

BASIC RIFLE EXAM

Name _____ Date _____ Exam Grade _____

Directions: Select the BEST answer for each of the following questions. Questions are based on *The Basics of Rifle Shooting*.

Multiple Choice:

- The major parts of a rifle are:
 - sights, forearm, stock.
 - bolt, stock, trigger.
 - stock, barrel, action.
 - trigger, bolt, barrel.
- The part of a rifle that allows a shooter to load, shoot, and unload the rifle is called the:
 - bolt.
 - breech block.
 - safety.
 - action.
- Rifling causes a bullet to spin, providing stability in its flight. Rifling within a barrel is made up of:
 - lands and grooves.
 - chamber and grooves.
 - bore and chamber.
 - all of the above.
- The butt, comb, grip and fore-end describe the:
 - magazine.
 - stock.
 - action.
 - trigger.
- The type of rifle action that operates using energy from the fired cartridge is called:
 - pump action.
 - semi-automatic action.
 - lever action.
 - bolt action.
- A peep sight is an example of a(n):
 - open sight.
 - aperture sight.
 - variable scope sight.
 - optical sight.
- The most common cartridge, used for recreational and target shooting is the:
 - .30 -.30.
 - .22 rimfire.
 - 7.62 mm.
 - .257 Roberts.
- The primary rule observed in cleaning a rifle is:
 - have all cleaning materials at hand.
 - ensure that the safety is on.
 - first be sure the action is open and the rifle unloaded.
 - clean all rifles outdoors.
- The process of lining up the rifle with the target is called:
 - shooting.
 - aiming.
 - follow-through.
 - none of the above.
- Which answer best expresses safe rifle handling?
 - Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.
 - Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
 - Keep the action open and unloaded until ready to use.
 - Be sure of your target and what's beyond.

11. The person most responsible for rifle safety is:
 - a. NRA Instructor.
 - b. Range Officer.
 - c. you, the shooter.
 - d. local police.
12. The standard rule for adjusting sights is:
 - a. Do not move factory adjusted sights.
 - b. Move the rear sight in the opposite direction you want to move the location of the shot on the target.
 - c. Raise the front sight.
 - d. Move the rear sight in the same direction you want to move the location of the shot on the target.
13. The following are basic steps to use in learning any shooting position EXCEPT:
 - a. study the position.
 - b. practice the position without the rifle.
 - c. install a sling.
 - d. align the position with the target.
14. When firing a shot you must learn to concentrate totally on:
 - a. follow-through
 - b. shooting position.
 - c. sight picture control.
 - d. breath control.
15. Which of the following is a publication of the NRA?
 - a. *American Hunter* magazine.
 - b. *Shooting Sports, USA*.
 - c. *American Rifleman* magazine.
 - d. All of the above.
16. What rifle action is considered the most common, strongest, and most accurate?
 - a. lever action.
 - b. pump action.
 - c. hinge action.
 - d. bolt action.
17. The most important element to firearms safety is:
 - a. skill.
 - b. training.
 - c. attitude.
 - d. practice.
18. Many shooters reload ammunition because it:
 - a. saves money.
 - b. offers versatility.
 - c. improves accuracy.
 - d. all of the above.
19. In selecting a rifle that fits, the most important consideration should be the:
 - a. sights.
 - b. stock.
 - c. barrel.
 - d. trigger.
20. Trigger control is an example of:
 - a. shot preparation.
 - b. a shooting fundamental.
 - c. safety.
 - d. shooting position.
21. The front end of the barrel through which the bullet exits is called the:
 - a. muzzle.
 - b. breech.
 - c. bore.
 - d. chamber.

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22. The projectile that is shot from the rifle to the target is called a:
 - a. cartridge.
 - b. primer.
 - c. case.
 - d. bullet.
 23. The most challenging shooting position to master is the:
 - a. standing position.
 - b. kneeling position.
 - c. sitting position.
 - d. prone position.
 24. The beginning qualification achievement award is:
 - a. marksman.
 - b. sharpshooter.
 - c. pro-marksman.
 - d. expert.
 25. A rifle's zero can be affected by:
 - a. differing ammunition brands.
 - b. wind.
 - c. differing bullet weights.
 - d. all of the above.

True or False:

26. T F The major parts of a rifle are the stock, the action and the barrel.
27. T F The three types of rifle sights are: optical, open and telescopic.
28. T F Bolt, pump and semi-automatic are types of rifle actions.
29. T F On a new rifle, a safety is always reliable.
30. T F The four parts of a cartridge are the: case, powder, primer and bullet.
31. T F Rimfire ammunition is often reloaded.
32. T F The Golden Rule of Gun Safety is "Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire."
33. T F It is always important to know what is beyond the target.
34. T F Rifle handling and shooting are the same thing.
35. T F The command "Cease Fire" means you can shoot any chambered cartridge.
36. T F Most rifle repairs can be done in a home workshop.
37. T F When shooting you should use eye and hearing protection.
38. T F Before you clean your rifle, be sure the action is open and the rifle unloaded.
39. T F All ranges use the same range shooting rules.
40. T F Sight picture is the same as aiming.
41. T F The kneeling position should be used for sighting in a rifle.
42. T F Generally, a sling helps to steady a firing position.
43. T F Before firing, be sure the rifle chamber and bore are clean and wiped dry of oil and grease.
44. T F Shooting is a lifetime sport for men and women.
45. T F Fired shotgun slugs rarely travel more than 75 yards.
46. T F *Shooting Sports, USA* publishes a schedule of competitions.
47. T F You are responsible for following all federal, state and local gun laws.
48. T F Rifle zero means all sights are set at their lowest point.
49. T F On a scope, the higher the magnification the closer the target appears, but the smaller the field of vision.
50. T F If you intend to hunt, it is a good idea to enroll in a state sponsored hunter education course.