LAW ENFORCEMENT ARMORERS COURSE TEST

Q1. The 1911 pistol was designed by _____.

A Samuel Colt

B John Browning

C Horace Smith

D John Adams

Q2. Which of the following is not a variation of the Model 1911?

A Government

B Commander

C Veteran

D Officer

Q3. The Model 1911 pistol utilizes what type of locking system?

A Long recoil tipping barrel system

B Toggle lock system

C Cam lock system

D Short recoil tipping barrel locking system

E Short recoil non-tipping barrel locking system

Q4. The forward movement of the barrel, after firing the gun, is stopped by _____.

A the barrel bushing

B the slide stop pin

C the recoil spring

D the barrel stop grommet

Q5. The forward motion of the slide, after firing the pistol, is stopped by the barrel.

True

False

Q6. The grip safety blocks the _____.

A sear

B hammer

C disconnector

D trigger

Q7. The manual safety (thumb safety) blocks the _____.

A sear

B hammer

C disconnector

D trigger

Q8. After taking the slide off of the frame, during the disassembly process, what part should come off of the frame first after the grips are removed?

A The mainspring housing

B The hammer

C The thumb safety

D The grip safety

E The sear

Q9. If the grip screw bushing screws out with the grip screw, what is the best way to prevent this from happening again (after getting the grip screw out of the bushing itself)?

A Silver solder the bushing into the frame

B Use super glue and corn meal to secure bushing in the frame

C Bend the threads on the frame for the grip screw bushing for a tighter fit

D Use red Loctite on the grip screw bushing and its hole in the frame

E None of the above

Q10. An oversize grip screw bushing can be used if the original one is damaged.

True

False

Q11. The thumb safety comes out of the frame in the off position.

True

False

Q12. What is the maximum amount of loose breech a 1911 pistol can have before it must be fixed?

A .012"

B .008"

C .010"

D It doesn't matter in a pistol

Q13. When the trigger is put back into the frame, a proper fitting trigger bow will move freely under its own weight when held vertically (even when the magazine is inserted).

True

False

Q14. What gun part correctly positions the extractor both fore and aft and rotationally?

A The disconnector

B The sear spring

C The firing pin

D The firing pin stop

E None of the above

Q15. How much spring out should the extractor have?

A Between .005" and .010"

B Between .015" and .025"

C Between .025" and .035"

D No spring out at all

Q16. How much pressure should it take to push a cartridge into firing position with the extractor correctly placed in the slide?

A 1 pound

B 4.5 pounds

C 6 pounds

D Just about 8 pounds

Q17. What is the first part to go back into the frame when reassembling the pistol?

A The magazine catch

B The sear spring

C The trigger

D The mainspring housing

Q18. If you have less than .025" barrel to slide lock up, the problem should be corrected.

True

False

Q19. You can correct the amount of barrel to slide lock up by _____.

A installing a shorter link

B installing a longer link

C installing a stronger recoil spring

D installing a stronger mainspring

Q20. What part of the gun can you use to tension the extractor?

A The trigger

B The hammer

C The slide

D The frame

E None of the above

Q21. If the barrel ramp hangs over the frame, what can occur?

A Nothing, as this is desirable

B The cartridge can jam

C The gun could misfire

D This will cause the gun to cycle itself

Q22. When fitting the barrel ramp, do not cut too deep because you can cause the cartridge to blow out.

True

False

Q23. What gun part is hit by the trigger and moves the sear out of engagement with the hammer?

A The mainspring

B The firing pin spring

C The disconnector

D None of the above

Q24. What gun part gives the grip safety its tension and also returns it to its resting position when not in use?

A The sear spring

B The mainspring

C The disconnector

D The trigger bow

Q25. The 1911 pistol is a _____.

A cam lock gun

B link lock gun

C toggle lock gun

Q26. Though the 1911 is now available in many different calibers, the original round that it was chambered for was the .45 ACP. What does ACP stand for?

A Attractive Cartridge Provided

B Alternative Cartridge Provisions

C Automatic Colt Pistol

D None of the above

Q27. The bullet must always still be in the barrel when the gun unlocks.

True

False

Q28. When the pistol is locked up, how many locking/bearing surfaces are there between the barrel and the slide?

A One

B Two

C Three

D Four

Q29. What pulls the barrel down when the gun is cycling?

A The cam in the slide

B The link

C The cam in the frame

D The toggle

Q30. Besides the frame, what part does the slide stop go through?

A The locking block

B The slide

C The link

Q31. The trigger is allowed to move farther rearward by pushing in the grip safety.

True

False

Q32. If the gun is not closed, what happens to the disconnector?

A It is allowed to move farther upward into the notch of the slide

B It is pushed down by the slide

C It is cammed to the left side of the gun by the firing pin safety

D None of the above

Q33. The disconnector's engagement with the hammer is what holds the hammer in the cocked position.

True

False

Q34. What stops the disconnector's upward travel when the slide returns to battery after the gun is fired and the trigger is still being held to the rear?

A The sear tail

B The slide

C The trigger bow

Q35. The series 80 refers to _____.

A the model of 1911 and the size of the pistol

B the type of firing pin blocking safety

C the configuration of the sear system

D none of the above

Q36. The kink in the thumb safety's spring prevents the spring from shooting out of the plunger tube when the safety is taken out of the frame.

True

False

Q37. If the magazine was not in the gun, would the slide still lock rearward after the last shot was fired?

Yes

No

Q38. Which plunger is smaller, the slide stop plunger or the thumb safety plunger?

A The slide stop plunger

B The thumb safety plunger

Q39. An internal extractor on a 1911 acts as its own spring.

True

False

Q40. On a Kimber 1911, what turns off the firing pin blocking safety?

A The trigger

B The sear

C The disconnector

D The grip safety

Q41. The magazine follower activates the slide stop.

True

False

Q42. The relationship of the engagement between the magazine catch and the magazine box should be negative.

True

False

Q43. The mainspring housing should NEVER be taken out of the frame before taking the thumb safety out of the frame.

True

False

Q44. The hammer should be cocked or uncocked before you take out the mainspring housing?

A Cocked

B Uncocked

Q45. What part holds the trigger in the frame?

A The mainspring housing

B The slide stop

C The sear spring

D The magazine catch

Q46. When reassembling the 1911, the magazine catch must be put into the frame before the trigger.

True

False

Q47. On a Series 80 pistol, the trigger activates the firing pin blocking safety.

True

False

Q48. On a Series 80 pistol, what part retains the firing pin blocking plunger?

A The trigger

B Loctite

C The extractor

D The slide stop plate

Q49. When putting the trigger back into the frame, the angle of the back of the trigger bow should match the angle of the grip frame.

True

False

Q50. The sear spring activates three parts, which part below is not one of those three?

A The firing pin blocking safety plunger

B The trigger

C The sear

D The grip safety

Q51. The Gold Cup Series 1911 has a part called the sear depressor lever. What does this part do?

A It turns off the firing pin blocking safety

B It allows the shooter a better trigger pull and prevents hammer follow down

C It will not allow the gun to be fired without a magazine in the gun

Q52. On a Kimber 1911, what part must come out in order to get the firing pin blocking plunger out of the slide?

A The rear sight

B The barrel

C The extractor

Q53. The extractor must be able to hold the cartridge up in place on the breech face.

True

False

Q54. The extractor's hook must have a negative angle.

True

False

Q55. Bending the sear spring's left leg can give you a lighter trigger pull, but not enough tension on the sear can cause the gun to go full auto.

True

False

Glock Pistols

Q56. How is the locking and unlocking action on a Glock pistol, such as the model G17, facilitated?

a. The locking and unlocking of a G17 is facilitated by the link that is attached to the barrel.

b. The locking and unlocking of a G17 is facilitated by the cam surface of the locking block.

c. The locking and unlocking of a G17 is facilitated by the toggle lock.

d. There is no locking and unlocking of the G17, as it is a straight blowback design.

Q57. The trigger safety, located on the trigger itself, is disengaged by…

a. The locking block.

b. The firing pin blocking safety.

c. Finger pressure.

d. All of the above.

e. None of the above.

Q58. Which one of the below statements best describes how the trigger safety feature prevents a Glock pistol from firing.

a. When the trigger is pulled straight back, the hump on the trigger bar pushes the firing pin block out of the way of the firing pin/striker to allow it to move far enough forward to discharge the round in the chamber.

b. When the trigger is pulled straight back, the trigger safety pivots out of the way of the frame of the pistol to allow the trigger to move rearward enough to fire the gun.

c. When the trigger is pulled, the trigger safety bumps into the frame just after the pistol fires and prevents any over travel that could cause the disconnector system to not reconnect, thus preventing the pistol from being fired again, until the slide is “racked” again to chamber a new live round.

d. The trigger safety system insures that the pistol will disconnect no matter which type of trigger weight kit is installed on a Glock pistol.

e. Both answers a. and d.

Q59. When the trigger on a Glock pistol is pulled rearward, the trigger bar moves…

a. Forward

b. Rearward

Q60. The firing pin blocking plunger (firing pin safety) is allowed to move downward and out of the way of the firing pin/striker when the trigger is pulled rearward.

a. True

b. False

Q61. What causes the firing pin blocking plunger (firing pin safety) to be pushed into its downward position?

a. The firing pin safety spring.

b. The finger/hump of the drawbar

c. The rear sight

d. The firing pin tail

e. None of the above.

Q62. The firing pin safety will allow the firing pin forward enough to hit and discharge the primer of the chambered cartridge, when the tab on the trigger bar has pushed the firing pin safety up and out of the way of the firing pin's forward travel.

a. True

b. False

Q63. What moves the trigger bar down when the trigger is pulled rearward?

a. The trigger itself.

b. The firing pin safety plunger and spring.

c. The inclined plane on the connector.

d. The trigger spring.

e. Answers b. and d.

Q64. What moves the striker rearward when the trigger is pulled on a Glock pistol?

a. Nothing, as the striker only moves in the forward direction when the trigger is pulled rearward.

b. The sear portion of the trigger bar making contact with the tail of the firing pin/striker.

c. The tail of the firing pin/striker making contact with the front face of the connector.

d. The trigger spring being overcome by the firing pin/striker's tail.

e. The finger on the trigger bar making contact with the firing pin/striker's tail.

Q65. What occurs when the trigger bar moves down when the trigger is pulled rearward on a Glock pistol?

a. The firing pin safety moves downward to block the firing pin.

b. The trigger connector is moved downward by the sear tail to fire the gun

c. The firing pin is released to move forward and fire the gun.

d. The trigger bar trips the connector, which releases the sear tail from its engagement with the connector itself.

e. All of the above (in different stages of the trigger's rearward travel when it is pulled rearward).

Q66. On the Glock pistol, there is a forward shelf located on the trigger mechanism housing and it can be viewed from the left side of the gun when the slide is off of the receiver/frame. What is this forward shelf used for?

a. The forward shelf is the area of the connector that the trigger bar rests on at the moment that the pistol fires, which is part of the Glock "safe action".

b. The forward shelf is what holds the trigger spring in place throughout the trigger's rearward motion when the trigger is pulled rearward.

c. The forward shelf is a safety feature that does not allow the trigger bar to move downward until the trigger is pulled rearward to fire the gun.

d. The shelf serves no functional design purpose and is just a cut that is made during the manufacturing process.

e. A combination of answers a. and b.

f. None of the above

Q67. After a Glock pistol is fired and the slide has moved rearward enough to extract and eject the empty cartridge cases, what causes the slide to move forward again and chamber the next live round in the magazine?

a. The energy of the fired round.

b. The trigger spring

c. The trigger bar assembly in combination with the New York Trigger

d. The recoil spring

e. The magazine spring and follower

f. Answers b. and c.

Q68. The connector on a Glock pistol is also the disconnector.

a. True

b. False

Q69. What happens when rearward traveling slide moves the connector after a Glock pistol is fired?

a. The type of action described in the above question does not occur when a Glock pistol is fired.

b. The trigger system in disconnected.

c. The trigger system is reconnected.

d. The firing pin's spring cups are pushed outward and away from the firing pin to allow the firing pin spring to be compressed again for the next shot.

Q70. Is the firing pin spring compressed when the trigger is pulled rearward?

a. Yes

b. No

Q71. What causes the firing pin of a Glock pistol to move forward when the engagement between the sear surface of the trigger bar and the firing pin tail are released?

a. The recoil spring assembly.

b. The trigger spring

c. The connector

d. The firing pin spring

e. All of the above

Q72. The slide stop lever's spring spring-loads the slide stop lever…

a. Upward

b. Downward

Q73. What causes the slide stop to hold the slide back after the last shot has been fired in a Glock pistol?

a. The slide stop spring pushes the slide stop upward to engage the slide stop notch in the slide.

b. The magazine follower pushes the slide stop upward so that it can be caught in the slide stop notch in the slide.

c. The tab on the trigger bar pushes the slide stop upward to be caught in the slide stop notch in the slide after the last round has been fired.

d. Actually, the slide does not lock open on a Glock pistol after the last round has been fired, so none of the above.

Q74. The Glock's operation can be classified as a…

a. A delayed blowback system.

b. Link Lock system.

c. A cam lock system.

d. A toggle lock system.

e. A roller lock system.

Q75. The rearward motion of a Glock slide is stopped when...

a. The recoil spring coil binds (the coils of the recoil spring compress so that all of the coils touch to form a solid structure).

b. The front inside of the slide makes contact with the inside receiver/frame.

c. The trigger bar makes contact with the front face of the connector.

d. The slide makes contact with the slide stop.

Q76. The Glock magazine is a good magazine catch system and the parts will last a long time because you have a polymer magazine notch on the magazine box and a steel magazine catch.

a. True

b. False

Q77. The slide lock prevents the slide and barrel from moving forward and off of the receiver/frame of a Glock pistol.

a. True

b. False

Q78. The slide lock spring spring-loads the slide lock…

a. Upward

b. Downward

Q79. The new style Glock extractors are also the utilized as a loaded chamber indicator.

a. True

b. False

Q80. Other than the extractor itself, which other Glock parts from below help the extractor to extract and eject and empty cartridge case?

a. The ejector

b. The firing pin

c. The extractor depressor plunger

d. The extractor depressor plunger spring.

e. All of the above.

f. Answers a. and b.

g. Answers b., c., and d.

Q81. What prevents the firing pin and the extractor depressor plunger assembly of the slide from coming out of the slide?

a. The firing pin tail

b. The slide lock

c. The spring cups

d. The slide cover plate

e. The spacer sleeve

Q82. A live round is chambered in a Glock pistol by the forward moving breech face of the slide pushing on the rear of the top cartridge in the magazine, causing the bullet to be guided up the barrel ramp and into the chamber of the barrel as the gun locks up with the extractor hook in front of the rim of the cartridge.

a. True

b. False

Q83. Which of the following answers below are a part of the Glock pistol's safety designs.

a. The trigger safety (the little lever on the trigger itself).

b. The firing pin safety

c. The forward shelf (safety ramp) on the trigger mechanism housing (referred to by Glock as the "drop safety") that the trigger bar rest on (prevents the firing pin from moving forward if the pistol was dropped).

d. All of the above.

e. Answers a. and c. only.

f. Answers a. and b. only.

Q84. The ejector is a part of the Trigger Mechanism Housing.

a. True

b. False

Q85. Starting with the Generation 3 Glock pistols, a third pin was added to hold and stabilize the locking block in the receiver/frame.

a. True

b. False

Q86. The Glock pistol can be field stripped (taking the slide off of the receiver) without pulling the trigger.

a. True

b. False

Q87. What part of a Glock slide must be moved out of the way in order to take the slide cover plate out of the slide?

a. The extractor depressor plunger assembly

b. The firing pin plunger

c. The spring cups

d. The spacer sleeve

e. The firing pin

Q88. When the Glock slide is assembly correctly, the Spring-Loaded Bearing that fits into the Extractor Depressor Plunger Spring is resting on the…

a. The extractor depressor plunger

b. The slide cover plate

c. The ejector

d. The connector

e. The extractor

f. The firing pin

Q89. What retains the extractor in a Glock pistol's slide?

a. The spring-loaded bearing

b. The firing pin safety

c. The extractor depressor plunger spring

d. The trigger pin

e. The locking block pin

Q90. Two spring cups hold the firing pin spring onto the firing pin?

a. True

b. False

Q91. The trigger pin goes through the trigger, the locking block and the slide stop lever when assembled correctly.

a. True

b. False

Q92. The trigger spring connects the trigger bar to the trigger mechanism housing.

a. True

b. False

Q93. When installing the slide lock back into a Glock pistol's receiver, the slide lock spring should go in first and then the slide lock can slide into the frame from either side, however, you must make sure that the slide lock goes in the correct position because it will spoil some parts if the gun is fired when the slide lock is installed incorrectly. Choose the correct way that the slide stop is to be positioned from the below answers.

a. The recess in the slide stop has to be on the top and the lip has to be facing forward.

b. The recess in the slide stop must be on the bottom and the lip has to be facing forward.

c. The recess in the slide stop must be on the bottom and the lip must be facing rearward.

d. It does not matter what position the slide stop goes back into the frame as long as it is spring loaded upward.

S & W Revolvers

Q94. Letters connote the various Smith & Wesson frame sizes, such as J, K, L, N & X. Are the J frames smaller or larger than the N frames?

A Larger

B Smaller

Q95. What provides the power or energy to the hammer that enables it to fire the gun?

A The trigger

B The mainspring

C The bolt spring

D The escutcheon

E The rebound slide spring

Q96. What gun part pushes the trigger to the forward position?

A The mainspring

B The rebound slide spring

C The bolt spring

D The hand spring

Q97. What part of the gun does the hand touch and push to rotate the cylinder?

A The cylinder stop

B The thumb piece nut

C The ratchet pads

D None of the above

Q98. What gun part locks the cylinder in place and will not let it revolve?

A The cylinder stop

B The rebound slide

C The stock pin

D The stirrup pin

Q99. The hand must hit the ratchet pad before the cylinder stop clears the cylinder.

True

False

Q100. In double action, what gun part or parts does the trigger hit to force the hammer back?

1. The cylinder stop

2. The sear

3. The hammer itself

4. The hand pin

A 1 and 2 above

B 1 and 3 above

C 2 and 3 above

Q101. Besides the safety feature of the hammer making contact with the hump on the rebound slide, what gun part acts as an internal safety?

A The safety pin

B The trigger lever pin

C The strain screw

D The hammer block

Q102. In single action, the hammer moves the trigger.

True

False

Q103. When the revolver is at rest, what is the correct position of the hammer block?

A It can move freely inside the frame and touching the trigger

B It is touching the cylinder stop, thus preventing its movement

C It is situated between the frame and the hammer

D It rests in between the sear and the hammer

Q104. What gun part pushes on the center pin and allows the cylinder to swing open?

A The rebound slide stud

B The extractor rod

C The stirrup

D The bolt

Q105. The center pin is one lock on the firearm; what is the other?

A The side plate

B The master lock

C The locking bolt

D The stock pin

Q106. What prevents the hammer from moving rearward if the cylinder is not closed or locked up all of the way?

A The stock pin

B The extractor rod collar

C The locking bolt

D The bolt

Q107. A "five screw" revolver is an early or late model gun?

A Early model

B Late model

Q108. The nose of the trigger causes what part to move?

A The bolt

B The bolt plunger

C The cylinder stop

D The hammer

Q109. When the trigger is pulled the hand moves up or down?

A Up

B Down

Q110. The hammer should be cocked and resting in the full cock notch in order to take the mainspring out.

True

False

Q111. You should take out the strain screw before removing the mainspring from the revolver.

True

False

Q112. What must you do to remove the hammer from the frame?

A Remove the hand

B Pull the trigger rearward

C Unscrew the barrel

D Remove the cylinder from the frame

Q113. What limits how far back the rebound slide can go?

A Cylinder stop

B The trigger stop

C The yoke

D The center pin

Q114. What part must be taken off the gun before the bolt is removed?

A The thumb piece

B The cylinder stop

C The cylinder

Q115. What does the frame stud (or frame lug) do?

A It keeps the barrel aligned

B It holds the stocks on the frame

C It prevents the cylinder from falling out of the frame when ejecting

D It prevents the gun from unlocking under the pressure of firing

Q116. The later model's extractor rods have a right hand thread.

True

False

Q117. The fore and aft motion of the cylinder in the frame is called _____.

A spring out

B end Shake

C loose breech

D the dog's eye

Q118. When putting the bolt back into the frame, the front of the bolt should go in first or last?

A First

B Last

Q119. Sing is the sound _____.

A that cowboys make when their happy

B of the sear clicking on the hammer

C of the hand clicking on the ratchet pads

D of the cylinder stop clicking on the cylinder notches

Q120. S&W revolvers should have both left and right sing.

True

False

Q121. Ranging is _____.

A what chickens do on the open prairie

B the alignment of the cylinder to the bore

C how far the cylinder can turn before hitting the cylinder stop

D how far the trigger is pulled rearward before the hammer drops

Q122. When smoothing and tuning, you are merely taking out the high spots.

True

False

Q123. Stoning deep through the case hardening is desirable for a safe working and well tuned and smoothed revolver.

True

False

Q124. Stoning too much in any one area can dramatically change the timing of the firearm.

True

False

Beretta 92 Pistols

Q125. The Beretta 92 is a _____.

A straight blowback gun

B locked breech gun

C Italian roller lock gun

D none of the above

Q126. What causes the pistol to unlock?

A The locking block plunger hitting the frame of the pistol

B The link riding up in the frame and going over top dead center

C The toggle in the barrel is driven downward by inertia

D The roller lock is cammed by the recesses in the slide

Q127. What stops the rearward movement of the barrel?

A The roller lock bottoms out in the frame's insert

B The barrel is pinned to the frame and does not actually move

C The barrel stops from the recoil spring's coil bind

D The frame

Q128. The locking block plunger pushes the locking block _____.

A up

B down

C sideways

D there is no locking block per say

Q129. A tapered hole in the locking block causes the unlocking action to be activated.

True

False

Q130. When the pistol is closed, the locking block locks into _____.

A the machined area in the slide

B a recess cut into the frame

C the camming area of the slide catch

D the hammer bushing

Q131. What causes the barrel to rise when it moving forward and locking up?

A The link

B The camming action of the locking block against the cam in the frame

C The barrel hitting the frame ramp

D Spring-loaded plungers in the frame

Q132. What stops the rearward movement of the slide?

A The barrel bushing

B The locking block

C The slide catch

D The takedown latch

E The frame

Q133. What prevents the barrel from coming off the front of the frame?

A The slide catch

B The magazine follower

C The takedown lever (takedown latch)

D The hammer bushing

Q134. When you pull the trigger, the trigger bar moves _____.

A forward

B backward

C in

D out

Q135. When you pull the trigger in double action, what pulls the hammer rearward?

A The sear

B The safety

C The ziti latch

D The trigger bar

Q136. The firing pin blocking lever is activated by what gun part?

A The sear

B The safety

C The trigger bar

D The trigger

Q137. On models with a frame mounted safety, the safety blocks the sear.

True

False

Q138. The firing pin blocking safety _____.

A prevents the sear from tripping the hammer

B prevents the firing pin from protruding out of the breech face

C prevents the trigger from being pulled far enough rearward to fir the gun

D none of the above

Q139. Why is the firing pin hole chamfered?

A To allow the firing pin tip to move around freely

B To prevent brass from being shaved off of the rims of cases

C Because it looks good

D To prevent pumping that can cause misfires

Q140. What activates the slide stop (slide catch)?

A The magazine follower

B The magazine box

C The ejector nose

D The sear spring

Q141. The trigger bar is also the disconnector.

True

False

Q142. What activates and deactivates the disconnecting system?

A The magazine follower

B The slide catch

C The hammer strut

D The slide and a notch in the slide

Q143. What retains the firing pin?

A The ejector and its pins

B The extractor and its pin

C The trigger bar

D The rear sight

Q144. The extractor doesn't always have to extract.

True

False

Q145. After firing the pistol, what returns the barrel and slide to their forward position?

A The hammer spring strut

B The locking block

C The recoil spring

D None of the above

Q146. The takedown latch release button must be pushed before rotating the takedown latch in order to take the slide off of the frame.

True

False

Q147. When taking out the mainspring (hammer spring) it is best to have the hammer cocked.

True

False

Q148. The trigger bar spring should come out of the frame before or after the trigger bar itself?

A Before

B After

Q149. The ejector is held in place by how many pins?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q150. What locks the trigger pin in place?

A The trigger

B The trigger bar spring

C The slide stop spring

D The takedown release spring

Q151. The ratio of the jump that is needed, from the end of the frame ramp to the beginning of the bottom (or start) of the barrel ramp (measured horizontally) compared to the distance from the end of the frame ramp to the bottom (or start) of the barrel ramp (measured vertically), is _____.

A 2 to 1

B 1.5 to 1

C 2.5 to 1

Q152. For a left-handed shooter, the serrated end of the magazine catch should be on the left hand side of the gun.

True

False

Q153. A slave pin is required for installing the trigger and the trigger spring back into the frame.

True

False

Q154. When pulling the trigger to fire the gun in single action, what pulls the sear out of engagement with the hammer?

A The sear strut

B The slide catch

C The trigger bar

D The hammer bushing

Q155. The version of the pistol that has the manual safety on the slide (not on the frame), the safety blocks _____.

A the firing pin

B the sear

C the hammer

D the trigger

Q156. When the manual safety that is on the slide is turned on, the hammer drops.

True

False

Q157. Another feature of the manual safety that is located on the slide is that if the hammer falls when the safety is on, the hammer would hit the _____.

A frame

B sear

C the safety itself

D none of the above

Q158. The firing pin is shorter than its housing.

True

False

Q159. In order to disassemble the manual safety that is on the slide, the safety lever must be in the _____.

A on safe position

B off safe position

C it does not matter if the safety is on or off

Q160. Which side of the manual safety that is located on the slide must come off first?

A The right side

B The left side

C It does not matter which side comes off first

Q161. When taking the left side of the manual safety that is located on the slide off the slide, why must you use caution?

A Because the rear firing pin will come flying out of the slide

B Because there is a spring loaded plunger that will come flying out of the slide

C Because the firing pin blocking safety will pop up and out of the slide

D Because toxic gases will squirt in your face

Q162. On the version with the manual safety that is located on the slide, the firing pin locking safety is held in by a cross pin.

True

False

Q163. The magazine catch is ambidextrous. If it is set up for a right handed shooter (the button is on the left side of the gun), which side of the catch must you push on in order to get it out of the frame?

A The right side

B The left side

C It does not matter

Q164. The grips must be on in order to install the magazine catch back into the frame.

True

False

Remington 870 Shotguns

Q165. The primary cartridge stop (shell latch) is located _____.

A inside the receiver on the right hand side

B inside the receiver on the left hand side

Q166. The secondary cartridge stop's (shell latch) job is to _____.

A hold the second cartridge in the magazine tube in place while the first cartridge in the magazine tube is chambered

B hold the cartridge that is to be loaded into the empty chamber, inside of the magazine tube until the gun is pumped

Q167. When the shotgun has been pumped (cocked) and is locked up, but the trigger has not been pulled, the action bar lock will _____.

A be in the up position (deeper into the receiver)

B be in the down position (sticking out farther from the receiver)

Q168. The action bar lock locks the action bars so that the gun can be pumped freely.

True

False

Q169. The action bar lock is also a disconnector.

True

False

Q170. When the gun is locked up (closed), the locking block is locked into what part of the gun?

A The upper front portion of the receiver

B The barrel extension

C The barrel

D The left side of the receiver

Q171. The locking block rides rearward and frontward on this gun part as the shotgun is pumped.

A The traveler

B The carrier assembly

C Slide assembly (bolt carrier)

D The sled (locking sled)

Q172. What forces the carrier (cartridge carrier) up?

A The action bars rearward movement

B The trigger guards forward ejectors popping up

C The triangulator in the butt stock

D The carrier dog's downward motion caused by its engagement with the slide

Assembly

Q173. What causes the cartridge carrier to move down?

A The bolt hitting the hump of the cartridge carrier

B The action bars pulling the hump of the cartridge carrier downward

C The cam on the trigger guard forces the cartridge carrier down when it hits the

hump on the cartridge carrier

D -None of the above

Q174. What gun part lives in the recesses cut into the action bars and also allows the bolt to be carried forward and backward?

A The carrier dog

B The carrier cat

C The ejector rivet

D The Slide assembly

Q175. What prevents the gun from being pumped when the gun is closed (for end all the way forward)?

A The stock bearing plate

B The action bar lock

C The left and right connector

D The carrier pivot tube

Q176. What causes the action bar lock to be taken out of engagement with the action bar when the gun is fired?

A Inertia

B The left shell latch (primary cartridge stop) hitting the action bar lock

C The hammer plunger (mainspring plunger) hitting the action bar lock

D None of the above

Q177. The rear tail of the action bar lock performs what function?

A It cocks the hammer

B It moves the connectors up to disengage the trigger from the sear

C It resets the carrier dog

D It allows the manual thumb safety to be enabled

Q178. What holds the hammer rearward (cocked) after the shotgun is pumped?

A Both the right and left connectors

B The sear

C The bearing plate

D The hammer pin

Q179. What holds the cartridge carrier down when the gun is locked up and at rest?

A The carrier dog and its spring and plunger

B The trigger springs forward leg

C The action bar spring

D The hammers pivot pin resting on the rear portion of the cartridge carrier

Q180. If the gun is unlocked, why won't the gun fire? Choose the two best answers.

1. Because the locking block is pushed down, causing the firing pin to hit the lower inside portion of the bolt if struck

2. Because the trigger is locked by the carrier dog, it can not be pulled rearward

3. Because the action bar lock is pushed down, the carrier's rise causes the trigger to be disconnected from the sear

4. Because the hammer is pushed down farther into the trigger guard, it breaks its engagement with the sear

A 1. and 2. above

B 2. and 3. above

C 2. and 4. above

D 1. and 3. above

E 3. and 4. Above

Q181. What does the manual safety (safety mechanism) block?

A The hammer

B The trigger

C The sear

D All of the above

Q182. In order to take the forend, action bars, breech bolt and slide assembly out of the receiver, you must _____.

A pull the trigger and slide out the entire assembly

B take out the trigger guard and slide out the entire assembly

C take off the butt stock and slide out the entire assembly

D depress the cartridge stop or stops (shell latches) and slide out the entire assembly

Q183. When the gun is locked up, the locking block and the slide assembly rest flat on flat.

True

False

Q184. What activates the cartridge stops (shell latches)?

A The slide assembly

B The locking block assembly

C The action bars

D The carrier assembly

Q185. The cartridge stops move _____.

A in and out

B up and down

Q186. How are the cartridge stops held into the receiver?

A With rivets

B They are staked

C With screws

D With Loctite only

Q187. The sear spring is held in place by what two parts?

A The sear and the sear pin

B The sear pin and the trigger

C The sear and the trigger

Q188. When driving out serrated pins, the serrated end comes out first and goes back in last.

True

False

Q189. The sear pin must come out _____.

A right to left

B left to right

Q190. When installing the extractor back into the bolt, the spring and plunger go in first. Next the extractor itself can be used to push in the spring-loaded plunger and seat the extractor in place.

True

False

Q191. The firing pin must go in the bolt before the locking block.

True

False

Q192. The extractor hook must be slightly positive.

True

False

Q193. If your gun develops headspace, you can _____.

A make a new firing pin

B bore out the chamber

C buy and fit an oversized locking block

Q194. When reassembling the trigger group, be sure that you install the connectors so that the left connector is _____ the action bar lock.

A above (on top of)

B below

S&W Auto Pistols

Q195. Of the three generations of the S&W auto pistol, which generation is the most reliable?

A First generation

B Second generation

C Third generation

Q196. The S&W auto pistol is a _____.

A Springfield toggle lock gun

B long recoil tipping barrel locked breech gun

C tipping barrel short recoil locked breech gun

D tipping barrel short recoil link lock gun

Q197. What causes the barrel to rise and lock up when it is closing?

A The barrel lug hitting an inclined plane in the frame

B The barrel lug being cammed upward by the slide stop pin

C The barrels link traveling just over top dead center

D None of the above

Q198. The barrel lug hitting the cam in the frame causes the barrel to unlock from the slide and the barrel is cammed downward.

True

False

Q199. The magazine depressor is also the pistol's _____.

A follower

B sear

C takedown lever

D ejector

Q200. When the magazine is not in the gun, the draw bar cannot pull the hammer back.

True

False

Q201. What causes the gun to close after it is fired?

A The navigator

B The recoil spring

C The mainspring

D All of the above

Q202. Which of the following are jobs of the extractor?

1. To eject the cartridge

2. To extract the cartridge

3. To act as a pivot for the case's ejection

4. To hold the case in place so that the ejector can get at it

A 2, 3 and 4 above

B 1, 2 and 3 above

C 1, 3 and 4 above

Q203. What gun part actually pulls the sear out of engagement with the hammer in single action?

A The trigger

B The disconnector

C The drawbar

D The mainspring

Q204. In double action, what gun part pulls the hammer back and then releases it to fire the gun?

A The trigger

B The sear release lever

C The drawbar

D The disconnector

Q205. What pushes the sear out of the full cock notch of the hammer when the safety is turned to the on position?

A The sear release lever (sear depressor lever)

B The disconnector

C The drawbar

D The mainspring

Q206. In what position is the firing pin safety lever plunger (firing pin safety block) when it blocks the forward movement of the firing pin?

A Up

B Down

Q207. What gun part causes the firing pin safety lever to rotate, thus hitting and turning off the firing pin blocking safety feature (allowing the firing pin to pass by the firing pin lever plunger)?

A The drawbar

B The disconnector

C The safety

D The sear release lever

Q208. What does the trigger return spring (drawbar plunger and spring) do, other than returning the trigger (rotating it back/pushing it forward)?

A Cocks the hammer

B Releases the sear

C Pushes the drawbar up

D Pushes the drawbar down

E Resets the firing pin blocking safety feature

Q209. Not including the disconnecting action of the second hump of the hammer striking the drawbar, how many ways can the disconnector be pushed down (disconnecting the disconnector)?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q210. What does the hammer hit when the hammer is dropped by the action of putting the manual safety on?

A The firing pin

B The safety itself

C The drawbar

D The frame

Q211. What returns the magazine catch and its button (nut) after the magazine is released from the frame of the gun?

A A leaf spring

B A spring and plunger

C A V spring

D A flat spring

Q212. What activates the slide stop?

A The magazine follower

B The slide stopping

C The barrel lug

D The inertia block

Q213. A bent sear spring can prevent the sear from catching the full cock notch of the hammer.

True

False

Q214. What part must come off in order to get the firing pin blocking plunger (firing pin safety lever plunger) out of the slide?

A The extractor

B The rear sight

C The Pelosi widget

Q215. In order to get the hammer out of the frame, the sideplate must come out first.

True

False

Q216. The sear spring is held in place by _____.

A the back strap (insert)

B Loctite

C a bumped pin

D sideplate

Q217. How much spring out should the extractor have?

A .050"

B .015"

C .025"

D just over .030"

Q218. Filing or stoning away mass from the extractor's limiting pad will cause the extractor to move in what direction when it is in working position inside of the slide?

A Inward

B Outward

C Up

D Down

Q219. If you remove too much mass from the extractor's limiting pad, the extractor tends to hold the cartridge case too tight and the case will not be ejected.

True

False

Q220. A negative angle on the extractor's hook (in relation to the bore) in working position will tend to result in failures to eject.

True

False

Q221. The correct way to put the drawbar back into the frame is with the trigger play spring pointing down.

True

False

Q222. The sear should go back into the frame before or after the disconnector goes back into the gun?

A Before

B After

Mossberg 500 Shotguns

Q223. How many cartridge stops does the Mossberg 500 have?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q224. What side of the gun is the primary cartridge stop located?

A Left side

B Right side

Q225. What does the secondary cartridge (cartridge interrupter) stop do?

A Holds the first cartridge to be chambered from the magazine tube in place

B Holds the second cartridge to be chambered inside of the magazine tube until the first cartridge is chambered

C There is no secondary cartridge stop (cartridge interrupter)

Q226. What makes the secondary cartridge stop (cartridge interrupter) move up and down?

A There is no secondary cartridge stop (cartridge interrupter)

B The cam on the action bar

C The bolt slide (and bolt)

D The follower

Q227. The primary cartridge stop is moved in and out by _____.

A The action bar

B The bolt slide

C The follower

Q228. What moves the locking block (bolt lock) up and down into the closed or locked up position?

A The action bars

B The slide (bolt slide)

C The cartridge stop

D The elevator

Q229. Some versions of the Mossberg 500 do not have firing pin return springs.

True

False

Q230. When the firearm is locked up and the locking block (bolt lock) move up, where does it lock into?

A The receiver

B The action bars

C The recess in the barrel extension

D It doesn't; it moves down

Q231. What gun part locks the bolt and bolt slide into position when the gun is locked up and ready to fire?

A The action bar lock (action lock)

B The extractors

C The elevator

D The mainspring guide

Q232. The 500 has two extractors; which one of the extractors has a negative hook?

A The right extractor

B The left extractor

Q233. When the gun is closed or locked up, the elevator is down.

True

False

Q234. What causes the elevator to rise and fall?

A The primary cartridge stop

B The trigger housing

C The bolt slide

D None of the above

Q235. What part moves the sear out of engagement with the hammer when the trigger is pulled?

A The safety detent plate

B The disconnector/trigger bar

C The bolt lock pin

D The hammer pin

Q236. When the hammer is dropped, what happens to the action lock?

A It rises

B It moves inward

C It moves outward

D It moves downward

Q237. When the gun is partially open (bolt assembly slightly rearward), what prevents the hammer from dropping when the trigger is pulled?

A The safety is automatically engaged

B The firing pin blocks the movement of the trigger

C The mainspring immediately loses tension

D The bolt slide pushes the disconnector/trigger bar down

Q238. The cartridge stops are staked into position inside of the receiver.

True

False

Q239. When disassembling the receiver, the elevator must come out before the bolt slide.

True

False

Q240. The safety must be in the on position in order to take the elevator out of the receiver.

True

False

Q241. How does the magazine tube come out of the receiver?

A It does not come out, as it is permanently riveted into the receiver

B It simply unscrews

C You must drive out the magazine tube roll pins and then pull straight out

D Heat with a torch and bang with a hammer until the tube gives

Q242. The pins that hold the extractors in place are the exact same size.

True

False

Q243. Loctite should be used when installing the ejector and its screw back into the receiver.

True

False

Q244. The two extractors should spring out a total of _____.

A .030" to .035"

B .015" to .025"

C .010" to .015"

Q245. Positive firing pin protrusion is defined as _____.

A the amount that the firing pin is mechanically shoved forward

B the maximum amount that the firing pin can protrude

Q246. Mossberg's spec for positive protrusion is _____.

A .040" to .055"

B .055" to .070"

C .065" to .085"

Q247. When installing the sear back into the trigger housing, the notch should _____.

A face to the left side of the trigger housing

B face to the right side of the trigger housing

C face upwards

D face down

Q248. A special tool must be used to install what gun parts?

A The sear and trigger bar/disconnector

B The sear spring and action lock disconnector spring

C Action lock and trigger

D The trigger bar/disconnector and safety detent plate

Q249. The cartridge stops go into the receiver before or after the trigger housing?

A Before

B After

Sig Auto Pistols

Q250. What is the unique feature in the Sig's locking system that accounts for the pistol's consistent accuracy?

A The slide to frame fit

B The trigger pull

C The impingement of the barrel to the slide

D The finish on the slide

Q251. What type of locking system best describes the system used in the Sig design?

A A link lock system

B A cam lock system

C A Swiss toggle lock system

D A master lock system

Q252. What gun part activates the safety lever, which in turn activates the firing pin blocking safety (safety lock)?

A The trigger bar

B The decocking level

C The slide

D None of the above

Q253. When the trigger is pulled, the firing pin blocking safety (safety lock) moves down and will not let the firing pin forward.

True

False

Q254. Though the Sig does not have a manual safety, it does have three passive (or automatic) safeties.

True

False

Q255. The decocking lever pushes what gun part out of the way in order to drop the hammer?

A The trigger

B The firing pin blocking safety (safety lock)

C The trigger bar

D The sear

Q256. When the pistol is decocked, what two safeties are activated?

1. No safeties are activated

2. The firing pin blocking safety (safety lock)

3. The thumb safety

4. The sear safety notch safety

A 2 and 4 above

B 2 and 3 above

Q257. What part of the gun pushes on the cartridge to feed the round into the chamber?

A The extractor

B The ejector

C The magazine lips

D The face of the slide

E All of the above

Q258. Polishing the sharp edges of the barrel's ramp can help to reduce jamming caused by the cartridge's sharp case mouth.

True

False

Q259. What stops the rearward motion of the slide?

A The recoil spring

B The hammer

C The disconnector

D The frame

E The magazine

Q260. After the magazine is taken out of the gun, how far does the takedown lever need to rotate to allow the slide to come off of the frame?

A 45 degrees

B 90 degrees

C 180 degrees

D The takedown lever pulls out and will not rotate

Q261. The serrated pin (firing pin retaining pin or firing pin positioning pin) that holds the firing pin in place drives out from left to right.

True

False

Q262. After the firing pin retaining pin (firing pin positioning pin) is driven out what part must come out next in order to get the firing pin out of the slide?

A The extractor

B The ejector

C The firing pin blocking safety (safety lock)

D All of the above

Q263. In order to take the locking insert (locking block) out of the frame, what part must come out first?

A The trigger

B The takedown lever

C The decocking lever

D The hammer strut pin

Q264. The notches in the trigger pivot pin must face in what direction to allow the locking insert (locking block) to go back into the frame properly?

A Up

B Down

C Towards the muzzle end of the frame

D Towards the hammer end of the frame

E It does not matter

Q265. What part provides tension (or energy) to the hammer?

A The recoil spring

B The mainspring

C The hammer reset spring

D The decocking lever spring

E None of the above

Q266. What does the hammer reset spring (rebound spring) actually do?

A Provides the hammer with enough energy to fire a cartridge

B Cocks the hammer for a follow up shot in single action

C Pushes the hammer back to allow the disconnected sear to engage in the safe

notch of the hammer

D All of the above

Q267. What is the difference in the American and European style magazine catches?

A There is no difference

B The European magazine catch moves from right to left

C The American magazine catch is located on the bottom of the magazine

D None of the above

Q268. The main difference in early and later Sig pistols is in the slide. What is this difference?

A The slide contains a breech block (insert) and inner and outer roll pins

B The firing pin is hexagonal

C There is no firing pin block safety

D All of the above

Q269. Which of the following should an extractor should be able to do?

1. The extractor should be pushed slightly out to the right when a cartridge slides into place

2. It should be able to hold the extracted case up in the slide face

3. It should be able to snap over a rim of a cartridge

4. It should be able to leap a tall building in a single bound

A 1. and 3. above

B 1. and 2. above

C 2. and 3. above

D 1., 2. and 3. Above

Q270. You should always use new roll pins when reassembling the breech block (insert) into the slide if the firearm will be used for defensive/offensive purposes.

True

False

Q271. The extractor spring and the extractor pin (or plunger) must go in after the extractor is installed in the slide.

True

False

Q272. When reassembling the slide, the firing pin blocking safety (safety lock) goes into the slide before the firing pin does.

True

False

Q273. What direction must the serrated firing pin retaining pin (firing pin positive pin) be driven in from?

A From right to left

B From left to right

C It does not matter

Q274. The magazine catch can be ambidextrous. Which side of the frame would the button of the magazine catch be on for a left handed shooter?

A Left side of the frame

B Right side of the frame

Q275. What two parts hold the decocking lever bearing (or plate) in place?

1. It retains itself

2. The decocking lever (hammer drop lever)

3. The ejector

4. The decocking lever spring (hammer drop spring)

5. The sear

A 2 and 3 above

B 4 and 5 above

C 2 and 4 above

D 2 and 5 above

Q276. The Sig pistol has both double action and single action.

True

False

Springfield Armory XD/XDM Pistols

Q277. Springfield Armory imports the XD/XDM pistol from what country?

A Brazil

B Croatia

C Switzerland

D Belgium

Q278. What type of locking system does the XD/XDM pistol utilize?

A Short recoil blowback system

B Long recoil blowback system

C Short recoil locked breech system

D Short recoil toggle lock system

E Straight blowback system

Q279. After firing the gun, the slide and barrel move rearward together for a short distance.

True

False

Q280. What causes the barrel to unlock from the slide?

A The linkage of the barrel that is connected to the locking insert

B The camming action of the barrel against the insert (locking block)

C The toggle action of the locking system

D None of the above

Q281. When the slide is moving rearward and the extractor has done its job, what gun part causes the cartridge or cartridge case to be ejected from the firearm?

A The ejection port

B The breech face

C The ejector

D The firing pin's tip

Q282. What stops the rearward motion of the slide?

A The steel insert (locking block)

B The coil binding of the recoil spring

C The frame of the gun

D The slide stop pin

Q283. When the rearward motion of the slide stops, the recoil spring coil binds.

True

False

Q284. For the XD models, the trigger must be pulled to take the slide off of the frame.

True

False

Q285. When the slide moves forward and the gun locks up, what causes the barrel to move up slightly just before the barrel's movement stops?

A The binding of the recoil spring

B The gas from the previously shot cartridge

C The barrel lug hitting the takedown lever (disassembly lever)

D All of the above

E None of the above

Q286. What gun part does the grip safety block?

A The trigger

B The striker

C The firing pin

D The sear

Q287. Some of the new models of XD pistols have manual thumb safeties. The older models do not have thumb type safeties. Excluding the thumb safety, how many safety features are found on the XD pistol (including the trigger bar/disconnector)?

A 2 passive safeties and 2 manual safeties

B 2 passive safeties and 3 manual safeties

C 1 passive safety and 2 manual safeties

D 3 passive safeties

E 4 passive safeties

Q288. When the trigger is pulled the trigger bar moves _____.

A rearward

B forward

C none of the above

Q289. The sear system on the XD/XDM pistol is _____.

A positive

B negative

C neutral

Q290. What activates the slide stop?

A The ejector

B The extractor's hook

C The magazine's follower

D The ejection port

Q291. What part detents the takedown lever (disassembly lever)?

A The slide stop lever spring

B The disassembly widget

C Trigger bar spring

D Both B and C above

Q292. What causes the slide stop to be deactivated?

A The slide stop lever spring

B The face of the disassembly widget

C Trigger bar spring

D A cartridge in the magazine

E Both A and D above

Q293. What stops the forward movement of the striker when the gun is fired?

A The opposite side of the slides breech face

B The striker retainer pin

C The bottom of the dovetail of the rear sight

D Gas pressure from the fired cartridge

Q294. The striker status indicator also provides good support to the striker spring guide.

True

False

Q295. What causes the loaded chamber indicator to rise up?

A The rear portion of the barrel when the chamber is loaded

B The extractor, which is pushed out slightly by the loaded round

C The rim of the loaded cartridge

D The magazine follower

Q296. What gun part holds the extractor in place?

A Striker safety retainer pin

B Loaded chamber indicator pin

C The loaded chamber indicator itself

D Nothing holds it in place

Q297. The trigger bar pushes on what gun part to move the sear out of engagement with the striker?

A The striker safety lever

B The grip safety

C The sear itself

D The striker spring guide

Q298. What gun part pushes on the striker safety (firing pin blocking safety) to deactivate it?

A The striker safety lever

B The grip safety

C The sear

D None of the above

Q299. The grip safety prevents the hammer from hitting the striker unless the grip safety is held in.

True

False

Q300. The striker retainer pin must go all the way into the slide before the striker goes into the slide.

True

False

Q301. The magazine release button must go into the frame before the magazine catch.

True

False

Q302. Three slave pins should be used to reassemble the frame. These slave pins must be the exact same size as the original pins.

True

False

Q303. The ejector is held in place by how many pins?

A 1 pin

B 2 pins

C 3 pins

D 4 pins

Q304. The sear spring must go under which pin to give it tension?

A The sear pin

B The ejector pin

C The grip safety pin

Q305. The slide stop lever spring must be on top of the slide stop lever to give it tension.

True

False

Q306. Which rear sight has serrations on it?

A XDM pistol

B XD pistol

Q307. The takedown lever on the XDM pistol is visible on the right side of the frame, just like the XD pistol.

True

False

Q308. How many notches does the XDM pistol have for its rail system?

A No notches

B 1 notch

C 2 notches

D 3 notches

E 4 notches

Q309. The maximum reach magazine release, which makes the button easier to access, is found on which pistol?

A XDM pistol

B XD pistol

Q310. The XDM pistol offers how many different sized back straps?

A One

B Two

C Three

D Four

Q311. Which model of pistol has a match grade barrel?

A XDM pistol

B XD pistol

C Springfield does not offer a match grade barrel

Q312. Another feature that is different between the XDM pistol and the XD pistol is the grip design.

True

False

Q313. The distance for the reset of the trigger on the XDM pistol is _____.

A longer than the XD pistol

B shorter than the XD pistol

C the same as the XD pistol

Q314. What is the magazine capacity for an XDM pistol that is chambered for .40 S&W (not in California)?

A 13 rounds

B 16 rounds

C 18 rounds

Q315. Just like the XD pistol, the trigger must be pulled to take the slide off of the frame on the XDM pistol.

True

False

Q316. The recoil spring assembly on the XDM pistol is _____.

A captive

B not captive

Q317. What part of the XDM pistol is held down when the takedown lever (disassembly lever) is in the upward position and the slide is pulled rearward (when field stripping)?

A The trigger

B The striker

C The sear

Q318. There are two springs in the XDM pistol that are not found in the XD pistol, what are they?

1. The disassembly lever spring

2. The striker safety lever spring

3. The sear spring

4. The trigger bar spring

5. The slide stop lever spring

A 1 and 2 above

B 1 and 4 above

C 3 and 4 above

D 2 and 3 above

Q319. The XDM pistol has an additional part inside of the gun that the XD does not have; it is called the disassembly bar.

True

False

Q320. The peg on the takedown lever (disassembly lever) of the XDM pistol has two functions. What are they?

1. To push the spring that detents the take down lever (disassembly lever) down

2. To stabilize the trigger's pivoting motion

3. To activate the disassembly bar

A 1 and 2 above

B 1 and 3 above

C 2 and 3 above

Ruger Double Action Revolvers

Q321. The Ruger's cylinder locks _____.

A in the front

B in the rear

C in the front and the rear

Q322. The Ruger's double action feels smooth because _____.

A the trigger only has to push up on the hammer strut (hammer dog) for a single stage pull until the hammer falls

B after the trigger pushes up on the hammer strut (hammer dog) it gains a mechanical advantage by the trigger continuing to bring the hammer rearward by engaging the hammer itself until the hammer falls

Q323. In single action, as the hammer is pulled rearward it moves what gun part to cock the gun?

A The cylinder

B The hand

C The trigger

D The transfer bar

Q324. If the hammer doesn't actually hit the firing pin, how does the gun fire?

A The hammer does hit the firing pin to fire the gun

B The hammer hits the transfer bar to fire the gun

C The hammer hits the hammer dog to fire the gun

D None of the above

Q325. When the trigger is pulled, what part hits the ratchet pads to make the cylinder rotate?

A The hand (pawl)

B The trigger itself

C The transfer bar

D None of the above

Q326. What determines how far the cylinder will be rotated?

A The length of the transfer bar

B The width of the hand (pawl)

C The length of the hand (pawl)

Q327. The length of the hand (pawl) determines when the cylinder will start to rotate.

True

False

Q328. What part prevents the cylinder from rotating freely when the gun is at rest or when it is ready to be fired?

A The cylinder stop (cylinder latch)

B The trigger

C The crane pivot lock plunger

D The crane latch pivot

Q329. Looking from the shooter's perspective, what direction does the cylinder rotate when the trigger is pulled?

A Clockwise

B Counter clockwise

Q330. What would a wider hand (pawl) do?

A Cause the cylinder to rotate sooner

B Cause the cylinder to rotate later

C Cause the cylinder to not rotate as far

D Cause the cylinder to rotate farther

Q331. What holds the crane tight against the frame?

A A crane screw

B Loctite

C A spring and plunger

D Nothing, as the crane should never be tight against the frame

Q332. What provides power to the hammer?

A The sear spring

B The mainspring

C The box spring

Q333. The nose of the hammer is the firing pin.

True

False

Q334. The trigger guard is held in place by a plunger.

True

False

Q335. What holds the firing pin in place?

A A bushing

B A screw

C Nothing; it is the nose of the hammer

Q336. What causes the hand (pawl) to move? (Select the best or most complete answer)

A Pulling the trigger

B Manually cocking the hammer

C Both A and B above

D Neither A or B above

Q337. The revolver could fire without the transfer bar by simply pulling the trigger.

True

False

Q338. The spring and plunger for the cylinder stop (cylinder latch) spring loads the cylinder stop (cylinder latch) _____.

A up

B down

Q339. The crane has two balls that retain the cylinder.

True

False

Q340. The center pin system utilizes a _____.

A right hand thread

B left hand thread

Q341. The trigger is also the sear.

True

False

Q342. The hand (pawl) is not spring loaded.

True

False

Q343. The cylinder must go into the frame before the trigger guard assembly.

True

False

Q344. What is the slave pin that is supplied by Ruger used for?

A To captivate the mainspring

B To install the trigger

C To take off the front sight

S&W M&P Semi-Auto Pistols

Q345. All Models of the S&W M&P pistols have thumb safeties.

True

False

Q346. M&P stands for _____.

A Mark and Paul

B Military and Police

C Mini Pistol

D Maryland and Pennsylvania

Q347. The M&P pistol utilizes a _____.

A locked breech link lock system

B Smith dual lock system

C locked breech cam lock system

D straight blowback system

Q348. The steel insert in the frame acts as a _____.

A toggle

B link

C cam

D balancing weight in the frame

E none of the above

Q349. The barrel and slide move rearward together for a short distance after the gun is fired.

True

False

Q350. What turns off the firing pin blocking safety?

A The top of the sear

B The top of the trigger bow (bar)

C There is no firing pin blocking safety

D The manual thumb safety

Q351. What gun part moves out of engagement with the striker, causing the striker to move forward and hit the primer when the trigger is pulled?

A The sear

B The trigger bow (bar)

C The rotator disc

D The connector rod

Q352. What could cause a low feed situation when multiple shots are fired quickly (rapid fire)?

A Your finger being in the way of the slide

B The gap between the top of the magazine box and the feed ramp

C A weak recoil spring

D None of the above

Q353. What does the shoulder on the extractor do?

A Holds the rotator cuff

B Grabs the rim of the cartridge firmly

C Prevents the extractor from coming out of the gun if there is a blowout

D All of the above

Q354. Like other striker fired guns, the M&P's trigger must be pulled before taking the slide off of the frame.

True

False

Q355. The trigger safety engages what gun part and prevents it from moving, thus preventing the gun from being fired unless the finger is pulling the trigger?

A The hammer

B The striker

C The firing pin blocking safety

D The trigger bow (bar)

Q356. The trigger return spring pulls the trigger bar _____.

A outward and down

B inward and down

C up and outward

D up and inward

Q357. What disconnects the trigger bar from the sear?

A The firing pin safety

B The trigger

C The shoulder of the extractor

D The lower portion of the rear sight

E The cam on the inside of the slide

Q358. What part moves the slide stop up when the magazine is empty?

A The ejector

B The follower

C The slide tongue

D The slide cam

Q359. The manual thumb safety blocks what gun part?

A The sear

B The trigger

C The trigger bar (or bow)

D The striker

Q360. How many different parts make up the magazine?

A 1

B 3

C 5

D 7

Q361. In order to take the slide off of the frame, the slide must be pulled rearward and the takedown lever must be pulled _____.

A up

B down

C out

Q362. The recoil spring coil binds.

True

False

Q363. The extractor is held in place _____.

A by the slide stop plate

B by the striker sleeve

C a roll pin

D by magic

Q364. What gun part must come off in order to get the firing pin blocking safety out of the slide?

A The extractor

B The rear sight

C The ejector

D None of the above

Q365. Three parts comprise the firing pin blocking safety.

True

False

Q366. The Teflon/plastic striker sleeve has recesses cut in it for what purpose?

A To slow down the return of the striker inside of the slide

B To prevent misfires caused by pumping

C To prevent the striker from scratching the slide striker canal

Q367. Three pins get driven out of the frame during disassembly. Which pin has a head on it?

A The front insert pin

B The trigger pivot pin

C The fire control block pin

Q368. What holds the ejector in place?

A The sear pin

B The safety pin

C The thumb safety

D None of the above

Q369. What part or parts make up the system that provides spring tension to the sear and what are they?

1. The sear spring

2. The sear plunger

3. The tensioning arm

4. The tensioning arm and spring

A All of the above

B 1 and 2 above

C 3 and 4 above

D None of the above, because the sear acts as its own spring

Q370. What is the small spring that is found on the locking block (insert)?

A Trigger spring

B Slide stop spring

C Take down lever spring (retaining wire)

D Trigger bar spring

Q371. The magazine catch, thumb safety and slide stop are ambidextrous.

True

False

Q372. The magazine spring pushes the front of the follower _____.

A up

B down

Q373. The striker assembly does not have or need a return spring.

True

False

Q374. A slave pin must be used on what assembly in order for it to go back into the frame?

A The sear assembly

B The fire control assembly

C The trigger assembly

D No slave pin is required for the reassembly of this pistol

Q375. The locking block (insert) must go into the frame before the trigger assembly.

True

False

Q376. When putting the takedown lever back into the frame, the notch on the take down lever must be facing down toward the takedown lever spring (retaining wire).

True

False

Q377. The trigger bar must be put into its position on the fire control system, after the fire control system is fully situated in its position in the frame.

True

False

Q378. When driving in pins with tapered ends, the tapered end must go in last.

True

False

H&K USP Pistols

Q379. The O ring on the barrel of some of the USP Models _____.

A prevents gas from escaping

B reduces recoil

C keeps the barrel tight in the slide and aides in the accuracy of the pistol

D suppresses the firearm

Q380. The engagement of the magazine catch to the magazine box is always plastic to metal on the USP pistols.

True

False

Q381. The slide stops on the _____.

A buffered recoil spring assembly

B the frame

C recoil spring itself

D the locking block

Q382. The USP pistol is a _____.

A link lock gun

B toggle lock gun

C cam lock gun

D straight blowback gun

Q383. How many locking lugs does the lock up system contain?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q384. The barrel locks and unlocks on what part of the gun?

A The locking insert

B The recoil spring guide assembly

C The slide release

D The sear axle

Q385. What pulls the barrel forward when the gun is fired?

A The locking insert

B The recoil spring guide assembly

C The barrel assist

D The slide

Q386. The extractor will extract if it has to. What does the majority of the work extracting the case from the chamber when the gun is fired?

A The barrel lug

B Inertia

C Magic

D The ejector

E The magazine follower's pry shoe

Q387. What country is the H&K USP made in?

A Switzerland

B Germany

C Austria

D The United States

Q388. The relationship of the engagement of the magazine catch to the magazine bow should be _____.

A slightly positive

B slightly negative

Q389. The USP is a double action only gun.

True

False

Q390. When the trigger is pulled the drawbar (trigger bar) moves _____.

A forward

B rearward

Q391. If the gun prematurely disconnected, why would it not fire?

A Because the cartridge would not yet be in the chamber

B Because the thumb safety (control lever) would be blocking the sear

C Because the hammer's safe notch would be caught

D None of the above; it would fire

Q392. What prevents the firing pin from moving forward before the trigger is pulled?

A The trigger bar detent

B The control latch

C The firing pin block

D The control lever

E All of the above

Q393. The manual thumb safety (control lever) blocks the _____.

A hammer

B sear

C trigger

D firing pin

Q394. When the hammer is pulled rearward to cock it, what gun part tensions the mainspring (hammer strut spring)?

A The tension rod

B The hammer strut

C The mainspring tension lever

D None of the above

Q395. The manual thumb safety (control lever) is also a _____.

A de-cocking device

B firing pin block

C barrel blocker

D hammer strut interrupter

Q396. What pushes the disconnector down?

A The firing pin block

B The frame

C The control lever

D The slide

Q397. What does the disconnector push down?

A The drawbar (trigger bar)

B The firing pin block

C The hammer strut

D None of the above; it does not push any part down

Q398. The trigger must be pulled before taking the slide off of the frame.

True

False

Q399. When disassembling the slide, two pins must come out of the slide to take out the extractor and the firing pin. These pins should be driven out

A From top to bottom

B From bottom to top

Q400. Like many slides, the rear sight must be driven out in order to take out the firing pin block.

True

False

Q401. How many different parts does the magazine consist of?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

E 5

Q402. How many special tools are needed to reassemble all the parts back into the frame?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q403. The roll pin that is used to hold the extractor in the slide has a tapered end. Which end must be driven in first?

A The tapered end

B The non-tapered end

Q404. When installing the firing pin into the slide, you must _____.

A slide it into the slide in working position

B slide it into the slide and then turn it into working position

C it does not matter; either way will work

Q405. The hammer strut is also part of the hammer rebound system.

True

False

Q406. The hammer strut goes into the frame with the hammer strut's long end towards the.

A Front

B Back

Q407. The safety (control lever) must go into the frame before the disconnector.

True

False

AR-15 Rifles

Q408. The AR-15 was designed by _____.

A Ronnie Barrett

B Max Atchisson

C Eugene Stoner

D Mikhail Kalashnikov

Q409. The front sight is held on by _____.

A Loctite

B two tapered pins

C one large roll pin

D a quick release clamp

Q410. How is the gas tube retained in the front sight?

A By a small roll pin

B Friction

C The gas tube is not actually held in place, as it needs to be free floating

D By gunsmith glue

Q411. What gun part is attached to the top of the bolt and accepts the gas from the rear end of the gas tube?

A The bolt carrier key

B The bolt face

C The snap ring

D The gas elbow connector

Q412. What holds the firing pin in place inside of the bolt?

A The tapered retaining roll pin

B The firing pin retaining pin

C The extractor's tail

D The ejector's shoulder

Q413. The gas from the fired cartridge exits the barrel and _____.

A enters the front sight and then the gas tube

B enters the gas connector piston and then the front sight

C enters the front sight and then the bolt carrier

D enters the gas tube and then the bolt carrier

Q414. What causes the bolt to rotate in the bolt carrier?

A The bottom of the carrier key cams the rear end of the bolt and rotates it

B The expanding gas on the bolt face that comes directly from the gas chamber

C The cam pin hitting the bolt carrier

D The counter rotation of the barrel extension lug

Q415. What prevents the cam pin from rotating in the bolt carrier?

A The extractor

B The firing pin

C The bolt

D None of the above

Q416. What pushes the hammer rearward after the gun is fired?

A The rearward motion of the bolt, bolt carrier and the firing pin

B The downward motion of the bolt carrier key as it hits the hammer strut

C The rotation of the bolt

D Both B and C above

Q417. The secondary sear system's engagement is the contact between the hammer and

A The disconnector

B The receiver nut roll pin

C The trigger

D The rear of the bolt

Q418. The engagement of the hammer and the trigger best describe _____.

+the primary sear system

-the secondary sear system

-none of the above

Q419. The disconnector is also the secondary sear.

True

False

Q420. In the following scenario, the gun has been fired, the bolt has returned forward into its locked up position and the trigger is still pulled, which sear system is holding the hammer rearward?

A The primary sear system

B The secondary sear system

Q421. If the gun is at rest with the finger off of the trigger, the hammer is cocked and there is a round in the chamber, which sear system is holding the hammer rearward?

A The primary sear system

B The secondary sear system

Q422. The rear lips of the magazine box are what activates the bolt stop on the last round in the magazine.

True

False

Q423. The bolt catch will hold the bolt carrier assembly rearward after the last shot has been fired.

True

False

Q424. With the magazine out of the receiver, the bolt will still be held rearward after a shot has been fired.

True

False

Q425. What controls the cyclic rate of the AR-15/M16 in full auto?

A The diameter of the gas tube

B The friction piece

C The friction ring

D The buffer assembly and the action spring

Q426. The receiver extension houses the _____.

A magazine

B hammer

C action spring

D carrier key

Q427. What holds the upper receiver onto the lower receiver?

A The receiver extension

B The takedown pin and the pivot pin

C The delta ring and the pivot pin

D The delta ring and the takedown pin

Q428. By making which part heavier will cause the cyclic rate to be slower in full auto?

A The delta ring

B The buffer assembly

C The receiver extension

D The hammer

E The disconnector

Q429. If the dust cover is closed and the gun is fired, the bolt carrier causes the dust cover to open.

True

False

Q430. The safeties on the full auto and the semi-auto versions of the rifle are identical.

True

False

Q431. If the bolt was stuck slightly rearward for whatever reason, what part was designed to help you to move the bolt forward into the locked up position?

A The disconnector

B The forward assist

C The cam on the dust cover

D The magazine follower

E The bolt catch

Q432. What must you do in order to take the hand guard off of the gun?

A Take off the buttstock

B Rotate the delta ring clockwise

C Pull the delta ring rearward

D Push the delta ring forward

Q433. Caution must be used when you take the pistol grip off so that you don't lose which parts?

A The safety detent and the safety detent spring

B The takedown pin detent and the takedown detent spring

C The magazine catch and the magazine catch spring

D The buffer retainer and the buffer retainer spring

Q434. Caution must be used when you take the butt stock off so that you don't lose which parts?

A The safety detent and the safety detent spring

B The takedown pin detent and the takedown detent spring

C The magazine catch and the magazine catch spring

D The buffer retainer and the buffer retainer spring

Q435. With a solid A1/A2 style butt stock (non-collapsible), which screw holds the stock onto the receiver extension?

A The top screw

B The bottom screw

Q436. The takedown pin detent's ends are always identical.

True

False

Q437. The wings of the charging handle fit into the recesses cut into the inside of the receiver.

True

False

Q438. The forward assist is held in by a roll pin.

True

False

Q439. Lead bullets can clog up the gas tube.

True

False

Q440. The barrel and the gas tube come off of the receiver all in one piece.

True

False

Q441. What part pushes the barrel into the receiver and holds it there?

A The delta ring

B The barrel nut

C The hand guard cap

D The receiver extension nut

Q442. The hammer should be cocked or uncocked when you drive out the hammer pin?

A Cocked

B Uncocked

Q443. What holds the buffer retainer and the buffer retainer spring down into the receiver?

A The shoulder headle pin

B The takedown pin

C The receiver extension (action spring tube)

D The lock lever

Q444. How does the magazine catch come out of the receiver?

A It unscrews

B It is driven out with a punch

C You must compress the magazine button and press the pivot bushing out of the

receiver

D It does not come out, as it is integral with the receiver

Q445. The bolt catch is held in the receiver by one roll pin.

True

False

Q446. The bottom of the trigger guard opens for what purpose?

A To facilitate easy field stripping

B To act as a monopod for accurate shooting

C To accommodate a gloved shooter

D To release the trigger group for further disassembly

Q447. The bottom latch on the trigger guard can be opened with a 5.56 mm cartridge.

True

False

Q448. The carrier key is machined to be integral with the bolt carrier and cannot be taken apart.

True

False

Q449. The firing pin retaining pin is merely a cotter key (or pin) and can be easily replaced with any other cotter pin as long as it is the same length and diamete

True

False

Q450. The bolt needs to come out of the bolt carrier before the cam pin does.

True

False

Q451. How many gas rings are on the bolt?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q452. Short cycling can occur if the gas rings are too loose.

True

False

Q453. The ejector and the extractor are held in place in/on the bolt by the same roll pin.

True

False

Q454. The ejector is spring loaded.

True

False

Q455. When reassembling the bolt carrier assembly, the firing pin must go into the bolt before the cam pin does.

True

False

Q456. Bob Dunlap's spec for firing pin protrusion is between _____.

A .018" and .035"

B .040" and .050"

C .050" and .065"

Q457. The trigger pin goes through the trigger and the _____.

A disconnector

B hammer

C spacer weight

D rear of the magazine catch

Q458. The groove in the takedown pin should face what direction when it goes back into the receiver?

A Towards the top

B Towards the bottom

C Towards the front

D Towards the rear

Q459. When putting the gas tube back in the upper receiver, which end does the gas tube need to go into first?

A The receiver end

B The front sight end

Q460. The side of the gas tube that is plugged must reside in the receiver.

True

False

Ruger Mini-14 Rifles

Q461. The Mini-14 closely resembles what other rifle design?

A The Springfield 1903

B The M1 Garand

C The H&K MP5

D The Krag-Jørgensen

Q462. If need be, what other type of magazine can be used in the Mini-14 with some modifications?

A The H&K MP5 magazine

B The FN FAL magazine

C The AR-15 magazine

D The AK-47 magazine

Q463. What cocks the hammer when the gun is cycled?

A The bolt

B The action bar assembly (the slide)

C The trigger mechanism

D The slide (operating handle)

E None of the above

Q464. How many lugs (or wings) does the bolt have on it?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Q465. The Mini-14 has a two-stage trigger pull.

True

False

Q466. If the gun is fired and the trigger is still being held rearward by the shooter's finger, what holds the hammer back?

A The primary sear

B The secondary sear

C The trigger bushing

D The guide rod

Q467. If a round has been chambered and the gun is at rest (the shooter does not have his/her finger on the trigger) what is holding the hammer in the rearward/cocked position?

A The primary sear

B The secondary sear

C The trigger bushing

D Nothing, as the hammer is not cocked and rests in the forward position

Q468. If the gun is not locked (even if the bolt is closed), what prevents the gun from being fired?

A Nothing, the gun would fire

B If the gun is not locked, the firing pin cannot move all of the way forward, as the firing pin is cammed and rotated into firing position as the gun is locked.

C The recess that is cut in the front of the striking portion of the hammer

D The firing pin blocking plunger that is located just forward of the firing Pin.

Q469. The extractor's spring and plunger is located _____.

A on the inside of the right bolt lug

B -on the inside of the left bolt lug

C on the top of the bolt (when in closed and locked up position)

D on the left side of the slide

Q470. What retains the firing pin inside of the bolt?

A The extractor

B The firing pin retaining pin

C The inside rear of the bolt face

D The front left shoulder of the firing pin itself

Q471. What propels the extractor into working position?

A The right side of the firing pin

B The left side of the firing pin

C The inside cam on the slide

D The extractor spring and plunger

Q472. What is the plunger located on the front of the bolt face called?

A The extractor plunger

B The bolt lock plunger

C The ejector

D None of the above

Q473. The extractor pivots off of the extractor tail, which fits into a hole in the bottom of the bolt.

True

False

Q474. What does Ruger call the nozzle that is attached to the gas block?

A The gas port bushing

B The roller

C The gas pipe

D The guide rod nozzle

Q475. What is the function of the above-mentioned nozzle?

A To align the guide rod

B To function as high pressure, short duration, gas seals

C To prevent the barrel from turning during disassembly and reassembly

D To hold the action bar (slide) in alignment

Q476. What holds the action bar assembly (slide) in alignment?

A The nozzle on the gas block

B The metal liner located on the inside of the stock

C The hand guard clip

D None of the above

Q477. The Mini-14 can be fired indefinitely without the stock.

True

False

Q478. What holds the magazine in place?

A The magazine latch

B The magazine catch

C Both A and B above

D None of the above

Q479. What activates the bolt stop (or lock)?

A The magazine follower

B The upper knob on the guide rod

C The recoil spring's lock activator

D None of the above

Q480. The bolt lock can only be activated manually by your finger.

True

False

Q481. What pushes the action bar (slide) rearward when the gun is fired?

A The recoil spring

B The gas from the fired cartridge

C The magazine follower

D Divine intervention

Q482. What causes the bolt to rotate when the gun is fired and also when it returns to the locked position?

A The extractor's lip hitting the cam on the upper inside of the receiver

B The rotator's spring and plunger, located underneath the bolt's left lug

C The cam on the action bar (slide)

D The next available cartridge in the magazine hitting the bolt's right lug

Q483. The bullet must always still be in the barrel when the gun unlocks and the bolt rotates.

True

False

Q484. The rear sight can be adjusted for both windage and elevation.

True

False

Q485. The secondary sear system has its own spring.

True

False

Q486. Which of the statements below best describes the safety on the Mini-14?

A The safety only blocks the hammer

B The safety blocks the trigger

C The safety blocks the trigger and holds the hammer back and away from the

primary sear

D The safety blocks the firing pin from moving forward

Q487. The hammer can actually hit and rotate the bolt into locked up position and fire the gun if for whatever reason the bolt wasn't completely locked up.

True

False

Q488. The front set of lips on the magazine guides the cartridge into battery.

True

False

Q489. When disassembling the Mini-14, what comes off of the gun first?

A The stock

B The trigger group

Q490. What holds the gas block onto the barrel?

A Four Allen screws

B Loctite

C The stock itself

D The hand guard

Q491. What would happen if the gas block (and the gas port bushing) does not go back in the correct position over the orifice on the barrel?

A The gun will blow up

B The gun will misfire

C The gun will short cycle

D Nothing will happen, the positioning is not important

Q492. If the gun is getting too much gas into its gas system, it will leave an empty in the chamber.

True

False

Q493. When disassembling the bolt, what part must come out first?

A The extractor

B The ejector

C The firing pin

Q494. The firing pin comes out the front or back of the bolt?

A The front

B The back

Q495. What retains the extractor so that it can't come out of the bolt?

A The ejector

B The firing pin pin

C The extractor's plunger and spring

D The right lug of the bolt

Q496. The mainspring must be captivated in order to take the trigger assembly apart.

True

False

Q497. The hammer pivot pin also holds what part in place?

A The sear system

B The trigger

C The trigger guard

D The magazine catch

Q498. The trigger and the sear system come out of the trigger group as one assembly.

True

False

Q499. The sear system and the trigger are all one piece and cannot be disassembled any further

True

False

Q500. On the Mini-14, the extractor is a restricted part.

True

False

Q501. A slave pin must be used to assemble what part?

A The trigger

B The magazine catch

C The gas block

D The ejector and extractor

Q502. The action spring (recoil spring) acts as the spring for the magazine latch (the forward most magazine catch).

True

False

Q503. When putting the bolt back into the receiver, the firing pin must be all of the way

A Forward

B Backward

H&K MP5 Rifles

Q504. Are the components from the .40 S&W MP5 interchangeable with the 9mm version of the MP5?

A Yes

B No

Q505. The MP5s country of origin is _____.

A Germany

B Italy

C America

D France

Q506. What type of system does the MP5 utilize?

A Long recoil

B Straight blowback

C Delayed blowback

D None of the above

Q507. The selector has three positions. What does the S, E, and F represent? (Choose the best answer from below.)

A S = Spray, E = End, F = Fire single shot

B S = Semi Auto, E = Safe position, F = Full Auto

C S = Sicher or Safe mode, E = Einzelfeuer or Semi Automatic, F = Feuerstoß or

Fully Automatic

D They represent Heckler and Koch's three sons, Sam, Edward and Fred

Q508. In the three round burst mode, each time that the trigger is pulled and reset, the next time that you pull the trigger you will be able to fire another three round burst, even if you only fired two shots in the previous burst.

True

False

Q509. What causes the hammer to fall on your second and third shot when the MP5 is selected to the three burst mode?

A The tail on the lower rear portion of the hammer trips the sear when the hammer is re-cocked by the bolt, causing the hammer to fall

B The catch release lever is tripped by the bolt when the bolt returns forward, thus causing the hammer to fall

C The trigger bar is pushed down in the rear and up in the front when the bolt is in its most rearward position, when the trigger bar is pushed down, it rotates the sear out of the hammer, thus the hammer falls

D The hump on the bottom of the bolt pushes the top of the hammer downward (when the hammer is in rebound position/fully rearward), which releases the spring-loaded sear, thus allowing the hammer to fall

Q510. What catches the hammer to hold it rearward when the action cycles in semi auto mode?

A The trigger bar

B The trigger nose (front upper portion of the trigger)

C A shelf that is machined into the inner right side of the receiver

D The sear

Q511. The safety selector blocks the tail of the trigger when in the safe position.

True

False

Q512. How many notches does the hammer in the full auto trigger pack have in it?

A One notch

B Two notches

C Three notches

Q513. When the selector is in full auto mode, it allows the tail of the trigger to move _____.

A lower so that the hammer can't engage and be caught by the trigger tail

B higher, which in turn raises the trigger bar high enough to catch the hammer

when the trigger is released

C higher, thus moving the sear low enough so that it does not catch the hammer

D -rearward, thus preventing it from engaging the hammer notch

Q514. The MP5 is hammer fired, so when the gun is in full auto mode and the trigger is pulled rearward, the sear is not engaging the notch in the hammer. What holds the hammer rearward (preventing hammer follow down)?

A Nothing holds the hammer rearward and it must follow down in full auto mode;

after the first shot, the gun fires from an open bolt; the hammer is what holds

the firing pin forward, allowing enough positive protrusion to fire the gun

B The catch

C The trigger tail

D The trigger bar

Q515. In a burst pack, what prevents the counting wheel from rotating counterclockwise (back to its start point) during a three round burst?

A The stop latch

B The shifter rod

C Eccentric bushing

D Trigger nose

Q516. The counting wheel moves the sear release latch after the third shot of a burst for what purpose?

A So that the sear is released to engage in the hammer notch, thus holding the hammer rearward

B So that the counting wheel can return to its start point

C So that the pawl on the shifter rod can catch the hammer

D To prevent the sear from catching the hammer

Q517. What locks up the gun?

A The bolt rotating into locked position in the recesses cut in the barrel extension

B The locking block is cammed up into the recess in the top of the receiver by the bolt carrier

C The nose of the locking piece pushes the rollers into the locking recesses of the barrel extension

D The camming surfaces on both sides if the inner receiver push the rollers into the locking piece of the bolt head

Q518. What activates the ejector upward?

A Ejector isn't activated (does not move); it is pinned

B Camming surface on the bottom rear of the bolt carrier

C Lower wing on the firing pin

D Extractor spring is also the ejector spring

Q519. The rollers are part of the system that delays the locking system from opening until pressures from the fired cartridge have safely dissipated.

True

False

Q520. There are two long recesses cut into both sides of the receiver that the rollers travel in during the bolts rearward travel.

True

False

Q521. Locking pieces from suppressed and standard unsuppressed MP5s cannot be interchanged and can be dangerous to do so!

True

False

Q522. The extractor is a pivoting type of extractor, and it acts as its own spring.

True

False

Q523. Unless you are trying to launch the butt stock across the room, what must you make sure of before removing the butt stock from the receiver?

A Make sure that the bolt is open

B Make sure that the bolt is closed

C Make sure that the hammer is down

D You need rockets to make the butt stock launch across the room

Q524. What must come off of the gun before the bolt assembly can come out of the receiver?

A Fore end

B Butt stock

C Front sight

D Rear sight

Q525. What holds the cap (located under the front sight) onto the gun?

A A roll pin

B It screws on (right hand thread)

C It screws on (left hand thread)

D A spring loaded plunger

Q526. When disassembling the gun, the roll pin for the cocking handle should be driven from _____.

A the top of the gun to the bottom

B the bottom of the gun to the top

Q527. When in working position, the paddle portion of the thumb release for the magazine should face towards the rear of the receiver.

True

False

Q528. The recoil spring and guide rod are a semi-permanent installation and should only be taken apart when absolutely necessary.

True

False

Q529. The locking rollers should never come out of the bolt head because you may not get them back in without the use of an arbor press.

True

False

Q530. A standard right handed three position trigger pack's selector lever has to be in what position in order to come out of the trigger group?

A 3 o'clock

B 6 o'clock

C 12 o'clock

D 9 o'clock

Q531. The "axle" that holds the ejector into the trigger group _____.

A has a head on it and must be driven/pushed out from the outside toward the inside

B has a head on it and must be driven/pushed out from the inside toward the outside

C has no head on it and can be pushed in or out of the trigger group any way that you see fit

D there is no "axle;" that is only a part on a car

Q532. What disassembly process is really made easier if a special tool is involved?

A Removing the butt stock

B Removing the trigger pack from the receiver

C Removing the front sight

D Removing the rear sight aperture drum

Q533. What holds the extractor in place?

A The extractor spring

B A roll pin

C The wing on the firing pin and the top of the bolt head

D All of the above

Q534. As wear occurs in the barrel extension and the locking rollers, what part can be replaced in oversized (and undersized) dimensions to compensate for the wear?

A Locking piece

B Bolt head

C Firing pin

D Locking rollers

E Locking roller holder

F All of the above

Q535. There is a stud on the right inside lower rear of the trigger group. What is that stud's purpose?

A It is the pivot for the full auto catch

B It is the trigger return stop

C It prevents the sear from its upward travel

D None of the above

Q536. The sear must go into the trigger group before the trigger itself.

True

False

Q537. The full auto catch must go in the trigger group before the release lever is installed.

True

False

Q538. There are two holes in the back of the trigger group, a larger one and a smaller one. Which hole does the hammer strut go through when it is in working position?

A The larger hole

B The smaller hole

C Either hole; it does not matter

D Neither hole; the hammer strut fits into a recess in the back inside of the receiver

Q539. The ejector spring spring-loads the ejector up in the rear and down in the front when the bolt is closed and locked up.

True

False

Q540. The selector lever is what holds the trigger group into the housing.

True

False

Q541. When reinstalling the magazine catch, _____.

A it must go on the outside of the spring

B it must never make contact with the contact piece

C it must go through the spring and into the contact piece

D A and B above

Q542. The gap between the bolt head and the bolt carrier in locked up position should be between _____.

A .010" and .018"

B .018" and .025"

C .025" and .034"

D there should be no gap at all

Q543. One front pin secures the trigger pack into the receiver.

True

False

Q544. The small angled portion of the magazine follower goes toward _____.

A the back of the magazine

B the front of the magazine

Q545. When putting a stop latch back into one of the smaller three position trigger packs, the spring is positioned so that _____.

A the short leg rests on the shelf in the trigger housing and the long leg rests on the rear of the inner trigger housing, though this is not the final position of the springs legs in working position

B the long leg rests on the shelf in the trigger housing and the short leg rests on the rear of the inner trigger housing, though this is not the final position of the springs legs in working position

Q546. What part makes it especially difficult to get the counting wheel back in the trigger housing?

A Trigger

B Hammer

C Compression rod

D Selector catch lever

Q547. On the smaller trigger packs, the installation of what part can be greatly simplified with a special tool?

A Trigger

B Hammer spring/main spring

C Contact piece

D Ratchet

E Elbow spring