

POP QUIZ FOR RIFLEMEN

OK, you've read the stuff, and you've been to the range, practicing until you finally made it - a rifleman at last. So now, just for fun, you'll want to score yourself on a little 'pop quiz' to check and see if you know as much as you think you do. To keep it fast and easy, let's make it multiple choice, and keep it short:

1. The most important attribute of a rifleman is:

- his shooting skills
- his ability to work as a team
- his willingness to pledge life, home and fortunes to defense of liberty
- All of the above

2. If your sighter shot at 300 yards is 8" low and 5" right, you should move your M1A rear sight:

- 3 clicks up and 2 left
- 5 clicks up and 3 right
- 9 clicks up and 6 left
- any of the above

3. You sight-in at 25 meters.

Your group is under an inch, and is 1.5 inches high and .75 inches right. You want to adjust your sights to your 275 yard BSZ. What changes do you make? [This may seem a hard one, but a rifleman will crank it out - all in his head. If you need help, see the box below - but only after you try to work it out yourself.]

- 1 click down and 3 clicks left.
- 6 clicks down and 3 clicks left.
- 10 clicks down and 6 left.
- 4 clicks down and 3 clicks left.

4. The most important act in firing the shot is to:

- Hold your breath.
- Sque-e-eze the trigger.
- Keep your front sight on the target.
- Hold breath AND squeeze trigger.

5. As a rifleman, your most important goal is to:

- Keep your skills fresh, and, more important, improving.
- Train other riflemen into a team.
- Read the Constitution and respect it.
- Keep your eyes open when you fire a shot, so you can call it.

6. The toughest job facing a rifleman in the field is:

- Target detection.
- Estimating the range.
- Firing an accurate shot.
- Moving without being detected.

7. Every shot you fire should be:

- Fired at your 'rapid' cadence..
- fired with your eyes open.
- Be the 'only' shot you concentrate on.
- All of the above

8.. The key to defending your freedoms is: [pick all that apply]

- Keeping your skills honed.
- Being ready.
- Persistence.
- Getting friends and neighbors into shooting.
- Keeping abreast of network news.
- Getting kids into shooting.

9. The best drill for every Rifleman or would-be Rifleman:

- The 'one-shot' drill.
- The 'two-shot' drill.
- The 'mag change' drill.
- 'Ball and dummy' drill.

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10.. The best sling for you is:

- The leather match sling.
- The GI web sling.
- The GI nylon sling.
- Any sling.

11. The 'soft' crisis is:

- When things aren't too urgent.
- When you don't have to worry so much about your rights.
- The most important thing in your current battle for freedom.
- None of the above.

12. Why does the Rifleman need to be effective out to 500 yards?

- To outshoot potential opponents.
- To show and prove his skill.
- To make use of the capabilities of his rifle.
- To impress potential new shooters..

13. What is the first rule of the Rifleman?

- Be a safe shooter.
- Take no unnecessary risks.
- Practice regularly.
- Move without being detected.

14. Your sighter shot at 100 yards using your BSZ is 1" high. You called it a good shot. What should you do?

- It's a good shot: Move your sights UP 4 clicks
- It's a good shot: Move your sights DOWN 4 clicks.
- Fire 2 more shots to confirm the group.
- Make no change. An inch is close enough.

15. The American Rifleman is:

- A defender of the state.
- A defender of liberty.
- An obsolete concept.
- An American tradition.

16. "Getting to Know Your Rifle" means: [pick all that apply]

- You determine the battlesight zero [BSZ].
- You determine rapid, slow, hot, cold, dirty, clean, supported and unsupported zeroes.
- You learn how to clean and lube it.
- You know the serial number.

17. Your shot at 300 yards hits 6" low in the dirt in front of the target. What do you do?

- Go up 5 clicks.
- You called it a good shot, so you raise your point of aim.
- You called it "low", so do nothing.
- You failed to call the shot, so you do nothing.

18. Essential items of equipment:

- Sling, bandoleers, canteens.
- Camouflage, shovel, food.
- Cleaning kit, spare parts.
- Extra shoe laces.

19. The fight for liberty involves:

- YOU must act - NOW.
- One-minute contacts of your reps.
- Recruiting others.
- Working on a team.

20. At 400 yards, you group 6" low and 1" right. Sight changes?

- UP 6 and 1 LEFT.
- UP 3 and 0 LEFT.
- UP 1 and 0 LEFT.
- Fire another group.

21. NPOA is:

- The difference between new and old shooters.
- Essential to firing a good shot.
- Makes firing a shot easier.

POP QUIZ FOR RIFLEMEN - CONT

22.. The MOST important safety rule:

- Unloaded and grounded.
- Finger off trigger.
- Know your backstop.
- Muzzle always in safe direction.

23. The key to rapid fire is:

- Attitude.
- Well-aimed shots.
- Taking your time.
- None of the above.

24. Why does the Rifleman fire all shots 'rapid'?

- To avoid taking too long on a shot.
- For consistent shots, every time.
- To avoid a cadence zero change.
- It's excellent training for the real thing.

25. Flinching, bucking, and jerking can be cured by:

- The 'one-round' drill.
- The '2-round' drill.
- 'Ball and dummy' drill.
- The '4-rd' drill

26. Your can only zero at 200 yards. Where should your BSZ group on the target?

- 3" high
- 6" high.
- Center of target.
- 4" high.

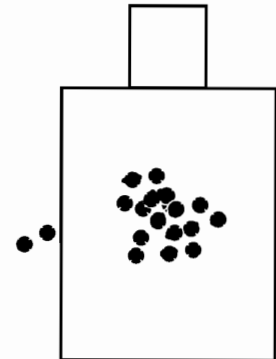
26. The greatest threat to freedom in America today is:

- Apathy of gunowners.
- Ignorance of history.
- Inability to team up with others.
- Love to grip, don't want to act.

26. If gunowners lose their gun rights, they:

- Have only themselves to blame.
- Deserve to lose them.
- Aren't worth shooting.

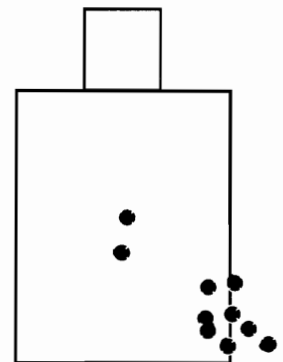
Target Analysis



Probable Causes:

- The two shots out of the group are caused by firing the first shot out of each rapid-fire mag at a slow-fire cadence.

Solution: Fire ALL shots, including the *first* shot from each magazine, at the same rapid cadence



Probable Causes:

- During the rapid-fire stages of the AQT, losing NPOA during mag change. The shots from the 2nd mag may be in any direction off the center.
- Firing first shot of each mag (assuming a mag change) at slow fire cadence, and balance at rapid cadence - eight rds will be at your rapid fire zero, and two rounds at your slow-fire zero..

Solution: Never move the elbow under the rifle while changing mags. Once you get that NPOA, KEEP it!

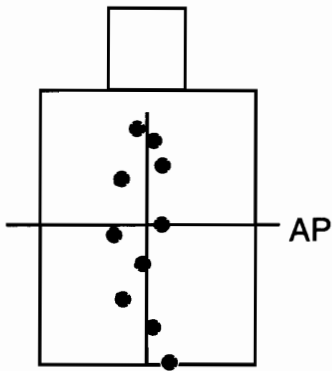
Fire each shot - and every shot - at your rapid fire cadence.

#3 answer explained: Assuming your 25 meter zero is identical to your 200 yard zero, your 275 yard BSZ will be 2 clicks above your 200 yard zero. Here you are 1.5 inches high ("inches"), which is 6 MOA high ("minutes"), which is 6 clicks high ("clicks"). Ordinarily you would move 6 clicks down to zero, but here we want out BSZ, so we move down only 4 clicks, leaving us 2 clicks high, or at our 275 BSZ, right where we want to be. We want to move windage 3/4" left ("inches"), which is 3 MOA ("minutes"), which is 3 clicks left on standard sights ("clicks").

Answers to Pop Quiz: 1. d - an easy one! 2. THREE UP and TWO LEFT 3. d - LEFT 3, no question. Down 4. 25 elevation. 4. c. The rest are important, but c is THE important one. 5. I say b, but a is also acceptable. 6. Target Detection! 7. d - clearly, all of the above. 8. All except e apply. 9. d - a little tricky, as 'any beats none', but that is not the choice here, and the best sling, and therefore the best answer, is c. 11. The answer is c, because win it, and the 'hard' crisis never has to be fought. 12. a is the best choice, altho c is a minor truth. 13. All the answers are good, but b is the answer [see 'Tactics of the 2nd Amendment Rifleman']. 14. c - while you can zero in one shot in an emergency, you don't want to change your BSZ based on one shot. 15. d is correct, but b is the correct answer, being the more important concept. 16. All are correct. 17. b, c, d - All but a apply. 18. a, b, c - and d is not too bad either! 19. Easy! All of them! 20. c - moves you UP 4". 21. ALL 22. d! 23. abc 24. abcd 25. c 26. d 26. all 27. all

Shot Group Analysis

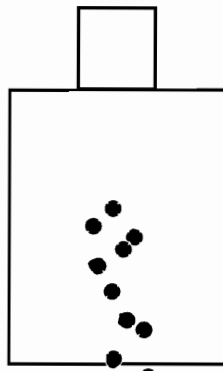
The most common errors in rifle shooting are caused by shooter failure to fire each shot 'by the numbers'. The aiming point on each target is the 'center of mass'. 'Shooter error' is the focus, so weather effects are not considered. Likewise, rifle and ammo are assumed to be accurate, and rifle zeroed. Where a 'right-handed' shooter is assumed, a left-handed shooter will experience the reverse effect.



Probable Causes:

1. Failure to hold breath or erratic breathing while squeezing the trigger - ie, filling lungs to capacity for one shot but breathing out or exhaling for next shot
2. Eye relief (spot weld) not held constant.
3. Improper vertical alignment of sights.

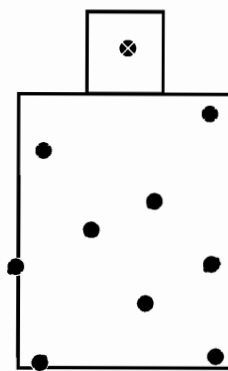
Solution: Place cheek on same spot on stock for each shot, be consistent in holding breath, and keep your sights aligned.



Probable Cause:

1. Sling becoming looser with each shot. The sling keeper is slipping, or the arm loop is otherwise loose, allowing the sling to slip down on the arm.
2. Loose rear sight.
3. Too low a position.
4. Change in position of rifle in shoulder after reload.

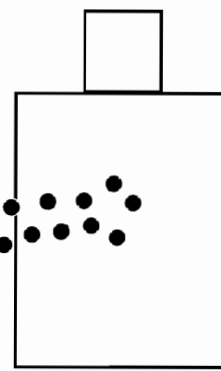
Solution: Make sure keeper and loop is tight, sling is same place on arm, and sling tension is uniform from shot to shot. Check rear sight elevation tension and retighten. Check fundamentals of position. Do "2-round" drill - load mag with one round, get in position, fire, change mags, and fire one round. Both rounds should be in same group.



Probable Causes:

1. No definite group: focusing aiming eye on target, instead of front sight.
2. Loose position.
3. Flinching, bucking, and jerking [improper trigger control] every shot.
4. Failure to keep eyes open when rifle fires.
5. Sight alignment/spot weld not consistent.

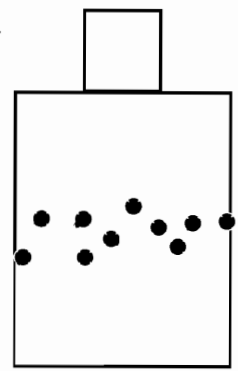
Cure: Focus "front sight", not target. Review/practice position fundamentals; fire each shot by the numbers. "Ball & dummy" drill is essential for detecting & curing causes #3 and #4.



Probable Causes:

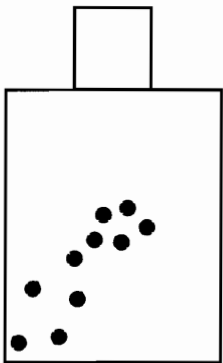
1. Finger placed too far into trigger guard. When rifle fires, the finger moves back rapidly and drags against the right side of the stock, causing the rifle, and front sight, to move to the left.
2. Squeezing trigger on an angle, not straight back.

Solution: Place finger on trigger so that daylight shows between finger and stock - usually, the first pad of the trigger finger will do it.



Probable Causes:

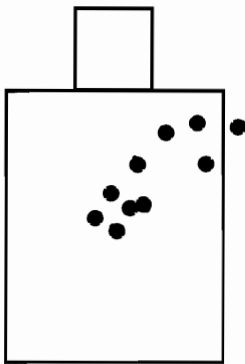
1. Canting the rifle.
 2. Front sight not in correct alignment with rear, but is displaced horizontally from shot to shot.
 3. Loose front sight
 4. Muscling rifle [incorrect NPOA]; loose position.
- Solution:** Keep sights and rifle vertical for each shot; always align sights correctly. Check/tighten front sight. Check NPOA.



Probable Causes:

1. "Bucking" - a slight push with the right shoulder on the butt in anticipation of recoil will move the sights, and the shot, in the 7-8:30 area. Effect is opposite for left-handed shooter.

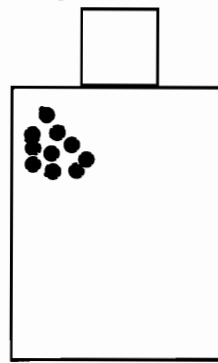
Solution: "Ball and Dummy" drill to detect and correct. Feed the shooter dummy rounds or empty rifle until he quits flinching, bucking, and jerking the trigger - all revealed by muzzle motion when the hammer falls on a dummy or empty chamber. Once he settles down, feed him a couple live rounds and then some more empties as a double-check.



Probable Causes:

1. "Heeling" or "helping" the rifle in anticipation of the discharge. As the sear releases at the end of the squeeze, the palm or heel of the right hand is pushed forward slightly, causing the sights to go up and right. Effect is opposite for left-handed shooter. [especially M16/M14E2 pistol-grip stocks]

Solution: "Ball & Dummy" until shooter is cured.

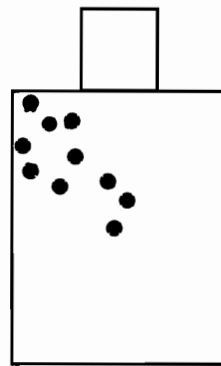


Probable Causes:

1. Compact group, out of AP.
1. Same error each time, in this case a left-handed shooter 'heeling' each shot.

2. Natural Point of Aim [NPOA] not obtained, forcing the shooter to 'muscle' the sights onto the target.

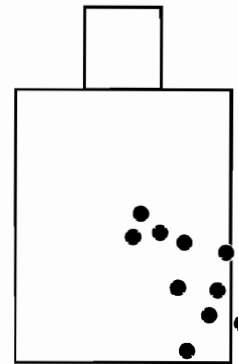
Solution: Check NPOA: line sights up on the target, close your eyes, relax your body, deep breathe in, let it out, and open your eyes. If the sights are now off the target, shift your weight slightly around the elbow under the forearm [prone] to bring the sights back on the target. Repeat the process until you open your eyes and the sights are on the target. Then anchor elbow.



Probable Causes:

1. Failure to "followthrough"; shooter failed to hold trigger back an instant after the shot and started to relax too soon. Releasing the trigger too soon allows the hand to move, which moves the sights.

Solution: Think the word "followthrough" as you hold the trigger back an instant after the rifle discharges, and you will solve the problem.



Probable Causes:

1. "Jerking" the trigger, not squeezing it, causing the front sight to dip to the right.
2. "Flinching"; shooter pulls right shoulder to rear in anticipation of shot.
3. Left elbow not being under the rifle, right elbow slipping, loose sling [prone], or the left elbow slipping down the leg, right elbow slipping [sitting].
4. Binding of forearm with left hand.

Solution: On 1) and 2) above, "ball and dummy" training.

Seldom does a shot group show only one error. Remember to eliminate from consideration any 'called' shots - you already know about them! Never forget: 'bucking' shots are usually 7 to 10 o'clock, 'flinching' and 'jerking' shots tend to 1 to 5 o'clock, but may be anywhere on the target. Remember you have a zero for each position, and a zero for varying cadences, which you establish via actual practice.