

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week 11

Test

**True or False:**

- 11.1  T  F The NRA BB Gun Rule Book defines a BB gun as any shoulder held rifled BB gun with metallic sights in which the propelling force is developed through the use of compressed spring, gas or compressed air. (NRA 3.1)
- 11.2  T  F Only round .177 (4.5mm) lead or steel BB's or flat headed Diablo style 1.77 (4.5mm) lead pellets are permitted in this competition. (NRA 3.17)
- 11.3  T  F No portion of the shooter's body, except the elbow, may contact the ground ahead of the firing line, however, other portions of the shooter's body or rifle which do not contract the ground may extend ahead of the firing line. (NRA 5.1)
- 11.4  T  F In all positions, the butt of the gun must not touch the ground.
- 11.5  T  F Official shooting distance in this match is 5 meters (16 feet, 4 ¾ inches). (NRA 6.4)
- 11.6  T  F The BB Gun course of fire for NRA matches is 40 shots, four position, 10 shots each position and the order of firing is prone, sitting, kneeling and standing. (NRA 7.1)
- 11.7  T  F A shooter may change a gun during a match only if the gun he/she is firing becomes disabled, however, no extra time will be allowed to complete the match. (NRA 9.1)
- 11.8  T  F A competitor may shoot at another competitor's target. (NRA 9.19)
- 11.9  T  F No person will refuse to obey instructions of the Match Director, Official Referee, Jury Supervisor or Range Officer, or any other officer of the tournament if instructions are given in the proper conduct of that office. (NRA 12.1)
- 11.10  T  F In the range area, no BB gun may be cocked until the shooter is called to the firing line and the preparation period has begun. BB guns may be cocked and dry-fired during the preparation period but no shots may be fired. (NRA 10.1.1)
- 11.11  T  F Upon the command "CEASE FIRE" all BB guns will be grounded and the coach (or Range Officer) will check the BB gun to see that it is not cocked. (NRA 10.1.4)
- 11.12  T  F If the gun is loaded or cocked when the command "CEASE FIRE" is given, the shooter must inform the Range Officer who will then direct the shooter to fire it into the backstop. (NRA 10.1.4)
- 11.13  T  F It is the duty of the Team Manager to properly notify the Range Officer if a shooter is not ready to fire at the time the command "IS THE LINE READY?" is given. (NRA 10.1.4)
- 11.14  T  F It is the duty of shooters to police their firing points after the completion of each stage. (NRA 10.4)
- 11.15  T  F If a target falls or blows loose so that the shooter can no longer fire at it, the shooter or his/her coach may call "CEASE FIRE" and go down range to replace the target. (NRA 10.13)
- 11.16  T  F The Match Director is directly responsible for the safety and proper discipline of all tournament operation personnel, shooters, coaches and spectators. (NRA 11.1)
- 11.17  T  F The Chief Range Office will have full charge of the range and will conduct the matches on the schedule approved by the Match Director. (NRA 11.4)
- 11.18  T  F It is the duty of each shooter and coach to sincerely cooperate with tournament officials in the effort to conduct a safe, efficient tournament. (NRA 18.1)
- 11.19  T  F It is the responsibility of the Match Director or Chief Range Officer to assure that every competitor and coach is familiar with the Match Program and rules. (NRA 18.2)
- 11.20  T  F Center shots are too scored only to decide ties. (NRA 14.11)
- 11.21  T  F The first rule of safe gun handling is always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.

- 11.22 (T) (F) All competitors and other personnel in the immediate vicinity of the range complex are urged to wear eye protection devices. (NRA 3.19)
- 11.23 (T) (F) When shooting in the prone position, a shooter may hollow out holes in the ground to support his/her elbows and legs. (NRA 5.2)
- 11.24 (T) (F) It is the responsibility of the Range Officer to keep shooters and coaches informed of the remaining time and to see that all shooters finish within the time allowed. (NRA 8.2)
- 11.25 (T) (F) Guns may be cocked once the shooter reaches the firing line but may be not loaded until the preparation period begins. (NRA 10.1.1)
- 11.26 (T) (F) When adjusting your sights, you should move the rear sight in the opposite direction from the way you want your shot to hit the target. (TL-p23,l)
- 11.27 (T) (F) Shooting is a lifetime sport. You can learn to shoot at a very young age and continue to enjoy shooting until you are very old. (TL-p5,r)
- 11.28 (T) (F) Rifles are the most popular sporting arms and are followed in popularity by shotguns. (TL-p6,l)
- 11.29 (T) (F) Shotguns are used for sporting games and hunting where you do not have to shoot over 100 yards at your target. (TL-p6,l)
- 11.30 (T) (F) With shotguns the different sizes of ammunition or shells are known as gauges, the most popular of which are 10, 12, 16, 20, 28, and .410. (TL-p6,r)
- 11.31 (T) (F) A choke on a shotgun determines what gauge shell the gun will shoot.(TL-p6,l)
- 11.32 (T) (F) All shotguns use open rear sight because shot spreads when it leaves the barrel and makes it difficult to aim with a peep sight. (TL-p6,r)
- 11.33 (T) (F) Shotgun barrels are made by welding twisted wire together; these Damascus Barrels are very popular because of their strength and ability to withstand high pressures.(TL-p6,r)
- 11.34 (T) (F) Shotgun pellets or shot come in different sizes and each is numbered with the largest being "000" and the smallest number "12". (TL-p7,l)
- 11.35 (T) (F) Some shotgun shells are loaded with a single bullet rather than with shot; these are called magnum shells. (TL-p7,l)
- 11.36 (T) (F) A .22 caliber rifle can fire the bullet more than one mile.(TL-p7,l)
- 11.37 (T) (F) The Avanti Champion used in this match is an example of a CO<sub>2</sub> powered rifle. (TL-p8,l)
- 11.38 (T) (F) There are two basic types of air gun power systems CO<sub>2</sub> and pneumatic. (TL-p8,l)
- 11.39 (T) (F) Because of the need to be able to respond quickly when hunting, you should never have your gun's safety "on" when walking in the wood or open fields. (TL-p10,r)
- 11.40 (T) (F) The three basic rules for carrying a gun are: 1) Keep the barrel pointed in a safe direction 2) Keep the safety "off" and 3) Keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard.(TL-p10,r)
- 11.41 (T) (F) When learning to shoot, one of the first things you must do is learn which is your dominant eye.(TL-p14,l)
- 11.42 (T) (F) It is a good idea to leave your gun loaded and cocked while in a hunting camp in case a deer or other animal comes along.(TL-p9,l)
- 11.43 (T) (F) Never climb a tree or a fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun.(TL-p9,l)
- 11.44 (T) (F) The dominant eye or master eye is the one that focuses directly on a given object while the other eye focuses indirectly on a given subject. (TL-p14,l)
- 11.45 (T) (F) The five most important things to remember in firing a shot are: proper sight alignment, proper sight picture, breath control, trigger squeeze and follow through.(TL-p15,r)
- 11.46 (T) (F) Follow through is important because it takes a certain amount of time for the projectile to exit the barrel after the shot is fired.(TL-p16,l)
- 11.47 (T) (F) You do not have to be fast, or a star athlete to shoot and to learn to be a good shooter.(TL-p5,r)
- 11.48 (T) (F) When out shooting, a good rule to remember is to carry only the size ammunition your gun uses. (TL-p7,l)

11.49 (T) (●) A choke on a shotgun controls how far the shot will travel once it leaves the end of the barrel. (TL-p6,r)

11.50 (T) (●) Although boys enjoy shooting, they generally are not as good at shooting as girls. (TL-p5,r)