

# Crime Scene Follow Up Investigations 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. Which court case established that cell phone searches require a warrant?**
  - A. Miranda v. Arizona**
  - B. Riley v. California**
  - C. Katz v. United States**
  - D. Griswold v. Connecticut**
  
- 2. What doctrine allows evidence obtained under a faulty search warrant to still be admissible?**
  - A. Fruit of a poisonous tree**
  - B. Good-faith exception**
  - C. Qualified immunity**
  - D. Public safety exception**
  
- 3. Which type of arrest records is restricted from public access by Florida Law?**
  - A. Felony arrests**
  - B. Private citizen incidents**
  - C. Juvenile arrests/incidents**
  - D. Misdemeanor arrests**
  
- 4. What does “consistent” refer to in the context of a victim's information?**
  - A. Agreement with law enforcement procedures**
  - B. Consistency with their personal history**
  - C. Alignment with injuries and evidence at the scene**
  - D. Conformity to the suspects' accounts**
  
- 5. What is one of the key questions to ask when assessing a situation before arriving at a crime scene?**
  - A. What is the weather forecast?**
  - B. Has the complainant indicated suspect's location?**
  - C. How far is the nearest hospital?**
  - D. What floor is the incident on?**

- 6. What must be discussed with appropriate personnel before a pretrial meeting?**
- A. Interview techniques**
  - B. The case**
  - C. Court procedures**
  - D. Victim support**
- 7. What is the most important reason for documenting comments made during a lineup?**
- A. For future investigations**
  - B. To provide clarity in court**
  - C. To assess witness credibility**
  - D. To create a detailed case narrative**
- 8. What approach should be taken when capturing the overall crime scene in photographs?**
- A. Begin at the entry point and work inward**
  - B. Start at the perimeter and frame an all-inclusive view**
  - C. Capture only the central evidence**
  - D. Take shots randomly to ensure coverage**
- 9. What kind of evidence consists of blood alcohol levels and poisons?**
- A. Psychological evidence**
  - B. Forensic evidence**
  - C. Chemistry or toxicological evidence**
  - D. Impression evidence**
- 10. What should a witness do if a defense attorney mispronounces their name?**
- A. Ignore the mistake and move on**
  - B. Politely correct them and focus on the questions**
  - C. Take offense and confront the attorney**
  - D. Laugh it off to lighten the mood**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which court case established that cell phone searches require a warrant?**

- A. Miranda v. Arizona**
- B. Riley v. California**
- C. Katz v. United States**
- D. Griswold v. Connecticut**

The correct choice indicates that the court case, Riley v. California, established that police must obtain a warrant before searching a cell phone. This decision was significant for privacy rights and the legal interpretation of the Fourth Amendment, which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures. In Riley v. California, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the vast amounts of personal information contained in modern cell phones necessitate a warrant for search, reflecting a recognition of the depth of privacy interests involved. The ruling highlighted how cell phones differ from traditional physical items that can be easily searched and how they contain extensive personal data, including communications, locations, and even health information. The importance of this case lies in the protection of citizens' privacy in the digital age, affirming that the same legal standards apply to electronic data as they do to physical property. This legal precedent set by Riley v. California continues to impact how law enforcement approaches digital searches.

**2. What doctrine allows evidence obtained under a faulty search warrant to still be admissible?**

- A. Fruit of a poisonous tree**
- B. Good-faith exception**
- C. Qualified immunity**
- D. Public safety exception**

The good-faith exception is a legal doctrine that allows evidence obtained from a search warrant to be admissible in court even if that warrant is later found to be faulty or invalid. This principle is rooted in the idea that law enforcement officers who execute a search warrant should not be penalized for acting in good faith, believing that the warrant was valid at the time of the search. The good-faith exception typically applies when officers have a reasonable belief that the warrant is legitimate, based on their training and experience, and have taken steps to comply with legal procedures. This doctrine aims to strike a balance between the rights of individuals and the needs of law enforcement, ensuring that the judicial process is not unnecessarily hindered by minor errors or mistakes in the issuance of warrants. The courts recognize that requiring exclusion of evidence in all cases of warrant problems could lead to unwarranted suppression of relevant evidence that is crucial for justice. In contrast, the other options revolve around different legal principles and do not address the admissibility of evidence obtained under faulty search warrants in the same way. The fruit of a poisonous tree doctrine typically excludes evidence derived from illegally obtained evidence, while qualified immunity pertains to protecting government officials from liability in civil lawsuits. The public safety exception deals with

**3. Which type of arrest records is restricted from public access by Florida Law?**

- A. Felony arrests**
- B. Private citizen incidents**
- C. Juvenile arrests/incidents**
- D. Misdemeanor arrests**

Juvenile arrests/incidents are restricted from public access under Florida law primarily due to the intention to protect the privacy and future opportunities of minors. The legal framework recognizes that juveniles often benefit from rehabilitation rather than punishment, and maintaining confidentiality helps to prevent the stigma associated with criminal records that could impact their education, employment, and social interactions. By keeping these records private, the law aims to safeguard minors from the potential long-term repercussions of having a criminal record accessible to the public. In contrast, felony, misdemeanor, and private citizen incidents do not share the same level of protection under Florida law and are generally accessible to the public, reflecting a balance between public safety interests and the privacy rights of individuals.

**4. What does “consistent” refer to in the context of a victim's information?**

- A. Agreement with law enforcement procedures**
- B. Consistency with their personal history**
- C. Alignment with injuries and evidence at the scene**
- D. Conformity to the suspects' accounts**

In the context of a victim's information, "consistent" refers to alignment with injuries and evidence at the scene. This means that the details provided by the victim should match the physical evidence and signs of trauma present at the crime scene. When the victim's account is consistent with the evidence, it lends credibility to their statements and aids investigators in forming a clearer understanding of what transpired during the incident. For example, if a victim describes being assaulted in a specific manner, the injuries observed by medical professionals should reflect that description. Similarly, marks on the scene, such as blood spatter patterns or the placement of items, should correlate with the victim's narrative. This consistency not only helps to establish a timeline of events but also reinforces the factual basis of the case, assisting law enforcement in their investigation and eventual prosecution of any suspects involved.

**5. What is one of the key questions to ask when assessing a situation before arriving at a crime scene?**

- A. What is the weather forecast?**
- B. Has the complainant indicated suspect's location?**
- C. How far is the nearest hospital?**
- D. What floor is the incident on?**

One of the key questions to ask before arriving at a crime scene is regarding the complainant's indication of the suspect's location. This information is critical as it can significantly impact how responding officers approach the scene, their level of preparedness, and the resources they may need. Knowing the suspect's location allows law enforcement to assess potential risks, plan for containment or apprehension of the suspect, and prioritize their actions upon arrival. Understanding where the suspect is can also guide strategic decisions such as whether to engage directly, set up a perimeter, or request backup. This information helps ensure the safety of both law enforcement personnel and any potential victims or witnesses in the vicinity. While inquiries regarding weather, the proximity of a hospital, or the specific floor of the incident can be relevant in certain contexts, they do not carry the same immediate implications for safety and operational effectiveness as knowing the suspect's location.

**6. What must be discussed with appropriate personnel before a pretrial meeting?**

- A. Interview techniques**
- B. The case**
- C. Court procedures**
- D. Victim support**

Discussing the case with appropriate personnel before a pretrial meeting is crucial for several reasons. It ensures that all members of the investigative team are on the same page regarding the facts, evidence, and strategy associated with the case. This collective understanding allows for a coordinated approach during the pretrial meeting, which may involve discussing goals, potential witnesses, and how to present evidence effectively. A thorough review of the case helps identify any gaps in information or discrepancies that need to be addressed before the meeting. Moreover, it allows for anticipating the defense's arguments or questions, thus allowing the prosecution or investigators to prepare effectively. Engaging in such discussions sets a strong foundation for the legal processes that follow and helps in building a cohesive and well-prepared team ready to engage with the judiciary. The importance of addressing the case specifically before other details such as interview techniques, court procedures, or victim support emerges from this evidence-based collaborative approach.

**7. What is the most important reason for documenting comments made during a lineup?**

- A. For future investigations**
- B. To provide clarity in court**
- C. To assess witness credibility**
- D. To create a detailed case narrative**

Documenting comments made during a lineup is crucial primarily because it helps to provide clarity in court. When a witness identifies a suspect during a lineup, their verbal and non-verbal communications can have significant implications for the case. These comments can highlight the certainty or uncertainty of the witness's identification, describe their reactions, and provide context that can affect how the evidence is perceived during trial proceedings. Additionally, proper documentation ensures that the integrity of the identification process is maintained, which is essential for legal scrutiny. This clarity can support the prosecution's case or could influence factors such as the reliability of the identification. Consequently, having a detailed record of what was said during the lineup can help establish a clearer narrative for judges and juries, guiding them in their understanding of the witnesses' testimonies and the circumstances surrounding the identification of the suspect. While aspects such as future investigations, assessing witness credibility, and creating a case narrative are all important in the broader context of a criminal investigation, the immediate and most impactful reason for documentation during a lineup is to ensure that the details are clear and available for judicial examination.

**8. What approach should be taken when capturing the overall crime scene in photographs?**

- A. Begin at the entry point and work inward**
- B. Start at the perimeter and frame an all-inclusive view**
- C. Capture only the central evidence**
- D. Take shots randomly to ensure coverage**

The ideal approach to capturing the overall crime scene in photographs involves starting at the perimeter and framing an all-inclusive view. This strategy allows investigators to establish a context for the scene, showcasing the relationship between different elements and the whole environment in which the crime occurred. By capturing images from the outer edges inward, the photographer can effectively document the location's boundaries, any potential entry or exit points, and how the crime scene integrates into the surrounding area. This comprehensive perspective is critical for providing a full understanding of the scene during investigations and for use in legal proceedings, as it helps investigators and jurors visualize the environment in its entirety. Capturing the scene in this way sets the stage for more detailed images of specific evidence later, ensuring that the broader context is recognized and preserved.

## 9. What kind of evidence consists of blood alcohol levels and poisons?

- A. Psychological evidence
- B. Forensic evidence
- C. Chemistry or toxicological evidence**
- D. Impression evidence

The correct choice highlights that blood alcohol levels and poisons fall under the category of chemistry or toxicological evidence. This type of evidence is crucial in forensic investigations as it involves the analysis of biological samples—such as blood, urine, or tissues—to detect the presence and concentration of chemical substances, including alcohol and various poisons. Chemistry or toxicological evidence provides insight into substance use, potential intoxication, and the influence of chemicals on an individual at the time of a crime or incident. This information can be pivotal in establishing cause and effect in legal cases, such as determining if intoxication contributed to a person's behavior or the circumstances of death. Understanding this type of evidence requires knowledge of chemical analysis methods and toxicology, which differentiate it from psychological evidence that pertains to mental states, forensic evidence which refers to various forms of evidence collected at a crime scene, and impression evidence, which involves physical marks left by objects or individuals.

## 10. What should a witness do if a defense attorney mispronounces their name?

- A. Ignore the mistake and move on
- B. Politely correct them and focus on the questions**
- C. Take offense and confront the attorney
- D. Laugh it off to lighten the mood

A witness should politely correct a defense attorney if their name is mispronounced and then focus on responding to the questions. This approach serves several purposes. First, it maintains professionalism and shows respect for the courtroom process. Accurately stating one's name is crucial for the record and for establishing credibility in the witness's testimony. By addressing the mispronunciation politely, the witness signals their willingness to engage cooperatively with the legal process while asserting their identity clearly. Redirecting focus back to the questions after the correction demonstrates the witness's commitment to providing accurate testimony, which is vital in legal proceedings. This response helps ensure clarity in communication, which is essential for all parties involved in a case, including the jury and judge who rely on the witness's statements to understand the facts of the case. The other options do not promote clarity or professionalism, making them less appropriate responses in a courtroom setting.

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

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

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