

TENNESSEE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY (TLETA) WEEK 10 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 option lists the factors that make up max energy transfer for a strike?**
 - A. Mass, Velocity, Time on contact
 - B. Mass; Velocity
 - C. Velocity; Time on contact
 - D. Mass; Time on contact
- 2. In a criminal crash investigation you should**
 - A. Treat the scene as any other crime scene; tape it off and use crime scene log
 - B. Ignore the scene until daylight
 - C. Move vehicles to clear the road
 - D. Photograph only exterior damage
- 3. What is a fatal funnel?**
 - A. Doorways, windows, hallways, and stairways in which you should only be in for minimum amount of time.
 - B. A long corridor designed for rapid movement.
 - C. A tactic to improve stealth during entry.
 - D. A clearance procedure for open spaces.
- 4. A professional driver is defined as**
 - A. Someone who completes a race fastest
 - B. Someone who never speeds
 - C. Someone who can drive from one place to another in a safe and efficient manner.
 - D. Someone who only drives in good weather
- 5. Something on a surface has to be measured with _____ measurements.**
 - A. Three measurements
 - B. Two measurements
 - C. Four measurements
 - D. One measurement

- 6. Which part of the curve is defined as the point of maximum turn?**
- A. Entry
 - B. Apex
 - C. Exit
 - D. Turn-in
- 7. Which law corresponds to the statement 'For every action there is a reaction'?**
- A. The First Law
 - B. The Second Law
 - C. The Third Law
 - D. Action/reaction
- 8. In the Safety B.A.N.K mnemonic, what does the B stand for?**
- A. Be Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It
 - B. Be Aware of Surroundings at All Times
 - C. Be Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It
 - D. Bring a Spare Magazine
- 9. What is the third law of motion?**
- A. Inertia
 - B. Gravity
 - C. Action/reaction
 - D. Friction
- 10. What three things must exist for a gun to go off?**
- A. Gun, Ammunition, Shooter
 - B. Trigger, Magazine, Barrel
 - C. Grip, Sights, Hammer
 - D. Safety, Lock, Break

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which option lists the factors that make up max energy transfer for a strike?

A. Mass, Velocity, Time on contact

B. Mass; Velocity

C. Velocity; Time on contact

D. Mass; Time on contact

Max energy transfer in a strike comes from the energy the striker brings to the collision and how long that energy can act on the target. The energy available to transfer is the striker's kinetic energy, which depends on mass and velocity ($\frac{1}{2}mv^2$). The actual transfer also hinges on how long the contact lasts—longer contact gives the force more time to do work on the target, delivering more energy before the impact ends. So, you need all three factors working together: mass, velocity, and time on contact. If you only consider mass and velocity, you're accounting for how much energy could be available, but a very brief contact could waste much of that energy. If you ignore mass, you underestimate the available energy; if you ignore time on contact, you miss how much energy can be transferred during the collision. Hence, including mass, velocity, and time on contact best explains max energy transfer.

2. In a criminal crash investigation you should

A. Treat the scene as any other crime scene; tape it off and use crime scene log

B. Ignore the scene until daylight

C. Move vehicles to clear the road

D. Photograph only exterior damage

Preserving evidence and maintaining scene integrity is essential in a criminal crash investigation. Treat the scene like a crime scene: secure it with tape, establish a clear perimeter, and document every access and action with a detailed crime-scene log. This ensures evidence such as skid marks, vehicle positions, interior vehicle condition, and witness statements remain uncontaminated and properly linked to the investigation for later analysis. Ignoring the scene until daylight could let crucial clues vanish; moving vehicles can destroy or alter evidence; photographing only exterior damage misses important details inside the cars and around the scene needed to reconstruct what happened.

3. What is a fatal funnel?

A. Doorways, windows, hallways, and stairways in which you should only be in for minimum amount of time.

B. A long corridor designed for rapid movement.

C. A tactic to improve stealth during entry.

D. A clearance procedure for open spaces.

A fatal funnel is a chokepoint in a building where movement is restricted and a defender can concentrate fire. Doorways, windows, hallways, and stairwells become high-risk spots because you're exposed to multiple angles and have limited room to maneuver. The danger comes from being visible and vulnerable while you're squeezed through these confined spaces, often with limited cover and no easy retreat. That's why the best approach is to pass through these areas quickly and decisively, minimizing the time you spend in them. Plan the entry, keep teams moving with purpose, stay tight to cover, and avoid lingering in the doorway or hallway where you can be targeted. Effective coordination helps prevent bottlenecks and reduces exposure, turning a potential deadly moment into a controlled, safer passage to the next stage of the operation. The other options don't fit because they describe general corridors or tactics that aren't about the specific risk of exposure in confined passageways, or they refer to stealth or open-space clearance, which are not what a fatal funnel denotes.

4. A professional driver is defined as

- A. Someone who completes a race fastest
- B. Someone who never speeds
- C. Someone who can drive from one place to another in a safe and efficient manner.**
- D. Someone who only drives in good weather

Professional driving centers on moving people or goods from one point to another with safety and efficiency as the priority. The best definition describes someone who can reach the destination while maintaining control, obeying traffic laws, and anticipating hazards so risk is minimized and progress is smooth. This captures the real expectation for a professional driver: making risk aware decisions, handling the vehicle competently, and adapting speed and route to conditions to keep everyone safe while being time efficient. The other ideas—speed as the sole goal, never speeding, or driving only in good weather—don't reflect the ongoing balance of safety and practicality that defines professional driving.

5. Something on a surface has to be measured with _____ measurements.

- A. Three measurements**
- B. Two measurements
- C. Four measurements
- D. One measurement

Defining a surface in three-dimensional space requires three independent measurements because a plane is uniquely determined by three non-collinear points. Two measurements only fix a location along a line on the surface, but infinitely many planes can contain that line, so the exact surface isn't uniquely identified. One measurement pinpoints a single point with no information about the surface's orientation or location. With three independent measurements, you establish the plane itself, which then allows you to locate any specific point on that surface. Extra measurements can be used to check accuracy, but three are the minimal set needed to define the surface.

6. Which part of the curve is defined as the point of maximum turn?

- A. Entry
- B. Apex**
- C. Exit
- D. Turn-in

The point of maximum turn is the apex. In a curve, the apex is the spot where the vehicle's path is tightest—the smallest turning radius and the greatest change in direction. It's where the steering input is most pronounced and the car passes closest to the inside edge of the corner. You then unwind the steering and head toward the exit. In coaching terms, you enter the turn and begin turning in, you reach the apex, and then you exit as you straighten and accelerate.

7. Which law corresponds to the statement 'For every action there is a reaction'?

- A. The First Law
- B. The Second Law
- C. The Third Law
- D. Action/reaction**

This is about Newton's third law: forces come in pairs. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. The phrase "action/reaction" directly restates this idea, which is why it's the best match to the statement. In every interaction, the action force on one object is met by a reaction force of equal magnitude in the opposite direction on the other object, and they act on two different bodies, happening at the same time so they don't cancel each other out. Examples you've likely seen include pushing off a wall (you push, the wall pushes back), the recoil of a gun, or your foot pushing backward against the ground to move forward. The formal name for this concept is Newton's Third Law, but the action/reaction wording captures the exact relationship described.

8. In the Safety B.A.N.K mnemonic, what does the B stand for?

- A. Be Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It
- B. Be Aware of Surroundings at All Times
- C. Be Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It**
- D. Bring a Spare Magazine

The B in Safety B.A.N.K is about verifying what's in your line of fire. Be Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It means you must identify exactly what you're aiming at and, crucially, what lies beyond that target. This wasn't just about the object itself but also what could be hit if the projectile passes through, over, or ricochets—bystanders, structures, or other hazards. That awareness guides you to choose a safe target, confirm a proper backstop, and ensure the area beyond is free of risk before you engage. The other options don't fit this specific emphasis: one is a broad note on staying aware of surroundings, which is important but not the precise target-and-backstop check the B stands for; another is about equipment, bringing a spare magazine, which is unrelated to the safety check described by the mnemonic.

9. What is the third law of motion?

- A. Inertia
- B. Gravity
- C. Action/reaction**
- D. Friction

Newton's third law says that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. When one object pushes on another, the second object pushes back on the first with the same force in the opposite direction. These action-reaction forces act on two different objects and occur simultaneously. This explains why you can propel yourself by pushing against the ground, why a gun recoils when fired, and how a rocket moves by expelling gas backward. The other options describe different ideas—inertia is the resistance to motion (first law), gravity is the attraction between masses, and friction is a resisting contact force—not the third law.

10. What three things must exist for a gun to go off?

A. Gun, Ammunition, Shooter

B. Trigger, Magazine, Barrel

C. Grip, Sights, Hammer

D. Safety, Lock, Break

Firing a gun requires three elements: a firearm, ammunition, and an operator. The firearm provides the mechanism and barrel to direct a projectile. The ammunition supplies the cartridge with the primer and propellant needed to generate the pressure that drives the bullet. The operator activates the firing sequence—typically by pulling the trigger or releasing the hammer—so the primer ignites the powder and launches the bullet. Without any one of these, a discharge cannot occur: no gun, no chambered cartridge, or no person to actuate the mechanism. The other options list components, not the trio needed to produce discharge on a typical firearm.

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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://tletaweek10.examzify.com>

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

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