

Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP) Exam 2 Practice (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 agent is described as soluble in water and appears as a white powder with no odor?**
 - A. Dushaqlang (TETS)**
 - B. Phosgene**
 - C. Nerve agents**
 - D. Cyanide gas**

- 2. What are the elements of bribery of public officials concerning influencing testimony or appearance?**
 - A. Corruptly; anything of value; to/from any public official; with intent/promise: influence testimony in any court or federal forum; OR to cause the person to fail to appear/testify.**
 - B. Corruptly; anything of value; to/from any public official; with intent/promise: influence an official act.**
 - C. Without corrupt intent; anything of value; to/from any public official; for the proper discharge of official duties.**
 - D. None of the above.**

- 3. Impeachment can occur during which process?**
 - A. During cross-examination or by calling another witness**
 - B. Only during direct examination**
 - C. Only in jury deliberations**
 - D. Only after verdict**

- 4. What is the only promise a LEO can make to an informant?**
 - A. That their cooperation will be brought to the attention of the AUSA**
 - B. That they will be paid**
 - C. That they will be freed from charges**
 - D. That they will be promoted**

- 5. Under 18 U.S.C. § 111, which individuals are protected?**
 - A. Only current federal employees while performing official duties**
 - B. Current federal employees performing duties; off-duty employees who offender knows are federal employees; and former employees who offender knows are federal employees**
 - C. Any person regardless of status**
 - D. Only former employees**

- 6. In the context of hazardous substances, what describes a hot zone?**
- A. The area immediately around a hazard where decontamination is necessary**
 - B. 300 feet; keep upwind**
 - C. The dead zone where no one goes**
 - D. The area beyond the maximum visibility**
- 7. Which value is described as 'personal ability to face difficulty with resolve and without excessive fear'?**
- A. Compassion**
 - B. Courage**
 - C. Honesty**
 - D. Respect**
- 8. Which agent is described as colorless as a vapor and smells like lemon pledge?**
- A. Mustard gas**
 - B. Lewisite**
 - C. Phosgene**
 - D. Cyanide gas**
- 9. Ethics is defined as which of the following?**
- A. Personal Preference**
 - B. Legal Code Only**
 - C. A Set Of Standards That Govern Behavior Within A Profession**
 - D. A Religious Doctrine**
- 10. An advantage of applying OPSEC principles during contingencies is that it reduces indicators and avoids giving an adversary activity tip-offs.**
- A. Allows for any changes in OPSEC factors over time**
 - B. Provides for early detection of OPSEC problems**
 - C. Makes OPSEC principles second nature to your employees**
 - D. Reduces indicators and avoids giving an adversary activity tip-offs**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which agent is described as soluble in water and appears as a white powder with no odor?

- A. Dushaqiang (TETS)**
- B. Phosgene**
- C. Nerve agents**
- D. Cyanide gas**

Matching these clues means focusing on physical state and smell at room conditions. A white powder with no odor that readily dissolves in water points to a solid, water-soluble agent rather than a gas or liquid. Among the options, the solid white odorless powder described is Dushaqiang (TETS); its listed properties fit that description. Phosgene is known as a colorless gas with a distinct odor, not a powder. Nerve agents are typically liquids or oily substances at room temperature, not solids that appear as a white powder. Cyanide gas refers to a volatile gas rather than a solid powder. So the description aligns best with Dushaqiang (TETS).

2. What are the elements of bribery of public officials concerning influencing testimony or appearance?

- A. Corruptly; anything of value; to/from any public official; with intent/promise: influence testimony in any court or federal forum; OR to cause the person to fail to appear/testify.**
- B. Corruptly; anything of value; to/from any public official; with intent/promise: influence an official act.**
- C. Without corrupt intent; anything of value; to/from any public official; for the proper discharge of official duties.**
- D. None of the above.**

The main idea here is that bribery of a public official, when it concerns influencing testimony or appearance, requires four elements: corrupt intentional wrongdoing, something of value, given to or from a public official, with the purpose of influencing how someone testifies or appears to testify (or to cause that person not to testify). First, corruptly means the act is done with wrongful intent to influence the official's actions. Second, something of value covers money, gifts, services, or any other benefit. Third, it must involve a public official, or someone connected to a public office. Finally, the specific aim is to influence the testimony or appearance of a person in an official proceeding (or to cause them to fail to appear). This combination precisely matches the scenario where a bribe is offered to affect a witness or a witness's presence in court or another federal proceeding. The other options miss key pieces: one generalizes the act to "influence an official act" rather than focusing on testimony or appearance, and without that specific focus it isn't the same offense. The other option without corrupt intent would not meet the required intent for bribery.

3. Impeachment can occur during which process?

- A. During cross-examination or by calling another witness**
- B. Only during direct examination**
- C. Only in jury deliberations**
- D. Only after verdict**

Impeachment is testing a witness's credibility during the trial. The best time for this is on cross-examination, when the opposing attorney probes for inconsistencies, bias, motive, or memory problems to undermine trust in what the witness says. It can also occur by calling another witness to testify in a way that contradicts or challenges the credibility of the original witness. Impeachment isn't typically done during direct examination, since that phase is when the party who called the witness aims to elicit favorable testimony. It also doesn't happen during jury deliberations or after a verdict, because the trial has already concluded. So impeachment occurs during cross-examination or by introducing another witness to challenge credibility.

4. What is the only promise a LEO can make to an informant?

- A. That their cooperation will be brought to the attention of the AUSA**
- B. That they will be paid**
- C. That they will be freed from charges**
- D. That they will be promoted**

The key idea is that the only permissible incentive a law enforcement officer can offer an informant is payment for information or reimbursement of expenses. This keeps the officer's role separate from prosecutorial decisions and avoids improper inducements that could affect testimony or legal outcomes. Promises of leniency, immunity, or charges being dropped are decisions for the prosecutor and, if made by an officer, could corrupt the integrity of the investigation. Similarly, promises about promotions or other favorable treatment have no place in informant arrangements. So, payment is the only allowed promise.

5. Under 18 U.S.C. § 111, which individuals are protected?

- A. Only current federal employees while performing official duties**
- B. Current federal employees performing duties; off-duty employees who offender knows are federal employees; and former employees who offender knows are federal employees**
- C. Any person regardless of status**
- D. Only former employees**

The main idea is that 18 U.S.C. § 111 protects federal officers and employees in the performance of their duties, and it also covers people who are identifiable as federal employees to the offender, even if they're off duty, and even former employees who the offender knows held federal status. So the law extends protection beyond just on-duty federal workers to include off-duty workers when the attacker knows they're federal, and to former employees when the attacker knows they were federal employees. This ensures interference with people who are or were connected to federal work is criminal, not only when they're actively working, but also when the offender is aware of their federal status. The other options fall short because they either limit protection to only on-duty workers, or to everyone regardless of status, or to former employees only.

6. In the context of hazardous substances, what describes a hot zone?

- A. The area immediately around a hazard where decontamination is necessary**
- B. 300 feet; keep upwind**
- C. The dead zone where no one goes**
- D. The area beyond the maximum visibility**

The hot zone is the area closest to the hazard where the risk of contamination is highest and where decontamination and strict PPE protocols are required. A description that specifies a concrete boundary (about 300 feet) and directs responders to keep upwind provides a practical, defensible limit that accounts for potential dispersion of vapors or aerosols driven by wind. This combination of a defined radius and wind direction helps prevent exposure and protects responders as they establish control and perform decontamination. The other descriptions are less useful because they either describe the concept without a workable boundary, imply an area where no one should enter (which isn't how responders operate with proper protection), or reference a criterion that doesn't align with how hot zones are determined (such as visibility rather than dispersion).

7. Which value is described as 'personal ability to face difficulty with resolve and without excessive fear'?

- A. Compassion**
- B. Courage**
- C. Honesty**
- D. Respect**

Courage is the value described by that phrase. It's the inner strength that lets a person face difficulty and danger with resolve, without being overwhelmed by fear, and still act according to duty and good judgment. In policing, courage shows up when you enter a risky scene to help others, make tough decisions under pressure, or continue pursuing a difficult case despite obstacles. Compassion focuses on empathy for others, honesty on truthfulness, and respect on honoring people and rules; none of these express the decisive, fear-managed persistence that courage specifically describes.

8. Which agent is described as colorless as a vapor and smells like lemon pledge?

- A. Mustard gas**
- B. Lewisite**
- C. Phosgene**
- D. Cyanide gas**

The main idea here is using how the agent appears and smells to identify it. Lewisite is described as a vesicant that, when released as a vapor, is colorless. In many training references, its odor is noted as distinctly lemon-cleaner-like, similar to lemon pledge. This combination—colorless vapor state plus a lemon-like odor—helps distinguish it from the other agents listed. Mustard gas is typically described by a garlic or mustard odor and can be a liquid that vaporizes; phosgene is colorless but smells like freshly cut hay or grass; cyanide gas has a bitter almond odor. So, the description provided aligns best with Lewisite.

9. Ethics is defined as which of the following?

- A. Personal Preference**
- B. Legal Code Only**
- C. A Set Of Standards That Govern Behavior Within A Profession**
- D. A Religious Doctrine**

Ethics refers to a set of standards that govern behavior within a profession. It defines how professionals should act in all situations, guiding decisions and upholding integrity, fairness, and accountability to maintain public trust. This goes beyond personal preference, which is individual and subjective, and beyond a legal code, which tells you what the law requires but not the fuller professional conduct. It also isn't tied to religious doctrine, which isn't a universal standard for all professionals.

10. An advantage of applying OPSEC principles during contingencies is that it reduces indicators and avoids giving an adversary activity tip-offs.

- A. Allows for any changes in OPSEC factors over time**
- B. Provides for early detection of OPSEC problems**
- C. Makes OPSEC principles second nature to your employees**
- D. Reduces indicators and avoids giving an adversary activity tip-offs**

OPSEC focuses on protecting critical information by reducing indicators that could reveal intentions or capabilities to an adversary. When you apply OPSEC during contingencies, you minimize the observable signs of what you're doing—like patterns in timing, location, or resource use—so there are fewer clues for an opponent to infer plans. That direct effect—less information leakage and fewer tip-offs—makes this the strongest advantage in a contingency context. The other ideas describe useful aspects of OPSEC in general (adapting factors over time, early detection of problems, or building a security-minded culture), but they don't capture the immediate benefit of lowering detectable signals that could be exploited by the adversary.

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://citp2.examzify.com>

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

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