

# Canadian Restricted and Non-Restricted Firearm Safety (CRFSC) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## **Questions**

- 1. What is the mechanism used in both the Flintlock and Wheel lock firearms?**
  - A. A hammer mechanism**
  - B. A spark ignition mechanism**
  - C. A lever action mechanism**
  - D. A gas-operated mechanism**
- 2. What material should be removed from inside the barrel before using any firearm?**
  - A. Rust and dirt**
  - B. Oil or grease**
  - C. Moisture and dust**
  - D. Any obstruction**
- 3. What is a potential danger associated with shooting near hills?**
  - A. Hills provide cover**
  - B. It may cause ricochets**
  - C. Hills absorb sound**
  - D. It enhances visibility**
- 4. What personal protective gear is recommended when firing a muzzleloader?**
  - A. Safety glasses**
  - B. Baseball cap**
  - C. Gloves**
  - D. Sandals**
- 5. What is the safe practice when receiving a firearm from someone?**
  - A. The firearm must be unloaded**
  - B. A loaded firearm is acceptable**
  - C. The firearm can be handled without caution**
  - D. The loading status isn't important**



- 6. What is the difference between single-shot and semi-automatic firearms?**
- A. Single-shot requires manual loading after each shot, semi-automatic loads automatically**
  - B. Single-shot can fire multiple rounds rapidly, semi-automatic cannot**
  - C. Single-shot is always more powerful than semi-automatic**
  - D. There is no difference; they are the same**
- 7. When might a firearm malfunction, despite being properly maintained?**
- A. When using compatible ammunition**
  - B. If it has not been cleaned**
  - C. During extreme weather conditions**
  - D. If incorrect ammunition is used**
- 8. What defines a 'secured' firearm?**
- A. A firearm that is easily accessible**
  - B. A firearm that is kept in a locked condition**
  - C. A firearm that is loaded but stored away**
  - D. A firearm that is in use**
- 9. What does situational awareness mean in the context of firearm safety?**
- A. Understanding your firearm's mechanics**
  - B. Being aware of the environment and others around you**
  - C. Focusing only on your target**
  - D. Ignoring distractions while shooting**
- 10. What is a prohibited device in Canada?**
- A. A firearm accessory that is legal to own**
  - B. A firearm accessory that is illegal to own or use**
  - C. An old-style safety catch**
  - D. A specific type of ammunition**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the mechanism used in both the Flintlock and Wheel lock firearms?**

- A. A hammer mechanism**
- B. A spark ignition mechanism**
- C. A lever action mechanism**
- D. A gas-operated mechanism**

The spark ignition mechanism is fundamental to both Flintlock and Wheel lock firearms, as it describes how these historical firearms generate the ignition necessary for firing a projectile. In Flintlock firearms, a piece of flint strikes steel to create a spark that ignites the gunpowder. Similarly, the Wheel lock mechanism features a spinning wheel that strikes against a pyrite (a mineral) to produce sparks, igniting the powder. Both mechanisms rely on the generation of a spark to initiate the combustion process within the firearm, showcasing an early understanding of ignition systems prior to the advent of more modern firearm designs that utilize different ignition methods.

**2. What material should be removed from inside the barrel before using any firearm?**

- A. Rust and dirt**
- B. Oil or grease**
- C. Moisture and dust**
- D. Any obstruction**

Before using any firearm, it is crucial to remove any obstruction that may be present in the barrel. An obstruction can be anything that physically blocks the path for the bullet, such as dirt, debris, or even remnants from previous shots. If a bullet is fired with an obstruction in the barrel, it can lead to a dangerous situation, including barrel damage or explosion, which may result in injury to the shooter and bystanders. While oil or grease is important to remove for safe operation, it is not as critical as ensuring there are no obstructions present. Other potential items like rust, dirt, moisture, and dust can affect the firearm's performance but do not pose the immediate danger that an obstruction does. Therefore, ensuring the barrel is completely clear is of utmost priority and aligns with firearm safety protocols.

**3. What is a potential danger associated with shooting near hills?**

- A. Hills provide cover**
- B. It may cause ricochets**
- C. Hills absorb sound**
- D. It enhances visibility**

Shooting near hills can pose a significant danger because it may cause ricochets. When a bullet strikes a hard surface, such as a rocky hill or a steep incline, it can bounce off at a high velocity and travel in unpredictable directions. This ricocheting can create a risk for bystanders or anyone in the vicinity, as the bullet may return towards the shooter or hit someone else at a distance, often in an unintended and potentially harmful manner. Understanding this risk is crucial for ensuring safety while handling firearms, particularly in varied terrains like those with hills or other abrupt features. The other options highlight features of hills that do not directly contribute to the dangers associated with shooting in such areas. While hills may provide some cover or may absorb sound, these aspects do not address the immediate safety concerns related to projectile behavior. Enhancing visibility, on the other hand, might be a consideration for outdoor shooting but is not tied to the risks of ricochet that arise from bullet impacts on sloped surfaces.

**4. What personal protective gear is recommended when firing a muzzleloader?**

- A. Safety glasses**
- B. Baseball cap**
- C. Gloves**
- D. Sandals**

The recommended personal protective gear when firing a muzzleloader is safety glasses. Muzzleloaders, like all firearms, can eject debris, hot gases, and even small particles that may pose a risk to the eyes during discharge. Safety glasses are designed to protect the eyes from such hazards, making them an essential piece of protective equipment for any shooting activity. While gloves might offer hand protection and certain types of footwear like boots would provide more stability and safety, they do not specifically address the immediate risk of eye injury from a firearm. A baseball cap, while it can provide some sun protection or help keep sweat out of the eyes, does not serve as a safety measure against the hazards associated with shooting. Sandals, on the other hand, do not provide adequate foot protection and can lead to injury, especially in an outdoor shooting environment where there are risks of falling objects or accidental discharge. Therefore, safety glasses are the most crucial personal protective gear when engaging with a muzzleloader.

**5. What is the safe practice when receiving a firearm from someone?**

- A. The firearm must be unloaded**
- B. A loaded firearm is acceptable**
- C. The firearm can be handled without caution**
- D. The loading status isn't important**

Receiving a firearm safely is a critical aspect of firearm handling and safety protocols. The correct practice, which is to ensure that the firearm is unloaded when it is received, is based on the fundamental principles of firearm safety. This rule helps to prevent accidental discharges that could lead to serious injuries or fatalities. When a firearm is unloaded upon transfer, it minimizes the risk of mishandling and miscommunication between the parties involved. By confirming that the firearm is unloaded, both the giver and receiver take responsibility for the firearm's condition, fostering a culture of safety and caution. This principle aligns with the broader firearm safety rules that advocate always treating firearms as if they are loaded, unless you have verified their status. The other answers point to practices that significantly increase the risk of accidents, such as receiving a loaded firearm or handling it without proper caution. Both of these actions neglect the essential safety measures that are necessary for responsible firearm handling.

**6. What is the difference between single-shot and semi-automatic firearms?**

- A. Single-shot requires manual loading after each shot, semi-automatic loads automatically**
- B. Single-shot can fire multiple rounds rapidly, semi-automatic cannot**
- C. Single-shot is always more powerful than semi-automatic**
- D. There is no difference; they are the same**

The distinction between single-shot and semi-automatic firearms lies in their operation after each shot. Single-shot firearms require the shooter to manually load a cartridge into the chamber after each discharge. This means the shooter needs to physically operate the action to prepare the firearm for the next shot, typically by opening the action, inserting a round, and closing the action before firing again. In contrast, semi-automatic firearms are designed to automatically reload after each shot. This means that when a round is fired, the gun's mechanism ejects the spent cartridge casing and chambers a new round from the magazine without any additional manual effort from the shooter. As a result, semi-automatic firearms can shoot multiple rounds in quick succession while still allowing the shooter to maintain control over the firing process. This operational difference highlights how single-shot firearms are generally suited for precision shooting or hunting scenarios where careful aim is necessary, while semi-automatics are often preferred for situations requiring faster follow-up shots. Understanding this fundamental operational feature is crucial for safe handling and mastery of different types of firearms.

**7. When might a firearm malfunction, despite being properly maintained?**

- A. When using compatible ammunition**
- B. If it has not been cleaned**
- C. During extreme weather conditions**
- D. If incorrect ammunition is used**

The assertion that a firearm might malfunction despite proper maintenance is particularly relevant when incorrect ammunition is used. Firearms are meticulously designed to function with specific types of ammunition; using ammunition that is not compatible can lead to various issues such as jams, misfires, or even catastrophic failures. Proper maintenance, including cleaning and lubrication, cannot compensate for the fundamental incompatibility between the firearm and the ammunition being used. When it comes to the other situations, while extreme weather conditions can indeed affect a firearm's operation, they do not guarantee a malfunction, especially if the firearm is adequately designed to handle such conditions. Additionally, firearms that have not been cleaned may experience malfunctions, but this does not pertain to the usage of compatible ammunition. Lastly, using compatible ammunition should ideally prevent malfunctions if the firearm is properly maintained. Therefore, the critical aspect here is the match between the firearm and the type of ammunition used, underscoring that incorrect ammunition is a surefire way to cause a malfunction, even when maintenance is up to standard.

**8. What defines a 'secured' firearm?**

- A. A firearm that is easily accessible**
- B. A firearm that is kept in a locked condition**
- C. A firearm that is loaded but stored away**
- D. A firearm that is in use**

A 'secured' firearm is defined as one that is kept in a locked condition. This means that it is stored in a manner that prevents unauthorized access, effectively minimizing the risk of accidents or misuse. Securing firearms is a crucial safety practice that aligns with regulations to protect individuals, especially children, from the dangers associated with firearms. Keeping firearms in a locked safe or using trigger locks are common methods employed to ensure that firearms are secured. This practice not only complies with legal requirements but also promotes responsible ownership by ensuring that firearms can be accessed only by those who are trained and authorized to operate them. Other definitions provided, like a firearm being easily accessible or loaded but stored away, do not align with safe firearm storage practices, which prioritize security and safety. Similarly, a firearm that is in use does not fall under the category of 'secured,' as it is actively being handled. Only a firearm that is properly locked meets the necessary criteria for being considered secure.



**9. What does situational awareness mean in the context of firearm safety?**

- A. Understanding your firearm's mechanics**
- B. Being aware of the environment and others around you**
- C. Focusing only on your target**
- D. Ignoring distractions while shooting**

Situational awareness in the context of firearm safety emphasizes the importance of being aware of your environment and the people around you while handling or using a firearm. This skill involves continuously monitoring and understanding the dynamics of your surroundings to ensure safe practices when engaging with firearms. Being aware of things like other people nearby, potential hazards, and changing conditions in the environment is crucial. It allows you to assess risks and make informed decisions that prioritize safety not just for yourself, but for others as well. This kind of awareness is vital during shooting activities or any situation where firearms are in use, as it helps prevent accidents and promotes responsible behavior. Understanding your firearm's mechanics, while important for operation and maintenance, does not encompass situational awareness. Similarly, focusing solely on your target or ignoring distractions does not contribute to a holistic understanding of one's surroundings, which is a key aspect of situational awareness.

**10. What is a prohibited device in Canada?**

- A. A firearm accessory that is legal to own**
- B. A firearm accessory that is illegal to own or use**
- C. An old-style safety catch**
- D. A specific type of ammunition**

A prohibited device in Canada refers to any firearm accessory that is illegal to own or use. This includes items that are categorized as restricted due to their potential for misuse, or because they incorporate features that are not compliant with Canadian law. The classification of devices as prohibited is established to enhance public safety and ensure that only safe and regulated firearms and accessories are in circulation. In contrast, options that suggest the device is legal to own or not classified correctly under the law do not fit the definition of a prohibited device. For instance, an accessory that is legal to own does not fall under the same restrictions intended to prevent dangerous firearms and accessories from being used inappropriately. Similarly, an old-style safety catch or specific types of ammunition may not be inherently classified as prohibited unless they meet specific criteria outlined by Canadian firearms legislation. Understanding what constitutes a prohibited device is crucial for firearm safety and legal compliance in Canada, as it helps ensure that firearm owners are aware of what is and isn't allowed, thereby promoting safer handling and storage of firearms.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://crfsc.examzify.com>**

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