

CRIME SCENE FOLLOW UP INVESTIGATIONS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 should you locate as part of inspecting a crime scene?**
 - A. Point of discovery
 - B. Point of suspect's entry and exit
 - C. Location of all witnesses
 - D. Type of crime committed
- 2. What type of questions should you consider asking a victim about their injury?**
 - A. Indirect, vague
 - B. Explanatory, complex
 - C. Direct, fundamental
 - D. Rhetorical, general
- 3. What type of property is illegal for a person to possess based on statute, ordinance, or rule?**
 - A. Testimonial evidence
 - B. Admissibility
 - C. Contraband
 - D. Physical evidence
- 4. Admissibility of evidence must be established to be which of the following?**
 - A. Irrelevant and inadmissible
 - B. Relevant and real
 - C. Inconclusive and circumstantial
 - D. Indirect and testimonial
- 5. What type of evidence is essential for proving authenticity in court as indicated by the chain of custody?**
 - A. eyewitness testimony
 - B. suspect confessions
 - C. physical evidence
 - D. circumstantial evidence

- 6. What are the duties typically coordinated by the supervisor or investigator upon arrival at a crime scene?**
- A. Interviews, media relations
 - B. Evidence collection, securing scene perimeter
 - C. Arresting suspects, conducting searches
 - D. Documenting evidence, collecting statements
- 7. Which category of evidence is considered indirect but can still support facts in a case?**
- A. Circumstantial evidence
 - B. Documentary evidence
 - C. Physical evidence
 - D. Testimonial evidence
- 8. What type of prints are taken from individuals at a crime scene to eliminate them from the suspect pool?**
- A. Elimination prints
 - B. Fingerprints
 - C. Evidence prints
 - D. Comparison prints
- 9. Which of the following types of questions is considered objectionable in a courtroom?**
- A. Calls for someone to make a conclusion
 - B. Clarifying previous statements
 - C. Focusing on facts of the case
 - D. Providing background information
- 10. What is the primary purpose of separating involved parties at a crime scene?**
- A. To allow for group discussions
 - B. To ensure accurate accounts of the incident
 - C. To facilitate quicker interviews
 - D. To gather multiple perspectives

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you locate as part of inspecting a crime scene?

- A. Point of discovery
- B. Point of suspect's entry and exit**
- C. Location of all witnesses
- D. Type of crime committed

Locating the point of the suspect's entry and exit is crucial during the inspection of a crime scene as it provides vital information regarding how the suspect interacted with the scene. Understanding where the suspect entered and exited can offer insights into their behavior, the potential for fleeing the scene, and may help establish a timeline of events. This information is vital for reconstructing the crime, identifying additional physical evidence, and initiating investigative leads, such as canvassing for surveillance footage or identifying potential witnesses near these points. Additionally, determining these entry and exit points can be essential for forensic teams who may need to preserve evidence without contamination, and it can also guide law enforcement in forming their strategies for apprehending suspects. Overall, this focus is foundational in piecing together the series of events that occurred during the incident, helping to develop a clearer picture of what transpired at the crime scene.

2. What type of questions should you consider asking a victim about their injury?

- A. Indirect, vague
- B. Explanatory, complex
- C. Direct, fundamental**
- D. Rhetorical, general

Asking direct, fundamental questions about a victim's injury is crucial in gathering clear and reliable information. Direct questions help to elicit specific details about the injury, such as the nature, location, and circumstances surrounding it. This clarity is essential for assessing the situation accurately, developing a timeline of events, and understanding the impact of the injury on the victim's life. Fundamental questions can include inquiries like, "What type of injury did you sustain?" or "Can you describe how the injury occurred?" These types of questions are straightforward and encourage the victim to provide essential details without confusion or misinterpretation. A clear understanding of the injury can significantly aid in investigations, legal proceedings, and providing appropriate support to the victim. In contrast, indirect or vague questions could lead to ambiguous answers that hinder the investigation. Explanatory or complex questions may overwhelm victims or cause them to disengage, while rhetorical or general questions can fail to gather the specific information needed for the case. This makes it imperative to focus on being direct and fundamental when addressing a victim's injuries.

3. What type of property is illegal for a person to possess based on statute, ordinance, or rule?

- A. Testimonial evidence
- B. Admissibility
- C. Contraband**
- D. Physical evidence

Contraband refers to items that are prohibited by law for an individual to possess. This classification typically includes illegal drugs, weapons, stolen property, and items that are associated with criminal activity. The defining characteristic of contraband is that legal statutes, ordinances, or rules expressly deem these items illicit for possession due to their connection with crime or risk to public safety. Testimonial evidence, on the other hand, involves information provided by witnesses about what they have seen or heard, and does not involve tangible property. Admissibility is a legal term that pertains to whether certain evidence can be considered in a court of law, rather than the nature of the property itself. Physical evidence refers to any tangible items that can be presented in court to support a case, but not all physical evidence is illegal to possess. Understanding the concept of contraband is crucial in criminal investigations and legal proceedings, as it directly relates to identifying and addressing illegal items that may be central to a case.

4. Admissibility of evidence must be established to be which of the following?

- A. Irrelevant and inadmissible
- B. Relevant and real**
- C. Inconclusive and circumstantial
- D. Indirect and testimonial

The correct choice emphasizes that the admissibility of evidence hinges on its relevance and its nature as real evidence. Relevant evidence is that which has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence. This is a fundamental principle in legal proceedings, as evidence must assist in proving or disproving an element of the case to be deemed admissible. The term "real" in this context refers to physical evidence that can be presented in court, such as objects, documents, or other tangible items. Real evidence is often considered more compelling than other types, such as testimony, because it provides a direct link to the events in question. For evidence to be admissible, it must not only be relevant but also meet other legal criteria, such as being obtained lawfully and not being prejudicial. This combination of relevance and the nature of real evidence allows it to effectively contribute to the fact-finding process in a legal context. In contrast, the other options describe characteristics that do not contribute positively to the admissibility of evidence in court. Irrelevant evidence cannot serve the purpose of supporting or negating a point, and inconclusive or circumstantial evidence alone may not suffice to establish critical facts without additional supportive evidence. Indirect

5. What type of evidence is essential for proving authenticity in court as indicated by the chain of custody?

- A. eyewitness testimony
- B. suspect confessions
- C. physical evidence**
- D. circumstantial evidence

The focus on physical evidence in proving authenticity in court emphasizes the importance of tangible items that can be directly linked to a crime or event. Physical evidence can include items such as weapons, DNA samples, fingerprints, or documents, which are crucial in establishing the facts of a case. The chain of custody plays a vital role in ensuring that physical evidence is preserved, tracked, and remains uncontaminated from the point of collection through to trial. This meticulous documentation and handling process helps to substantiate that the collected evidence is original, has not been tampered with, and can be reliably associated with the crime in question. Courts rely heavily on the integrity and authenticity of physical evidence, making it a cornerstone in legal proceedings. Other types of evidence, such as eyewitness testimony, suspect confessions, or circumstantial evidence, while potentially valuable, do not provide the same level of definitive proof in terms of authenticity. Eyewitness testimony can be subject to memory issues, confessions may be unreliable, and circumstantial evidence can suggest possibilities without directly tying to the facts. In contrast, maintaining the integrity of physical evidence through a proper chain of custody is essential for establishing authenticity in a court setting.

6. What are the duties typically coordinated by the supervisor or investigator upon arrival at a crime scene?

- A. Interviews, media relations
- B. Evidence collection, securing scene perimeter**
- C. Arresting suspects, conducting searches
- D. Documenting evidence, collecting statements

The choice regarding evidence collection and securing the scene perimeter accurately represents critical duties typically coordinated by a supervisor or investigator upon arriving at a crime scene. When an investigator arrives at a crime scene, one of the first priorities is to secure the perimeter to prevent contamination of evidence and to control access to the area. This ensures that unauthorized individuals do not interfere with the investigation, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of the scene. By establishing a secure perimeter, law enforcement can effectively manage the area and facilitate subsequent tasks. In addition, evidence collection is a primary responsibility that follows the securing of the scene. This involves identifying, preserving, and collecting physical evidence that can be analyzed to uncover details about the crime. These two tasks—securing the scene and collecting evidence—are foundational to any investigation, as they lay the groundwork for all further inquiry and analysis. The other options, while related to crime scene investigations, do not emphasize the immediate and critical actions necessary upon arrival at a crime scene. Tasks like interviews or media relations may occur later in the process, and conducting searches or arresting suspects is generally part of the investigative procedures that follow the initial assessment and securing of the crime scene. Documenting evidence and collecting statements are vital parts of the investigation;

7. Which category of evidence is considered indirect but can still support facts in a case?

A. Circumstantial evidence

B. Documentary evidence

C. Physical evidence

D. Testimonial evidence

Circumstantial evidence is classified as indirect evidence that suggests a fact or supports a conclusion without directly proving it. This type of evidence can be crucial in a case, as it allows investigators and juries to piece together a narrative based on the circumstances surrounding an event. For example, finding someone's fingerprints at a crime scene can suggest their presence, even if it does not directly prove they committed a crime. Circumstantial evidence often plays a significant role in building a case, providing context and support to direct evidence, which is more definitive. While other forms of evidence such as documentary, physical, and testimonial evidence have their own merits, they typically fall into categories of direct evidence or provide specific, concrete details. Thus, circumstantial evidence effectively supports facts by allowing the interpretation of a series of related events or behaviors leading to logical conclusions.

8. What type of prints are taken from individuals at a crime scene to eliminate them from the suspect pool?

A. Elimination prints

B. Fingerprints

C. Evidence prints

D. Comparison prints

Elimination prints are collected from individuals at a crime scene for the specific purpose of excluding them from the pool of possible suspects. These prints serve as a baseline or control to differentiate between the prints of individuals who were present at the scene and those of potential perpetrators. By comparing the elimination prints to the fingerprints found at the crime scene, investigators can effectively rule out those individuals, allowing for a more focused investigation on the remaining suspects. Other types of prints, such as fingerprints, are typically collected from suspects or analyzed as evidence. Evidence prints may refer to any prints found at the scene that need to be matched to known prints. Comparison prints might imply the act of comparing any two sets of prints. However, elimination prints are distinct because they are established specifically to clear individuals from suspicion, thus playing a crucial role in narrowing down investigative leads.

9. Which of the following types of questions is considered objectionable in a courtroom?

A. Calls for someone to make a conclusion

B. Clarifying previous statements

C. Focusing on facts of the case

D. Providing background information

Questions that call for someone to make a conclusion are objectionable in a courtroom setting because they often lead to speculation rather than evidence-based responses. In legal proceedings, witnesses are generally expected to provide factual testimony based on what they directly observed, rather than drawing their own interpretations or conclusions. This principle helps maintain the integrity of the testimony and ensures that the jury or judge relies on concrete evidence rather than potentially misleading conclusions. In contrast, questions that aim to clarify previous statements, focus on the facts of the case, or provide background information are typically seen as constructive. They help to establish context and ensure that the testimony provided is clear and relevant to the proceedings. These types of inquiries are essential for building a coherent narrative in a case, which is why they do not raise objections.

10. What is the primary purpose of separating involved parties at a crime scene?

A. To allow for group discussions

B. To ensure accurate accounts of the incident

C. To facilitate quicker interviews

D. To gather multiple perspectives

The primary purpose of separating involved parties at a crime scene is to ensure accurate accounts of the incident. When individuals who are involved in or have witnessed a crime are kept apart from each other, it minimizes the risk of collusion or conversation that could influence their recollections and testimonies. Each person's statement can be recorded independently, which promotes the integrity of the information and helps investigators to piece together an accurate sequence of events. This separation also reduces the likelihood of one person's memory affecting another's account, leading to more reliable and truthful reporting of what occurred. By obtaining untainted accounts, investigators can develop a clearer understanding of the incident, which is crucial for solving the crime and ensuring justice.

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:

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

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