

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. Which factors affect the trajectory of a bullet?**
 - A. Gravity, Air Resistance, Velocity, Mass**
 - B. Wind Speed, Elevation, Temperature, Light**
 - C. Bullet Type, Firearm Type, Environment, Shooter's Skill**
 - D. None of the above**

- 2. Which of the following are commonly available cartridge types?**
 - A. Shotgun and Blanks**
 - B. Rim-Fire and Centre-fire**
 - C. Pointed and Hollow-point**
 - D. Lead and Steel**

- 3. Which of the following is NOT a type of modern firearm action?**
 - A. Semi-automatic**
 - B. Revolver**
 - C. Pump**
 - D. Bolt**

- 4. What part of a cannon is responsible for holding the projectile?**
 - A. Muzzle**
 - B. Bore**
 - C. Ignition Port**
 - D. Wadding**

- 5. Should you always ensure the cartridge name on the head stamp matches the information on the data stamp?**
 - A. Yes, it is essential for safety**
 - B. No, it's not important**
 - C. Only in specific circumstances**
 - D. Only for restricted firearms**

- 6. Which information is necessary to identify ammunition for modern firearms?**
- A. Weight of the cartridge**
 - B. Length of the cartridge casing**
 - C. Color of the lead**
 - D. Type of propellant used**
- 7. What should cartridges be checked for before use?**
- A. Color and size**
 - B. Commercial branding**
 - C. Safe and non-corroded condition**
 - D. Type of firearm it belongs to**
- 8. What is one aspect of using cartridges that enhances reliability?**
- A. Their compatibility with all firearms**
 - B. Their resistance to moisture**
 - C. Their ability to be recycled**
 - D. Their affordability**
- 9. What action should you take if a cartridge misfires?**
- A. Reuse it after checking**
 - B. Dispose of it properly**
 - C. Store it in a safe place**
 - D. Try firing it again**
- 10. In terms of pattern, what type of choke would be best for short-range shooting?**
- A. Full Choke**
 - B. Modified Choke**
 - C. Improved Cylinder**
 - D. Cylinder Bore**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which factors affect the trajectory of a bullet?

- A. Gravity, Air Resistance, Velocity, Mass**
- B. Wind Speed, Elevation, Temperature, Light**
- C. Bullet Type, Firearm Type, Environment, Shooter's Skill**
- D. None of the above**

The trajectory of a bullet is influenced by several key factors, primarily gravity, air resistance, velocity, and mass. Gravity plays a crucial role as it pulls the bullet downward from the moment it leaves the barrel. This effect increases as the bullet travels, causing its path to curve downward. The initial upward angle of elevation given to the bullet by the shooter is counteracted by gravity, resulting in a parabolic flight path. Air resistance, also known as drag, affects the bullet as it moves through the atmosphere. As the bullet travels, it encounters particles in the air that slow it down and can alter its trajectory, especially over longer distances. The effect of air resistance varies with the bullet's speed and shape, which is where velocity and mass come into play. A higher velocity can help reduce the relative impact of air resistance, while the mass of the bullet influences how much it is affected by both gravity and drag. Heavier bullets may maintain their trajectory better in the presence of air resistance than lighter ones. Understanding these factors is essential for accurate shooting, as shooters must compensate for the trajectory of the bullet influenced by gravity, air resistance, its velocity, and mass when aiming at a target.

2. Which of the following are commonly available cartridge types?

- A. Shotgun and Blanks**
- B. Rim-Fire and Centre-fire**
- C. Pointed and Hollow-point**
- D. Lead and Steel**

The correct choice indicates commonly available cartridge types, with rim-fire and center-fire being the two most prevalent categories used in firearms. Rim-fire cartridges are distinctive because their primer is located in the rim of the cartridge base. This design makes them typically simpler and cheaper to manufacture, resulting in common uses for small-caliber firearms, particularly .22 caliber rifles and pistols. Center-fire cartridges, on the other hand, have their primer located at the center of the cartridge base. This design allows for more powerful and larger ammunition, which makes up the bulk of commercially available ammunition for handguns and rifles. Center-fire cartridges can be reloaded, adding to their popularity among shooting enthusiasts who prefer to customize their ammunition. Other choices do not accurately reflect the categories of cartridges. Shotgun and blank cartridges refer to different classes of ammunition but do not represent types defined by their method of ignition. Similarly, pointed and hollow-point refer to bullet shapes and designs rather than the cartridges themselves. Lead and steel describe types of projectiles or materials used but again do not denote inherent types of cartridges. Thus, the distinction of rim-fire and center-fire signifies the foundational categories of ammunition available for a wide range of firearms, making them correct and relevant in this context.

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of modern firearm action?

- A. Semi-automatic**
- B. Revolver**
- C. Pump**
- D. Bolt**

The classification of firearm actions encompasses various mechanisms by which firearms operate. The correct answer points to the fact that a revolver, while a type of firearm, does not classify under the modern actions typically referred to in firearms discussions. Semi-automatic actions rely on the energy generated from firing a round to cycle the action, chambering the next round automatically. Pump actions, commonly associated with shotguns, require the shooter to manually slide a fore-end back and forth to chamber rounds, a process integral to their operation. Bolt actions, often found in rifles, involve manually operating a bolt to eject spent casings, chamber a new round, and lock the action in place. Revolvers, on the other hand, utilize a rotating cylinder to hold multiple cartridges, and the action of firing does not involve a cycling mechanism in the same way as the others. They are characterized by their design rather than being a modern action type, which is more aligned with the complexities and automation found in semi-automatics, pumps, and bolts. Therefore, revolvers stand apart in this classification, affirming that they do not fit the definition of a modern firearm action as categorized in contemporary firearm discussions.

4. What part of a cannon is responsible for holding the projectile?

- A. Muzzle**
- B. Bore**
- C. Ignition Port**
- D. Wadding**

The bore of a cannon is the interior space through which the projectile travels when fired. It is the cylindrical passage that runs through the length of the barrel, allowing for the projectile to be inserted and held securely until it is propelled forward by the force of the explosion from the ignited propellant. The bore's dimensions are critical because they determine the fit and stability of the projectile, influencing both accuracy and safety during firing. While the muzzle refers to the open end of the cannon where the projectile exits, it does not serve as a holding mechanism. The ignition port is involved in the firing process, allowing for the introduction of a flame to ignite the propellant but does not play any role in holding the projectile. Wadding, typically used in muzzle-loading firearms, serves to enhance the seal of the bore and contain gases but is not a primary holder for the projectile itself. Each of these components has a distinct function, but it is the bore that specifically and directly holds the projectile in place until the cannon is fired.

5. Should you always ensure the cartridge name on the head stamp matches the information on the data stamp?

- A. Yes, it is essential for safety**
- B. No, it's not important**
- C. Only in specific circumstances**
- D. Only for restricted firearms**

Ensuring that the cartridge name on the head stamp matches the information on the data stamp is critical for safety. This matching confirms that the ammunition is appropriate for the firearm being used. Using the incorrect cartridge can lead to malfunction, damage to the firearm, or potentially serious injury to the shooter and bystanders. Each firearm is designed to handle a specific type of ammunition, and verifying this consistency helps in maintaining safe handling practices. This importance is underscored by the fact that different cartridges can have different specifications, such as bullet size and casing length, which might not be visible from the outside. Straying from the recommended ammunition can lead to dangerous situations, including misfires and other operational failures. Thus, the practice of checking that the cartridge name and data stamp align is a foundational safety measure that every firearm owner should adhere to while handling or selecting ammunition.

6. Which information is necessary to identify ammunition for modern firearms?

- A. Weight of the cartridge**
- B. Length of the cartridge casing**
- C. Color of the lead**
- D. Type of propellant used**

Identifying ammunition for modern firearms requires precise information, particularly regarding the length of the cartridge casing. The length of the cartridge casing is crucial as it directly corresponds to the specific chamber dimensions of a firearm. Modern firearms are designed to accommodate specific types of cartridges, and using a cartridge casing of the incorrect length could lead to improper function or dangerous malfunctions during firing. The cartridge casing's length also affects how the cartridge fits within the magazine and chamber, as well as how it interacts with the firearm's action, feeding mechanisms, and extraction processes. Ensuring that the correct casing length is used is essential for both safety and performance. Other factors, such as the weight of the cartridge, can be relevant to ballistics and the shooting experience, but they do not singularly determine the compatibility of ammunition with a specific firearm. Similarly, the color of the lead and the type of propellant used are generally not reliable indicators for identifying ammunition for modern firearms, as they can vary widely across different manufacturers and cartridges.

7. What should cartridges be checked for before use?

- A. Color and size
- B. Commercial branding
- C. Safe and non-corroded condition**
- D. Type of firearm it belongs to

Cartridges should be checked for a safe and non-corroded condition before use because the integrity and reliability of the ammunition are critical for safe operation. Ammunition that is corroded or damaged can lead to misfires, unsafe discharges, or catastrophic failures. Ensuring that cartridges are in good condition is part of responsible firearm handling and contributes to the overall safety of shooting activities. While the other options may seem relevant, they do not directly address the safety aspects essential for ensuring cartridges are fit for use. For instance, checking the color and size, or commercial branding, does not necessarily indicate whether the ammunition is safe. Likewise, while knowing the type of firearm a cartridge belongs to is important for compatibility, it does not assess the condition of the cartridges themselves. The most critical factor is ensuring that the ammunition is safe to use, making the focus on a safe and non-corroded condition paramount.

8. What is one aspect of using cartridges that enhances reliability?

- A. Their compatibility with all firearms
- B. Their resistance to moisture**
- C. Their ability to be recycled
- D. Their affordability

One important aspect of using cartridges that enhances reliability is their resistance to moisture. Cartridges that are designed to be moisture-resistant help prevent misfires and other issues that can arise from the exposure to water or humidity. When cartridges are affected by moisture, the primer, powder, and projectile can deteriorate, potentially leading to firing problems. Thus, moisture resistance is a critical factor in ensuring that cartridges remain effective under varying environmental conditions. The other options, while they may have some relevance to cartridges, do not directly contribute to reliability in the same way. For instance, compatibility with all firearms is not practical because different firearms are designed to use specific cartridges. Recycling is an environmentally friendly practice, but it does not necessarily impact the reliability of a cartridge at the time of use. Affordability is important for many users but does not affect the performance of the cartridge when it comes time to fire it. Therefore, the resistance to moisture stands out as a characteristic that directly enhances the reliability of cartridges.

9. What action should you take if a cartridge misfires?

- A. Reuse it after checking
- B. Dispose of it properly**
- C. Store it in a safe place
- D. Try firing it again

When a cartridge misfires, it is critical to follow proper safety protocols to prevent any potential accidents or injuries. The correct action is to dispose of the misfired cartridge properly. This is essential because a misfire can indicate that the cartridge is faulty or that it has not ignited as intended, which could lead to unpredictable outcomes if handled improperly or attempted to be reused. Proper disposal means ensuring that the misfired cartridge is handled in a way that it will not pose any risk to yourself or others. This typically involves following local regulations related to hazardous materials or specifically misfired ammunition. In terms of other actions that could be considered, reusing a misfired cartridge without a thorough examination is unsafe, as it assumes that the problem will not recur. Storing a misfired cartridge in a safe place does not address the potential danger it poses, and attempting to fire it again creates unnecessary risk. Thus, the responsible choice is to ensure safe removal of the misfire by disposing of it correctly.

10. In terms of pattern, what type of choke would be best for short-range shooting?

- A. Full Choke
- B. Modified Choke
- C. Improved Cylinder**
- D. Cylinder Bore

The best choice for short-range shooting is an improved cylinder choke. This choke offers a wider shot pattern than tighter chokes, such as full or modified. Improved cylinder allows for a spread of projectiles that increases the likelihood of hitting a target at close range, which is particularly effective for types of shooting where quick, rapid engagements are required, such as in bird hunting or clay shooting. With an improved cylinder choke, the restriction is minimal, allowing more pellets to disperse effectively over shorter distances. This broader pattern compensates for minor aiming inaccuracies that can happen when shooting at targets that are closer, making it a preferred choice for scenarios where quick follow-up shots are needed, or when the target is moving quickly. In contrast, the other types of chokes, like full choke and modified choke, create tighter shot patterns that are more suited for longer range shooting. These tighter configurations provide greater accuracy at distance, but they can be less forgiving in close-range scenarios, where the chance of missing is greater if the shooter does not have perfect aim. Cylinder bore, while having no constriction, is also a viable option for short-range, but improved cylinder offers a slight advantage in patterning for specific close-range shooting situations.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cfsc.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!