

Individual Instruction

Test Items and Feedback

Stem	Distractors	Feedback
What is the shape of a rattlesnake's head?	Circular and smaller than the body	Rattlesnakes' heads resemble more of an arrowhead type shape.
	Triangular and larger than the body	Correct! Rattlesnakes are from the pit viper family whose heads are typically larger than the body and have a triangular shape, like an arrowhead.
	Triangular and smaller than the body.	Rattlesnakes are from the pit viper family whose heads are typically larger than the body.
The shape of a rattlesnake's pupils is typically _____.	Round	Round pupils are typical of non-venomous snakes, and the rattlesnake is considered a venomous snake.
	Vertical/elliptical	Correct! Elliptical (or cat-like) pupils are typical of the pit viper family, who are venomous and of which the rattlesnake is a member.
True/False: Rattlesnake's always have a rattle on their tail?	False	Correct! Rattles MAY be missing due to an injury.
	True	There are occasions where a rattle is missing, such as after an injury.
When hiking in known rattlesnake terrain, one should wear _____ length pants.	Long	Correct! Wearing long pants that entirely cover your legs help protect them from bites.
	Short	Short length pants leave much of your skin exposed to possible bites.
	Knee	Short length pants leave much of your skin exposed to possible bites.

It is best to wear _____ shoes when venturing into areas known to have rattlesnakes.	Tennis shoes	While tennis shoes protect most of your foot, they still leave your skin above your ankles unprotected.
	Slip on shoes	While slip on shoes may protect your toes and heels, they still leave your skin above your ankles unprotected.
	High top shoes	Correct! High top shoes provide the best protection from bites.
Which is the safest area to stick to when hiking, in terms of avoiding common rattlesnake resting areas?	On worn trails and paths.	Correct! Rattlesnakes tend to avoid high traffic areas such as trails.
	Formations with logs or rocks	Rattlesnakes tend to take shelter under natural formations such as rocks and logs.
	Off trails and paths	Rattlesnakes would most likely be found in low traffic areas, such as off the beaten path.
On a warm sunny day, where might you find a rattlesnake?	Sunning themselves on top of a rock or asphalt.	Correct! Rattlesnakes prefer the warmth so will likely be out on a warm day.
	Trying to keep cool under rocks.	Rattlesnakes prefer the warmth so will likely be out seeking the sun on a warm day.
	Trying to keep cool in marsh or water.	Rattlesnakes prefer the warmth so will likely be out seeking the sun on a warm day.
What is the best way to alert a rattlesnake to your presence?	Yell as loudly as possible.	Rattlesnakes cannot hear, but they can feel vibrations.
	Bang two sticks together.	Rattlesnakes cannot hear, but they can feel vibrations.
	Stomp on the ground.	Correct! Rattlesnakes can feel vibrations and will most likely get out of the way if they feel someone approaching from far enough away.
If a rattlesnake you have	Keep walking past it, it will	Rattlesnakes will most likely

If a rattlesnake you have come upon does not move away, what should you do?	Keep walking past it, it will ignore you.	Rattlesnakes will most likely attack if they feel threatened. Best to keep your distance.
	Step backwards, then find another route around it.	Correct! Always distance yourself from a rattlesnake and find alternate routes to your destination.
	Try to corner it into an area to move past it.	Rattlesnakes will most likely attack if they are cornered as they will feel threatened.
T/F: If you are bit by a rattlesnake, you should run as fast as you can to get help.	True	Running increases your heart rate and blood flow, which may cause the venom to spread quicker through your system.
	False	Correct! Keep calm so the venom does not spread faster is important.
Which of the following SHOULD you make sure to do if you are bit?	Wrap a tourniquet around the bitten limb.	Tourniquets cut off the blood supply to the limb, which may put you at risk for amputation.
	Suck out the poison from the wound.	Putting your mouth on the wound may introduce bacteria that can make the wound difficult to treat.
	Immobilize the area and remove constricting items.	Correct! Keeping the limb still and removing constricting items such as rings or shoes can prevent damage to tissue as the

End of lesson quiz items:

- 1) Learner will identify the picture of the rattlesnake given three pictures of snakes.
- 2) Learner will drag and drop the correct pictures of clothing items to wear while hiking.
- 3) Learner will identify the picture of a natural formation that can hide rattlensnakes given three pictures.
- 4) Learner will drag and drop the steps, out of many available options, that are correct when dealing with a snake bit.