

DAISY NATIONALS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. 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

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1. One model of shot gun is a double barrel.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Both

2. Which statement is true about cocking BB guns?

- A. Competitors are not allowed to cock their own BB guns
- B. Competitors are allowed to cock their own BB guns
- C. Only a coach may cock the guns
- D. Guns must be pre-cocked

3. Which statement about stock finishes is true?

- A. Stocks must be painted red.
- B. Stocks may be repainted or left unfinished.
- C. Stocks must be left natural and never painted.
- D. Stocks must be replaced after each event.

4. The rifling inside of the barrel causes the bullet to spin as it passes through the barrel.

- A. Not sure
- B. False
- C. True
- D. Both

5. A double barrel shotgun is a valid model.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Both

6. Which of the following statements about protests is correct?

- A. Protests may be filed for any injustice except the evaluation of a target, the conditions under which another competitor has been permitted to fire, and the equipment another competitor has been permitted to use.
- B. Protests may be filed for any injustice except the evaluation of a target.
- C. Protests are not allowed.
- D. Protests may be filed only about equipment used by others.

7. Which statement about extra time for sighting shots is true?

- A. Extra time is allowed for verifying misplaced sighting shots.
- B. Extra time is not allowed for verifying misplaced sighting shots.
- C. Sighting shots must be fired exactly at the start of the time limit.
- D. Verifications of shots are done automatically by the range computer.

8. After a score challenge, which statement about target evaluation is true?

- A. No person with an interest in the outcome may evaluate targets.
- B. An interested person may evaluate targets.
- C. The Chief Range Officer must evaluate all targets.
- D. Target evaluation is suspended.

9. Rifle ammunition comes in different sizes. The smaller the shell, the more powerful it is.

- A. False
- B. True
- C. It depends on the cartridge.
- D. Only for certain calibers.

10. Which official is primarily responsible for the range and the scheduling of matches?

- A. The Chief Range Officer
- B. The Team Coach
- C. The Official Scorer
- D. The Event Announcer

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. One model of shot gun is a double barrel.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Both

A shotgun can come in a double-barrel configuration, which is a common and recognized model. A double-barrel shotgun has two barrels attached to a single receiver and can be arranged side-by-side or stacked (over-under). This design is a standard option among shotguns, often operated by a break-action mechanism to load two shells. Because this two-barrel model exists and is widely used, the statement is true. Other choices would imply either uncertainty or that such a model doesn't exist, which isn't the case.

2. Which statement is true about cocking BB guns?

- A. Competitors are not allowed to cock their own BB guns
- B. Competitors are allowed to cock their own BB guns**
- C. Only a coach may cock the guns
- D. Guns must be pre-cocked

This question tests who takes responsibility for readying the equipment just before shooting. In this competition, shooters are expected to cock and prepare their own BB guns, so the act of cocking is part of the athlete's readiness and control. This setup ensures fairness because every shooter performs the same manual action with their own gear, confirming they know exactly when their gun is ready to fire and that it's functioning properly. If someone else were allowed to cock the gun for the shooter, it would remove the shooter's personal involvement and could introduce delays or questions about fairness and safety. Requiring a coach to cock the guns would place the preparation outside the athlete's hands, and pre-cocking would mean the gun isn't under the shooter's immediate control at the moment of firing, which could affect timing and consistency.

3. Which statement about stock finishes is true?

- A. Stocks must be painted red.
- B. Stocks may be repainted or left unfinished.**
- C. Stocks must be left natural and never painted.
- D. Stocks must be replaced after each event.

Stock finishes refer to the surface coating on a gun stock, which protects the wood and can affect grip and feel. The important point is that there is flexibility: you may repaint the stock or leave it unfinished, depending on preferences or rules. There is no universal requirement to paint it a specific color, and it is not mandated to leave it natural or to replace the stock after every event. So, stocks may be repainted or left unfinished is the true statement.

4. The rifling inside of the barrel causes the bullet to spin as it passes through the barrel.

- A. Not sure
- B. False
- C. True
- D. Both

Rifling grooves inside the barrel twist in a helical pattern, and as the bullet is propelled by the expanding gases, it engages those grooves and begins to rotate. That spin gives the bullet gyroscopic stability, helping it stay pointed along its path and reducing wobble, which improves accuracy at longer distances. Because the rifling is specifically designed to impart that rotation, the statement is true. If someone claimed it isn't, that would ignore how rifled barrels work.

5. A double barrel shotgun is a valid model.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Both

In catalogs and product lists, a model is a specific variant of a item, defined by its features. A double barrel shotgun is a recognized configuration of a shotgun and is commonly listed as its own model name, distinct from other configurations like single-barrel shotguns. Because it represents a specific, identifiable variant, it counts as a valid model.

6. Which of the following statements about protests is correct?

- A. Protests may be filed for any injustice except the evaluation of a target, the conditions under which another competitor has been permitted to fire, and the equipment another competitor has been permitted to use.
- B. Protests may be filed for any injustice except the evaluation of a target.
- C. Protests are not allowed.
- D. Protests may be filed only about equipment used by others.

Protests cover a wide range of injustices in the competition, as long as they don't fall into a few specific, predefined areas. The best statement here says you may protest most injustices, with three exceptions: how a target is evaluated, the conditions under which another competitor was allowed to fire, and the equipment another competitor was allowed to use. These exceptions exist because they involve standard procedures, safety rules, or official equipment assignments that are determined by the rules and officials; challenging them through protest could delay the event or undermine neutral, post hoc decisions. So the option correctly captures the general ability to protest injustices while noting these particular areas cannot be protested. The other options are too restrictive or incomplete: protests aren't entirely disallowed, protesting only equipment misses many other protestable issues, and protesting only about equipment is not aligned with the broader scope of approved protests.

7. Which statement about extra time for sighting shots is true?

- A. Extra time is allowed for verifying misplaced sighting shots.**
- B. Extra time is not allowed for verifying misplaced sighting shots.
- C. Sighting shots must be fired exactly at the start of the time limit.
- D. Verifications of shots are done automatically by the range computer.

Extra time is allowed to verify sighting shots because establishing a reliable sight picture before the timed portion is essential. Sighting shots are used to confirm that your sights are aligned with the targets, and if one lands in the wrong place, you're permitted to take that extra time to verify what happened and adjust if needed before continuing. This helps ensure the remainder of the stage is scored based on a correct aim point and fair conditions for everyone. The rule does not require sighting shots to be fired exactly at the start, and verifications aren't handled automatically by a range computer—the shooter and range personnel work together to confirm placement and proceed.

8. After a score challenge, which statement about target evaluation is true?

- A. No person with an interest in the outcome may evaluate targets.**
- B. An interested person may evaluate targets.
- C. The Chief Range Officer must evaluate all targets.
- D. Target evaluation is suspended.

The key idea is fairness through neutrality: after a score challenge, the people who review targets should have no stake in the outcome. That's why the correct statement is that no person with an interest in the outcome may evaluate targets. If someone stands to gain or lose from the result, their judgment could be biased, which would undermine trust in the decision. The other options clash with this principle. Allowing an interested person to evaluate introduces potential bias. Requiring the Chief Range Officer to evaluate all targets isn't about preventing bias and isn't how the process is intended to work. Suspending target evaluation would stall resolution and isn't correct for handling disputes.

9. Rifle ammunition comes in different sizes. The smaller the shell, the more powerful it is.

- A. False**
- B. True
- C. It depends on the cartridge.
- D. Only for certain calibers.

Power comes from the energy the bullet has when it leaves the barrel, which depends on how much powder is burned, how heavy the bullet is, and how fast it is pushed out—not simply the overall size of the shell. The energy is roughly linked to the bullet's mass and velocity ($E \approx 1/2 m v^2$). A smaller cartridge usually can't hold as much powder, and while it can drive a lighter bullet to high speeds, the lighter mass often means less total energy than a larger cartridge with a heavier bullet and more powder. So you can't assume that a smaller shell is more powerful. The correct idea is that cartridge power is determined by the combination of powder charge, bullet weight, and velocity, not shell size alone.

10. Which official is primarily responsible for the range and the scheduling of matches?

A. The Chief Range Officer

B. The Team Coach

C. The Official Scorer

D. The Event Announcer

On a shooting event, who manages what happens on the range and when things start is handled by the person in charge of range operations. The Chief Range Officer is responsible for range safety and the day's operations on the range, including setting the layout for matches and coordinating the schedule with other officials. This role ensures the range is prepared, rules are enforced, and matches run in a safe, orderly sequence. The team coach focuses on athletes' training and strategy, not the range setup or scheduling. The official scorer handles recording points and results, not when matches occur. The event announcer handles communicating starts and results to competitors, not organizing the schedule.

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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://daisynationals.examzify.com>

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

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