

Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) Week 7 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 is the connection between NamUs and NCIC?**
 - A. To replace NCIC entirely.**
 - B. To create a private database for agencies.**
 - C. To create more comprehensive databases for missing persons and streamline reporting for local law enforcement.**
 - D. To share fingerprints data exclusively.**

- 2. Which are listed as severe abuse examples?**
 - A. Physical abuse and neglect**
 - B. Emotional abuse**
 - C. All forms of abuse**
 - D. Fetal alcohol syndrome and NAS**

- 3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a severe abuse example?**
 - A. Fetal alcohol syndrome**
 - B. NAS**
 - C. Physical abuse**
 - D. Fetal alcohol syndrome and NAS**

- 4. What is the English translation of the Spanish phrase 'Manos arriba'?**
 - A. Hands up**
 - B. Silence**
 - C. Stop**
 - D. Go**

- 5. Which document is used to determine the name of a specific hazardous material located within a facility?**
 - A. Shipping manifest.**
 - B. Commercial invoice.**
 - C. Hazardous materials ledger.**
 - D. Safety Data Sheet.**

- 6. After the initial alarm stage in GAS, which stage follows?**
- A. Resistance**
 - B. Exhaustion**
 - C. Recovery**
 - D. Activation**
- 7. Which color placard indicates special hazards?**
- A. White**
 - B. Yellow**
 - C. Red**
 - D. Black**
- 8. What is the time frame for urgent hits?**
- A. 30 minutes**
 - B. 1 hour**
 - C. 10 minutes**
 - D. 2 hours**
- 9. Silver Alert Criteria include which individuals?**
- A. Anyone 21 years old or older with dementia who cannot return.**
 - B. Anyone 18 years old or older with an intellectual/developmental/physical disability believed to be in danger.**
 - C. Anyone meeting either of the two criteria.**
 - D. Anyone under 18 with any disability.**
- 10. Which statement best describes the certification required for TIES access?**
- A. None required.**
 - B. Certified quarry or basic.**
 - C. Professional engineer.**
 - D. Only supervisors.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the connection between NamUs and NCIC?

- A. To replace NCIC entirely.
- B. To create a private database for agencies.
- C. To create more comprehensive databases for missing persons and streamline reporting for local law enforcement.**
- D. To share fingerprints data exclusively.

The connection is that NamUs and NCIC work together to improve how missing and unidentified persons are documented and shared, without one replacing the other. NCIC is a secure nationwide index used by law enforcement to access criminal justice information quickly, including missing persons. NamUs, on the other hand, is a national repository focused specifically on missing persons and unidentified decedents, providing richer case data (photos, DNA, dental records, demographics, circumstances) and tools to help agencies match cases across jurisdictions. NamUs complements NCIC by expanding the amount and quality of information available for investigations and by standardizing how cases are reported. Local agencies can enter cases into NamUs, attach detailed data, and search for potential matches across the country. When appropriate, information from NamUs can be integrated with NCIC to facilitate broader dissemination and cross-jurisdictional collaboration. The goal is to create more comprehensive databases for missing persons and streamline reporting for local law enforcement.

2. Which are listed as severe abuse examples?

- A. Physical abuse and neglect
- B. Emotional abuse
- C. All forms of abuse
- D. Fetal alcohol syndrome and NAS**

Severe abuse examples refer to the most serious harms to a child, including conditions that arise from prenatal exposure and indicate deep, lasting harm. Fetal alcohol syndrome and neonatal abstinence syndrome fit this because they are concrete, diagnosable outcomes caused by in utero exposure to substances and by withdrawal after birth. FAS involves physical and neurodevelopmental disabilities from alcohol crossing the placenta, while NAS results in withdrawal symptoms in the newborn due to prenatal exposure to substances. These conditions represent severe, enduring harm to a child, which is why they're highlighted as severe abuse examples. Other options describe types of maltreatment (like physical, neglect, or emotional abuse) but don't point to the specific severe outcomes that prenatal exposure and withdrawal illustrate.

3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a severe abuse example?

- A. Fetal alcohol syndrome**
- B. NAS**
- C. Physical abuse**
- D. Fetal alcohol syndrome and NAS**

Severe abuse examples here refer to harms tied to caregiver actions during pregnancy that cause lasting damage to the fetus or newborn. Fetal alcohol syndrome is a serious outcome of maternal alcohol use, and neonatal abstinence syndrome is the newborn withdrawal syndrome from prenatal drug exposure. Both are specifically listed as severe abuse examples. Physical abuse is a broader category of abuse but, within this material's list of severe prenatal abuse examples, it is not included. The option describing both fetal alcohol syndrome and NAS would also be considered severe, so the item not listed as a severe abuse example is the one about physical abuse.

4. What is the English translation of the Spanish phrase 'Manos arriba'?

- A. Hands up**
- B. Silence**
- C. Stop**
- D. Go**

Manos arriba is a direct command meaning to raise both hands. Here, manos means hands and arriba means up, so the natural English rendering is "Hands up" (often said as "Put your hands up"). This phrase is typically used in urgent or police-surrender contexts. The other options don't fit because they correspond to different Spanish words: silence would be silencio, stop would be alto or detente, and go would be vamos or ve.

5. Which document is used to determine the name of a specific hazardous material located within a facility?

- A. Shipping manifest.**
- B. Commercial invoice.**
- C. Hazardous materials ledger.**
- D. Safety Data Sheet.**

When you need the exact name and identification of a hazardous material on site, the Safety Data Sheet is the go-to source. The SDS is the official reference from the manufacturer and regulatorily required to be readily accessible. It provides the product's accepted name and identifiers, any synonyms, and the hazard classifications, along with essential safety information such as handling, PPE, storage, and emergency procedures. In practice, you use the SDS to confirm precisely which chemical you're dealing with, which is crucial for safe handling and response. Shipping manifests show what was shipped or received, not what is currently stored or present in the facility. A commercial invoice covers sale terms and pricing, not on-site identification. A hazardous materials ledger may track what materials are on site, but it doesn't replace the detailed product identification and hazard information found in the SDS.

6. After the initial alarm stage in GAS, which stage follows?

- A. Resistance**
- B. Exhaustion**
- C. Recovery**
- D. Activation**

General Adaptation Syndrome is the body's staged response to stress, moving from an immediate alarm reaction to a longer-lasting coping phase, and finally to depletion if the stress continues. After the alarm stage, the body enters the resistance phase, where it tries to defend against the ongoing stress by sustaining metabolic and hormonal adjustments (like continued cortisol release and energy mobilization) to cope with the challenge. If the stress persists and resources dwindle, the system progresses to exhaustion, leading to reduced ability to resist and increased vulnerability. So, the stage that follows the initial alarm reaction is resistance.

7. Which color placard indicates special hazards?

- A. White**
- B. Yellow**
- C. Red**
- D. Black**

Special hazards are shown in the white section of the NFPA 704 hazard diamond. That white area is set aside for any extra or unusual hazards and may include symbols like "OX" for oxidizers or "W" for water-reactive materials. The other colored sections indicate health (blue), flammability (red), and reactivity (yellow), so they don't denote special hazards. Black isn't used to mark special hazards in this system.

8. What is the time frame for urgent hits?

- A. 30 minutes**
- B. 1 hour**
- C. 10 minutes**
- D. 2 hours**

Urgent hits are meant to be acted on quickly to get critical information to officers in the field. The ten-minute window is the standard because it provides enough time to verify essential details and push the alert out, while still ensuring a rapid response. Longer time frames like thirty minutes or an hour delay action in urgent situations, and two hours is far beyond what is considered urgent. So the time frame for urgent hits is ten minutes.

9. Silver Alert Criteria include which individuals?

- A. Anyone 21 years old or older with dementia who cannot return.**
- B. Anyone 18 years old or older with an intellectual/developmental/physical disability believed to be in danger.**
- C. Anyone meeting either of the two criteria.**
- D. Anyone under 18 with any disability.**

Silver Alerts cover two distinct at-risk groups, and you only have to fit one of them to trigger the alert. The first path applies to adults who are 21 or older and have dementia, making it difficult or impossible for them to return on their own. The second path covers adults who are 18 or older and have an intellectual, developmental, or physical disability and are believed to be in danger. Because meeting either criterion qualifies, the correct idea is that anyone fitting either of these risk profiles should receive a Silver Alert. Options that suggest a different age boundary or that require a condition not aligned with these two risk tracks don't fit the criteria.

10. Which statement best describes the certification required for TIES access?

- A. None required.**
- B. Certified quarry or basic.**
- C. Professional engineer.**
- D. Only supervisors.**

Access to TIES is restricted to personnel who have completed an appropriate certification that matches their role. The system uses certification levels to ensure users have proven competency before login. The statement that you must hold either a basic certification or the "certified quarry" designation describes the required threshold for access: there are recognized levels, and both meet the minimum requirement to use TIES. This matches how access is granted based on validated training, rather than leaving it open to everyone or restricting it only to certain roles. None required would fail to protect the system from unauthorized use. A professional engineer is more than what's typically needed for routine access. Limiting access to only supervisors would unnecessarily exclude other authorized personnel who also require access to perform their duties.

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://tletaweek7.examzify.com>

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

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