

# 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. Why are building searches considered some of the most dangerous duties in law enforcement?**
  - A. Lack of training**
  - B. Often performed too quickly**
  - C. Complacency**
  - D. Performed haphazardly**
  
- 2. A locked door is \_\_\_\_ times stronger than an unlocked door.**
  - A. 5**
  - B. 15**
  - C. 10**
  - D. 20**
  
- 3. Which semi-auto pistol malfunction is the easiest to recognize?**
  - A. Stove pipe**
  - B. Failure to fire**
  - C. Double feed**
  - D. Jam**
  
- 4. Which statement is the fourth cardinal rule of firearm safety?**
  - A. Always be sure of your target, and what is behind and in front of it**
  - B. Treat all firearms as if they're loaded**
  - C. Never allow the muzzle of any firearm to point at anything you are not willing to destroy**
  - D. Never put your finger on the trigger until you are ready to fire**
  
- 5. Which of the following is NOT one of the Graham v. Connor factors?**
  - A. Seriousness of the crime**
  - B. Age of suspect**
  - C. Level of threat or resistance**
  - D. Danger to others**

- 6. What is the first priority when clearing a building?**
- A. Open doors**
  - B. People**
  - C. Dead spaces**
  - D. Perimeter security**
- 7. What is kinetic friction?**
- A. Static friction resists motion**
  - B. Sliding or slipping between two surfaces**
  - C. Friction that resists motion when rolling**
  - D. Rolling friction**
- 8. What is Inertia?**
- A. A body at rest will remain at rest and a body in motion will continue in motion in a straight line at the same speed unless enacted upon by an external force**
  - B. Energy of motion**
  - C. A force resisting motion**
  - D. The rate of acceleration**
- 9. Which statement describes the collection of evidence needed for apprehending a suspect?**
- A. Latent prints**
  - B. Criminal investigation**
  - C. The collection of evidence needed for apprehending a suspect**
  - D. Patent Prints**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a type of friction?**
- A. Static Friction**
  - B. Gravitational Friction**
  - C. Kinetic Friction**
  - D. Rolling Friction**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Why are building searches considered some of the most dangerous duties in law enforcement?**

- A. Lack of training**
- B. Often performed too quickly**
- C. Complacency**
- D. Performed haphazardly**

Building searches require constant vigilance and strict adherence to procedures because threats can be hidden, layouts are unpredictable, and danger can appear with little warning. When vigilance slips into complacency, officers may skip or shorten critical steps, miss indicators of danger, or fail to properly control the environment, such as not maintaining appropriate cover, not clearing rooms methodically, or not coordinating with teammates. That relaxed mindset can turn ordinary checks into ambush points or sudden confrontations, since the risk in a building can change in an instant with how someone is positioned, armed, or booby-trapped. Even with training and experience, letting guard down during these searches increases the likelihood of dangerous surprises, making complacency the central factor that elevates risk in these operations.

**2. A locked door is \_\_\_\_ times stronger than an unlocked door.**

- A. 5**
- B. 15**
- C. 10**
- D. 20**

Locking a door adds a major mechanical barrier that dramatically increases the effort required to breach it. When a deadbolt engages a reinforced strike plate with long screws into the frame, the force from an attempted entry is redirected into sturdier anchors, making the door far harder to defeat. In security training, this increased resistance is typically estimated at about ten times stronger than an unlocked door. The exact gain depends on hardware and installation, but tenfold is the standard figure used to reflect the substantial improvement locking provides.

**3. Which semi-auto pistol malfunction is the easiest to recognize?**

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

Pistol malfunctions that are visually distinctive are easiest to recognize under stress. A stove-pipe shows up with a spent cartridge case stuck in the ejection port, standing upright like a stovepipe. That single, clear visual cue—the case visibly jamming the port—gives you an obvious, quick indication of what’s wrong and what to do next. Other malfunctions don’t present with as obvious a tell. Failure to fire means the slide may not cycle or you may hear a misfire, but you can’t confirm it just by sight; you have to test-fire or inspect the chamber and primer. A double feed can look like a jam, but it often requires additional checks to determine that more than one cartridge is involved. A generic jam is, by nature, broad and can arise from multiple issues, making the sign less specific. So, the unmistakable, immediate sign of a stove-pipe—the cartridge case visibly lodged in the ejection port—makes it the easiest to recognize.

**4. Which statement is the fourth cardinal rule of firearm safety?**

- A. Always be sure of your target, and what is behind and in front of it**
- B. Treat all firearms as if they're loaded**
- C. Never allow the muzzle of any firearm to point at anything you are not willing to destroy**
- D. Never put your finger on the trigger until you are ready to fire**

The main idea here is understanding the fourth cardinal rule: be sure of your target and what lies beyond it. This rule pushes you to look not only at what you’re aiming at, but also at everything that could be impacted if the shot goes through, misses, or ricochets. Being aware of what sits behind the target (and along the line of fire) helps prevent unintended harm to people, animals, or property. The statement that emphasizes knowing what is in front of and behind the target captures that broader safety scope, making it the best choice. The other options describe the other cardinal rules—treat every firearm as if it’s loaded, keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, and keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot—but they don’t address the need to assess the full impact area beyond the target.

5. Which of the following is NOT one of the *Graham v. Connor* factors?

- A. Seriousness of the crime
- B. Age of suspect**
- C. Level of threat or resistance
- D. Danger to others

*Graham v. Connor* establishes an objective reasonableness standard for evaluating police use of force under the Fourth Amendment. When deciding whether force was reasonable, the key considerations at the moment of contact are threefold: how serious the crime was, whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others, and whether the suspect was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade by flight. The age of the suspect is not part of these factors. Also, danger to others isn't a separate factor; it's addressed within the assessment of immediate threat to safety. So the option described as the age of the suspect is not a *Graham v. Connor* factor.

6. What is the first priority when clearing a building?

- A. Open doors
- B. People**
- C. Dead spaces
- D. Perimeter security

Prioritize life safety. When clearing a building, the first thing officers do is locate and ensure the safety of people inside—rescuing occupants or keeping them out of danger takes precedence over other actions. Once occupants are accounted for or safe, you can focus on other tasks like securing the perimeter, opening doors to access spaces, or methodically checking dead spaces to ensure no one is left inside. Perimeter security is essential for scene control, but it does not precede the immediate need to protect and rescue people. Clearing dead spaces is part of the search to prevent missing anyone, and it supports the life-safety objective rather than taking precedence over it.

7. What is kinetic friction?

- A. Static friction resists motion
- B. Sliding or slipping between two surfaces**
- C. Friction that resists motion when rolling
- D. Rolling friction

Kinetic friction is the friction force that opposes the motion of two surfaces that are sliding past one another. It comes into play once a relative motion exists, resisting the sliding as the surfaces move against each other. Its strength depends on the normal force and the materials involved, and it's typically smaller than the maximum static friction that can act before motion starts. Rolling friction, in contrast, is the resistance encountered when an object rolls, not slides, and static friction is what resists motion at the point of contact before any sliding occurs. So the description that matches kinetic friction is the one referring to sliding or slipping between two surfaces.

## 8. What is Inertia?

- A. A body at rest will remain at rest and a body in motion will continue in motion in a straight line at the same speed unless enacted upon by an external force**
- B. Energy of motion**
- C. A force resisting motion**
- D. The rate of acceleration**

Inertia is the tendency of matter to resist changes in its motion. An object at rest tends to stay at rest, and an object in motion tends to continue moving in a straight line at the same speed unless an external force acts on it. This is Newton's first law and explains why, for example, a parked car stays put until someone pushes or starts it, and a moving vehicle would keep going straight at the same speed unless friction or a collision slows it down. This idea is not about energy of motion (that's kinetic energy), nor about a force that resists motion (that would be friction), nor about how quickly velocity changes (that's acceleration). Inertia is the inherent property of matter that makes changes in motion require a force. Mass influences inertia—the more mass, the greater the resistance to changes in motion.

## 9. Which statement describes the collection of evidence needed for apprehending a suspect?

- A. Latent prints**
- B. Criminal investigation**
- C. The collection of evidence needed for apprehending a suspect**
- D. Patent Prints**

The idea being tested is gathering evidence specifically to arrest someone. When officers prepare to apprehend a suspect, they collect elements that help identify who the person is, where they might be, and what links them to the crime, so that an arrest is justified and supported by reliable information. This can include physical items found at a scene, witness statements, surveillance footage, and other records that build a credible basis for locating and detaining the suspect. The other options point to particular kinds of evidence or to a broader process rather than the focused action of collecting what's needed to arrest someone. Latent prints and patent prints are types of physical evidence used to identify a person, but they're just pieces of the overall collection, not the whole process of gathering what's needed for apprehension. A criminal investigation describes the entire investigative process, which includes but isn't limited to the act of collecting evidence to arrest a suspect. The statement describing the collection of evidence needed for apprehending a suspect directly captures the targeted activity at hand.

**10. Which of the following is NOT a type of friction?**

**A. Static Friction**

**B. Gravitational Friction**

**C. Kinetic Friction**

**D. Rolling Friction**

Friction describes the resistance to motion between contacting surfaces and is categorized by how the motion occurs. Static friction acts to prevent motion until a limit is reached; kinetic friction acts when surfaces slide past each other; rolling friction occurs when an object rolls, typically with less resistance than sliding. Gravitational friction isn't a recognized category—gravity influences the normal force pressing the surfaces together, which in turn affects the maximum friction, but it does not define a separate type of friction. Therefore, gravitational friction is the correct answer as the not-a-type of friction.

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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](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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