Venomous Creatures Quiz with Answers

Category 1: Venom Basics

Question 1

What makes an animal venomous?

A. It is poisonous if eaten
B. It delivers toxins into another animal, usually through a bite or sting
C. It has brightly colored skin
D. It can survive in a dry environment

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Venom is delivered into another organism, commonly through fangs, stingers, or specialized spines.

Question 2

How does a venomous animal differ from a poisonous animal?

A. Venomous animals are always larger
B. Poisonous animals inject toxins; venomous animals only have toxic skin
C. Venomous animals deliver toxins; poisonous animals harm you when their toxins are touched or eaten
D. There is no difference

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The distinction is generally about delivery: venom is injected or otherwise actively delivered, while poison causes harm through contact or ingestion.

Question 3

What is a “dry bite” from a venomous snake?

A. A bite delivered underwater
B. A bite in which little or no venom is injected

C. A bite from a snake that has lost its fangs
D. A bite that only happens in dry weather

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Snakes may sometimes bite without injecting venom, but any suspected snakebite should still be treated as an emergency.

Question 4

What is one common use of venom in nature?

A. Helping an animal digest plants
B. Attracting mates with a scent
C. Immobilizing prey or defending against threats
D. Keeping an animal warm

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Venom can help an animal capture prey, defend itself, or serve both purposes.

Question 5

What does antivenom generally do?

A. Neutralizes or binds components of venom
B. Prevents all future bites
C. Immediately numbs the bitten area
D. Makes venom harmless to every species

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Antivenoms are designed to counteract specific venom toxins and are administered by medical professionals.

Question 6

Which factor can affect how serious a venomous bite or sting is?

A. The animal’s color alone
B. The amount of venom delivered and the person’s health
C. Whether the animal was active at night
D. The weather on the day of the bite

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Severity can depend on venom dose, bite location, the person’s health, and other factors.

Question 7

Does every bite from a venomous animal inject venom?

A. Yes, always
B. No, some bites may deliver little or no venom
C. Only bites from young animals do
D. Only bites that bleed inject venom

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Venom delivery can vary, but a bite should not be assumed harmless just because symptoms are initially mild.

Question 8

What are many venoms made of?

A. Only water and salt
B. Proteins and other biologically active molecules
C. Plant fibers
D. Minerals that cannot affect living tissue

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Many venoms contain mixtures of proteins, peptides, and other compounds that affect body systems.

Question 9

Which statement about venomous animals is most accurate?

A. They are all aggressive toward people
B. They usually avoid people, but may bite or sting if threatened or handled
C. They always give a warning before striking
D. They can only be found in tropical regions

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Many venomous animals are not aggressive and prefer to avoid people, though encounters can still be dangerous.

Question 10

Why might venom evolve in different animal groups?

A. It can help with hunting, defense, or both
B. It always helps animals breathe underwater
C. It allows animals to change color
D. It prevents all infections

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Venom has evolved independently in many animals, often as a tool for catching prey or deterring predators.

Category 2: Venomous Snakes

Question 11

Where is the inland taipan native?

A. The Arctic
B. Central and eastern Australia
C. The Amazon rainforest
D. Madagascar

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The inland taipan is native to Australia's arid interior, where human encounters are uncommon.

Question 12

What is the main purpose of a rattlesnake's rattle?

A. To attract prey
B. To warn potential threats
C. To help it hear
D. To store venom

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A rattlesnake can shake its tail to produce a warning sound when it feels threatened.

Question 13

What does a cobra's hood display usually signal?

A. The snake is preparing to shed its skin
B. The snake feels threatened and is warning others
C. The snake is searching for water
D. The snake has just eaten

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Spreading the hood is a defensive display intended to make the cobra appear more intimidating.

Question 14

What can the facial pits of many pit vipers help them detect?

A. Infrared heat from nearby animals
B. Magnetic fields from rocks
C. Changes in air pressure
D. Sound waves underground

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Heat-sensitive pits help pit vipers locate warm-bodied prey, even in low light.

Question 15

What helps many sea snakes move through water?

A. Webbed feet
B. A flattened, paddle-like tail
C. A pair of fins
D. Gills

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A laterally flattened tail works like a paddle. Sea snakes are reptiles and breathe air.

Question 16

Which statement about the boomslang is true?

A. It is a venomous snake native to Africa
B. It is a large constrictor from South America
C. It is a type of sea snake
D. It is a venomous lizard

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The boomslang is an African, rear-fanged venomous snake whose venom can disrupt blood clotting.

Question 17

What is unusual about the king cobra's diet?

A. It eats mainly fruit
B. It often eats other snakes
C. It feeds only on fish
D. It eats only insects

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: King cobras commonly prey on other snakes, including some venomous species.

Question 18

Gaboon vipers are notable for having:

A. Extremely long fangs compared with other snakes
B. No venom glands
C. A rattle at the end of the tail
D. Feather-like scales

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Gaboon vipers have exceptionally long hinged fangs, which fold back when not in use.

Question 19

Where is the black mamba naturally found?

A. Sub-Saharan Africa
B. Northern Europe
C. Antarctica
D. New Zealand

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Black mambas are native to parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 20

What is a characteristic feature of many vipers' fangs?

A. They are hinged and fold back when the mouth is closed
B. They are located at the very back of the throat
C. They are hollow but never connected to venom glands
D. They are replaced by a beak as the snake ages

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Hinged fangs allow many vipers to have long fangs while keeping them folded against the roof of the mouth.

Question 21

Rattlesnakes belong to which snake group?

A. Pit vipers
B. Sea kraits
C. Pythons
D. Boas

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Rattlesnakes are pit vipers, a group that includes many species with heat-sensing facial pits.

Question 22

Which statement about elapid snakes, such as cobras, is generally true?

A. They have fixed front fangs
B. They have no venom-delivery system
C. They use a tail stinger
D. They inject venom through their scales

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Elapids, including cobras and many coral snakes, generally have fixed front fangs.

Question 23

How do pythons typically subdue their prey?

A. By injecting venom
B. By constricting it
C. By stinging it with their tails
D. By spraying poison from their skin

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Pythons are nonvenomous constrictors; they capture prey and coil around it.

Question 24

Saw-scaled vipers are medically important because:

A. Their bites can cause serious illness
B. They live only in deep oceans
C. They have no fangs
D. They are harmless to people

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Several saw-scaled viper species cause serious bites across parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Question 25

What should you do if you find a snake in the wild?

A. Pick it up behind the head
B. Keep a safe distance and let it move away
C. Try to identify it by tapping it with a stick
D. Corner it so it cannot escape

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Keeping distance reduces the chance of a defensive bite and gives the snake room to leave.

Category 3: Spiders and Centipedes

Question 26

Which marking is commonly associated with female black widow spiders?

A. A red or orange hourglass-shaped marking on the underside
B. A blue stripe down the back
C. A white ring around each leg
D. A green spot on the head

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Many female black widows have a distinctive hourglass-shaped marking on the underside of the abdomen.

Question 27

Why is the "violin-shaped mark" not a reliable way to identify a brown recluse?

A. Many other spiders and markings can look similar
B. Brown recluses have no body markings
C. The mark changes color every hour
D. Only baby brown recluses have the mark

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Appearance alone can be misleading; many spiders are misidentified as brown recluses.

Question 28

The Sydney funnel-web spider is native to:

A. Australia
B. Iceland
C. The Sahara Desert
D. The Caribbean

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Sydney funnel-web spiders occur in parts of eastern Australia.

Question 29

What is the primary role of spider venom?

A. Helping spiders capture or digest prey
B. Helping spiders fly
C. Protecting eggs from sunlight
D. Making webs stronger

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Spider venom is commonly used to subdue prey and can also help break down its tissues.

Question 30

How do some tarantulas defend themselves without biting?

A. They release irritating hairs
B. They spray water
C. They produce a loud clicking sound
D. They shed their legs

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Some New World tarantulas flick urticating hairs that can irritate skin, eyes, or airways.

Question 31

The Brazilian wandering spider is best known as:

A. A medically significant venomous spider
B. A harmless web-building garden spider
C. A type of scorpion
D. A spider that lives only underwater

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Some Brazilian wandering spider species have venom that can cause serious effects, though severe outcomes are uncommon.

Question 32

Which statement about suspected brown recluse bites is most accurate?

A. Every bite causes a large wound
B. Skin sores can have many causes, so a lesion alone does not prove a recluse bite
C. The bite always causes immediate paralysis
D. Brown recluse bites are always painless and harmless

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Many conditions can cause skin lesions; diagnosis should not be based on appearance alone.

Question 33

Spiders deliver venom primarily using their:

A. Chelicerae, which include the fangs
B. Antennae
C. Spinnerets
D. Hind legs

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A spider's fangs are part of its chelicerae, the mouthparts used to bite and deliver venom.

Question 34

Which description best fits most wolf spiders?

A. Ground-hunting spiders that do not build prey-catching webs
B. Spiders that live only in the ocean
C. Spiders that use a tail stinger
D. Spiders that hunt by spraying venom from a distance

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Wolf spiders usually hunt on the ground rather than capturing prey in a web.

Question 35

Why are many alleged “spider bites” difficult to identify correctly?

A. Many skin conditions can look like bites
B. Spider bites always leave no marks
C. All spiders have identical venom
D. Spiders leave a visible tag at the bite site

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Irritation, infections, and other conditions can resemble bites, and the spider is often not seen.

Question 36

Black widow venom is especially known for affecting the:

A. Nervous system
B. Hair and nails
C. Teeth only
D. Outer layer of the skin only

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Black widow venom can cause muscle pain, cramps, and other nervous-system-related effects.

Question 37

Compared with female black widows, male black widows are generally:

A. Smaller
B. Larger
C. Bright green
D. Completely legless

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Male black widows are generally smaller and less conspicuous than females.

Question 38

Centipedes deliver venom using which body structures?

A. Modified front legs called forcipules
B. A stinger on the tail
C. Hollow hairs on the abdomen
D. Their antennae

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Centipedes use a pair of modified appendages near the head, called forcipules, to inject venom.

Category 4: Scorpions

Question 39

Which part of a scorpion delivers its sting?

A. The tip of its tail, called the telson
B. Its front pincers
C. Its mouth antennae
D. The plates on its back

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The telson at the end of the tail contains the stinger and venom glands.

Question 40

The Arizona bark scorpion is a medically important species found in:

A. The southwestern United States and nearby regions
B. Northern Scandinavia
C. Antarctica
D. The Himalayas only

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This species occurs in the southwestern United States and parts of neighboring Mexico.

Question 41

What can happen to many scorpions under ultraviolet light?

A. They glow or fluoresce
B. They become invisible
C. They release venom into the air
D. Their pincers fall off

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Many scorpions fluoresce under ultraviolet light because of compounds in their outer covering.

Question 42

How do many scorpion mothers care for their newborns?

A. The young ride on the mother's back for a time
B. The mother feeds them with milk
C. The mother buries them in a web
D. The young immediately leave in a school

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Newborn scorpions commonly climb onto their mother's back until they are ready to live independently.

Question 43

What is a common reason scorpions use venom?

A. To capture prey and defend themselves
B. To digest rocks
C. To attract plants for food
D. To regulate body temperature

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Scorpions use venom to subdue prey and may sting when defending themselves.

Question 44

Most scorpion stings cause which effect?

A. Local pain and discomfort, though some species can cause severe effects
B. Immediate transformation into a different animal
C. Permanent immunity to other venom
D. No reaction in any person

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Many stings cause local symptoms, but certain species can cause serious illness requiring urgent care.

Question 45

Scorpions are classified as:

A. Arachnids
B. Insects
C. Crustaceans
D. Reptiles

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Scorpions are arachnids, related to spiders and ticks; they are not insects.

Question 46

How many legs do adult scorpions have?

A. Eight
B. Six
C. Ten
D. Twelve

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Like other arachnids, adult scorpions have four pairs of walking legs.

Question 47

Where are scorpions found?

B. Only in deserts
C. Only in tropical rainforests
D. Only near the North Pole

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Scorpions live in a wide range of environments, including deserts, forests, and grasslands.

Category 5: Venomous Marine Creatures

Question 48

A. Box jellyfish
B. Sea turtle
C. Manta ray
D. Clownfish

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Some box jellyfish have tentacles whose stings can cause severe, potentially life-threatening effects.

Question 49

How does a cone snail capture prey?

A. It fires a venomous, harpoon-like tooth
B. It bites with large jaws

C. It stings with its tail
D. It traps prey in a web

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Cone snails use a specialized tooth to inject venom into prey.

Question 50

The blue-ringed octopus's venom is dangerous because it can:

A. Cause paralysis and interfere with breathing
B. Melt shells instantly
C. Make the victim permanently color-blind
D. Cause only a mild itch

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Blue-ringed octopus venom can cause muscle paralysis, including paralysis of the muscles needed for breathing.

Question 51

How does a stonefish deliver venom?

A. Through venomous spines on its back
B. By spraying venom from its eyes
C. Through a stinger in its mouth
D. By biting with sharp teeth

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Pressure on the stonefish's dorsal spines can drive venom into a person's skin.

Question 52

Which part of a lionfish is venomous?

A. Its fin spines
B. Its scales

C. Its eyes
D. Its tail fin only

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Lionfish have venomous spines, including on their dorsal fins.

Question 53

What kind of organism is the Portuguese man o' war?

A. A colony of specialized organisms called a siphonophore
B. A true jellyfish
C. A sea snake
D. A type of seaweed

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: It is a siphonophore: a colony of organisms that work together, not a single jellyfish.

Question 54

A stingray's venomous spine is usually located:

A. On its tail
B. On its forehead
C. Inside its mouth
D. On each fin

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Many stingrays have a barbed spine on the tail that can cause a painful injury.

Question 55

How do sea snakes breathe?

A. They breathe air with lungs and must surface
B. They breathe through gills

C. They absorb oxygen through their scales only
D. They never need oxygen

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Sea snakes are reptiles with lungs, so they must come to the surface to breathe.

Question 56

Is pufferfish toxin usually an example of venom or poison?

A. Poison, because it can harm an animal that eats it
B. Venom, because it is injected through a stinger
C. Neither; it is harmless
D. Venom, because it is delivered by fangs

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Pufferfish toxins can make the fish dangerous to eat, so this is generally described as poisoning rather than envenomation.

Question 57

What do jellyfish use to deliver their stings?

A. Stinging cells called cnidocytes
B. Fangs
C. A tail barb
D. Their gills

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Cnidocytes contain specialized structures that can discharge and deliver stinging substances.

Question 58

Sea anemones sting using:

A. Stinging cells on their tentacles
B. A venomous tail
C. Sharp teeth
D. Their hard shells

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Sea anemone tentacles have stinging cells used to capture prey and defend the animal.

Question 59

What do the bright blue rings of a blue-ringed octopus generally signal?

A. A warning display when the animal feels threatened
B. That it is sleeping
C. That it has just eaten
D. That it is harmless to touch

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The rings become especially visible as a warning display when the octopus is disturbed.

Question 60

Why should people avoid picking up small, attractive cone shells?

A. A living cone snail inside may deliver a venomous sting
B. The shells are always covered in toxic oil
C. The shells explode when exposed to air
D. Cone snails can bite only through shoes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A live cone snail can use its harpoon-like tooth to inject venom, so shells should be left alone.

Question 61

Which sea urchin is especially known for having venomous pedicellariae—small pincer-like structures?

A. Flower urchin
B. Pencil urchin
C. Slate-pencil urchin
D. Purple sea urchin

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The flower urchin has venomous pedicellariae that can deliver a painful sting.

Question 62

Why can a Portuguese man o' war still sting after it washes ashore?

A. Its tentacles can remain capable of stinging even when detached
B. It releases venom only after drying
C. Its sting is caused by sunlight
D. It grows new tentacles on the beach

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Detached or washed-up tentacles may still sting, so they should not be handled.

Question 63

Which statement best describes a stingray's typical behavior around people?

A. It often avoids people and may sting if stepped on or threatened
B. It routinely hunts people
C. It always attacks boats
D. It stings only to catch fish

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Stingray injuries often occur when someone accidentally steps on or handles a ray.

Question 64

Which is a sensible precaution around potentially venomous marine animals?

A. Do not touch unfamiliar wildlife, even if it appears dead
B. Pick up animals only if they are brightly colored
C. Handle them with bare hands to check whether they are alive
D. Move them with a stick

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Avoiding contact is the safest way to prevent stings or bites from unfamiliar marine animals.

Question 65

Which statement about venomous sea snakes is true?

A. Their venom can be potent, though bites are often associated with handling or disturbance
B. They cannot bite underwater
C. They are fish with gills
D. They sting with a barb on the tail

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Sea snakes are venomous reptiles, but many avoid people and bites are often linked to close contact.

Category 6: Stinging Insects and Other Arthropods

Question 66

Why does a worker honeybee often die after stinging a person?

A. Its barbed stinger can lodge in the skin and tear from its body
B. The sting uses all its body fluids
C. It loses its wings immediately
D. Its venom becomes poisonous to the bee

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A worker honeybee's barbed stinger can remain stuck in mammal skin, causing fatal injury to the bee as it pulls away.

Question 67

Which honeybees generally cannot sting?

A. Male drones
B. Worker females
C. Queens
D. All honeybees can sting equally

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Male honeybees, called drones, do not have stingers.

Question 68

Why can many wasps sting more than once?

A. Their stingers generally do not get lodged in skin as readily as a honeybee's
B. Their venom disappears after each sting
C. They have no stingers
D. Their stingers grow back instantly

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Many wasps have smoother stingers that can be withdrawn and used again.

Question 69

How do fire ants typically deliver venom?

A. They bite to grip the skin, then sting
B. They spray venom from their wings
C. They inject venom through their antennae
D. They use a venomous tail

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A fire ant often bites to hold on and then uses its stinger to inject venom, sometimes repeatedly.

Question 70

The bullet ant is famous mainly for:

A. Its extremely painful sting
B. Its ability to fly long distances
C. Its harmless bite
D. Its venomous web

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The bullet ant's sting is known for causing intense pain.

Question 71

Which statement about the "velvet ant" is correct?

A. It is a wingless female wasp, not a true ant
B. It is a type of beetle
C. It is a moth
D. It is a spider harmless

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Velvet ants are actually wasps; the wingless females can deliver a painful sting.

Question 72

What is one reason to avoid disturbing a wasp nest?

A. Wasps may defend the nest and sting repeatedly
B. The nest releases a cloud of poisonous gas
C. The wasps will become unable to fly
D. Wasp venom is harmless unless swallowed

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Wasps may become defensive near their nest, and many can sting more than once.

Question 73

Yellow jackets are a type of:

A. Wasp
B. Ant
C. Beetle
D. Fly

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Yellow jackets are social wasps, and they can sting when threatened.

Question 74

Why is the caterpillar of some *Lonomia* species medically concerning?

A. Its bristles can deliver toxins that may affect blood clotting
B. It injects venom through a tail stinger
C. It can breathe underwater
D. It is a snake mimic that bites

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Contact with some *Lonomia* caterpillars can cause serious poisoning, including dangerous clotting problems.

Question 75

What is anaphylaxis?

A. A severe, rapid allergic reaction that can affect breathing and circulation
B. A mild reaction limited to itching
C. A type of insect venom
D. A disease caused only by spider bites

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Anaphylaxis is a medical emergency and can follow stings in people who are severely allergic.

Question 76

How does a bee deliver its venom?

A. Through its stinger
B. Through its wings
C. By touching with its antennae
D. By spraying it from its eyes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A bee injects venom through its stinger.

Question 77

Bees, wasps, and ants belong to which insect order?

A. Hymenoptera
B. Lepidoptera
C. Coleoptera
D. Diptera

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: These stinging insects are members of the order Hymenoptera.

Question 78

What should you do if an insect sting causes trouble breathing or swelling of the tongue or throat?

A. Seek emergency medical help immediately
B. Wait several hours to see if it passes
C. Exercise to reduce swelling
D. Apply soil to the sting

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Breathing difficulty or swelling of the mouth and throat may signal anaphylaxis, which requires urgent treatment.

Category 7: Other Venomous Animals

Question 79

The Gila monster is one of only a few venomous species in which major animal group?

A. Lizards
B. Birds
C. Frogs
D. Turtles

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Gila monster is a venomous lizard native to the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.

Question 80

Where does a male platypus deliver venom from?

A. A spur on each hind leg
B. Its teeth
C. A tail stinger
D. Its front feet

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Male platypuses have venomous spurs on their hind legs, used mainly in defense and competition.

Question 81

How can a slow loris deliver venom?

A. It combines secretions from a gland near the elbow with saliva in a bite
B. It injects venom through a tail barb
C. It spits venom from its mouth
D. It releases venom from its feet

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A slow loris can produce a toxic bite by bringing a brachial gland secretion into contact with saliva.

Question 82

The solenodon is notable because it is:

A. A venomous mammal that can deliver venom through its bite
B. A venomous bird
C. A fish that lives in freshwater
D. A nonvenomous snake

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Solenodons are rare venomous mammals; they deliver venom through grooved lower incisors.

Question 83

What is the protective mechanism that certain types of frogs have?

A. Their toxins are carried on the skin rather than injected by a bite or sting
B. They have venomous fangs
C. They use a tail stinger
D. They inject toxins through their feet

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Their skin toxins can harm predators that touch or eat them, but the frogs do not inject them.

Question 84

Some garter snakes are considered mildly venomous. What helps them subdue small prey?

A. Mild toxins in their saliva
B. A stinger on their tail
C. Poisonous scales
D. A web-like secretion

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Some garter snakes have mild rear-fang-associated venom or toxic saliva that helps them capture prey.

Question 85

Some short-tailed shrews use venom primarily to:

A. Subdue prey
B. Defend a nest by spraying it
C. Poison plants
D. Build underground tunnels

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Venomous saliva helps some shrews capture and store prey.

Question 86

Which statement about millipedes is generally true?

A. Many use chemical secretions for defense rather than injecting venom with a sting
B. All millipedes have venomous fangs
C. They inject venom through their tails
D. They are all harmless to touch or eat

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Many millipedes release irritating or toxic chemicals, but they generally do not

inject venom through a bite or sting.

Question 87

Which feature distinguishes a venomous animal from one that simply contains toxins?

A. A way to actively deliver toxins, such as a stinger or venomous bite
B. A bright body color
C. A nocturnal lifestyle
D. A diet of insects

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Venomous animals have a delivery method to inject; poisonous animals may harm others through contact or ingestion.

Question 88

Which statement about venomous mammals is accurate?

A. A small number of mammals, including platypuses and solenodons, are venomous
B. All mammals deliver venom through their teeth
C. No mammals have venom
D. Only whales are venomous

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Venom is uncommon in mammals, but several species have venom-delivery adaptations.

Category 8: Safety and First Aid

Question 89

What is the safest first response to a suspected venomous snakebite?

A. Move away from the snake and seek emergency medical help
B. Try to catch the snake
C. Cut the bite to drain the venom
D. Wait until severe symptoms begin

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Getting away prevents further bites, and prompt medical assessment is important even if symptoms seem mild.

Question 90

What should you avoid doing to a snakebite wound?

A. Cutting it or trying to suck out the venom
B. Seeking medical care
C. Keeping the bitten person calm
D. Removing tight jewelry near the bite

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Cutting or suction does not reliably remove venom and can cause additional injury.

Question 91

Why is it useful to remove rings or tight jewelry near a bite or sting?

A. Swelling may make them difficult to remove later
B. Jewelry attracts venom
C. Metal makes venom stronger
D. It prevents the wound from bleeding

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Bites and stings can cause swelling, so removing constricting items early may help.

Question 92

Why should you not apply a tight tourniquet to a suspected snakebite unless instructed by qualified local medical guidance?

A. It can worsen tissue damage and may be inappropriate for the species
B. It always spreads venom faster
C. It prevents all medical treatment
D. It makes the bite impossible to identify

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: First-aid advice varies by region and species; a tight tourniquet can cause harm and should not be improvised.

Question 93

What is generally helpful while waiting for medical care after a suspected snakebite?

A. Keep the person calm and limit movement
B. Have the person run to increase circulation
C. Massage the bite
D. Apply ice directly to the wound

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Keeping the person still and calm can help while professional help is on the way.

Question 94

If you want to help identify a snake involved in a bite, what is the safest option?

A. Take a photo from a safe distance, only if it does not delay care
B. Pick it up and place it in a container
C. Kill it and bring it to the hospital
D. Approach it closely to inspect its markings

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A safe-distance photo may help, but capturing or approaching the snake creates additional risk.

Question 95

After a sting, which symptoms may indicate anaphylaxis and require emergency help?

A. Difficulty breathing, throat swelling, or faintness
B. Mild redness only at the sting site
C. A brief itch
D. A small bruise

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: These can be signs of a severe allergic reaction affecting breathing or circulation.

Question 96

If someone with a known severe allergy is stung and has been prescribed an epinephrine auto-injector, what should they do?

A. Use it as directed and seek emergency medical help
B. Save it until the next day
C. Take it only if the sting site turns blue
D. Apply it to the skin near the sting

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Epinephrine is the first-line emergency treatment for anaphylaxis, but emergency medical care is still needed.

Question 97

What is a sensible approach to removing a honeybee stinger?

A. Remove it as soon as possible; scraping or pulling are both acceptable
B. Leave it in place for several hours
C. Squeeze the venom sac deliberately before removing it
D. Cut the skin around it

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Prompt removal matters; either scraping or pulling out the stinger is reasonable.

Question 98

Why should you not delay medical care after a suspected venomous bite while waiting for symptoms?

A. Serious effects may develop or worsen over time
B. Venom disappears only after one day
C. Symptoms never appear after a venomous bite
D. Medical care works only before sunset

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Some venom effects can progress, so early professional assessment is safer than waiting.

Question 99

Why should you avoid handling a snake that appears dead?

A. Reflex movements may still allow it to bite
B. Dead snakes release venom into the air
C. It may suddenly grow a new set of fangs
D. It will always attract other snakes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A recently dead snake may still move reflexively, so it is safest not to touch it.

Question 100

Where should antivenom be given?

A. By medical professionals in an appropriate healthcare setting
B. At home by mouth
C. Directly into the bite wound by a bystander
D. Only by the person who was bitten

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Antivenom can cause serious reactions and must be selected, dosed, and monitored by medical professionals.