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1.1.194. Introduction: Overview of Defensive Tactics

1) Defensive tactics is a system of controlled defensive and offensive body movements used by criminal justice officers to respond to a subject’s aggression or resistance.
   a) Boxing
   b) Wrestling
   *c) Defensive tactics
   d) Martial arts

2) Defensive Tactic techniques are based on a combination of martial arts, wrestling, and __________.
   *a) boxing
   b) self-defense
   c) intelligent
   d) physical fitness

3) The role of ________ in law enforcement and corrections is to assist the officer in restraining or arresting a subject, this increasing officer and public safety.
   *a) defensive tactics
   b) police officers
   c) corrections officers
   d) FDLE

1.2.194. Introduction: Preparation for Defensive Tactics Training

4) Because _________ training is a physical endeavor, students should prepare for the activities required in this course by considering some changes in their daily habits, so students should eat a nutritious diet, get adequate rest, and stay sufficiently hydrated to maximize the benefit of this training.
   a) boxing
   b) wrestling
   *c) defensive tactics
   d) martial arts

5) Defensive tactics skills require _______.
   a) physical fitness
   b) strength
   c) agility
   d) balance
   e) flexibility
   *f) all

6) Because flexibility reduces the risk of injuries, stretching exercises should be conducted every day.
   a) physical fitness
   b) strength
   c) agility
   d) balance
   e) flexibility
   f) flexibility
   *g) all

7) Cardiovascular training is any exercise that elevates the heart rate to a range between _______ percent of the maximum rate.
   a) 50 to 70 %
   *b) 60 to 85 %
c) 70 to 85 %
d) 70 to 95 %

8) Proper rest and sleep are necessary for reaching maximum performance and maintaining focus while engaged in physical training.
   *a) TRUE
   b) FALSE

2.198. Use of Force: Force Guidelines .................................................................198

9) Chapter _____, F.S. governs all use of force by criminal justice officers.
a) 772
b) 774
*c) 776
d) 778

10) The Florida statute Chapter 776 identifies two general areas in which an officer’s use of force is justified: __________.
a) defensive tactics and firearms
b) an officer using force to make an arrest and protect himself/herself
c) deadly Force and defensive tactics
*d) to apprehend a subject and make an arrest, or to defend self or others

3.199. Objective Reasonableness

11) The courts have used the term _______ to describe the process for evaluating the appropriateness of an officer’s response to a subject’s resistance
a) ex parte
*b) objective reasonableness
 c) active resistance
d) force guidelines

12) Appropriate force is the amount of force reasonably necessary to make ______.
*a) an arrest
b) detention
c) investigation
d) compliance

13) The U.S. Supreme Court said in ________, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), that the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of how a reasonable officer on the scene would respond, rather than from the 20/20 perspective of hindsight.
a) Duncan v. Barnes
b) Minnesota v. Dickerson.
c) Graham v. Connor
*d) all

14) Courts recognize that criminal justice officers must make split-second judgments about the amount of force needed in a particular situation under circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and __________.
a) emerging
b) imminent
*c) rapidly evolving
d) past tense

15) The Supreme Court has made clear that use of force is a seizure under the ______ Amendment.
a) First
16) An officer’s agency may establish the ________ that an officer may use in an encounter with a resistant subject
a) specific techniques  
b) tactics  
c) applications.  
*d) all

4.199. Authority to Use Force

17) Much litigation against criminal justice officers is not about the amount of force used, but whether the use of force was ________ at all.
*a) permitted  
b) authorized  
c) required  
d) necessary

18) Though the law grants criminal justice officers the right to use force, this right is ________ on their official authority.
  a) authorized  
b) protected  
c) granted  
*d) conditioned

19) A law enforcement officer’s authority to use force is established by the officer’s reasonable belief that a crime has been, is being, or is about to be committed. Absent this belief, known as ________, a law enforcement officer has no authority over a subject, and thus no permission to use any amount of force at all.
  a) mere suspicion  
b) probable cause  
*c) reasonable suspicion  
d) gut feeling

5.200. Escalation, De-Escalation, and Disengagement

20) ________ is the verbal and/or physical yielding to an officer’s authority without apparent threat of resistance or violence.
  a) De-escalation  
*b) Compliance  
c) Leverage  
d) Balance displacement

21) ________ is increasing the use of force or resistance.
  a) Compliance  
b) De-escalation  
*c) Escalation  
d) Disengagement

22) ________ is decreasing the use of force or resistance.
  a) Compliance  
*b) De-escalation  
c) Escalation
d) Disengagement

23) _________ is discontinuing a command or physical use of force, for example, by breaking away from a subject
   a) Compliance
   b) De-escalation
   c) Escalation
   *d) Disengagement

24) Officers are legally permitted to escalate their use of force as the subject _______.
   a) is handcuffed in the prone position
   b) decrease his or her level of force
   *c) escalates his or her level of resistance
   d) screams of excruciating pain and is now in compliance

25) The officer’s choices are determined by the subject’s ________ posed to the officer or others
   a) physical condition
   *b) actions and the risk of physical harm
   c) level of aggressiveness
   d) mental condition

26) Once the officer achieves control or compliance, he or she must ________ the use of force.
   a) escalate
   *b) de-escalate
   c) use deadly force
   d) walk away

27) Under certain circumstances, disengagement may be the best tactical option, for example, when the officer is
   a) waiting for backup
   b) injured or outnumbered
   c) the suspect has superior firepower
   *d) all

6.200. Force Guidelines

28) The ____________ provide a framework for making decisions involving the reasonable use of force by criminal justice officers.
   a) Physical Control
   b) Objective Reasonableness
   c) police departments
   *d) Force Guidelines

29) The structure of the Force Guidelines is based on _________ and describes appropriate decision making in a fluid and dynamic situation.
   a) Florida Statutes
   b) department policies
   c) court cases
   *d) constitutional considerations and case law

7.200. Subject Resistance Levels

30) _________ is a subject’s verbal and/or physical refusal to comply with an officer’s lawful direction causing the officer to use physical techniques to establish control.
   a) Resistance
   *b) Passive resistance
c) Active resistance
d) Aggressive resistance
e) Deadly force resistance
f) All

31) Which of the following is an example of passive resistance?
a) The subject refuses to move at the officer’s direction.
b) The subject peacefully protests at a political event in a public location.
c) The subject refuses to take his hands out of his pockets or from behind his back.
*d) All

32) ________ is a subject’s use of physically evasive movements directed toward the officer such as bracing, tensing, pushing, or pulling to prevent the officer from establishing control over the subject.
a) Resistance
b) Passive resistance
c) Active resistance
*d) Aggressive resistance
e) Deadly force resistance
f) All

33) Which of the following is an example of active resistance?
a) The subject physically anchors himself to a person or object to prevent himself from being removed.
b) The subject braces or pulls away from the officer when the officer grips the subject’s arm.
c) The subject attempts to run when the officer touches or attempts to grab the subject’s arm or shoulder.
*d) All

34) __________ is a subject’s attacking movements toward an officer that may cause injury but are not likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or others.
a) Resistance
b) Passive resistance
c) Active resistance
*d) Aggressive resistance
e) Deadly force resistance
f) All

35) Which of the following is an example of aggressive resistance?
a) The subject balls up his fist and approaches the officer.
b) The subject pushes the officer back as the officer tries to take the subject into custody.
c) The subject grabs any part of the officer’s body.
*d) All

36) __________ is a subject’s hostile, attacking movements with or without a weapon that create a reasonable perception by the officer that the subject intends to cause and has the capability of causing death or great bodily harm to the officer or others.
a) Resistance
b) Passive resistance
c) Active resistance
d) Aggressive resistance
*e) Deadly force resistance
f) All

37) Which of the following is an example of deadly force resistance?
a) A subject refuses to drop a knife when ordered to by the officer and moves toward the officer.
b) A subject shoots or points a gun at an officer or other person.
c) A subject tries to run an officer down in a vehicle.
*d) All
8.201. Officer Response Options

38) Officers should try to resolve a situation with the _______ amount of force necessary.
   *a) least
   b) not often
   c) lesser
   d) importance

39) __________ often will defuse many volatile situations.
   a) Knowledge and expertise
   b) A female officer
   *c) Command presence and verbal communication
   d) Teamwork

40) Sometimes, however, command presence and verbal communication are not enough or officers may
    not have an opportunity to use them. An officer may have to use __________.
    a) nonlethal weapon
    *b) physical force to gain control of the situation
    c) lethal weapon
    d) positive interaction

41) Physical force includes ________.
    a) physical control
    b) the use of nonlethal weapons
    c) deadly force
    *d) all

42) Officers need not apply force in gradually increasing steps in order to justify physical control or even
    deadly force. Instead, officers need to respond with _______ the force reasonably necessary for the
    circumstances in each specific situation.
    a) every one
    b) some
    *c) all
    d) none

43) Physical control is achieving compliance or custody through the use of empty-hand or leverage-
    enhanced techniques, such as ________.
    a) pain compliance
    b) transporters
    c) restraint devices
    d) takedowns
    e) striking techniques
    *f) all

44) A ________ weapon is a weapon that is not fundamentally designed to cause death or great bodily
    harm.
    a) lethal
    b) revolver is a
    c) rifle/carbine is a
    *d) nonlethal

45) Some examples of nonlethal weapons include ________.
    a) electronic control devices (ECD)
    b) dart-firing stun guns such as a TASER®
    c) expandable batons
d) flashlights
e) chemical agent sprays
*f) all

46) ________ force is force that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm.
a) Force
b) A gun
*c) Deadly force
d) Physical control

47) Some examples of deadly force include: _______.
a) use of a firearm
b) eye gouges
c) empty-hand strikes to the throat
d) impact-weapon strikes to the side of the neck
*e) all

48) The term “_________” means force that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm.
a) physical control
b) nonlethal weapon
c) appropriate resistance
*d) deadly force

49) Deadly force includes, but is not limited to: 1. The firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be
arrested, even though no intent exists to kill or inflict great bodily harm; and 2. The firing of a firearm at a
vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding.
*a) TRUE
b) FALSE

50) Use of deadly force ________ an officer’s first and only appropriate response to a perceived threat.
a) is
b) should be
*c) may be
d) all

51) Deadly force does not necessarily mean that someone died from the force used. It can cause great
bodily harm or _________.
*a) no harm at all
b) stress
c) injuries
d) lawsuit

52) Returning fire is deadly force even if the officer misses the target is an example of _______.
a) physical control
b) nonlethal weapon
c) appropriate resistance
*d) deadly force

53) The officer must base his or her decision to use deadly force as a defensive tactic on a clear,
reasonable belief that he or she, a fellow officer, or another person, faces _________.
a) death
*b) imminent danger of death or great bodily harm
c) distress
d) injuries

54) Officers use three criteria for _______: ability, opportunity, and intent.
a) pain compliance  
b) mechanical compliance  
* c) making deadly force decision  
d) nonlethal force

55) _______ refers to the subject having the means to carry out his or her intent to cause death or great bodily harm.  
* a) Ability  
b) Opportunity  
c) Intent  
d) All

56) An officer must determine whether the subject has the _______ to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or others.  
a) intention  
b) mind  
c) physical size  
* d) necessary means

57) A _______ is not required; a subject must only have the apparent ability to carry out his or her intention.  
a) age  
b) subject combative skills  
c) training  
* d) weapon

58) If the subject seems physically able to cause death or great bodily harm, then he has the _______.  
* a) ability  
b) opportunity  
c) intent  
d) all

59) For example, a 6'4", 250-lb. muscular man threatening to do bodily harm to an officer does not necessarily need a weapon. By virtue of his size and physical condition, he has the apparent _______.  
* a) ability  
b) opportunity  
c) intent  
d) all

60) _______ means the subject is capable of carrying out an intention to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or others.  
a) Ability  
* b) Opportunity  
c) Intent  
d) All

61) The subject's weapon often determines _______.  
a) ability  
* b) opportunity  
c) intent  
d) all
62) For example, a suspect armed with a knife may not be an immediate threat to an officer standing ________.
   a) next to suspect
   b) in front of the suspect
   *c) far away
   d) near

63) However, a person standing ________ or carrying a firearm certainly has the opportunity to carry out his intent to cause death or great bodily harm.
   a) 9 feet away
   b) outside the perimeter
   c) far away
   *d) closer

64) ________ is a reasonably perceived, imminent threat to an officer or another person based on the subject’s actions, behaviors, words, or other indicators.
   a) Ability
   b) Opportunity
   *c) Intent
   d) All

65) It is a perception derived from the ________.
   *a) totality of the circumstances
   b) situation
   c) training
   d) all

66) Officers should use the amount of ________ necessary and reasonable for the situation.
   a) training
   b) woman and man power
   c) weapon
   *d) force

67) If ________ are present and the officer cannot control the threat using lesser means, then deadly force is justified.
   a) ability
   b) opportunity
   c) intent
   *d) all

68) When resistance de-escalates, so ________ the officer’s response.
   a) maybe
   *b) must
   c) never
   d) depend on the situation

10.203. Totality of Circumstances

69) ________ is a term the court uses to refer to all facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time or reasonably perceived by the officer as the basis for a use of force decision.
   a) Intent
   b) Ability
   c) Opportunity
   *d) Totality of Circumstances
   e) Use of force
70) The ______ will look at the totality of circumstances in determining whether the decision was objectively reasonable and, therefore, legally justified.
   a) officer agency
   b) FDLE
   c) FBI
   *d) courts
   e) all

71) The totality of circumstances includes _______.
   a) consideration of the subject’s form of resistance
   b) all reasonably perceived factors that may have an effect on the situation
   c) the response options available to the officer
   *d) all

72) Identify which situational factors the court uses to analyze the totality of circumstances.
   a) severity of the crime
   b) subject is an immediate threat
   c) subject’s mental or psychiatric history, if known to the officer
   d) subject’s violent history, if known to the officer
   e) subject’s combative skills
   f) subject’s access to weapons
   g) innocent bystanders who could be harmed
   h) number of subjects versus number of officers
   i) duration of confrontation
   j) subject’s size, age, weight, and physical condition
   k) officer’s size, age, weight, physical condition, and defensive tactics expertise
   l) environmental factors, such as physical terrain, weather conditions, etc.
   *ll) all

73) Force guidelines includes _______.
   a) subject resistance
   b) situational factors
   c) justification
   d) officer’s response
   *e) all

74) Is the subject verbally or physically resisting my lawful authority? Is the subject making attacking movements that are not likely to cause death or great bodily harm? Is the subject making attacking movements that are likely to cause death or great bodily harm? These are questions that a police officer must ask himself/herself to help determine ________ force guidelines (decision making process).
   *a) subject resistance
   b) situational factors
   c) justification
   d) officer’s response
   e) all

   a) subject resistance
   *b) situational factors
   c) justification
   d) officer’s response
   e) all
76) Can I physically control the subject? Could I use a nonlethal weapon not meant to cause death or great bodily harm? Is deadly force the appropriate option to prevent death or great bodily harm to myself or others? These are questions that a police officer must ask himself/herself to help determine _________ force guidelines (decision making process).
   a) subject resistance
   b) situational factors
   c) justification
   d) officer’s response
   e) all

77) Were my actions reasonable based on the subject’s resistance and the totality of the circumstances? Am I able to articulate the reasons for my actions? Was I in compliance with constitutional and state laws, agency policy, and training? These are questions that a police officer must ask himself/herself to help determine _________ force guidelines (decision making process).
   a) subject resistance
   b) situational factors
   c) justification
   d) officer’s response
   e) all

11.204. Use of Force Reporting

78) Most agencies require an additional report anytime an officer uses force to control a subject.
   a) TRUE
   b) FALSE

79) Officers need to clearly articulate the specific basis for their decisions regarding the use of force. For example, if deadly force was used, the officer should state exactly what the subject did that created the perception of the subject’s ability, opportunity, and intent to cause death or great bodily harm. Simply stating “The suspect threatened me” is not _________.
   a) sufficient
   b) articulate
   c) require
   d) necessary

80) Officers should remember that whatever is written on a use of force incident report will be seen by ________.
   a) supervisors
   b) prosecutor
   c) defense attorney
   d) judge
   e) and potentially many others
   f) all

81) ________ should be careful to include every factor used in their use of force decision since factors added later will be viewed with suspicion.
   a) Supervisors
   b) Prosecutor
   c) Defense attorney
   d) Judge
   e) and potentially many others
   f) Police chief
   g) Sheriff
   h) Officers
   i) All
12.205. Use of Force: Survival Stress Reaction

82) ________, sometimes called fear-induced stress, is stress caused by hormonal changes brought on by a perception of danger.
   a) Psychological stress
   *b) Survival stress
   c) Physical stress
   d) Crisis

83) The ________ cause an elevated heart rate that affects an officer’s cognitive decision making skills.
   *a) hormones
   b) fine motor activities
   c) penicillin
   d) drugs

84) Identify the instinctual reactions to fear-induced stress.
   a) fight
   b) flight
   c) posture
   d) submit
   *e) all

85) An officer should be aware of certain changes that occur to the body during and after survival stress including ________.
   a) physiological changes
   b) motor performance changes
   c) visual performance changes
   d) cognitive changes
   e) critical incident amnesia
   *f) all

13.205. Physiological Changes

86) Identify the physiological changes during survival stress, sometimes called fear-induced stress.
   a) The heart rate and respiration increase.
   b) Vascular flow moves away from the extremities.
   c) The body pulls the blood away from the arms and legs into the torso.
   d) The blood keeps near vital organs in case of emergency and also protects the arms and legs (our weapons) from losing too much blood in case of injury.
   e) Hearing is diminished.
   *f) All

87) Hearing is diminished is known as __________.
   a) hearing impairment
   *b) auditory exclusion
   c) hearing exclusion
   d) hard of hearing

14.205. Motor Performance Changes

88) ________ refer to the muscle control required to make small, precise movements, such as unlocking handcuffs with a key.
   *a) Fine motor skills
   b) Complex motor skills
   c) Gross motor skills
d) Catastrophic motor skills
e) All

89) ________ combine fine and gross motor skills using hand and eye coordination timed to a single event.
   a) Fine motor skills
   *b) Complex motor skills
c) Gross motor skills
d) Catastrophic motor skills
e) All

90) ________ are the movements of the large or major muscles of the body, such as running, punching, or kicking.
   a) Fine motor skills
   b) Complex motor skills
   *c) Gross motor skills
d) Catastrophic motor skills
e) All

91) __________ breakdown may occur when the heart rate exceeds 175 beats per minute. There may be an increase in strength and speed for a short period of time.
   a) Fine motor skills
   b) Complex motor skills
c) Gross motor skills
   *d) Catastrophic motor skills
e) All

15.206. Visual Performance Changes

92) __________ is dominant. Both eyes remain open and it is very difficult to close just one eye.
   *a) Binocular vision
   b) Peripheral vision and depth perception
c) Loss near vision
d) Tunnel vision
e) Physiologically

93) There is a loss of __________; this is known as tunnel vision.
   a) binocular vision
   *b) peripheral vision and depth perception
c) loss near vision
d) tunnel vision
e) physiologically

94) There is a __________. This is one reason that most officers involved in shootings never see the sights of their firearms.
   a) binocular vision
   b) peripheral vision and depth perception
   *c) loss near vision
d) tunnel vision
e) physiologically

95) __________, it is nearly impossible to focus.
   a) Binocular vision
   b) Peripheral vision and depth perception
c) Loss near vision
d) Tunnel vision
16.206. Cognitive Functions

96) The cognitive brain, the part that logically thinks and plans, begins to shut down at 145 beats per minute. _________.
a) Decision making is inhibited.
b) The more choices you have, the slower you are to make a decision.
c) Reaction time increases.
d) Reaction time increases may be because of too much stimuli to process quickly or because of denial that a violent encounter is actually happening.
e) In general, high levels of adrenaline caused by fear-induced stress are likely to result in extreme strength, an increase in speed, a decrease in fine motor skills, and an increased ability to ignore pain.
f) In other words, strength goes way up and dexterity goes way down.
*  
97) The Threat Awareness Spectrum illustrates how ________ may affect an officer’s reaction to a perceived threat.
a) binocular vision
b) peripheral vision and depth perception
c) loss near vision
d) tunnel vision
e) physiologically
*f) survival stress

98) The desired state of awareness and readiness of an officer while on duty is _________.
a) Condition White
  *b) Condition Yellow
  c) Condition Orange
d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

99) ________ allows an officer to be ready to move to Condition Orange and Condition Red as appropriate for the situation.
a) Condition White
  *b) Condition Yellow
  c) Condition Orange
d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

100) Officers should avoid _________.
  *a) Condition White and Condition Black
  b) Condition Yellow
c) Condition Orange
d) Condition Red and Condition Orange
e) Condition Black
f) All

101) The officer is unaware that a threat exists; attention is unfocused or preoccupied, and the officer is oblivious to potential danger in his or her environment. Example: A person drives to work and does not remember the drive (automatic pilot).
*  
*a) Condition White
b) Condition Yellow
c) Condition Orange
d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

102) The officer has general awareness of possible threats. Attention is focused, and the officer scans the environment for potential threats. *Example:* While on the job, an officer is in a state of relaxed awareness and notices what is going on around him or her.
a) Condition White
*b) Condition Yellow
c) Condition Orange
d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

103) Recognition that a threat exists. Awareness of a specific threat encourages preplanning and more intense focus. Physical indicators of stress may become evident. *Examples:* A patrol officer observes a vehicle backed into a parking space at a convenience store with the engine running, considers the possibility of a robbery in progress, and begins tactical planning. A correctional officer observes an inmate with possible contraband and begins formulating a plan of action.
a) Condition White
b) Condition Yellow
*c) Condition Orange
d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

104) Specific threat identified and appropriate actions taken. The threat is assessed and managed through intensified cognitive and physical reactions. Survival stress functions become optimum. *Examples:* The patrol officer initiates the plan to engage the suspects as they exit the store. The correctional officer initiates the plan to engage the inmate.
a) Condition White
b) Condition Yellow
c) Condition Orange
*d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

105) Threat mismanaged due to panicked stress response. Survival stress functions break down. Submission or freezing may occur. *Examples:* The patrol officer panics and may not respond effectively. The correctional officer panics and may not respond effectively.
a) Condition White
b) Condition Yellow
c) Condition Orange
*d) Condition Red
e) Condition Black
f) All

18.207. Critical Incident Amnesia

106) Officers who encounter an extremely stressful situation such as an officer-involved shooting may shows signs of _________.
a) fluid shock principle
b) cognitive brain
*c) post-traumatic stress disorder
d) critical incident amnesia
107) Officers who encounter an extremely stressful situation such as an officer-involved may also exhibit difficulty in transferring information into long-term memory, a temporary condition known as ________.
   a) incident amnesia
   b) binocular vision
   c) cognitive brain
   *d) critical incident amnesia

108) Identify the particular memory-related phenomena in traumatic situations.
   a) During the actual incident, there is usually a sensory overload combined with a fixation on some particular aspect of the critical incident, often to the exclusion of all else.
   b) Immediately after the incident, post-incident amnesia will often result in a failure to remember the majority of the information observed in the incident.
   c) After a healthy night’s sleep, there is usually a memory recovery which will result in remembering the majority of what occurred. This memory is probably the most pure.
   d) Within 72 hours, the final and most complete form of memory recovery will occur, but it will be at least partially reconstructed and therefore somewhat contaminated after the inevitable process of integrating available information from other sources, such as the news media.
   *e) All

19.208. Controlling the Effects of Survival Stress

109) ________ is a natural reaction to danger, but officers can prepare and increase their chances of controlling the effects of the stress.
   a) Cognitive brain
   b) Critical incident amnesia
   *c) Survival stress
   d) Post-traumatic stress disorder

110) Officers can do the following to control survival stress ________.
   a) pre-plan—The time to figure out what to do is before the confrontation begins. Emotions such as fear, anger, panic, anxiety, or any combination will be present during high stress events. If officers call upon their physical and mental training, they greatly improve their chances of surviving the violence.
   b) stay physically fit
   c) use deep breathing techniques
   d) rely on gross motor movements over fine and complex motor skills
   e) be prepared for resistance with every subject encounter
   f) maintain proficiency in physical skills—The skills officers develop will diminish without constant practice and use.
   *g) all


111) To properly and effectively perform ________ techniques, you must be able to apply certain fundamental principles.
   a) firearms
   *b) defensive tactics
   c) first aid
   d) vehicle operations

112) ________: Maintaining a balanced posture is essential in performing any technique. To achieve balance, your head must be over your hips and your hips must be over or between your feet. If any one of these points is misaligned, you are not in balance.
   *a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
   c) Leverage
d) Pain compliance
e) Mechanical compliance
f) Join manipulation
g) Motor dysfunction
h) Fluid shock principle
i) All

113) ________ is a controlling technique used to break the subject’s balance through the use of leverage principles.
   a) Balance
   *b) Balance displacement
c) Leverage
d) Pain compliance
e) Mechanical compliance
f) Join manipulation
g) Motor dysfunction
h) Fluid shock principle
i) All

114) ________: It is using a great force against a weaker resistance. It is used in conjunction with joint manipulation and/or pain and mechanical compliance in order to gain control.
   a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
   *c) Leverage
d) Pain compliance
e) Mechanical compliance
f) Join manipulation
g) Motor dysfunction
h) Fluid shock principle
i) All

115) ________: It is a subject’s response to a combination of pain and verbal commands to stop resisting.
   a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
c) Leverage
   *d) Pain compliance
e) Mechanical compliance
f) Join manipulation
g) Motor dysfunction
h) Fluid shock principle
i) All

116) ________: An officer may gain control over a subject by applying pressure or leverage on a joint by locking it up so that no movement of the joint is possible, causing the subject to comply with verbal direction.
   a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
c) Leverage
d) Pain compliance
   *e) Mechanical compliance
f) Join manipulation
g) Motor dysfunction
h) Fluid shock principle
i) All
117) ________: An officer may gain control over a subject by bending or twisting a joint in a direction that will cause pain or discomfort to the joint.
   a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
   c) Leverage
   d) Pain compliance
   e) Mechanical compliance
   *f) Join manipulation
   g) Motor dysfunction
   h) Fluid shock principle
   i) All

118) ________: An officer may gain control over a subject by using an incapacitation technique that causes temporary impairment of muscular control.
   a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
   c) Leverage
   d) Pain compliance
   e) Mechanical compliance
   f) Join manipulation
   *g) Motor dysfunction
   h) Fluid shock principle
   i) All

119) ________: For maximum effectiveness, most strikes are delivered utilizing penetration so that the striking object stays on or indented in the target for an instant allowing for energy transfer. When a major muscle mass is struck this way, it displaces the water content in the muscle and penetrates the nerves within, creating a shock wave. The effect on the subject will be greatly multiplied. This is known as the fluid shock principle. When delivering a strike, an officer strikes a muscle so that the striking object penetrates the muscle and nerves of the target area. This is a full transfer of kinetic energy that increases the power of the strike.
   a) Balance
   b) Balance displacement
   c) Leverage
   d) Pain compliance
   e) Mechanical compliance
   f) Join manipulation
   *g) Motor dysfunction
   h) Fluid shock principle
   i) All


22.210. Subject Behavior

120) There are certain verbal and nonverbal cues that indicate the possibility of subject aggression or _________.
   a) provocation
   *b) posturing
   c) frustration
   d) manipulation

121) Verbal cues may include _________.
   a) abnormal stuttering
   b) serious and specific swearing
   c) specific verbal threats
Nonverbal cues may include ________.

- Increased breathing and pulse rates
- Cessation of all movement
- Clenched fists and quivering hands
- Refusal to show palms of hands
- Reddened or flushed face
- Expanding veins showing prominently on face and forearms
- Shifting of shoulders or change of stance
- Target glance
- Ignoring the officer
- Rapid, angry movements

Excited Delirium

"________ a state of extreme mental and physiological excitement characterized by exceptional agitation and hyperactivity, overheating, excessive tearing of the eyes, hostility, superhuman strength, aggression, acute paranoia, and endurance without apparent fatigue."

- Hepatitis
- Heart attack
- Tuberculosis

Excited delirium

A subject in a state of excited delirium could die suddenly and without explanation, a death sometimes referred to as ________.

- Sudden Death Syndrome
- Inexplicable Death Syndrome
- Police abuse
- Police brutality

Unfortunately, the death may be wrongly attributed to the actions of an officer or his or her use of certain levels of force.

- Always
- Fortunately
- Unfortunately
- Perhaps

When confronting a subject with unusual symptoms, an officer should immediately seek ________.

- Lawyer
- Second opinion
- Backup
- Medical attention

Be careful of the position in which the subject is restrained. Take care to maintain ________.

- An open airway
- Ensure continuous breathing
- Proper circulation until medical help arrives

Environmental Factors

Some potential environmental factors that should also be considered in threat assessment may include ________.

- Weather
- Traffic conditions
c) terrain
d) presence of animals
e) presence of bystanders
f) potential weapons
* g) all

25.211. Presence

129) _________ is your ability to convey to subjects and onlookers that you are able and ready to take control.
a) Command presence
* b) Officer presence
c) Offensive ready stance
d) Interview stance

130) Examples of nonverbal communication gestures that express escalating aggression are _______.
a) clenched fists
b) shifting feet
c) hidden hands
* d) all

131) _________ means the way you carry yourself and your presence determine whether a subject’s resistance escalates or de-escalates.
* a) Command presence
b) Officer presence
c) Offensive ready stance
d) Interview stance

26.211. Stances: Interview Stance

132) Stand with head, hips, and feet aligned. Place your feet shoulder-width apart with the knees slightly bent. Angle your body to the subject with the strong side away. Place your hands above waist level. This is about _______.
* a) Interview Stance
b) Offensive ready Stance
c) Relative Positioning
d) Evasion and Redirection
e) All

27.212. Offensive Ready Stance

133) Stand with your head, hips, and feet aligned. Plant your feet slightly wider than shoulder-width apart with the knees in a deep crouch. Your body is angled to the subject with the strong side away. Place your hands at your face level and towards your center. This is about _______.
a) Interview Stance
* b) Offensive ready Stance
c) Relative Positioning
d) Evasion and Redirection
e) All

28.212. Relative Positioning

134) _________ describes an officer’s position in relation to the subject.
a) Body movement
* b) Relative positioning
c) Slide step
d) Tactical L

135) _______ refers to how you approach a subject or enter a scene.
   a) Contact movement
   *b) Body movement
   c) Slide step
   d) Reactionary gap positioning

136) The manner and direction from which you approach a subject and the distance you maintain from
the subject throughout the interaction are based on your assessment of the threat and potential harm
present.
   a) Contact movement
   *b) Body movement
   c) Slide step
   d) Reactionary gap positioning

137) _______ is used when preparing to engage or disengage from a subject in close proximity.
   a) Body movement
   b) Relative positioning
   *c) Slide step
   d) Tactical L

138) The distance you must keep between you and the subject in order to react effectively against a
sudden threat is the ________.
   a) danger zone
   *b) reactionary gap
   c) tactical left or right
   d) offensive ready

139) What is generally the reactionary gap if you have visual control of the subject’s hands?
   a) 2-6 feet
   b) 3-5 feet
   *c) 6-9 feet
   d) 25 feet

140) What is generally the reactionary gap if you cannot see the subject’s hand?
   a) 10 feet
   b) 15 feet
   c) 20 feet
   *d) 25 feet

141) The area within the reactionary gap is the ________.
   a) gap
   *b) danger zone
   c) safe zone
   d) critical zone

142) _______ of the hands is the ability to see both the subject’s hands and to know that those hands
hold no weapons.
   a) Reaction zone
   *b) Visual control
   c) Custodial zone
   d) Critical zone

143) ___________ is the amount of time it takes for the brain to process a physical threat and the body to
respond.
a) Muscle memory  
b) Muscle compliance  
* c) Reaction time principle  
d) Diversionary principle

29.214. Evasion and Redirection

144) __________ is simple shifting your body or side stepping to avoid the attack.  
* a) Evasion  
b) Redirection  
c) Direct line of attack  
d) Slide

145) __________ is using the hands to move the subject away.  
 a) Evasion  
* b) Redirection  
c) Direct line of attack  
d) Slide

146) Using evasive and redirecting tactics may allow time to ________.
 a) disengage  
b) escape  
c) use other force options  
* d) all

30.214. Evasion Technique

147) ________ simple means the direction that the subject comes from.
 a) Evasion  
* b) Direct line of attack  
c) Redirection  
d) Slide

31.214. Redirection Technique

32.215. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Threat Assessment—Communication and Commands .................

148) ________ is the exchange of information through verbal and nonverbal methods which provides valuable insight into the likelihood of cooperation and compliance of a subject.
* a) Communication  
b) Dialogue  
c) Verbal direction  
d) Touch

149) ________ is a controlled, non-emotional communication between and officer and a subject aimed at problem solving and communication.
 a) Communication  
* b) Dialogue  
c) Verbal direction  
d) Touch

150) ________ is the use of proper, clear, and concise commands to let a subject know what you need or expect him or her to do.
 a) Communication  
b) Dialogue
*c) Verbal direction
d) Touch

151) _________ is nonthreatening, noncustodial physical contact and can be used to support or emphasize a verbal command. It can be effective to enhance your communication; however, you must evaluate carefully so as not to escalate a subject’s resistance.
a) Communication 
b) Dialogue 
c) Verbal direction 
d) Touch

33.216. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Control Tactics—Pressure Points . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .216

152) Pressure points are techniques used to control resistant behavior by utilizing pain compliance.
a) Forearm strike 
*b) Pressure points
c) Palm heel strike 
d) Hammer first strike

153) _________ is touching the location of a nerve or sensitive area and applying continual, uninterrupted pressure with the tip of the finger(s) or thumb until the subject complies.
a) Stabilization 
*b) Touch pressure 
c) Leverage 
d) Balance displacement

154) _________ is immobilizing the subject’s head so the subject cannot move or escape.
*a) Stabilization 
b) Touch pressure 
c) Leverage 
d) Balance displacement

155) On all pressure point techniques, applying pressure longer than ___________seconds without a response may result in an adrenaline surge. This may cause the subject to exhibit symptoms similar to survival responses, inability to feel pain, extraordinary strength, or auditory exclusion.
a) 1-3 seconds  
b) 3-5 seconds  
c) 5-7 seconds  
d) 7-9 seconds

156) Which of the following are approved pressure point?
a) under the jaw 
b) hollow behind the ear 
c) how behind the collarbone 
d) under the nose 
e) hollow of the neck 
*f) all

34.217. Under the Jaw 
35.217. Hollow Behind the Ear 
36.217. Hollow Behind the Collarbone 
37.218. Under the Nose 
38.218. Hollow of the Neck 
39.219. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Control Tactics—Escorts and Transporters . . . . . . . .219

157) _________ techniques can be used to move the unwilling subject from one location.
a) pain compliance  
b) mechanical compliance  
c) joint manipulation to another  
*d) all

40.219. Escorts

158) The ________ position is a technique used to move a subject from one point to another without using pain compliance.
   a) stabilization  
b) transporter  
c) leverage  
*d) escort

41.219. Transporters

159) ________, sometimes called come-along holds, are techniques used to move a subject from one point to another with pain compliance and/or mechanical compliance.
   a) Stabilization  
*b) Transporters  
c) Leverage  
d) Escorts

42.219. Escort Position

160) An ______________ may be your first physical contact with a subject. You apply pressure leverage on a joint to lock it and the subject complies.
   a) bent wrist transporter  
b) finger lock transporter  
c) hammer lock transporter  
d) shoulder lock transporter  
*e) escort position

43.220. Bent Wrist Transporter

161) The __________ transitions from the escort position when the subject tries to resist by pulling his arm away.
   *a) bent wrist transporter  
b) finger lock transporter  
c) hammer lock transporter  
d) shoulder lock transporter  
e) escort position

44.220. Finger Lock Transporter

162) The _________ is usually effective because you hyperextend the subject's fingers, bending them in a direction they are not meant to go. The subject’s pain usually leads to compliance.
   a) bent wrist transporter  
*b) finger lock transporter  
c) hammer lock transporter  
d) shoulder lock transporter  
e) escort position

45.221. Hammer Lock Transporter
163) The __________ is a useful technique applied when a subject tries to pull away from the escort position or a bent wrist or finger lock transporter.
   a) bent wrist transporter
   b) finger lock transporter
   *c) hammer lock transporter
   d) shoulder lock transporter
   e) escort position

164) ________ technique uses pain compliance and mechanical compliance with the subject's arm behind his back.
   a) Bent wrist transporter
   b) Finger lock transporter
   *c) Hammer lock transporter
   d) Shoulder lock transporter
   e) Escort position

46.222. Shoulder Lock Transporter

165) The ________ is a good controlling technique because of the position in which you put the subject's arm. This transporter incorporates pain compliance, joint manipulation, and balance displacement.
   a) bent wrist transporter
   b) finger lock transporter
   c) hammer lock transporter
   *d) shoulder lock transporter
   e) escort position

47.223. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Control Tactics—Restraint Devices . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .223

166) ________ are tools designed to temporarily restrain a subject's movements, such as handcuffs.
   a) Hand devices
   b) Hand holders
   c) Handcuffs
   d) Chain devices
   *e) Restraint devices

167) ________ are temporary restraining devices used frequently to control a subject.
   a) Hand devices
   b) Hand holders
   *c) Handcuffs
   d) Chain devices
   e) Restraint devices

168) Identify the parts of handcuffs.
   a) Key end
   b) double lock activator
   c) cheek plate
   d) double strand
   e) single strand
   f) teeth
   g) double lock
   h) pawl
   i) swivel
   j) key way
   k) chain
   *l) all
48.224. Handcuffing Technique
49.225. Removing handcuffs
50.225. Waist Chains
51.226. Leg Restraints
52.227. Flexible Leg Restraints
53.228. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Control Tactics—Frisks and Searches ...............228

54.228. Pat Down Technique

169) A ________ is a physical frisk of a subject conducted in a pre-determinate pattern to locate weapons.
   a) plain feel doctrine
   b) reasonable suspicion
   c) search
   *d) pat down

170) __________ is facts or circumstances which reasonably indicate that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a violation of the law.
   a) Plain feel doctrine
   b) Pat down
   *c) Reasonable suspicion
   d) Probable cause doctrine

171) Under the ________, the officer may seize any object “whose contour or mass” he or she identifies as apparent contraband. An officer may only pat down the outside of the clothing for weapons.
   *a) plain feel doctrine
   b) pat down
   c) reasonable suspicion
   d) probable cause doctrine

55.229. Custodial Search Technique

172) A custodial search technique is used when a subject is taken into custody in an unsecured environment. Unlike the pat down, this is a complete search of the subject.
   a) search
   b) quadrant
   *c) custodial search technique
   d) pat down
   e) quadrant search approach

173) A custodial search of a subject should be done in a systematic and predetermined pattern using the __________, which is dividing the body into four sections horizontally and vertically.
   a) search
   b) quadrant
   c) custodial search technique
   d) pat down
   *e) quadrant search approach

56.230. Inmate Search Technique
57.230. Clothed Search
58.230. Strip/Unclothed Search
59.231. Body Cavity Search
60.231. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Sudden Attacks—Blocks .........................231

174) _______ are reactionary techniques using the arms, legs, or body to deflect or redirect an impending strike from a subject to areas of the body.
175) Blocks to defend three areas of the body are covered in this section: _______.
   a) Upper Area Block
   b) Mid Area Block
   c) Low Area Block
   d) All

61.231. Upper Area Block
62.231. Mid Area Block
63.232. Low Area Block

64.232. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Sudden Attacks—Striking Techniques . . . . . . . . . . . . 232

176) ________ is any impact technique using hands, arms, elbows, feet, legs, knees, or head to strike a subject in an offensive or defensive situation.
   a) Closed-hand striking technique
   b) Empty-hand striking technique
   c) Snap-back
   d) Distraction

177) A strike using ________ delivery methods is retracted very quickly, thus enabling multiple strikes, creating distance, setting up the next technique, and causing distraction to the subject.
   a) snap-back
   b) distractions
   c) pat down
   d) leverage

178) __________ is a technique that interrupts the subject’s concentration so that energy is redirected from the current focus.
   a) Snap-back
   b) Distractions
   c) Pat down
   d) Leverage

179) Name the several types of striking and kicking techniques.
   a) palm heel strike
   b) punches
   c) hammer fist strike
   d) elbow strike
   e) knee strike
   f) forearm strike
   g) backfist strike
   h) front kick
   i) back kick
   j) side kick
   k) angle kick
   *l) all

180) Other strikes may be more appropriate in certain situations as distractions for escaping body holds, such as ________.
   a) a head butt
   b) foot stomp
65.235. Palm Heel Strike
66.235. Knuckle Strike
67.236. Punches
68.236. Hammer Fist Strike
69.236. Backfist Strike
70.237. Elbow Strike
71.237. Forearm Strike
72.237. Knee Strike
73.238. Front Kick
74.238. Back Kick
75.238. Side Kick
76.239. Angle Kick

77.239. Head Butt

181) A ________ is a distraction technique that inflicts pain and temporarily diverts a subject’s attention, redirecting the physical power of the subject’s attack. It can also facilitate your escape from a body hold and can incapacitate the subject.
a) side kick
b) foot Stomp
*c) head butt
d) angle kick

78.239. Foot Stomp

182) A ________ is a distraction technique that inflicts pain and temporarily diverts a subject’s attention, redirecting the physical power of the subject’s attack. It can be used to facilitate your escape or to apply controlling techniques. It is very effective when a subject attacks from the front or from the rear in close quarters.
a) side kick
*b) foot Stomp
*c) head butt
d) angle kick

79.240. Shin Scrape

183) A ________ is a distraction technique that inflicts pain and temporarily diverts an attacking subject’s attention. With this technique, you must raise your foot and apply downward pressure on the subject’s shin. It does not require much effort or strength but, properly performed, the shin scrape is very effective in allowing you to escape from a body hold.
a) side kick
*b) shin scrape
c) head butt
d) angle kick

80.241. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Sudden Attacks—Takedowns ................. 241

184) ________ are techniques used to bring a resisting subject from a standing position to the ground making it easier to control him or her.
a) Knee strike
b) Empty-hand striking technique
*c) Takedowns
d) Punches

185) Usually during a takedowns, a __________ is used to control the subject for handcuffing.
   a) two-point pin
   *b) three-point pin
   c) four-point pin
   d) five-point pin

81.241. Straight Arm Takedown
82.242. Hammer Lock Takedown
83.242. Shoulder Lock Takedown
84.243. Outside Wrist Takedown
85.243. Inside Wrist Takedown

86.244. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Sudden Attacks—Upright Grappling Body Holds . . . . . .244

186) One of the most common attacks an officer may face is an ________.
   a) sudden attacks
   b) grappling
   c) chokehold attack
   *d) upright grappling position

187) _______ is the use of body mechanics to leverage or control a subject.
   a) Upright grappling position
   *b) Grappling
   c) Chokehold defense
   d) Takedowns techniques

188) When engaged in a grappling hold, an officer should consider methods of stabilizing, controlling, and __________ a resistant subject.
   a) hit
   b) bite
   c) kick
   *d) securing

87.244. Escape from a Front Chokehold
88.245. Escape from a Rear Chokehold
89.245. Escape from Front Body Hold Over/Under Arms
90.246. Escape from Rear Body Hold Over/Under Arms
91.247. Escape from Headlock

92.247. Escape from Front Football Tackle
93.248. Hip Roll
94.249. Leg Sweep

95.250. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Sudden Attacks—Vascular Neck Restraints. . . . . . . .250

189) The __________ is the physical restraint compressing certain veins and arteries in the neck to cause a subject to lose consciousness for a brief period of time.
   a) fluid shock principle
   *b) vascular neck restraint
   c) snap-back
   d) prone choking

96.250. Standard Vascular Neck Restraint
97.252. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Ground Maneuvers—Falling Techniques . . . . . . . . . .252
98.252. Front Fall
99.253. Rear Fall
100.253. Shoulder Roll
101.254. Side Fall
102.255. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Ground Maneuvers—Ground Escapes . . . . . . . . . . . . . .255

103.256. Foundation

190) __________ is supporting the balance of the body using a limb.
  a) Posturing
  b) Posting
  c) Shrimping
  d) Stalling

104.256. Escape to the Standing Position

105.257. Hip Escapes

191) The purpose of hip escapes is to move from side to side while avoiding or defending an attack. The movement in a hip escape is also known as ____________
  a) posturing
  b) posting
  c) shrimping
  d) stalling

106.258. Ground Defense Position
107.258. Defend and Escape from the Supine Position
108.259. Defend and Escape from Side Control

109.260. Defend and Escape from a Full Mount

192) From the supine position is ________.
  a) lying on the stomach face down
  b) on the back face up
  c) on the side with lead leg extended for defense
  d) lying on the back face up

110.261. Defend and Escape from a Rear Mount

193) From the prone position is ________.
  a) lying on the stomach face down
  b) on the back face up
  c) on the side with lead leg extended for defense
  d) lying on the back face up

111.262. Defend and Escape from a Head-to-Head Prone Attack

112.263. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Ground Maneuvers—Ground Control . . . . . . . . . . . . . .263

194) __________ is a tactical method of safely controlling a suspect until you physically recover or reassess the situation, or backup arrives.
  a) Posturing
  b) Posting
  c) Shrimping
  d) Stalling
113.264. Scarf Hold

195) ________ is most basic of the stalling positions.
   *a) Scarf hold
   b) Seated stall
   c) Straddle stall
   d) Arm bar

196) _______ uses leverage tactics to hold the subject down while keeping you in a strategic position to prevent him from attacking critical areas such as the head, throat, or weapon.
   *a) Scarf hold
   b) Seated stall
   c) Straddle stall
   d) Arm bar

114.264. Arm Bar

115.265. Disengaging from the Scarf Hold
116.265. Shoulder Lock
117.265. Disengaging

118.265. Seated Stall

197) _______ technique is useful when a subject grabs you from behind and attempts to control your upper body.
   a) Scarf hold
   *b) Seated stall
   c) Straddle stall
   d) Arm bar

119.266. Follow-up from the Seated Stall

120.267. Straddle Stall

198) Possibly the worst tactical position that you can find yourself in is when a subject has you on your back and is sitting on your chest. This tactic gives an officer an opportunity to survive a barrage of punches to the face.
   a) scarf hold
   b) seated stall
   *c) straddle stall
   d) arm bar

121.268. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Nonlethal Intermediate Weapons—Impact Weapons

199) ________ are tools used when empty-handed control is ineffective, but the subject’s level of resistance does not merit deadly force.
   *a) Intermediate weapons
   b) Weapons
   c) Temporary motor dysfunction
   d) Impact weapon
   e) Weapons of opportunity

200) ________ may cause death or great bodily harm, they are not fundamentally designed to do so.
   *a) Intermediate weapons
   b) Weapons
   c) Temporary motor dysfunction
   d) Impact weapon
e) Weapons of opportunity

201) The most common types of intermediate weapons include ________.
   a) impact weapons such as batons or weapons of opportunity
   b) specialty impact weapons such as bean bags or baton rounds
   c) electronic control devices, such as a dart-firing stun gun like TASER®
   d) chemical agents
   *e) all

202) An ________ is any object used for striking. Impact weapons may disable or cause temporary motor
dysfunction.
   a) intermediate weapons
   b) weapons
   c) temporary motor dysfunction
   *d) impact weapon
   e) weapons of opportunity

203) __________ is a type of incapacitation that causes temporary impairment of muscle control, such as
   a charley horse.
   a) Intermediate weapons
   b) Weapons
   *c) Temporary motor dysfunction
   d) Impact weapon
   e) Weapons of opportunity

204) The most common impact weapon is the ______.
   a) weapons of opportunity
   b) bean bags
   c) TASER®
   *d) baton

205) Even though new __________ have been developed, such as OC spray and dart-firing stun guns,
   the baton remains a standard tool for some criminal justice agencies.
   *a) intermediate weapons
   b) weapons
   c) temporary motor dysfunction
   d) impact weapon
   e) weapons of opportunity

206) The baton is not the only impact weapon available to an officer. Any item an officer has at hand may
   be used as a potential impact weapon when needed, such as a ________.
   a) broomstick
   b) flashlight
   c) clipboard
   d) radio
   *e) all

207) These unconventional impact weapons are also known as ________.
   a) intermediate weapons
   b) weapons
   c) temporary motor dysfunction
   d) impact weapon
   *e) weapons of opportunity

208) An ________ is a low profile stance with the weapon held partially hidden behind the leg.
   a) weapons of opportunity
b) interview stance with an impact weapon
c) offensive ready stance with an impact weapon
d) shotgun stance

209) An offensive _______ with an impact weapon is a high profile stance with the weapon held at a shoulder position to enable a rapid strike.
   *a) ready stance
   b) TASER
   c) Seated Stall
   d) Ground defense position

210) There are specific target areas for striking with an _______.
a) intermediate weapons
b) weapons
c) temporary motor dysfunction
*d) impact weapon
e) weapons of opportunity

211) The most common techniques using an impact weapon are _________.
a) impact weapon thrusts
b) impact weapon swings
c) impact weapon blocks
*d) all

122.269. Target Areas – Impact Weapons Strikes
123.270. Impact Weapon Thrusts
124.271. Impact Weapon Swings
125.271. Impact Weapon Blocks
126.272. Electronic Control Devices

212) ________ (also called electronic immobilization devices) are weapons that utilize a battery-powered current of electricity.
a) Pepper spray
b) Oleo-resin capsicum (OC)
c) Orthichlorobenzal-malononitrile
*d) Electronic control devices (ECD)

213) The current is ________ and is considered safe when used on people.
a) high voltage
*b) high voltage and low amperage
c) low amperage
d) all

214) ________ control a subject through an artificial contraction of the muscles which may cause extreme muscular tension and complete structural dysfunction.
a) Pepper spray
b) Oleo-resin capsicum (OC)
c) Orthichlorobenzal-malononitrile
*d) Electronic control devices (ECD)

215) Types of electronic control devices include _________.
a) dart-firing stun gun (TASER®)
b) handheld stun gun
c) electronic shield
d) electronic belt
e) electronic sleeve

216) Criminal justice officers primarily use two types of chemical agents to control resistant subjects: oleo-resin capsicum (OC) and/or ____________.  
   a) cayenne pepper  
   b) kerosene  
   *c) orthochlorobenzal-malononitrile (CS)  
   d) liquid heat

217) CS is an ________ agent that causes burning and tearing eyes, nasal discharge, and skin and upper respiratory irritation.  
   *a) irritant  
   b) inflammatory  
   c) pressure  
   d) anesthetic

218) OC, commonly called pepper spray, is an ___________ agent that causes tearing and involuntary closing of the eyes, nasal discharge, sneezing, disorientation, and a sensation of respiratory distress.  
   a) irritant  
   *b) inflammatory  
   c) pressure  
   d) anesthetic

219) OC will turn the skin red due to inflammation and show __________.  
   *a) mild signs of puffiness  
   b) extreme puffiness  
   c) sinus problems  
   d) headaches

220) The effects of oleo-resin capsicum (OC), commonly called pepper spray will wear off generally in ________ minutes, though some case have been reported to last longer.  
   a) 10-20  
   *b) 20-40  
   c) 30-50  
   d) 40-60

128.273. Contents of OC Spray

221) Oleo-resin capsicum is a natural derivative of the __________.  
   a) kerosene  
   b) bell pepper  
   *c) cayenne pepper  
   d) sulfuric acid

222) The heat value of capsicum is measured in _____________.  
   a) Scottville Heat Units  
   b) Scotty Heat Units  
   c) Scoffed Heat Units  
   *d) Scoville Heat Units

129.273. Effects of OC

223) The effects of a direct discharge of OC into the eyes has been known to cause __________ in the eye membranes which could lead to complications.
a) etching
*b) slight tears
  c) needling effect
  d) direct needling effect

130.274. The OC Canister
131.274. Documentation
132.274. Decontamination Procedures
133.275. Psychological Decontamination
134.275. Physical Decontamination

224) While psychologically decontaminating the subject, an officer may also guide the person through the process of __________.
  a) strobing
  b) breathing
  c) removing Contaminants
  d) removing Contaminants
  e) air
  f) water
  g) decontamination solutions
  *h) physical decontamination
  i) all

225) _________: After contamination, the person should never wipe or rub his eyes with his fingers. Doing so may rub small particles into the eye which can ultimately damage the cornea. Instead, the person should begin by strobing his eyes.
  *a) Strobing
  b) Breathing
  c) Removing Contaminants
  d) Removing Contaminants
  e) Air
  f) Water
  g) Decontamination solutions

226) _________ is forcefully blinking the eyes using all the muscles in the face, including those in the forehead. This forceful blinking helps clear the vision and activates the tear ducts. Tears help clear the eyes and wash away particles of contaminant.
  *a) Strobing
  b) Breathing
  c) Removing Contaminants
  d) Removing Contaminants
  e) Air
  f) Water
  g) Decontamination solutions

227) _________: The person should also concentrate on breathing to draw his attention from the burning sensation the contaminant causes. Focusing on the discomfort may cause the person to shut down and panic. A rhythmic inhale through the mouth and then a forceful exhale through the nose will cause the mucous glands to begin working and the nose to run. This will clear the nasal passages and sinuses of mucus containing contaminant particles.
  a) Strobing
  *b) Breathing
  c) Removing Contaminants
  d) Removing Contaminants
  e) Air
f) Water  
g) Decontamination solutions  

228) _______: After strobing the eyes and breathing rhythmically, the person may remove contaminants from his skin which will reduce the chemical agent’s effects.  
a) Strobing  
b) Breathing  
* c) Removing Contaminants  
d) Removing Contaminants  
e) Air  
f) Water  
g) Decontamination solutions  

229) _______: The chemical agent’s effects will wear off in time by mere exposure to air, i.e., standing in a breeze or in front of a fan.  
a) Strobing  
b) Breathing  
c) Removing Contaminants  
d) Removing Contaminants  
*e) Air  
f) Water  
g) Decontamination solutions  

230) _______: The person should use large amounts of running water to irrigate his eyes and facial skin.  
a) Strobing  
b) Breathing  
c) Removing Contaminants  
d) Removing Contaminants  
e) Air  
f) Water  
g) Decontamination solutions  

231) _______: There is no absolute antidote for chemical agents, but decontaminant solutions, such as baby shampoo, may decrease contamination effects. Many manufacturers produce solutions that are easy to carry in patrol vehicles and require little or no cleanup. The eyes should be rinsed with water and dabbed with an uncontaminated towel to lift the contaminant from skin. Scrubbing or using oil-based soaps to decontaminate can cause the contaminant to adhere to the skin and prolong decontamination time.  
a) Strobing  
b) Breathing  
c) Removing Contaminants  
d) Removing Contaminants  
e) Air  
f) Water  
* g) Decontamination solutions  


232) Approximately _____ percent of officers are murdered in the line of duty are killed with their own weapon.  
a) 15%  
b) 20%  
* c) 25%  
d) 30%  

136.276. Retention of Intermediate Weapon in Carrier/Holster
137.277. Drawn Baton Retention
138.278. Holstered Handgun Retention
139.278. Drawn Handgun Retention
140.279. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Weapon Defense and Control—Handgun Disarming. .279

233) _______ are a last resort when an officer believes that the subject is going to shoot him or her.
   a) Physical fitness
   b) Training
   *c) Disarming techniques
   d) all

234) Many factors affect an officer’s decision to employ disarming techniques ________.
   a) the proximity of the officer to the subject
   b) the officer’s belief that the subject is going to shoot him or her
   c) the presence of other potential victims in the immediate area
   d) the consideration of other reasonable options
   e) the mindset and commitment to disarm the subject regardless of personal injury or initial failure
   *f) all

235) This technique relies on several principles to be effective ________.
   a) surprise
   b) telegraphing
   c) action is faster than reaction
   d) verbal distraction
   e) physical proximity
   *f) all

236) ________: Do not telegraph to the subject that you plan to counterattack.
   *a) Surprise
   b) Telegraphing
   c) Action is faster than reaction
   d) Verbal distraction
   e) Physical proximity
   f) All

237) ________ is small eye, hand, or foot movements in the direction that you plan to move.
   a) Surprise
   *b) Telegraphing
   c) Action is faster than reaction
   d) Verbal distraction
   e) Physical proximity
   f) All

238) ________: When you enter the danger zone to deal with a subject, you are the initiator. The subject must react to your threat.
   a) Surprise
   b) Telegraphing
   *c) Action is faster than reaction
   d) Verbal distraction
   e) Physical proximity
   f) All

239) ________: Reaction time increases when a subject processes two or more pieces of information at the same time. For example, ask the subject a question immediately prior to taking action.
   a) Surprise
b) Telegraphing
c) Action is faster than reaction
d) Verbal distraction
*e) Physical proximity
f) All

240) ________: To initiate this technique, the subject’s handgun must be within arm’s reach.
a) Surprise
b) Telegraphing
c) Action is faster than reaction
d) Verbal distraction
*e) Physical proximity
f) All

241) Your primary objective is to get the muzzle pointed in a different direction than toward you.
*a) TRUE
b) FALSE

242) After you are in position and make the decision to initiate the technique, ______ are paramount.
a) speed
b) intensity
c) follow-through
*d) all

141.279. Handgun Cycles of Operation
142.280. Front Disarming Technique
143.281. Rear Disarming Technique
144.282. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Weapon Defense and Control—
Defense Against Edged Weapons ..................................................282
145.282. Knife Patterns

146.284. Defensive Movements

243) Evade, secure, redirect, and control are defensive movements that may be used to defend against a spontaneous, close-quarter, and edged weapon attack.
a) Evasion techniques
b) Redirection techniques
c) Defensive movements
*d) Cross patterns

244) ________: Move or pivot away from the attacker.
a) Evade
b) Secure
c) Redirect
d) Control

245) ________: Capture the weapon arm and secure it.
a) Evade
b) Secure
*c) Redirect
d) Control

246) ________: Redirect the weapon arm.
a) Evade
b) Secure
*c) Redirect
d) Control

247) _______: Use a takedown to put the subject in a prone position (lying on the stomach face down,) disarm, and use a restraint device.

a) Evade
b) Secure
c) Redirect
*d) Control*

147.285. Redirection and Evasion Techniques
148.285. Redirection Techniques
149.286. Defense Against an Overhead Stab with an Edged Weapon (1)
150.286. Defense Against an Overhead Stab with an Edged Weapon (2)
151.287. Defense Against a Straight/Underhand Thrust with an Edged Weapon
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155.291. Defensive Tactics Techniques: Deadly Force Techniques . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .291
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