

# IAI Crime Scene Investigation Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

# 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

- 1. What is thin layer chromatography used for in document examination?**
  - A. To compare the thickness of papers**
  - B. To determine if two inks are the same**
  - C. To assess the paper quality**
  - D. To analyze the font style**
- 2. When identifying a revolver, what specific feature must be indicated?**
  - A. Type of ammunition used**
  - B. Position of the cylinder and chamber**
  - C. Manufacturer of the revolver**
  - D. Size of the barrel**
- 3. What occurs on the opposite side of the impact when a bullet hits a surface?**
  - A. Compression of the material**
  - B. Tension, leading to potential fracture**
  - C. Reinforcement of the surface**
  - D. Absorption of the impact energy**
- 4. What occurs during the staging of a crime scene?**
  - A. Witnesses are questioned for testimonies**
  - B. Perpetrators attempt to plant evidence to frame another**
  - C. Physical evidence is collected from the scene**
  - D. Police officers analyze fingerprints at the scene**
- 5. What is the significance of courtroom presentation in the context of physical evidence?**
  - A. To summarize the case**
  - B. To finalize the evidence collection**
  - C. To provide objective reports on forensic analysis**
  - D. To establish witness credibility**

- 6. What agency is responsible for occupational safety standards?**
- A. Federal Bureau of Investigation**
  - B. Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
  - C. National Institute of Justice**
  - D. Crime Scene Investigation Bureau**
- 7. What is the function of determining whether evidence corroborates witness statements?**
- A. Linkage Analysis**
  - B. Exclusion Analysis**
  - C. Corroborative Analysis**
  - D. Operational Analysis**
- 8. What is the primary function of EDTA in forensic science?**
- A. Preservative/Anticoagulant**
  - B. Blood pattern analysis enhancer**
  - C. Detecting chemical reactions**
  - D. Temperature stabilizer**
- 9. Which field of study does forensic biology encompass?**
- A. The study of fossils and ancient life**
  - B. The study of life, including cellular and microbiology**
  - C. The study of human behaviors in crime**
  - D. The study of plant life and its forensic applications**
- 10. When explosives detonate, which event causes the creation of a shock wave?**
- A. The blast pressure effect**
  - B. The rapid expansion of gases**
  - C. The ignition of solid materials**
  - D. The decay of unstable compounds**



## **Answers**

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

**SAMPLE**

## **Explanations**

**1. What is thin layer chromatography used for in document examination?**

- A. To compare the thickness of papers**
- B. To determine if two inks are the same**
- C. To assess the paper quality**
- D. To analyze the font style**

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) is primarily utilized in document examination to separate and analyze the components of inks. When two inks are suspected to be the same or different, TLC allows forensic experts to identify the specific pigments and solvents present in each ink sample. This process involves applying small samples of the inks onto a stationary phase and developing them with a solvent, which causes the different components of the inks to travel at varying rates, effectively separating them. By comparing the resulting chromatograms of the inks, examiners can observe differences in the components, which assists in determining whether the inks share a similar composition or originate from different sources. This capability is essential in forensic science, as it can provide evidence in cases involving questioned documents, fraud, or other criminal activities where authenticity is in doubt. Thus, the answer accurately reflects the practical application of TLC in distinguishing between inks in a document examination context.

**2. When identifying a revolver, what specific feature must be indicated?**

- A. Type of ammunition used**
- B. Position of the cylinder and chamber**
- C. Manufacturer of the revolver**
- D. Size of the barrel**

When identifying a revolver, the position of the cylinder and chamber is a crucial feature to indicate. This is primarily because the cylinder in a revolver is unique in its design and functionality, allowing it to hold multiple rounds of ammunition. The alignment of the cylinder with the barrel when the trigger is pulled plays a significant role in the operation of the revolver, which is essential for forensic examination. When a revolver is fired, the cylinder needs to align perfectly with the barrel for the bullet to travel accurately down the barrel. This correlation can provide important evidence at a crime scene, as the position can indicate whether a revolver was operational at the time it was used. Additionally, in terms of forensic analysis, understanding the relationship between the cylinder's chambers and their alignment with the barrel can help in determining whether the revolver could have malfunctioned or how many times it was fired. Other features, such as the type of ammunition used, the manufacturer of the revolver, or the size of the barrel, while they may offer valuable context or additional information regarding the weapon, are not as critical in the immediate identification of the revolver itself. The position of the cylinder and chamber is fundamental in understanding the mechanics of the revolver and assessing its role in

**3. What occurs on the opposite side of the impact when a bullet hits a surface?**

- A. Compression of the material**
- B. Tension, leading to potential fracture**
- C. Reinforcement of the surface**
- D. Absorption of the impact energy**

When a bullet strikes a surface, it generates stress that is transmitted through the material. On the side opposite the impact, tension occurs due to the rapid deceleration of the bullet and the compression that has been created at the point of entry. The dynamics of this tension can result in a potential fracture as the material may not be able to withstand the stress induced by the bullet's impact. Tension is critical in understanding how materials react under force. When the bullet penetrates, the material experiences compressive forces at the point of impact, while the opposite side, now under tension, can exceed the strength of the material, leading to cracking or other damage. This phenomenon is particularly relevant in forensic analysis, as understanding the mechanics of how materials respond to ballistics can provide insights into the nature of the impact and help reconstruct crime scene events. The other answer choices do not directly address the specific mechanical response of the material on the opposite side of the impact. For example, while some surfaces may absorb energy or compress, they do not primarily experience tension leading to fracture the same way as described in the question context. Reinforcement is not typically a result of impact but would generally relate to structural enhancements that prevent failure, which is not applicable to this scenario.

**4. What occurs during the staging of a crime scene?**

- A. Witnesses are questioned for testimonies**
- B. Perpetrators attempt to plant evidence to frame another**
- C. Physical evidence is collected from the scene**
- D. Police officers analyze fingerprints at the scene**

During the staging of a crime scene, the primary objective of the perpetrator is to manipulate the scene to mislead investigators and obscure the truth about the events that occurred. This often involves planting evidence or removing incriminating items to create a narrative that points to a different suspect or scenario. By doing so, the individual aims to divert suspicion away from themselves and complicate the investigation. The other choices encompass essential components of crime scene investigations, such as interrogating witnesses, collecting physical evidence, and analyzing fingerprints. However, these actions typically occur after a crime scene has been established and assessed rather than representing the deceptive tactics employed by perpetrators during the staging process. Staging specifically refers to the act of altering the crime scene to mislead authorities, making the planting of evidence a critical aspect of this deceptive strategy.

**5. What is the significance of courtroom presentation in the context of physical evidence?**

- A. To summarize the case**
- B. To finalize the evidence collection**
- C. To provide objective reports on forensic analysis**
- D. To establish witness credibility**

The significance of courtroom presentation in the context of physical evidence lies in its ability to provide objective reports on forensic analysis. In a courtroom setting, physical evidence must be presented in a clear and understandable manner so that judges, jurors, and other parties can grasp the scientific findings and the conclusions drawn from them. Objective reports on forensic analysis are crucial because they translate technical data into formats that can be easily understood by those without forensic training. By presenting evidence objectively, it ensures that the analysis is seen as credible and reliable, thereby supporting the case effectively. This transparency allows for the evidence to be scrutinized, which is a fundamental aspect of the judicial process. It helps to ensure that all conclusions are based on factual observations rather than subjective interpretations, thereby reinforcing the integrity of the forensic evidence presented. In this context, courtroom presentation serves the dual purpose of educating the court about the significance of the evidence while allowing the evidence to stand up to rigorous examination, which ultimately supports the quest for justice.

**6. What agency is responsible for occupational safety standards?**

- A. Federal Bureau of Investigation**
- B. Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
- C. National Institute of Justice**
- D. Crime Scene Investigation Bureau**

The correct answer is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which is tasked with ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for workers by setting and enforcing standards. Established within the United States Department of Labor in 1971, OSHA regulates workplace safety and health, provides training, outreach, education, and assistance, ensuring that employers comply with necessary safety protocols to protect their employees from job-related hazards. In this context, the agency plays a critical role in preventing work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by requiring employers to follow safety guidelines and regulations. This emphasizes the importance of industry-wide safety compliance, making it crucial for organizations in various sectors to adhere to OSHA's standards. The other options listed do not relate to occupational safety standards. The Federal Bureau of Investigation focuses on national security and federal law enforcement matters. The National Institute of Justice is involved in research and development in the field of criminal justice, while the Crime Scene Investigation Bureau is concerned with the investigation of crime scenes rather than overall occupational safety standards. Thus, understanding OSHA's role solidifies the recognition of its importance in ensuring workplace safety across diverse industries.

**7. What is the function of determining whether evidence corroborates witness statements?**

- A. Linkage Analysis**
- B. Exclusion Analysis**
- C. Corroborative Analysis**
- D. Operational Analysis**

Determining whether evidence corroborates witness statements is integral to the investigative process, as it helps validate the credibility and reliability of those statements. Corroborative analysis specifically focuses on this aspect by evaluating if physical evidence found at the crime scene supports or aligns with what witnesses have reported. This process is essential in building a strong case, as it can either reinforce the witness's account or highlight inconsistencies that may indicate deception or error. Linkage analysis, while it pertains to connecting evidence to a suspect, victim, or scene, does not specifically address the validation of witness statements. Exclusion analysis focuses on determining what does not belong at a scene or who was not involved, which is a different aspect of investigation. Operational analysis is more concerned with assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of an overall investigation rather than directly relating evidence to witnesses' testimonies. By concentrating on corroboration, investigators can better establish a factual narrative of the events surrounding a crime.

**8. What is the primary function of EDTA in forensic science?**

- A. Preservative/Anticoagulant**
- B. Blood pattern analysis enhancer**
- C. Detecting chemical reactions**
- D. Temperature stabilizer**

The primary function of EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) in forensic science is as a preservative and anticoagulant. EDTA works by binding to metal ions in the blood, which prevents coagulation. This property is crucial when collecting and preserving blood samples for analysis, ensuring that the samples remain viable and uncontaminated for accurate testing. By preventing clotting, EDTA allows for a more accurate examination of blood characteristics, which can be essential for investigations, especially when determining the presence of blood at a crime scene or conducting toxicological analyses. Other choices do not relate directly to the primary role of EDTA in forensic science. For example, using EDTA as a blood pattern analysis enhancer, detecting chemical reactions, or as a temperature stabilizer does not align with its established functions in forensic contexts. Thus, the role of EDTA as a preservative and anticoagulant is both essential and specific to its application in forensic science.

**9. Which field of study does forensic biology encompass?**

- A. The study of fossils and ancient life
- B. The study of life, including cellular and microbiology**
- C. The study of human behaviors in crime
- D. The study of plant life and its forensic applications

Forensic biology encompasses the study of living organisms within a forensic context, focusing on cellular, microbiological, and other biological aspects that can be relevant to criminal investigations. This includes collecting and analyzing biological evidence such as blood, hair, bodily fluids, and plant material to assist in solving crimes. By examining these biological components, forensic biologists can provide crucial information that helps establish links between evidence and individuals, determine the cause of death, and contribute to the broader understanding of the events that transpired at a crime scene. The other fields mentioned, while important in their own rights, do not align with the specific focus of forensic biology. The study of fossils and ancient life pertains more to paleontology. Analyzing human behaviors in crime falls under criminology or psychology rather than biology. Lastly, while the study of plant life has forensic applications, it is a narrower scope compared to the broad biological aspects included in forensic biology. Thus, the choice that best represents the encompassing nature of forensic biology is the study of life, including aspects of cellular and microbiology.

**10. When explosives detonate, which event causes the creation of a shock wave?**

- A. The blast pressure effect**
- B. The rapid expansion of gases
- C. The ignition of solid materials
- D. The decay of unstable compounds

The correct answer highlights the concept of the blast pressure effect. When explosives detonate, a rapid chemical reaction occurs, producing a large volume of gas in a very short period. This intense and sudden release of gas generates an extremely high pressure in the surrounding area. As this pressure wave propagates outward from the point of detonation, it creates a shock wave that travels through the air, resulting in what we experience as the blast wave associated with an explosion. The shock wave is characterized by a rapid increase in pressure followed by a sudden drop, creating a wavefront that can cause significant destruction to nearby structures and objects. Contextually, while the rapid expansion of gases is indeed a crucial part of the process, it is the resultant blast pressure effect that primarily describes how the shock wave is formed. The ignition of solid materials pertains more to the initial phase of an explosion but does not directly create the shock wave. The decay of unstable compounds is related to the characteristics of certain types of explosives but is not directly responsible for the shock wave production associated with detonations. Therefore, focusing on the blast pressure effect is key to understanding the mechanics of how shock waves are generated in explosive events.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://iaicrimesceneinvest.examzify.com>**

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