

North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What information must be disclosed by the applicant when applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?**
 - A. Previous addresses for the past 5 years**
 - B. History of mental illness**
 - C. History of drug or alcohol abuse**
 - D. All of the above**
- 2. Which of the following locations is it illegal to carry a concealed handgun in North Carolina?**
 - A. Restaurants that serve alcohol**
 - B. Areas prohibited by federal law**
 - C. National parks**
 - D. All of the above**
- 3. Which of the following is true about the reciprocity of North Carolina's Concealed Handgun Permit?**
 - A. It is valid in all 50 states**
 - B. It is valid only within North Carolina and its bordering states**
 - C. It is recognized by states that have reciprocity agreements with North Carolina**
 - D. It is not recognized by any other state**
- 4. Under North Carolina law, who is notified when a Concealed Handgun Permit is issued?**
 - A. Local police department**
 - B. National Rifle Association**
 - C. The permit holder's employer**
 - D. No one; the permit issuance is confidential**
- 5. Which of the following locations is it illegal to carry a concealed handgun in North Carolina?**
 - A. Public parks**
 - B. Banks**
 - C. Areas prohibited by federal law**
 - D. Private properties where signage prohibits concealed carry**

- 6. What is required as part of the application process for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?**
- A. Passing a drug test**
 - B. Completing a firearms safety training course**
 - C. A character reference from a family member**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. What is the minimum age requirement to apply for a North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit?**
- A. 18 years old**
 - B. 21 years old**
 - C. 25 years old**
 - D. 30 years old**
- 8. When carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina, the handgun must:**
- A. Be carried in an invisible holster at all times**
 - B. Remain concealed from public view at all times**
 - C. Be openly displayed to avoid alarming the public**
 - D. Only be concealed when in public buildings**
- 9. What is required to carry a concealed handgun in another state that recognizes North Carolina's permit?**
- A. Just your North Carolina permit**
 - B. A special federal permit**
 - C. Permission from the other state**
 - D. Nothing, it's not allowed**
- 10. In the context of alcohol, which statement is true regarding carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina?**
- A. You can consume alcohol as long as you do not become intoxicated**
 - B. Consuming any amount of alcohol while carrying is prohibited**
 - C. You can consume alcohol if you are not the one driving**
 - D. Alcohol consumption is only allowed in your own home while carrying**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What information must be disclosed by the applicant when applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?

- A. Previous addresses for the past 5 years**
- B. History of mental illness**
- C. History of drug or alcohol abuse**
- D. All of the above**

When applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina, the applicant must disclose all of the provided information: previous addresses for the past 5 years, history of mental illness, and history of drug or alcohol abuse. This comprehensive disclosure is essential for the authorities to thoroughly assess the applicant's suitability to hold a concealed handgun permit and ensure public safety. By providing this information, the applicant enables the permitting authority to make informed decisions based on a complete understanding of the applicant's background and history.

2. Which of the following locations is it illegal to carry a concealed handgun in North Carolina?

- A. Restaurants that serve alcohol**
- B. Areas prohibited by federal law**
- C. National parks**
- D. All of the above**

It is illegal to carry a concealed handgun in locations that are specifically prohibited by law to ensure public safety and compliance with regulations. In North Carolina, carrying a concealed handgun in areas prohibited by federal law is explicit, as federal regulations take precedence over state laws. Places like schools, government buildings, and certain public gatherings are included in these restrictions. Additionally, while restaurants that serve alcohol might allow concealed carry under specific conditions, carrying a concealed weapon is still restricted in establishments where alcohol is served if the establishment derives a significant portion of its income from the sale of alcohol for on-site consumption. Furthermore, regulations regarding carrying in national parks can vary based on federal law and specific park rules. Under some conditions, concealed carry is permitted, but there are still restrictions based on local jurisdiction within the park's infrastructure. Thus, recognizing all these locations—restaurants serving alcohol, federally prohibited areas, and national parks—as illegal for carrying a concealed handgun supports the understanding that the answer encompasses all possible prohibited locations under North Carolina's concealed carry laws.

3. Which of the following is true about the reciprocity of North Carolina's Concealed Handgun Permit?
- A. It is valid in all 50 states
 - B. It is valid only within North Carolina and its bordering states
 - C. It is recognized by states that have reciprocity agreements with North Carolina**
 - D. It is not recognized by any other state

North Carolina's Concealed Handgun Permit is recognized by states that have reciprocity agreements with North Carolina. This means that certain states have agreements with North Carolina to honor each other's permits, allowing individuals with a North Carolina CHP to legally carry a concealed handgun in those states. This reciprocity agreement expands the recognition of the permit beyond North Carolina's borders, but it does not mean that the permit is automatically valid in all 50 states. Options A, B, and D are not correct because they do not accurately reflect the reciprocity agreements that North Carolina has with other states regarding its Concealed Handgun Permit.

4. Under North Carolina law, who is notified when a Concealed Handgun Permit is issued?
- A. Local police department**
 - B. National Rifle Association
 - C. The permit holder's employer
 - D. No one; the permit issuance is confidential

In the state of North Carolina, when a Concealed Handgun Permit is issued, the local police department is notified. This is done to ensure the safety of the community by keeping law enforcement informed of who in their jurisdiction is legally allowed to carry a concealed handgun. Options B and C are incorrect because the NRA and the permit holder's employer are not involved in the process of issuing a permit and do not need to be notified. Option D may seem like a possible choice, but it is incorrect as the permit issuance is not confidential, but rather shared with local law enforcement. Therefore, the only correct option is A.

5. Which of the following locations is it illegal to carry a concealed handgun in North Carolina?
- A. Public parks
 - B. Banks
 - C. Areas prohibited by federal law**
 - D. Private properties where signage prohibits concealed carry

In North Carolina, it is illegal to carry a concealed handgun in areas prohibited by federal law. This includes locations such as federal buildings, post offices, schools, and other federally designated zones where firearms are not permitted. It is important to be aware of these restrictions to avoid violating the law and risking penalties. Options A, B, and D are not universally prohibited locations for carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina. While there may be specific guidelines or restrictions related to carrying in certain public parks, banks, or private properties with signage prohibiting concealed carry, these situations are not blanket illegalities like carrying in areas prohibited by federal law.

6. What is required as part of the application process for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?

- A. Passing a drug test
- B. Completing a firearms safety training course**
- C. A character reference from a family member
- D. All of the above

In North Carolina, completing a firearms safety training course is required as part of the application process for a Concealed Handgun Permit. This training ensures that applicants have the necessary knowledge and skills to safely handle firearms. While having good character references and remaining drug-free are important factors in the application process, they are not specifically required steps for obtaining a Concealed Handgun Permit in the state of North Carolina.

7. What is the minimum age requirement to apply for a North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit?

- A. 18 years old
- B. 21 years old**
- C. 25 years old
- D. 30 years old

To apply for a North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit, the minimum age requirement is 21 years old. This age requirement is based on state laws and regulations related to the possession and carrying of concealed handguns. It is important for individuals to meet this age requirement in order to comply with the legal aspects of obtaining a concealed handgun permit in North Carolina.

8. When carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina, the handgun must:

- A. Be carried in an invisible holster at all times
- B. Remain concealed from public view at all times**
- C. Be openly displayed to avoid alarming the public
- D. Only be concealed when in public buildings

When carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina, the law requires that the handgun must be concealed from public view at all times. This means that it should not be openly displayed or carried in a visible holster. It is important to keep the handgun concealed to avoid alarming the public and to follow the regulations set by the state. Option A and C are incorrect because they suggest openly carrying the handgun, which is not allowed when carrying a concealed handgun. Option D is incorrect because it implies that you can openly carry the handgun when not in a public building, which is also not allowed in North Carolina. Therefore, the only correct option is B.

9. What is required to carry a concealed handgun in another state that recognizes North Carolina's permit?

- A. Just your North Carolina permit**
- B. A special federal permit**
- C. Permission from the other state**
- D. Nothing, it's not allowed**

A North Carolina permit is sufficient to carry a concealed handgun in another state that recognizes it. Option A is the only correct answer because - Option B is incorrect because there is no federal permit for carrying a concealed handgun from state to state. Each state has its own laws and requirements for concealed carry. - Option C is incorrect because while some states may require notification or registration of concealed carry from out-of-state permit holders, it is not permission that is needed. - Option D is incorrect because some states do allow concealed carry with a recognized permit from another state, so it is not universally "not allowed."

10. In the context of alcohol, which statement is true regarding carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina?

- A. You can consume alcohol as long as you do not become intoxicated**
- B. Consuming any amount of alcohol while carrying is prohibited**
- C. You can consume alcohol if you are not the one driving**
- D. Alcohol consumption is only allowed in your own home while carrying**

Carrying a concealed handgun while consuming any amount of alcohol is prohibited in North Carolina, regardless of who is driving or where the alcohol consumption is taking place. Option A is incorrect because becoming intoxicated can be subjective and difficult to measure. Option C is incorrect because the law does not specify whether or not the individual carrying the concealed handgun is the one driving. Option D is incorrect because the law does not restrict alcohol consumption to only one's own home while carrying a concealed handgun. It is important to note that any amount of alcohol consumption while carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited in North Carolina to ensure the safety of individuals and those around them.