Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Building Search Exam**

\_\_\_\_\_1. What is it called when the officer enters a room by crossing from the outside of the doorway to the inside of the doorway on the opposite side?

1. Building search
2. Field of view
3. Fatal funnel
4. Crisscross Pattern
5. Buttonhook

\_\_\_\_\_2. What is the doorway of a room that makes a person an easy target if they stay in it too long?

1. Building search
2. Field of view
3. Fatal funnel
4. Crisscross Pattern
5. Buttonhook

\_\_\_\_\_3. What refers to everything you are able to see from your position, is something you need to consider when it comes to what the suspect can see, and changes as you move?

1. Building search
2. Field of view
3. Fatal funnel
4. Crisscross Pattern
5. Buttonhook

\_\_\_\_\_4. What do you call a physical inspection of a structure, usually conducted as a result of an alarm, unauthorized entry, or evidence of a break-in?

1. Building search
2. Field of view
3. Fatal funnel
4. Crisscross Pattern
5. Buttonhook

\_\_\_\_\_5. What is it called when the officer enters a room by hooking around the doorway thus staying on the same side of the doorway as he was before he entered the room?

1. Building search
2. Field of view
3. Fatal funnel
4. Crisscross Pattern
5. Buttonhook

\_\_\_\_6. What is not a purpose of building searches?

1. To locate, find or search out someone who is in a structure and is not supposed to be there
2. To do this carefully and prevent the person inside the structure from escaping or causing injury or death to officers
3. Apprehend the person and charge him or her with the offense they committed
4. All of the above
5. A and C only

\_\_\_\_\_7. What should you anticipate as you approach a building?

1. The address and the exact location of the structure
2. People in it
3. An armed confrontation
4. None of the above
5. A and C only

\_\_\_\_\_8. What is the way you should think when approaching and searching a building?

1. Survival
2. Honesty
3. Tactics
4. Both A and C

\_\_\_\_\_9. What is something to consider when responding to an alarm?

1. Past alarms

II. Past owners

III. Previous or current information about the facility

IV. Where the alarm originated

* 1. I
  2. II, III, IV
  3. I, III, IV
  4. I, II, IV
  5. I, II, III, IV

\_\_\_\_\_10. If the building is a warehouse, what specifically should you consider there might be?

1. A limited number of spaces to hide
2. An unlimited number of spaces to hide
3. How old it is
4. Both A and C

\_\_\_\_\_11. Which is something that would be of significance to you as you approach the building?

1. Glass shattering
2. Freshly cut grass
3. The noise of traffic from the nearby highway
4. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_12. An officer should park his patrol vehicle in front of the building they are responding to.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_\_\_13. What specifically should you be alert for as approaching the building?

1. Possible hiding places
2. Possible square footage of the location
3. Possible animals present
4. Both B and C

\_\_\_\_\_14. Check the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the building to see if there are any signs of forced entry.

1. Backyard
2. Adjacent building
3. Perimeter
4. Driveway

\_\_\_\_\_15. Look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the building.

1. Suspicious people
2. Suspicious vehicles
3. Suspicious items
4. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_16. An officer who sees a car parked in front of the building should do what with it first?

1. Ignore it
2. Hide behind it
3. Give dispatch the license plate number of it
4. See if a neighbor has keys to it so they can move it

\_\_\_\_\_17. You are the officer who is first to arrive at the scene of a business alarm at a convenience store. You see that a window has been broken by a brick and it is apparent that entry has been made and cash has been taken from the drawers. What should you do?

I. Make entry

II. Wait for back up

1. Have dispatch notify the owner of the business
   1. I
   2. I,II
   3. II, III
   4. I, III

\_\_\_\_\_18. What do criminals sometimes cut, thinking that it’s the only means of security for the building?

1. Phone lines and bushes
2. Phone lines and power lines
3. Power lines and bushes
4. Bushes and gates

\_\_\_\_\_19. What are ways to communicate with other officers before and during a building search?

1. Hand signals
2. Radio
3. Verbal signals
4. All of the above
5. A and C only

\_\_\_\_\_20. What do other officers who arrive at the scene need to do?

1. Secure points of entry and exits
2. Watch what happens
3. Set up a perimeter
4. All of the above
5. A and C only

\_\_\_\_\_21. You have some information about the location to share with other officers. What specifically should you do with it?

1. Ignore it
2. Keep it in mind
3. Pre-plan
4. Consider it

\_\_\_\_\_22. As you’re searching, you need to keep in mind where all of the other officers are located.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_\_\_23. It’s a big house you and your backup officers are searching. A rookie officer suggests that everyone split up into groups and search the whole house more quickly. It’s your decision to make. Do you take his advice?

1. Yes
2. No

\_\_\_\_\_24. How should you search each room and what should you say when done with it?

1. Thoroughly

II. Partially

III. Done

IV. Clear

* 1. I and III
  2. I and IV
  3. II and III
  4. II and IV

\_\_\_\_\_25. You are searching a building with a veteran officer. The officer tells you to stay in the doorway so you can watch his technique while he searches what he needs to search. Is this a good idea?

1. Yes
2. No

\_\_\_\_\_26. As you are searching a warehouse you find a suspect hiding in a closet. You stay behind a wall where you can still see him and give him commands to come out but he is acting like he doesn’t hear you. You should

1. Stay where you are at and keep giving him commands until he responds
2. Yank him out of the closet
3. None of the above

\_\_\_\_\_27. You enter a room with another officer. You should focus on

1. His area
2. Your area
3. Both of your areas

\_\_\_\_\_28. When it comes to how you hold your gun during a search, a good rule is to

1. Hold it in the most comfortable way for you

II. Keep your finger off the trigger

III. Keep the gun out in front of you

IV. Keep the gun close to your chest V. Point it at your partner

* 1. I
  2. I, II
  3. I, II, III, V
  4. II, IV
  5. II, III, IV

\_\_\_\_\_29. The suspect has turned off the lights thinking it will mess you up. You can

I. Turn the lights on

1. Keep the lights off and shine your flashlight everywhere

III. Keep the lights off and use the spotting technique?

* 1. I
  2. I, II
  3. II, III
  4. I, III

\_\_\_\_\_30. When you find a suspect, it is okay to have your backup officer arrest and search them while you continue to search the area.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_\_\_31. Begin the search\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you enter.

1. Slowly

II. Quickly

III. Listen

IV. Hurry

* 1. I, III
  2. II, III
  3. II, IV
  4. I, IV

\_\_\_\_\_32. You are dispatched to an alarm call. When you arrive you see the front door of the building kicked open. Your partner arrives and you are ready to go in. What is the first thing you should do?

1. Enter the building
2. Wait on the owner to arrive
3. Announce your presence

\_\_\_\_\_33. What should you do when you are finished searching the building?

1. Do a secondary search
2. Call the owner
3. Let your supervisor know you are done
4. Clear the call

\_\_\_\_\_34. Backlighting is an effective tool to use while searching buildings.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_\_\_35. Specifically, don’t give away your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Name
2. Gun
3. Position
4. Stance

\_\_\_\_\_36. Be sure to search all areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you bypass an unsecure area.

1. Briefly
2. Instantly
3. Thoroughly
4. Sufficiently

\_\_\_\_\_37. You should avoid crossfire, but don’t worry that much about the noise you are making because sometimes it can’t be helped.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_\_\_38. If your technique is not working, what should you do?

1. Try another one
2. Stop and make sure you are doing it right
3. Try harder with it
4. Both B and C

\_\_\_\_\_39. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything.

1. Believe
2. Assume
3. Regret
4. Under train for

\_\_\_\_\_40. What is the first thing you should do when you find a suspect?

1. Search them
2. Handcuff them
3. Direct them out into the open with their hands up
4. Shoot them

\_\_\_\_\_41. Is it better to use stairways or elevators?

1. Stairways
2. Elevators

\_\_\_\_\_42. When searching stairways, what should you do?

1. Take the position that gives you the advantage of a tactical angle
2. Look for overhangs or a balcony
3. Don’t bunch up
4. All of the above
5. A and C only

\_\_\_\_\_43. What should you let determine how you search a building?

1. The lighting
2. The design
3. The number of back up officers
4. The time of day

\_\_\_\_\_44. You are searching a house. You are waiting for your partner to clear a room. Around the corner you see a body lying on the floor with a gun next to it. You should:

1. Move up to see more of it
2. Wait for your partner
3. Tell your partner what you see immediately

\_\_\_\_\_45. In which clearing technique does the following occur:

* You expose no more than your weapon, one eye, and a small portion of your side
* If a room can be cleared without entering, do not enter it
  1. Quick peek
  2. Slicing the Pie
  3. Chunking
  4. Limited Penetration

\_\_\_\_\_46. In which clearing technique does the following occur:

* **Stand approximately 6 feet from the opening**
* **Face the opening with your weapon raised**
* Lean out to help your field of view
  1. Quick peek
  2. Slicing the Pie
  3. Chunking
  4. Limited Penetration

\_\_\_\_\_47. In which clearing technique does the following occur:

* **You look from cover with one eye and part of your face**
* **Do not do quick peek from the same level twice in a row**
  1. Quick peek
  2. Slicing the Pie
  3. Chunking
  4. Limited Penetration

\_\_\_\_\_48. In which clearing technique does the following occur:

* Larger steps
* Must be prepared to engage
  1. Quick peek
  2. Slicing the Pie
  3. Chunking
  4. Limited Penetration

\_\_\_\_\_49. Which is quicker, slicing the pie or chunking?

1. Slicing the pie
2. Chunking

\_\_\_\_\_50. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you shuffle your steps slowly.

1. Quick peek
2. Slicing the Pie
3. Chunking
4. Limited Penetration