

# CHHS Crime Scene Investigator (CSI) Certificate Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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**SAMPLE**

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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

- 1. Finding gunshot residue (GSR) suggests what about an individual?**
  - A. The individual has not handled a gun**
  - B. The individual was in close contact with a gun**
  - C. The individual is a witness to the shooting**
  - D. The individual is not connected to the crime scene**
- 2. Why is it important to photograph a crime scene?**
  - A. To produce a report for court**
  - B. To create a permanent record of the scene**
  - C. To assist in making arrests**
  - D. To attract media attention**
- 3. Where is nuclear DNA primarily found in the body?**
  - A. Muscle tissue**
  - B. White blood cells**
  - C. Skin cells**
  - D. Hair follicles**
- 4. What is the primary purpose of collecting evidence at a crime scene?**
  - A. To create a timeline of events**
  - B. To assist in prosecution**
  - C. To reconstruct the crime**
  - D. To provide closure for families**
- 5. What type of evidence is likely to be documented through photography and recordings?**
  - A. Physical evidence**
  - B. Investigative leads**
  - C. Documentary evidence**
  - D. Testimonial evidence**

- 6. What encompasses the application of science to law enforcement investigations or legal matters?**
- A. Forensic science**
  - B. Courtroom procedure**
  - C. Civil law**
  - D. Criminal justice**
- 7. True or False: There are definitive tests for vaginal fluid in forensic science.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Depends on the method used**
  - D. Only in certain conditions**
- 8. Which question best explains the presence of latent prints at a crime scene?**
- A. When were the prints made?**
  - B. How many prints were made?**
  - C. What elements make up fingerprint residue?**
  - D. Who made the fingerprints?**
- 9. What is the focus of a Crime Scene Investigator during their assessment of a scene?**
- A. Gathering media coverage**
  - B. Understanding the motive behind the crime**
  - C. Collecting and analyzing physical evidence**
  - D. Identifying all possible suspects**
- 10. Why could vomit be significant at a crime scene?**
- A. It indicates a struggle**
  - B. It may contain drugs for testing**
  - C. It can lead to identifying the guilty party**
  - D. It can provide insights into the victim's last meal**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Finding gunshot residue (GSR) suggests what about an individual?**

- A. The individual has not handled a gun**
- B. The individual was in close contact with a gun**
- C. The individual is a witness to the shooting**
- D. The individual is not connected to the crime scene**

Finding gunshot residue (GSR) indicates that an individual has likely been in close contact with a firearm or involved in a shooting situation. Gunshot residue comprises microscopic particles that are expelled when a gun is fired. These particles can land on the skin, clothing, or other surfaces near the shooter or the firearm itself. If an individual has GSR on them, it suggests they either discharged a firearm, handled a firearm that was recently fired, or were in close proximity to a shooting event. This is significant in criminal investigations, as it can help establish a connection between the individual and the crime. The other options presented do not align with the implications of GSR. For example, if an individual has GSR, it contradicts the idea that they have not handled a gun, that they are merely a witness, or that they are not connected to the crime scene. Therefore, the presence of GSR provides strong evidence of an individual's potential involvement in a firearm-related incident.

**2. Why is it important to photograph a crime scene?**

- A. To produce a report for court**
- B. To create a permanent record of the scene**
- C. To assist in making arrests**
- D. To attract media attention**

Photographing a crime scene is crucial because it creates a permanent record of the scene as it was found. This visual documentation captures the layout, conditions, and evidence present at that specific moment in time, which is vital for investigations that may extend over long periods or for cases that may go to trial later. This permanent record allows investigators and court officials to review and analyze the scene without the risks of contamination or deterioration that can happen over time. While there are other important aspects related to photography at a crime scene, such as potentially aiding in report generation or in the arrest of suspects, these secondary purposes hinge upon the foundational need for an accurate, unalterable record of the scene. Such records are invaluable to ensure the integrity of the investigation process and to provide concrete evidence during legal proceedings. Capturing the evidence visually allows for a comprehensive understanding of the scene, ensuring that all details can be communicated accurately later in proceedings or analyses.

### 3. Where is nuclear DNA primarily found in the body?

- A. Muscle tissue
- B. White blood cells**
- C. Skin cells
- D. Hair follicles

Nuclear DNA is primarily found in the cell nuclei of living organisms, which means that any tissue containing cells with a nucleus can provide this type of DNA. White blood cells are particularly noteworthy because they are one of the few cell types in the body that are generally accessible for DNA extraction without significant destruction of the tissue. These cells are part of the immune system and are produced in the bone marrow, making them abundant and a reliable source of nuclear DNA for forensic or genetic analysis. While muscle tissue, skin cells, and hair follicles can also contain nuclear DNA, the most consistent and practical source from the options provided is white blood cells. Muscle cells and skin cells may not be as readily available in certain contexts, and hair follicles, although containing nuclear DNA in some cases, are not as reliable, especially when the hair is shed (as opposed to being pulled out, which may include the follicle). Therefore, focusing on white blood cells highlights their role as a primary source for nuclear DNA in forensic investigations.

### 4. What is the primary purpose of collecting evidence at a crime scene?

- A. To create a timeline of events
- B. To assist in prosecution**
- C. To reconstruct the crime
- D. To provide closure for families

The primary purpose of collecting evidence at a crime scene is to assist in prosecution. This involves gathering physical items, biological samples, and other relevant materials that can establish the facts of the case and link a suspect to the crime or exonerate an innocent person. This evidentiary process is crucial in a courtroom setting, as the collected evidence is presented to support or refute claims made during a trial. While creating a timeline of events, reconstructing the crime, and providing closure for families are all important aspects of crime scene investigation, they serve secondary or supportive roles in the broader goal of achieving justice. The primary focus remains on ensuring that the evidence collected can be effectively used to pursue legal actions against perpetrators of crime, thereby fulfilling the system's objective of upholding law and order.

**5. What type of evidence is likely to be documented through photography and recordings?**

- A. Physical evidence**
- B. Investigative leads**
- C. Documentary evidence**
- D. Testimonial evidence**

The correct answer focuses on documentary evidence, which inherently includes any form of recorded or photographed information that serves to document a scene, event, or condition. Photography and recordings are essential tools for capturing visual details that may be crucial for investigations, providing an accurate and permanent record of the evidence as it was found at a crime scene. This is crucial because it allows investigators to preserve the original condition of the scene for later analysis or courtroom presentation. Documentary evidence can encompass a variety of formats, including photographs, video recordings, and other types of digital media. These forms of evidence effectively communicate the findings without the potential distortions that can occur through human recollection or verbal testimony. Physical evidence refers to tangible items collected from a crime scene but doesn't inherently involve documentation through recordings. Investigative leads pertain more to information that can guide an investigation rather than a recorded visual representation. Testimonial evidence consists of statements made by witnesses or suspects, which rely on human memory and verbal communication rather than visual documentation. Thus, documentary evidence is the most accurate term to describe materials captured through photography and recordings.

**6. What encompasses the application of science to law enforcement investigations or legal matters?**

- A. Forensic science**
- B. Courtroom procedure**
- C. Civil law**
- D. Criminal justice**

The correct answer is the application of science to law enforcement investigations or legal matters is best described as forensic science. This field involves the use of scientific methods and principles to analyze evidence in relation to criminal or civil cases. Forensic scientists apply various techniques from biology, chemistry, physics, and other scientific disciplines to gather, preserve, and analyze physical evidence such as fingerprints, blood samples, and digital data. Their work plays a crucial role in establishing facts and providing expert testimony in court, ultimately aiding in the pursuit of justice. While courtroom procedure outlines the processes and rules followed during legal proceedings, and civil law pertains to the legal framework governing non-criminal disputes, these areas do not primarily focus on the scientific analysis of evidence like forensic science. Criminal justice refers to the broader system of law enforcement, legal processes, and corrections; however, it is forensic science that specifically emphasizes the scientific approach in investigation and relevant legal matters.

**7. True or False: There are definitive tests for vaginal fluid in forensic science.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Depends on the method used**

**D. Only in certain conditions**

The statement that there are definitive tests for vaginal fluid in forensic science is false. While forensic science has developed various methods to obtain and analyze bodily fluids, definitive tests that unequivocally identify vaginal fluid do not exist. In forensic investigations, the analysis of vaginal fluid typically involves a combination of methods, including microscopic examination and chemical tests, to provide indications and support hypotheses regarding the presence of such fluids. However, these methods often do not yield conclusive results on their own due to the potential overlap with other bodily fluids and the difficulty in distinguishing them in mixed samples. Additionally, the variability in individual anatomy and the potential for contamination further complicate the ability to definitively determine the origin of a fluid sample as vaginal fluid. Thus, while forensic scientists can gather supporting evidence and make informed conclusions, they cannot provide a 100% definitive test for vaginal fluid.

**8. Which question best explains the presence of latent prints at a crime scene?**

**A. When were the prints made?**

**B. How many prints were made?**

**C. What elements make up fingerprint residue?**

**D. Who made the fingerprints?**

The presence of latent prints at a crime scene can be best explained by understanding the composition of fingerprint residue, which is the focus of the correct answer. Fingerprint residue consists of oils, sweat, and other substances that are naturally present on the skin, and these elements leave distinct patterns when a finger comes into contact with a surface. This chemical composition is crucial because it helps forensic scientists determine how prints can be developed and identified at a crime scene. Grasping the elements that make up fingerprint residue is fundamental to understanding why latent prints can be preserved on various surfaces and how environmental factors may affect their visibility. This knowledge aids in the formulation of methods for recovering these prints, which is a crucial part of forensic investigation. The other options, while relevant to the overall topic of latent prints, do not address the intrinsic characteristics that allow for the understanding of their presence and subsequent analysis as effectively as the composition of the residue itself.

**9. What is the focus of a Crime Scene Investigator during their assessment of a scene?**

- A. Gathering media coverage**
- B. Understanding the motive behind the crime**
- C. Collecting and analyzing physical evidence**
- D. Identifying all possible suspects**

The focus of a Crime Scene Investigator during their assessment of a scene is primarily on collecting and analyzing physical evidence. This process involves meticulously documenting the scene, searching for and preserving any evidence that can provide insights into the circumstances surrounding the crime. Physical evidence can include fingerprints, biological samples, firearms, and other materials that may link a suspect to the crime, establish a timeline, or elucidate the actions that took place. Collecting and analyzing this evidence is crucial because it lays the foundation for the investigative process and can be pivotal in solving the case. It serves not just to build a narrative of what happened but also to support legal proceedings through scientifically validated findings. As such, the focus on physical evidence is essential in ensuring that investigations are thorough and that justice is served based on tangible proof rather than conjecture or speculation.

**10. Why could vomit be significant at a crime scene?**

- A. It indicates a struggle**
- B. It may contain drugs for testing**
- C. It can lead to identifying the guilty party**
- D. It can provide insights into the victim's last meal**

Vomit at a crime scene can provide critical forensic evidence, particularly concerning the presence of substances such as drugs or alcohol. When investigators analyze vomit, they may find residuals that could indicate ingestion of various substances prior to a crime event. Testing the contents can reveal not just illicit drugs but also prescription medications, which can help to establish behavior or intent before the incident. Additionally, identifying drugs in vomit can point towards someone's state of mind or condition at the time of the crime, which could be instrumental in constructing a timeline or understanding the victim's actions leading up to the event. Thus, the evidence found in vomit can play a key role in the investigation by providing insights into substance use that might be relevant to the circumstances surrounding the crime.



## 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://chhscsi.examzify.com>**

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