DEFENSIVE TACTICS (DT) SUBJECT CONTROL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://dtsubjectcontrol.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the purpose of disturbance arrest scenario training in defensive tactics?

A. To punish noncompliant subjects.

B. To practice noncompliant subject management using safe, legal, and ethical methods while preserving safety.

C. To increase the speed of arrests irrespective of safety.

D. To memorize policy manuals.

2. Which term describes using the balance between the force used and the threat posed?

A. Reasonableness

B. Necessity

C. Proportionality

D. Escalation

3. Should you document all use of force?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if force was deadly

D. Only if there was injury

4. Should you use verbal commands during fusion handcuffing?

A. No

B. Never

C. Yes

D. Only with training

5. Which of the following indicates that a subject poses an imminent threat?

A. Slow, non-threatening movements away.

B. Clear, direct statements, movements toward weapons, or ability to cause serious harm imminently.

C. The subject wearing sunglasses.

D. The presence of bystanders.

SAMPLE

6. Active resistance is characterized by which behavior?

A. Any Action That Threatens To Physically Attack An Officer

B. Any Action By A Subject That Attempts To Prevent An Officer From Gaining Control Of The Subject

C. Verbal Noncompliance

D. Compliance

7. Which of the following is an example of a pre-fight indicator?

A. Jaw clenched, fists balled up

B. Athletic fighting stance

C. Ignoring commands

D. Both A and B

8. How is deadly force distinguished from non-deadly force in defensive tactics?

A. Deadly force is applied only if the suspect is armed.

B. Deadly force is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death; non-deadly force is applied with the expectation that it will not cause death or serious injury.

C. They are identical in policy.

D. Non-deadly force is always used before deadly force.

9. What is the appropriate response when a subject becomes unresponsive during restraint?

A. Immediately assess breathing and consciousness, call for medical aid, and stop any harmful positioning while ensuring safety.

B. Increase restraints to secure the subject and maintain control.

C. Leave the scene and wait for the subject to regain responsiveness.

D. Ignore the unresponsive subject and continue approaching other tasks.

10. What is the purpose of safeguarding against positional injuries during restraint?

A. To prevent asphyxia, nerve damage, or other injuries by limiting risk factors and closely monitoring the subject.

B. To speed up handcuffing regardless of risk.

C. To minimize the use of time during the encounter.

D. To keep the subject from moving at all times.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the purpose of disturbance arrest scenario training in defensive tactics?

A. To punish noncompliant subjects.

B. To practice noncompliant subject management using safe, legal, and ethical methods while preserving safety.

C. To increase the speed of arrests irrespective of safety.

D. To memorize policy manuals.

Disturbance arrest scenario training is about practicing how to manage noncompliant subjects using safe, legal, and ethical methods while preserving safety for everyone involved. The goal is to build decision-making under pressure, emphasize de-escalation, and apply force in a way that is proportional to the threat and within policy. This training helps you use verbal commands, spacing, and approved control techniques to gain compliance while minimizing harm, ensuring accountability, and protecting yourself, the subject, and bystanders. This aligns with the idea that the purpose is not to punish the subject, not to rush an arrest at any safety cost, and not to simply memorize manuals. It's about developing practical, safety-focused skills and judgment.

2. Which term describes using the balance between the force used and the threat posed?

A. Reasonableness

B. Necessity

C. Proportionality

D. Escalation

Proportionality is about keeping the level of force in line with the threat you're facing. In defensive tactics, you assess how immediate and serious the threat is and respond with the minimum force needed to neutralize it. This balance helps prevent unnecessary harm while still providing effective control in a dangerous situation. If the threat is minor, lighter measures may suffice; if the threat is severe and imminent, you may escalate—but only to the extent necessary to stop the danger. Reasonableness relates to how the action would be viewed in the moment, necessity asks whether there was a need to act at all, and escalation implies increasing force beyond what the situation requires. Proportionality specifically captures that balance between force used and threat posed.

3. Should you document all use of force?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if force was deadly

D. Only if there was injury

Documenting every use of force is essential for accountability and policy compliance. A complete record provides a clear sequence of events, the exact force used, the context, and the actions taken before, during, and after the incident. It should capture who was involved, where and when it occurred, what level of force was used, any injuries or medical care, equipment or tools involved, and any witnesses or corroborating statements. This thorough documentation supports internal reviews, training improvements, and legal or disciplinary assessments, and it helps protect both the officer and the department by preserving an accurate, objective account of what happened. Relying on documentation only for deadly force or injuries leaves out many situations where the use of force still requires scrutiny, justification, and follow-up. Even non-injurious force or de-escalation attempts can have serious implications, so departments typically mandate a record for any use of force to maintain transparency and accountability and to ensure consistent application of policy and training.

SAMPLE

4. Should you use verbal commands during fusion handcuffing?

A. No

B. Never

C. Yes

D. Only with training

Verbal commands during fusion handcuffing should be used only with proper training. This technique requires precise timing, clear wording, and appropriate tone to guide the subject into compliant movement while keeping both parties safe. Training teaches what to say, when to say it, and how to say it so commands are direct and understandable under stress. It also helps you coordinate the commands with your hands and body positioning, monitor for resistance or signs of distress, and adjust as needed. When you're trained, commands can de-escalate the situation and support a controlled, safer handcuffing process. Without training, commands can be misinterpreted, provoke resistance, or increase risk.

5. Which of the following indicates that a subject poses an imminent threat?

A. Slow, non-threatening movements away.

B. Clear, direct statements, movements toward weapons, or ability to cause serious harm imminently.

C. The subject wearing sunglasses.

D. The presence of bystanders.

Recognizing imminent threat comes from indicators that show the person intends to harm or can harm you very soon. The strongest sign is when someone makes clear, direct statements about harming others, moves toward a weapon, or demonstrates the ability to cause serious harm in the near term. These cues mean there isn't much time to pause before taking protective action. That's why the best answer is the one that includes explicit statements of intent, movements toward weapons, or an ability to cause serious harm imminently. It reflects an active risk that requires immediate attention. The other cues don't by themselves prove imminent threat. Slow, non-threatening movements away suggest de-escalation or retreat rather than a plan to harm. Wearing sunglasses or the presence of bystanders doesn't indicate intent or capability to harm, so they don't establish imminence on their own. In practice, you weigh multiple cues and the overall context, but imminent threat is defined by direct indicators of intent and near-term capability to harm.

6. Active resistance is characterized by which behavior?

A. Any Action That Threatens To Physically Attack An Officer

B. Any Action By A Subject That Attempts To Prevent An Officer From Gaining Control Of The Subject

C. Verbal Noncompliance

D. Compliance

Active resistance is when the subject actively opposes the officer's attempts to gain control, using physical actions to prevent being controlled. It sits between verbal noncompliance and outright aggression, signaling that the person is trying to thwart handcuffing or other control without yet threatening to harm. Examples include pulling away, twisting, bucking, or otherwise moving to prevent the officer from securing a grip. This focus on physically resisting control distinguishes it from verbal noncompliance or full compliance, and from aggressive assault, which would involve threats or violence toward the officer. So the best description is any action that attempts to prevent the officer from gaining control of the subject.

SAMPLE

7. Which of the following is an example of a pre-fight indicator?

A. Jaw clenched, fists balled up

B. Athletic fighting stance

C. Ignoring commands

D. Both A and B

A pre-fight indicator is a cue that someone may be about to escalate to force. When someone's jaw is clenched and fists are balled, you're seeing clear signs of muscular tension and readiness to act. An athletic fighting stance signals they're prepared to engage—ready to close distance, defend, or strike. When these two cues appear together, they strongly suggest imminent escalation, which is exactly what a pre-fight indicator captures. Ignoring commands, while it may lead to further escalation, isn't a cue of imminent readiness to fight on its own, so it doesn't fit the idea of a pre-fight indicator as clearly.

8. How is deadly force distinguished from non-deadly force in defensive tactics?

A. Deadly force is applied only if the suspect is armed.

B. Deadly force is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death; non-deadly force is applied with the expectation that it will not cause death or serious injury.

C. They are identical in policy.

D. Non-deadly force is always used before deadly force.

The key idea is how force is defined by its likely effects. Deadly force is force that is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death, while non-deadly (less-lethal) force is used with the expectation that it will not cause death or serious injury. In practice, responses are based on the perception of an imminent threat: if there is a reasonable belief that the other person can inflict death or serious harm, deadly force may be justified. If the threat is less severe and can be addressed without causing death or serious injury, non-deadly force is appropriate. Being armed is not the sole determinant, and policies don't require non-deadly force to be used before deadly force, nor do they treat the two as identical.

9. What is the appropriate response when a subject becomes unresponsive during restraint?

A. Immediately assess breathing and consciousness, call for medical aid, and stop any harmful positioning while ensuring safety.

B. Increase restraints to secure the subject and maintain control.

C. Leave the scene and wait for the subject to regain responsiveness.

D. Ignore the unresponsive subject and continue approaching other tasks.

When a subject becomes unresponsive during restraint, the priority is life safety. Quickly determine if they are conscious and breathing, then take action to protect their airway and get medical help. Start by assessing breathing and consciousness. If there is no breathing or only gasping, call emergency medical services immediately and begin CPR if you are trained. If the subject is unresponsive but breathing, place them in a safe recovery position to keep the airway open and reduce the risk of aspiration, while you monitor their condition. At the same time, stop any positioning or restraint techniques that could further obstruct the airway or hinder breathing, and ensure the scene remains safe for everyone. Keep documenting changes in status and be ready to relay information to responding medical personnel. This approach directly addresses airway and breathing risks, calls for professional help, and reduces harm from ongoing restraints, which is why it's the best response.

SAMPLE

10. What is the purpose of safeguarding against positional injuries during restraint?

A. To prevent asphyxia, nerve damage, or other injuries by limiting risk factors and closely monitoring the subject.

B. To speed up handcuffing regardless of risk.

C. To minimize the use of time during the encounter.

D. To keep the subject from moving at all times.

The goal is to prevent harm to the restrained person by avoiding positions that can compromise breathing or injure nerves, and by actively monitoring their condition. Positional injuries happen when restraint holds place excessive pressure on the chest, neck, or limbs or when a position restricts airway or circulation. Safeguarding means using restraint practices that keep the airway clear, minimize chest or neck compression, and involve ongoing observation for signs of distress, so breathing remains possible and nerve or tissue damage is less likely. That's why the best choice emphasizes preventing asphyxia, nerve injury, or other harm by limiting risk factors and staying close to the person to monitor their status. The other options focus on speed, time, or complete immobility, which do not align with safety and ongoing assessment during restraint.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://dtsubjectcontrol.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE