

**POST TEST**

OBJECTIVES: Upon viewing this program the student will be able to:

1. Be able to demonstrate the advantages of the standard ready vs. contact ready position.
2. Understand the best tactical way to deal with multiple assailants.
3. Execute speed rock and step back techniques.

1. In a linear threat situation the officer should
  - a. step in front of the nearest threat
  - b. shoot and move
  - c. align the suspects
  - d. all of the above
2. For multiple assailants ASAA teaches to shoot
  - a. the most dangerous threat first
  - b. from right to left
  - c. from your strong firing side to weak side
  - d. none of the above
3. Tactical flexibility demands a compromise between engagement speeds and
  - a. maximum stopping power potential
  - b. speed of reloading
  - c. voice commands
  - d. sight alignments
4. From a liability standpoint the more you shoot
  - a. the more accurately you shoot
  - b. the more poorly you shoot
  - c. the more likely you are to pinpoint your shots
  - d. all of the above
5. At ASAA, they teach in a failure drill to shoot the
  - a. knees
  - b. femur
  - c. pelvis
  - d. head
6. In the contact ready position when the suspect drops
  - a. he falls into your sights
  - b. he is lost from sight
  - c. he fall into a shoot-shoot position
  - d. all of the above
7. In the contact ready position the weapon is held
  - a. at a 45-50 degree angle
  - b. at the suspect
  - c. in the air
  - d. none of the above
8. The Y box represents
  - a. the thoracic cavity
  - b. the arms
  - c. the cranial ocular area
  - d. none of the above
9. Targets were usually originated for use in
  - a. combat
  - b. competition
  - c. small bore competition
  - d. all of the above
10. The two principles of tactics the instructor develops are based on
  - a. Murphy's Law and KISS
  - b. fast and straight
  - c. large bores and smooth draws
  - d. b and c