

Interview and Interrogation 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. Which of the following is true about medication and innocent subjects?**
 - A. Medication has no effect**
 - B. Legitimate use of medication can distort behavior**
 - C. Medication only affects guilty subjects**
 - D. Medication always clarifies behavior**

- 2. Which term describes the observation that post-denial cues such as throat clearing can indicate deception?**
 - A. Laugh cue**
 - B. Leakage**
 - C. Microexpression**
 - D. Erasure behavior**

- 3. What is the primary purpose of a bait question in a Behavior Analysis Interview?**
 - A. To provoke a response and elicit information**
 - B. To confirm guilt**
 - C. To ignore details**
 - D. To force a confession**

- 4. An indication that the suspect is interested and absorbed in the theme is**
 - A. being quiet and a nodding of the head**
 - B. fidgeting**
 - C. speaking rapidly**
 - D. looking away**

- 5. During direct testimony, the witness should walk the judge and jury through principal aspects of the interview and interrogation procedure.**
 - A. Direct examination**
 - B. Opening Statement**
 - C. Direct testimony**
 - D. Closing Argument**

- 6. Crimes committed by an unintelligent uneducated suspect are often which of the following?**
- A. Impulsive**
 - B. Premeditated**
 - C. Calculated**
 - D. Meticulous**
- 7. A bait question can deal with either real or nonexistent evidence.**
- A. Not always**
 - B. False**
 - C. True**
 - D. Only real evidence**
- 8. Non-threatening background questions are used for what purposes?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not sure**
 - D. Irrelevant**
- 9. When asked if they know who committed the crime, how does a deceptive subject typically respond?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not sure**
 - D. Only sometimes**
- 10. An attitude of despair and resignation is just as common in the innocent subject as in the guilty one.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not determinative**
 - D. Sometimes true**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is true about medication and innocent subjects?

A. Medication has no effect

B. Legitimate use of medication can distort behavior

C. Medication only affects guilty subjects

D. Medication always clarifies behavior

Medications can change how people think, feel, and act, even when they're used appropriately for someone who is innocent. This is why the statement that legitimate use of medication can distort behavior is the most accurate. Drugs alter brain function to relieve symptoms, and those changes can shift observable behavior, mood, alertness, or reaction time. In evaluations or legal contexts, this means someone who is innocent might appear calmer, slower to respond, more cooperative, or otherwise differently than their unmedicated baseline, which can be misinterpreted if the medication effects aren't considered. For example, a sedating medication can slow responses and blunt affect, making someone seem disengaged or unresponsive. A stimulant can sharpen focus and reduce impulsivity, which might be read as deliberate control rather than symptom relief. An anti-anxiety or antidepressant can lessen agitation or distress, potentially altering how guilt, remorse, or fear are expressed. The other statements don't fit because medications do have effects, they don't only affect guilty subjects, and they don't always make behavior clearer—often they can obscure or distort it.

2. Which term describes the observation that post-denial cues such as throat clearing can indicate deception?

A. Laugh cue

B. Leakage

C. Microexpression

D. Erasure behavior

The observation described is leakage. In deception research and interviewing, leakage refers to those subtle cues that reveal a person's true state or thoughts even when they try to hide them with a denial or cover story. Post-denial behavior like throat clearing can signal cognitive load, hesitation, or arousal that accompanies deception, slipping out despite the person's attempt to appear calm or truthful. These cues "leak" information about what the person is really thinking, helping observers infer truthfulness beyond what's being stated. Other terms don't fit this specific idea as closely: microexpressions are very brief, involuntary facial expressions tied to genuine emotions, not necessarily about post-denial signals; erasure behavior isn't a standard label for deception cues; and a laugh cue isn't a reliable indicator of deception. Leakage specifically captures the notion that certain behaviors emerge after a denial and can hint at deception.

3. What is the primary purpose of a bait question in a Behavior Analysis Interview?

- A. To provoke a response and elicit information**
- B. To confirm guilt**
- C. To ignore details**
- D. To force a confession**

In a Behavior Analysis Interview, bait questions are used to prompt a natural response and elicit information. By presenting a scenario or detail that could trigger a candid reaction, the interviewer can observe how the person thinks and communicates, gather specifics, and assess credibility through the consistency of the reply and accompanying behavior. The aim is to obtain useful information, not to determine guilt directly, not to ignore details, and not to coerce a confession. When used thoughtfully, these questions help reveal what happened by encouraging an honest answer and highlighting any inconsistencies with known facts.

4. An indication that the suspect is interested and absorbed in the theme is

- A. being quiet and a nodding of the head**
- B. fidgeting**
- C. speaking rapidly**
- D. looking away**

When someone is truly engaged with a topic, their cognitive processing speeds up and they become more eager to share what they're thinking, which often shows up as speaking more rapidly. That faster speech reflects enthusiasm, focus, and active immersion in the theme, making it the best clue that the person is interested and absorbed. Being quiet with a nod can mean listening or agreement but not active engagement, fidgeting usually signals restlessness or nervousness, and looking away can indicate distraction or avoidance. The rapid pace of speech most directly signals that the topic has captured their attention and they're processing and conveying that interest.

5. During direct testimony, the witness should walk the judge and jury through principal aspects of the interview and interrogation procedure.

- A. Direct examination**
- B. Opening Statement**
- C. Direct testimony**
- D. Closing Argument**

During direct testimony, the witness explains, under oath, the sequence of events and how information was obtained. In this setting, guiding the judge and jury through the main parts of the interview and interrogation procedure is exactly the kind of narrative the witness provides to help them understand what happened. Opening statements are the attorneys' previews of the case, not the witness detailing procedures. Closing arguments are the attorneys' summaries at the end. Direct examination is the questioning by the party who called the witness; the content the witness supplies during that questioning is the direct testimony. So describing the interview and interrogation steps belongs to the witness's direct testimony, making it the best choice.

6. Crimes committed by an unintelligent uneducated suspect are often which of the following?

- A. Impulsive**
- B. Premeditated**
- C. Calculated**
- D. Meticulous**

Crimes that happen without forethought come from acting on immediate urges or emotions rather than after careful planning. When someone has limited education or lower cognitive resources, foreseeing consequences and mapping out steps tends to be harder, making spontaneous actions more likely. The other descriptors—planning ahead, calculating, or handling details with care—require deliberate thought and sequencing, which is less characteristic of impulsive behavior. So, impulsive best fits crimes described as committed by an unintelligent uneducated suspect. Remember, real cases vary and many factors influence behavior, but impulsivity aligns with a lack of planning in this context.

7. A bait question can deal with either real or nonexistent evidence.

- A. Not always**
- B. False**
- C. True**
- D. Only real evidence**

Bait questions work by the interviewer implying they have evidence, or will have evidence, to push a response from the person being questioned. That evidence can actually exist or can be nonexistent, depending on how the tactic is used. The value of this approach is in the reaction it provokes—whether the person reveals information, confirms details, or shows signs of deception when faced with the claim of having evidence. Because the tactic can hinge on either real or fabricated evidence, the statement is true: a bait question can deal with real evidence or with nonexistent evidence. In practice, using real evidence can force specific admissions, while fabricating or implying nonexistent evidence can test consistency and credibility.

8. Non-threatening background questions are used for what purposes?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Not sure**
- D. Irrelevant**

Non-threatening background questions are used to set a cooperative tone and gather baseline information. By starting with easy, non-sensitive topics, the interviewer builds rapport, lowers defensiveness, and helps the subject become comfortable. This initial phase also provides baseline data—how the person typically talks, what details they emphasize, and how consistent their background information is with what's later claimed. Those foundations make the later, more direct questions more reliable. So, the statement is true because these questions are intentionally designed to establish trust and collect background facts, not to trap or pressure the subject. The other options imply no purpose, uncertainty, or irrelevance, which doesn't fit how these questions function in an interview.

9. When asked if they know who committed the crime, how does a deceptive subject typically respond?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Not sure**
- D. Only sometimes**

The moment you ask someone if they know who committed the crime, a deceptive subject tends to respond with certainty that they do know. They want to project confidence and control the narrative, often offering a specific name or a direct claim of knowledge. This bold, definitive response is used to appear credible and reduce scrutiny about their involvement. Hedging or admitting uncertainty would create doubt and invite further questioning, so the bias is toward asserting knowledge. That's why the best takeaway is that they truly respond as if they know, making the statement true.

10. An attitude of despair and resignation is just as common in the innocent subject as in the guilty one.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Not determinative**
- D. Sometimes true**

Behavioral cues in interviews reflect how people manage stress and evidence, and some reactions are more tied to guilt than to innocence. An attitude of despair and resignation often crops up when a person feels there are no good options left and the weight of the situation is heavy, which is more typical for someone who has something to lose and is facing consequences. Innocent individuals, even under pressure, are more likely to stay engaged with the process—asking questions, offering explanations, and trying to clear their name—rather than surrendering to resignation. So this pattern isn't equally common in both groups; it's more characteristic of someone who is guilty. That said, emotions can vary and no single cue proves anything by itself; they should be considered as part of a broader, contextual assessment.

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://interviewinterrogation.examzify.com>

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

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