. For hibernation**
- C. Wildlife needs cover for concealment and protection**
- D. To find food without competition**

Wildlife needs cover for concealment and protection because it helps them to hide from predators and can also provide shelter from harsh weather conditions. Option A and D may be associated with wildlife, but they do not specifically refer to the need for cover. Option B, while related to protection, only applies to specific species and not all wildlife. Therefore, C is the best answer as it encompasses both concealment and protection, which are essential for wildlife survival.

4. Why might access to some Crown lands be restricted?

- A. For recreational purposes only
- B. For high-profile hunting competitions
- C. For forest fire prevention and the forest industry**
- D. Due to overpopulation of certain game

Some Crown lands may have restricted access in order to protect forests and prevent forest fires. This is a main concern for the forest industry, which relies on healthy and plentiful forests for their business. Other options, such as recreational purposes only or high-profile hunting competitions, may contribute to some degree of restriction but are not the primary reason. Overpopulation of certain game may also lead to restrictions, but the main concern is forest fire prevention and protection of the forest industry.

5. Which of the following is required to apply for an Ontario hunting license?

- A. Submission of a medical certificate
- B. Successful completion of a Hunter Safety Course**
- C. Payment of a premium fee
- D. Recommendation from a licensed hunter

To apply for an Ontario hunting license, successful completion of a Hunter Safety Course is indeed a requirement. This course is designed to ensure that all hunters understand the principles of safe firearm handling, wildlife management, and the legal regulations surrounding hunting in Ontario. Completing the course provides aspiring hunters with essential knowledge and skills, which are critical for promoting safety in the field and responsible hunting practices. The course culminates in an evaluation, and only those who pass are eligible to apply for a hunting license. This requirement sets a standard that helps to enhance the safety of all participants in the hunting community, as well as protecting the environment and wildlife. Other requirements, such as medical certificates, premium fees, or recommendations from licensed hunters, are not standard prerequisites for obtaining a hunting license in Ontario. Thus, the successful completion of the Hunter Safety Course stands out as a crucial step in ensuring that hunters are well-prepared and informed before they participate in hunting activities.

6. What do ruffed grouse predominantly eat?

- A. Small insects and grubs
- B. Grass seeds and water plants
- C. Aspen or poplar buds, berries, and nuts**
- D. Carrion and animal remains

Ruffed grouse predominantly eat Aspen or poplar buds, berries, and nuts. Small insects and grubs (A) may be a part of their diet, but it is not their main source of food. Grass seeds and water plants (B) are not typically part of a ruffed grouse's diet. Ruffed grouse are known to eat carrion and animal remains (D), but this is not their main source of food either.

7. What is one of the responsibilities of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters?

- A. Improving fishing gear technology**
- B. Advocating for sustainable hunting and fishing practices**
- C. Providing hunting licenses**
- D. Marketing hunting events**

The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters plays a crucial role in advocating for sustainable hunting and fishing practices. This organization focuses on promoting conservation, ensuring that wildlife populations remain healthy, and maintaining the ecological balance within Ontario's natural habitats. By educating hunters and anglers about sustainable methods, they encourage responsible behaviors that protect resources for future generations. This advocacy is vital in creating awareness about the importance of both preserving wildlife and maintaining the integrity of hunting and fishing activities as a part of cultural heritage. The focus on sustainability encompasses not only the act of hunting and fishing but also the overall environmental management practices necessary to support biodiversity. Organizations like the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters engage in policy discussions, lobbying efforts, and community outreach programs to influence legislation and promote best practices within the hunting and fishing communities. This proactive approach helps ensure that outdoor activities do not lead to the depletion of species or degradation of habitats, making it a central pillar of their responsibilities. In contrast, while enhancing fishing gear technology, providing hunting licenses, and marketing events may involve important activities within the hunting community, they do not capture the core mission of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters as effectively as the advocacy for sustainable practices does.

8. Why should an ethical hunter honour their heritage?

- A. Because hunters are indifferent about conservation**
- B. Because of their long tradition of involvement in non-conservation efforts**
- C. Because hunters have a history of not contributing to conservation**
- D. Because of their long tradition of involvement in conservation groups and work**

An ethical hunter should honour their heritage because they have a long tradition of being involved in conservation groups and work. This answer is supported by the fact that historically, hunters have played a crucial role in conservation efforts by advocating for and practicing sustainable hunting practices, donating funds for wildlife conservation, and working to protect and conserve natural habitats. Additionally, being a responsible and ethical hunter means understanding and respecting the importance of preserving wildlife and natural resources for future generations. Therefore, the incorrect options have been presented to highlight that hunters are not indifferent about conservation, do not have a tradition of involvement in non-conservation efforts, and have contributed to conservation efforts throughout history.

9. In regards to hunting regulations, hunters should always:

- A. Stay informed about changes and updates**
- B. Follow only what their friends suggest**
- C. Assume all rules remain the same each year**
- D. Seek advice from non-hunters exclusively**

Staying informed about changes and updates in hunting regulations is essential for any hunter. Hunting laws can vary significantly from year to year, including changes to season dates, bag limits, hunting areas, and specific species regulations. By keeping up-to-date with the latest information, hunters ensure they are complying with the law, which helps promote responsible hunting practices and contributes to wildlife conservation efforts. Relying solely on friends' suggestions may lead to misinformation, as not everyone may be aware of the latest changes and could inadvertently pass along outdated or incorrect information. Assuming that all rules remain the same each year can result in legal issues and unintentional violations, as regulations can evolve in response to changing wildlife populations or environmental concerns. Seeking advice exclusively from non-hunters can also yield incomplete or inaccurate perspectives, as non-hunters may not be familiar with the specific rules and nuances of hunting regulations. Engaging with reliable resources, such as government publications or local hunting organizations, helps ensure that hunters have the most accurate and current information at their disposal.

10. What is the initial focus of a hunter's evolution?

- A. Harvesting the legal limit of game**
- B. Marksmanship**
- C. Hunting with companions**
- D. Using specific hunting techniques**

The initial focus of a hunter's evolution is typically on marksmanship. Developing good marksmanship skills is essential for hunting success as it ensures an ethical and quick kill when harvesting game. Before focusing on harvesting the legal limit of game, hunting with companions, or using specific hunting techniques, a new hunter should prioritize improving their marksmanship to ensure they can effectively and safely take down their target.