

APPENDIX 4

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST FOR NRA BASIC RIFLE SHOOTING COURSE

Name: _____ Home Phone: _____

Street: _____ Work Phone: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Student's Signature: _____ NRA No.: _____

Instructor's Signature: _____ NRA No.: _____

Date Started: _____ Date Completed: _____

Requirements	Date	Instructor's Initials	Student's Initials
1. State the course goal and any special requirements for the five lessons.			
2. Identify the principal parts of a rifle and the types of rifle actions, and demonstrate how they function.			
3. State, explain and apply the NRA Rules for Safe Gun Handling.			
4. Demonstrate how to handle a rifle in a safe manner.			
5. Identify the different components of a rifle cartridge.			
6. Explain the firing sequence of a cartridge.			
7. Explain how to properly identify and store ammunition.			
8. State the major types of cartridge malfunctions and how to react.			
9. Explain the fundamentals of rifle shooting.			

10. Safely demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to assume the benchrest shooting position with a rifle.			
11. Safely shoot a rifle from the benchrest position, using the fundamentals of rifle shooting, at a target on a range.			
12. Safely demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to assume the free arm and arm rest standing shooting positions with a rifle.			
13. Safely shoot a rifle from the free arm and arm rest standing shooting positions, using the fundamentals of rifle shooting, at a target on a range.			
14. Properly score a rifle target.			
15. Explain the basic guidelines for selecting and purchasing a rifle.			
16. Identify the materials needed to clean a rifle.			
17. Demonstrate how to safely clean a rifle.			
18. Identify several ways to pursue rifle shooting activities after the course.			
19. Successfully complete the NRA Basic Rifle Shooting Course written examination.			

NRA Certified Instructors may reproduce this form.

APPENDIX 5A

NRA BASIC RIFLE SHOOTING COURSE

STUDENT EXAMINATION

Name: _____ Date: _____ Grade: _____

DIRECTIONS: Please select the *best* answer for each of the following multiple-choice and true-false questions. The questions in this examination are based on *The NRA Guide to the Basics of Rifle Shooting*.

1. The four major components of a rifle are:
 - a. receiver, barrel, action and stock.
 - b. sights, frame, barrel and action.
 - c. magazine, barrel, frame and hammer.
 - d. receiver, chamber, frame and barrel.

2. A *magazine*:
 - a. holds cartridges in a bolt-action , semi-automatic , lever-action or slide-action rifle.
 - b. is composed of a body, a spring, a follower and a floorplate.
 - c. may be detachable or non-detachable.
 - d. all of the above.

3. The *action* is:
 - a. the group of moving parts used to load, fire, and unload the rifle.
 - b. the part of a firearm in which a cartridge is contained at the instant of firing.
 - c. the end of the barrel where the chamber is located.
 - d. another term for the bolt of a semi-automatic rifle.

4. The shooting fundamentals are:
 - a. aiming, breath control, hold control, trigger control, and follow-through.
 - b. aiming, eye dominance, hold control, trigger control, and follow-through.
 - c. comfort , aiming, trigger control.
 - d. stance, hold control, aiming, trigger control.

5. When aiming a rifle , the eye can only focus on one object at a time; therefore, you should focus on the _____ so that it appears clear and sharp.
 - a. rear sight
 - b. target
 - c. front sight
 - d. bullseye

6. There are three main ammunition malfunctions, consisting of:
 - a. misfire, hangfire, and squib loads.
 - b. misfire, hangfire, doublefeed.
 - c. stovepipe, hangfire, and squib loads.
 - d. none of the above.

7. When a cartridge fails to fire immediately, you should:
 - a. put the safety on and put the rifle down.
 - b. keep the rifle pointed in a safe direction and, after waiting at least 30 seconds (as a precaution in case of a hangfire), open the action and remove the cartridge.
 - c. open the action immediately and inspect the cartridge to determine the malfunction.
 - d. none of the above.

8. The best position to use for zeroing a rifle is the:
 - a. prone position.
 - b. standing position.
 - c. kneeling position.
 - d. benchrest position.

9. *Follow-through* is important because:
 - a. it is a continuation of everything that was being done at the time the shot was fired.
 - b. it helps maintain your grip.
 - c. it keeps the gun from recoiling excessively.
 - d. none of the above.

10. Bolt-action rifles:
 - a. are generally the strongest type of rifle.
 - b. have an external hammer.
 - c. use gas pressure to work the action.
 - d. have two or more barrels.

11. The four components of a rifle cartridge are:
 - a. primer, wad, case and bullet.
 - b. hull, shot, slug and primer.
 - c. bullet, hull, powder and wad.
 - d. case, primer, powder charge and bullet.

12. Proper ammunition is determined by:
 - a. asking a dealer.
 - b. comparing with another firearm of like design.
 - c. matching the markings on the gun, cartridge headstamp, and the cartridge box.

13. The standing shooting position:
 - a. is natural and intuitive to assume.
 - b. has two main variations; the free arm and arm rest positions.
 - c. is useful in many hunting and competition situations.
 - d. all of the above.

14. Before cleaning a rifle, be sure that:
 - a. you are in a cool dry room.
 - b. the safety is engaged.
 - c. no ammunition is present in the area.

15. A _____ occurs when a cartridge fails to fire after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.
 - a. hangfire
 - b. dry-fire
 - c. squib load
 - d. misfire

16. The *safety* on a rifle:
 - a. when activated, will ensure that the rifle will never fire.
 - b. is a mechanical device that can fail.
 - c. never fails.
 - d. all of the above.

17. When shooting, you should hold your breath briefly because:
 - a. it minimizes body movement.
 - b. it enhances concentration.
 - c. it eliminates muscle tremors.
 - d. all of the above.

18. Dry-firing:
 - a. occurs when the cartridge fails to fire after the firing pin strikes the primer.
 - b. is a long delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the firing pin strikes the primer.
 - c. is executing the fundamentals of shooting using an unloaded gun, and is helpful in practicing marksmanship skills.
 - d. is the firing of live ammunition at tin cans and other similar targets.

19. The basic rule for sight adjustment is:
 - a. move the rear sight in the opposite direction that you want hits on the target to move.
 - b. move the front sight in the same direction that you want hits on the target to move.
 - c. move the rear sight in the same direction that you want hits on the target to move.

20. When shooting, the trigger:
 - a. must be pulled only when you have a perfect sight picture and the arc of movement has been completely eliminated.
 - b. must be squeezed straight to the rear in a smooth and continuous manner without disturbing sight alignment.
 - c. both a and b.
 - d. none of the above.

TRUE ORF ALSE QUESTIONS

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 21. | T | F | The powder charge in a rifle cartridge is a fast-burning chemical compound used as a propellant. |
| 22. | T | F | A rifle shooter should position his or her body so that the gun points naturally to the center of the target. |
| 23. | T | F | With a peep sight, proper sight alignment is achieved when the front sight is centered in the aperture of the rear sight. |
| 24. | T | F | A squib load develops less than normal pressure or velocity after ignition of the cartridge. |
| 25. | T | F | The barrel should be cleaned from the rear (chamber end) whenever possible in order to reduce muzzle wear. |
| 26. | T | F | The receiver is the backbone of a rifle, to which all the other parts are attached. |
| 27. | T | F | The safety on a rifle is a mechanical device that can fail. |
| 28. | T | F | Rifles should be stored so that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons. |
| 29. | T | F | A misfire is a perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer has been struck by the firing pin. |

- 30. T F Regardless of design, all ammunition cases perform the same functions.
- 31. T F The Winchester/NRA Rifle Marksmanship Qualification Program is a self-paced program that recognizes increasing levels of shooter achievement.
- 32. T F In the sitting shooting position, both elbows rest on the knees.
- 33. T F It is the shooter's responsibility to learn and observe all range rules.
- 34. T F You should always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.
- 35. T F The gun safety rules described in *The NRA Guide to The Basics of Rifle Shooting* do not apply at all times.
- 36. T F Ammunition should not be present when cleaning a rifle.
- 37. T F Laws for transporting a rifle may differ from one locality to another.
- 38. T F Your breath should be let out slowly and steadily until the shot is fired.
- 39. T F Your non-dominant eye should be used for aiming the rifle.
- 40. T F You should always keep your gun unloaded until you are ready to use it.
- 41. T F A rifle should be cleaned at regular intervals.
- 42. T F The benchrest position is the least stable rifle shooting position.
- 43. T F Trigger Control is the technique of pulling the trigger without causing movement of the aligned sights.
- 44. T F Tubular magazines are found only on lever-action rifles.
- 45. T F The chamber of a rifle is located in the rear of the barrel.
- 46. T F Maintenance of rifle magazines is critical for proper rifle functioning.
- 47. T F Rifle cartridges should not be exposed to water or solvents.

48. T F The muzzle is the front end of the barrel where the bullet exits.
49. T F When shooting a rifle, you should always know your target and what is beyond.
50. T F The unloading procedure is exactly the same for the different types and models of rifles.

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