



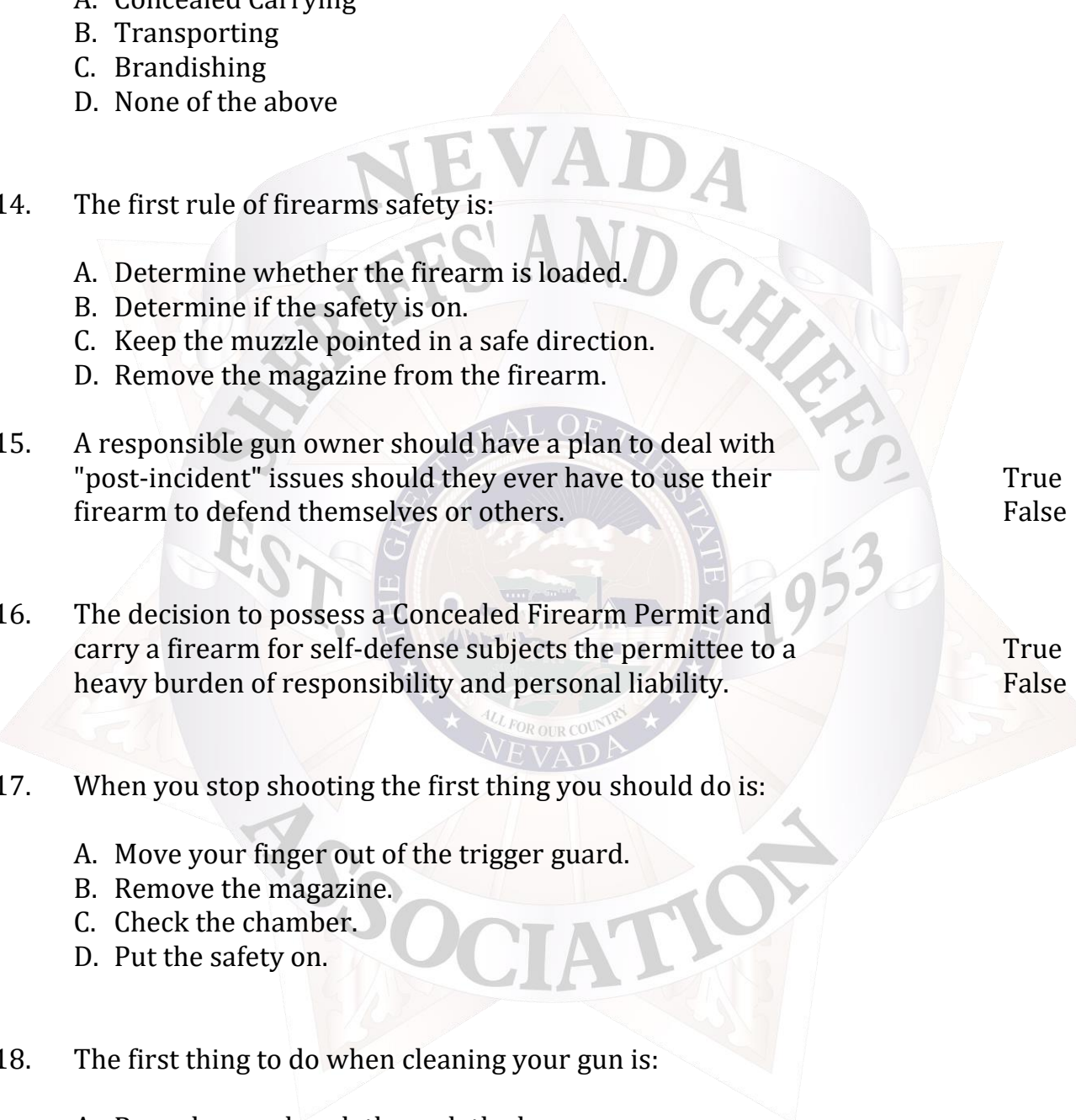
## NEVADA SHERIFFS' & CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

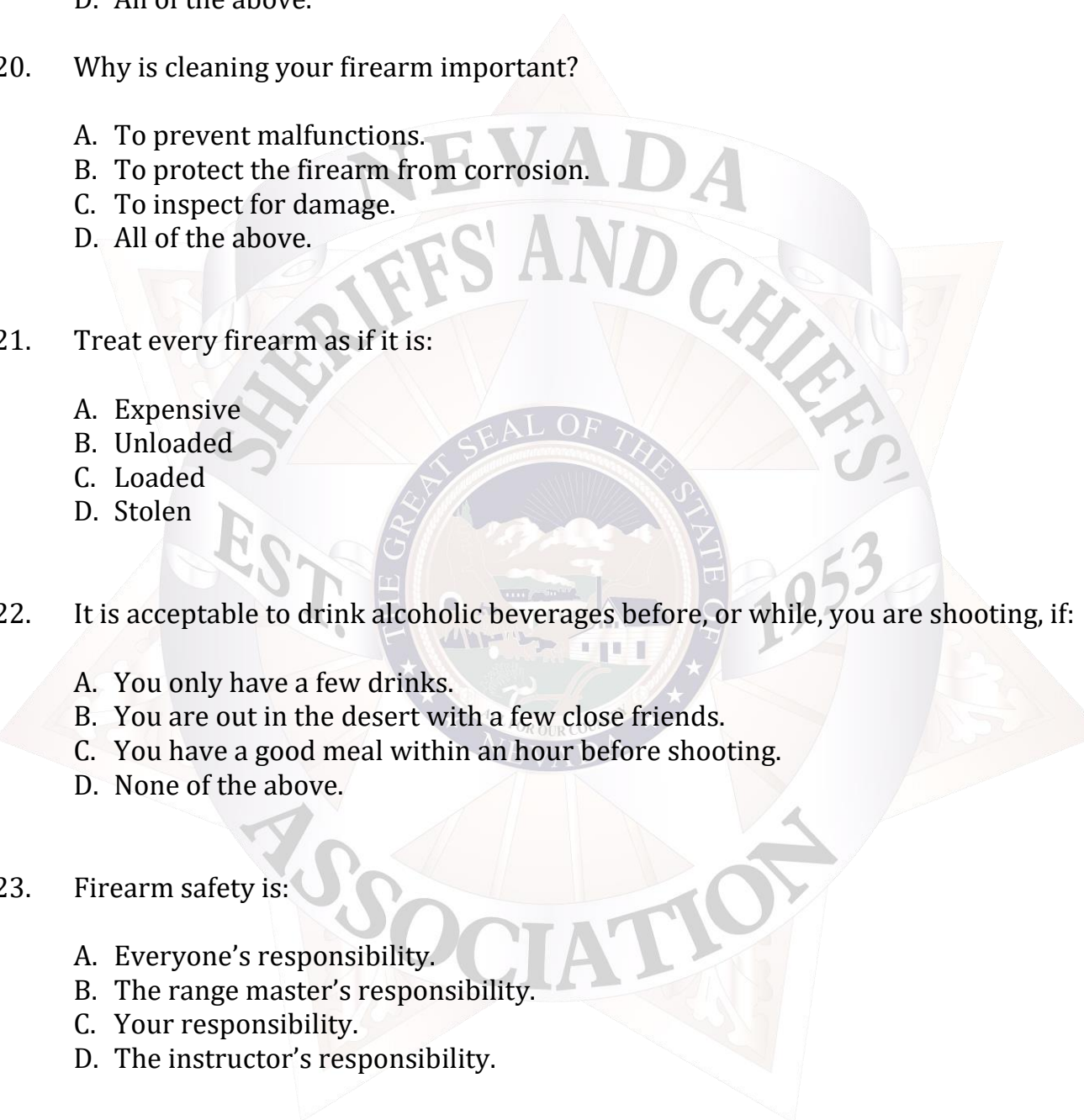
# Concealed Firearm Permit Written Examination

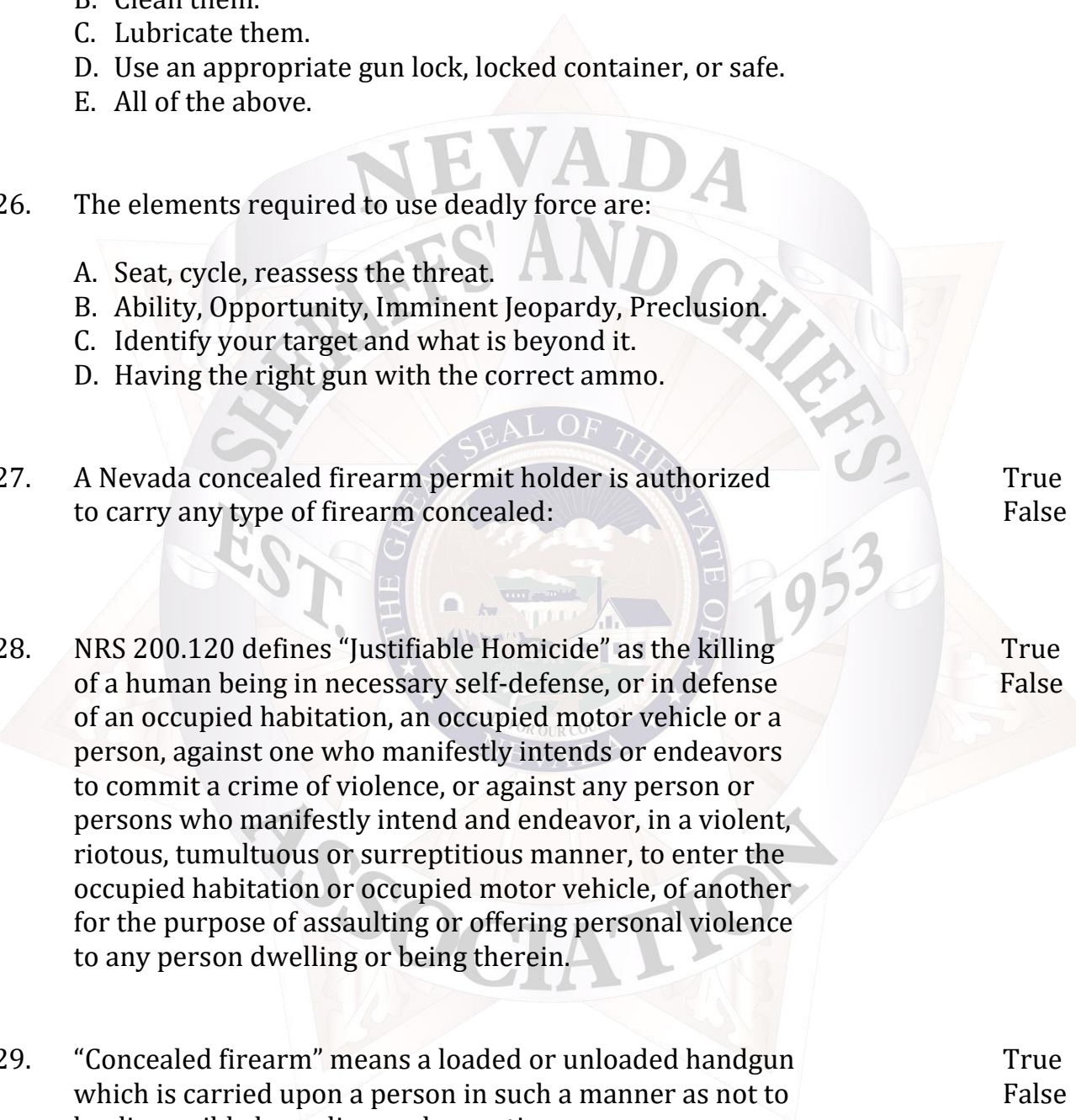
The following written examination is established by the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association pursuant to the Nevada Concealed Handgun Training Standards (NRS 202.3657). This written examination will serve to demonstrate basic knowledge of firearm training, to include instruction in the use of a handgun and in the laws of the State of Nevada relating to the use of firearms and the concealed carry of firearms, liability, and gun safety.

1. Anyone who acquires a firearm for personal defense needs only to learn how to handle the firearm safely. True  
False
  
2. If you own a handgun you should study the manufacturer's instructions to learn how it operates. True  
False
  
3. As long as a cartridge fits into the chamber or magazine of a firearm it means that it is the correct ammunition for that particular firearm. True  
False
  
4. A Nevada concealed firearm permit allows a person to carry a concealed firearm in all 50 states. True  
False
  
5. The fundamental principle of firearm safety is to treat every gun as if it is \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.  
  - A. Loaded
  - B. Unloaded
  
6. Everyone should comply with the following firearm handling safety rules:  
  - A. Keep the muzzle or barrel pointed in a safe direction.
  - B. Keep the finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard.
  - C. Keep the action/cylinder open and the firearm unloaded until ready to load and use.
  - D. All of the above.

7. When shooting on an organized range, either indoors or outdoors, you are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Reading the rules
  - B. Understanding the rules
  - C. Obeying all range commands
  - D. Handling a firearm safely
  - E. All of the above
8. For firearms to work safely and reliably they require \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Correct ammunition.
  - B. Regular cleaning and care.
  - C. To be stored in a locked gun cabinet.
  - D. Both A & B.
9. It is always best to depend on the use of force for your protection. True  
False
10. The identity of Nevada concealed firearm permit holders is public information. True  
False
11. The term “deadly force” means:
- A. That force which, under the circumstances it is used, is readily capable of causing serious pain.
  - B. That force which a reasonable person would consider likely to cause incapacitation.
  - C. That force which a reasonable person would consider likely to cause death or serious bodily harm.
12. Warning shots should not be utilized because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Firing the weapon can have an effect on your ability to think clearly.
  - B. Rounds shot into the air return to the ground at a high velocity and can cause injury or death.
  - C. You are responsible for every round fired from your weapon.
  - D. You should only discharge your weapon at a threat you need to stop.
  - E. All of the above.

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13. If you are carrying a loaded firearm in a backpack, purse, briefcase or duffel bag, you are:
- A. Concealed Carrying
  - B. Transporting
  - C. Brandishing
  - D. None of the above
14. The first rule of firearms safety is:
- A. Determine whether the firearm is loaded.
  - B. Determine if the safety is on.
  - C. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
  - D. Remove the magazine from the firearm.
15. A responsible gun owner should have a plan to deal with "post-incident" issues should they ever have to use their firearm to defend themselves or others. True  
False
16. The decision to possess a Concealed Firearm Permit and carry a firearm for self-defense subjects the permittee to a heavy burden of responsibility and personal liability. True  
False
17. When you stop shooting the first thing you should do is:
- A. Move your finger out of the trigger guard.
  - B. Remove the magazine.
  - C. Check the chamber.
  - D. Put the safety on.
18. The first thing to do when cleaning your gun is:
- A. Run a bronze brush through the bore.
  - B. Carefully unload it.
  - C. Use a good bore cleaner.
  - D. Wipe the outside with a slightly oiled patch.

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19. Before you shoot you should:
- A. Observe what is beyond your target.
  - B. Identify your target.
  - C. Be sure your target is clear of any innocent bystanders.
  - D. All of the above.
20. Why is cleaning your firearm important?
- A. To prevent malfunctions.
  - B. To protect the firearm from corrosion.
  - C. To inspect for damage.
  - D. All of the above.
21. Treat every firearm as if it is:
- A. Expensive
  - B. Unloaded
  - C. Loaded
  - D. Stolen
22. It is acceptable to drink alcoholic beverages before, or while, you are shooting, if:
- A. You only have a few drinks.
  - B. You are out in the desert with a few close friends.
  - C. You have a good meal within an hour before shooting.
  - D. None of the above.
23. Firearm safety is:
- A. Everyone's responsibility.
  - B. The range master's responsibility.
  - C. Your responsibility.
  - D. The instructor's responsibility.
24. Is it legal to sell a friend a firearm without background check as long as you know he/she is not a prohibited person.
- True  
False

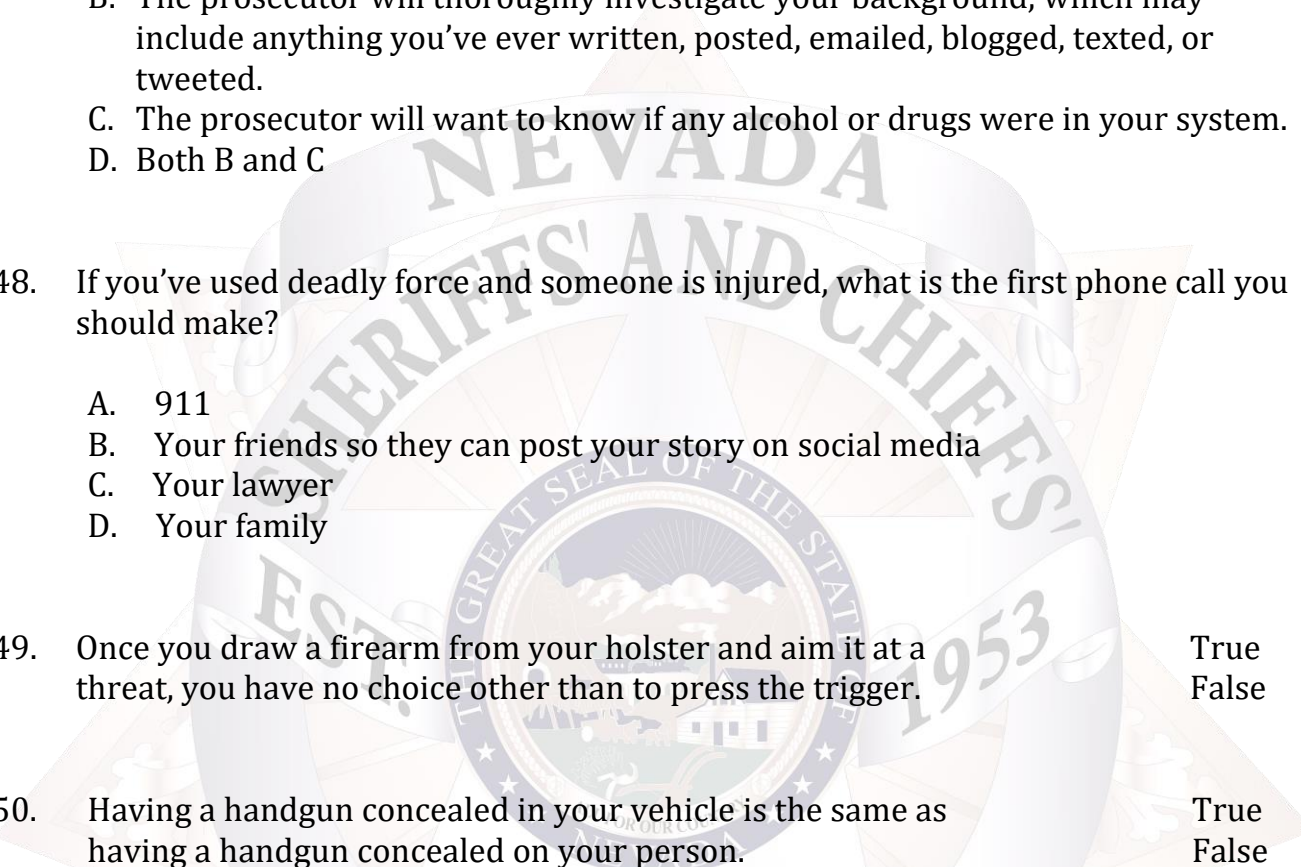
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25. When storing firearms that will not be used for a while, you should:
- A. Unload them.
  - B. Clean them.
  - C. Lubricate them.
  - D. Use an appropriate gun lock, locked container, or safe.
  - E. All of the above.
26. The elements required to use deadly force are:
- A. Seat, cycle, reassess the threat.
  - B. Ability, Opportunity, Imminent Jeopardy, Preclusion.
  - C. Identify your target and what is beyond it.
  - D. Having the right gun with the correct ammo.
27. A Nevada concealed firearm permit holder is authorized to carry any type of firearm concealed: True  
False
28. NRS 200.120 defines “Justifiable Homicide” as the killing of a human being in necessary self-defense, or in defense of an occupied habitation, an occupied motor vehicle or a person, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors to commit a crime of violence, or against any person or persons who manifestly intend and endeavor, in a violent, riotous, tumultuous or surreptitious manner, to enter the occupied habitation or occupied motor vehicle, of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person dwelling or being therein. True  
False
29. “Concealed firearm” means a loaded or unloaded handgun which is carried upon a person in such a manner as not to be discernible by ordinary observation. True  
False

30. Unless suspended or revoked by the issuing sheriff a Nevada concealed firearm permit will expire:
- A. 5 years after the date on which it is issued.
  - B. On the fifth anniversary of the permittee's birthday nearest the date of issuance or renewal.
  - C. 3 years after the date on which it is issued.
  - D. There is no expiration.
31. Per NRS 202.265, without written permission to do so, a person shall NOT carry or possess a firearm while on the property of:
- A. the Nevada System of Higher Education
  - B. a private or public school
  - C. a child care facility.
  - D. All of the above.
32. N.R.S. 200.130 states that bare fear shall not be sufficient to justify the killing. It must appear that the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person, and that the party killing really acted under the influence of those fears and not in a spirit of revenge. True  
False
33. Per NRS 202.367 a permittee shall notify the issuing sheriff in writing within 30 days, if:
- A. His permanent address changes.
  - B. His permit is lost.
  - C. His permit is destroyed.
  - D. His permit is stolen.
  - E. Any of the above.
34. Per NRS 202.3667, whenever a permittee is in actual possession of a concealed firearm, he/she must carry:
- A. A minimum of two extra magazines or speed loaders.
  - B. Proper identification.
  - C. His permit or duplicate permit.
  - D. His fishing or hunting license.
  - E. B and C.

35. A Nevada concealed firearm permit applicant must complete an approved course of instruction which must include:
- A. Firearms safety
  - B. Liability
  - C. Nevada laws pertaining to the use and concealed carrying of firearms
  - D. Instruction in the use of a handgun
  - E. All of the above
36. The sheriff shall deny or revoke a permit if he determines that the applicant or permittee:
- A. Has been convicted of a felony under the laws of any state or territory of the U.S.
  - B. Has habitually used intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired.
  - C. Has an outstanding warrant for arrest.
  - D. Has made a false statement on any application for a permit or for a renewal of a permit.
  - E. Any of the above.
37. Homicide is justifiable when committed in lawful defense of:
- A. Yourself.
  - B. Your spouse.
  - C. A member of your family.
  - D. A person in your presence or in your company.
  - E. Any of the above.
38. A person is considered to be in violation of NRS 202.350 and can be arrested for Carrying a Concealed Weapon if:
- A. A firearm is on his/her person and carried in plain view or "open carry."
  - B. A firearm is carried on the person completely concealed from view and the person does not have a valid concealed firearm permit.
  - C. A person is carrying concealed ammunition.
  - D. A person owns a machine gun.
39. As a concealed firearm permit holder, you can still be held criminally liable for violating NRS 202.320, drawing a deadly weapon in a threatening manner, when the drawing of the firearm is not in necessary self defense. True  
False

40. Per NRS 202.3673, unless certain exceptions apply, a concealed firearm permit holder may carry a firearm concealed on the premises of a public building except:
- A. The premises of a public building located on the property of a public airport.
  - B. The premises of a public building located on the property of any public school without written permission.
  - C. The premises public building that has signs posted at each public entrance that no firearms are allowed inside.
  - D. All of the above.
41. If you are entering a business on private property which has a sign stating “No Firearms Allowed” you should:
- A. Disregard the sign and enter anyway
  - B. Turn around and leave the property
  - C. Secure your firearm and then enter the business
  - D. Speak to the manager and provide them a copy of the constitution
  - E. Both B and/or C are acceptable
42. Nevada recognizes concealed firearms permits from all 50 states as valid in Nevada. True  
False
43. It is against the law, except in self-defense or the defense of others, to willfully aim a firearm, whether loaded or not, at or toward any human being. True  
False
44. When in a road-rage situation, it is an effective tactic to display a firearm to end the confrontation. True  
False
45. Even if a highly responsible and competent 17-year-old is proficient with firearms handling and use, it is against the law to allow them to use a firearm without an authorized adult present. True  
False
46. State law requires you to tell an officer that you have a concealed firearm permit and it should get you out of a speeding ticket if you do so. True  
False



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47. Which statement is true about how a prosecutor will investigate a claim of self-defense?
- A. Your past behavior will have no bearing on the prosecutor's decision to file charges.
  - B. The prosecutor will thoroughly investigate your background, which may include anything you've ever written, posted, emailed, blogged, texted, or tweeted.
  - C. The prosecutor will want to know if any alcohol or drugs were in your system.
  - D. Both B and C
48. If you've used deadly force and someone is injured, what is the first phone call you should make?
- A. 911
  - B. Your friends so they can post your story on social media
  - C. Your lawyer
  - D. Your family
49. Once you draw a firearm from your holster and aim it at a threat, you have no choice other than to press the trigger. True  
False
50. Having a handgun concealed in your vehicle is the same as having a handgun concealed on your person. True  
False