

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. How often must you renew your North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit?**
 - A. Every 3 years**
 - B. Every 5 years**
 - C. Every 10 years**
 - D. It does not need to be renewed**
- 2. How often must a North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit be renewed?**
 - A. Every 2 years**
 - B. Every 5 years**
 - C. Every 10 years**
 - D. Every year**
- 3. 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**
- 4. 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**
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for obtaining a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?**
 - A. Being a US citizen**
 - B. Completing a firearm training course**
 - C. Owning a handgun**
 - D. Residing in North Carolina for a specific period**

- 6. What type of training is required before applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?**
- A. Basic law enforcement training**
 - B. State-approved firearms safety or training course**
 - C. Military basic training**
 - D. No training is required**
- 7. What is required for a concealed handgun permit holder to do upon official contact with law enforcement in North Carolina?**
- A. Nothing is required**
 - B. Immediately disclose that they are carrying a weapon**
 - C. Hand over the weapon to the officer**
 - D. Only disclose if asked by the officer**
- 8. Is it legal to carry a concealed handgun while consuming alcohol in North Carolina?**
- A. Yes, if under the legal blood alcohol limit**
 - B. Yes, but only in your own home**
 - C. No, it is illegal to carry while consuming alcohol**
 - D. It depends on the level of alcohol consumption**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the denial of a CHP application in North Carolina?**
- A. A felony conviction**
 - B. A conviction for driving under the influence (DUI) within the past year**
 - C. Having a restraining order against you**
 - D. Completing a firearms safety course more than three years ago**
- 10. What is a key legal obligation when carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina?**
- A. Informing law enforcement when approached**
 - B. Wearing a badge indicating you're carrying**
 - C. Open carry of a second firearm**
 - D. Registration number visible on clothing**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How often must you renew your North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit?

- A. Every 3 years
- B. Every 5 years**
- C. Every 10 years
- D. It does not need to be renewed

North Carolina requires a renewal for your Concealed Handgun Permit every 5 years. Option A is incorrect because that is the renewal period for regular handgun permits, not concealed ones. Option C is incorrect because it is too long of a renewal period, which would not allow for updated information on the permit holder. Option D is incorrect, as all handgun permits in North Carolina must be renewed at some point.

2. How often must a North Carolina Concealed Handgun Permit be renewed?

- A. Every 2 years
- B. Every 5 years**
- C. Every 10 years
- D. Every year

In North Carolina, a Concealed Handgun Permit must be renewed every 5 years. This renewal process ensures that permit holders are up to date with the current laws, regulations, and training requirements surrounding concealed carry. It's important for permit holders to be aware of their renewal date and initiate the renewal process in a timely manner to avoid any lapses in their permits.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for obtaining a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?

- A. Being a US citizen**
- B. Completing a firearm training course**
- C. Owning a handgun**
- D. Residing in North Carolina for a specific period**

In order to obtain a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina, you must be a US citizen, complete a firearm training course, and reside in North Carolina for a specific period of time. However, owning a handgun is not a requirement. While you will need a handgun in order to obtain the permit, you do not necessarily need to own one beforehand. Additionally, owning a handgun does not automatically qualify you for a Concealed Handgun Permit. This is why option C is NOT a requirement for obtaining a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina.

6. What type of training is required before applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina?

- A. Basic law enforcement training**
- B. State-approved firearms safety or training course**
- C. Military basic training**
- D. No training is required**

Before applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit in North Carolina, individuals are required to complete a state-approved firearms safety or training course. This training is essential to ensure that applicants understand how to safely handle firearms and are aware of the laws and regulations surrounding concealed carry. Basic law enforcement training and military basic training do not specifically cover the requirements for civilian concealed carry permits. The option stating that no training is required is incorrect as North Carolina law mandates completion of a firearms safety or training course before applying for a Concealed Handgun Permit.

7. What is required for a concealed handgun permit holder to do upon official contact with law enforcement in North Carolina?

- A. Nothing is required**
- B. Immediately disclose that they are carrying a weapon**
- C. Hand over the weapon to the officer**
- D. Only disclose if asked by the officer**

Upon official contact with law enforcement in North Carolina, a concealed handgun permit holder is required to immediately disclose that they are carrying a weapon. This is because North Carolina is a state that follows "must-inform" laws, meaning that permit holders are required to inform law enforcement of their concealed weapon upon any interaction. Option A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not comply with North Carolina's "must-inform" law. Option A is incorrect because it implies that the permit holder does not have to do anything upon contact with law enforcement. Option C is incorrect because it implies that the permit holder must hand over their weapon, which is not required by North Carolina law. Option D is incorrect because it implies that the permit holder only needs to disclose if asked, rather than immediately upon contact.

8. Is it legal to carry a concealed handgun while consuming alcohol in North Carolina?

- A. Yes, if under the legal blood alcohol limit**
- B. Yes, but only in your own home**
- C. No, it is illegal to carry while consuming alcohol**
- D. It depends on the level of alcohol consumption**

Carrying a concealed handgun while consuming alcohol in North Carolina is illegal. It is important to note that mixing firearms with alcohol can impair judgment and lead to dangerous situations. Therefore, it is crucial to adhere to the law and avoid carrying a concealed handgun while consuming alcohol to ensure safety for oneself and others.

9. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the denial of a CHP application in North Carolina?
- A. A felony conviction
 - B. A conviction for driving under the influence (DUI) within the past year
 - C. Having a restraining order against you
 - D. Completing a firearms safety course more than three years ago**

The other three choices can all potentially lead to the denial of a CHP application in North Carolina. A felony conviction and a conviction for driving under the influence (DUI) are both considered serious criminal offenses that can impact an individual's ability to legally carry a concealed weapon. Having a restraining order against you can also be a red flag for the issuing authority, as it could indicate a history of violence or potential danger. On the other hand, completing a firearms safety course more than three years ago is not a disqualifying factor for obtaining a CHP. The North Carolina Department of Justice does require applicants to complete a firearms safety course, but there is no time limit for when the course must have been completed.

10. What is a key legal obligation when carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina?
- A. Informing law enforcement when approached**
 - B. Wearing a badge indicating you're carrying
 - C. Open carry of a second firearm
 - D. Registration number visible on clothing

All of the other options are incorrect because they do not accurately reflect the legal obligations when carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina. Option B is incorrect because there is no requirement to wear a badge indicating that you are carrying a concealed handgun. Option C is incorrect because open carry of a second firearm is not allowed and is also not specifically related to concealed carry. Option D is incorrect because there is no requirement to have a registration number visible on your clothing while carrying a concealed handgun in North Carolina. However, informing law enforcement when approached is a key legal obligation for individuals with a concealed carry permit in North Carolina. This is important for the safety of both the gun owner and law enforcement officers. It is also required by law in order to avoid potential misunderstandings and conflicts.