

TACTICAL OPERATIONS AND SRT TRAINING FUNDAMENTALS 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 of the following is NOT listed as a carbine carry?**
 - A. Low carry
 - B. Hang
 - C. High ready
 - D. Safe hang
- 2. Which post-engagement step is focused on communication?**
 - A. Follow the threat to the ground
 - B. Scan immediate area
 - C. Scan to additional threats
 - D. Communicate and ammunition management
- 3. What is the fastest and most effective method of breaching?**
 - A. Mechanical Pry Bar
 - B. Pneumatic Ram
 - C. Ballistic Charge
 - D. Explosive
- 4. Which of the following lists the four typical formations used for SRT?**
 - A. Front, Flank, Box, And Circle
 - B. Line, Column, Stack, And Ring
 - C. File, Wedge, Vee, And Diamond
 - D. Circle, Pyramid, Grid, And Cross
- 5. What is the default position used for covering suspects and scanning?**
 - A. High Ready
 - B. Standing upright
 - C. Crouch and scan
 - D. Low Ready
- 6. During pull and rotate step #2, what action should occur?**
 - A. Place on fire.
 - B. Scan area
 - C. Reload
 - D. Lower the firearm

7. Which are the three types of malfunctions?

- A. Minor, Major, Critical
- B. Mechanical, Electrical, Hydraulic
- C. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
- D. Simple, Complex, and catastrophic

8. What is the entry communication method used for two-entry teams?

- A. Open The Door And Move Immediately
- B. Silent Entry With Two Entry Members
- C. Two Entry Members Prepare For Entry
- D. Ready Squeeze With Two Entry Members

9. In the four-step draw, which step is associated with pressing to the threat?

- A. Step 1 / Align sights
- B. Step 2 / Acquire target
- C. Step 4 / Press to threat
- D. Step 3 / Identify target

10. Which is an example of a high-risk incident?

- A. Routine traffic stop.
- B. Property odor investigation.
- C. Community outreach event.
- D. Barricade subjects.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT listed as a carbine carry?

- A. Low carry
- B. Hang
- C. High ready
- D. Safe hang

Carbine carry positions are chosen to keep the muzzle under control while balancing readiness and movement. Hang, high ready, and safe hang are standard carries used to maintain muzzle discipline and quick access: hang lets the rifle rest at the side with a controlled muzzle direction, high ready positions the weapon in front of the body for fast presentation, and safe hang is a hang variation that keeps the muzzle pointed in a safe direction while remaining readily available. Low carry isn't listed because it isn't a recognized carry position in this training set; carrying the rifle lower would make muzzle control harder, can increase snag risk, and slow down a rapid transition. So the one not listed as a carbine carry is the low carry.

2. Which post-engagement step is focused on communication?

- A. Follow the threat to the ground
- B. Scan immediate area
- C. Scan to additional threats
- D. Communicate and ammunition management

After engagement, the key action is to communicate status and needs to the team and command. This post-engagement step centers on relaying what happened, your exact location, the number and status of any threats, any injuries, and crucially your ammunition count plus any resupply or medical needs. Clear communication keeps the operation coordinated, informs decision makers, and allows for rapid support, medics, or ammunition resupply as required. The other options describe actions focused on detecting and assessing threats or clearing the area, which are important during and after engagement but do not emphasize the critical communication function that ties the team together and sustains the mission.

3. What is the fastest and most effective method of breaching?

- A. Mechanical Pry Bar
- B. Pneumatic Ram
- C. Ballistic Charge
- D. Explosive

In entry tactics, speed is crucial because every second spent on forcing or opening a barrier can increase the risk to everyone involved. Explosive breaching is fastest because a properly placed charge can create an opening through doors, walls, or other barriers in an instant, allowing immediate entry with minimal exposure time for the team. This rapid effect is why it's considered the most effective option when time is of the essence or when other methods would be too slow. But with that speed comes significant risk and constraints. Explosive breaching requires meticulous planning, specialized training, strict safety protocols, and authorization. There's potential for collateral damage, over-penetration, fragmentation, hearing damage, and structural instability, so it's used only when the situation justifies those risks and when all safety measures can be met. Other methods are slower and typically less risky to bystanders and the structure. A mechanical pry bar relies on physical force and can be unpredictable and time-consuming. A pneumatic ram can be faster than a pry bar in some cases but is limited by door hardware and space. A ballistic or charged device might be used in certain specialized scenarios, but it generally isn't as universally quick or versatile as an explosive charge and carries its own safety and collateral considerations. So, in the context of rapid entry where time is the dominant factor and safety controls are in place, explosive breaching stands out as the fastest and most effective option.

4. Which of the following lists the four typical formations used for SRT?

- A. Front, Flank, Box, And Circle
- B. Line, Column, Stack, And Ring
- C. File, Wedge, Vee, And Diamond
- D. Circle, Pyramid, Grid, And Cross

The four typical SRT formations—File, Wedge, Vee, and Diamond—are chosen to balance speed, control, and security as you advance and scan the environment. File means moving in a single line, ideal for narrow spaces where exposure must be minimized and pace is easy to manage. Wedge forms a loose triangle with a point lead and flankers to the sides, giving a wider front and side coverage while still moving together. Vee places the team in an arrowhead with a clear forward focus and flanks that spread out behind, maximizing visibility to the sides while keeping the group cohesive. Diamond rotates the elements around a point to provide near 360-degree security, commonly used when securing a doorway or objective where all directions must be monitored. The other option sets don't reflect the standard four patterns used for SRT movement and security, which is why this set is the best match.

5. What is the default position used for covering suspects and scanning?

- A. High Ready
- B. Standing upright
- C. Crouch and scan
- D. Low Ready

Covering suspects and scanning relies on muzzle discipline and a ready, controlled posture. The low ready position keeps the weapon angled forward with the muzzle pointed down and to the area ahead, hands on the firearm, finger off the trigger. This setup protects you by reducing your profile and the risk of accidental discharge while still allowing rapid transition to a firing stance if a threat emerges. It also supports a stable, balanced stance for effective scanning with your eyes and peripheral vision. The other stances tend to either telegraph intent or hinder movement. Raising the weapon to a high-ready position makes you more visible and less stable for scanning. Standing upright increases exposure and fatigue, while crouching and scanning can limit mobility and visibility. The low ready strikes the right balance for a default covering and scanning posture.

6. During pull and rotate step #2, what action should occur?

- A. Place on fire.
- B. Scan area
- C. Reload
- D. Lower the firearm

During pull and rotate, the action sequence focuses on rapidly bringing the weapon to a firing position and then engaging the target. Step two is to place on fire, which means once your weapon is properly presented and aligned on a verified threat, you execute the shot to neutralize the threat. This emphasizes quick, decisive engagement at this stage of the drill. Scanning the area, reloading, or lowering the firearm are actions that belong to other parts of the maneuver or different scenarios, not this step.

7. Which are the three types of malfunctions?

- A. Minor, Major, Critical
- B. Mechanical, Electrical, Hydraulic
- C. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
- D. Simple, Complex, and catastrophic**

Understanding how malfunctions are categorized by severity and the action required helps you decide the right response under pressure. Simple malfunctions are minor issues that you can clear quickly with basic, operator-level actions and no tools. Complex malfunctions are more involved, needing additional steps, more time, or tools and possibly assistance from a teammate. Catastrophic malfunctions are severe and unsafe, requiring an immediate stop, withdrawal from the scenario, and no field repair. This three-tier distinction—simple, complex, and catastrophic—directly guides the appropriate response, which is why it is the best fit. Other classifications describe the type of system or the cause, not the immediate response threshold, so they don't match the scenario as well.

8. What is the entry communication method used for two-entry teams?

- A. Open The Door And Move Immediately
- B. Silent Entry With Two Entry Members
- C. Two Entry Members Prepare For Entry
- D. Ready Squeeze With Two Entry Members**

The idea here is a tight, pre-planned verbal cue that coordinates a two-person entry with minimal ambiguity. In a two-entry team, one member is ready to breach or breach-control while the other provides support and timing. Using a concise cue like "Ready Squeeze" communicates two things at once: the team is prepared to initiate the entry, and a controlled action—applying pressure or squeezing through the entry—will begin immediately. This keeps both members synchronized, reduces hesitation, and maintains momentum and safety during a high-stress maneuver. These other phrases don't fit as the entry communication method for two entry members because they either describe a general state of preparation without the explicit initiation cue, or imply a silent or different entry method rather than a specific, operable signal used to time the action. The "Ready Squeeze" cue, with two entry members, is the clearly defined, action-focused communication that fits this scenario.

9. In the four-step draw, which step is associated with pressing to the threat?

- A. Step 1 / Align sights
- B. Step 2 / Acquire target
- C. Step 4 / Press to threat**
- D. Step 3 / Identify target

The main idea is moving from threat recognition to actionable engagement. In a four-step draw, you first determine whether something is a threat, then bring the target into view, and align your sights for an accurate shot. The step that actually turns recognition and alignment into firing is pressing to the threat. This is the moment you apply trigger pressure to engage the identified threat, after you've confirmed it and set up the sights. The other steps are preparatory: identifying the target is the decision to engage or not, acquiring the target is getting it into your sight, and aligning sights is ensuring the aiming system is correct for a controlled shot. Pressing to the threat is the action that completes the sequence.

10. Which is an example of a high-risk incident?

- A. Routine traffic stop.
- B. Property odor investigation.
- C. Community outreach event.
- D. Barricade subjects.**

High-risk incidents involve a credible threat of violence that can escalate quickly, demanding rapid assessment, a heightened level of control, and coordinated tactics to protect officers and the public. A barricade situation fits this profile because the subject is actively resisting, often armed or capable of causing harm, and the scene is fluid with limited visibility and control. The person may move between spaces, conceal weapons, or threaten bystanders, which keeps the risk level elevated and time-critical. This requires establishing a perimeter, maintaining cover and communication, and planning a measured approach or entry with specialized resources to minimize exposure and maximize safety for everyone involved. In contrast, routine traffic stops are generally controlled, predictable encounters with standard safety protocols and backup as needed, while property odor investigations are more about hazard assessment and scene safety rather than an immediate threat of violence. A community outreach event is designed to be low-risk, focusing on engagement and safety rather than active confrontation.

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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:

<https://tacticalopssrtrainingfund.examzify.com>

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

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