

Michigan Concealed Pistol License (CPL) Safety Course Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which type of ammunition is prohibited from use in a concealed pistol in Michigan?**
 - A. Hollow-point**
 - B. Armor-piercing**
 - C. Full metal jacket**
 - D. Shotgun shells**
- 2. Under Michigan law, what is considered brandishing a firearm?**
 - A. Carrying a concealed weapon with a valid CPL**
 - B. Showing your firearm in a public place in a threatening manner**
 - C. Transporting a firearm in your vehicle**
 - D. All of the above**
- 3. For a firearm to be considered 'concealed' in Michigan, it must:**
 - A. Be completely invisible to others**
 - B. Be partially visible as long as it is not recognizable as a firearm**
 - C. Be in a holster, even if visible**
 - D. Not be discernible by ordinary observation**
- 4. What is the term limit for a Michigan Concealed Pistol License before renewal is required?**
 - A. 3 years**
 - B. 4 years**
 - C. 5 years**
 - D. 10 years**
- 5. To obtain a Michigan CPL, applicants must complete a firearms training course certified by whom?**
 - A. The National Rifle Association**
 - B. Michigan State Police**
 - C. The United States Army**
 - D. Any state-approved instructor**

- 6. What is the primary purpose of a holster in concealed carry?**
- A. To make the firearm invisible**
 - B. To secure the firearm and ensure safe carry**
 - C. To display a fashion statement**
 - D. To keep the firearm loaded**
- 7. To legally carry a concealed pistol in another state with Michigan's CPL, what must be true?**
- A. The other state must have a reciprocity agreement with Michigan**
 - B. You must notify the other state's law enforcement ahead of time**
 - C. You must carry the pistol openly in the other state**
 - D. You must have a separate concealed pistol license from the other state**
- 8. In Michigan, which of the following is considered a 'pistol free zone' for CPL holders?**
- A. Churches**
 - B. Private businesses that have posted a no-gun sign**
 - C. Public parks**
 - D. Bars serving alcohol**
- 9. To transport a pistol in a vehicle without a CPL in Michigan, the firearm must be:**
- A. Unloaded and in a locked compartment**
 - B. Loaded but in a holster**
 - C. Visible to law enforcement**
 - D. In the glove compartment**
- 10. Which of the following is a requirement for obtaining a Michigan CPL?**
- A. Completion of an approved safety course**
 - B. A bachelor's degree**
 - C. Membership in a local shooting club**
 - D. Owning a firearm for at least one year**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which type of ammunition is prohibited from use in a concealed pistol in Michigan?

- A. Hollow-point**
- B. Armor-piercing**
- C. Full metal jacket**
- D. Shotgun shells**

In Michigan, it is illegal to use armor-piercing ammunition in a concealed pistol. This is because armor-piercing ammunition is designed to penetrate armor and can pose a threat to law enforcement and civilians. Full metal jacket ammunition (C) and shotgun shells (D) are also not suitable for use in a concealed pistol, as they are not designed for self-defense purposes and can cause excessive harm. Hollow-point ammunition (A) is the only suitable type of ammunition for use in a concealed pistol, as it is designed to expand upon impact and can reduce the risk of over-penetration and collateral damage.

2. Under Michigan law, what is considered brandishing a firearm?

- A. Carrying a concealed weapon with a valid CPL**
- B. Showing your firearm in a public place in a threatening manner**
- C. Transporting a firearm in your vehicle**
- D. All of the above**

Brandishing a firearm refers to showing or displaying a weapon in a public place in a threatening manner. Therefore, options A, C, and D are incorrect as they do not involve displaying a firearm in a threatening manner. Option A involves carrying a concealed weapon with a valid CPL, which is not the same as brandishing. Option C refers to transporting a firearm in your vehicle, which may not necessarily involve displaying the firearm. Option D includes all of the above options, but not all of them involve brandishing a firearm.

3. For a firearm to be considered 'concealed' in Michigan, it must:

- A. Be completely invisible to others**
- B. Be partially visible as long as it is not recognizable as a firearm**
- C. Be in a holster, even if visible**
- D. Not be discernible by ordinary observation**

In Michigan, for a firearm to be considered 'concealed', it cannot be discernible by ordinary observation. This means that the firearm cannot be easily seen or recognized as a firearm, even if it is partially visible or in a holster. Option A is incorrect because the firearm does not need to be completely invisible to be considered concealed. Option B is incorrect because being partially visible does not exempt the firearm from being considered concealed. Option C is incorrect because simply being in a holster does not automatically qualify the firearm as being concealed.

4. What is the term limit for a Michigan Concealed Pistol License before renewal is required?

- A. 3 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 5 years**
- D. 10 years

The term limit for a Michigan Concealed Pistol License is 5 years. This is the maximum amount of time that a person can hold a valid license before needing to renew it. Option A, 3 years, is too short of a time period for the license to be valid. Option B, 4 years, is also incorrect as it is still below the 5 year limit. Option D, 10 years, is too long of a time period and would exceed the term limit. Therefore, option C, 5 years, is the correct answer.

5. To obtain a Michigan CPL, applicants must complete a firearms training course certified by whom?

- A. The National Rifle Association
- B. Michigan State Police**
- C. The United States Army
- D. Any state-approved instructor

Applicants for a Michigan Concealed Pistol License (CPL) must complete a firearms training course certified by the Michigan State Police. This certification ensures that the training meets the required standards set forth by the state of Michigan for CPL applicants. It is important to follow the guidelines set by the Michigan State Police to ensure that individuals are properly trained in firearm safety, laws, and regulations before being granted a CPL. The other options provided are not the correct certifying body for the CPL training required in Michigan. The National Rifle Association (NRA) offers firearms training but it is not the certifying body for the Michigan CPL training. The United States Army and any generic state-approved instructor do not have authority to certify the training required for a Michigan CPL. Therefore, the correct answer is the Michigan State Police.

6. What is the primary purpose of a holster in concealed carry?

- A. To make the firearm invisible
- B. To secure the firearm and ensure safe carry**
- C. To display a fashion statement
- D. To keep the firearm loaded

The primary purpose of a holster in concealed carry is to secure the firearm and ensure safe carry. Holsters keep the firearm safely in place, preventing it from falling out or being easily accessed by unauthorized individuals. Additionally, a good holster protects the trigger guard, preventing accidental discharge, and also helps in maintaining the firearm's condition by reducing wear and tear. It is important to choose a high-quality holster that fits the specific firearm properly for effective and safe concealed carry practice.

7. To legally carry a concealed pistol in another state with Michigan's CPL, what must be true?

A. The other state must have a reciprocity agreement with Michigan

B. You must notify the other state's law enforcement ahead of time

C. You must carry the pistol openly in the other state

D. You must have a separate concealed pistol license from the other state

To legally carry a concealed pistol in another state with Michigan's CPL, the other state must have a reciprocity agreement with Michigan. This means that the other state must have an agreement with Michigan that recognizes and honors each other's concealed carry licenses. Choice B, notifying the other state's law enforcement ahead of time, is incorrect because it is not a requirement for carrying a concealed pistol in another state. Choice C, carrying the pistol openly in the other state, is incorrect as it defeats the purpose of concealed carry. Choice D, having a separate concealed pistol license from the other state, is incorrect because having a Michigan CPL is sufficient for legally carrying a concealed pistol in another state with a reciprocity agreement.

8. In Michigan, which of the following is considered a 'pistol free zone' for CPL holders?

A. Churches

B. Private businesses that have posted a no-gun sign

C. Public parks

D. Bars serving alcohol

In Michigan, CPL holders are not allowed to carry a concealed pistol in a bar that primarily serves alcohol. This is because alcohol can often lead to impaired judgment and dangerous situations, so it's important to keep concealed firearms out of places where alcohol consumption is the main attraction. Additionally, churches and public parks are not considered pistol free zones for CPL holders in Michigan, and private businesses must have specific signage stating that they do not allow firearms in order for it to be considered a pistol free zone.

9. To transport a pistol in a vehicle without a CPL in Michigan, the firearm must be:

- A. Unloaded and in a locked compartment**
- B. Loaded but in a holster**
- C. Visible to law enforcement**
- D. In the glove compartment**

To transport a pistol in a vehicle without a CPL in Michigan, the firearm must be unloaded and in a locked compartment. This is the only safe and legal way to store a firearm in a vehicle without a concealed pistol license. Option B is incorrect because it is not safe to transport a loaded firearm, and while a holster may provide some level of security, it is not a sufficient replacement for a locked compartment. Option C is also incorrect because it goes against the requirement for the firearm to be properly secured. Option D is incorrect because the glove compartment is not considered a locked compartment and leaves the firearm accessible to anyone who may gain access to the vehicle.

10. Which of the following is a requirement for obtaining a Michigan CPL?

- A. Completion of an approved safety course**
- B. A bachelor's degree**
- C. Membership in a local shooting club**
- D. Owning a firearm for at least one year**

A Completion of an approved safety course would be the only relevant requirement for obtaining a Michigan CPL. B: A bachelor's degree is not a requirement for obtaining a Michigan CPL. C: Membership in a local shooting club is not a requirement for obtaining a Michigan CPL. D: Owning a firearm for at least one year is not a requirement for obtaining a Michigan CPL.