

INTERSERVICE NONLETHAL INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS INSTRUCTOR COURSE (INIWIC) 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. Which classification of spray is primarily known for causing an inflammatory effect?**
 - A. CN
 - B. OC
 - C. CS
 - D. PE

- 2. What is the importance of understanding the use of force continuum?**
 - A. It guides the appropriate response to a situation
 - B. It provides training on lethal weapon usage
 - C. It eliminates the need for de-escalation tactics
 - D. It ensures that all interactions are non-physical

- 3. What is the maximum number of users that can operate a single VRT?**
 - A. 5 users
 - B. 6 users
 - C. 8 users
 - D. 10 users

- 4. Which of the following indicates the transition from a Sighting Crowd to an Agitated Crowd?**
 - A. Maintaining distance between members
 - B. Engaging in purposeful communication
 - C. Noise with a rhythmic tempo and chanting in unison
 - D. Pointing at distractions

- 5. What is the purpose of the AHD when penetrating a structure?**
 - A. To create a distraction
 - B. To direct sound effectively
 - C. To gather information
 - D. To create an entry point

- 6. What is the delivery method for a Fog spray pattern?**
- A. Spiral motion
 - B. Up and down
 - C. Side to side
 - D. Circular motion
- 7. What are two key principles of nonlethal weapons training?**
- A. Safety and control
 - B. Speed and agility
 - C. Force and restraint
 - D. Precision and accuracy
- 8. What are the characteristics of nonlethal weapons?**
- A. Designed to incapacitate or deter targets without causing permanent injury or death
 - B. Always less effective than lethal weapons
 - C. Designed solely for training purposes
 - D. Only used in hostile environments
- 9. Which of the following best describes the use of Non-Lethal Weapons in crowd control?**
- A. To cause severe injury to individuals
 - B. To disperse the crowd without permanent harm
 - C. To provoke aggressive behavior
 - D. To eliminate the crowd completely
- 10. How many cycles does the X26E DPM operate at?**
- A. 150 cycles
 - B. 195 cycles
 - C. 200 cycles
 - D. 250 cycles

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which classification of spray is primarily known for causing an inflammatory effect?

- A. CN
- B. OC**
- C. CS
- D. PE

The classification of spray that is primarily known for causing an inflammatory effect is OC, which stands for Oleoresin Capsicum. OC spray, commonly referred to as pepper spray, is derived from cayenne peppers and is known for its potent inflammatory properties. When used against a subject, OC causes immediate inflammation of the mucous membranes, resulting in symptoms such as intense burning sensations in the eyes, difficulty breathing, and severe irritation of the skin. This inflammatory reaction is key to its effectiveness as a nonlethal weapon, as it incapacitates individuals by causing temporary disorientation and pain, allowing for the control of aggressive behavior. In contrast, other sprays like CS, which is a synthetic compound, primarily cause irritation rather than full-fledged inflammation, and CN, which is a tear gas, is primarily an irritant as well. Additionally, PE, which stands for Pava or a similar agent, has different effects and mechanisms of action. Understanding the specific effects of each classification helps in determining the appropriate use of these nonlethal weapons in various scenarios.

2. What is the importance of understanding the use of force continuum?

- A. It guides the appropriate response to a situation**
- B. It provides training on lethal weapon usage
- C. It eliminates the need for de-escalation tactics
- D. It ensures that all interactions are non-physical

Understanding the use of force continuum is crucial as it provides a structured framework for determining the appropriate response to various situations based on the level of threat encountered. This model outlines a range of responses from the least to the most forceful, allowing individuals to assess the circumstances and decide the most appropriate level of force necessary to manage a situation effectively. By following this continuum, personnel can make informed decisions that prioritize de-escalation and utilize non-lethal tactics whenever possible. This promotes not only the safety of all parties involved but also helps in maintaining public trust and minimizing legal repercussions. Recognizing the proper point within the continuum reinforces the principle that responses should be proportional to the threat level, fostering a culture of restraint and responsibility among those trained in using force.

3. What is the maximum number of users that can operate a single VRT?

- A. 5 users
- B. 6 users
- C. 8 users**
- D. 10 users

The maximum number of users that can operate a single VRT (Variable Resistance Trainer) is 8. This is significant as it reflects the design and operational capabilities of the equipment, allowing multiple individuals to engage with the training system simultaneously. This capacity ensures that groups can effectively share the training resource, promoting teamwork and collaboration in scenarios that simulate real-world use of nonlethal weapons. Understanding the capacity of the VRT is crucial for instructors as it helps them plan training sessions effectively, facilitating sufficient interaction and training opportunities for all participants.

4. Which of the following indicates the transition from a Sighting Crowd to an Agitated Crowd?

- A. Maintaining distance between members
- B. Engaging in purposeful communication
- C. Noise with a rhythmic tempo and chanting in unison**
- D. Pointing at distractions

The transition from a Sighting Crowd to an Agitated Crowd is marked by collective behaviors that signal increasing tension and emotional arousal among the individuals present. The presence of noise with a rhythmic tempo and chanting in unison indicates that the crowd is beginning to mobilize around a shared sentiment or purpose, often in reaction to an external stimulus. This aspect of crowd dynamics emphasizes enhanced group cohesion and emotional intensity, which are characteristic of agitation. As individuals chant or create rhythmic noise, it not only reflects a collective mindset geared toward action but also serves to galvanize the crowd, increasing the likelihood of further escalation in behavior. Such changes signify a departure from mere observation (as seen in a Sighting Crowd) to active participation and potential disorder, making it a clear indicator of transition to an Agitated Crowd. In contrast, maintaining distance between members, engaging in purposeful communication, and pointing at distractions represent different forms of interaction that do not necessarily indicate an escalation in emotional states or potential conflict. These behaviors may reflect a more passive, observational status rather than a shift towards agitation.

5. What is the purpose of the AHD when penetrating a structure?

- A. To create a distraction
- B. To direct sound effectively**
- C. To gather information
- D. To create an entry point

The purpose of the AHD, or Acoustic Hailing Device, when penetrating a structure, is to direct sound effectively. This device is designed to project voice commands or warnings over significant distances, allowing individuals to communicate clearly and concisely. In scenarios involving the penetration of structures, the ability to effectively direct sound helps to ensure that commands can be heard and understood by individuals inside or near the structure, thereby facilitating optimum communication and enhancing safety. This capability is crucial in nonlethal operations, where communicating intentions and directions can prevent misunderstandings and unnecessary escalation. While other purposes such as creating distractions, gathering information, or facilitating physical entry can be relevant in certain contexts, the core function of the AHD focuses on effective sound projection to support operational objectives.

6. What is the delivery method for a Fog spray pattern?

- A. Spiral motion
- B. Up and down**
- C. Side to side
- D. Circular motion

The delivery method for a Fog spray pattern is conducted in an up and down motion. This method is effective because it allows for an even and pervasive distribution of the chemical agent over a larger area. By moving the canister or device up and down, the fog can spread more uniformly, which is crucial for achieving the desired dispersal of nonlethal agents. It ensures that the aerosolized substance mixes well with the surrounding air, enhancing its effectiveness when used in situations where crowd control or area denial is necessary. The up and down motion helps in maintaining control over the delivery range and volume, allowing the operator to manage the concentration of the substance effectively. This technique is particularly useful in environments where precision and area coverage are critical. In contrast, other motion types like spiral, side to side, or circular, do not provide the same level of coverage and control for a fog pattern, ultimately leading to less effective dispersal for intended uses in nonlethal situations.

7. What are two key principles of nonlethal weapons training?

- A. Safety and control**
- B. Speed and agility
- C. Force and restraint
- D. Precision and accuracy

In the context of nonlethal weapons training, safety and control are paramount principles that guide how personnel are trained to handle various situations. Safety refers to the necessity of ensuring that both the operators of nonlethal weapons and the individuals they are engaging are protected from unnecessary harm. This includes understanding the proper use of these weapons to minimize risk and prevent escalation of violence. Control involves the ability to manage a situation effectively, which is crucial when employing nonlethal options. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining authority and ensuring that any actions taken are appropriate to the threat level and context. By focusing on safety and control, the training aligns with the overarching goals of nonlethal weapons: to de-escalate conflicts and provide methods to subdue individuals while minimizing physical harm. The combination of these two principles ensures that personnel are prepared to act in a way that prioritizes the well-being of all parties involved, which is a fundamental aspect of the philosophy behind nonlethal tactics. Other options, although potentially relevant in different contexts, do not encapsulate the core intent and essence of what nonlethal weapons training seeks to accomplish.

8. What are the characteristics of nonlethal weapons?

- A. Designed to incapacitate or deter targets without causing permanent injury or death**
- B. Always less effective than lethal weapons
- C. Designed solely for training purposes
- D. Only used in hostile environments

Nonlethal weapons are specifically developed with the intent to incapacitate, deter, or otherwise manage targets without inflicting permanent injury or causing death. This characteristic distinguishes them from lethal weapons that are designed to kill or cause significant harm. The primary purpose of nonlethal weapons is to support law enforcement and military operations while minimizing collateral damage and respecting human life. Their design reflects a commitment to achieving operational goals through means that reduce the risk of permanent harm. The other options present misconceptions about nonlethal weapons. They are not always less effective than lethal weapons, as their effectiveness depends on the context and the specific scenario in which they are used. Additionally, nonlethal weapons are not restricted solely to training purposes; they have practical applications in real-world situations. Lastly, while they can certainly be used in hostile environments, their use is not limited to such contexts, as they can also be effectively deployed in peacetime situations for crowd control, self-defense, and other applications where reducing harm is a priority.

9. Which of the following best describes the use of Non-Lethal Weapons in crowd control?

- A. To cause severe injury to individuals
- B. To disperse the crowd without permanent harm**
- C. To provoke aggressive behavior
- D. To eliminate the crowd completely

The use of Non-Lethal Weapons in crowd control is fundamentally aimed at dispersing a crowd without causing permanent harm to individuals. This approach aligns with the principle of minimizing injury while still maintaining order and ensuring safety during potentially volatile situations. Non-lethal weapons are designed to incapacitate individuals temporarily or deter them from aggressive actions without inflicting severe injuries or fatalities. This makes them particularly suitable for scenarios where maintaining a non-lethal response is crucial, such as in civil unrest or protests, ensuring the safety of both the crowd and law enforcement personnel. In contrast to causing severe injuries, provoking aggressive behavior, or eliminating a crowd entirely, the goal is to manage and de-escalate situations effectively without escalating violence.

10. How many cycles does the X26E DPM operate at?

- A. 150 cycles
- B. 195 cycles**
- C. 200 cycles
- D. 250 cycles

The X26E DPM (Data Port Memory) operates at 195 cycles, which is a key feature distinguishing this device in the realm of nonlethal weapons. This specific cycle count refers to the number of electrical discharges the device can deliver before requiring a recharge or becoming operationally ineffective. Understanding the operational capacity of the X26E DPM is crucial for effective tactical planning and deployment in situations where nonlethal force is warranted. The 195 cycles align with the design specifications and operational guidelines, ensuring that personnel remain aware of the limitations and capabilities of their equipment when deployed in the field.

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://iniwic2.examzify.com>

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

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