

LSBPIE Private Investigator Practice Exam (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 license types must meet minimum requirements and complete a training course prior to licensing?**
 - A. Apprentice and Individual**
 - B. Individual and Agency**
 - C. Journeyman and Apprentice**
 - D. Contractor and Individual**
- 2. What is the third primary level of scrutiny developed by the US Supreme Court?**
 - A. Reasonableness test**
 - B. Fair play and substantial justice test**
 - C. Rational relationship test**
 - D. Bottom level scrutiny**
- 3. What governs the procedure in all civil actions in US district courts?**
 - A. LA Code of Civil Procedure**
 - B. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure**
 - C. Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure**
 - D. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**
- 4. Was the wife's recording of her phone conversations with her husband deemed legal in "Brown v. Brown"?**
 - A. Yes, it was legal**
 - B. No, it was illegal**
 - C. Only if she had informed him**
 - D. Only if it was beneficial**
- 5. What type of statement is given under oath, such as an affidavit?**
 - A. Affirmative**
 - B. Constructive**
 - C. Expert witness**
 - D. Sworn**

6. What term describes a legal action taken to support a party's defense or prosecution in anticipation of litigation?

- A. Statutory defense**
- B. Work product**
- C. Due process defense**
- D. Legal remedy**

7. According to the Sixth Amendment, the right to counsel is:

- A. Not offense specific**
- B. Offense specific**
- C. Automatically assigned at the time of arrest**
- D. Must expressly invoked at the time of arrest**

8. The federal district courts have the authority to hear civil cases involving citizens of different states when the claim exceeds what amount?

- A. Federal question**
- B. Diversity jurisdiction**
- C. Incorporation**
- D. Selective jurisdiction**

9. Which of the following is an example of a defense used in criminal cases involving mental capacity?

- A. Infancy**
- B. Self-defense**
- C. Insanity**
- D. All of the above**

10. Which code outlines the rules adopted or amended by Louisiana state agencies?

- A. LA Civil Code**
- B. LA Administrative Code**
- C. LA Mineral Code**
- D. LA Criminal Code**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which license types must meet minimum requirements and complete a training course prior to licensing?

- A. Apprentice and Individual**
- B. Individual and Agency**
- C. Journeyman and Apprentice**
- D. Contractor and Individual**

The correct answer is based on the structure of licensing requirements in private investigation settings. Individual and Agency licenses are indeed types that require applicants to meet specific minimum standards and complete designated training courses prior to obtaining their licenses. This ensures that both individuals conducting investigations and agencies operating under them have the necessary skills, knowledge, and understanding of the legal and ethical guidelines involved in the profession. In many jurisdictions, individuals aiming to become licensed private investigators will often need to undergo training that covers critical areas such as investigative techniques, legal compliance, and ethical dilemmas, ensuring a foundational understanding of what the role entails. Additionally, agency licensing entails oversight of multiple investigators, which necessitates a higher level of training and compliance with regulations to instill public confidence in the agency's operations. Other types of licenses, such as those for apprentices or contractors, may not require the same level of formal training or minimum requirements for licensing, focusing instead on different aspects of practice or preliminary experience. Thus, the emphasis on training and minimum requirements for Individual and Agency licenses highlights the accountability and professionalism expected in the private investigation field.

2. What is the third primary level of scrutiny developed by the US Supreme Court?

- A. Reasonableness test**
- B. Fair play and substantial justice test**
- C. Rational relationship test**
- D. Bottom level scrutiny**

The third primary level of scrutiny developed by the US Supreme Court is known as the "strict scrutiny" test rather than the "reasonableness test." The strict scrutiny standard is applied in cases where legislation or actions classify individuals based on race, national origin, or when fundamental rights are involved. Under this level of scrutiny, the government must demonstrate that the law or action is necessary to achieve a compelling governmental interest and that it is narrowly tailored to achieve that interest. The reasonableness test is primarily associated with the rational basis review, which is the lowest level of scrutiny. It is used for cases that do not involve suspect classifications or fundamental rights. This test assumes that laws are constitutional as long as they are reasonably related to a legitimate government interest. Understanding the distinctions among these levels of scrutiny is crucial in constitutional law, as they determine how courts review legislation and government actions based on the rights and classifications at stake.

3. What governs the procedure in all civil actions in US district courts?

- A. LA Code of Civil Procedure**
- B. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure**
- C. Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure**
- D. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**

The procedure in all civil actions in U.S. district courts is governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. These rules are designed to provide a comprehensive framework for handling civil cases in federal courts, ensuring consistency and fairness in the judicial process. They cover various aspects of civil litigation, including the filing of complaints, the conduct of discovery, pre-trial motions, and trial procedures. By establishing uniform procedures, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure facilitate the efficient administration of justice across different jurisdictions, allowing parties involved in civil litigation to understand their rights and responsibilities, thus promoting judicial economy and reducing the potential for procedural confusion. The other options refer to different sets of rules that pertain to specific areas of law or types of cases, such as state-specific procedures, appellate procedures, or criminal procedures, and are not applicable to civil actions in federal district courts.

4. Was the wife's recording of her phone conversations with her husband deemed legal in "Brown v. Brown"?

- A. Yes, it was legal**
- B. No, it was illegal**
- C. Only if she had informed him**
- D. Only if it was beneficial**

The scenario in "Brown v. Brown" involved the legal considerations surrounding the recording of phone conversations without the consent of one of the parties involved. In this case, the court found that the wife's action of recording her conversations with her husband was illegal. This ruling is based on the principle of consent in wiretapping laws, which often require all parties in a conversation to be informed and agree to the recording. The emphasis on legality revolves around the protection of privacy rights and the expectation that conversations, especially those between spouses, should be private unless consent is given. Thus, the court determined that the absence of consent from the husband rendered the recording unlawful. This case highlights the importance of understanding and adhering to applicable laws regarding communication privacy and consent in personal relationships.

5. What type of statement is given under oath, such as an affidavit?

- A. Affirmative**
- B. Constructive**
- C. Expert witness**
- D. Sworn**

A statement given under oath, such as an affidavit, is classified as a sworn statement. This means that the individual making the statement has taken an oath to affirm that the contents of the statement are true to the best of their knowledge, thereby providing a legal basis for the assertion made. Sworn statements are often used as evidence in legal proceedings, and the individual is typically held accountable for the truthfulness of their claims, which can lead to penalties for perjury if false information is provided. The other types of statements mentioned do not carry the same legal weight or requirement of truthfulness under oath. An affirmative statement may simply express agreement or a positive assertion, but does not imply any sworn truth. Constructive statements may refer to deriving conclusions from existing facts, but again lack the formal oath component. Expert witness statements are made by individuals with specialized knowledge in a relevant field; while these can also be sworn, the term emphasizes the individual's credentials rather than the oath aspect of the statement itself. Thus, the most accurate description for the context of an affidavit or similar legal documentation is that it is a sworn statement.

6. What term describes a legal action taken to support a party's defense or prosecution in anticipation of litigation?

- A. Statutory defense**
- B. Work product**
- C. Due process defense**
- D. Legal remedy**

The term that accurately describes a legal action taken to support a party's defense or prosecution in anticipation of litigation is known as "work product." This doctrine encompasses materials and documents that are prepared in anticipation of legal proceedings, protecting the privacy of an attorney's strategy and thought process. The work product doctrine is designed to encourage thorough preparation for litigation, as it allows attorneys to develop their cases without the risk of revealing their strategies and insights to the opposing party. The protection provided by the work product doctrine is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the legal process, allowing parties to prepare their cases without the concern that their preparatory work will be used against them in court. This includes not just documents but also mental impressions and legal theories developed by the attorney. In contrast, other terms like statutory defense, due process defense, and legal remedy pertain to distinct aspects of legal terminology. Statutory defenses involve specific laws that may exempt a party from liability under certain circumstances, due process defense relates to the constitutional requirement that the law must respect all legal rights owed to a person, and legal remedies refer to the means by which a court enforces a right or compensates for a violation of rights. While these concepts are all relevant to legal proceedings, they do not specifically

7. According to the Sixth Amendment, the right to counsel is:

- A. Not offense specific**
- B. Offense specific**
- C. Automatically assigned at the time of arrest**
- D. Must expressly invoked at the time of arrest**

The correct understanding of the right to counsel under the Sixth Amendment is that it is not offense specific. This means that once a person has been formally charged with a crime, they have the right to counsel for that specific case, but this right also extends to any critical stage of the proceedings in which legal advice is necessary, regardless of whether additional charges are brought. In practical terms, this allows a defendant to have legal representation not just for the initial charge but also for subsequent charges arising from the same facts or events leading up to the current legal situation. The core idea is that the right to counsel is meant to ensure fair representation by an attorney throughout legal proceedings, rather than being limited to a single charge or offense. This broad interpretation upholds the integrity of the legal process and aims to protect the rights of individuals facing prosecution. Other options suggest incorrect interpretations. For instance, the notion that the right is offense specific (as mentioned in another choice) would imply that if a new charge arises, the defendant would not automatically have the right to counsel for that new charge, which contradicts established legal precedent. Likewise, the ideas about the timing and conditions for invoking the right to counsel do not capture the scope and protective intent of the Sixth Amendment.

8. The federal district courts have the authority to hear civil cases involving citizens of different states when the claim exceeds what amount?

- A. Federal question**
- B. Diversity jurisdiction**
- C. Incorporation**
- D. Selective jurisdiction**

The correct answer is diversity jurisdiction. This legal principle enables federal district courts to hear civil cases where the parties are citizens of different states, and the amount in controversy exceeds a specified threshold, typically \$75,000. The purpose of diversity jurisdiction is to provide a neutral forum for legal disputes that might involve bias in state courts, ensuring that cases with parties from different states are adjudicated fairly. In scenario comparisons, federal question pertains to cases involving issues of federal law, while incorporation relates to the incorporation of rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to apply to the states. Selective jurisdiction is not a recognized term in this context and does not pertain to the jurisdiction of federal courts. Thus, diversity jurisdiction stands out as the correct response to the question related to the monetary threshold and the geographical diversity of parties involved in civil litigation.

9. Which of the following is an example of a defense used in criminal cases involving mental capacity?

- A. Infancy**
- B. Self-defense**
- C. Insanity**
- D. All of the above**

The example of a defense used in criminal cases involving mental capacity is the insanity defense. This defense asserts that a defendant was unable to understand the nature of their actions or distinguish right from wrong due to a severe mental disorder at the time the crime was committed. The focus here is on the individual's mental state, which serves as a basis for claiming that they should not be held criminally responsible for their actions. The insanity defense examines the mental capacity of a person at the time of the crime, exploring whether their cognitive functions were impaired due to mental illness, thus impacting their ability to form the requisite intent to commit a crime. Successful use of this defense may lead to a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, which has significant implications for the individual, often resulting in treatment rather than incarceration. While infancy is a defense that addresses the concept of age and legal responsibility, and self-defense relates to justifying the use of force, they do not fall under the same category of mental capacity-related defenses. Therefore, insanity is the appropriate and primary example in the context of mental capacity defenses in criminal law.

10. Which code outlines the rules adopted or amended by Louisiana state agencies?

- A. LA Civil Code**
- B. LA Administrative Code**
- C. LA Mineral Code**
- D. LA Criminal Code**

The correct choice is the Louisiana Administrative Code, which specifically outlines the rules adopted or amended by Louisiana state agencies. This code serves as a compilation of the regulations that state agencies are authorized to enact to implement statutory mandates. It is vital for understanding how various agencies operate within the framework of Louisiana law, ensuring that agency actions are guided by established procedures and compliance requirements. The Louisiana Administrative Code is essential for private investigators and other professionals who need to navigate the regulatory landscape and adhere to the rules enforced by various state agencies. This can include regulations regarding licensing, ethical conduct, operational procedures, and other standards that professionals must follow. In contrast, the other codes mentioned serve very different functions. For example, the Louisiana Civil Code deals primarily with private law, such as contracts and property rights. The Mineral Code addresses regulations related to mineral rights and extraction in Louisiana. The Criminal Code defines offenses and penalties related to criminal behavior. Each of these codes does not focus on the operational rules established by state agencies, which is why they are not the correct choice in this context.

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://lsbpieprivateinvestigator.examzify.com>

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

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