

# Wyoming Falconry 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. Which of the following is true about the diet of wild pigeons for raptors?**
  - A. It is completely safe for consumption**
  - B. It poses a risk of disease**
  - C. It enhances the raptor's flying ability**
  - D. It is beneficial for training**
- 2. When preparing to trap a hawk, having who supervise is important?**
  - A. A random bystander**
  - B. Your partner**
  - C. Your sponsor**
  - D. Any falconer**
- 3. Which of the following does not describe a portion of a raptor wing?**
  - A. Cere**
  - B. Primary feathers**
  - C. Secondary feathers**
  - D. Tertials**
- 4. What disease can be transmitted to raptors from a diet of freshly trapped wild pigeon?**
  - A. Avian influenza**
  - B. Frounce and avian herpes virus**
  - C. West Nile virus**
  - D. Salmonella infection**
- 5. What does the term 'haggard' refer to in falconry?**
  - A. Mature wild raptor**
  - B. Bird that has just fledged**
  - C. Bird kept in captivity for training**
  - D. Young bird in the nest**

**6. How can newly trapped hawks be tested for worms?**

- A. By inspecting feathers**
- B. Using a vet**
- C. Through a blood test**
- D. By observation of behavior**

**7. What is commonly found in wild-trapped raptors?**

- A. Common cold viruses**
- B. Roundworms, air sac worms, and tapeworms**
- C. A variety of skin parasites**
- D. Excessive fat deposits**

**8. What is the significance of talons in raptors?**

- A. To assist in grooming**
- B. To aid in taking off**
- C. As a primary tool for capturing prey**
- D. For balancing during flight**

**9. What does the term 'cere' describe in birds of prey?**

- A. Soft flesh surrounding the nares**
- B. The beak's front edge**
- C. The part of the wing where feathers attach**
- D. The bone structure of the skull**

**10. What dietary habit may American kestrels have?**

- A. Can be insectivorous**
- B. Exclusively herbivorous**
- C. Only carnivorous**
- D. Fruit-eating**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following is true about the diet of wild pigeons for raptors?**

- A. It is completely safe for consumption**
- B. It poses a risk of disease**
- C. It enhances the raptor's flying ability**
- D. It is beneficial for training**

Wild pigeons can indeed pose a risk of disease for raptors. They are known carriers of various pathogens, such as parasites, bacteria, and viruses, that can be harmful to raptors when ingested. This is particularly relevant for falconers and those who are training raptors to hunt in the wild, as the transmission of diseases from prey can lead to health issues in the birds of prey. Understanding the potential health risks associated with feeding raptors wild pigeons is crucial for their care and management, as well as for ensuring their performance during hunting activities. The other options do not accurately reflect the complexities of a raptor's diet. While some may assume wild pigeons are safe or beneficial for training, the reality includes significant caution due to the potential health hazards involved.

**2. When preparing to trap a hawk, having who supervise is important?**

- A. A random bystander**
- B. Your partner**
- C. Your sponsor**
- D. Any falconer**

Having a sponsor supervise while preparing to trap a hawk is important because a sponsor typically has more experience and knowledge in falconry. They can provide guidance and support, ensuring that all procedures are conducted safely and ethically. A sponsor often has the necessary skills to assist in the trapping process, helping to mitigate risks and ensure that the bird is handled properly. They can also offer insights into local regulations and best practices that a novice may not be fully aware of. While the involvement of a partner or any falconer could provide some assistance or surveillance, a sponsor's role is specifically tied to mentorship and ensuring compliance with falconry standards. Random bystanders would lack the necessary expertise to be effective or helpful during such a delicate process.

**3. Which of the following does not describe a portion of a raptor wing?**

- A. Cere**
- B. Primary feathers**
- C. Secondary feathers**
- D. Tertials**

The cere is a soft, fleshy area located at the base of a raptor's beak, above the upper mandible. It serves various purposes, such as housing the nares (nostrils) and functioning in reproductive signaling and species identification. Since the cere is anatomical but does not pertain to the structure of the wing itself, it does not describe a portion of a raptor wing. In contrast, primary feathers, secondary feathers, and tertials are all specific types of feathers that play crucial roles in a raptor's flight mechanics. Primary feathers are the long feathers located at the wingtip, crucial for lift and thrust. Secondary feathers extend from the wing's main body, contributing to the aerodynamic shape and surface area. Tertials are the feathers located closest to the bird's body, and they assist in maintaining a smooth airflow over the wings during flight. Together, these feather categories are integral to the structure and function of a raptor's wing.

**4. What disease can be transmitted to raptors from a diet of freshly trapped wild pigeon?**

- A. Avian influenza**
- B. Frounce and avian herpes virus**
- C. West Nile virus**
- D. Salmonella infection**

A diet of freshly trapped wild pigeon can lead to the transmission of Frounce and avian herpes virus to raptors. Frounce, caused by the organism *Trichomonas gallinae*, often infects birds that consume infected prey, particularly pigeons and doves. This parasite can lead to a range of symptoms in raptors, including lesions in the mouth and throat, which can impair feeding abilities and lead to serious health issues. Additionally, avian herpes virus can affect raptors through similar dietary sources, as certain pigeons may carry this virus. Both of these diseases highlight the importance of a careful selection of prey for captive birds and monitoring wild bird populations. While other diseases listed, like avian influenza, West Nile virus, and Salmonella infection, are indeed concerns for bird populations, they do not have the direct dietary connection to wild pigeons that Frounce and avian herpes virus do. Therefore, the link between feeding on wild pigeons and these specific diseases is paramount in understanding the risks associated with such a diet for raptors.

## 5. What does the term 'haggard' refer to in falconry?

- A. Mature wild raptor**
- B. Bird that has just fledged**
- C. Bird kept in captivity for training**
- D. Young bird in the nest**

The term 'haggard' refers to a mature wild raptor that has reached adulthood and is capable of hunting on its own. In falconry, a haggard bird would need to be distinguished from other categories of birds that may be at different stages of development or conditions, such as a fledgling or a bird still in the nest. A haggard is considered more experienced and is usually sought after by falconers for its hunting prowess. It is essential for falconers to understand the different stages of a bird's life cycle and its various classifications, as this knowledge impacts training and hunting practices. For instance, a bird just fledged is still learning to hunt, while one kept in captivity for training has been accustomed to human interaction, but may not yet possess the wild instincts that come with maturation.

## 6. How can newly trapped hawks be tested for worms?

- A. By inspecting feathers**
- B. Using a vet**
- C. Through a blood test**
- D. By observation of behavior**

Using a veterinarian is the most reliable method for testing newly trapped hawks for worms. A veterinarian can perform a thorough examination and conduct specific tests, such as fecal examinations, to identify the presence of internal parasites, including various types of worms. This approach ensures that appropriate diagnostic techniques are used, leading to accurate identification of any infections and allowing for prompt and effective treatment. While other methods, such as behavioral observation or blood tests, may provide some insights into the health of the hawk, they are not as definitive for diagnosing worm infections. A veterinarian's expertise is crucial for the health and well-being of the bird, making their involvement essential during the initial assessment of a newly trapped hawk. This ensures that any health issues can be promptly addressed and managed appropriately.

## 7. What is commonly found in wild-trapped raptors?

- A. Common cold viruses
- B. Roundworms, air sac worms, and tapeworms**
- C. A variety of skin parasites
- D. Excessive fat deposits

Wild-trapped raptors often harbor internal parasites due to their natural lifestyle and environment. Roundworms, air sac worms, and tapeworms are common in these birds because they can easily become infected through their food sources, such as rodents, which may also carry parasites. Additionally, the crowded conditions in certain habitats can enhance transmission rates among birds. Other choices contain conditions that may not be as prevalently observed in wild-trapped raptors. For example, while excessive fat deposits may occur in some raptors, they are usually more associated with captive birds that are consistently fed and lack sufficient hunting opportunities. Skin parasites can also be present but are not as commonly highlighted as internal parasites when it comes to typical health checks of wild raptors. Common cold viruses are not significant concerns in birds like they are in humans.

## 8. What is the significance of talons in raptors?

- A. To assist in grooming
- B. To aid in taking off
- C. As a primary tool for capturing prey**
- D. For balancing during flight

The significance of talons in raptors primarily lies in their role as a primary tool for capturing prey. Raptors, such as hawks, eagles, and falcons, have evolved powerful talons that enable them to grasp and hold onto their prey with great force and precision. These sharp, curved claws are adapted to penetrate the flesh of their catch, securing it effectively during the hunting process. This adaptation is crucial for their survival, as successful hunting directly impacts their ability to feed and nurture themselves and their young. Talons not only aid in securing prey but also play a role in the quick dispatching of it, ensuring that the raptor can consume its meal efficiently and minimize the risk of injury from struggling prey. While grooming and balance are important for raptors and can involve other body parts, the primary and most critical function of talons is their role in capturing and holding prey effectively during hunting activities.

## 9. What does the term 'cere' describe in birds of prey?

- A. Soft flesh surrounding the nares**
- B. The beak's front edge**
- C. The part of the wing where feathers attach**
- D. The bone structure of the skull**

The term 'cere' specifically refers to the soft, fleshy area that surrounds the nares, or nostrils, of birds of prey. This area is often seen as a waxy, fleshy prominence that serves important physiological functions, including assisting with respiratory processes and playing a role in the bird's ability to regulate temperature and moisture in the air they breathe. The cere can vary in appearance and color depending on the species of bird, and it is a distinct feature used by ornithologists to identify and classify different raptor species. Understanding the anatomy of birds of prey is crucial for falconers and those involved in the study or conservation of these birds, as it helps in assessing their health and identifying any potential issues. In contrast, the other options describe different anatomical features that do not accurately define the cere: the beak's front edge pertains to the structure of the beak itself; the part of the wing where feathers attach involves the anatomical aspect of feather anchorage; and the bone structure of the skull addresses the skeletal framework of the bird.

## 10. What dietary habit may American kestrels have?

- A. Can be insectivorous**
- B. Exclusively herbivorous**
- C. Only carnivorous**
- D. Fruit-eating**

American kestrels exhibit a diverse dietary habit that can indeed include a significant portion of insects, particularly during the warmer months when these prey are more plentiful. This flexibility in diet is a reflection of their adaptability, allowing them to thrive in a variety of environments. While they primarily hunt small mammals and birds, their ability to consume insects showcases their opportunistic feeding behavior. This adaptability is essential for survival, especially in conditions where food availability varies. In contrast, being exclusively herbivorous, only carnivorous, or solely fruit-eating does not accurately represent the feeding behavior of American kestrels, as they do not rely on a single food source but instead utilize multiple sources to meet their nutritional needs.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://wyfalconry.examzify.com>**

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

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