

APPENDIX 5B

NRA BASIC RIFLE SHOOTING COURSE

STUDENT EXAMINATION

Name _____ Date _____ Grade _____

DIRECTIONS: The questions in this examination are based on *The NRA Guide to the Basics of Rifle Shooting* handbook. Correct answers to each question are in bold; page references in the handbook are in parentheses.

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 OR FALSE 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 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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