

NRA BASIC CCW COURSE STUDENT EXAMINATION

Print Name: _____ Date: _____ Exam Grade: _____

Directions: Select the best answer(s) for each of the following questions. Questions in this examination are based on the NRA Basic CCW Course.

Multiple Choice: Circle the Correct Answer(s)

Short Answer: Write the correct answers in the space provided

True/False: Circle the correct Answer

Lesson 1:

1. Identify the main causes of firearm accidents.
 - a. Ignorance (lack of knowledge) regarding rules of safe gun handling and of the proper and safe way to operate a pistol.
 - b. Too much caffeine will make the hands shake violently causing a hangfire.
 - c. Carelessness (poor or improper attitude) leading to a failure to apply the rules of safe gun handling and to observe proper procedures for safely operating a pistol.
 - d. Keeping the ammunition separated from the firearm.
 - e. Both A and C

2. What are the three fundamental NRA rules for safe gun handling?

3. Why is it important to know what is beyond the intended target?
 - a. The bullet may not stop when it hits the target. It often continues on after passing through the target.
 - b. To identify the color of the paint before the backstop was hit by a bullet.
 - c. We might miss our intended target.
 - d. So we know where to pick up all the bullets fired after a practice session.
 - e. Both A and C

4. What are some indications that a gun may not be safe to shoot?
 - a. The firearm is rusty or corroded.
 - b. The action or safety does not operate smoothly.
 - c. The bore is partially or completely obstructed.
 - d. There is evidence of neglect or rough treatment.
 - e. All of the Above

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5. What is meant by “alcohol or drugs”?
 - a. All alcohol-containing beverages, not just “hard liquor”.
 - b. Prescription medications.
 - c. Over-the-counter drugs.
 - d. Illegal drugs.
 - e. All of the Above

6. Why should a person carrying a concealed pistol for self-defense, not use alcohol and drugs?
 - a. Alcohol and drugs can impair your ability to paint a straight line.
 - b. Alcohol and drugs can slow reflexes, decrease coordination or otherwise impair your gun handling or decision making ability.
 - c. Alcohol and drugs can cause you to draw faster.

7. Any firearm carried for self-defense must at all times be either: **(Select 2 answers)**
 - a. Under your direct possession and control
 - b. Carried in your backpack, so it doesn't get sweat on it.
 - c. Put in your purse for safe keeping
 - d. Placed in a secure location.

8. What is meant by “a tool of last resort”?

9. What is meant by the term “imminent danger”?
 - a. You think that a person is going to attack you because their baseball cap is on backwards.
 - b. The threat of severe bodily harm must be imminent—that is, immediately threatening.
 - c. The person standing in front of you in line is wearing a gun on their hip.

10. What type of storage device is not usually appropriate for storage requiring quick, quiet access?
 - a. Finger pad locks
 - b. Gun safe
 - c. Pistol lockbox
 - d. Biometric lockbox

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11. Under what conditions might it be necessary to store a pistol outside the home?
- a. When it would be inappropriate or forbidden to carry a gun in the workplace or a private business.
 - b. When the concealed carrier must enter a federal, state or local government building in which carrying a gun is prohibited.
 - c. When the concealed carrier must enter a school, church, tavern or other similar building in which carrying a gun is prohibited.
 - d. All of the above

12. List three (3) Special Safety Considerations.

True / False

13. A nightstand drawer is the safest way to store a firearm.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. A keyed lock is hard to operate under stress.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. Gun cases should only be used for short term storage and transportation.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. You should be reasonably certain that you are capable of using deadly force before carrying a pistol.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Drawing from a holster requires additional safety precautions.
- a. True
 - b. False

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18. You are responsible for every bullet that leaves your firearm.

- a. True
- b. False

19. Define "direct possession and control".

20. It's Ok to keep your finger on the trigger at all times

- a. True
- b. False

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Lesson 2:

1. Identify two main types of pistols.
 - a. Revolver
 - b. Semi-Auto
 - c. Striker fired
 - d. Both A and B

2. Three main parts of all pistols
 - a. Frame, Barrel, Action
 - b. Barrel, Cylinder, Grip
 - c. Action, Chamber, Rifling
 - d. Front sight, Rear sight, Trigger

3. The _____ is a group of moving parts used to load, fire and unload a pistol.
 - a. Action
 - b. Cylinder
 - c. Extractor
 - d. Magazine

4. What are three (3) factors to consider when selecting a pistol for self-defense?
 - a. Fit, Functional Reliability, size
 - b. Barrel, Magnum capability, Modifications
 - c. Power, coolness factor, ease of operation
 - d. All of the above

5. What is the best caliber to select for a personal protection firearm?
 - a. 44 magnum
 - b. The largest caliber the shooter can confidently and accurately shoot and control
 - c. A recommended minimum of .38 Special or 9mm Luger
 - d. Both B and C

6. What is a detachable storage device designed to hold cartridges ready for insertion into the chamber?
 - a. Clip
 - b. Cylinder
 - c. Belt pouch
 - d. Magazine

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7. What are the three (3) primary functions of the slide on a semi-automatic pistol?
 - a. Keep the sights aligned, extract the cartridge case, cock the hammer or firing pin
 - b. Cock the hammer or firing pin, release the magazine, extract the cartridge case
 - c. To extract the cartridge case, cock the hammer or firing pin, move the top cartridge from the magazine into the chamber
 - d. All of the above.

8. A _____ holds ammunition in individual chambers that are rotated into firing position by the action of the trigger or hammer.
 - a. Clip
 - b. Magazine
 - c. Spoon
 - d. Cylinder

9. Where can you find the caliber of your firearm listed
 - a. On the head-stamp
 - b. On the barrel
 - c. On the slide
 - d. In the owner's manual
 - e. All of the above

10. A safety never fails, therefore you should always rely on it for safe gun handling.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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Lesson 3:

1. The four components of a pistol cartridge are Case, Priming Compound, Bullet and - _____?
 - a. Wad
 - b. Powder Charge
 - c. Gas
 - d. Pellets

2. Cartridges and bullets are the same.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. How do you identify the correct cartridge for your pistol?
 - a. Marked on the pistol
 - b. Stamped on the head of the case of a center-fire cartridge
 - c. Printed on the factory ammunition box
 - d. All of the above

4. 9mm Para and 9mm Lugar are not the same type of cartridge.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Where should ammunition be stored?
 - a. In the vault with the firearms
 - b. In a cool, dry place not accessible to unauthorized persons
 - c. In the attic
 - d. Next to a humidifier

6. Testing defensive ammunition will:
 - a. Cost too much money
 - b. Ensure it is reliable with your firearm
 - c. You should never test defensive ammunition
 - d. Ensure that you are proficient

7. Why is it important to have a cell phone when carrying a firearm?
 - a. So you can call the police and be a good witness
 - b. So you can video tape the situation and use as evidence
 - c. So you can take a picture of yourself carrying a firearm
 - d. None of the above

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8. Most malfunctions of a semi-automatic pistol are the result of:
 - a. Improper loading
 - b. Firing Pin
 - c. Magazine
 - d. Slide
9. +P ammunition can be used in all guns.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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Lesson 4:

1. Aiming consists of what elements?
 - a. Keeping your eyes open and looking at the target
 - b. Sight alignment and sight picture
 - c. Sight alignment and trigger control
 - d. Sight picture and clear target
2. What are the 5 fundamentals of marksmanship? (Short answer)

3. Sight picture is when there is proper relation between the eye, front sight and rear sight.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The objective of _____ is to hold your body as still as possible while firing the shot.
 - a. Follow Through
 - b. Breath Control
 - c. Hold Control
 - d. Balance and Support
5. Why is it important to know which eye is dominant?
 - a. So you know which eye to bring the sights to
 - b. You do not need to know this
 - c. So you know which hand to shoot with
 - d. None of the above
6. When practicing shooting for self-defense, what is an acceptable measure of defensive accuracy?
 - a. 4 inches
 - b. 10 inches
 - c. 7 inches
 - d. 9 inches

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7. Canting the gun while leaning out from behind cover
 - a. Prevents recoil
 - b. Allows you to keep more of your body behind cover
 - c. Can help prevent an ejected case from bouncing back into the ejection port
 - d. Both B and C

8. At what distances is flash sight picture utilized?
 - a. 5 feet
 - b. 7 feet
 - c. 15 feet
 - d. All of the above

9. Shooting from a position other than standing introduces addition safety risks
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. "NAA" stands for?
 - a. North American Artists
 - b. Natural Areas Abroad
 - c. Natural Aiming Area
 - d. Natural Air Association

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Lesson 5:

1. When drawing from a holster, the muzzle should be pointed in a
 - a. Bystanders
 - b. Animals
 - c. Your Leg
 - d. Safe Direction

2. What is the proper sequence of steps in presenting the pistol from a carry device?
 - a. Access, Pull, Rotate, Grip Chest, Extend, Join, Safety, Fire, Scan and Assess, holster
 - b. Access, Grip Chest, Pull, Rotate, Join, Extend, Fire, Scan and Assess, Safety, holster
 - c. Scan and Assess, Safety, Pull, Grip Chest, Join, Rotate, Extend, Fire, Assess, holster
 - d. Scan and Assess, Rotate Grip Chest, Pull, Join, Extend, Fire, Safety, Assess, holster

3. How should you draw your pistol?
 - a. Super-fast
 - b. Fast enough to scare someone
 - c. Fast, smooth and controlled
 - d. Slow and controlled

4. What does it mean to “join”?
 - a. Join any bystanders
 - b. Join the threat
 - c. Join the support hand to the gun (if a two handed hold is to be used)
 - d. Place the magazine in the gun

5. What are the two types of cover garments?
 - a. Open front and closed front
 - b. Shirt and Coat
 - c. Shorts and Pants
 - d. Clothes and handbags

6. One should always holster reluctantly and deliberately
 - a. True
 - b. False

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7. When may the finger be placed on the trigger during the draw sequence?
 - a. As soon as you start drawing
 - b. When the target is engaged
 - c. When the gun is rotated fully forward toward the target
 - d. All of the above

8. Holster selection is a primary safety concern when drawing a pistol?
 - a. True
 - b. False

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Lesson 6:

1. An _____ refers to reloading an empty gun as quickly as possible.
2. When the slide does not return all the way forward and the cartridge is not fully seated in the chamber, this is due to?
 - a. Failure to go into battery
 - b. Hiccup in the loading of the cartridge
 - c. Failure to Eject
 - d. Hang Fire
3. Three common types of stoppages include:
_____, _____, _____
4. _____, _____ and _____ is an immediate action drill that can solve all but the more complex stoppages.
5. Many stoppages are the result of a _____ magazine.
 - a. Faulty
 - b. Well lubricated
 - c. New
 - d. OEM
6. What 3 step process is used to clear most stoppages?
 - a. Load Magazine, Press Check and Fire
 - b. Tap, Rack and Assess
 - c. Unload, Show Clear and Holster
 - d. None of The Above
7. The ejector rod is always pressed using the support hand
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Using the Tap, Rack and Assess method immediately may save the time of having to analyze the problem.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. After Tap, Rack and Assess you should always fire another cartridge.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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Lesson 7:

1. What are the four (4) levels of awareness?
 - a. Unaware, Aware, Alert, and Alarm
 - b. Red, Green, Yellow and Blue
 - c. Non-perceptive, Perceptive, Aware, Hyper-Aware
 - d. None of the Above

2. At what level should a limit be set that will initiate action if crossed?
 - a. Hyper-Aware
 - b. Alert
 - c. DefCon1
 - d. Code Blue

3. What is the single most crucial aspect to surviving a life-threatening encounter?
 - a. Being able to access the ATM quickly
 - b. The determination to never give up
 - c. Making sure you can run fast
 - d. All of the Above

4. What are some of the aspects of effective training?
 - a. Develop a plan, Practice visualization
 - b. Practice the plan, Continue training, Train for real life
 - c. Train to control the encounter, Train for stress
 - d. All of the Above

5. What is the preferred way is to deal with a potentially violent situation?
 - a. Lock and Load
 - b. Try to reason with your attacker
 - c. Avoid confrontations
 - d. None of the Above

6. What are the five (5) possible responses to a threatening encounter?
 - a. Submit
 - b. Freeze
 - c. Flight
 - d. Posture
 - e. Fight
 - f. All of the Above

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7. List the possible perceptual changes experienced during a defensive encounter.

8. What could you do to lessen the odds of being injured during an attack?
- Use cover
 - Create as much distance as possible from the assailant
 - Close the distance to increase your odds
 - A & B
9. Why is it necessary to move to cover after downing, incapacitating or scaring off an attacker?
- A downed attacker may be shamming, and resume his attack.
 - An injured attacker may still be able to continue his attack.
 - You may still be vulnerable to attack from unseen additional assailants.
 - All of the Above
10. How should the police be greeted when they arrive at the shooting scene?
- Do not have your gun in your hand.
 - Comply with all their commands.
 - Do not behave in an aggressive manner.
 - Move slowly and keep your hands visible.
 - Be cooperative.
 - Don't argue with witnesses at the scene.
 - All of the Above
11. What might be some aspects of the legal aftermath of a defensive shooting?
- Arrest
 - Criminal charge and trial
 - Civil lawsuit
 - Search of home, vehicle and/or workplace
 - Seizure of firearms
 - Revocation of carry permit
 - Legal fees
 - All of the Above

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Lesson 8:

1. What factor(s) should be considered when choosing a pistol carry device (holster, holster purse, etc.)?
 - a. Concealment
 - b. Access
 - c. Retention
 - d. Comfort
 - e. All of the Above

2. Proper retention can be afforded by:
 - a. Snug-fitting holsters molded to the specific gun (friction fit)
 - b. Duct Tape
 - c. Buttons sewn on
 - d. None of the Above

3. During presentation from a shoulder holster, the firearm often sweeps a wide arc or otherwise points in an _____ direction.

4. The _____ holster positions the pistol on the belt somewhere between ten and two o'clock on the body.

5. _____ is the single most important gun characteristic affecting concealment.

6. Pistol grips made of _____ should be avoided, as they tend to stick to fabric/clothing and impair both concealment and access.

7. _____ clothing generally provides better concealment than _____.

8. Pocket holster limitations include:
 - a. No other objects can be carried in the same pocket with the pistol.
 - b. Only small pistols can be concealed in a pocket.
 - c. Pocket holsters may be difficult to draw from especially in a seated position
 - d. All of the Above

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Lesson 9:

1. Typical cleaning kits contain the following components:
 - a. Cloth patches
 - b. A cleaning rod and cleaning rod attachments, including a bore brush and tips to hold patches
 - c. A small brush (for cleaning gun crevices)
 - d. Gun solvent (bore cleaner)
 - e. Gun oil
 - f. A soft cloth
 - g. All of the Above

2. The _____ _____ for a gun will likely contain detailed instructions on the proper method of lubrication.

3. What protective gear should be used when cleaning a firearm?
 - a. Flip-flops
 - b. Rubber or Poly Gloves & Eye Protection
 - c. Elbow & Knee pads
 - d. Blanket

4. When cleaning a firearm, what should Not be present?
 - a. Cleaning Rod
 - b. Brass Brush
 - c. Ammunition
 - d. Bore Snake

5. The best time to spot defects or damage is
 - a. In a dimly lit room
 - b. Before you disassemble your firearm
 - c. While on the range, right after you shot it
 - d. After you just cleaned it and it is still disassembled

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6. List the reason why you should function check a pistol after reassembly.

7. Live ammunition should always be present when cleaning a firearm

a. True

b. False

8. One should always utilize a well vented area to clean a firearm

a. True

b. False

9. Cleaning the cylinder of a revolver is similar to cleaning the bore of a semi-auto

a. True

b. False

10. While the gun is disassembled one should always check for unusual wear.

a. True

b. False

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Lesson 10:

1. Which of the following safety precautions regarding dry practice should you observe:
 - a. Designate an area as the dry-practice area. Make it a habit, never to have a loaded firearm in this area of the home.
 - b. Always keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction, even though it is unloaded.
 - c. Do not reload the firearm in the same area that the dry practice was conducted.
 - d. All of the above

2. When is it most likely to have an unintentional discharge?

3. What words should you say to yourself after loading your defensive pistol after a training session?

4. When Dry Practicing the firearm should always pointed in a safe direction.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. You should practice malfunction drills during dry practice.
 - a. True
 - b. False