

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Why should forensic technicians verify the presence of DNA?**
 - A. To reduce evidence contamination
 - B. To ensure accuracy in findings
 - C. To confirm the identity of an individual
 - D. All of the above
- 2. Which type of evidence is considered tangible and can be directly collected at a crime scene?**
 - A. Circumstantial Evidence
 - B. Physical Evidence
 - C. Testimony
 - D. Direct Evidence
- 3. In forensic terms, what does the term 'thrust' refer to?**
 - A. The angle of trajectory of a projectile
 - B. The pressure applied during a collision
 - C. The force applied that results in contact damage
 - D. The velocity of an object before impact
- 4. What does a high f-stop number indicate about depth of field?**
 - A. Deeper depth of field
 - B. Shallower depth of field
 - C. No impact on depth of field
 - D. Incompatible with zoom lenses
- 5. What is considered the slowest shutter speed generally used in photography?**
 - A. 1/30
 - B. 1/60
 - C. 1/125
 - D. 1/250

- 6. What does 'rub-off' indicate in accident analysis?**
- A. The wear and tear on the vehicle due to time
 - B. Transfer material resulting from contact between the vehicle and another object
 - C. The paint damage on a car after a collision
 - D. The residue left on the road after a vehicle has passed
- 7. What is the term for the intentional setting of a fire to cause damage or commit fraud?**
- A. Ignition
 - B. Arson
 - C. Fire Misconduct
 - D. Combustion
- 8. What is meant by "swipe or smear" in blood analysis?**
- A. A transfer of blood that contaminates a clean surface
 - B. A movement through an existing blood stain
 - C. A drop of blood falling to the ground
 - D. A pattern formed during a violent incident
- 9. What type of imprint is formed when footwear or tires transfer dry residue to a surface?**
- A. Positive Imprint
 - B. Negative Imprint
 - C. Wet Origin
 - D. Contaminated
- 10. As the point of focus approaches infinity, what happens to the depth of field?**
- A. It becomes shallower
 - B. It stays the same
 - C. It increases
 - D. It becomes wider but less sharp

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why should forensic technicians verify the presence of DNA?

- A. To reduce evidence contamination
- B. To ensure accuracy in findings
- C. To confirm the identity of an individual

D. All of the above

Verifying the presence of DNA is a critical step for forensic technicians, as it serves multiple essential purposes that are interrelated. First, ensuring that evidence has not been contaminated is vital. Contamination can occur during the collection, handling, or transfer of DNA samples, and verifying DNA helps confirm that the samples are authentic and have not been altered by external sources. Second, accuracy in findings is paramount in forensic science. Confirming the presence of DNA contributes to the overall accuracy of investigative results, supporting the reliability of conclusions drawn from the evidence. Accurate representation of DNA evidence can heavily influence the outcome of legal proceedings, making it essential that technicians complete thorough verification processes. Lastly, confirming the identity of an individual using DNA is one of the fundamental applications of forensic DNA analysis. It allows investigators to establish connections between suspects, victims, and crime scenes, and can provide definitive proof of identity. Therefore, the comprehensive nature of these responsibilities highlights why verifying the presence of DNA is crucial in forensic work, making the option that encompasses all these aspects the most appropriate choice.

2. Which type of evidence is considered tangible and can be directly collected at a crime scene?

A. Circumstantial Evidence

B. Physical Evidence

C. Testimony

D. Direct Evidence

The correct choice highlights physical evidence as tangible, meaning it has a concrete existence that can be perceived with the senses. Physical evidence includes items like fingerprints, weapons, or any objects that can be directly collected and analyzed from the crime scene. This type of evidence is crucial in investigations because it can provide direct links between the suspect and the crime, making it vital for corroborating testimony and establishing facts in a case. Circumstantial evidence, while important, relies on inference and does not have a direct link to the crime itself without additional context. Testimony, on the other hand, is verbal evidence provided by witnesses and is inherently subjective. Direct evidence can lead to a clear conclusion but may not always be physically collected from a scene, as it often pertains to eyewitness accounts rather than physical items.

3. In forensic terms, what does the term 'thrust' refer to?

- A. The angle of trajectory of a projectile
- B. The pressure applied during a collision
- C. The force applied that results in contact damage**
- D. The velocity of an object before impact

The term 'thrust' in forensic contexts specifically refers to the force applied that results in contact damage. This concept is vital when analyzing scenes where objects have collided or when assessing the impact of a weapon during an assault. In forensic investigations, understanding the thrust helps in determining the nature of the contact, the type of force that caused injury or damage, and the circumstances surrounding an event. When examining evidence such as tool marks, injuries on a victim, or damage to property, forensic experts look for patterns that can be attributed to the thrust. It allows investigators to deduce how much force was involved, which is crucial for reconstructing events accurately. In contrast to other options that mention trajectory, pressure during a collision, or velocity before impact, 'thrust' is uniquely focused on the resultant force and the damage it produces, making it a key factor in forensic analysis.

4. What does a high f-stop number indicate about depth of field?

- A. Deeper depth of field**
- B. Shallower depth of field
- C. No impact on depth of field
- D. Incompatible with zoom lenses

A high f-stop number indicates a deeper depth of field, which means that a larger portion of the image will be in focus. This occurs because a higher f-stop value corresponds to a smaller aperture opening in the lens. When the aperture is smaller, it allows less light to enter, but simultaneously increases the range of distances that are sharp in the photograph. In practical terms, this is particularly useful in situations like landscape photography where the goal is to keep both the foreground and background in sharp focus. Conversely, a low f-stop number provides a shallower depth of field, ideal for portraits where the subject is sharp and the background is blurred. Understanding these relationships helps photographers make intentional choices about their images and the effects they wish to achieve.

5. What is considered the slowest shutter speed generally used in photography?

- A. 1/30
- B. 1/60**
- C. 1/125
- D. 1/250

In photography, the shutter speed determines the duration that the camera's sensor or film is exposed to light. A shutter speed of 1/60 of a second is typically considered the slowest speed that still allows for relatively steady handheld photography. At this speed, the risk of camera shake becomes more pronounced, especially if there is movement from the subject or the photographer. The reason 1/60 is often highlighted as the threshold for handheld shooting is that it strikes a balance—it's slow enough to allow for creative motion blur in certain situations, but fast enough for everyday use without significant motion blur due to camera shake. Faster shutter speeds like 1/125 or 1/250 are even less likely to introduce blur, making them preferable when capturing fast-moving subjects or when a higher level of sharpness is required. Conversely, a shutter speed of 1/30 is generally too slow for handheld use, as even slight movements can result in noticeable blur. Thus, while the faster speeds increase the potential for sharp images, 1/60 remains the recognized standard for the slowest speed used effectively while minimizing the risk of camera shake for most photographers.

6. What does 'rub-off' indicate in accident analysis?

- A. The wear and tear on the vehicle due to time
- B. Transfer material resulting from contact between the vehicle and another object**
- C. The paint damage on a car after a collision
- D. The residue left on the road after a vehicle has passed

'Rub-off' in accident analysis refers to the transfer material that results from contact between the vehicle and another object. This phenomenon occurs when two surfaces come into contact during an event, such as a collision or a side-swipe, leading to materials being exchanged between them. For example, paint from one vehicle may rub off onto another vehicle, or debris from the road may transfer to the vehicle itself. Investigating this transfer material can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of an accident, including the point of impact, the speed at which the vehicles were traveling, and the direction of movement during the collision. Understanding 'rub-off' is essential for accident reconstruction and establishing the sequence of events that took place. This information can help determine liability and assist in the legal proceedings following the accident. In the context of the other options, the wear and tear on a vehicle due to time does not correlate with the immediate impacts of a collision, nor does it provide the necessary evidence analysis. Similarly, while paint damage on a car after a collision may be relevant, it typically describes the condition of the vehicle rather than the transfer aspect. Lastly, residue left on the road is a separate concern and refers to traces left by a vehicle rather than the material transfer that 'rub

7. What is the term for the intentional setting of a fire to cause damage or commit fraud?

- A. Ignition
- B. Arson**
- C. Fire Misconduct
- D. Combustion

The term for the intentional setting of a fire to cause damage or commit fraud is arson. Arson is a criminal act that involves deliberately starting fires with malicious intent, often to destroy property or to commit insurance fraud. It is considered a serious crime because it endangers lives and can result in significant property loss. Ignition refers to the process of starting a fire but does not imply intent or malice. Fire misconduct is not a commonly used legal term and does not specifically define the act of intentionally setting a fire for harmful purposes. Combustion refers more generally to the chemical reaction that occurs when a substance reacts with oxygen to produce heat and light, but again, it does not encompass the deliberate aspect of setting a fire with intent to cause harm. Thus, arson is the precise term that encapsulates this criminal activity.

8. What is meant by "swipe or smear" in blood analysis?

- A. A transfer of blood that contaminates a clean surface**
- B. A movement through an existing blood stain
- C. A drop of blood falling to the ground
- D. A pattern formed during a violent incident

The term "swipe or smear" in blood analysis refers specifically to the transfer of blood onto a surface, which may inadvertently contaminate what was previously a clean surface. When blood is smeared, it typically occurs when an object or body part comes into direct contact with a blood stain, leading to a dispersal of the blood onto another area. This can be crucial evidence in a forensic investigation as it can show the movement of a suspect or victim, or the interaction at a crime scene. Recognizing this type of evidence helps investigators understand the dynamics of how blood was transferred during the incident, potentially offering insights into the sequence of events.

9. What type of imprint is formed when footwear or tires transfer dry residue to a surface?

- A. Positive Imprint**
- B. Negative Imprint
- C. Wet Origin
- D. Contaminated

The correct answer focuses on the concept of what occurs during the transfer of dry residue from footwear or tires to a surface. A positive imprint occurs when the actual pattern of the shoe or tire tread is left behind on a surface due to the presence of this dry material. This type of imprint effectively captures the unique features of the tread and is usually indicative of the object that made it, such as the specific shoe or tire. In contrast, a negative imprint would represent a situation where an impression is left in a softer material (like sand or mud) that provides a recessed or backwards representation of the pattern instead of the pattern itself. Wet origin refers to imprints made when moisture is involved, such as a footprint in a puddle, which does not apply to dry residue impressions. Contaminated could imply a smear or alteration of the original impression due to other substances mixing with the residue, which also does not accurately describe an imprint formed specifically by dry residue. Therefore, the formation of a positive imprint is the correct identification in this context, as it reflects the direct transfer of a dry pattern onto a surface.

10. As the point of focus approaches infinity, what happens to the depth of field?

- A. It becomes shallower
- B. It stays the same
- C. It increases**
- D. It becomes wider but less sharp

As the point of focus approaches infinity, the depth of field increases. This phenomenon occurs due to the geometry of light and the way lenses work. When you focus on distant objects, more of the scene in front of and behind the point of focus will appear sharp to the viewer, effectively increasing the depth of field. This is particularly important in various fields such as photography and cinematography, where capturing more elements in focus can significantly impact the composition and storytelling. As the focus distance increases, the degree of blur for objects that lie outside the depth of field also diminishes. This allows a broader range of distances from the camera to remain in acceptable focus, hence enhancing the depth of field. In contrast, choices implying a shallower depth of field or that it remains the same do not account for the optical principles at play. The choice suggesting that it becomes wider but less sharp is misleading because while the depth of field indeed widens, it doesn't inherently result in less sharpness; rather, more of the scene remains in focus.

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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://evidencetechnician.examzify.com>

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

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