

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BASIC PERSPECTIVES 13TH EDITION 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. Which type of child molester has connected sexual gratification with personal violence, has no love for children, and is only interested in harming or killing the child?**
 - A. Naive or inadequate child molester
 - B. Regressed child molester
 - C. Fixated child molester
 - D. Sadistic child molester
- 2. In medieval England, what principle required all citizens to respond to protect the community?**
 - A. Patrol Duty
 - B. Marshal System
 - C. Vigilantism
 - D. Hue and Cry
- 3. Fingerprints found in soft material such as tar or glaziers putty are known as what type of prints?**
 - A. Patent prints
 - B. Latent prints
 - C. Contaminated prints
 - D. Plastic prints
- 4. What best describes show-up identification versus a lineup?**
 - A. Show-up is a quick identification of a single suspect; a lineup involves presenting multiple suspects or foils to a witness.
 - B. Show-up uses multiple suspects.
 - C. Lineups require a warrant.
 - D. Show-up includes formal testimony.
- 5. As a result of gravity, when the blood stops circulating, it begins to settle to the lowest portion of the body. This process is known as?**
 - A. Lividity
 - B. Algor Mortis
 - C. Rigor Mortis
 - D. Pathologist

- 6. Which role in the criminal justice system has the authority to file charges against a suspect?**
- A. Judge
 - B. Prosecutor
 - C. Police
 - D. Defense Attorney
- 7. This type of lineup is held shortly after the commission of the crime and involves bringing the witness to the suspects location and is known as?**
- A. Live lineup
 - B. Showup lineup
 - C. Field lineup
 - D. Photo lineup
- 8. During an interview, moving around or fidgeting are examples of what type of signals?**
- A. Verbal signals
 - B. Audible cues
 - C. Nonverbal signals
 - D. Legal signals
- 9. The cooling of the body after death is known as what?**
- A. Rigor Mortis
 - B. Livor Mortis
 - C. Pathologist
 - D. Algor Mortis
- 10. The practice of temporarily detaining a person for questioning with a possible pat-down for weapons is called?**
- A. Stop and Frisk
 - B. Plain View Search
 - C. Inventory Search
 - D. Writ of Assistance

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of child molester has connected sexual gratification with personal violence, has no love for children, and is only interested in harming or killing the child?

- A. Naive or inadequate child molester
- B. Regressed child molester
- C. Fixated child molester

D. Sadistic child molester

A key idea here is how sexual arousal is linked to violence and dominance. A sadistic child molester derives sexual pleasure from the act of harming or dominating the child, often enjoying the child's suffering and showing little to no affection for children. The violence and control are central to the arousal, and harming or killing can be part of that pattern. This distinguishes it from other types: naive or inadequate offenders are driven by curiosity or misunderstanding and seek basic sexual contact without a pattern of violent arousal; regressed offenders act out in a childish or immature way under stress but aren't defined by a desire to inflict harm; fixated offenders have a persistent, strong attraction to children, but the hallmark isn't arousal from violence against the child. The combination of violence, control, and lack of love for the child points to the sadistic offender.

2. In medieval England, what principle required all citizens to respond to protect the community?

- A. Patrol Duty
- B. Marshal System
- C. Vigilantism

D. Hue and Cry

In medieval England, keeping order depended on everyone taking responsibility for each other's safety. When a crime occurred, a witness or victim would raise the hue and cry, a public shout that summoned all able-bodied people in the area to help pursue and capture the offender. This obligation wasn't optional; it was a social duty designed to mobilize the whole community to protect everyone and deter crime. The pursuit continued until the criminal was caught or the cry faded, reinforcing collective vigilance and rapid response. The other ideas don't fit this specific mechanism. Patrol duties and marshals refer to organized roles or systems, but they don't capture the public, communal call to action that the hue and cry represents. Vigilantism implies private, unofficial self-help rather than a formal, recognized duty of all citizens to rally together. Hue and cry uniquely embodies the principle of universal, communal response to protect the community.

3. Fingerprints found in soft material such as tar or glaziers putty are known as what type of prints?

- A. Patent prints
- B. Latent prints
- C. Contaminated prints

D. Plastic prints

Plastic prints are three dimensional impressions formed when fingerprint ridges press into a soft, malleable surface like tar or glazier's putty. The stress of the ridges creates an actual imprint embedded in the material, which can often be preserved by photographing the impression in place or by casting the material to capture the contour. This differs from patent prints, which are visible prints left on surfaces, and latent prints, which are invisible until developed. Contaminated prints isn't a standard term for fingerprint types.

4. What best describes show-up identification versus a lineup?

- A. Show-up is a quick identification of a single suspect; a lineup involves presenting multiple suspects or foils to a witness.**
- B. Show-up uses multiple suspects.
- C. Lineups require a warrant.
- D. Show-up includes formal testimony.

In investigations, there are two common identification procedures with very different setups. A show-up is a rapid identification of a single person, usually conducted soon after the incident at or near the scene. The witness is shown just one person, which makes the process quick but highly suggestive. A lineup, by contrast, presents several individuals—one suspect plus fillers or foils—to the witness in a controlled setting. This broader view helps the witness compare a range of people and reduces the chance of a mistaken identification by keeping the process more objective. So the best description is that a show-up involves a quick identification of a single suspect, while a lineup involves presenting multiple suspects or foils to a witness. The other choices misstate either the nature of show-ups or lineup procedures, or introduce requirements (like warrants) that aren't defining features.

5. As a result of gravity, when the blood stops circulating, it begins to settle to the lowest portion of the body. This process is known as?

- A. Lividity**
- B. Algor Mortis
- C. Rigor Mortis
- D. Pathologist

Lividity, or livor mortis, is the settling of blood to the lowest parts of the body after circulation stops due to gravity. This creates a purplish-red discoloration in dependent areas and helps investigators infer the body's position at death and whether it was moved. Algor mortis refers to cooling of the body, rigor mortis to the stiffening of muscles, and a pathologist is the professional who conducts autopsies, not a postmortem change.

6. Which role in the criminal justice system has the authority to file charges against a suspect?

- A. Judge
- B. Prosecutor**
- C. Police
- D. Defense Attorney

The authority to file charges rests with the prosecutor, who represents the government in criminal matters. After investigators gather evidence, the prosecutor reviews it and decides whether charges should be brought and what those charges should be. This prosecutorial discretion ensures charges are legally viable and supported by evidence, not based on arrest alone. The police conduct the investigation and make arrests, but they don't decide what to charge. The judge oversees court proceedings and applies the law, not initiate charges. The defense attorney represents the accused and argues the case, not file charges.

7. This type of lineup is held shortly after the commission of the crime and involves bringing the witness to the suspects location and is known as?

- A. Live lineup
- B. Showup lineup
- C. Field lineup**
- D. Photo lineup

Field lineup is a live identification conducted on location, near the crime scene, soon after the offense. In this approach, investigators bring the witness to the field where a group of individuals, including the suspect, is presented for identification. This setup allows for a quick, in-context identification and is used when time is short and the crime scene context is important. This fits the scenario because it describes a lineup held shortly after the crime and conducted at or near the suspect's location, rather than in a studio or using photos. A showup would involve identifying a single person, often at the scene, but not a field-wide lineup. Photo lineups use pictures, and live lineups can be conducted in a studio; the field lineup specifically emphasizes an on-location, field-based identification.

8. During an interview, moving around or fidgeting are examples of what type of signals?

- A. Verbal signals
- B. Audible cues
- C. Nonverbal signals**
- D. Legal signals

Nonverbal signals are conveyed through body language, posture, facial expressions, and movements rather than spoken words. Moving around or fidgeting during an interview is a classic example of nonverbal signaling because it communicates attitude, tension, or nervousness without anything being said aloud. Verbal signals involve the actual words spoken and how they're said, while audible cues are sounds a person makes (like sighs or throat clearing) rather than motions. Legal signals isn't a recognized category for interpreting behavior. In practice, observers note nonverbal cues to gain context about a person's comfort or credibility, but they should always be interpreted alongside what the person says to avoid misreading the signals.

9. The cooling of the body after death is known as what?

- A. Rigor Mortis
- B. Livor Mortis
- C. Pathologist
- D. Algor Mortis**

Algor mortis is the cooling of the body after death. Once circulation stops, the body loses heat to the surrounding environment, and the rate of cooling helps forensic investigators estimate time since death when considered with other signs. The pace of cooling varies with factors like ambient temperature, clothing, body mass, and environmental conditions. Rigor mortis refers to the stiffening of muscles after death, not cooling. Livor mortis is the settling of blood in dependent parts, causing discoloration. A pathologist is a medical professional who performs autopsies, not a postmortem change.

10. The practice of temporarily detaining a person for questioning with a possible pat-down for weapons is called?

A. Stop and Frisk

B. Plain View Search

C. Inventory Search

D. Writ of Assistance

Stop and frisk describes briefly detaining someone to question them and, if needed, giving a quick pat-down to check for weapons. This approach comes from the idea that a police officer can stop a person when there's reasonable suspicion they're involved in criminal activity and that person may be armed, allowing a rapid assessment of danger without a full search or arrest. The pat-down is limited to the outer clothing and only to detect weapons; if nothing is found and the suspicion isn't supported to justify a longer detention, the stop ends. This differs from a plain view search, which is based on observing incriminating items in plain sight during a lawful encounter; an inventory search, done during processing of someone in custody to account for belongings; and a writ of assistance, an old, broad warrant-like authority to search premises.

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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.

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

<https://crimininvestbasicperspectives13e.examzify.com>

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

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