

## STUDENT TEST KEY

November 2006

1. To ensure better concealment with a hip holster:
  - a. wear a dark, heavy jacket instead of a lightweight jacket of light-colored or patterned fabric.
  - b. wear the holster no further forward than the point of the hip.
  - c. be careful not to let the butt of the gun bump against a chair when you sit.
  - d. ***all of the above. (Page 110 and Lesson IV)***
  
2. If you must shoot at an assailant:
  - a. always shoot at least twice.
  - b. ***report it to the police. (Page 69-70 and Lesson II)***
  - c. shoot to wound, if possible.
  - d. shoot while moving to avoid being struck by return fire.
  
3. A concealed gun:
  - a. should be a semi-automatic rather than a revolver.
  - b. must be capable of firing at least eight shots.
  - c. ***is a tool of last resort, to be used when deadly force is absolutely unavoidable. (Page 148 and Lesson I)***
  - d. all of the above
  
4. Places in which you cannot legally carry a gun include:
  - a. schools.
  - b. federal government buildings.
  - c. movie theaters.
  - d. ***both a. and b. (Page 284, 291 and Lesson III)***
  
5. A proper concealment device provides:
  - a. small size, light weight, durability, and speed.
  - b. security, safety, and appearance consistent with the clothing worn.
  - c. ***concealment, access, retention, and comfort. (Page 87 and Lesson IV)***
  - d. minimal bulk, resistance to moisture, and a safety strap or other retention device.
  
6. Among the general rules for avoiding confrontations are:
  - a. Maintain an awareness of your environment and the threats in it.
  - b. Plan ahead to anticipate potential threats and your responses to them.
  - c. Avoid places, situations, events or people you know to be potentially dangerous.
  - d. ***all of the above (Pages a. 29, 39; b. 31-32 & 40; c. 41-45 and Lesson II)***

7. When drawing a concealed gun from a hip holster,:
  - a. the first step is to grip the gun.
  - b. *the weak hand is kept in the middle of the chest while the gun is drawn and rotated toward the target. (Page 122 and Lesson V)***
  - c. the safety is taken off as soon as the gun's muzzle is clear of the holster.
  - d. both a. and c.
  
8. Shooting activities that will help you in becoming a better defensive shooter include:
  - a. NRA Action Pistol competition.
  - b. International Defensive Pistol Association (IDPA) competition.
  - c. NRA bullseye competition.
  - d. *all of the above (Page 343 and Lesson VIII)***
  
9. When reholstering a gun, be sure you have:
  - a. removed your finger from the trigger.
  - b. reloaded the pistol.
  - c. engaged the safety, if it has one.
  - d. *both a and c (Page 127 and Lesson V)***
  
10. Outside the home, any stranger who approaches you:
  - a. *is a potential threat. (Page 31 and Lesson I)***
  - b. is an actual threat.
  - c. justifies the "alarm" level of awareness.
  - d. both a. and c.
  
11. The "Scan and Assess" step is used to:
  - a. overcome tunnel vision.
  - b. search for additional threats.
  - c. frighten potential assailants.
  - d. *both a and b (Page 126-127 and Lesson V)***
  
12. Physiological reactions to life-threatening encounters include:
  - a. adrenaline rush.
  - b. loss of fine motor skills.
  - c. uncontrollable screaming.
  - d. *both a. and b. (Page 52-53 and Lesson II)***
  
13. Tunnel vision, auditory exclusion and skewed time perception:
  - a. *are perceptual changes that may occur during a stressful situation. (Page 53-55 and Lesson II)***
  - b. only happen to people who are high-strung or cowardly.
  - c. cannot be eliminated by training or other compensatory mechanisms.
  - d. go away after a few minutes.

14. Shoulder holsters:
  - a. provide faster drawing than other types of holsters.
  - b. are safer than other types of holsters.
  - c. ***may point a pistol in an unsafe direction. (Page 91-92 and Lesson IV)***
  - d. are easily concealable with all types of clothing.
  
15. When shooting from a standing position behind a high brick wall:
  - a. rest the gun against the wall for steady aiming.
  - b. cant a semi-automatic's ejection port away from the wall. (Page 206-207 and Lesson VI)
  - c. lean out as little as is necessary to protect your body.
  - d. ***both b and c***
  
16. When "point shooting" the shooter should:
  - a. focus on the rear sight.
  - b. ***focus on the target. (Page 241 and Lesson VI)***
  - c. focus on the front sight.
  - d. receive one point for each hit on the target.
  
17. Ideally, guns for concealed carry:
  - a. should have all sharp edges smoothed.
  - b. should not have grips of rubber, which can stick to clothing.
  - c. should be short and thin.
  - d. ***all of the above. (Pages a., 107; b. 106; c. 105-106 and Lesson IV)***
  
18. When dealing with multiple assailants:
  - a. fire first at the closest one.
  - b. fire two shots at each one.
  - c. ***fire first at the assailant presenting the greatest threat. (Page 185 and Lesson VI)***
  - d. fire first at the assailant having a gun.
  
19. In addition to improving marksmanship skills, dry-fire practice can be used for:
  - a. drawing from a holster.
  - b. reloading a pistol.
  - c. clearing stoppages using dummy rounds.
  - d. ***all of the above (Page 339 and Lesson VIII)***
  
20. A secure location for gun storage outside the home may be:
  - a. the glove compartment of a locked vehicle.
  - b. a locked drawer.
  - c. a locked briefcase.
  - d. ***both a. and b. (Page 21-24 and Lesson I)***

21. Fanny packs:
- need to be specially designed to provide adequate pistol concealment.
  - may look out-of-place with some attire.
  - should be worn in a consistent manner when used to carry a concealed pistol.
  - both b and c. (Page 113-114 and Lesson IV)**
22. Which of the following is true about the use of deadly force outside the home?
- In many jurisdictions, you have a duty to retreat from a confrontation if you can do so safely.
  - Criminal and civil liability may result from your use of deadly force to defend yourself.
  - Deadly force should be considered as a last resort, when there is no other way to protect life or avoid severe bodily injury.
  - all of the above. (Page a.: 288; b: 81-82; c.: 29 and Lesson I, III)**
23. When drawing a gun from a strong-side hip holster to shoot from a standing position, it is safe to first put your finger on the trigger after the:
- GRIP Step.
  - PULL Step.
  - ROTATE Step. (Page 117 and Lesson V)**
  - EXTEND Step.
24. Useful accessories for concealed carry include:
- magazine or speed loader pouches.
  - a gun belt.
  - a folding knife.
  - both a. and b. (Page 100-101 and Lesson IV)**
25. Ideally, a holster purse for concealed carry:
- should have steel-reinforced straps to resist cutting. (Page 226 and Lesson IV)**
  - should carry a gun manufacturer's logo so that criminals will know you are armed and leave you alone.
  - should have enough room inside so that you can hide your gun among other items in the main compartment.
  - all of the above.