

DEPUTY CORONER INVESTIGATOR PRACTICE EXAM (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 letter maps to Paul?

- A. Letter Q
- B. Letter R
- C. Letter P
- D. Letter S

2. Which letter maps to Zebra?

- A. Z
- B. U
- C. Y
- D. V

3. Which code represents Receiving well?

- A. 10-1
- B. 10-4
- C. 10-2
- D. 10-8

4. Which name corresponds to the letter H?

- A. Henry
- B. George
- C. Ida
- D. Adam

5. Which name corresponds to letter H?

- A. John
- B. Ida
- C. Henry
- D. Frank

6. Which term means to bleed severely?

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Exsanguination
- C. Gross
- D. Ethanol

7. A skin injury produced by a weapon in contact with or a fraction of an inch from the skin when discharged is called a...
- A. Cyanosis
 - B. Contact wound
 - C. Decompose
 - D. Decomposition
8. Which entry best defines polymerase chain reaction (PCR) as a method for amplifying a DNA base sequence, using a heat-stable polymerase and two primers?
- A. Petechiae
 - B. Polymerase chain reaction - a method for amplifying a DNA base sequence using a heat stable polymerase and two 20-base primers, one complementary to the (+) strand at one end of the sequence to be amplified and the other complementary to the (-) strand at the other end. Because the newly synthesized DNA strands can subsequently serve as additional templates for the same primer sequences, successive rounds of primer annealing, strand elongation, and dissociation produce rapid and highly specific amplification of the desired sequence in a DNA sample.
 - C. Rokitansky Method
 - D. Seminal
9. Which code represents receiving poorly?
- A. 10-2
 - B. 10-1
 - C. 10-4
 - D. 10-8
10. Which term is the protein that carries oxygen in the blood?
- A. Hemoglobin
 - B. Hemorrhage
 - C. Ethanol
 - D. Alcohol

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which letter maps to Paul?

- A. Letter Q
- B. Letter R
- C. Letter P
- D. Letter S

The idea being tested is a simple name-to-letter mapping based on the initial letter of each name. Paul begins with P, so the letter that maps to Paul is the one showing P. Among the options, the one that displays "Letter P" matches Paul's initial, making it the correct choice. The other options correspond to different initials (Q, R, S) and do not match Paul.

2. Which letter maps to Zebra?

- A. Z
- B. U
- C. Y
- D. V

When you map a word to a letter in this kind of problem, you usually use the initial letter of the word. Zebra begins with Z, so the letter that maps to Zebra is Z. The other options don't fit because their initials (U, Y, V) would map to words starting with those letters, not Zebra.

3. Which code represents Receiving well?

- A. 10-1
- B. 10-4
- C. 10-2
- D. 10-8

In radio communications, knowing what each ten-code means helps you convey your status quickly and clearly. The code for Receiving well indicates that you can hear and understand the transmission clearly, which is essential for reliable coordination on scene. That's why this code is the best choice here. The other codes describe different conditions: one means you can't copy or are hearing poorly, another is an acknowledgment that a message has been received, and another shows you are in service and available. So when you want to confirm your reception is good, you use Receiving well.

4. Which name corresponds to the letter H?

- A. Henry
- B. George
- C. Ida
- D. Adam

When a question asks which name corresponds to a given letter, focus on which name starts with that letter. For the letter H, the name that begins with H is Henry. George starts with G, Ida with I, and Adam with A, so none of the others match the letter H. Henry is the correct match because it is the only name that starts with H.

5. Which name corresponds to letter H?

- A. John
- B. Ida
- C. Henry
- D. Frank

Interpreting labeled diagrams or keys is about using the legend that links each letter to a specific item. Find the mapping for the letter H, then identify which name in the list corresponds to that label. In this case, the name that starts with H is Henry, so Henry is the item associated with H. If you ever see a diagram with a different legend, follow that exact key to map H to the correct name. The principle is to use the provided label-to-item mapping and choose the name that matches the letter in the diagram.

6. Which term means to bleed severely?

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Exsanguination
- C. Gross
- D. Ethanol

Bleeding terminology is centered on what happens to the blood vessels. Hemorrhage is the direct term for bleeding from a vessel, whether internal or external, and it encompasses significant, noticeable bleeding. Exsanguination describes an extreme outcome—loss of so much blood that life is endangered or the body is drained of blood. In the phrase “to bleed severely,” hemorrhage is the most fitting, as it specifically denotes the act or event of bleeding itself. The other options don’t fit that meaning: gross can mean obvious or large in size but isn’t a medical term for bleeding, and ethanol is simply alcohol.

7. A skin injury produced by a weapon in contact with or a fraction of an inch from the skin when discharged is called a...

- A. Cyanosis
- B. Contact wound
- C. Decompose
- D. Decomposition

A wound created by a firearm when the muzzle is in contact with the skin or within a very short distance is called a contact wound. The defining situation is discharge at contact or near contact, which often leaves a distinctive imprint from the weapon’s muzzle on the skin and may show burning or scorching edges due to the gases and heat of discharge. This specific context—gun being in direct contact with or extremely close to the skin at the moment of firing—is what makes the term a match for the described injury. Cyanosis refers to bluish skin from lack of oxygen or poor circulation, not a wound type. Decomposition and decompose describe postmortem decay processes, not injuries from gun discharge.

8. Which entry best defines polymerase chain reaction (PCR) as a method for amplifying a DNA base sequence, using a heat-stable polymerase and two primers?

A. Petechiae

B. Polymerase chain reaction - a method for amplifying a DNA base sequence using a heat stable polymerase and two 20-base primers, one complementary to the (+) strand at one end of the sequence to be amplified and the other complementary to the (-) strand at the other end. Because the newly synthesized DNA strands can subsequently serve as additional templates for the same primer sequences, successive rounds of primer annealing, strand elongation, and dissociation produce rapid and highly specific amplification of the desired sequence in a DNA sample.

C. Rokitansky Method

D. Seminal

PCR is a technique that makes many copies of a specific DNA segment by cycling through heating and cooling steps. It requires a heat-stable DNA polymerase so the enzyme remains active during the high-temperature phase that separates the DNA strands. Two short primers, each designed to bind to opposite ends of the target sequence, are used to mark the region to be copied. In each cycle, the DNA is denatured, primers anneal to their complementary ends, and the polymerase extends from the primers to synthesize new strands. The newly made DNA strands then serve as templates for additional cycles, so the target sequence is amplified exponentially and with high specificity. This description directly captures the essential parts of PCR—the heat-stable polymerase, the two primers defining the ends, and the cycle-driven amplification—making it the best fit. The other options don't describe a method for amplifying a DNA sequence: one is a skin finding (petechiae), another is a different named method not related to PCR, and the last is an unrelated term.

9. Which code represents receiving poorly?

A. 10-2

B. 10-1

C. 10-4

D. 10-8

Radio communications use short codes to describe how well a transmission is received. The phrase that indicates you're not hearing clearly is "Unable to copy." This directly signals reception problems—the message is too faint, noisy, or garbled for you to understand, so you ask for a repeat or clarification. That makes it the best choice because it precisely communicates the issue with the signal, rather than indicating anything about the responder's status. Other common codes describe good reception or different situations (for example, "OK" or "Message received" means the transmission came through clearly, while "In service" refers to availability). Those don't convey poor reception, so they don't fit the scenario.

10. Which term is the protein that carries oxygen in the blood?

A. Hemoglobin

B. Hemorrhage

C. Ethanol

D. Alcohol

Oxygen transport in the blood is carried by a protein inside red blood cells that binds oxygen through iron-containing heme groups. In the lungs, oxygen attaches to this protein; in tissues, it is released where needed, while the protein also helps carry some carbon dioxide back to the lungs. That protein is hemoglobin. The other terms refer to different things—hemorrhage means bleeding, ethanol is a type of alcohol, and alcohol is a broad class of chemicals; none describe the oxygen-carrying protein in the blood.

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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://depcoronerinvestigator.examzify.com>

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

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