

LSBPIE PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. In legal terms, what is the significance of a grand jury's indictment?**
 - A. It leads to immediate arrest
 - B. It serves as a basis for prosecution
 - C. It is considered a conviction
 - D. It guarantees a trial
- 2. According to Louisiana Private Investigator law, who can conduct work directly for the general public?**
 - A. Agency
 - B. Apprentice
 - C. Journeyman
 - D. Contractor
- 3. Within how many hours must a licensee display their license certification in their principal office?**
 - A. 48 hours
 - B. 72 hours
 - C. 24 hours
 - D. 36 hours
- 4. Which type of lawsuit addresses the injuries or damages incurred by the decedent right before death?**
 - A. Probate
 - B. Succession
 - C. Wrongful death action
 - D. Survival action
- 5. What is the consequence for failing to notify a police officer that a permit holder is armed?**
 - A. They can be arrested for illegal possession
 - B. No consequence if they are not found guilty of a crime
 - C. They can be charged with resisting arrest
 - D. They will have their permit revoked

- 6. What type of indictment is kept secret until the defendant is in custody or released pending trial?**
- A. Special indictment
 - B. Sealed indictment
 - C. Uncover indictment
 - D. Partial indictment
- 7. What constitutes a quorum for the board when it meets?**
- A. Three members
 - B. Four members
 - C. Five members
 - D. Six members
- 8. The failure to commit a crime when intending to can be categorized as which of the following?**
- A. Attempt
 - B. Conspiracy
 - C. Abandonment
 - D. Negligence
- 9. What does the Full Faith and Credit Clause ensure between states?**
- A. Recognition of state laws
 - B. Enforcement of judgments
 - C. Federal supremacy
 - D. Interstate commerce regulation
- 10. How often must a private investigator renew their license?**
- A. Every year
 - B. Every two years
 - C. Every three years
 - D. Every month

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In legal terms, what is the significance of a grand jury's indictment?

- A. It leads to immediate arrest
- B. It serves as a basis for prosecution**
- C. It is considered a conviction
- D. It guarantees a trial

A grand jury's indictment plays a crucial role in the legal process, primarily serving as a formal accusation that there is enough evidence to charge an individual with a crime. When a grand jury issues an indictment, it signifies that they have reviewed the evidence presented by the prosecution and determined that there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that the accused may be responsible. This finding of probable cause provides a foundation for the prosecution to move forward with charges in court. While the grand jury's indictment may set in motion the subsequent stages of the criminal justice process, such as arrest and trial, it does not guarantee these outcomes or serve as a conviction. An indictment simply allows the prosecution to file formal charges and pursue the case in a trial setting. Therefore, its significance lies in enabling the legal process to advance based on the grand jury's assessment of the evidence.

2. According to Louisiana Private Investigator law, who can conduct work directly for the general public?

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

In Louisiana, private investigator law stipulates that an agency is the entity authorized to conduct work directly for the general public. This implies that an agency must be properly licensed and registered to operate within the jurisdiction, ensuring that it adheres to all regulatory standards. Agencies typically employ private investigators who hold individual licenses as well. These investigators may work under the agency's umbrella but cannot independently engage clients unless they have their own licenses. This regulation protects the public by ensuring that private investigative services are delivered by qualified professionals who meet specific legal and ethical standards. Other roles, such as apprentices, journeymen, and contractors, might contribute to investigative work but do not have the legal standing to offer services directly to the public without the oversight and registration of the agency. Thus, it is the agency that holds the responsibility and accountability for the services provided, making it the correct answer in this context.

3. Within how many hours must a licensee display their license certification in their principal office?

- A. 48 hours
- B. 72 hours**
- C. 24 hours
- D. 36 hours

The requirement is for a licensee to display their license certification in their principal office within 72 hours. This time frame ensures that the license is visibly available to clients and regulatory bodies, affirming that the investigator is legally authorized to operate. Having the license on display not only fosters trust with clients but also helps law enforcement and regulatory agencies easily verify the investigator's credentials. The 72-hour window provides a reasonable amount of time for a licensee to prepare their office space following licensure without being overly burdensome. This timeframe is crucial for maintaining professionalism and accountability in the investigative field.

4. Which type of lawsuit addresses the injuries or damages incurred by the decedent right before death?

- A. Probate
- B. Succession
- C. Wrongful death action
- D. Survival action**

The correct answer is survival action because this type of lawsuit specifically allows for the claims of the decedent to be pursued after their death. It focuses on the injuries or damages that the individual suffered prior to their passing. This means that any compensation sought through a survival action is meant to address the losses incurred by the individual due to the wrongful act or negligence of another party while they were still alive. Essentially, it allows the estate of the deceased to continue the legal action that the decedent would have been able to pursue if they had not died. In contrast, a wrongful death action differs in focus, as it is intended to compensate the survivors of the decedent for their loss due to the death, rather than addressing the deceased's own injuries or damages. Probate and succession deal with the distribution of the deceased person's estate rather than the personal injury claims related to their death. Therefore, survival action is the appropriate category for addressing the specific injuries or damages the deceased experienced right before their passing.

5. What is the consequence for failing to notify a police officer that a permit holder is armed?

- A. They can be arrested for illegal possession**
- B. No consequence if they are not found guilty of a crime
- C. They can be charged with resisting arrest
- D. They will have their permit revoked

Failing to notify a police officer that a permit holder is armed can lead to serious consequences, including potential arrest for illegal possession of a firearm. This requirement is often put in place to ensure the safety of both the officer and the permit holder during encounters with law enforcement. When an officer is unaware of the presence of a weapon, it can escalate a situation and lead to misunderstandings or potentially dangerous scenarios. Being candid about carrying a weapon is not just a matter of legality; it's also a critical factor in maintaining safety during interactions with law enforcement. The duty to inform is a legal obligation, and neglecting this responsibility can result in legal action against the individual carrying the firearm. Thus, the consequence of arrest for illegal possession reflects the importance of compliance with the laws governing firearms and interactions with law enforcement.

6. What type of indictment is kept secret until the defendant is in custody or released pending trial?

- A. Special indictment
- B. Sealed indictment**
- C. Uncover indictment
- D. Partial indictment

The term that refers to an indictment kept secret until the defendant is in custody or granted release pending trial is indeed a sealed indictment. This type of indictment is utilized to prevent the individual from fleeing or potentially destroying evidence before they can be arrested. By keeping the indictment confidential, law enforcement can effectively prepare for the arrest and ensure that the legal process can proceed without interference. Sealed indictments are usually sought in cases where there is a concern about the defendant's flight risk or where pre-arrest investigation is ongoing. It ensures that the accused does not have advanced warning of the charges against them, which might allow them to evade law enforcement or tamper with evidence. In contrast, other types of indictments may not have the same secrecy provisions, leading to different legal implications and processes surrounding the arrest and prosecution of the defendant.

7. What constitutes a quorum for the board when it meets?

- A. Three members
- B. Four members**
- C. Five members
- D. Six members

A quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present at a meeting in order for the proceedings to be considered valid and for decisions to be made. In many organizations, this number is often specified in the bylaws or governing documents. In this case, the correct answer indicates that four members constitute the quorum. This means that for any meeting of the board to conduct its business legally, at least four members must be present. If fewer than four members attend, the board cannot make binding decisions, which underscores the importance of this number in ensuring that a representative segment of the board is involved in the decision-making process. In other circumstances, having a quorum that is too large could lead to difficulties in scheduling meetings, while too small of a quorum might not adequately represent the interests and perspectives of the entire board. This balance is crucial for effective governance and decision-making.

8. The failure to commit a crime when intending to can be categorized as which of the following?

- A. Attempt**
- B. Conspiracy
- C. Abandonment
- D. Negligence

The term that best describes the failure to commit a crime despite the intent to do so is "attempt." This legal concept is defined as an action taken toward committing a crime, even if the crime is not successfully completed. An individual can be charged with an attempt if they have taken substantial steps toward the execution of the crime, reflecting their intention to carry it out. Attempt acknowledges that although the perpetrator did not succeed in committing the crime, their actions demonstrate a clear intention and effort to do so. This principle helps in addressing the behavior and intentions of individuals who plan and act towards criminal goals, providing a legal framework to hold them accountable even if they fail to complete the crime. The other concepts listed do not apply in the same way. For example, conspiracy involves an agreement between two or more parties to commit a crime, which is distinct from an individual's failure to carry out their intended crime alone. Abandonment generally refers to the decision to withdraw from a criminal plan, often after actions have been taken. Negligence involves a failure to act with the care that a reasonable person would exercise, which does not align with the intention to commit a crime.

9. What does the Full Faith and Credit Clause ensure between states?

- A. Recognition of state laws
- B. Enforcement of judgments**
- C. Federal supremacy
- D. Interstate commerce regulation

The Full Faith and Credit Clause, found in Article IV, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, ensures that each state must recognize the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. This is primarily aimed at facilitating the enforcement of judgments across state lines. Therefore, the correct answer relates directly to the requirement that legal decisions made in one state should be honored and enforced in another state, helping maintain consistency and reliability in the legal process. The clause promotes legal harmony among states, as it prevents individuals from escaping legal responsibilities by moving to a different state. For example, if a court in one state issues a judgment regarding custody or financial obligations, other states are compelled to acknowledge and enforce that judgment. This principle is foundational to the cooperation and mutual respect among states, aiding in legal consistency in a federal system. While recognition of state laws is important, the Full Faith and Credit Clause specifically focuses on the recognition and enforcement of judicial decisions rather than state legislation itself. Federal supremacy deals with the hierarchy of laws between states and the federal government, which is unrelated to the specifics of how states must interact concerning judicial proceedings. Interstate commerce regulation, while vital for trade and economic activities between states, falls under different constitutional provisions and does not pertain to

10. How often must a private investigator renew their license?

- A. Every year**
- B. Every two years
- C. Every three years
- D. Every month

The requirement for private investigators to renew their licenses varies by state; however, in many jurisdictions, it is common for private investigators to renew their licenses annually. This annual renewal process ensures that private investigators remain up-to-date with the latest laws, regulations, and best practices relevant to their profession. It also serves as a mechanism to maintain accountability and ethical standards within the industry, safeguarding public interests. While some places may have different renewal periods, selecting an annual renewal reflects a commitment to continuous professional development and compliance with state regulations. Therefore, emphasizing the importance of this regular renewal is critical for ensuring the integrity and professionalism of private investigators as they navigate their responsibilities.

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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://lsbpieprivateinvestigator.examzify.com>

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

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