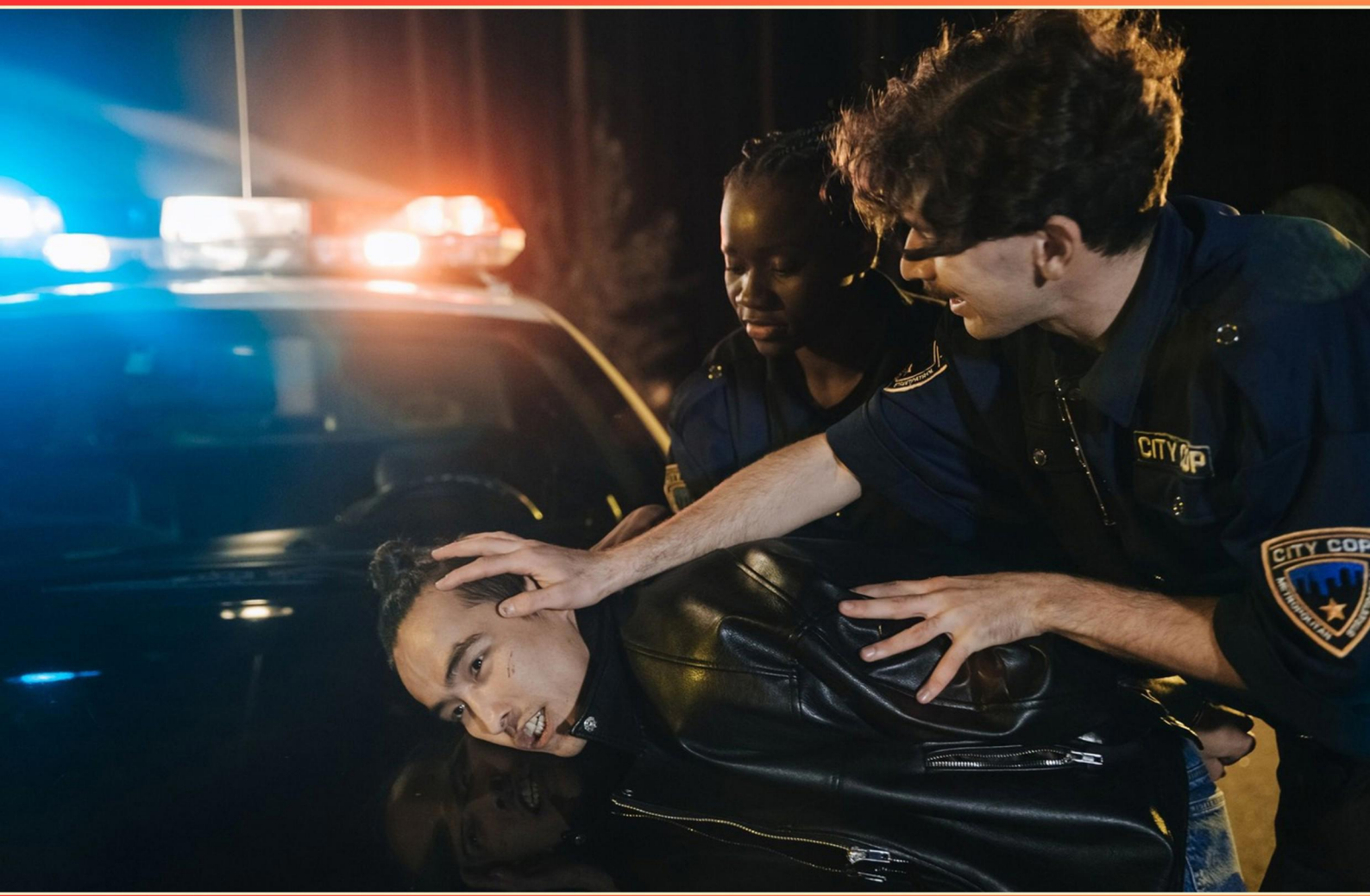
TENNESSEE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY (TLETA) WEEK 5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Are we liable for injuries to a third party when pursuing actual/suspected violators of the law?

A. Yes

B. No, unless our negligence directly causes the injuries

C. Only if a pursuit policy exists

D. Never

2. Can a victim of sexual harassment be someone other than the person directly harassed?

A. Yes, it can be anyone who finds the behavior offensive and is affected by it

B. Only the person directly harassed

C. Only supervisors

D. Only coworkers

3. A substance that is used as medicine is called

A. medicine

B. poison

C. drug

D. herb

4. Which term defines the amount of drug to be taken at one time?

A. dose

B. dosage unit

C. concentration

D. potency

5. Which case is associated with a bean bag projectile during a riot?

A. City of Canton v. Harris

B. Davis v. Mason County, WA

C. Ciminillo v. Streicher

D. Graham v. Connor

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6. A graffiti symbol consisting of a 5-point star with the number 5 and red color indicates membership in which coalition?

A. People Nation

B. Folk Nation

C. Crips

D. Bloods

7. When naming victims in a report, which approach is preferred?

A. Use the victim's initials

B. Use Victim #1

C. Use "the victim"

D. Use the victim's name

8. What gives the public the right to review your reports?

A. Privacy Act

B. Open Records Act

C. Public Records Act

D. Freedom of Information Act

9. What are the four major qualities of a good report?

A. Clear, concise, detailed, and persuasive

B. Efficient, thorough, professional, and objective

C. Systematic, organized, factual, and neutral

D. Accurate, timely, objective, and creative

10. Which of the following is NOT listed among the diseases of adaptation to a career in law enforcement?

A. Depression

B. Hypertension

C. Diabetes

D. Asthma

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Are we liable for injuries to a third party when pursuing actual/suspected violators of the law?

A. Yes

B. No, unless our negligence directly causes the injuries

C. Only if a pursuit policy exists

D. Never

The idea being tested is how liability for bystander injuries arises during pursuits. In general, officers aren't automatically liable for injuries to third parties just because a pursuit happened. Governmental immunity and the protection that comes from acting within policy and training mean you're not at fault unless your own negligent conduct directly causes the harm. So the key question is causation: did the officer's negligent driving or decision-making directly lead to the injuries? If yes, liability can attach. If the injuries occur due to the suspect's actions or other factors and the officer followed policy and acted reasonably, there isn't automatic liability. That's why the best answer is that liability hinges on whether the officer's negligence directly causes the injuries, not merely on pursuing an actual or suspected violator or on the existence of a pursuit policy.

2. Can a victim of sexual harassment be someone other than the person directly harassed?

A. Yes, it can be anyone who finds the behavior offensive and is affected by it

B. Only the person directly harassed

C. Only supervisors

D. Only coworkers

The main idea is that sexual harassment harms more than just the person it's aimed at. A hostile work environment isn't limited to the direct target; it affects anyone who experiences or witnesses the conduct and feels offended, threatened, or uncomfortable as a result. Because the atmosphere of the workplace is altered by repeated or severe inappropriate behavior, coworkers, bystanders, and others in the environment can be considered victims if they're affected by what's happening. For example, if a supervisor makes sexual remarks in front of the team or a coworker repeatedly behaves in a sexually offensive way, those nearby may feel unsafe, humiliated, or unable to perform their job effectively. That broader impact is what the policy protects against, not just the direct target of the harassment. So the victim can indeed be someone other than the person directly harassed, as long as they're affected by the conduct.

3. A substance that is used as medicine is called

A. medicine

B. poison

C. drug

D. herb

In pharmacology, a substance that affects the body's functions and is used to treat or prevent illness is called a drug. A drug is the broad term for any chemical that causes a change in the body, and when that substance is used for healing, it becomes a medicine or medication. The reason this fits best is that the prompt is asking for the label of the substance itself, not the specific use or a plant source. Medicines are examples of drugs, but the general term for the substance is drug. A poison is anything harmful, so it isn't the right label for a substance used as medicine. A herb refers specifically to plant material, which is not necessary for a substance to be used as medicine.

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4. Which term defines the amount of drug to be taken at one time?

A. dose

B. dosage unit

C. concentration

D. potency

The amount to be taken at one time is the dose. The term "dosage unit" refers to the unit of measurement for that dose (for example, milligrams or milliliters), not the actual amount itself. Concentration describes how much drug is present per unit of solution (like mg per mL), and potency refers to the drug's strength per unit. So, the quantity you take at once is the dose.

5. Which case is associated with a bean bag projectile during a riot?

A. City of Canton v. Harris

B. Davis v. Mason County, WA

C. Ciminillo v. Streicher

D. Graham v. Connor

The situation tests how the Fourth Amendment's reasonableness standard is applied to police use of less-lethal force in riot conditions. When officers deploy a bean bag projectile, the question is whether that force was necessary and proportional given the threat level and the suspect's actions, all viewed through the lens of objective reasonableness established in Graham v. Connor. In the cited case, the court examined a riot scenario where a bean bag round was used against a person. The ruling highlights that even though bean bags are considered less-lethal, their use is not automatically permissible. If the individual is not posing an imminent threat, or if safer, de-escalatory options were available or appropriate, the force can be deemed excessive under the Fourth Amendment. The decision underscores that the assessment centers on the totality of circumstances: the danger to officers and bystanders, the subject's actions, and whether the force chosen was a proportionate response to the threat. Other cases address different elements of policing liability, such as training failures or general standards for use of force, but they do not center on the specific scenario of a bean bag in a riot in the same way.

6. A graffiti symbol consisting of a 5-point star with the number 5 and red color indicates membership in which coalition?

A. People Nation

B. Folk Nation

C. Crips

D. Bloods

A five-point star is the defining symbol of People Nation, and adding the number 5 reinforces that identity. The red color is commonly associated with People Nation, while Folk Nation is tied to a six-point star and blue. So a five-point star with the number 5 in red points to People Nation.

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7. When naming victims in a report, which approach is preferred?

A. Use the victim's initials

B. Use Victim #1

C. Use "the victim"

D. Use the victim's name

Using the victim's name in a report ensures precise identification and professional, respectful documentation. When you name the person involved, the record clearly attributes facts, statements, and events to the correct individual, which reduces ambiguity and helps investigators, prosecutors, and others follow the case accurately. It also treats the person as a real individual rather than a placeholder, aligning with ethical reporting standards and the standard practice in law enforcement to maintain clear, accountable records. Using initials can create confusion if there are multiple people with similar names or if documents span different reports and jurisdictions. Referring to someone as "the victim" is too impersonal and can make it harder to track who is being described as the report grows or is shared with other agencies. Labeling someone as "Victim #1" is even less appropriate for finished documentation because it dehumanizes the person and serves as a temporary placeholder rather than a final, identifiable record. In short, naming the victim provides clarity, accountability, and respect, which are essential for effective and professional reporting.

8. What gives the public the right to review your reports?

A. Privacy Act

B. Open Records Act

C. Public Records Act

D. Freedom of Information Act

The Freedom of Information Act gives the public the right to review government records by requiring federal agencies to disclose information upon request, with certain exemptions. This is what allows people to see documents like police or investigative reports held by government entities, at least in part. Exemptions exist to protect ongoing investigations, personal privacy, national security, and other sensitive details, so not every piece of information must be released. The other options refer to state-level access laws or to privacy provisions that don't provide broad public access to government records in the same way. So the public's ability to review such reports is grounded in FOIA.

9. What are the four major qualities of a good report?

A. Clear, concise, detailed, and persuasive

B. Efficient, thorough, professional, and objective

C. Systematic, organized, factual, and neutral

D. Accurate, timely, objective, and creative

Presenting facts in a way that can be quickly understood and reliably used is the heart of a good report. Being efficient means conveying only what's necessary and avoiding unnecessary fluff so readers get the core facts without wading through repetition. Thoroughness ensures you cover the essential elements: who was involved, what happened, when and where it occurred, how it unfolded, and what evidence or observations support those details. Professionalism covers how the report looks and sounds—the formatting, grammar, tone, and adherence to department standards—so it reflects the writer's credibility and the seriousness of the work. Objectivity keeps the report grounded in verifiable facts, steering clear of personal opinions or unsubstantiated conclusions and letting the evidence speak for itself. That combination—efficient, thorough, professional, and objective—best supports investigations and decisions, whereas choices that emphasize persuasion, creativity, or biased language can undermine reliability and usefulness.

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10. Which of the following is NOT listed among the diseases of adaptation to a career in law enforcement?

A. Depression

B. Hypertension

C. Diabetes

D. Asthma

The idea here is which health conditions are typically seen as consequences of long-term occupational stress in law enforcement. Depression and hypertension are classic examples of stress-related adaptations: chronic psychological strain can lead to mood disorders, and ongoing stress with its cardiovascular effects can raise blood pressure over time. Diabetes can also be linked to sustained stress through metabolic changes and the lifestyle factors that often accompany high-demand jobs. Asthma, on the other hand, is a chronic inflammatory airway disease with specific triggers and etiologies not caused by the occupation itself. While stress can worsen asthma symptoms, it isn't considered a disease of adaptation to a law enforcement career. That's why asthma is not listed among the adaptation diseases.

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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://tletaweek5.examzify.com

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

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