

**MPTC Reserve Intermittent Academy
Firearms Training Final Exam**

Name: _____ Dept.: _____

Read each question carefully and select the BEST answer. There is only one correct answer for each question. Each question is worth 4 points.

1. Safety is _____ responsibility.
 - a. your
 - b. the staff's
 - c. everyone's
 - d. the instructor's

2. The first and foremost rule of firearms safety is _____.
 - a. keep your finger on the trigger when getting ready to shoot
 - b. keep the muzzle pointed up
 - c. be sure of your target before you shoot
 - d. all firearms are treated as if they are loaded – always!

3. List the Four Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety (fill in the blanks) (1 pt. each)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

4. When your duty pistol is out of the holster and NOT pointed at a threat which you have decided to engage, your index or trigger finger shall be
 - a. resting lightly on the trigger
 - b. off the trigger and alongside the frame
 - c. touching the side of the trigger
 - d. behind the trigger

5. True or false - The term “muzzle discipline” means keeping the muzzle of your weapon pointed in a safe direction at all times regardless of location and circumstances.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. At all times, the term “safe direction” means
 - a. Down range
 - b. Towards the ground
 - c. Straight up in the air
 - d. A direction in which, should the weapon fire unintentionally, no one will be hurt and there will be minimal material damage.

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7. When on the firing range, what Personal Protective Equipment is required?
 - a. Wrap around eye and over the ear hearing protection
 - b. Baseball cap with the visor forward
 - c. Body armor
 - d. All the above are required

8. On the firing range, who can call a “cease fire”?
 - a. The academy director
 - b. Any firearms instructor
 - c. Any safety officer
 - d. Anyone

9. To reduce the chances of exposing your family to lead contamination, you could take which of the following steps?
 - a. Change clothes after leaving the range and before going home.
 - b. Launder range clothing separately from your family’s clothes.
 - c. Wash your face and hands with cool water before leaving the range.
 - d. All the above.

10. When confronted with a situation requiring the use of force, which of the following should be taken into consideration?
 - a. Perceived circumstances
 - b. The subject’s actions
 - c. The force options you have available to you
 - d. All the above

11. With reference to the MPTC Use of Force Reference Guide, the use of a firearm is always considered _____ .
 - a. Harmful
 - b. Potentially Lethal Force (PLF)
 - c. Deadly force
 - d. Serious aggressive force

12. True or False – A police officer may use deadly force on a fleeing felon if the officer reasonably believes the escaping suspect poses the threat of serious injury or death to the officer or public.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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13. The case of Julian v. Randazzo resulted in the adoption of Section 120.7 of the Model Penal Code for guidelines on the use of deadly force on fleeing felons in Massachusetts. Which of the following is NOT an element of Section 120.7?
- The offense was an arrestable offense.
 - The officer reasonably believes the force employed creates no substantial risk to innocent bystanders.
 - The officer reasonably believes the suspect used or threatened to use deadly force in the commission of the crime.
 - The officer reasonably believes if the suspect's apprehension is delayed, the suspect is likely to cause death or serious injury.
14. The landmark court case Graham v. Connor gave us the _____ standard.
- justified deadly force
 - alternative force option
 - limited lethal force
 - objective reasonableness
15. When shooting your duty pistol, you aim for _____ .
- vital organs
 - the head or chest
 - the largest part of the body you can see
 - the center of available mass
16. Police officers shoot to _____ .
- defend others
 - kill
 - stop
 - incapacitate
17. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- You shoot a suspect armed with a handgun who shot at you. He falls to the ground with the pistol still in his hand. He then points the pistol at you. It would be reasonable to say that he was not "stopped".
 - A suspect armed with a sawed off shotgun fires his weapon at you and misses. You return fire and see two rounds strike in the suspect's chest area. Because of the proximity of vital organs, you can consider the suspect "stopped".
- I only is correct
 - II only is correct
 - Both I and II are correct
 - Neither I or II are correct

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18. The “slide” on your duty pistol is
- a. the component that lubricates the pistol
 - b. the part that feeds and extracts the ammunition
 - c. the part that guides the bullet to the target
 - d. the part that slides up into the grip area holding the ammunition
19. The operation of your duty pistol can be broken down into the four categories of Extract, Feed, Eject and _____ .
- a. Discharge
 - b. Extrude
 - c. Fire
 - d. Load
20. Which ammunition component initiates the entire combustion process when the round is fired?
- a. Bullet
 - b. Case
 - c. Powder
 - d. Primer
21. Which of the following is the term used to describe disassembling your duty pistol into the basic components for cleaning or maintenance?
- a. Depot disassembly
 - b. Preventative Maintenance
 - c. User disassembly
 - d. Field stripping
22. How often should you clean the powder residue and fouling from your duty pistol?
- a. After every range session
 - b. Once a year
 - c. Once a month
 - d. Modern pistols do not need to be cleaned
23. True or False – You should never field strip your duty pistol for the purposes of cleaning dust, lint and dirt from it or to inspect it for possible mechanical issues?
- a. True
 - b. False
24. You suspect the slide stop is broken on your department issued duty pistol. You should -
- a. Contact the manufacturer for a replacement.
 - b. Report the problem to the department armorer.
 - c. Buy one at the local Wal-Mart and install it yourself.
 - d. Submit the pistol for destruction to the State Police in accordance with MGL.

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25. You are cleaning the barrel of your duty pistol after a training and qualification session at the range. You have scrubbed the bore with the bore brush and solvent. Now you are alternating patches with solvent and dry patches. You know the bore is clean when
- a. you have repeated this procedure 8 times.
 - b. the clean bore indicator flag show on the barrel lug.
 - c. the solvent on the patches changes color to blue.
 - d. the dry patch comes out clean.