

Concealed Carry & Home Defense Fundamentals

STUDENT QUIZ

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS NAME: _____

INSTRUCTOR: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Read each question carefully, and mark the best answer. Multiple answers may apply. When complete, your instructor will review your results, and may suggest remedial reading.

Lesson One: **Developing a Personal Protection Plan**

QUESTION 1 OF 8

From the options below, select what choices you might have if you find yourself in condition red. More than one answer may apply.

- A.** Retreating.
- B.** Taking cover.
- C.** Engaging the threat.
- D.** Waiting it out to see what happens.

QUESTION 2 OF 8

True or false. When in public, you should at least be in condition yellow.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 3 OF 8

From the options below, identify which condition demonstrates condition white.

- A.** Walking faster than the crowds, and observing the 360 degree circle around you.
- B.** Sending a text message, and being unaware of your surroundings.
- C.** Identifying a possible threat, and making a preemptive decision to leave the area.

QUESTION 4 OF 8

Your car is parked at the end of a dark alley. You should:

- A.** Assume that there is no danger, and proceed quickly to your car.
- B.** Proceed down the alley with your gun in your hand.
- C.** Take another route to your car.
- D.** Head down the alley as long as you are with a companion.

QUESTION 5 OF 8

What is the number one reason that people give for failing to set their burglar alarm?

- A.** Don't set because of pets.
- B.** Don't set because of children.
- C.** Forget to set.

QUESTION 6 OF 8

According to the FBI, what is the most common entry point for burglars?

- A.** The front door.
- B.** Second floor windows.

QUESTION 7 OF 8

When in public, you should be aware of things that can work to your **advantage** if you are ever attacked. These things include:

- A.** Low light areas, areas away from the crowds.
- B.** Cover, concealment, barriers, escape routes.

QUESTION 8 OF 8

True or false. Mental exercises can **only** be conducted at the range.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

Lesson Two: Self-Defense Firearm Basics

QUESTION 1 OF 10

On a cleared semi-automatic, what should you see when looking through the magazine well?

- A. Rounds in a full magazine.
- B. An empty magazine.
- C. Nothing but the ground or your hand waving underneath.
- D. Nothing, because the slide should be closed.

QUESTION 2 OF 10

On a cleared semi-automatic, what should you see when visually checking the chamber?

- A. The chamber should be empty.
- B. Nothing, because the slide should be closed.
- C. A live round, since clearing the guns means you're preparing to fire.
- D. An empty casing.

QUESTION 3 OF 10

On a handgun that can be fired in either double-action or single-action, what trigger position would you expect to see when the handgun is in single-action mode?

- A. The trigger would be set forward.
- B. The trigger would be set back, closer to the break point.

QUESTION 4 OF 10

Which description best describes the difference between single action and double action?

- A. In single action, only a single bullet will fire, while double action mode will fire in full automatic.
- B. Single action means that rounds are stored in a single straight row, while double action means that rounds are in two staggered rows.
- C. Single action will have a lighter, shorter trigger press than double action.

QUESTION 5 OF 10

Of the items listed below, what would be found on a revolver?

- A. Cylinder release.
- B. Magazine release.
- C. Slide.

QUESTION 6 OF 10

Of the items listed below, what would be found on a semi-automatic?

- A. Cylinder.
- B. Cylinder release.
- C. Slide.

QUESTION 7 OF 10

Select the description that best describes a double-stack magazine.

- A. Rounds are stored one on top of the other in a single, straight line.
- B. Rounds are stored in two staggered rows.
- C. Two-rounds fire for each press of the trigger.

QUESTION 8 OF 10

What type of malfunction is characterized with a bullet lodged in the barrel?

- A. Misfire.
- B. Type III.
- C. Squib Load.

QUESTION 9 OF 10

In the close quarters of a home, why do the police prefer a shotgun over a handgun?

- A. With a shotgun you can't miss.
- B. Shotguns deliver a much more powerful load, but precise aiming is still required.

QUESTION 10 OF 10

Which statement is true?

- A. AR-15s are one of the most powerful rifles available, which is why they are called assault rifles.
- B. AR-15s are automatic rifles, otherwise known as machine guns.
- C. AR-15s are semi-automatic rifles, and are less powerful than the most common deer hunting rifles.
- D. The black plastic on AR-15s makes them much more dangerous than rifles with wooden stocks.

Lesson Three: Self-Defense Shooting Fundamentals

QUESTION 1 OF 8

Which shooting stance is characterized with the arms pushed out at full extension?

- A. Weaver.
- B. Isosceles.
- C. High Ready.

QUESTION 2 OF 8

Where is muscle memory actually recorded?

- A.** In the nerve endings of our muscles.
- B.** In the amygdala.
- C.** In the brain's memory center, the cerebellum.

QUESTION 3 OF 8

Why is the Isosceles stance the method preferred by many self-defense instructors?

- A.** It holds the firearm closer to our body, allowing us to more easily see the firearm's sights.
- B.** It's the same stance that we'd use when shooting a hunting rifle.
- C.** It matches the body's and mind's natural reaction to face an attacker head on.
- D.** It matches the body's and mind's natural reaction to take up a "boxer's stance."

QUESTION 4 OF 8

If an attacker suddenly points a firearm at you, which object below is the likely one that your brain will lock your eyes on?

- A.** Your firearm's front sight.
- B.** Your attacker or the weapon in his hands.

QUESTION 5 OF 8

What description best fits a flash sight picture?

- A.** The front sight is in perfect focus, and the sights are perfectly aligned.
- B.** The shooter sees a "flash" of the front and rear sight, overlaying the target or attacker.

QUESTION 6 OF 8

True or false. The Isosceles Stance enables simple point shooting, because it points both arms directly at the target.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 7 OF 8

Which description best fits a firearms break point?

- A.** The point at which the firearm will fire.
- B.** The trigger position when at rest.
- C.** That point at which the trigger will reset, and may once again be pressed to the rear.

QUESTION 8 OF 8

True or false. When taking up a proper grip, the tip of the trigger finger, when placed on the slide, should be directly across from the tip of the thumb on the support hand.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

Lesson Four: The Legal Use of Force

QUESTION 1 OF 8

What best describes the "reasonable person" test when it comes to a claim of self-defense?

- A.** "Reasonable person" means people who have familiarity with the topics. For example, if the guys on a local gun forum think no charges should be filed, then the prosecutor would probably agree.
- B.** It means that if your friends or family think that the use of force was reasonable, then the prosecutor would probably agree.
- C.** Since the "Reasonable person" doesn't actually exist, the prosecutor will ask himself or herself, "What would a jury think if I presented the facts?" If the prosecutor believes a jury would find the use of force reasonable for the circumstances, then he or she would most likely not file charges.

QUESTION 2 OF 8

True or false. If you claim self-defense when using force against an attacker who had a knife, the prosecutor will give you a free pass without further investigation.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 3 OF 8

What best describes "reasonable force?"

- A.** Force will be considered reasonable as long as you used a caliber below a .357 Magnum.
- B.** If the attacker doesn't die, the force will be considered reasonable.
- C.** Reasonable force is the **minimum** level of force required to end a threat. Said another way, reasonable force can be thought of as a level of force that does not **exceed** the threat.

QUESTION 4 OF 8

In most states, when can the prosecutor view your case under the "deadly force" rules?

- A.** If the attacker died.
- B.** If the prosecutor believes that you used a level of force which **could** have killed the attacker, even if they didn't die.
- C.** If you used a firearm.

QUESTION 5 OF 8

The "Innocent party" rule would typically mean which of the following?

- A.** You didn't know your attacker.
- B.** You didn't start or escalate the incident.
- C.** You didn't have a firearm in your possession.

QUESTION 6 OF 8

Which statement is true about how a prosecutor will investigate a claim of self-defense? More than one answer may apply.

- A.** Your past behavior will have no bearing on the prosecutor's decision to file charges.
- B.** The prosecutor will thoroughly investigate your background, including anything you've ever written, posted, emailed, blogged, texted, or tweeted.
- C.** The prosecutor will want to know if any alcohol or drugs were in your system.

QUESTION 7 OF 8

What is the general name of state laws which provide a lower threshold for a use of force when defending your home?

- A.** Castle Doctrine.
- B.** Home Defense Act.
- C.** Homestead Bill.

QUESTION 8 OF 8

Which statement is correct when it comes to using force to defend property?

- A.** Most states allow deadly force if the property is a motor vehicle.
- B.** Most states allow a use of force, but not deadly force.
- C.** State laws make no differentiation between a defense of property and a defense of person.

Lesson Five: Violent Encounters and the Aftermath

QUESTION 1 OF 8

True or false. The body's "fight or flight" mechanisms are initiated by the amygdala, and sustained by a release of adrenaline.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 2 OF 8

True or false. The brain's switchboard, the thalamus, can block any sensory input that it doesn't consider necessary to the situation.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 3 OF 8

If you train frequently with your firearm, it isn't necessary to be in "Condition Yellow" when in public since your reaction time will be fast enough to stop an attack.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 4 OF 8

True or false. If you draw a firearm from your holster, you have no choice other than to press the trigger.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 5 OF 8

True or false. When police officers have no choice other than a use of deadly force, they are taught to shoot the weapon out of the attacker's hand.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 6 OF 8

If you've used deadly force and someone is injured, what is the first phone call you should make?

- A.** 911.
- B.** Your friends so they can post your story on Facebook.
- C.** Your lawyer.
- D.** Your family.

QUESTION 7 OF 8

True or false. As long as you haven't been formally arrested, it's important to tell the police your side of the story.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

QUESTION 8 OF 8

True or false. After a use of force, you should not disturb anything at the scene, even something as simple as picking up your empty casings or a dropped magazine.

- A.** True.
- B.** False.

Lesson Six: Gear and Gadgets

QUESTION 1 OF 5

Which type of holster is designed to fit in a pocket?

- A. Belt.
- B. Pocket.
- C. Pancake.
- D. Paddle.

QUESTION 2 OF 5

If a holster has a top strap and no other retention devices, which level of retention does the holster have?

- A. Level 0.
- B. Level I.
- C. Level II.
- D. Level III.

QUESTION 3 OF 5

True or false. When selecting a good flashlight, you should pick one with a minimum brightness of 60 lumens.

- A. True.
- B. False.

QUESTION 4 OF 5

True or false. Since lasers allow us to focus on our attacker (which our brain may force us to do anyway), it makes no sense to train using other methods of alignment.

- A. True.
- B. False.

QUESTION 5 OF 5

From the options below, select the major benefits of using a laser. More than one answer may apply.

- A. It allows us to become indexed on the target quickly.
- B. It helps us to reduce our margin of error, especially when shooting from awkward positions.
- C. When using a laser, you can't miss.

Lesson Seven: **Basic and Advanced Skills**

QUESTION 1 OF 5

True or false. If you train frequently, you should immediately jump into advanced drills when visiting the range, rather than starting with the basics.

- A. True.
- B. False.

QUESTION 2 OF 5

From the options below, identify the major benefits of virtual training. More than one answer may apply.

- A. It allows you to build "muscle memory" without the expense of live ammunition.
- B. It forces you to deal with attackers who are shooting back, without going through the real thing.
- C. On wrap-around virtual ranges, it helps to avoid building in self-inflicted tunnel vision.

QUESTION 3 OF 5

Which flashlight hold has the shooter firing one handed, with the flashlight held in a variety of positions such as over the head, off to the side, or under the firearm?

- A. FBI Hold.
- B. Harries Hold.
- C. Weaver Hold.
- D. Surefire Hold.

QUESTION 4 OF 5

How will you know if your kids want to join you at the range?

- A. That's a complex question, and needs to be approached carefully, based upon a factor of age, experience, and social demographics.
- B. Ask them.

QUESTION 5 OF 5

From the options below, identify some logical next steps. More than one answer may apply.

- A. Take an advanced class.
- B. Join a league.
- C. Join an organization.
- D. Nothing further is needed. You're fully trained.