

Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. Which action should be avoided when handling a loaded firearm?**
 - A. Transporting it in a case**
 - B. Stopping suddenly while walking**
 - C. Climbing or crossing obstacles**
 - D. Using a proper shoulder strap**
- 2. Which type of bullet is specifically designed to expand upon impact?**
 - A. Round nose**
 - B. Hollow point**
 - C. Boat tail**
 - D. Full-metal jacket**
- 3. What is the design purpose of soft or hollow point bullets used for hunting?**
 - A. To penetrate deeper**
 - B. To expand on impact**
 - C. To be reusable**
 - D. To be lighter in weight**
- 4. What acronym is used for unloading a hinge (or break), bolt action, lever, pump, semi-automatic?**
 - A. ACT-SAVE**
 - B. ACTS-PROVE**
 - C. ACTS-CHECK**
 - D. ACT-LOAD**
- 5. What is contained within the powder charge of a cartridge?**
 - A. Lead shot**
 - B. A chemical compound that ignites to propel the bullet**
 - C. A metal casing**
 - D. A safety mechanism**

- 6. Which of the following is a common type of modern rim-fire cartridge?**
- A. .45 ACP**
 - B. .22 calibre**
 - C. .30-06**
 - D. .50 BMG**
- 7. What part of the muzzleloader is responsible for securing the ramrod?**
- A. Butt plate**
 - B. Patch box**
 - C. Nipple**
 - D. Hammer**
- 8. What should never be used in a modern cartridge firearm?**
- A. Smokeless powder**
 - B. Steel shot**
 - C. Black powder**
 - D. Lead shot**
- 9. Which type of shotgun slug is characterized by having rifling?**
- A. Sabot slug**
 - B. Rounded slug**
 - C. Rifled slug**
 - D. Solid slug**
- 10. How is a box magazine typically operated?**
- A. By a hand crank**
 - B. By a button or latch**
 - C. By pulling a lever**
 - D. By a pedal mechanism**

Answers

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- 1. C**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. C**
- 9. C**
- 10. B**

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Explanations

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1. Which action should be avoided when handling a loaded firearm?

- A. Transporting it in a case**
- B. Stopping suddenly while walking**
- C. Climbing or crossing obstacles**
- D. Using a proper shoulder strap**

Climbing or crossing obstacles while handling a loaded firearm can pose significant safety risks. This action is particularly hazardous because it can result in loss of control of the firearm. When navigating obstacles, there is a higher chance of stumbling or falling, which could lead to an accidental discharge if the trigger is inadvertently pulled or the muzzle is pointed in an unsafe direction. In contrast, transporting a firearm in a case, stopping suddenly while walking, and using a proper shoulder strap are actions typically considered safe practices. Transporting a loaded firearm in a case helps prevent unintentional access and protects it from damage. While stopping suddenly can be disorienting, it does not inherently increase the risk of mishandling a firearm as climbing or crossing obstacles does. Additionally, using a proper shoulder strap can enhance control and reduce the risk of dropping the firearm. Therefore, avoiding the action of climbing or crossing obstacles is critical for ensuring safety when handling a loaded firearm.

2. Which type of bullet is specifically designed to expand upon impact?

- A. Round nose**
- B. Hollow point**
- C. Boat tail**
- D. Full-metal jacket**

Hollow point bullets are specifically designed to expand upon impact. This design feature allows them to increase their diameter when they hit a target, resulting in a larger wound channel and greater energy transfer. The cavity in the tip of the bullet facilitates this expansion, making hollow point ammunition effective for self-defense and hunting, as it minimizes the risk of over-penetration while maximizing stopping power. Other bullet types have different functions; for instance, round nose bullets are typically designed for smooth feeding in semi-automatic firearms and do not expand upon impact. Boat tail bullets are engineered for better ballistic performance over long distances due to their aerodynamic shape but do not expand. Full-metal jacket bullets are designed for feeding reliability and to reduce barrel fouling, providing minimal expansion upon impact, which is why they may penetrate deeply rather than expanding.

3. What is the design purpose of soft or hollow point bullets used for hunting?

- A. To penetrate deeper
- B. To expand on impact**
- C. To be reusable
- D. To be lighter in weight

The design purpose of soft or hollow point bullets used for hunting is to expand on impact. This feature is critical for ensuring that the bullet creates a larger wound channel, which leads to a more humane and effective kill. When a soft or hollow point bullet strikes its target, it deforms and expands, increasing its diameter and transferring more energy to the animal. This expansion is beneficial because it enhances the bullet's stopping power and reduces the risk of the animal escaping after being shot. In contrast to soft or hollow point bullets, full metal jacket (FMJ) bullets are designed primarily for deeper penetration but do not expand upon impact, often causing less immediate terminal damage. While there are components of bullet design that may focus on reusability or weight, these factors are not the primary reasons for using soft or hollow point bullets in hunting scenarios. The focus of a soft or hollow point design is primarily on maximizing lethality and ensuring ethical hunting practices by promoting a quick and humane kill.

4. What acronym is used for unloading a hinge (or break), bolt action, lever, pump, semi-automatic?

- A. ACT-SAVE
- B. ACTS-PROVE**
- C. ACTS-CHECK
- D. ACT-LOAD

The correct acronym for unloading a hinge (or break), bolt action, lever, pump, semi-automatic is "ACTS-PROVE." This acronym stands for the steps that ensure the firearm is safely unloaded and demonstrates a thorough understanding of handling firearms responsibly. "ACTS" is an important sequence that outlines the critical steps: - **A**lways keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction. - **C**ontrol the firearm at all times. - **T**reat every firearm as if it is loaded. - **S**tore firearms and ammunition separately. The "PROVE" component further emphasizes the steps to ensure safety when unloading: - **P**ull the trigger (only in a safe direction) to check for a round in the chamber. - **R**elease the action to open the firearm. - **O**btain a visual and physical check to ensure there are no cartridges in the chamber and magazine. - **V**erify that the firearm is safe by inspecting it thoroughly. - **E**ject any remaining ammunition from the chamber or magazine. This combination of "ACT" followed by "PROVE" serves as a comprehensive guideline for responsible firearm handling, ensuring individuals can safely verify that

5. What is contained within the powder charge of a cartridge?

A. Lead shot

B. A chemical compound that ignites to propel the bullet

C. A metal casing

D. A safety mechanism

The powder charge of a cartridge contains a chemical compound that ignites to propel the bullet. This chemical compound is typically a type of gunpowder or smokeless powder, which, when ignited by the primer, rapidly produces gas and increased pressure within the cartridge case. This pressure forces the bullet out of the casing and down the barrel of the firearm. In contrast, lead shot refers to small pellets often used in shotgun cartridges, metal casing is the outer shell that holds the components of the cartridge together, and a safety mechanism relates to features designed to prevent accidental discharge. None of these options are part of the powder charge itself; rather, they serve different roles within the overall structure and functionality of a cartridge.

6. Which of the following is a common type of modern rim-fire cartridge?

A. .45 ACP

B. .22 calibre

C. .30-06

D. .50 BMG

The .22 calibre is a common type of modern rim-fire cartridge, widely used for recreational shooting, hunting small game, and training purposes. Rim-fire cartridges are characterized by the primer being located in the rim of the cartridge case, which is struck by the firing pin, igniting the cartridge. This design allows for a simpler and often less expensive manufacturing process compared to centerfire cartridges. The .22 calibre is particularly popular due to its relatively low recoil, affordability, and availability, making it an ideal choice for beginners and experienced shooters alike. It is used in various applications, including target shooting, plinking, and small game hunting. In contrast, the other options listed are all centerfire cartridges. The .45 ACP, .30-06, and .50 BMG feature a primer situated in the center of the cartridge base, which requires different firing mechanisms and is often associated with larger and more powerful firearms. These cartridges serve distinct purposes, primarily for handguns and high-powered rifles, but they do not fit into the rim-fire category that makes the .22 calibre a standout example.

7. What part of the muzzleloader is responsible for securing the ramrod?

- A. Butt plate**
- B. Patch box**
- C. Nipple**
- D. Hammer**

The part of the muzzleloader responsible for securing the ramrod is the patch box. The patch box is typically located on the side of a muzzleloader and serves a dual purpose: it not only stores spare patches and other necessary accessories but also often includes a mechanism or feature to hold the ramrod securely in place when it is not in use. The ramrod is necessary for loading the muzzleloader, so having a designated place for it helps maintain safety and organization, preventing the ramrod from getting lost or becoming a potential hazard. The other parts mentioned, such as the butt plate, nipple, and hammer, serve different functions. The butt plate is primarily designed to cover the end of the stock and provides a resting place against the shoulder during shooting. The nipple is involved in the ignition process of the muzzleloader, as it is where the percussion cap is placed. The hammer strikes the cap to create ignition, but it does not have any role in securing the ramrod. Understanding the specific roles of these components helps ensure proper handling and maintenance of the firearm.

8. What should never be used in a modern cartridge firearm?

- A. Smokeless powder**
- B. Steel shot**
- C. Black powder**
- D. Lead shot**

In modern cartridge firearms, black powder should never be used because these firearms are specifically designed for smokeless powder. Smokeless powder has different chemical properties that allow for greater efficiency, higher pressures, and cleaner burning compared to black powder. Using black powder in a firearm designed for smokeless powder can lead to dangerously high pressures, potentially resulting in catastrophic failure of the firearm, which poses a serious risk of injury to the shooter and bystanders. Black powder is primarily used in historical firearms or specially designed black powder firearms, which have the structural integrity to handle its characteristics. On the other hand, smokeless powder, which is a fine, nitrocellulose-based compound, is the standard for modern ammunition due to its reliable performance and consistency in producing controlled ballistics. Considering the other options, smokeless powder is the correct propellant for modern firearms, steel shot is often used for shotguns in many hunting situations, and lead shot is also commonly used in various types of ammunition for shotguns. Hence, black powder is the only incorrect choice when it comes to modern cartridge firearms.

9. Which type of shotgun slug is characterized by having rifling?

- A. Sabot slug**
- B. Rounded slug**
- C. Rifled slug**
- D. Solid slug**

The correct choice is characterized by having rifling, which is a feature that distinguishes it from other types of shotgun slugs. Rifled slugs are designed with grooves or rifling on their exterior, similar to the rifling found in traditional rifled firearms. This rifling helps to stabilize the projectile in flight, thereby improving accuracy and range when fired from a smoothbore shotgun. By imparting a spin to the slug, the rifling enhances its aerodynamic efficiency, allowing for a more predictable trajectory and increasing overall performance. This characteristic is crucial for shooters who require precise targeting, especially in hunting or shooting sports. In contrast, other slug types may not have this rifled design, making them less effective in achieving the same level of accuracy when fired.

10. How is a box magazine typically operated?

- A. By a hand crank**
- B. By a button or latch**
- C. By pulling a lever**
- D. By a pedal mechanism**

A box magazine is typically operated by a button or latch, which allows the user to detach or release the magazine from the firearm. This mechanism is designed for efficiency and quick reloading, enabling the shooter to swap out an empty magazine for a full one with ease. The design of the button or latch ensures that the magazine is securely held in place while in use, yet easily accessible for removal. This enhances the overall usability of firearms that utilize box magazines, making them popular in various types of rifles and handguns. Other methods of operation mentioned, such as a hand crank, pulling a lever, or a pedal mechanism, are not standard for box magazines. These mechanisms may be found in other types of equipment or firearms but do not pertain to the straightforward and practical operation of box magazines found in most modern firearms.