

Gun License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What does a Federal Firearms License (FFL) allow an individual or business to do?**
 - A. Buy weapons for personal use**
 - B. Manufacture or sell firearms**
 - C. Import firearms from other countries**
 - D. Conduct firearm training courses**

- 2. What factor affects the number of rounds a person can carry for a firearm?**
 - A. Type of firearm owned**
 - B. Licensing status**
 - C. Weight of the ammunition**
 - D. Number of firearms licensed to carry**

- 3. What type of device is manufactured to discharge a bullet using compressed gas and is classified as less than 5.6mm?**
 - A. Shotgun**
 - B. Airgun**
 - C. Recoilless Gun**
 - D. Flare Gun**

- 4. What role do local law enforcement agencies play in the gun licensing process?**
 - A. Conducting safety training**
 - B. Issuing licenses without checks**
 - C. Verifying applicant eligibility**
 - D. Providing firearms for testing**

- 5. Who must ensure that safe custody facilities comply with the applicable provisions in a change of physical address?**
 - A. The police officer**
 - B. The designated firearms officer**
 - C. The firearm owner**
 - D. The local government**

- 6. What does a 'class III' gun license allow for?**
- A. Ownership of any type of handgun**
 - B. Ownership of weapons with less than a 10-inch barrel**
 - C. Ownership of specific restricted firearms such as short-barreled rifles**
 - D. Ownership of firearms for export only**
- 7. What is the validity period of a licence to possess a firearm for self-defense?**
- A. 2 Years**
 - B. 5 Years**
 - C. 10 Years**
 - D. Indefinitely**
- 8. How long do you have to replace a lost firearm license?**
- A. 5 Days**
 - B. 10 Days**
 - C. 24 Hours**
 - D. 30 Days**
- 9. What is required for a firearm to be classified as 'curio and relic'?**
- A. It must be a military issue weapon**
 - B. It must be over 50 years old**
 - C. It must be in working condition**
 - D. It must have been used in a war**
- 10. What is an 'open carry' law?**
- A. A law that allows individuals to carry a firearm concealed from view**
 - B. A law that allows individuals to carry a firearm visibly in public**
 - C. A law that prohibits carrying firearms in public spaces**
 - D. A law that allows only licensed individuals to carry firearms**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a Federal Firearms License (FFL) allow an individual or business to do?

- A. Buy weapons for personal use
- B. Manufacture or sell firearms**
- C. Import firearms from other countries
- D. Conduct firearm training courses

A Federal Firearms License (FFL) is required for individuals or businesses engaged in the manufacture or sale of firearms and ammunition. This license is issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and it serves as a regulatory framework to ensure that those who are engaged in the commerce of firearms comply with federal laws and regulations aimed at promoting public safety. Having an FFL means that the holder can conduct business activities that include, but are not limited to, selling firearms to consumers or other dealers, manufacturing firearms, and pursuing a variety of commercial activities related to firearms. Additionally, FFL holders are subject to federal oversight, including record-keeping and potential inspections, which contribute to responsible management of firearms in commerce. While an FFL does enable buying weapons for resale or distribution, individuals seeking to acquire firearms solely for personal use do not need this license. The importation of firearms from other countries typically requires a different set of regulations and permits that may lead to the involvement of licenses beyond just an FFL. Conducting firearm training courses can also generally be pursued without an FFL unless firearms are being sold during the training, in which case a license would be necessary. Therefore, option B captures the essence of

2. What factor affects the number of rounds a person can carry for a firearm?

- A. Type of firearm owned
- B. Licensing status
- C. Weight of the ammunition
- D. Number of firearms licensed to carry**

The correct answer relates to how the number of firearms an individual is licensed to carry influences the total amount of ammunition they may be allowed to carry. When someone is licensed for multiple firearms, they might have legal provisions or personal strategies in place to adapt their carrying capacity to suit each firearm. This could include considerations regarding the caliber and magazine capacity of each weapon. Licensing regulations often stipulate limits on the number of rounds an individual is permitted to carry, which can vary significantly based on local laws and the number of firearms owned. Thus, if you are licensed for several firearms, you might be subject to different rules for each, impacting how many rounds you can carry overall. Other factors like the type of firearm owned or the weight of the ammunition also have influences but are more about physical capacity and suitability rather than direct limits imposed by legal licensing. Each firearm's design may dictate specific limits on ammunition but does not directly affect how many rounds a person can carry when licensing dictates the overall capability concerning multiple firearms.

3. What type of device is manufactured to discharge a bullet using compressed gas and is classified as less than 5.6mm?

- A. Shotgun**
- B. Airgun**
- C. Recoilless Gun**
- D. Flare Gun**

The correct answer is an airgun. Airguns are specifically designed to discharge a projectile, such as a pellet or BB, by using compressed gas to propel it. This type of firearm operates differently from traditional firearms, which use gunpowder as the propellant. Airguns can deliver projectiles at relatively high speeds while maintaining a caliber that is usually less than 5.6mm, making them suitable for sport shooting, target practice, and small game hunting. Other types of devices listed in the question either do not use compressed gas or do not meet the specified caliber criterion. For instance, shotguns typically utilize larger shells and are used for shooting at a range typically greater than 5.6mm. Recoilless guns are designed for launching larger projectiles, often in military applications, and also exceed the 5.6mm threshold. Flare guns, while they may use compressed gas for firing flares, are not classified under the same categories as firearms used for shooting bullets and usually discharge flares for signaling rather than for projectile impact. Therefore, airguns clearly fall into the category specified in the question.

4. What role do local law enforcement agencies play in the gun licensing process?

- A. Conducting safety training**
- B. Issuing licenses without checks**
- C. Verifying applicant eligibility**
- D. Providing firearms for testing**

Local law enforcement agencies play a critical role in the gun licensing process by verifying the eligibility of applicants. This involves conducting background checks to ensure that individuals applying for a gun license meet all necessary legal requirements. These requirements can include checking for prior criminal records, assessing mental health status, and ensuring that the applicant is of the appropriate age and meets any other state-specific criteria. The verification process is essential in maintaining public safety and ensuring that firearms are issued only to responsible individuals. In contrast, conducting safety training, issuing licenses without checks, or providing firearms for testing do not encompass the primary function of law enforcement in the licensing process. While safety training can be part of the overall education for gun owners, it is not strictly a law enforcement responsibility in the licensing context. Issuing licenses without checks would compromise the integrity of the system, and providing firearms for testing is typically not within the purview of law enforcement agencies in the licensing process. Thus, the emphasis on eligibility verification highlights the crucial role that local law enforcement plays in responsible gun ownership regulations.

5. Who must ensure that safe custody facilities comply with the applicable provisions in a change of physical address?

- A. The police officer**
- B. The designated firearms officer**
- C. The firearm owner**
- D. The local government**

The designated firearms officer is responsible for ensuring that safe custody facilities adhere to the applicable provisions when there is a change of physical address. This role encompasses oversight of compliance with legal regulations regarding the storage and security of firearms. When a firearm owner changes their address, the designated firearms officer must confirm that the new facility meets all safety and legal requirements to prevent unauthorized access and ensure the security of the firearms. This includes assessing factors such as alarm systems, locks, and overall storage practices to ensure compliance with the law. While other parties may have roles in the process, such as assisting in monitoring compliance or reporting changes, it is primarily the designated firearms officer who holds the accountability and expertise required to validate that all provisions are duly met following any relocation of firearms custody.

6. What does a 'class III' gun license allow for?

- A. Ownership of any type of handgun**
- B. Ownership of weapons with less than a 10-inch barrel**
- C. Ownership of specific restricted firearms such as short-barreled rifles**
- D. Ownership of firearms for export only**

A 'class III' gun license, which is also known as a Federal Firearms License (FFL) Type 3, specifically pertains to the ownership and regulation of certain restricted firearms. This includes short-barreled rifles, short-barreled shotguns, and fully automatic weapons, among other items that are regulated under the National Firearms Act (NFA). The licensing process for class III firearms typically involves extensive background checks, fingerprinting, and the payment of a tax. This licensing category was established to control access to more dangerous firearms that can pose greater risks to public safety. Those seeking to own class III firearms must adhere to strict regulatory standards, including registration of the firearm and the need to notify the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) when transferring ownership. While other options discuss aspects of gun ownership, they do not accurately encompass the unique licensing requirements and restrictions linked to class III firearms, which specifically address ownership of specific restricted items rather than general categories like handguns or export conditions.

7. What is the validity period of a licence to possess a firearm for self-defense?

A. 2 Years

B. 5 Years

C. 10 Years

D. Indefinitely

The validity period of a licence to possess a firearm for self-defense is typically set at 5 years in many jurisdictions. This time frame is established so that the relevant authorities can periodically review the qualifications of the license holder, ensuring that they remain fit to possess a firearm and that all necessary safety courses and requirements continue to be met. The renewal process allows for the assessment of any changes in law, the license holder's circumstances, or any relevant training updates that may affect their ability to safely and responsibly handle a firearm. In contrast, more extended validity periods, such as 10 years or indefinite licenses, may not provide the level of oversight deemed necessary for the responsible ownership of firearms. Regular renewal and re-evaluation help maintain safety standards within the community.

8. How long do you have to replace a lost firearm license?

A. 5 Days

B. 10 Days

C. 24 Hours

D. 30 Days

The timeframe to replace a lost firearm license is typically established by state or local laws. In many jurisdictions, the requirement is to report the loss and apply for a replacement within a short period, often 24 hours. This urgent timeframe emphasizes the importance of keeping firearm ownership and licensing secure and monitored to prevent misuse or illegal activities. Swift reporting ensures that authorities are aware of the missing license, which helps in the traceability of firearms and increases public safety. In contrast, other options suggest longer periods that may not align with the most stringent regulations aimed at quick and responsible management of firearm licensing. Immediate action reinforces a proactive approach to handling lost licenses, which is crucial in maintaining regulatory compliance and firearm safety.

9. What is required for a firearm to be classified as 'curio and relic'?

- A. It must be a military issue weapon**
- B. It must be over 50 years old**
- C. It must be in working condition**
- D. It must have been used in a war**

A firearm is classified as a 'curio and relic' if it is over 50 years old. This classification is important because it allows certain exemptions from regulations that apply to more modern firearms. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) defines curios and relics as firearms that have historical significance, are of interest to collectors, or are generally obsolete. The age criterion of over 50 years serves as a standard for distinguishing these firearms, emphasizing their historical and collectible value. Regarding other characteristics, while being in working condition may contribute to a firearm's appeal as a collectible, it is not a requirement for it to be classified as a curio and relic. Additionally, not all firearms classified as curios and relics are military issue or have been used in war; many civilian-owned firearms also qualify for this classification solely based on their age. Thus, the requirement of being over 50 years old is the key factor that determines the classification.

10. What is an 'open carry' law?

- A. A law that allows individuals to carry a firearm concealed from view**
- B. A law that allows individuals to carry a firearm visibly in public**
- C. A law that prohibits carrying firearms in public spaces**
- D. A law that allows only licensed individuals to carry firearms**

An 'open carry' law refers to legislation that permits individuals to carry a firearm in public in a visibly displayed manner. This means that the firearm is not concealed and can be seen by others, which is in contrast to concealed carry laws, which require firearms to be hidden from view. Open carry laws can vary significantly between different states or jurisdictions, including whether permits are necessary or if certain types of firearms are restricted. Option B correctly identifies that under open carry laws, individuals are allowed to openly display their firearms in public spaces. This visibility is meant to give individuals the rights to bear arms and may also promote a sense of personal security. Understanding open carry laws is crucial for gun owners, as it shapes how they can legally transport and display their weapons in various environments.

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://gunlicense.examzify.com>

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

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