TENNESSEE FALCONRY PERMIT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. An intermewed bird is described as

A. Bird molting in the wild

B. Bird nesting during molt

C. Bird kept through a molt in captivity

D. Bird released after captivity

2. Which equipment connects a bell to the hawk's leg?

A. Bewit

B. Jesses

C. Hood

D. Bell

3. What should a falconer do after a hawk catches quarry?

A. Let the hawk fly away

B. Approach calmly and deliberately

C. Shout to the hawk

D. Discourage the hawk

4. What type of bird is generally preferred for apprentice training?

A. Snowy owl

B. Golden eagle

C. Passage red-tail

D. Peregrine falcon

5. The white chalky portion of a mute is known as what?

A. Saliva

B. Urates

C. Mucus

D. Bones

6. Which agency governs falconry in Tennessee?

A. TWRA

B. Department of Agriculture

C. Parks and Recreation

D. Department of Motor Vehicles

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7. What does mantling mean?

A. Raising the head and scanning surroundings

B. Preening feathers

C. Hunting from a perch

D. Spreading wings over food defensively

8. Why should dangerous quarry be avoided?

A. It may injure the hawk

B. It attracts predators

C. It is illegal

D. It is difficult to catch

9. Which equipment is MOST important for monitoring weight?

A. Jesses

B. Scale

C. Bell

D. Hood

10. What is the hardest part of manning a passage hawk?

A. Calming distrust of humans

B. Training to strike at dawn

C. Keeping feathers clean

D. Finding prey

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. An intermewed bird is described as

A. Bird molting in the wild

B. Bird nesting during molt

C. Bird kept through a molt in captivity

D. Bird released after captivity

Intermewed means a raptor is kept in captivity through its molt. Feathers are shed and regrown during molt, a period when the bird isn't capable of good flight or hunting. Keeping it in a secure mew under supervision allows the molt to proceed safely, with steady feeding and handling, until the new feathers are fully grown and the bird can resume normal activities. This is different from molting in the wild, which happens without confinement, or from nesting during molt, or from being released after captivity.

2. Which equipment connects a bell to the hawk's leg?

A. Bewit

B. Jesses

C. Hood

D. Bell

In falconry, a bell is attached to the hawk's leg via a bewit. The bewit is a leather loop that wraps around the leg and provides a mounting point for accessories like bells and jesses. The bell is secured to this bewit so it moves with the leg without shifting or coming loose. The hood covers the head, not the leg gear, and jesses are the straps used to tether or control the bird, but the bell itself is anchored to the bewit. So the bewit is the component that connects the bell to the hawk's leg.

3. What should a falconer do after a hawk catches quarry?

A. Let the hawk fly away

B. Approach calmly and deliberately

C. Shout to the hawk

D. Discourage the hawk

When a hawk has caught quarry, the falconer should approach calmly and deliberately. This steady, controlled approach keeps the bird from panicking, bolting, or twisting away with the prey, and it allows you to take hold of the hawk and secure the quarry safely. Moving slowly and with purpose reduces stress for the bird, helps prevent injury to you or the quarry, and positions you to manage the equipment and handle the catch smoothly. Quick or loud actions can startle the hawk and complicate the moment, so a calm demeanor and deliberate movements are the best way to ensure a safe, effective close-out of the hunt.

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4. What type of bird is generally preferred for apprentice training?

A. Snowy owl

B. Golden eagle

C. Passage red-tail

D. Peregrine falcon

Starting with a bird that is manageable in size, predictable in temperament, and readily available makes the apprentice learning path smoother. A passage red-tail fits that role well because red-tailed hawks are widely available, sturdy, and generally tolerant of handling during early training. Their intermediate size keeps them practical for learning the basics of jesses, leash work, and lure flights without the extra risks that come with much larger birds. They also offer a versatile hunting repertoire that helps a student build fundamental skills that transfer well to more advanced birds as experience grows. In contrast, a snowy owl is nocturnal and not ideal for typical daytime falconry training; a golden eagle is very large and powerful, demanding advanced handling, licenses, and facilities; and a peregrine falcon, while excellent hunters, requires high levels of skill and commitment due to its speed and strong prey drive.

5. The white chalky portion of a mute is known as what?

A. Saliva

B. Urates

C. Mucus

D. Bones

In birds, waste is excreted as two parts: feces and urates. The white chalky portion seen in a bird's droppings is the urates, which are solidified uric acid. This form of nitrogenous waste helps conserve water, since birds excrete uric acid rather than a dilute urine. The darker portion is the fecal matter from digestion. Saliva, mucus, and bones aren't the white waste component in droppings, so the chalky white part specifically identifies urates.

6. Which agency governs falconry in Tennessee?

A. TWRA

B. Department of Agriculture

C. Parks and Recreation

D. Department of Motor Vehicles

Falconry in Tennessee is regulated by the state agency that oversees wildlife and hunting. In Tennessee, that agency is the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. TWRA issues falconry permits, sets the requirements for falconers, and enforces rules on handling and possessing birds of prey. The Department of Agriculture, Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Motor Vehicles each cover different areas—agriculture, state parks and recreation programs, and vehicle-related matters, respectively—so they don't govern falconry. Therefore, the governing body for falconry in Tennessee is the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

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7. What does mantling mean?

A. Raising the head and scanning surroundings

B. Preening feathers

C. Hunting from a perch

D. Spreading wings over food defensively

Mantling is when a raptor drapes or spreads its wings over its prey to guard and conceal it from others. This defensive posture signals that the catch is claimed and helps hide it from potential thieves, keeping the meal safer. The other behaviors describe different actions: raising the head and scanning surroundings is simply staying alert, preening feathers is grooming, and hunting from a perch is a hunting method rather than guarding a meal.

8. Why should dangerous quarry be avoided?

A. It may injure the hawk

B. It attracts predators

C. It is illegal

D. It is difficult to catch

The safety and welfare of the hawk is the main concern. Dangerous quarry can injure the bird during pursuit, grasp, or while carrying the catch. Sharp quills, venomous bites, or the size and struggle of such prey can cause puncture wounds, broken feathers, damaged beak or eyes, or strain to the wing. An injury not only harms the hawk, but can sideline it from hunting and require veterinary care. So avoiding quarry that could harm the bird protects the hawk's health and training progress. Other issues like attracting predators, legality, or difficulty to catch can matter in other ways, but they don't address the primary risk to the raptor's safety.

9. Which equipment is MOST important for monitoring weight?

A. Jesses

B. Scale

C. Bell

D. Hood

Direct measurement of body mass is what lets you track a bird's health and hunting readiness. A scale provides an exact number you can monitor over time, so you can see trends—whether the bird is staying at its target weight, losing too much, or gaining too much. Small weight changes can indicate illness, parasites, or improper feeding, and acting on that data helps you adjust rations, fasting days, or care quickly. The other items serve control and handling functions rather than measurement. Jesses are a restraint tool, a hood helps calm the bird, and a bell aids locating the bird, but none of them quantify weight. To get reliable data, weigh the bird regularly using the same scale, at the same time of day, ideally before feeding, and keep a simple log to guide feeding decisions.

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10. What is the hardest part of manning a passage hawk?

A. Calming distrust of humans

B. Training to strike at dawn

C. Keeping feathers clean

D. Finding prey

Calming distrust of humans is the hardest part because a passage hawk enters captivity naturally wary of people. Building a trusting relationship is the foundation for safe handling, hooding, tethering, and consistent training. If the bird views humans as threats, it will balk at the glove, shun the lure, or react defensively, making every session unsafe and unproductive. The other tasks—training to strike at dawn, keeping feathers clean, and finding prey—are important, but they depend on first establishing a calm, cooperative bond with the falconer. Once trust is established, handling becomes smoother, and training toward hunting at dawn and routine feather care can progress more effectively.

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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://tnfalconrypermit.examzify.com

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

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