

Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP) Exam 4 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. Major Case Prints refer to what?**
 - A. A casual collection of prints from at least one finger**
 - B. A systematic recording of the friction ridge detail appearing on the palmar sides of the hands, including the extreme sides of the palms and fingers**
 - C. A log of crime scene photographs**
 - D. A summary of suspect's physical attributes only**

- 2. Which of the following is a type of cybercrime typically conducted over the internet?**
 - A. Burglary**
 - B. Hacking**
 - C. Tax evasion**
 - D. Arson**

- 3. Which type of electronic tracking system transmits location data in real time?**
 - A. Memory trackers**
 - B. Live trackers**
 - C. Passive trackers**
 - D. Static trackers**

- 4. Which chemical is listed as a clandestine lab reagent?**
 - A. Water**
 - B. Oxygen**
 - C. Red Phosphorous**
 - D. Ammonia**

- 5. Attachment A describes which element of a SW?**
 - A. The location or places to be searched**
 - B. What are you looking for**
 - C. PC and Facts**
 - D. The time to execute**

- 6. Identify a third party who can legally consent to search under the described authority.**
- A. A spouse may consent to search a jointly owned house**
 - B. A neighbor may consent to search inside the house**
 - C. A non-user can consent to search a bag**
 - D. A minor child can grant consent regardless of age**
- 7. Which court case is associated with the concept of the area of immediate control in a search incident to arrest?**
- A. Chimel v. United States**
 - B. Katz v. United States**
 - C. Mapp v. Ohio**
 - D. Terry v. Ohio**
- 8. Which statement accurately describes where a federal search warrant must be issued?**
- A. By a judge outside the district**
 - B. By a judge within the district where the search will take place**
 - C. By a state court**
 - D. By a private attorney**
- 9. What best defines electronic surveillance?**
- A. Use of electronic surveillance equipment to monitor/record events, can include video or image capture.**
 - B. Physical surveillance is used to monitor events.**
 - C. Interrogation of suspects.**
 - D. A maintenance of equipment.**
- 10. Which is a purpose of Electronic Surveillance Equipment (ESE)?**
- A. Gather evidence**
 - B. Increase crime**
 - C. Degrade video quality**
 - D. Breach computer security**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Major Case Prints refer to what?

- A. A casual collection of prints from at least one finger
- B. A systematic recording of the friction ridge detail appearing on the palmar sides of the hands, including the extreme sides of the palms and fingers**
- C. A log of crime scene photographs
- D. A summary of suspect's physical attributes only

Major Case Prints are the comprehensive set of fingerprint data collected from the hands to capture the full pattern of friction ridges. It involves a systematic recording of the ridges on the palmar surfaces of both hands, including the outer edges of the palms and fingers. This typically means rolling impressions for each finger and flat impressions of both palms to create a complete ten-print set. This thorough collection provides the most reliable basis for comparison against latent prints and for entry into identification databases. Why this fits best: it emphasizes the complete, methodical approach to capturing ridge detail from both the digits and the palms, which is essential for accurate identification. Casual prints from a single finger don't provide enough data, a log of crime-scene photographs isn't prints, and a summary of physical attributes omits the critical ridge patterns used for fingerprint matching.

2. Which of the following is a type of cybercrime typically conducted over the internet?

- A. Burglary
- B. Hacking**
- C. Tax evasion
- D. Arson

Cybercrime conducted over the internet involves crimes that rely on computer networks and online activity. Hacking fits this perfectly because it means gaining unauthorized access to computer systems or networks, often done remotely via the internet to steal data, plant malware, or disrupt services. That online connectivity is what makes it a quintessential example of cybercrime. The other options describe crimes that are physical or non-digital in nature. Burglary and arson occur in the real world with tangible actions, not through online networks. Tax evasion is a financial crime that can be committed without any internet involvement. So hacking stands out as the type of crime typically carried out over the internet.

3. Which type of electronic tracking system transmits location data in real time?

- A. Memory trackers
- B. Live trackers**
- C. Passive trackers
- D. Static trackers

Transmitting location data in real time is a trait of live trackers. The term "live" signals ongoing, immediate reporting of the device's position to a monitoring system, so you can see where it is as it moves. Memory trackers store data locally and typically upload it later, not during the movement. Passive trackers may collect data without continuous real-time transmission, and static trackers are fixed and don't capture movement at all. So the live tracker is the one that provides real-time location updates.

4. Which chemical is listed as a clandestine lab reagent?

- A. Water
- B. Oxygen
- C. Red Phosphorous**
- D. Ammonia

Red phosphorus is a chemical strongly linked to clandestine lab activity, especially methamphetamine production, where it is used in key reduction steps with iodine or hydroiodic acid. Its presence is a known red flag to investigators because it is not a common household or legitimate industrial reagent in ordinary contexts, yet it has a well-established role in illicit synthesis. Water and oxygen are ubiquitous and nonspecific, so they don't indicate illicit activity. Ammonia is widely used in legitimate industries and agriculture, so it isn't as strongly associated with clandestine labs as red phosphorus. For those reasons, red phosphorus stands out as the reagent most associated with clandestine lab operations.

5. Attachment A describes which element of a SW?

- A. The location or places to be searched**
- B. What are you looking for
- C. PC and Facts
- D. The time to execute

Attachment A defines the places to be searched, giving the exact locations authorized by the warrant. This is the part that narrows the search to specific premises, ensuring the officers search only where permission exists and the Fourth Amendment protections are respected. The items to seize are described elsewhere, the probable cause and supporting facts justify the warrant, and timing of execution is handled separately from the location list. For example, Attachment A might specify the residence at a particular address and any outbuildings on the property.

6. Identify a third party who can legally consent to search under the described authority.

- A. A spouse may consent to search a jointly owned house**
- B. A neighbor may consent to search inside the house
- C. A non-user can consent to search a bag
- D. A minor child can grant consent regardless of age

Consent to search hinges on actual authority over the place or item. In a jointly owned house, both spouses share control, so either spouse can lawfully consent to a search of the home. This means the police can rely on one spouse's agreement even if the other isn't present, as the consenting spouse has authority to permit access to the shared dwelling. A neighbor generally lacks authority to permit a search of someone else's home unless they have some form of joint occupancy or explicit shared authority, which isn't assumed in a typical private residence. A non-user of a bag doesn't automatically have the right to authorize a search of that bag; the person who owns or otherwise controls the bag must consent. A minor cannot unilaterally grant consent to search property in most cases; parental or guardian authorization can cover a minor's belongings in some contexts, but the minor's own consent is not typically sufficient.

7. Which court case is associated with the concept of the area of immediate control in a search incident to arrest?

- A. Chimel v. United States**
- B. Katz v. United States
- C. Mapp v. Ohio
- D. Terry v. Ohio

The area of immediate control in a search incident to arrest is defined by the rule that, after a lawful arrest, officers may search the arrestee and the space within the arrestee's immediate reach to remove weapons and preserve evidence. This concept comes from *Chimel v. United States*, where the Court limited the search to areas from which the arrestee could gain possession of a weapon or destroy evidence at the moment of arrest, rather than allowing a broad rummage of the home or surrounding property. The purpose is to protect officer safety and prevent evidence from being destroyed, not to conduct a general search of the premises. *Katz v. United States* deals with privacy expectations and whether a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy; *Mapp v. Ohio* concerns the exclusionary rule for illegally obtained evidence; *Terry v. Ohio* covers stop-and-frisk based on reasonable suspicion. None of these establish the specific area-of-immediate-control aspect tied to a search incident to arrest.

8. Which statement accurately describes where a federal search warrant must be issued?

- A. By a judge outside the district
- B. By a judge within the district where the search will take place**
- C. By a state court
- D. By a private attorney

Federal search warrants must be issued by a federal judge or magistrate who sits in the district where the search will take place. This territorial requirement ensures the issuing official has proper authority over the location and that the probable-cause decision is made by a neutral official within the relevant jurisdiction. A judge outside the district lacks that authority for the targeted area, and state courts or private attorneys do not have authority to issue federally authorized warrants. In essence, the warrant must originate from a federal official located in the same district as the place to be searched.

9. What best defines electronic surveillance?

- A. Use of electronic surveillance equipment to monitor/record events, can include video or image capture.**
- B. Physical surveillance is used to monitor events.**
- C. Interrogation of suspects.**
- D. A maintenance of equipment.**

Electronic surveillance means using electronic devices to observe and record events. It includes tools like cameras and recording equipment that capture video or images, and can also involve audio in some situations. This makes it possible to monitor activities remotely or discreetly, creating verifiable records of what occurs. This definition is broader than physical surveillance, which relies on human observers without electronic recording, and it's distinct from interrogation, which involves questioning a person, or from simply maintaining equipment, which is about keeping tools functional rather than observing events. In practice, electronic surveillance is a fundamental method for gathering visual or audio evidence during investigations.

10. Which is a purpose of Electronic Surveillance Equipment (ESE)?

- A. Gather evidence**
- B. Increase crime**
- C. Degrade video quality**
- D. Breach computer security**

Electronic surveillance equipment is used to observe and document activities in a way that can be relied upon as factual evidence. By capturing video, audio, or digital data, it provides objective information about what happened, when it occurred, and who was involved. This helps investigators verify statements, establish timelines, and build a case that can be presented in court. The other options describe outcomes that are harmful, unproductive, or illegal, such as trying to increase crime, degrading the quality of evidence, or breaching security. When used properly and with the proper legal authority, ESE serves the essential role of gathering and preserving evidence for investigations.

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://citp4.examzify.com>

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

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