

DEFTAC WEAPONS AND FIREARM PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://deftacweaponsfirearm.examzify.com>



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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the correct interpretation of the policy regarding drawing a Taser?**
 - A. Do not draw your Taser unless you consider you are likely to be justified in using it
 - B. Draw your Taser before any confrontation
 - C. Draw your Taser after verbal warnings only
 - D. Draw your Taser if you feel slightly unsafe
- 2. Which of the following is a Mode of Use for the Taser?**
 - A. Warning arc, Probes discharged, Drive stun
 - B. Probes discharged, Stun, Warning arc
 - C. Drive stun, Warning arc, Probes discharged
 - D. Warning arc, Drive stun, Probes discharged
- 3. Which statement accurately describes safe handling of a handcuffed person?**
 - A. Keep handcuffed in a comfortable prone position
 - B. Place cuffs over sleeves
 - C. Avoid prolonged prone position
 - D. Remove cuffs periodically for air breaks
- 4. Which statement best reflects muzzle discipline regarding covering a person with the muzzle?**
 - A. It is acceptable to cover a person with the muzzle if you believe they are a threat.
 - B. Keep the finger off the trigger until you decide to fire.
 - C. Never cover a human being with the muzzle unless required by duties.
 - D. Never consider the muzzle position during engagements.
- 5. During dry-fire practice, which precaution best supports safety?**
 - A. Use snap caps if practicing trigger work.
 - B. Practice with live rounds to simulate trigger work.
 - C. Ignore safety rules if in a safe area.
 - D. Do not use any training aids.

- 6. Which statement best defines a speed reload?**
- A. Replacing the magazine slowly to maintain control.
 - B. Replacing the magazine quickly and may discard the current chambered round.
 - C. Replacing with a loaded magazine to preserve rounds in the firearm.
 - D. Swapping magazines only after the firearm has been cleared.
- 7. What is the recommended finger position on the trigger during safe transport and non-engaged stances?**
- A. Keep finger off trigger until ready to engage.
 - B. Place finger on the trigger guard for quick access.
 - C. Insert finger inside the trigger guard and lightly press.
 - D. Place finger on the trigger and maintain pressure.
- 8. After how many cycles is a Taser deemed ineffective?**
- A. 3 cycles have passed
 - B. 1 cycle
 - C. 5 cycles
 - D. 2 cycles
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a correct maintenance action after a live-fire session?**
- A. Lubricate moving parts
 - B. Field strip and clean
 - C. Inspect for wear/damage and function test
 - D. Paint the firearm
- 10. What is a zero offset?**
- A. The amount of wind drift at a distance.
 - B. The difference between target range and sight distance.
 - C. The difference between bullet velocity and muzzle velocity.
 - D. A deliberate difference between point of aim and point of impact at a certain distance, used to optimize performance at multiple ranges.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the correct interpretation of the policy regarding drawing a Taser?

- A. Do not draw your Taser unless you consider you are likely to be justified in using it
- B. Draw your Taser before any confrontation
- C. Draw your Taser after verbal warnings only
- D. Draw your Taser if you feel slightly unsafe

Drawing a Taser is about readiness weighed against necessity. The policy aims to keep force proportional and justified, so you should only draw when you assess that you are likely to be justified in using it. That means there's a credible threat or imminent danger that you would be allowed to respond to with a Taser, and you've considered de escalation and the least restrictive option first. This approach prevents unnecessary escalation and anchors your action in legality and safety. Drawing ahead of time, before any confrontation, or as a reflex to vague unease, shifts the decision from justified response to unnecessary display or intimidation. Requiring a verbal warning before drawing can impede rapid response in a real threat, and relying on a vague sense of feeling unsafe invites inconsistent decisions. The best interpretation keeps you prepared to deploy if justified, but not to draw unless the situation warrants it.

2. Which of the following is a Mode of Use for the Taser?

- A. Warning arc, Probes discharged, Drive stun
- B. Probes discharged, Stun, Warning arc
- C. Drive stun, Warning arc, Probes discharged
- D. Warning arc, Drive stun, Probes discharged

The main idea here is the typical sequence of operating a Taser during use. You start with a warning arc to alert and deter the subject and to verify the device is functioning. If resistance continues, you deploy the probes to deliver the electrical load through the darts and into the target. Only after the probes have been deployed would you use drive-stun as a close-contact option, usually as a last resort or when probe deployment isn't effective. That order—warning arc first, probes discharged next, drive stun last—best matches how the device is intended to be used in practice. Drive-stun is a close-contact mode and is not the initial method of energy delivery, and you wouldn't skip the warning step before applying energy.

3. Which statement accurately describes safe handling of a handcuffed person?

- A. Keep handcuffed in a comfortable prone position
- B. Place cuffs over sleeves
- C. Avoid prolonged prone position
- D. Remove cuffs periodically for air breaks

Safety in handling a handcuffed person centers on preventing breathing problems. A prone, face-down position can trap the restrained person and make it hard for the chest to expand and the airway to stay clear, especially if weight or restraints limit movement. Because of that, you avoid keeping someone in a prone position for an extended period. The best approach is to minimize time in that position and, when possible, move to a posture that supports breathing—such as seated or on the side—while you maintain control and continuously monitor their breathing and level of consciousness. Cuffs placed over sleeves don't improve security and can cause injury or complications, so that isn't an appropriate practice. Removing cuffs periodically for air breaks is unsafe as it creates escape risk and doesn't effectively mitigate the breathing hazard; the emphasis should be on safe positioning and ongoing observation.

4. Which statement best reflects muzzle discipline regarding covering a person with the muzzle?

- A. It is acceptable to cover a person with the muzzle if you believe they are a threat.
- B. Keep the finger off the trigger until you decide to fire.
- C. Never cover a human being with the muzzle unless required by duties.**
- D. Never consider the muzzle position during engagements.

Muzzle discipline centers on always keeping the weapon's bore pointed in a safe direction and never directing the muzzle at another person. The best practice is to avoid covering a person with the muzzle entirely; the only time that might happen is when your professional duties require it, and even then you do so with strict control to minimize risk. This captures the essential safety rule: default to not pointing at people, with a narrow, duty-based exception. Why this fits best: it states a universal safety standard and acknowledges that there are rare, duty-bound situations where you might be forced to cover someone, but it remains a controlled, exception-based practice rather than the norm. The idea that you'd intentionally cover someone because you think they're a threat is unsafe and inconsistent with muzzle safety. The rule about trigger finger is important, but it addresses trigger discipline rather than where the muzzle is pointed. The notion of ignoring muzzle position during engagements is plainly incorrect because muzzle awareness is central to safe and effective engagement.

5. During dry-fire practice, which precaution best supports safety?

- A. Use snap caps if practicing trigger work.**
- B. Practice with live rounds to simulate trigger work.
- C. Ignore safety rules if in a safe area.
- D. Do not use any training aids.

During dry-fire practice, the precaution that best supports safety is using inert training aids that protect the firing mechanism while you work the trigger. Snap caps absorb the firing-pin impact each time you pull the trigger, so there's no live primer to detonate. This cushions repeated trigger work and helps prevent damage to the firing pin, breech face, and chamber, making practice safer for the firearm. It also lets you cycle the action and feel trigger reset more realistically without risking live ammunition. Using live rounds defeats the purpose of dry-fire and increases the risk of an unintended discharge, while ignoring safety rules or skipping training aids offers no safety advantage.

6. Which statement best defines a speed reload?

- A. Replacing the magazine slowly to maintain control.
- B. Replacing the magazine quickly and may discard the current chambered round.**
- C. Replacing with a loaded magazine to preserve rounds in the firearm.
- D. Swapping magazines only after the firearm has been cleared.

Speed reload is about getting back into action as quickly as possible by swapping to a full magazine, even if that means the round in the chamber may be discarded. The goal is speed, not preserving every round that's already in the firearm. You snap in a fresh magazine and continue firing as soon as the weapon is ready, without spending time to ensure a new round is chambered. This explains why the statement describes replacing the magazine quickly and potentially discarding the current chambered round. This differs from a reload where the aim is to keep the chambered round intact, swapping magazines only after you've preserved the chambered round and ensured the next round is properly chambered. It also isn't about waiting until the firearm is cleared; speed reloads prioritize rapid return to fire even in the heat of action.

7. What is the recommended finger position on the trigger during safe transport and non-engaged stances?

- A. Keep finger off trigger until ready to engage.
- B. Place finger on the trigger guard for quick access.
- C. Insert finger inside the trigger guard and lightly press.
- D. Place finger on the trigger and maintain pressure.

The essential idea is finger discipline: only touch the trigger when you are ready to shoot. For safe transport and non-engaged stances, keep the finger straight and resting along the frame, outside the trigger guard, not on or inside the trigger. This position minimizes the risk of an accidental discharge if the firearm is bumped, moved, or snagged, because there's no pressure on the trigger and no chance of a squeeze or accidental pull. Placing the finger inside the trigger guard and lightly pressing it creates a real danger: even slight movement or a brief slip can press the trigger, leading to an unintended discharge. Keeping the finger off the trigger entirely during transport and non-engaged moments is the safest, most consistent practice.

8. After how many cycles is a Taser deemed ineffective?

- A. 3 cycles have passed
- B. 1 cycle
- C. 5 cycles
- D. 2 cycles

The idea being tested is that a Taser doesn't stay effective forever; there is a built-in limit to how many pulses it can reliably deliver before its energy is exhausted. Each cycle draws from the device's power source and stored energy, and the electrical output weakens with use. After a small, defined amount of cycling, there isn't enough energy left to deliver a reliable incapacitating pulse, so the device is deemed ineffective. This is why the correct choice points to that short, fixed threshold rather than continuing to work indefinitely.

9. Which of the following is NOT a correct maintenance action after a live-fire session?

- A. Lubricate moving parts
- B. Field strip and clean
- C. Inspect for wear/damage and function test
- D. Paint the firearm

After a live-fire session, maintenance centers on getting the firearm back to safe, reliable working condition: removing fouling, lubricating moving parts, and checking for wear or damage, then performing a function check to ensure everything still operates correctly. Field stripping and cleaning let you reach hidden residues, lubrication protects against wear and corrosion, and a careful inspection with a function test helps catch any issues before future use. Painting the firearm doesn't serve these safety and reliability goals. It's cosmetic and doesn't improve function or safety; it can hide signs of wear or damage and may interfere with components, coatings, or fit. So painting isn't considered a correct maintenance action after a live-fire session.

10. What is a zero offset?

- A. The amount of wind drift at a distance.
- B. The difference between target range and sight distance.
- C. The difference between bullet velocity and muzzle velocity.
- D. A deliberate difference between point of aim and point of impact at a certain distance, used to optimize performance at multiple ranges.**

The main idea is that zero offset is an intentional mismatch between where you aim and where the bullet actually hits at a chosen distance, set to improve accuracy across multiple ranges. Because a bullet's trajectory drops with distance, using a fixed aiming point at all distances means you'll be perfectly on at one range but off at others. By introducing a deliberate offset at the zero distance, you create a compromise where hits stay closer to your point of aim across the common engagement distances, reducing the need for constant holdovers or turret adjustments. This concept isn't about wind drift, sight distance versus target range, or velocity differences; it's about deliberately adjusting the aiming point relative to the point of impact at a specific distance to optimize performance over a spread of ranges.

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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:

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

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