

TENNESSEE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY (TLETA) ACTIVITY WEEK 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 one of the four primary parts of a semi-auto pistol?**
 - A. Frame
 - B. Grip
 - C. Recoil spring assembly
 - D. Barrel

- 2. Which of the following is one of the primary types of movement when clearing a building?**
 - A. Direct to threat
 - B. Locating scan
 - C. Sweep and search
 - D. Cover and conceal

- 3. How should officers respond to violations of protective orders?**
 - A. Enforce, document, and arrest if appropriate
 - B. Issue a warning and release
 - C. Ignore and continue
 - D. File civil action only in court

- 4. Which semi-auto pistol malfunction is the easiest to recognize?**
 - A. Stove pipe
 - B. Failure to fire
 - C. Double feed
 - D. Jam

- 5. What is the primary function of field notes in an investigation?**
 - A. To replace the formal report.
 - B. To record contemporaneous observations that support a formal report.
 - C. To publish publicly before the report is finished.
 - D. To record only hearsay.

- 6. Which type of friction involves resistance to motion due to rolling?**
- A. Static Friction
 - B. Kinetic Friction
 - C. Centrifugal force
 - D. Rolling Friction
- 7. What is the value of using plain language in radio communications?**
- A. Plain language slows down the response by increasing length.
 - B. Reduces miscommunication, speeds response, and improves safety by avoiding jargon.
 - C. It reveals investigative techniques to the public.
 - D. It standardizes responses across departments.
- 8. What essential outcome do cultural awareness and de-escalation strategies share with respect to community interactions?**
- A. They always lead to lengthy investigations.
 - B. They improve communication, reduce escalation, and promote legitimacy.
 - C. They guarantee acceptance of police actions by every community member.
 - D. They remove the need for procedural justice.
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a component of acceptability?**
- A. Tactical
 - B. Legal
 - C. Ethical
 - D. Medical
- 10. If a suspect grabs your gun, what is this classified as?**
- A. Nonlethal force
 - B. Verbal warning
 - C. Deadly force
 - D. Noncompliant force

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT one of the four primary parts of a semi-auto pistol?

- A. Frame
- B. Grip**
- C. Recoil spring assembly
- D. Barrel

The main concept here is the four core assemblies that drive the action of a semi-automatic pistol: the frame, the slide, the barrel, and the recoil spring assembly. The grip, while essential for handling and control, isn't one of these primary operating parts. It's typically considered part of the frame or an ergonomic feature rather than a separate component that participates in the firing cycle. So, although you'll certainly use and interact with the grip every time you shoot, it doesn't count as one of the four primary functional parts.

2. Which of the following is one of the primary types of movement when clearing a building?

- A. Direct to threat
- B. Locating scan**
- C. Sweep and search
- D. Cover and conceal

When clearing a building, moving with locating and scanning is essential because you advance while actively identifying where threats and hazards are and monitoring the surroundings for any changes. This approach keeps you aware of doors, corners, occupants, and potential ambush points as you progress, allowing you to pick safer routes, coordinate with teammates, and respond quickly if something shifts. It's about maintaining situational awareness with every step, rather than rushing toward a threat without a plan or applying a room-clearing action inside a space. Directing your movement toward a threat without a thorough scan increases risk in an uncertain environment; using a method like sweep and search focuses on clearing a room but doesn't capture the continuous, movement-wide process of locating and scanning; cover and conceal refers to the protection you use rather than how you move through the space. Locating scan best captures the integrated pattern of moving while actively seeking threats and assessing the environment.

3. How should officers respond to violations of protective orders?

- A. Enforce, document, and arrest if appropriate
- B. Issue a warning and release
- C. Ignore and continue
- D. File civil action only in court**

Protective orders are binding court orders, and violations demand a prompt enforcement in the field. Confirm the order is current and locate the person accused of violating it. If there is probable cause that the order has been violated—such as contact with the protected person, approaching them in a restricted area, or other prohibited conduct—enforce the order by detaining or arresting the violator as appropriate, secure the scene, and document the incident thoroughly. Gather and preserve evidence (texts, calls, witness statements, photos), record the specific terms violated, times, and locations, and notify the victim as needed. The goal is immediate safety and deterrence of further harm. Civil action can be pursued through the court, but the officer's immediate role is to enforce the order and, when warranted, arrest the violator rather than relying solely on civil remedies.

4. 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.

5. What is the primary function of field notes in an investigation?

- A. To replace the formal report.
- B. To record contemporaneous observations that support a formal report.
- C. To publish publicly before the report is finished.
- D. To record only hearsay.

Field notes are meant to capture what you observe in real time to support the formal investigative report. They provide a contemporaneous, factual record of events, observations, and actions as they happen, including times, dates, locations, who was present, descriptions of the scene, evidence seen, and statements heard. This real-time documentation gives you a reliable basis for creating the official report later, helping establish an accurate timeline, correlate details, and reinforce conclusions with specifics you witnessed firsthand. Notes should be objective and precise, avoiding speculation. Distinguish between direct observations and information from others, and if you record statements from others, note who said them and the context. Field notes are not meant to replace the formal report or to be published publicly before the investigation is complete; they are the working record used to craft and validate the final document and to support the case in review or in court. Best practices include dating and time-stamping entries, recording the exact location, identifying yourself, keeping notes legible or in an electronic system, and preserving the notes securely with proper chain of custody. This approach ensures the notes remain a trustworthy, useful part of the investigative record.

6. Which type of friction involves resistance to motion due to rolling?

- A. Static Friction
- B. Kinetic Friction
- C. Centrifugal force
- D. Rolling Friction

Rolling friction is the resistance that opposes motion when an object rolls over a surface. It arises from how the wheel and the surface deform at the contact patch and from small losses as the contact area changes as it rolls. Because there isn't sustained sliding at the contact, rolling friction is typically much smaller than sliding (static or kinetic) friction, which is why rolling is easier to sustain once motion has started. Static friction stops motion from beginning until a threshold is reached, while kinetic (sliding) friction acts when surfaces slide past each other. Centrifugal force, on the other hand, is a fictitious force that appears in rotating reference frames and is not a frictional interaction. So the type of friction involved with rolling is rolling friction.

7. What is the value of using plain language in radio communications?

- A. Plain language slows down the response by increasing length.
- B. Reduces miscommunication, speeds response, and improves safety by avoiding jargon.**
- C. It reveals investigative techniques to the public.
- D. It standardizes responses across departments.

Plain language in radio communications is valuable because it makes messages clear, fast, and safe for everyone listening. In the field, transmissions come through over noisy channels with people at different training levels and agencies, so using straightforward, ordinary terms reduces the chance that a message is misunderstood. When jargon or codes are used, one person might interpret them differently than another, which can delay action or lead to mistakes. Clear, plain language lets dispatchers and responders grasp exactly what is needed right away, so units can respond promptly and correctly. It also improves safety by removing ambiguity that could put officers or the public at risk. Additionally, using plain language helps different departments and mutual-aid partners communicate more effectively during joint incidents. The idea isn't about revealing techniques or slowing things down—it's about making the transmission unmistakable and quick to act on.

8. What essential outcome do cultural awareness and de-escalation strategies share with respect to community interactions?

- A. They always lead to lengthy investigations.**
- B. They improve communication, reduce escalation, and promote legitimacy.
- C. They guarantee acceptance of police actions by every community member.
- D. They remove the need for procedural justice.

Understanding how cultural awareness and de-escalation shape interactions with the public centers on outcomes that build trust and cooperation. Cultural awareness helps officers notice and respect different backgrounds, values, and norms, which improves how signals are interpreted and how communication is conducted. De-escalation aims to lower tension, slow the pace of interaction, and create space for dialogue. When used together, these approaches lead to clearer communication, a reduced likelihood of escalation into force, and greater legitimacy of police actions in the eyes of the community. They don't guarantee universal acceptance from every member or remove the need for procedural justice; instead, they support fair, respectful, and lawful policing.

9. Which of the following is NOT a component of acceptability?

- A. Tactical
- B. Legal
- C. Ethical**
- D. Medical

Understanding acceptability in this context means looking at what makes an action appropriate to proceed with in a use-of-force decision. The acceptability check focuses on three practical areas: Tactical feasibility, meaning the action must be doable safely and effectively in the given situation; Legal justification, meaning the action must align with laws, department policy, and justification for use of force; and Medical impact, meaning it should minimize unnecessary harm and align with medical risk considerations. Among the options, an ethical label isn't counted as part of this operational acceptability checklist. Ethics governs moral principles and professional conduct, which, while important to decision-making, isn't the specific criterion used here to judge whether an action is acceptable in a situational framework. So, the item of ethical considerations isn't considered a component of acceptability in this framework, leaving tactical, legal, and medical as the acceptability trio.

10. If a suspect grabs your gun, what is this classified as?

- A. Nonlethal force
- B. Verbal warning
- C. Deadly force**
- D. Noncompliant force

Grabbing a firearm creates an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, so deadly force is the appropriate response. Deadly force is that level of force intended to, or likely to, cause death or serious injury when there is an imminent danger to you or others. In this moment, verbal commands or nonlethal methods are unlikely to stop the threat because the suspect already has access to a weapon and could use it immediately. The use-of-force standard requires you to act with proportionality and necessity, escalating to deadly force to stop the threat and regain control of the weapon.

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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://tletaactivityweek.examzify.com>

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

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