

Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. The foundation of modern day policing comes from which legal tradition?**
 - A. English Common Law**
 - B. Civil Law**
 - C. Sharia Law**
 - D. Napoleonic Code**

- 2. How many people are on a grand jury?**
 - A. 11 people**
 - B. 13 people; 12 jurors, 1 foreperson**
 - C. 15 people**
 - D. 9 people**

- 3. What is the sentence range for Class D Felony?**
 - A. 2-12 years; \$5,000**
 - B. 1-6 years; \$3,000**
 - C. 3-15 years; \$10,000**
 - D. 8-30 years; \$25,000**

- 4. Which statement best describes the citizenship status addressed by the 14th Amendment?**
 - A. All persons born in the United States are citizens**
 - B. Citizenship is granted by state law**
 - C. Citizenship is determined by naturalization**
 - D. Declares that all persons born in the U.S. are citizens and are guaranteed equal protection of the laws. States must follow federal precedent.**

- 5. Hearsay can be used for what purpose in Rule 41?**
 - A. To obtain a search warrant**
 - B. To convict a suspect**
 - C. To arrest a suspect**
 - D. To seize property**

- 6. The foundation for all actions in criminal justice is what?**
- A. Facts**
 - B. Bias**
 - C. Assumptions**
 - D. Opinions**
- 7. During a lineup, should the witness see the suspect in custody?**
- A. Witness should not see the suspect in custody**
 - B. The suspect should be escorted separately**
 - C. The lineup should be conducted with the suspect in custody**
 - D. The witness should be allowed in the room with the lineup**
- 8. Hudson v Michigan is primarily associated with which principle?**
- A. The Good Faith Exception**
 - B. The Exclusionary Rule**
 - C. Right to counsel**
 - D. Double jeopardy**
- 9. Dillon v State addresses which scenario?**
- A. The law of the outside jurisdiction determines validity**
 - B. The law of the home state determines validity**
 - C. The law of the federal government determines validity**
 - D. It concerns vehicle searches**
- 10. Which statement correctly distinguishes simple and complex carbohydrates?**
- A. Simple: Provides sweetness in foods**
 - B. Complex: Starches and Dietary Fiber**
 - C. Simple: Starches and Dietary Fiber**
 - D. Complex: Provides sweetness in foods**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. The foundation of modern day policing comes from which legal tradition?

- A. English Common Law**
- B. Civil Law**
- C. Sharia Law**
- D. Napoleonic Code**

English Common Law provides the foundation for modern policing. This tradition developed policing around local constables and magistrates, with decisions guided by precedent and the rule of law rather than solely by written statutes. That approach gave rise to organizational structures, accountability, and investigative practices that were later formalized in reforms like Sir Robert Peel's Metropolitan Police in 1829, which stressed serving the public and enforcing laws enacted by the legislature. Civil Law, exemplified by the Napoleonic Code, relies on codified statutes and less on case-by-case interpretation, while Sharia Law comes from a religious-legal framework with different foundations. Neither matches the historical basis that shaped today's police systems.

2. How many people are on a grand jury?

- A. 11 people**
- B. 13 people; 12 jurors, 1 foreperson**
- C. 15 people**
- D. 9 people**

Grand juries decide whether there is probable cause to indict, and in this context the group is described as thirteen people in total. That includes twelve regular jurors who review the evidence and deliberate, plus one foreperson who is chosen from among them to chair the proceedings. The foreperson is part of the jury, not an additional person, so the total remains thirteen. This setup contrasts with smaller trial juries or with a separate chair not counted as part of the panel, which is not what the question describes.

3. What is the sentence range for Class D Felony?

- A. 2-12 years; \$5,000**
- B. 1-6 years; \$3,000**
- C. 3-15 years; \$10,000**
- D. 8-30 years; \$25,000**

In Tennessee, felonies are grouped into classes that set the possible prison time and the maximum fine. Class D is the middle tier, so its specific range is two to twelve years in prison, with a fine capped at five thousand dollars. This sits between the lighter Class E (one to six years, up to three thousand dollars) and the heavier Class C (three to fifteen years, up to ten thousand dollars). The range reflects the level of offense designated by the class, with judges able to tailor punishment within those statutory limits based on the case's circumstances.

4. Which statement best describes the citizenship status addressed by the 14th Amendment?
- A. All persons born in the United States are citizens
 - B. Citizenship is granted by state law
 - C. Citizenship is determined by naturalization
 - D. Declares that all persons born in the U.S. are citizens and are guaranteed equal protection of the laws. States must follow federal precedent.**

The main idea being tested is who is recognized as a citizen under the 14th Amendment and what protections come with that status. The amendment defines citizenship for anyone born in the United States or naturalized, and it then guarantees equal protection of the laws and due process to those citizens. It also makes clear that states must operate under federal constitutional standards, meaning federal precedent constrains state actions. The best statement includes both birthright citizenship and the guarantee of equal protection, while acknowledging that states must follow federal law. That combination captures the protective scope of the 14th Amendment: citizenship is not defined by state law or by naturalization alone, but by birth or naturalization with federal-level protections that states must honor.

5. Hearsay can be used for what purpose in Rule 41?
- A. To obtain a search warrant**
 - B. To convict a suspect
 - C. To arrest a suspect
 - D. To seize property

Rule 41 requires probable cause shown in a sworn affidavit to issue a search warrant, and hearsay can be used to establish that probable cause. The affidavit may include secondhand information from informants or other sources; as long as the information is credible or corroborated by independent facts, it can contribute to showing a fair probability that evidence or contraband will be found in the place to be searched. This is what allows a warrant to be issued without firsthand observations. It isn't about convicting someone, arresting them, or directly seizing property—the hearsay here is about justifying the warrant itself. The seizure and any eventual arrest or prosecution follow separate processes.

6. The foundation for all actions in criminal justice is what?

- A. Facts**
- B. Bias**
- C. Assumptions**
- D. Opinions**

Facts are the foundation because they provide objective, verifiable information that guides every step from investigation to courtroom presentation. In criminal justice, actions must be justified by evidence that can be observed, documented, and corroborated—things like physical evidence, reliable witness statements, and official records. Relying on facts supports proper probable cause, admissible evidence, and fair treatment under the law, ensuring accountability and due process. Bias, by contrast, injects personal prejudice that can distort interpretation and lead to unjust results. Assumptions are guesses without solid support, and opinions are personal beliefs not grounded in evidence. Keeping actions tied to facts helps maintain consistency, integrity, and legal correctness.

7. During a lineup, should the witness see the suspect in custody?

- A. Witness should not see the suspect in custody**
- B. The suspect should be escorted separately**
- C. The lineup should be conducted with the suspect in custody**
- D. The witness should be allowed in the room with the lineup**

The main idea is to keep eyewitness identifications fair and non-suggestive. If the witness sees the suspect in custody, cues like restraints, police officers nearby, or the impression that the person is already proven guilty can bias the witness's memory and lead to a biased or unreliable identification. To protect accuracy, the lineup should be presented in a neutral setting where the suspect is not visibly restrained or singled out by custody status, and the fillers resemble the suspect in appearance so no one stands out for non-memory reasons. This helps ensure the witness's choice reflects recall of the offender, not the police context or the suspect's custody. The other options would introduce cues or biases—separating the suspect, presenting a custodied person, or allowing the witness to be in a way that could influence the lineup—each of which undermines a fair, reliable identification.

8. Hudson v Michigan is primarily associated with which principle?

- A. The Good Faith Exception**
- B. The Exclusionary Rule**
- C. Right to counsel**
- D. Double jeopardy**

Knock-and-announce issues and the exclusionary rule under the Fourth Amendment. Hudson v. Michigan deals with what happens when police execute a warrant but fail to reasonably wait before entering after knocking and announcing. The Court held that this failure does not automatically require suppression of the evidence obtained during the search. In other words, a knock-and-announce violation by itself does not trigger the Exclusionary Rule as a remedy. This makes the Exclusionary Rule the best answer because the case centers on whether the remedy of suppressing evidence applies in the specific context of a knock-and-announce violation. The Good Faith Exception, by contrast, relates to situations where police reasonably rely on a defective warrant (a different line of Fourth Amendment law established in United States v. Leon). The other options—Right to counsel and Double Jeopardy—protect different rights and aren't the focus of Hudson v. Michigan. Context to keep in mind: the knock-and-announce rule is about protecting privacy and safety when police execute a search warrant, but Hudson clarifies that violating that rule doesn't automatically strip the government of all evidence found during the search through the Exclusionary Rule.

9. Dillon v State addresses which scenario?

- A. The law of the outside jurisdiction determines validity**
- B. The law of the home state determines validity**
- C. The law of the federal government determines validity**
- D. It concerns vehicle searches**

The situation tests how conflicts of law are resolved when actions involve more than one state. Dillon v State teaches that, in these cross-jurisdictional scenarios, the rules that determine whether something is valid come from the outside jurisdiction—that is, the law of the other state involved—not the home state's rules. This matters because it affects whether a search, arrest, or other action would be sanctioned under the other state's statutes and case law, rather than under the officer's home state's framework. It's not about federal government law, nor is it specifically about vehicle searches, and it isn't about applying the home state's law to determine validity.

10. Which statement correctly distinguishes simple and complex carbohydrates?

- A. Simple: Provides sweetness in foods**
- B. Complex: Starches and Dietary Fiber**
- C. Simple: Starches and Dietary Fiber**
- D. Complex: Provides sweetness in foods**

Carbohydrates differ by structure and digestion: simple carbs are sugars that are quickly broken down and absorbed, often contributing sweetness; complex carbs are longer chains of sugar units. Among complex carbs, starches are digestible carbohydrates found in grains and vegetables, providing sustained energy, while dietary fiber consists of non-digestible polysaccharides that add bulk and aid digestion. The statement that lists starches and dietary fiber as examples of complex carbohydrates captures this distinction, making it the best choice. In contrast, describing simple carbohydrates as just sweetness is incomplete, since it doesn't contrast with complex carbs; saying simple carbohydrates are starches and dietary fiber is incorrect; and claiming complex carbohydrates provide sweetness is inaccurate, as they are not inherently sweet.

SAMPLE

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://tletaweek1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE