Assessment Questions (grades 5-8)

Lesson 4 – Wildlife Medicine and Veterinary Care

1. Wildlife veterinarians care for animals that
   a. live in zoos and are pets
   b. live in the wild and in zoos
   c. live in shelters and in homes
   d. only are found in the wild

2. Field triage refers to treating sick or injured animals
   a. in a controlled hospital setting
   b. in a zoo
   c. in its natural habitat
   d. in people’s homes

3. All of the following are true about disease surveillance except
   a. it is helpful in keeping animals and people healthy
   b. insects and animals can both be infected with the pathogen
   c. is the tracking of disease spread through wild populations
   d. it is beneficial to study diseases in animals to discover how they may be passed to humans

4. Animals who are being rehabilitated after medical care may need to be taught how to
   a. forage for food
   b. live in family groups
   c. build stamina
   d. all of the above

5. All of the following are reasons to rehabilitate wildlife except
   a. promoting healthy ecosystems
   b. disease monitoring
   c. harming food webs
   d. responsible stewardship
6. Wildlife rehabilitation is 100% effective in keeping injured animals from being euthanized.
   a. true
   b. false

7. If you discover an injured animal, you should do all of the following except
   a. touch the animal
   b. observe the animal
   c. ask an adult for help
   d. call a rehabilitation facility or wildlife clinic

8. When you contrast production animals and companion animals
   a. they are virtually the same
   b. production animals are used for meat, fur, and by products, but companion animals are used as pets and guide animals
   c. production animals only live on farms, and companion animals only live in urban areas
   d. production animals are large mammals, and companion animals are small mammals

9. Keeping wild animals in their natural habitats can prevent
   a. bites and injuries
   b. stress to the animal
   c. legal charges
   d. all of the above

10. All of the following are examples of backyard conservation except
    a. preserving native trees and plants
    b. using pesticides
    c. picking up trash
    d. maintaining a bird feeder