

Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 11 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

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- 1. What has been the leading cause of officer deaths for many of the past 20 years?**
 - A. Gunfire**
 - B. Vehicle crashes**
 - C. Heart attack**
 - D. Exposure to hazardous chemicals**

- 2. In responding to a robbery or burglary, which procedure may be required for a non-cooperative suspect?**
 - A. Barricaded suspect procedures may need to be employed.**
 - B. Immediate use of force is mandatory.**
 - C. Do nothing until the suspect surrenders.**
 - D. Place the scene under constant surveillance only.**

- 3. Should pediatric casualties be placed supine?**
 - A. No**
 - B. Yes**
 - C. Not recommended unless unconscious**
 - D. Only if breathing normally**

- 4. Which document initiates a civil lawsuit by outlining the plaintiff's claims?**
 - A. Demand letter**
 - B. Pleading**
 - C. Answer**
 - D. Complaint**

- 5. The Tennessee Code Annotated section for meth-related offenses is which?**
 - A. TCA 39-17-434**
 - B. TCA 39-17-430**
 - C. TCA 39-17-418**
 - D. TCA 39-17-440**

- 6. During an eviction, the officer's presence is intended to?**
- A. Evict occupants by force**
 - B. Document property condition**
 - C. Assist landlord with repairs**
 - D. Stand by and keep the peace**
- 7. Which statement best describes the 'What's Important Now' concept within Below 100?**
- A. Focus on the most immediate safety action**
 - B. Schedule tasks for later**
 - C. Disrupt radio communications**
 - D. Document every action afterward**
- 8. Which of the following is typically authorized to perform service of civil process?**
- A. The defendant**
 - B. A private citizen without authorization**
 - C. An authorized process server or sheriff**
 - D. The defendant's coworker**
- 9. Why must penetrating chest injuries be addressed early?**
- A. To delay or prevent the onset of tension pneumothorax**
 - B. To improve oxygen saturation within 24 hours**
 - C. To reduce fever**
 - D. To prevent skin infection**
- 10. In Tennessee, the official who appoints POST Commission board members is the?**
- A. Governor's Office**
 - B. Tennessee Department of Public Safety**
 - C. Tennessee General Assembly**
 - D. Tennessee Supreme Court**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What has been the leading cause of officer deaths for many of the past 20 years?

A. Gunfire

B. Vehicle crashes

C. Heart attack

D. Exposure to hazardous chemicals

The main idea here is exposure and risk from driving. Officers spend a huge portion of their time in vehicles—patrolling, responding to calls, and pursuing suspects. This constant motion, often at high speeds and in stressful, unpredictable conditions, creates a greater opportunity for crashes than for other types of incidents. Even with training and safety measures, vehicle-related incidents remain the leading cause of line-of-duty deaths because driving puts officers at daily risk and involves interactions with other drivers, adverse weather, and mechanical issues. Firearm fatalities are still a serious threat, but they occur less frequently overall than crashes, while heart attacks and chemical exposures are less common as direct, on-duty causes compared to the steady risk of vehicle crashes.

2. In responding to a robbery or burglary, which procedure may be required for a non-cooperative suspect?

A. Barricaded suspect procedures may need to be employed.

B. Immediate use of force is mandatory.

C. Do nothing until the suspect surrenders.

D. Place the scene under constant surveillance only.

When a robbery or burglary involves a non-cooperative suspect, the priority is to manage risk through barricaded suspect procedures. This approach focuses on containment, time, and communication to reduce danger to civilians and officers while creating a path to a safe surrender or resolution. Containment sets up a secure perimeter to prevent the suspect from moving toward people or escape routes, stabilizing the scene so responders can operate predictably. A contact strategy aims to establish dialogue with the suspect, using trained negotiators or crisis intervention professionals to encourage voluntary surrender and de-escalate tension. Bringing in specialized teams as needed provides options for a peaceful resolution or a controlled tactical response if the situation worsens. Throughout, medical readiness and scene safety remain a constant concern. This approach is preferred over immediate force, which is only justified if there is a clear, imminent threat to life or evidence of imminent harm. Doing nothing and waiting for surrender without active containment or communication leaves people at risk and misses the chance to resolve the situation safely. Relying on surveillance alone does not interrupt the threat or protect potential victims; it misses the active management that a barricaded-suspect plan provides. In short, barricaded suspect procedures are about stabilizing the scene and pursuing a safe, controlled resolution rather than relying on rash actions.

3. Should pediatric casualties be placed supine?

- A. No**
- B. Yes**
- C. Not recommended unless unconscious**
- D. Only if breathing normally**

In children, keeping the airway clear is a priority because their airways are smaller and more easily obstructed. Lying on the back (supine) can allow the tongue to fall toward the back of the throat and can also let secretions or vomit pool there, increasing the risk of airway obstruction and aspiration. Placing a pediatric casualty in the recovery position on their side helps keep the airway open, allows fluids to drain away from the airway, and reduces the chances of choking if they are unconscious but still breathing. So, the preferred approach is to position a child who is unconscious but breathing on their side to protect the airway. If spinal injury is a concern, move and position with care to minimize movement while still trying to maintain airway patency. If the child stops breathing, follow resuscitation guidelines, but the first-line position for an unconscious, breathing pediatric casualty is on the side, not supine.

4. Which document initiates a civil lawsuit by outlining the plaintiff's claims?

- A. Demand letter**
- B. Pleading**
- C. Answer**
- D. Complaint**

Starting a civil action requires filing a formal pleading that states the plaintiff's claims. This document, known as the complaint, is filed with the court and serves multiple essential purposes: it lays out the court's jurisdiction, identifies the parties, sets forth the factual basis for the claims, presents the legal theories supporting those claims, and specifies the relief the plaintiff seeks (such as damages or an injunction). It also provides formal notice to the defendant and triggers the defendant's obligation to respond within a set time frame. A demand letter is an informal pre-suit communication and isn't filed with the court. The answer is the defendant's formal response to the complaint, not the initiating document. While pleadings is a broad term for formal court filings that state claims or defenses, the specific document that begins the lawsuit by outlining the plaintiff's claims is the complaint.

5. The Tennessee Code Annotated section for meth-related offenses is which?

- A. TCA 39-17-434**
- B. TCA 39-17-430**
- C. TCA 39-17-418**
- D. TCA 39-17-440**

Meth-related offenses in Tennessee are addressed in the section that specifically targets methamphetamine within the controlled substances provisions of Title 39, Chapter 17. The statute 39-17-434 is the one that directly covers methamphetamine offenses, including manufacture, distribution, and possession of meth. That direct reference to meth makes it the correct choice because it explicitly identifies the substance in question. The other section numbers are related to different drug offenses or other provisions within the same chapter, so they don't designate meth specifically.

6. During an eviction, the officer's presence is intended to?

- A. Evict occupants by force**
- B. Document property condition**
- C. Assist landlord with repairs**
- D. Stand by and keep the peace**

At an eviction, the officer's presence is to stand by and keep the peace. This role helps prevent violence or disturbances as occupants react to being asked to leave and ensures the eviction proceeds in a safe, orderly, and lawful manner. A civil eviction follows a court order, and the police support that process by deterring escalation, protecting people and property, and allowing the landlord to regain possession without confrontation. They are not there to evict occupants by force, document property conditions, or assist with repairs. So the intended purpose of the officer's presence is to maintain peace during the eviction.

7. Which statement best describes the 'What's Important Now' concept within Below 100?

- A. Focus on the most immediate safety action**
- B. Schedule tasks for later**
- C. Disrupt radio communications**
- D. Document every action afterward**

What's Important Now is about identifying the one action that will reduce the most risk right at that moment and doing it immediately. In a high-stress encounter, you can't handle everything at once, so you zero in on the single, most critical safety step and take it now. That focus helps you and others stay safer, buys you time to assess the situation, and prevents actions that could expose you to more danger. The other ideas pull you away from immediate safety—for example, delaying actions by scheduling tasks for later, or disrupting radio communications that are needed to coordinate and reduce risk, or attempting to document everything after the fact. None of those address the urgent danger in the moment the way focusing on the most important action does.

8. Which of the following is typically authorized to perform service of civil process?

- A. The defendant**
- B. A private citizen without authorization**
- C. An authorized process server or sheriff**
- D. The defendant's coworker**

Service of civil process is the formal method by which a person in a lawsuit is notified that a case has been filed and that they have legal obligations to respond. The delivery must be done by someone who has official authority to perform this task. Typically, that authority rests with an authorized process server or the sheriff. These designated individuals are trained and empowered to hand the summons and complaint to the recipient, note how and when service was made, and file a proof of service with the court. This official involvement ensures due process by making sure the party actually receives proper notice in a legally recognized way. A defendant or a coworker, or a private citizen acting without authorization, lacks the statutory power to perform service, so their attempts would not meet the requirements and could render the service invalid. In Tennessee, the usual operators are the sheriff or an authorized process server specifically designated to carry out service.

9. Why must penetrating chest injuries be addressed early?

- A. To delay or prevent the onset of tension pneumothorax**
- B. To improve oxygen saturation within 24 hours**
- C. To reduce fever**
- D. To prevent skin infection**

Penetrating chest injuries can rapidly cause one of the most dangerous complications in trauma: tension pneumothorax. If air leaks into the pleural space and can't escape, pressure builds up inside the chest, squeezing the lung on the injured side and shifting the heart and great vessels. That compression reduces return of blood to the heart, drops blood pressure, and can lead to sudden collapse and death if not stopped. Addressing the wound early helps prevent air from accumulating and buys time to manage the injury before this life-threatening situation develops. Other goals like pushing oxygen saturation up over 24 hours or preventing fever or skin infection aren't the immediate, dramatic threats in this context; the urgent danger is the rapid progression to tension physiology, which is why early intervention is emphasized.

10. In Tennessee, the official who appoints POST Commission board members is the?

A. Governor's Office

B. Tennessee Department of Public Safety

C. Tennessee General Assembly

D. Tennessee Supreme Court

Appointment authority for state boards like the POST Commission rests with the Governor's Office. In Tennessee, the governor selects board members to oversee professional standards and training for peace officers, aligning these commissions with statewide leadership and policy. The Department of Public Safety administers POST and carries out its programs, but it does not appoint the board. The General Assembly is the legislative body that creates laws and may have a role in confirmations, while the Supreme Court handles judicial appointments, not law enforcement training boards. So the official responsible for appointing POST Commission members is the Governor's Office.

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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://tletaweek11.examzify.com>

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

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