

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. Regarding sight picture, which statement is correct?

- A. The front sight should be clear and placed on the target while maintaining the sight picture.
- B. The front sight should be blurred while aiming.
- C. The target should be the primary focus with no regard to the sights.
- D. The rear sight should be used exclusively.

2. How many seconds does it take to redirect the vehicle?

- A. 0.85 seconds
- B. 0.75 seconds
- C. 1.0 seconds
- D. 0.5 seconds

3. Which option is NOT listed as a basic element of gun safety?

- A. Positive attitude, Knowledge, and Skill
- B. Ignorance and carelessness
- C. Training and Practice
- D. Safety and Storage

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

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

5. How should you search in a room clearing situation?

- A. Bottom to top searching anywhere a person could fit.
- B. Top to bottom, only in obvious locations.
- C. Search only the obvious areas.
- D. Scan the room then leave.

6. Which safety practice is essential before firing?

- A. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and ready to fire.
- B. Keep your finger on the trigger while aiming.
- C. Keep the firearm pointed at yourself.
- D. Do not check your alignment.

7. What is friction?

- A. The energy produced when surfaces collide.
- B. The gravitational force between two bodies.
- C. The resulting force that must be overcome when one body moves in contact with another body.
- D. The resistance to motion of objects in a vacuum.

8. Which type of friction is associated with rolling motion between a ball and a surface?

- A. Rolling friction.
- B. Static friction.
- C. Kinetic friction.
- D. Magnetic friction.

9. Which scenario best describes defensive driving practice?

- A. Texting while driving
- B. Not wearing seat belt
- C. Honking at every car
- D. Scanning the road for hazards and maintaining safe following distance

10. Which term best describes a temporary motor impairment caused by overstimulation of the nervous system?

- A. Mental stunning
- B. Distraction techniques
- C. Pain compliance
- D. Motor dysfunctions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Regarding sight picture, which statement is correct?

- A. The front sight should be clear and placed on the target while maintaining the sight picture.**
- B. The front sight should be blurred while aiming.
- C. The target should be the primary focus with no regard to the sights.
- D. The rear sight should be used exclusively.

The aiming concept being tested is how to establish and maintain a proper sight picture. In a correct sight picture, you focus on the front sight so it is clear and crisp, while you align it with the rear sight in the target area. You then place that front sight on the target to establish your point of aim, keeping the sight picture consistent as you views the target. Choosing the front sight to be clear and placed on the target while maintaining the sight picture is the best description because it emphasizes the front sight as the focus of aiming and the correct relationship between front and rear sights. When the front sight is clear, you can accurately align it with the rear sight and position it on the target to control where the shot will go. If you blur the front sight or focus on the target instead, alignment becomes unreliable and accuracy suffers. Relying on the rear sight alone ignores the essential role of the front sight in establishing a precise sight picture.

2. How many seconds does it take to redirect the vehicle?

- A. 0.85 seconds**
- B. 0.75 seconds
- C. 1.0 seconds
- D. 0.5 seconds

Redirecting a vehicle is about the moment you recognize a need to change path and the brief action of turning the wheel to start that change. The total time combines your perception-reaction time with the initial physical steering input. In many training contexts, that whole process is modeled around 0.85 seconds: roughly 0.75 seconds to perceive and decide, plus a small amount of time—about 0.1 seconds—to begin the steering action and start the redirect. So, 0.85 seconds best fits the typical total time for recognizing a hazard and initiating a steering correction. The shorter 0.75 seconds would exclude the steering action, while 0.5 seconds is unrealistically fast for both recognition and moving the wheel, and 1.0 second reflects a longer delay than what these scenarios usually assume.

3. Which option is NOT listed as a basic element of gun safety?

- A. Positive attitude, Knowledge, and Skill
- B. Ignorance and carelessness**
- C. Training and Practice
- D. Safety and Storage

Gun safety relies on a combination of the right mindset, knowledge, and practical ability, supported by ongoing training and proper storage. A positive attitude toward safety motivates you to follow rules consistently. Knowledge and skill ensure you understand and can apply the safe-handling steps correctly. Training and practice help these safe habits become automatic through repetition. Safety and storage focus on preventing accidents and unauthorized access by keeping firearms secured when not in use. The option describing ignorance and carelessness isn't part of safe handling; it represents risk and negligent behavior, not a protective element of safety.

4. 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.

5. How should you search in a room clearing situation?

A. Bottom to top searching anywhere a person could fit.

B. Top to bottom, only in obvious locations.

C. Search only the obvious areas.

D. Scan the room then leave.

In a room clearing, you must be thorough and systematic. Start at ground level and work upward, inspecting every space a person could fit into. People can hide in tight, low spots—under furniture, behind obstacles, inside low shelves or gaps at floor level—so checking these areas first helps ensure nothing is missed. As you rise, continue to examine mid- and high-level locations such as behind doors, inside closets, on shelves, and on top of furniture. This bottom-to-top sweep reduces the chance of missing a hidden subject and keeps the search organized and repeatable under stress. Choosing to focus only on obvious areas or to start at the top can leave concealed subjects unseen, and simply scanning and then leaving ends the search too early. The bottom-to-top method is the most thorough and reliable approach in this scenario.

6. Which safety practice is essential before firing?

A. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and ready to fire.

B. Keep your finger on the trigger while aiming.

C. Keep the firearm pointed at yourself.

D. Do not check your alignment.

Keeping your finger off the trigger until you are on target and ready to fire is the essential safety habit. This is trigger discipline—the practice of not touching the trigger until you have a solid sight picture and have identified your target and backstop. By keeping the finger outside the trigger guard, you prevent an accidental discharge from a surprise movement or a momentary slip, and you ensure you only press the trigger when you truly intend to fire. Context helps: before you pull the trigger, you should have proper sight alignment with your target and be sure of what lies beyond it. Muzzle direction should always be toward a safe area, not at yourself or anything you're not prepared to impact. The other options undermine safety: keeping your finger on the trigger while aiming risks a discharge; pointing the firearm at yourself creates a clear danger; and not checking alignment means you might shoot inaccurately or into an unsafe area. Stick to calm, deliberate trigger discipline combined with positive target identification and safe muzzle direction.

7. What is friction?

- A. The energy produced when surfaces collide.
- B. The gravitational force between two bodies.
- C. The resulting force that must be overcome when one body moves in contact with another body.**
- D. The resistance to motion of objects in a vacuum.

Friction is the resistive force that opposes the relative motion between two surfaces that are in contact. It's the force you must overcome to start moving or to keep an object sliding across a surface, arising from microscopic interactions at the contact points and the pressure pressing the surfaces together. The option that best matches this idea describes friction as the resulting force you have to overcome when one body moves in contact with another body. The other ideas don't fit: energy from surfaces colliding describes impact energy, not the resisting force of friction; gravity is a separate force due to mass; and framing friction as a resistance to motion in a vacuum misattributes the cause, since friction comes from contact between surfaces rather than the presence of air or a vacuum.

8. Which type of friction is associated with rolling motion between a ball and a surface?

- A. Rolling friction.**
- B. Static friction.
- C. Kinetic friction.
- D. Magnetic friction.

Rolling friction is the resistive force that acts when a ball rolls across a surface. As the ball contacts and deforms the surface (and the surface deforms back), energy is dissipated and a small opposing torque arises, slowing the roll. This type of friction is specifically the friction associated with rolling motion, distinct from kinetic friction (sliding) and static friction (which prevents slipping to allow rolling). Magnetic friction isn't involved here. So the friction that accompanies rolling motion is rolling friction.

9. Which scenario best describes defensive driving practice?

- A. Texting while driving
- B. Not wearing seat belt
- C. Honking at every car
- D. Scanning the road for hazards and maintaining safe following distance**

Defensive driving is about actively reducing risk by looking ahead, recognizing hazards early, and keeping enough space to react. Scanning the road for hazards means your eyes and attention are continually moving—watching for vehicles changing lanes, pedestrians, debris, slick surfaces, or sudden stops. Maintaining a safe following distance gives you a cushion to brake or steer away if something unexpected happens. This combination—proactive hazard recognition and adequate space—embodies defensive driving. That's why this scenario is the best description: it shows you actively looking for problems and leaving room to handle them, rather than reacting after a danger has already developed. The other options depict unsafe behaviors that raise risk: texting while driving slows reaction time and diverts attention; not wearing a seat belt increases injury in a crash; honking at every car is aggressive and does not reduce the likelihood of a collision.

10. Which term best describes a temporary motor impairment caused by overstimulation of the nervous system?

- A. Mental stunning
- B. Distraction techniques
- C. Pain compliance
- D. Motor dysfunctions**

Temporary motor impairment caused by overstimulation of the nervous system is best described as motor dysfunctions. When someone enters a high-stress, highly aroused state, the body's fight-or-flight response can disrupt coordination and fine motor control, leading to tremors, clumsiness, or difficulty performing precise movements—even if mental awareness is still intact. This specific physical impairment is what "motor dysfunctions" captures. The other terms don't fit: mental stunning would imply cognitive disruption rather than movement, distraction techniques are methods to divert attention, and pain compliance concerns using pain to gain cooperation rather than describing a physiological motor issue.

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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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