

Test Questions
"Traffic Stops: Unknown Risks"
Series II Video 4

1. A proper attitude could help you survive a vehicle contact.

True

False

2. Name the two kinds of unknown risks stops:

a. _____

b. _____

3. When calling vehicle data into the dispatcher, which of these are unnecessary?

a. body style

b. motor size

c. make of vehicle

d. license number

4. Name the basic vehicle contact positions:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

5. Vans with darkened windows and multiple occupants should be an approach vehicle stop.

True

False

6. During a night stop, you lose your _____ by crossing in front of your headlights.

7. Which vehicle contact position offers the best cover if an armed confrontation develops?

8. On a two-lane highway with little or no shoulder, you will probably use the _____ vehicle contact position.

Test Questions

"Traffic Stops: Unknown Risks" 2

9. When placing a subject in your vehicle, it's a good, safe idea to

a. _____

b. _____

10. At night, put your flashlight in your strong side hand.

True

False

11. Why should you look in your rearview as you get out of your car and approach a vehicle?

12. All persons driving an emergency vehicles, must drive with _____ for public safety.

13. Where do you closely inspect a subject's driver's license?

a. as you walk back to your car

b. at the driver's door

c. in the safety of your car

d. back at the station

14. When writing a citation or warning in your car, write _____ on the steering wheel.

15. Why should you check the trunk or rear doors of a car or van?

TEST QUESTIONS
"Traffic Stops: High Risk Vehicle Contacts"
Series II Video 5

1. The preferred control tactic for search and controlling a subject at squad would be

- a. Standing
- b. Prone position
- c. Kneeling

2. Which one of these officers in a high risk situation should be controlling the stop and verbalizing commands to the subject (s)?

- a. Forward Observer
- b. Contact Officer
- c. Arrest Control Officer
- d. Traffic Control Officer

3. What are the three important objectives of high risk vehicle contact?

- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

4. In a high risk stop, you should control the _____ of the subject vehicle first.

5. The Arrest Control Officer should not leave cover until the subject(s) is in a controlling situation.

True

False

6. In a high risk stop, do not approach the subject vehicle _____; call for _____.

7. Once you have escalate to a high risk situation, you should move you car approximately _____ car lengths or _____ feet back from subject vehicle.

8. Which of the following things you might not do?

- a. Identify yourself as a police officer.
- b. Tell subjects that they are under arrest.
- c. Tell your subjects to put their hands on top of their heads or in plain sight.
- d. Tell your subjects to wait for your backup.

9. If you spot a gun on a suspect; you should immediately and loudly call out _____.

10. The driver can leave the keys inside the car with the engine turned off.

True

False

11. Where should the Arrest Control Officer store any weapons found on subject(s)?

12. The Forward Observer provides information about the subject vehicle and assumes a proper tactical position to avoid a _____.

13. Keeping your feet inside your squad car will avoid possible injury from a shooting.

True

False

14. Once subjects are out of the car, identify them by their _____.

15. Cover Officer should not leave their assigned area of responsibility unless their lives are _____.

16. When approaching a vehicle after all subjects are presumably in custody, you should stand directly behind the trunk when you open it.

True

False

17. If possible, _____ subjects after you handcuff them, so that they cannot collaborate their stories.