Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 10 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

1. Double locking handcuffs when?

A. Never lock double

B. Before placing them

C. It is tactically safe to do so

D. Only after transport

2. What are the three types of people we handcuff?

A. Totally cooperative

B. Potentially uncooperative

C. Totally uncooperative

D. All of the above

3. Centripetal force is defined as the force that acts on a body moving in a circular motion and is directed toward the center.

A. Force outward away from center

B. Force which acts on a body moving in a circular or semi circular motion and is directed towards from the center of the axis of rotation.

C. Force equal to momentum

D. Force due to gravity

4. When securing the perimeter of a crime scene, how big should it be?

A. Just around the immediate scene

B. Wide and you can always make it smaller

C. Large enough to cover city block

D. As small as possible

5. Which of the following is the final step in applying pressure points?

A. Stabilize target

B. Locate pressure point

C. Apply pressure/counter pressure

D. Relieve pressure with compliance

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of friction described?

A. Static

B. Magnetic

C. Rolling

D. Kinetic

7. When drawing a field sketch you should

A. Include North Arrow

B. Include Scale

C. Both A and B

D. Neither

8. In tire terminology, what does the phrase 'material of the tire' refer to?

A. Tread pattern

B. Quality of the rubber

C. Ply count

D. Tube type

9. During a tactical reload, which statement is true?

A. Swapping magazines before lock-back; slide does not need to be locked back

B. The slide must be locked back during a tactical reload

C. The magazine should be exchanged only after firing

D. The firearm should be disassembled

10. What is the second law of motion?

A. Velocity

B. Acceleration

C. Force

D. Momentum

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Double locking handcuffs when?

A. Never lock double

B. Before placing them

C. It is tactically safe to do so

D. Only after transport

When restraining someone, the key idea is to secure the wrists and prevent the cuffs from tightening further during movement. The double-lock feature is designed exactly for that: once the standard lock is set, engaging the double lock prevents the pawl from moving if the detainee pulls or the cuffs shift. Double locking is tactically safe because it stops the cuffs from tightening as the person struggles or as you move them during transport. This reduces the risk of nerve damage, excessive tightness, or loss of circulation, and it also lowers the chance of injury to you if resistance occurs. You should apply the double lock after the cuffs are placed and secured, and before you begin transporting the individual. Not double locking leaves the cuffs able to tighten with movement, which is unsafe. If you tried to double lock before applying the cuffs, it wouldn't secure the wrists properly. Waiting until after transport defeats the purpose of preventing tightening during movement.

2. What are the three types of people we handcuff?

A. Totally cooperative

B. Potentially uncooperative

C. Totally uncooperative

D. All of the above

Handcuffing is a control tool used whenever someone must be detained, regardless of how cooperative they initially seem. In training you encounter three possibilities for how a person may respond: totally cooperative, potentially uncooperative, or totally uncooperative. It's common to cuff someone who is cooperative to ensure safety during transport or processing, to cuff someone who might become uncooperative so you're prepared, and to cuff someone who is actively resisting to prevent harm or escape. Because cuffing applies across all of these scenarios, all of the above is the best choice. Always follow proper technique and policy—double-lock the cuffs and monitor the detainee to maintain safety.

3. Centripetal force is defined as the force that acts on a body moving in a circular motion and is directed toward the center.

A. Force outward away from center

B. Force which acts on a body moving in a circular or semi circular motion and is directed towards from the center of the axis of rotation.

C. Force equal to momentum

D. Force due to gravity

Centripetal force is the inward pull that provides the necessary inward acceleration for an object to move in a circle. The statement that best matches this idea says the force acts on a body moving in circular or semi-circular motion and is directed toward the center of rotation. That inward direction is what keeps the object on its curved path, with the magnitude of the force related to the speed and radius by F = m v^2 / r. It's not an outward force; in an inertial frame, the outward sensations you might hear about (centrifugal effects) are just the result of analyzing the motion from a rotating frame, not an actual outward force. Momentum itself isn't a force, and gravity can be the inward force in some orbital situations but isn't defined by centripetal force itself. The key idea is inward toward the center of the circular path.

4. When securing the perimeter of a crime scene, how big should it be?

A. Just around the immediate scene

B. Wide and you can always make it smaller

C. Large enough to cover city block

D. As small as possible

The main idea here is that the first crime-scene perimeter should be wide enough to protect evidence and keep the scene uncontaminated, while still allowing investigators to control access and work effectively. Starting broad gives you room to account for all potential evidence and for movements of witnesses, bystanders, and responding units without stepping on or tainting things you'll later collect. As the investigation unfolds and you determine exactly where the scene ends, you can tighten the boundary to focus resources and maintain a clear chain of custody, without compromising safety or the integrity of the evidence. Choosing a boundary that's just the immediate area risks missing relevant material in the surrounding spaces, and aiming for a very small area can expose evidence or people to unnecessary risk and complicate documentation. A boundary that's excessively large wastes resources and makes management harder.

5. Which of the following is the final step in applying pressure points?

A. Stabilize target

B. Locate pressure point

C. Apply pressure/counter pressure

D. Relieve pressure with compliance

Relieving pressure as the person becomes compliant is the final step. The goal of using pressure points is to gain control with the least amount of force and to transition to safety as soon as cooperation is achieved. After you locate the point, stabilize the target, and apply the necessary pressure to elicit compliance, you then ease off gradually when the subject yields. This final release minimizes the risk of injury, reduces the chance of a rebound reaction, and allows you to move to less intrusive control methods or handcuffing as appropriate. The earlier steps are about initiating control; the last step is about safely ending the pressure once compliance is established.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of friction described?

A. Static

B. Magnetic

C. Rolling

D. Kinetic

Friction is typically described in three main forms: static friction, kinetic (sliding) friction, and rolling friction. Static friction acts to prevent motion when two surfaces are at rest relative to each other, with a maximum value determined by the normal force and the coefficient of static friction. Once motion starts, kinetic friction comes into play, usually lower in magnitude than the maximum static friction, opposing the sliding motion. Rolling friction occurs when an object rolls instead of slides, and it is generally much smaller than sliding friction because contact is brief and involves less surface deformation. Magnetic interactions can influence motion, but they are not classified as one of the standard friction types; when magnets oppose motion, that's a magnetic force or braking effect, not a basic friction category.

7. When drawing a field sketch you should

A. Include North Arrow

B. Include Scale

C. Both A and B

D. Neither

Field sketches need both orientation and size context to be meaningful. A north arrow shows which way is north, helping anyone reading the sketch place the scene in real-world directions and understand where features sit relative to each other. A scale provides a reference for distances, so you can convey how large areas are and how far apart items are. Without orientation, directions can be misread; without a scale, the size and spacing of objects become guesswork. Combining both gives a precise, usable representation of the scene that can be examined later or presented in court.

8. In tire terminology, what does the phrase 'material of the tire' refer to?

A. Tread pattern

B. Quality of the rubber

C. Ply count

D. Tube type

Understanding tire terminology starts with what the tire is made from. The phrase "material of the tire" points to the rubber compound that forms the tire—the actual rubber, whether natural or synthetic, plus the fillers and additives that shape performance like grip, wear resistance, and heat handling. This is about composition and quality of the rubber itself. Tread pattern, ply count, and tube type describe other aspects of tire design or construction, not what the tire is made from. The tread pattern is the surface design for traction and wear, ply count indicates the number of reinforcing fabric layers, and tube type refers to whether an inner tube is used or if the tire is tubeless. So, when the question asks what "material of the tire" refers to, the best match is the quality of the rubber.

9. During a tactical reload, which statement is true?

A. Swapping magazines before lock-back; slide does not need to be locked back

B. The slide must be locked back during a tactical reload

C. The magazine should be exchanged only after firing

D. The firearm should be disassembled

Tactical reload is about keeping momentum and staying ready by replacing a partially spent magazine with a full one while keeping the gun in a fire-ready state. The best approach is to swap in a fresh magazine before the slide is locked to the rear and without requiring the slide to go back. This lets you continue firing with a full magazine right away and preserves speed and readiness. After a fresh mag is seated, you can drop the empty one and leave the slide in its forward position so you can resume fire immediately if needed. Locking the slide to the rear during a tactical reload isn't required and would slow you down. Exchanging the magazine only after firing until empty would cause unnecessary downtime and isn't how a tactical reload is intended to function. Disassembling the firearm has no place in the reload itself.

10. What is the second law of motion?

A. Velocity

B. Acceleration

C. Force

D. Momentum

Newton's second law states that motion changes when a net external force acts on a mass, linking force, mass, and acceleration. If a net force F acts on a body of mass m, it accelerates with a = F/m, and the acceleration points in the direction of the force. In other words, force causes acceleration, and the size of that acceleration grows with the force and shrinks with greater mass. Among the options, acceleration best represents what this law describes because it is the result of applying force to a mass. Velocity describes how fast something is moving at an instant and doesn't capture the cause-and-effect relation. Momentum is mass times velocity and is related to motion but isn't the law itself. Force is the cause in the relation, but the second law is about how that force translates into acceleration.

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://tletaweek10.examzify.com

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