

# Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 6 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

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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 are the three forms of communication for gangs?**
  - A. Verbal, Sign Language, and Telepathy**
  - B. Written, Verbal, and Visual**
  - C. Written, Visual, and Digital**
  - D. Verbal, Auditory, and Tactile**
  
- 2. What should be the depth of chest compressions during CPR for an adult?**
  - A. 1 inch deep**
  - B. 2 inches deep**
  - C. 3 inches deep**
  - D. 1.5 inches deep**
  
- 3. What is the motto of Folk Nation?**
  - A. All is well**
  - B. All is one**
  - C. Life, Love, and Loyalty**
  - D. United We Stand**
  
- 4. What does ACES stand for?**
  - A. Adverse Childhood Experiences**
  - B. American Child Education System**
  - C. Acute Cardiac Exercise System**
  - D. Automated Childhood Evaluation Service**
  
- 5. Which statement describes shock?**
  - A. Heart rate increases**
  - B. Breathing stops**
  - C. Blood is not adequately getting to the blood cells**
  - D. Temperature is too high**
  
- 6. How is CPR performed on a child aged 1 to 10 years old when there are two rescuers?**
  - A. 30 compressions to 2 breaths**
  - B. 20 compressions to 2 breaths**
  - C. 15 compressions to 2 breaths**
  - D. 30 compressions to 1 breath**

**7. Hepatitis A is spread primarily through which route?**

- A. Airborne**
- B. Bloodborne**
- C. Orally and/or fecal matter**
- D. Direct Skin Contact**

**8. AED stands for?**

- A. Automated Emergency Device**
- B. Automated External Defibrillator**
- C. Advance Electronic Data**
- D. Acute Emergency Defibrillator**

**9. What is the timing on the 'arrival window concept'?**

- A. 5-minute size up report**
- B. 10-minute size up report**
- C. 20-minute size up report**
- D. 15-minute size up report**

**10. Which of the following is NOT listed as a non-public forum?**

- A. Jails**
- B. Airport terminals**
- C. Courtrooms**
- D. Public Park**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What are the three forms of communication for gangs?

A. Verbal, Sign Language, and Telepathy

**B. Written, Verbal, and Visual**

C. Written, Visual, and Digital

D. Verbal, Auditory, and Tactile

Gangs rely on three main channels to send messages: written, verbal, and visual. Written communication includes graffiti tags, coded notes, and other text left for members to read—messages that can mark territory or convey instructions even when people aren't speaking aloud. Verbal communication covers the slang, coded phrases, and specific speech patterns used in conversations or on the phone to communicate with insiders while staying clear to outsiders. Visual communication involves hand signs, tattoos, color schemes, logos, and other symbols that instantly signal affiliation, rank, or intent. These three forms together handle most of the ways information, warnings, or coordination are shared across members and groups, across locations and over time. Digital tools are used, but the traditional trio of written, verbal, and visual remains the foundational framework for gang communication. Telepathy and tactile-only signals aren't real or standard methods in this context.

## 2. What should be the depth of chest compressions during CPR for an adult?

A. 1 inch deep

**B. 2 inches deep**

C. 3 inches deep

D. 1.5 inches deep

In adult CPR, the goal is to push hard enough to move blood through the heart and circulate it. The target depth is about 2 inches (5 cm) for an average adult. This depth balances generating sufficient blood flow with minimizing the risk of injury; some guidelines allow up to around 2.4 inches (6 cm), but 2 inches is the standard target. The shallower depths (around 1 to 1.5 inches) won't reliably generate adequate perfusion, while too deep (about 3 inches) can increase (and not significantly improve) injury risk. Remember to deliver compressions at a steady rate (approximately 100-120 per minute) with full chest recoil between compressions.

## 3. What is the motto of Folk Nation?

A. All is well

**B. All is one**

C. Life, Love, and Loyalty

D. United We Stand

Folk Nation emphasizes unity among its members, so its motto is "All is one." This phrase expresses that every member is part of a single, connected group and that what one person does reflects on the whole. Strength comes from solidarity, and loyalty binds the members together. Other phrases like "All is well," "United We Stand," or "Life, Love, and Loyalty" aren't the recognized slogan used to convey this same collective identity for Folk Nation, making "All is one" the best fit.

#### 4. What does ACES stand for?

- A. Adverse Childhood Experiences**
- B. American Child Education System**
- C. Acute Cardiac Exercise System**
- D. Automated Childhood Evaluation Service**

ACES refers to Adverse Childhood Experiences. This term comes from the ACEs study, a public health framework that identifies how early life trauma—such as abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction—can influence health, behavior, and social outcomes later in life. Each category of adversity counts toward a cumulative score, and higher scores are linked to greater risk for issues like chronic illness, mental health challenges, substance use, and problematic behavior. In law enforcement and first-responder training, recognizing that someone's current behavior or stress reactions may be rooted in early trauma supports a trauma-informed approach, reducing re-traumatization and guiding safer, more compassionate interactions. The other options do not reflect a widely recognized acronym for this concept in public health or policing contexts.

#### 5. Which statement describes shock?

- A. Heart rate increases**
- B. Breathing stops**
- C. Blood is not adequately getting to the blood cells**
- D. Temperature is too high**

Shock is a condition in which the circulatory system fails to deliver enough blood to the body's tissues, so those tissues don't get the oxygen and nutrients they need to function. The best way to state that idea is that blood is not adequately getting to the tissues (the cells), meaning tissue perfusion is insufficient. When perfusion falls short, cells switch to less efficient metabolism, leading to energy failure and potential organ damage if not corrected. Signs like an increasing heart rate or rapid breathing often accompany shock as the body tries to compensate, but they are responses rather than defining features. Breathing stopping describes respiratory arrest, not shock itself, and a temperature being too high isn't a defining characteristic of shock.

#### 6. How is CPR performed on a child aged 1 to 10 years old when there are two rescuers?

- A. 30 compressions to 2 breaths**
- B. 20 compressions to 2 breaths**
- C. 15 compressions to 2 breaths**
- D. 30 compressions to 1 breath**

When two rescuers perform CPR on a child (1 to 10 years old), the recommended rhythm is 15 compressions followed by 2 breaths. This 15:2 ratio lets you push blood through the heart efficiently while still providing necessary ventilation, which is especially important in children who can deteriorate quickly from hypoxia. While one rescuer does chest compressions, the other delivers breaths. Compress the chest about 2 inches (5 cm) deep, at a rate of 100-120 compressions per minute, and allow full chest recoil between compressions. After every 15 compressions, give 2 breaths, each lasting about 1 second with the chest visibly rising. Use a barrier device if available and open the airway with a head-tilt/chin-lift (or jaw-thrust if spinal injury is suspected). Continue cycles of 15 compressions and 2 breaths, switching roles about every 2 minutes to reduce fatigue and maintain effective CPR.

## 7. Hepatitis A is spread primarily through which route?

- A. Airborne
- B. Bloodborne
- C. Orally and/or fecal matter**
- D. Direct Skin Contact

Hepatitis A is spread primarily through the fecal-oral route. The virus is shed in an infected person's stool and can contaminate food, water, or hands, leading to infection when these are ingested. This is why proper handwashing, safe food handling, and clean water are key prevention measures. It is not typically transmitted by airborne droplets, through blood, or by simple skin contact.

## 8. AED stands for?

- A. Automated Emergency Device
- B. Automated External Defibrillator**
- C. Advance Electronic Data
- D. Acute Emergency Defibrillator

Automated External Defibrillator is a portable device used in cardiac emergencies to analyze the heart rhythm and deliver a controlled electrical shock if needed to reestablish a normal rhythm. The key here is that it's automated and external: automated because it guides the user and makes the decision to deliver a shock, and external because the device is applied to someone from outside the body, not implanted internally. This combination makes it user-friendly for bystanders or first responders, with voice prompts and safety features to minimize harm. Other terms don't fit because they don't describe the standard device used in these emergencies. Automated Emergency Device is not the recognized name for this life-saving tool, and Advanced Electronic Data and Acute Emergency Defibrillator aren't the correct terms or concepts in this context.

## 9. What is the timing on the 'arrival window concept'?

- A. 5-minute size up report
- B. 10-minute size up report
- C. 20-minute size up report
- D. 15-minute size up report**

The arrival window concept means you should complete a concise size-up within 15 minutes of arriving on scene. This 15-minute window gives you enough time to quickly assess and document critical factors—scene safety, location, nature of the incident, number of people involved, hazards, suspects or weapons, and the initial action plan—without delaying response. It strikes a balance between speed and thoroughness, ensuring you can communicate a clear understanding of the situation and what resources are needed. Five minutes tends to be too tight for a meaningful assessment; ten minutes may be used in some contexts but isn't the standard here; twenty minutes would risk delaying crucial decisions and scene management. Thus, the 15-minute size-up is the best fit for the arrival window.

**10. Which of the following is NOT listed as a non-public forum?**

- A. Jails**
- B. Airport terminals**
- C. Courtrooms**
- D. Public Park**

Non-public forums are government spaces not traditionally open to public expression, where speech can be restricted to serve the forum's purpose. Jails, courtrooms, and airport terminals are treated as non-public forums because their primary functions require order and security, so rules about what can be said or displayed can be reasonable and viewpoint-neutral. A public park, on the other hand, is a traditional public forum where open discussion and assembly have long been encouraged, so speech restrictions there must be content-neutral, narrowly tailored, and provide ample alternative channels. Since a public park is not a non-public forum, it is the option that does not belong in that category.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://tletaweek6.examzify.com>**

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

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