

Florida BRT Corrections - Firearms Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. How does a semiautomatic gas-operated AR-15 style rifle function?**
 - A. By using a crank handle**
 - B. By operating on blowback**
 - C. Using pressurized gas tapped from the barrel**
 - D. With manual cycling of the action**
- 2. Which stances are applicable from behind cover when using a shotgun or rifle/carbine?**
 - A. Standing barricade, kneeling barricade**
 - B. Prone position, sitting position**
 - C. Crouching stance, walking stance**
 - D. Defensive stance, aggressive stance**
- 3. What shooting technique is characterized by reinforcing a firm grip on the weapon?**
 - A. Ayoob technique**
 - B. Harries technique**
 - C. Watchman technique**
 - D. Syringe technique**
- 4. What typically causes a shotgun to fail to eject a round?**
 - A. Over lubrication of the action**
 - B. Insertion of the wrong type of ammunition**
 - C. A broken ejector**
 - D. Failure to clean the barrel**
- 5. What does the fundamental of marksmanship refer to?**
 - A. The act of firing without disturbing sight alignment and the muzzle**
 - B. A method for improving accuracy**
 - C. A style of shooting**
 - D. The procedure for cleaning a firearm**

6. Which type of ammunition is known for its low expansion and high penetration capabilities?

- A. Frangible ammunition**
- B. Full metal jacket ammunition**
- C. Hollow-point ammunition**
- D. Jacketed soft point ammunition**

7. What occurs when a shotgun fails to extract a spent casing from its chamber?

- A. Failure to load a new round**
- B. Failure to eject a round**
- C. Failure to cycle the action**
- D. Failure to extract a spent casing**

8. What is a common reason for a revolver failure to fire?

- A. The revolver is not loaded**
- B. The barrel is overextended**
- C. The cylinder is frozen**
- D. The hammer is not cocked**

9. What is the primary role of the recoil pad on a shotgun?

- A. To add weight to the shotgun**
- B. To enhance accuracy**
- C. To reduce the effect of recoil**
- D. To stabilize the gun during transport**

10. What is a common reason for a shotgun to fail to eject the spent shell?

- A. Improper ammo type**
- B. A broken firing pin**
- C. A dirty chamber**
- D. Too high brass**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How does a semiautomatic gas-operated AR-15 style rifle function?

- A. By using a crank handle**
- B. By operating on blowback**
- C. Using pressurized gas tapped from the barrel**
- D. With manual cycling of the action**

A semiautomatic gas-operated AR-15 style rifle functions by using pressurized gas tapped from the barrel. When a round is fired, some of the gas produced by the ignited gunpowder is redirected through a small port in the barrel. This gas travels through a tube and pushes a piston or directly impacts the bolt carrier group, cycling the action of the rifle. This method of operation allows the firearm to automatically eject the spent casing and chamber a new round from the magazine after each shot, while still requiring the shooter to pull the trigger for each individual shot. The use of gas operation is efficient and helps to manage the energy produced during firing, ensuring reliable cycling of the action. Using a crank handle, operating on blowback, or manual cycling of the action are not relevant to the specific functioning of a gas-operated system, as these mechanisms pertain to different types of firearms or action designs.

2. Which stances are applicable from behind cover when using a shotgun or rifle/carbine?

- A. Standing barricade, kneeling barricade**
- B. Prone position, sitting position**
- C. Crouching stance, walking stance**
- D. Defensive stance, aggressive stance**

The standing barricade and kneeling barricade stances are crucial techniques used when engaging targets from behind cover with a shotgun or rifle/carbine. These stances are designed to optimize the shooter's positioning, stability, and visibility while minimizing exposure to potential threats. The standing barricade stance allows the shooter to maintain mobility and a higher vantage point, which can be advantageous in dynamic situations. This stance enables fluid movement and quick adjustments if the target location changes. In contrast, the kneeling barricade stance enhances stability and lowers the shooter's profile, further reducing exposure. By adopting this position, a shooter can effectively use cover to shield themselves while aiming and firing accurately at a target. In practical application, these stances provide a balance between mobility, cover utilization, and accuracy, making them the most effective choices for engaging from behind cover. Other stances, such as prone or crouching, may not provide the same level of tactical advantage in terms of both cover and target engagement while using a firearm.

3. What shooting technique is characterized by reinforcing a firm grip on the weapon?

- A. Ayoob technique**
- B. Harries technique**
- C. Watchman technique**
- D. Syringe technique**

The Ayoob technique is a shooting method that emphasizes the importance of maintaining a firm grip on the firearm to enhance control and accuracy. This technique is designed to help shooters stabilize their aim while reducing the effects of recoil during shooting. A strong grip is essential as it allows for better alignment of the firearm with the target and contributes to quicker follow-up shots. This approach is especially important in high-stress situations where precision is critical. In contrast, the other techniques, while also effective in specific contexts, may focus on different aspects of shooting. For example, the Harries technique primarily deals with utilizing a flashlight in conjunction with a firearm, emphasizing target identification in low-light settings rather than grip reinforcement. The Watchman technique might focus on a more observational stance. The Syringe technique, often used in tactical training, typically involves fluid wrist movement to aid in aiming rather than grip strength. Thus, when identifying techniques geared towards reinforcing grip, the Ayoob technique stands out as the most relevant.

4. What typically causes a shotgun to fail to eject a round?

- A. Over lubrication of the action**
- B. Insertion of the wrong type of ammunition**
- C. A broken ejector**
- D. Failure to clean the barrel**

A shotgun may fail to eject a round due to a malfunction of the ejector, which is the component that physically removes the spent cartridge from the chamber after firing. If the ejector is broken or damaged, it may not properly engage with the cartridge, leading to failure in the ejection process. This mechanical failure can prevent the shotgun from cycling correctly, causing the shooter to experience a jam or a misfeed. In contrast, over lubrication might cause sluggish action, but it typically does not directly result in failure to eject. Inserting the wrong type of ammunition could lead to feeding issues, but not specifically to ejection failure. Lastly, while lack of cleaning can impact overall function and reliability, it is not a direct cause of failed ejection like a broken ejector. Understanding this mechanism is crucial for diagnosing and fixing issues during shotgun operation.

5. What does the fundamental of marksmanship refer to?

- A. The act of firing without disturbing sight alignment and the muzzle**
- B. A method for improving accuracy**
- C. A style of shooting**
- D. The procedure for cleaning a firearm**

The fundamental of marksmanship refers specifically to the ability to fire a shot accurately while maintaining proper sight alignment and control of the muzzle. This concept is crucial in aiming and ensuring that the shooter delivers their shot precisely at the intended target. It involves a combination of mental and physical processes, emphasizing the importance of steadiness and focus while triggering the shot. It's essential to maintain sight alignment, which means the front and rear sights of the firearm should be properly aligned with the target. The muzzle control ensures that the shooter isn't inadvertently moving the firearm in a way that misaligns the shot. Thus, the essence of marksmanship is about executing the act of firing while preserving these crucial aspects, which directly impacts accuracy and effectiveness. In contrast, methods for improving accuracy may involve techniques like practice or using different shooting stances and are not inherently the fundamentals. A style of shooting refers to personal or artistic approaches to how one engages in shooting, which can vary widely among individuals. Meanwhile, cleaning a firearm is part of firearm maintenance and does not relate directly to the performance of marksmanship itself.

6. Which type of ammunition is known for its low expansion and high penetration capabilities?

- A. Frangible ammunition**
- B. Full metal jacket ammunition**
- C. Hollow-point ammunition**
- D. Jacketed soft point ammunition**

Full metal jacket ammunition is specifically designed to maintain structural integrity upon impact, allowing it to penetrate targets effectively without significant expansion. This characteristic makes it ideal for military applications and certain law enforcement uses where deep penetration is necessary. The jacket encasing the bullet reduces deformation during flight and impact, providing a more streamlined path that helps it to penetrate barriers and materials more efficiently. In contrast, frangible ammunition is designed to disintegrate upon impact with hard surfaces, minimizing ricochet risk, and hollow-point ammunition is engineered to expand upon impact to maximize stopping power. Jacketed soft point ammunition features a soft lead tip that expands upon hitting a target but does not offer the same level of penetration as full metal jacket ammunition. Thus, full metal jacket ammunition stands out due to its unique combination of low expansion and high penetration capabilities.

7. What occurs when a shotgun fails to extract a spent casing from its chamber?

- A. Failure to load a new round**
- B. Failure to eject a round**
- C. Failure to cycle the action**
- D. Failure to extract a spent casing**

When a shotgun fails to extract a spent casing from its chamber, it is indeed classified as a failure to extract a spent casing. This issue occurs when the mechanism responsible for pulling the spent shell out of the chamber fails to function properly. The extraction process is vital for the operation of the firearm, as it allows the gun to remove the empty shell casing and make room for a new round to be loaded. A failure to extract can result from several factors, including a dirty chamber, a malfunctioning extractor, or issues with the ammunition itself. The consequence of this malfunction can create a stoppage in the firearm's operation, potentially preventing the shooter from reloading or firing effectively. Understanding this particular failure is crucial for anyone handling firearms, as it emphasizes the importance of maintaining the firearm's mechanics and ensuring that all components are functioning properly to avoid interruptions during use.

8. What is a common reason for a revolver failure to fire?

- A. The revolver is not loaded**
- B. The barrel is overextended**
- C. The cylinder is frozen**
- D. The hammer is not cocked**

A common reason for a revolver failure to fire is indeed that the revolver is not loaded. If there are no cartridges in the cylinder, then pulling the trigger will simply result in the click of the hammer striking a chamber without a round, leading to a failure to fire. This highlights the fundamental requirement of ensuring that a firearm has ammunition before operation. While other factors, such as a frozen cylinder or an uncocked hammer, can also lead to a failure to fire, these situations typically involve issues that can be remedied or checked mechanically. Conversely, if the revolver is not loaded, there is no opportunity for the firearm to operate as intended, irrespective of any mechanical conditions. Understanding the necessity of ammunition is vital for safe and effective firearm handling.

9. What is the primary role of the recoil pad on a shotgun?

- A. To add weight to the shotgun
- B. To enhance accuracy
- C. To reduce the effect of recoil**
- D. To stabilize the gun during transport

The primary role of the recoil pad on a shotgun is to reduce the effect of recoil. When a shotgun is fired, the explosive force generated by the gunpowder creates a significant backward force, known as recoil, which can make shooting uncomfortable and even painful for the shooter. The recoil pad, typically made from materials that can compress and absorb energy, mitigates this force by cushioning the impact against the shooter's shoulder. This not only enhances comfort but also allows for better control and faster follow-up shots by minimizing the jolting movement caused by recoil. While factors such as weight, accuracy, and stabilization during transport contribute to shotgun performance and handling, they are not the primary purpose of the recoil pad. The design of the pad specifically targets the reduction of felt recoil, making it an essential component for those who shoot frequently or for extended periods.

10. What is a common reason for a shotgun to fail to eject the spent shell?

- A. Improper ammo type
- B. A broken firing pin
- C. A dirty chamber**
- D. Too high brass

A common reason for a shotgun to fail to eject the spent shell is often due to a dirty chamber. When the chamber, where the shell sits immediately before being fired, becomes fouled with dirt, debris, or residue from previous shots, it can impede the smooth operation of the ejection process. In a functioning shotgun, the spent shell casing needs to be freed from the chamber after the round is fired. If the chamber is too dirty, the spent casing may stick and not come out properly, leading to failure in ejection. This situation could cause jams or malfunctions, making regular cleaning and maintenance of the firearm critical for reliable performance. Improper ammo type, a broken firing pin, or too high brass may influence other aspects of firearm operation but are not as directly correlated with the ejection issue as a dirty chamber. Proper ammo selection is crucial for function, but many types of ammunition work fine if the gun is clean. A broken firing pin typically prevents the gun from firing at all, while the "too high brass" issue relates more to loading the shell into the chamber, rather than the ejection process itself.

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://floridabrtcorrectionsfirearms.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE