



Dear Instructor Candidate,

This is the guideline that NRA Training Counselors use to pre-qualify students. Each discipline has a specific test and guideline. This is the package for the discipline you have inquired about, and it has been provided for your success.

Please take the time to go through it and practice the shooting portion. You will notice there are requirements for you to be familiar with different types of firearms that are specific to this discipline, so please make sure that you brush up on your understanding of how they all operate. The test is open book and open source. You are welcome to take the test early, and answer as many questions as you can without the books. You will be given the chance to find the answers in the textbook prior to turning it in before the class starts.

Giving you the opportunity to practice for the pre-qualification is not cheating. It is simply an opportunity for you to show your best. Take advantage of it and let us know if you have any questions.

All the best,

Troy M. Perry
NRA Training Counselor
General Manager, TCG

Appendix 3

NRA INSTRUCTOR TRAINING PROGRAM PRE-COURSE QUALIFICATION

RIFLE

Name of Candidate _____ Date _____

The NRA Instructor Training Pre-Course Qualification is to be administered after the potential Instructor Candidate has achieved a minimum score of 90 percent on the *Basic Rifle Shooting Course* Student Exam. The Pre-Course Qualification must be administered before or during an Instructor Training Course and is a hands-on, practical exercise to evaluate an individual's knowledge, skills and attitude in safety, loading, unloading, clearing firearm malfunctions, and shooting skills. The qualification is conducted in three phases. *Alternatively, candidates may provide documented proof of NRA Competitive Rifle classification as a Sharpshooter or better, or a certification as an NRA LEAD Patrol Rifle or Precision Rifle Instructor.*

Passing/Failing:

The NRA Pre-Course Qualification for Rifle will have a maximum score of 100 points and a minimum passing score of 80 points. Minimum passing requirement must be met in each phase.

Unsafe Gun Handling:

Candidates who demonstrate unsafe gun handling will be given 0 points for that particular skill test. Examples of unsafe gun handling include pointing the gun in an unsafe direction or any area not designated as safe by the Training Counselor, sweeping one's own body, or placing the finger on the trigger before being ready to shoot.

PHASE 1 - LOADING/UNLOADING

Location: Classroom or Range

Using dummy ammunition, instructor candidate must load and unload a bolt-action rifle, lever action rifle, and a semi-automatic rifle.

Requests for assistance will result in a deduction of 3 points per action type in the exercises; candidate will be given a score of 0 for safety violations.

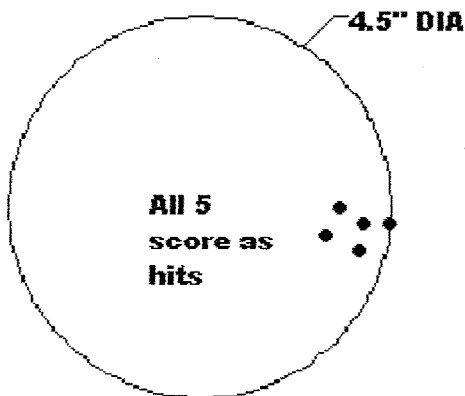
Minimum Passing 8 points / Maximum 10 points
5 points maximum per stoppage type

	Points
Semi-Automatic Failure to Fire	_____
Semi-Automatic Double Feed	_____
TOTAL	_____

PHASE 3 – RIFLE SHOOTING

Location: Range

Candidate will shoot one type of rifle for the shooting phase of the qualification. Candidate must utilize a firearm that has front and rear sights; use of telescopic sights, riflescopes, or aiming devices is not allowed. A blank 4.5 inch diameter circle at a distance of 25 yards will be used as the target for the shooting phase. Candidate will fire 10 shots from each of three positions: bench rest position, prone position, and standing, unsupported position. A fresh target will be used for each position. Two points will be given for each shot that hits the paper. Shots that break the edge of the paper will count as a hit (see below). Candidates will be allowed to shoot their own firearms if desired. *Two requalification shoots are allowed within any 24-hour period.*



If distance adjustment is required due to range limitations, the following formula will be used; all distances are in inches (hit scoring and requirements remain the same):

Target Diameter = Target Distance (in inches) Multiplied by .005

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Appendix 3: NRA Instructor Training Program Pre-Course Qualification Rifle

Candidates will be given a score of 0 for each safety violation.

Minimum Passing 48 points / Maximum 60 points
2 points for each scoring hit

	Points
Rifle Shooting - Benchrest (10 shots)	_____
Rifle Shooting - Prone (10 shots)	_____
Rifle Shooting - Standing (10 shots)	_____

Phase I Loading Unloading Sub-Total:	<input type="text"/>
Minimum Passing 80%	
Phase II Clearing Stoppages Sub-Total:	<input type="text"/>
Minimum Passing 80%	
Phase III Rifle Shooting Sub-Total:	<input type="text"/>
Minimum Passing 80%	

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Appendix 3: NRA Instructor Training Program Pre-Course Qualification Rifle

Loading

Minimum Passing 12 points / Maximum 15 points
5 points maximum per action type

	Points
Bolt Action Rifle	_____
Lever Action Rifle	_____
Semi-Automatic Rifle	_____
TOTAL	_____

Unloading

Minimum Passing 12 points / Maximum 15 points
5 points maximum per action type

	Points
Bolt Action Rifle	_____
Lever Action Rifle	_____
Semi-Automatic Rifle	_____
TOTAL	_____

PHASE 2 – CLEARING COMMON RIFLE STOPPAGES

Location: Classroom or Range

Using dummy ammunition, instructor candidate must demonstrate how to clear a common rifle stoppage using a semi-automatic rifle. Training Counselor will set-up the rifle and conduct a practical exercise involving failure to fire and double feeds.

Requests for assistance will result in a deduction of 3 points per action type in the exercises; candidate will be given a score of 0 for safety violations.

FAILURE TO FIRE DRILL: If candidate waits 30 seconds keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction, taps the bottom of the magazine, and pulls the charging handle/bolt handle expending the bad cartridge, 5 points will be given.

DOUBLE FEED DRILL: If the candidate locks the bolt to the rear and renders the rifle unloaded, 5 points will be given.



NRA NRA BASIC RIFLE SHOOTING COURSE

STUDENT EXAMINATION

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:

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

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.