

Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 9 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. How is a criminal investigation defined?**
 - A. A legal proceeding in court**
 - B. A surveillance operation**
 - C. A collection of information & evidence for identifying, apprehending, and convicting offenders**
 - D. A police report filed for internal use**

- 2. Which option represents a top mistake involving preconceived notions?**
 - A. Ignoring evidence**
 - B. Uncoordinated team**
 - C. Responding with a preconceived notion**
 - D. Overlooking victimology**

- 3. Which CQB rule requires you to avoid triggering the weapon until ready?**
 - A. Keep finger off trigger until you're ready to engage**
 - B. Fire as soon as you see threat**
 - C. Move to your target quickly without cover**
 - D. Hold breath while shooting**

- 4. Which is a top reason for a failed room entry?**
 - A. Fear or lack of commitment**
 - B. Overpenetration**
 - C. Post-threat tunnel vision**
 - D. Arrogance**

- 5. Why are building searches one of the most dangerous duties in law enforcement?**
 - A. Complacency**
 - B. Performed haphazardly**
 - C. Often performed too quickly**
 - D. Lack of training**

- 6. During a locating scan, what are the three B's to look for?**
- A. Blood, Brains, or Bodies**
 - B. Blood, Brass, or Brains**
 - C. Blood, Brass or Bodies**
 - D. Blood, Brass or Buses**
- 7. The majority of trafficking cases originate from which country in the data provided?**
- A. Canada**
 - B. United States**
 - C. Mexico**
 - D. China**
- 8. Which of the following is a type of entry technique?**
- A. Buttonhook**
 - B. Half-heart approach**
 - C. Zigzag approach**
 - D. Linear push**
- 9. In center-fed rooms, how should you gain entry?**
- A. Center, corner, center**
 - B. Center, side, center**
 - C. Center, corner, edge**
 - D. Corner, center, corner**
- 10. What is the method for patrol to gain entry in a corner-fed room?**
- A. Run the rabbit**
 - B. Kick the door**
 - C. Blitz the corner**
 - D. Move in quickly from the doorway**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is a criminal investigation defined?

- A. A legal proceeding in court
- B. A surveillance operation
- C. A collection of information & evidence for identifying, apprehending, and convicting offenders**
- D. A police report filed for internal use

A criminal investigation is the systematic gathering of information and evidence to identify a suspect, locate and apprehend them, and build the case needed to prosecute and convict the offender. It involves interviewing victims and witnesses, reviewing records, collecting and analyzing physical and forensic evidence, and piecing together a timeline of events. This definition distinguishes the investigation from a surveillance operation or a court proceeding, and from a police report; the investigation is the active process that creates the facts and linkages needed to bring someone to justice.

2. Which option represents a top mistake involving preconceived notions?

- A. Ignoring evidence
- B. Uncoordinated team
- C. Responding with a preconceived notion**
- D. Overlooking victimology

Bias that comes from preconceived notions undermines objective analysis. When you respond with a preconceived notion, you let that prior belief drive how you interpret evidence, which questions you pursue, and what conclusions you reach. That direct application of a mental shortcut skews reasoning, causes you to fit the facts to your expectation, and can lead to missing important details or misidentifying causes. The proper approach is to test assumptions against the evidence, remain open to alternative explanations, and adjust hypotheses as new information appears. This option best captures the danger of letting a preconceived belief dictate action, making it the top mistake in this context. Ignorance of evidence is also problematic, but it describes a broader failure to consider data rather than the explicit act of acting on a preset belief. An uncoordinated team signals a process or communication issue, not a cognitive bias. Overlooking victimology deals with scope or focus in analysis, not the decisive impact of a preconceived notion driving judgment.

3. Which CQB rule requires you to avoid triggering the weapon until ready?

- A. Keep finger off trigger until you're ready to engage**
- B. Fire as soon as you see threat**
- C. Move to your target quickly without cover**
- D. Hold breath while shooting**

Trigger discipline: keep your finger off the trigger until you have a definite target and are ready to engage. In CQB, you're moving through tight spaces, brushing doors, and near teammates, so any accidental pressure on the trigger can lead to unintended discharges. By keeping the finger indexed along the frame or outside the trigger guard, you prevent that kind of slip and ensure you only fire when you've got a clear sight picture and a deliberate decision to shoot. The other ideas would promote firing without that controlled readiness, ignore safe handling during movement, or rely on breathing or speed rather than deliberate, controlled engagement.

4. Which is a top reason for a failed room entry?

- A. Fear or lack of commitment**
- B. Overpenetration**
- C. Post-threat tunnel vision**
- D. Arrogance**

The main concept here is how a person's mindset during a high-stress room entry shapes what actually happens at the door. Fear or lack of commitment is the top reason a breach can fail because it directly undermines the ability to act with speed and decisiveness. When someone is afraid or not fully committed, hesitation takes over. That hesitation slows the entry, breaks the momentum, and gives the threat inside the room time to react, reposition, or reinforce. The whole point of a room-entry maneuver is to maintain surprise and continuous pressure; fear disrupts timing, communication, and the operator's willingness to drive through initial resistance, which can cascade into a failed entry. While other issues like overpenetration, tunnel vision after a threat, or arrogance can cause problems, they tend to be secondary to the initial mental state. If you're not mentally prepared to push through the doorway with purpose, you're more susceptible to the other errors. Strengthening mental readiness and commitment helps maintain tempo, coordination, and control as you breach.

5. Why are building searches one of the most dangerous duties in law enforcement?

- A. Complacency**
- B. Performed haphazardly**
- C. Often performed too quickly**
- D. Lack of training**

Complacency is the main danger in building searches because it erodes vigilance exactly when it's most needed. In a building, threats can hide in rooms, behind doors, or in unexpected places, and conditions change rapidly as you move through the structure. When officers settle into a routine and assume a room is safe because it's been cleared before, they drop essential habits—staying alert, maintaining weapon readiness, scanning for signs of movement, and communicating clearly with teammates. This mindset makes it easy to miss indicators of danger, neglect to recheck corners, or skip steps in a systematic search, turning a once-clear area into a potential ambush or trap. Training emphasizes a deliberate, methodical approach and constant discipline, so even familiar spaces are treated as potentially hazardous and every room is re-evaluated. The danger isn't only about quickness or poor technique in the moment; it's about letting a false sense of security creep in and undermining the procedures that keep officers safe. Lack of training or rushing through a search can contribute to danger, but complacency specifically explains why building searches remain so risky: it's the attitude that short-circuits careful, planned action and makes routine checks slip.

6. During a locating scan, what are the three B's to look for?

- A. Blood, Brains, or Bodies**
- B. Blood, Brass, or Brains**
- C. Blood, Brass or Bodies**
- D. Blood, Brass or Buses**

In a locating scan, you're quickly scanning for indicators that tell you what happened and where to focus safety and actions. The three B's to look for are Blood, Brass, or Bodies. Blood signals there may be victims or injuries and can help you trace movement and determine priorities for medical aid and scene safety. Brass refers to spent shell casings, which show that a firearm was discharged in or near the area and guide you to likely firing positions, reload points, and entry routes. Bodies means people are present—victims or suspects—so you need to be alert to potential threats and rescue or restraint needs. Other possibilities like brains or buses aren't standard clues for this quick scan; brains aren't a typical, actionable cue in most scenes, and buses aren't relevant to locating evidence or hazards. Focusing on these three cues helps you form a quick understanding of the scene and plan safety-first actions.

7. The majority of trafficking cases originate from which country in the data provided?

A. Canada

B. United States

C. Mexico

D. China

When you interpret trafficking data, look at where cases are said to originate. If the dataset shows that most cases originate in the United States, that means the majority of cases are linked to activities that began, were identified, or were reported within the United States. This reflects where trafficking networks are active, where victims are recruited, or where investigations and reporting are strongest in this data set. The other countries listed have smaller shares, so they don't account for the majority.

8. Which of the following is a type of entry technique?

A. Buttonhook

B. Half-heart approach

C. Zigzag approach

D. Linear push

The concept being tested is recognizing a specific room-entry technique used in tactical entries. The buttonhook entry is a defined method where the lead officer uses a tight, curved motion around the doorway—often keeping the body close to the wall and the door frame—to gain immediate interior access while minimizing exposure. This “hook” around the corner allows the team to quickly peek and begin clearing the room, with teammates following to provide cover and support. It's designed for speed and control in close quarters, reducing vulnerable exposure to threats just beyond the doorway. The other terms don't fit this formal entry technique as taught in standard training. They describe movement ideas or approaches that aren't established as the specific entry method used to penetrate and clear a room. Therefore, the buttonhook is the best choice because it matches the recognized name and purpose of a controlled, entry-driven maneuver in this context.

9. In center-fed rooms, how should you gain entry?

A. Center, corner, center

B. Center, side, center

C. Center, corner, edge

D. Corner, center, corner

In a center-fed room, the best entry pattern emphasizes quickly establishing visibility, then checking the most likely concealment spots, and finally rechecking the central area to confirm nothing was missed. Entering toward the center gives you the clearest initial view down both walls and the most immediate sense of threats, with fewer obstacles blocking line of sight. After establishing that center perspective, you sweep the corners—these are common places for threats to hide or for someone to stage a move—before returning to the center to re-confirm the space is clear. This order reduces exposure to ambush angles and ensures you don't leave hiding spots unchecked. Other sequences can leave corners unscanned for longer or allow threats to position themselves behind cover before you've fully cleared the room.

10. What is the method for patrol to gain entry in a corner-fed room?

A. Run the rabbit

B. Kick the door

C. Blitz the corner

D. Move in quickly from the doorway

In a corner-fed room, threats can hide in multiple corners, so you want to establish control quickly and disrupt any concealed position. The method called “run the rabbit” achieves that by having one team member make a fast, decisive entry through a corner to create immediate contact, flush out threats, and set the pace for the rest of the team to follow and sweep behind. This rapid, unpredictable action minimizes how long suspects have to react and reduces exposure for the team, taking advantage of the room’s geometry to force movement and reveal hidden threats. Kicking the door tends to be loud and telegraphs the approach, which can compromise the element of surprise. Moving in quickly from the doorway doesn’t penetrate the corner concealment as effectively and leaves blind spots that suspects could exploit. Blitzing the corner may be used in other contexts but, in a corner-fed room, the rapid corner entry specifically targets immediate disruption of hidden threats and establishes control for the squad.

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://tletaweek9.examzify.com>

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

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