

# Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Activity Week Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. Under *Graham v. Connor*, which factors are considered when evaluating the reasonableness of force?**
  - A. Seriousness of the crime**
  - B. Level of threat or resistance presented**
  - C. Danger to yourself and the community**
  - D. All of the above**
  
- 2. What is the average reaction time during the night?**
  - A. 1.6 seconds**
  - B. 2.0 seconds**
  - C. 3.0 seconds**
  - D. 2.5 seconds**
  
- 3. Which term describes an evacuation for an active shooter when individuals evacuate without an escort?**
  - A. Escorted**
  - B. Sheltered**
  - C. Unescorted**
  - D. Delayed**
  
- 4. What is the most important fundamental of marksmanship?**
  - A. Trigger control**
  - B. Sight alignment**
  - C. Breath control**
  - D. Stance**
  
- 5. Which term describes an evacuation that includes security personnel escort?**
  - A. Escorted**
  - B. Unescorted**
  - C. Sheltered**
  - D. Delayed**

- 6. Hard empty hand control includes which techniques?**
- A. Hand strikes, leg strikes, neck restraints**
  - B. Distraction techniques**
  - C. Pain compliance**
  - D. Motor dysfunction**
- 7. Which statement about reaction times is accurate for day vs night?**
- A. Night reaction time is longer than day reaction time**
  - B. Night reaction time is shorter**
  - C. They are equal**
  - D. It depends on fatigue**
- 8. What is the most common semi-auto pistol malfunction?**
- A. Double feed**
  - B. Stove pipe**
  - C. Failure to eject**
  - D. Failure to fire**
- 9. Under ideal conditions, headlights can illuminate a pedestrian from approximately how many feet?**
- A. Approximately 300 feet**
  - B. Approximately 150 feet**
  - C. Approximately 600 feet**
  - D. Approximately 1000 feet**
- 10. In the life priorities list, who is third?**
- A. Hostages**
  - B. Civilians**
  - C. Officers**
  - D. Suspect**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Under *Graham v. Connor*, which factors are considered when evaluating the reasonableness of force?**

- A. Seriousness of the crime**
- B. Level of threat or resistance presented**
- C. Danger to yourself and the community**
- D. All of the above**

Under *Graham v. Connor*, the reasonableness of force is judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, using the totality of the circumstances as they appeared at the time, not with the benefit of hindsight. This approach means several factors inform whether the force used was appropriate. The seriousness of the crime is considered because the perceived gravity of the situation can influence the level of control officers reasonably deem necessary. If the offense is more serious, an officer might justifiably take stronger protective measures. The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject is crucial. Active aggression, resisting arrest, or possession of a weapon heightens risk and can justify greater force to gain control and ensure safety. The danger to the officer and to the community also matters. If there is a real and immediate danger to others or to the public, the use of force may be viewed as more reasonable given the need to prevent harm. All of these factors together help determine whether the force used was reasonable in the moment.

**2. What is the average reaction time during the night?**

- A. 1.6 seconds**
- B. 2.0 seconds**
- C. 3.0 seconds**
- D. 2.5 seconds**

Night conditions slow perception and decision-making, increasing the time from noticing a stimulus to starting a response. Reaction time is made up of noticing, thinking about what to do, and then moving to act. Because fatigue and reduced visibility at night generally extend these processes, the average nighttime reaction time is typically longer than daytime, with about 2.5 seconds being a commonly cited value in training materials. That makes 2.5 seconds the best fit among the choices. A 1.6-second reaction time is more typical of daytime performance, 2.0 seconds is plausible but not as representative of night, and 3.0 seconds would indicate a longer delay than usually observed, even at night.

**3. Which term describes an evacuation for an active shooter when individuals evacuate without an escort?**

- A. Escorted**
- B. Sheltered**
- C. Unescorted**
- D. Delayed**

In active shooter evacuation terminology, the key distinction is whether people are moving out with formal guidance or on their own. The term that describes evacuating without an escort is unescorted. It means individuals leave the area by themselves, without a staff member, security, or law enforcement escort guiding or supervising them. This matters for safety and accountability: escorted evacuations provide protection and a known headcount as responders get organized, while unescorted evacuations are faster but carry more risk because there's no accompanying authority to ensure everyone's safety or to verify who has left. Sheltered describes staying in place and taking cover rather than evacuating; delayed means waiting for further instructions before moving.

**4. What is the most important fundamental of marksmanship?**

- A. Trigger control**
- B. Sight alignment**
- C. Breath control**
- D. Stance**

Trigger control is the most important fundamental of marksmanship because the way you press the trigger determines whether the gun stays on the intended point of aim at the moment the shot fires. A smooth, deliberate squeeze with steady pressure straight to the rear keeps the sights aligned and the muzzle stable, so the shot follows the aiming path you established. Any jerk, sudden release, or anticipation of recoil will move the firearm and throw the bullet off target, regardless of how well you've lined up the sights. In practice, you train to apply a consistent, gradual pressure through the trigger until the shot breaks, while keeping the grip, stance, and breathing steady so nothing else disturbs the aim. Sight alignment and breath control matter, and stance provides a solid platform, but the trigger press is the action that ultimately decides shot placement.

**5. Which term describes an evacuation that includes security personnel escort?**

- A. Escorted**
- B. Unescorted**
- C. Sheltered**
- D. Delayed**

Escorted means security personnel accompany evacuees during the move, providing protection, guiding the route, and maintaining order. This is exactly what an evacuation with security escort entails. Unescorted would be leaving without any security presence, sheltered refers to staying in place or at a shelter rather than moving with an escort, and delayed means postponing the evacuation. In contexts where safety and accountability are priorities, an escorted evacuation is the term used to describe that escorted movement.

**6. Hard empty hand control includes which techniques?**

**A. Hand strikes, leg strikes, neck restraints**

**B. Distraction techniques**

**C. Pain compliance**

**D. Motor dysfunction**

Hard empty hand control centers on physically taking and holding control of a subject without using a weapon, using direct body actions that create immediate compliance. Hand strikes and leg strikes are classic elements of this approach because they deliver force to create space and establish control quickly. Neck restraints, when trained and authorized, are included as another direct control method used in urgent situations to gain control when softer options fail. Distraction techniques don't produce immediate physical control; they aim to de-escalate or disengage without delivering force. Pain compliance relies on eliciting pain to obtain compliance, which is a different category of technique. Motor dysfunction refers to attempts to disrupt motor function, which is a distinct and more specialized type of intervention and not part of standard hard empty hand control. So, the combination of hand strikes, leg strikes, and neck restraints best represents hard empty hand control.

**7. Which statement about reaction times is accurate for day vs night?**

**A. Night reaction time is longer than day reaction time**

**B. Night reaction time is shorter**

**C. They are equal**

**D. It depends on fatigue**

Reaction times are influenced by how alert you are and how clearly you can detect stimuli. During the day, brighter light and higher alertness boost sensory processing and quicken responses. At night, reduced light and circadian dips in wakefulness slow processing and motor responses, so reaction times tend to increase. Therefore, the statement that night reaction time is longer than day reaction time matches the typical day-night pattern. While fatigue can worsen performance, it doesn't change the basic comparison: night tends to slow reactions, not speed them up or keep them the same.

**8. What is the most common semi-auto pistol malfunction?**

- A. Double feed**
- B. Stove pipe**
- C. Failure to eject**
- D. Failure to fire**

The biggest idea here is recognizing what a misfire looks like and why it happens. A failure to fire means the trigger pull does not produce ignition—the round doesn't discharge even though the gun cycles. This is commonly seen across many semi-auto pistols and ammunition types, often caused by a weak or defective primer, a light hammer/striker strike, or fouling in the firing system. Because no discharge occurs, you need to treat it as a misfire and apply the appropriate drill to determine if a new round can be fired. The other malfunctions describe feed or ejection issues rather than a lack of ignition. A stove pipe is a case where the spent casing doesn't eject cleanly and sticks in the ejection port. Double feed means two rounds try to feed into the chamber at once, usually causing a jam. Failure to eject is when the spent casing doesn't eject at all, preventing the slide from cycling. These problems are common too, but in many field observations misfires—where there's no bang at all—are reported more frequently, which is why failure to fire is the best answer.

**9. Under ideal conditions, headlights can illuminate a pedestrian from approximately how many feet?**

- A. Approximately 300 feet**
- B. Approximately 150 feet**
- C. Approximately 600 feet**
- D. Approximately 1000 feet**

Headlight reach and how far a driver can reliably spot a pedestrian at night is the idea being tested. Under ideal conditions, headlights illuminate a pedestrian from about 300 feet ahead. This distance represents a realistic window where a driver can clearly see a person, assess the situation, and begin a safe reaction, including braking if needed. Shorter distances would leave too little time to respond safely, while much longer distances assume unrealistically perfect perception and braking with standard headlights. So, approximately 300 feet is the best estimate for ideal conditions.

**10. In the life priorities list, who is third?**

- A. Hostages**
- B. Civilians**
- C. Officers**
- D. Suspect**

Life priorities in crisis response focus on saving as many lives as possible, with a clear order to guide actions. The top concern is the safety of those most at risk, so hostages are first. Next come other civilians who may be endangered but are not directly controlling the threat. After protecting non-combatants, officers' safety becomes the next priority because responders need to stay healthy and able to manage the scene and carry out rescue operations. The suspect's life is considered last in this sequence, since stopping the threat and preventing further harm takes place after non-combatants and responders are safeguarded. So, the third priority is officers.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://tletaactivityweek.examzify.com>**

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

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