

HOSA Crime Scene and Death Investigation Practice Test (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. What are diatoms?**
 - A. Multicellular organisms found in rivers**
 - B. Small unicellular organisms in fresh and salt water**
 - C. Microorganisms that cause disease**
 - D. Large algae found in oceans**

- 2. In crime scene terminology, what does 'motive' refer to?**
 - A. A suspect's alibi**
 - B. A reason for committing the crime**
 - C. The crime scene layout**
 - D. An investigator's strategy**

- 3. Sharp force trauma is most often caused by what?**
 - A. Heavy objects**
 - B. Rusty implements**
 - C. Sharp implements**
 - D. Firearms**

- 4. What is the primary duty of a coroner?**
 - A. To conduct criminal investigations**
 - B. To oversee court proceedings**
 - C. To investigate deaths under unusual circumstances**
 - D. To provide medical treatment**

- 5. What is the proper method for collecting clothing from a crime victim?**
 - A. Remove the clothing entirely without any cutting**
 - B. Cut around the areas of interest to prevent damage and contamination**
 - C. Place the clothing in water for cleaning**
 - D. Store the clothing in a plastic bag without handling**

- 6. Which factor is critical for maintaining evidence integrity?**
 - A. Using personal judgment in handling evidence**
 - B. Following strict procedural guidelines**
 - C. Recording all suspect behavior**
 - D. Taking as many photographs as possible**

- 7. What can the presence of defensive wounds indicate?**
- A. The victim's attempt to protect themselves from an attacker**
 - B. The willingness of the victim to fight**
 - C. The lack of preparation by the attacker**
 - D. The victim's prior experience in fighting**
- 8. What does microscopic crime scene refer to?**
- A. Site of the original criminal activity**
 - B. The smaller crime scenes in the broad crime scene**
 - C. Subsequent crime scenes**
 - D. The broad crime scene**
- 9. In theory formulation, what is primarily developed after testing hypotheses?**
- A. A conclusion about the events**
 - B. Legal documentation**
 - C. A timeline of events**
 - D. Partnering with law enforcement**
- 10. How do different types of trauma assist in determining the cause of death?**
- A. They can prove the victim's identity**
 - B. They can indicate specific weapons and circumstances of the crime**
 - C. They are irrelevant to the cause of death**
 - D. They can only indicate blunt force injuries**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are diatoms?

- A. Multicellular organisms found in rivers
- B. Small unicellular organisms in fresh and salt water**
- C. Microorganisms that cause disease
- D. Large algae found in oceans

Diatoms are classified as small unicellular organisms that can be found in both fresh and salt water. They are a type of phytoplankton and are characterized by their unique, silica-based cell walls, which can take on a variety of intricate and beautiful shapes. These organisms play a crucial role in aquatic ecosystems, serving as a primary food source for various aquatic organisms. Diatoms are also significant in the context of environmental and forensic science. In forensic investigations, the presence of diatoms in a victim's lungs can help determine if drowning occurred, as they often enter the body when a person drowns in water containing these organisms. This association demonstrates their importance in crime scene investigation and death investigation. While there are other types of organisms, such as multicellular organisms or large algae, the defining characteristics and relevance of diatoms in both ecological and forensic contexts affirm that they are indeed small unicellular forms, making the choice the most accurate.

2. In crime scene terminology, what does 'motive' refer to?

- A. A suspect's alibi
- B. A reason for committing the crime**
- C. The crime scene layout
- D. An investigator's strategy

In crime scene terminology, 'motive' refers to a reason for committing the crime. Understanding motive is crucial in criminal investigations, as it helps to establish why a suspect may have engaged in a particular illegal act. Motives can vary widely and can include emotional factors, financial gain, revenge, or other personal reasons that drove an individual to commit the crime. Identifying the motive is essential for investigators, as it can lead to important evidence, help prioritize suspects, and provide context for the crime. Investigators often look for motives to build a narrative of the events leading up to the crime and to understand the motivations behind a suspect's actions. The other choices pertain to different aspects of a crime investigation but do not define motive. An alibi relates to defending a suspect's whereabouts during the commission of the crime, the crime scene layout involves the spatial arrangement and evidence at the crime scene, and an investigator's strategy refers to planning and executing the investigation process. Each plays its part in solving a case, but none captures the essence of motive as directly as the concept of a reason for committing the crime does.

3. Sharp force trauma is most often caused by what?

- A. Heavy objects
- B. Rusty implements
- C. Sharp implements**
- D. Firearms

Sharp force trauma is primarily caused by sharp implements such as knives, blades, or other tools with sharp edges. This type of trauma typically results in clean and precise cuts, as the sharpness of the implement allows it to penetrate the skin and underlying tissues effectively. The distinguishing feature of sharp force injuries is the way they cut the skin, often leading to incisions that can vary in depth and severity, depending on the force used and the sharpness of the weapon. Other types of trauma, such as blunt force trauma, often involve the impact of heavy objects, which would cause different types of injuries, characterized by bruising or lacerations rather than clean cuts. Rusty implements may introduce additional bacteria into a wound, complicating injuries, but do not inherently cause sharp force trauma unless they are also sharp. Firearms cause blunt and ballistic trauma, resulting in different wound patterns compared to those seen with sharp implements. Thus, sharp force trauma is specifically linked to the use of sharp tools.

4. What is the primary duty of a coroner?

- A. To conduct criminal investigations
- B. To oversee court proceedings
- C. To investigate deaths under unusual circumstances**
- D. To provide medical treatment

The primary duty of a coroner is to investigate deaths that occur under unusual or suspicious circumstances, which includes untimely, unexpected, or unexplained deaths. This role is critical in determining the cause and manner of death, often involving the collection of evidence, conducting autopsies, and collaborating with law enforcement and forensic experts. Coroners play an essential part in the legal and medical communities, ensuring that the deceased are treated with respect while also fulfilling legal requirements related to death investigations. While conducting criminal investigations can be a part of the role if foul play is suspected, the coroner's primary function is not to investigate crimes per se, but rather to examine the circumstances surrounding a death. Oversight of court proceedings is typically the responsibility of judges or legal professionals, and providing medical treatment falls under the domain of healthcare providers, not coroners. Thus, the core focus of a coroner revolves around investigating specific types of deaths to provide clarity and answers regarding the cause of death.

5. What is the proper method for collecting clothing from a crime victim?

- A. Remove the clothing entirely without any cutting**
- B. Cut around the areas of interest to prevent damage and contamination**
- C. Place the clothing in water for cleaning**
- D. Store the clothing in a plastic bag without handling**

The proper method for collecting clothing from a crime victim is to cut around the areas of interest to prevent damage and contamination. This technique preserves valuable evidence that may be located on the fabric, such as fibers, blood, or other bodily fluids which could provide critical information for the investigation. By cutting strategically, investigators can minimize the risk of altering the evidence, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the scene and the subsequent analysis. Moreover, clothing can often be delicate or fragile, especially if it has been damaged during the incident. Cutting rather than removing the clothing allows for its careful analysis without tearing or further compromising the fabric. Thorough care during collection helps ensure that all relevant evidence is preserved for forensic testing. This approach also emphasizes the importance of maintaining a chain of custody, ensuring that the clothing is not contaminated by handling and is collected in a way that supports the investigation effectively. Other methods, such as removing clothing entirely, could lead to loss of evidence or contamination, while placing clothing in water would compromise its integrity. Storing clothing in a plastic bag without handling does not allow for careful appraisal and could also lead to damage or contamination.

6. Which factor is critical for maintaining evidence integrity?

- A. Using personal judgment in handling evidence**
- B. Following strict procedural guidelines**
- C. Recording all suspect behavior**
- D. Taking as many photographs as possible**

Maintaining evidence integrity is crucial in crime scene investigations to ensure that all findings are credible and admissible in court. Following strict procedural guidelines is critical because it establishes a standardized approach to evidence collection, preservation, and analysis. These guidelines outline step-by-step processes for handling evidence, such as how to label and seal evidence bags, how to document the scene, and the importance of chain of custody. Adhering to these procedures minimizes the risk of contamination, loss, or misinterpretation of evidence, which can jeopardize the entire investigation. When evidence is improperly handled, it can lead to challenges in legal proceedings, where the authenticity of the evidence may be questioned. Therefore, following established protocols is essential for maintaining the integrity of evidence throughout the investigative process.

7. What can the presence of defensive wounds indicate?

- A. The victim's attempt to protect themselves from an attacker**
- B. The willingness of the victim to fight**
- C. The lack of preparation by the attacker**
- D. The victim's prior experience in fighting**

The presence of defensive wounds primarily indicates that the victim attempted to protect themselves from an attacker during an assault. Defensive wounds are typically found on areas of the body where the victim instinctively tries to shield themselves, such as the forearms, hands, or any other part that may have been exposed during a physical confrontation. These injuries suggest an active engagement in self-defense, showcasing the victim's effort to fend off the aggressor, which can be a critical aspect of understanding the dynamics of the crime scene and the struggle that took place. This type of evidence can provide vital information for investigators regarding the severity of the encounter and the likelihood of intent on the part of the attacker.

8. What does microscopic crime scene refer to?

- A. Site of the original criminal activity**
- B. The smaller crime scenes in the broad crime scene**
- C. Subsequent crime scenes**
- D. The broad crime scene**

The term "microscopic crime scene" pertains to the smaller, more focused areas within the broader crime scene that may contain crucial evidence. This concept emphasizes the significance of examining detailed components of a crime scene, such as individual pieces of evidence that could provide vital clues regarding the crime or the actions of the perpetrator. In forensic investigations, the broad crime scene refers to the overall area where the crime took place, which can encompass multiple aspects and scenes. However, the microscopic elements involve closely analyzing specific locations within that larger area. This might include examining a particular spot where blood spatter is located, fingerprints on a surface, or specific items that could be incriminating. By understanding that microscopic crime scenes are subsets of the larger scene, investigators can methodically collect evidence that may not be immediately visible but is crucial for solving the case. This detailed scrutiny can lead to significant breakthroughs in forensic analysis and contributes to a thorough understanding of the scenario being investigated.

9. In theory formulation, what is primarily developed after testing hypotheses?

- A. A conclusion about the events**
- B. Legal documentation**
- C. A timeline of events**
- D. Partnering with law enforcement**

In the context of theory formulation within crime scene and death investigation, when hypotheses are tested, the primary outcome is the development of a conclusion about the events that occurred. This conclusion represents the culmination of the investigative process where evidence collected, observations made, and tests conducted come together to form a comprehensive understanding of the situation. The investigation begins with initial hypotheses that attempt to explain the evidence, and through systematic examination and analysis, some of these hypotheses may be supported while others may be refuted. Ultimately, a conclusion is reached that narrates what likely happened during the incident. Although documenting legal aspects, creating timelines, and collaborating with law enforcement are essential elements of the investigative process, they primarily serve to support the investigation rather than being the direct outcome of hypothesis testing. Thus, the refined conclusion derived from testing hypotheses provides a clear narrative and explanation that guides further action, including legal procedures and law enforcement involvement.

10. How do different types of trauma assist in determining the cause of death?

- A. They can prove the victim's identity**
- B. They can indicate specific weapons and circumstances of the crime**
- C. They are irrelevant to the cause of death**
- D. They can only indicate blunt force injuries**

Different types of trauma provide crucial insights into the circumstances surrounding a death, particularly regarding the weapons used and the nature of the crime. Forensic investigators analyze the characteristics of injuries—such as their pattern, depth, and location—to make inferences about how a victim was harmed. For instance, a stab wound may indicate the use of a knife, while blunt force injuries could suggest an assault with an object or a fall. Moreover, the type of trauma can also help establish whether the injuries were the result of a deliberate act or an accident, thereby aiding in reconstructing the events leading to the person's death. This analysis is key to understanding the forensic aspects of a case, supporting legal investigations, and providing invaluable information for court proceedings.

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://hosacrimescenedeathinvestigation.examzify.com>

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

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