

Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 3 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. In Cooper Color Code, what does yellow refer to?**
 - A. (150 BPM) Ready to Act Against Threat**
 - B. (120 BPM) Specific Threat Identified**
 - C. (90 BPM) Relaxed yet Alert**
 - D. (180 BPM) Heightened alert**

- 2. 55-8-108 Authorized Emergency Vehicles allows what?**
 - A. Immunity from prosecution**
 - B. Ability to ignore traffic laws**
 - C. Outlines exemptions for officers during emergencies**
 - D. Penalties for false claims**

- 3. What is the definition of ambush, according to LEOKA?**
 - A. A routine traffic stop that escalates.**
 - B. An officer is assaulted with no premeditation.**
 - C. A spontaneous assault by a lone actor.**
 - D. Situation in which an officer is unexpectedly assaulted as the result of premeditated design by the perpetrator.**

- 4. Majority of officers are shot and killed at what distance?**
 - A. 11-20 Feet**
 - B. 0 - 10 Feet**
 - C. 21-30 Feet**
 - D. 0-5 Feet**

- 5. On an unknown risk traffic stop, how far away should your vehicle be from the suspect's vehicle?**
 - A. 5 - 10 feet**
 - B. 25 - 30 feet**
 - C. 15 - 20 feet**
 - D. 40 - 50 feet**

- 6. In the pursuit acronym PURSUE, what does the letter P stand for?**
- A. Prepared**
 - B. Understand**
 - C. Respond**
 - D. Stop**
- 7. Ambush, according to LEOKA, is best described as which of the following?**
- A. A spontaneous, unplanned assault by an unknown actor.**
 - B. An officer is assaulted with no premeditation.**
 - C. A routine traffic stop that escalates.**
 - D. Situation in which an officer is unexpectedly assaulted as the result of premeditated design by the perpetrator.**
- 8. What percentage of officers killed with firearms are killed by ambushes?**
- A. 20%**
 - B. 10%**
 - C. 5%**
 - D. 25%**
- 9. What should a backup officer do for the primary officer?**
- A. Interrogate witnesses**
 - B. Stand by and observe**
 - C. Provide whatever the primary officer needs**
 - D. Take command of the scene**
- 10. How many people should an officer assume are in a vehicle?**
- A. One**
 - B. More than one**
 - C. None**
 - D. Unknown but possible**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In Cooper Color Code, what does yellow refer to?

- A. (150 BPM) Ready to Act Against Threat
- B. (120 BPM) Specific Threat Identified
- C. (90 BPM) Relaxed yet Alert**
- D. (180 BPM) Heightened alert

Yellow in the Cooper Color Code represents relaxed vigilance. It's the state where you're aware of your surroundings and mentally present, but not tense or frantic. You're scanning for changes and prepared to respond, yet you remain calm enough to think clearly and notice subtle cues. This baseline level lets you adapt quickly if a threat becomes more concrete, shifting to a higher level of readiness. The other descriptions describe higher arousal states. Ready to act against a threat or having a specific threat identified point to orange or red levels, where tension and urgency are greater. Heightened alert is also a more extreme, alarmed state than yellow.

2. 55-8-108 Authorized Emergency Vehicles allows what?

- A. Immunity from prosecution
- B. Ability to ignore traffic laws
- C. Outlines exemptions for officers during emergencies**
- D. Penalties for false claims

The main idea here is that Tennessee law recognizes special exemptions for authorized emergency vehicles when they are responding to emergencies. The statute sets what traffic rules can be relaxed and the conditions under which those relaxations apply, to help responders reach the scene quickly while still protecting public safety. Why this is the best answer: The provision is about exemptions, not blanket immunity or a free pass to ignore all laws. It authorizes emergency vehicles and their operators to momentarily depart from certain traffic regulations (for example, proceeding through signals or exceeding speeds) but only when actively responding to an emergency and with due regard for safety. This balance—speed and urgency on one side, safety on the other—is the core purpose of such exemptions. Why the other ideas don't fit: It isn't about immunity from prosecution in all situations, nor a blanket power to disregard traffic laws without any limits. It also doesn't create penalties for false claims; those concerns are outside the scope of this specific exemptions provision and would be governed by other statutes.

3. What is the definition of ambush, according to LEOKA?

- A. A routine traffic stop that escalates.
- B. An officer is assaulted with no premeditation.
- C. A spontaneous assault by a lone actor.
- D. Situation in which an officer is unexpectedly assaulted as the result of premeditated design by the perpetrator.**

Ambush, in LEOKA terms, is a premeditated, unanticipated attack on a law enforcement officer. This means the attacker plans the assault in advance and uses surprise to strike, catching the officer off guard. The other scenarios don't fit because they involve either reactive or non-premeditated violence: a routine stop that escalates is not a preplanned assault; an assault with no premeditation isn't an ambush; and a spontaneous assault by a lone actor lacks the deliberate design that defines an ambush. The key element is the combination of premeditated design and unexpected timing, which is exactly what the LEOKA definition captures.

4. Majority of officers are shot and killed at what distance?

- A. 11-20 Feet
- B. 0 - 10 Feet**
- C. 21-30 Feet
- D. 0-5 Feet

Threat recognition and response time when threats are in close proximity is the key idea here. When an armed suspect is within about ten feet, there's very little time for the officer to perceive the threat, decide, and draw or take cover. The engagement window is tiny, giving the suspect a speed and surprise advantage that makes close-range encounters the most dangerous and most common setting for officer fatalities. That's why the distance within zero to ten feet best fits the reality of these deadly encounters. At longer ranges, there's more time for the officer to observe, assess, and act, and users of force often have more opportunity to create distance or seek cover. While extremely close ranges (even closer than five feet) do occur, the bulk of fatal incidents still cluster in the close-range category, underscoring why rapid threat detection and immediate response are emphasized in training.

5. On an unknown risk traffic stop, how far away should your vehicle be from the suspect's vehicle?

- A. 5 - 10 feet
- B. 25 - 30 feet
- C. 15 - 20 feet**
- D. 40 - 50 feet

In an unknown risk traffic stop, you want a position that gives you both space to react and clear visibility of the vehicle's occupants. The 15 to 20 feet behind the suspect's car provides a safe buffer: enough distance to observe hands and movements, time to react if the vehicle moves, and room to step to the side or use cover if needed. It also helps keep you out of the suspect's path in case they decide to flee or the vehicle lurches forward. Distances closer, like 5 to 10 feet, place you at greater risk of being struck or dragged. Much farther, such as 25-30 or 40-50 feet, reduces your ability to monitor occupants effectively and slows your response.

6. In the pursuit acronym PURSUE, what does the letter P stand for?

- A. Prepared**
- B. Understand
- C. Respond
- D. Stop

Prepared is the P in PURSUE. It centers on readiness before you start a pursuit: make sure your vehicle and equipment are functioning, have a clear plan and backup options, know the route and exit points, coordinate with dispatch and other units, and perform a quick risk assessment to ensure you're aligned with policy and safety considerations. This pre-pursuit preparation shapes every decision that follows, because you begin from a position of control and awareness rather than scrambling to react to unfolding events. The other steps rely on this foundation, so starting with being prepared is the best approach.

7. Ambush, according to LEOKA, is best described as which of the following?

A. A spontaneous, unplanned assault by an unknown actor.

B. An officer is assaulted with no premeditation.

C. A routine traffic stop that escalates.

D. Situation in which an officer is unexpectedly assaulted as the result of premeditated design by the perpetrator.

Ambush is defined by the combination of planning and surprise: the attacker has prepared in advance to strike and does so in a way that catches the officer off guard. LEOKA describes it as an officer being unexpectedly assaulted as the result of a premeditated design by the perpetrator. That emphasis on premeditation and the sudden, unanticipated nature of the attack is what makes an ambush. Describing it as a routine traffic stop that escalates shifts focus to the setting rather than the attacker's intent and the element of surprise; while an ambush may occur during a traffic stop, the defining feature is the deliberate plan to attack when the officer is not expecting it. The other descriptions fail to capture that planning and surprise that distinguish an ambush from a spontaneous or unpremeditated incident.

8. What percentage of officers killed with firearms are killed by ambushes?

A. 20%

B. 10%

C. 5%

D. 25%

Ambush means a sudden, surprise attack from a concealed position where the officer is shot without warning. Among officers killed by firearms, about twenty percent fall into this ambush category—roughly one in five. That figure shows how often officers are taken by surprise in a lethal way, which is why vigilance, awareness of potential concealment, and proper tactics during high-risk tasks are emphasized in training. The other percentages don't fit that pattern because they would imply the ambush share is significantly larger or smaller than what is observed; twenty percent best matches the real proportion of firearm-related fatalities due to ambushes.

9. What should a backup officer do for the primary officer?

A. Interrogate witnesses

B. Stand by and observe

C. Provide whatever the primary officer needs

D. Take command of the scene

Backup officers exist to support the primary officer by providing what's needed to manage the situation safely and effectively. Their role is to anticipate needs and supply equipment, perform delegated tasks, and help coordinate with other responders, all while keeping the scene secure and the primary able to make necessary decisions.

Interrogating witnesses isn't the backup's responsibility unless explicitly assigned, and simply standing by wastes valuable resources. Taking command of the scene is reserved for the officer in charge or for the backup only if the primary cannot perform duties or a supervisor directs it. So the best approach is to provide whatever the primary officer needs to get the job done.

10. How many people should an officer assume are in a vehicle?

A. One

B. More than one

C. None

D. Unknown but possible

In traffic stops, officer safety requires assuming there could be more than one person in a vehicle. Even when it seems like only a driver is present, the interior could hold passengers or accomplices who may be armed or prepared to move quickly. This mindset shapes how you approach the vehicle: maintain a safe distance, position yourself for a quick retreat to cover, request backup when appropriate, and give clear, controlled commands while keeping hands visible. By treating the interior as potentially occupied until you can verify otherwise, you reduce the risk of surprised or coordinated threats from multiple occupants. The other options don't align with this essential safety practice: assuming only one occupant or none minimizes readiness for threats, and "unknown but possible" is less proactive than adopting the safer, more definite stance of expecting more than one occupant.

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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://tletaweek3.examzify.com>

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

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