

# NC BLET Traffic Crash Investigation Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. Why is it important to interview involved persons alone at the crash scene?**
  - A. To avoid confusion and gather accurate information**
  - B. To ensure all witnesses are available**
  - C. To intimidate potential suspects**
  - D. To confirm their stories with others**
  
- 2. What type of evidence should be collected during a crash investigation?**
  - A. Only eyewitness statements**
  - B. Physical, documentation, and forensic evidence**
  - C. Visual inspections of surrounding areas**
  - D. Written rules and guidelines of traffic laws**
  
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the location of debris after a crash?**
  - A. Debris typically remains near the scene of impact**
  - B. Debris will travel with the car and can move forward after the vehicle stops**
  - C. Debris is often removed by responding officers**
  - D. The amount of debris never indicates the severity of the crash**
  
- 4. What legal considerations must an investigator keep in mind during a traffic crash investigation?**
  - A. Respecting privacy rights and adhering to laws governing evidence collection**
  - B. Only documenting what is observed at the scene**
  - C. Conducting interviews without any restrictions**
  - D. Focusing on vehicle speeds regardless of regulations**
  
- 5. What type of skid is caused by tires bouncing?**
  - A. Gap skid**
  - B. Curved skid**
  - C. Skip skid**
  - D. Controlled skid**

**6. What should an investigator do if they cannot determine fault at the scene?**

- A. Leave the scene immediately**
- B. Gather all available evidence and conduct follow-up investigation**
- C. Report the incident as unresolvable**
- D. Ask witnesses to choose sides**

**7. What color is commonly used to mark evidence at a crash scene?**

- A. Yellow**
- B. Red**
- C. Blue**
- D. Green**

**8. Which type of skids are common in older cars without ABS?**

- A. Curved skids**
- B. Gap skids**
- C. Controlled skids**
- D. Skip skids**

**9. What type of information is crucial when collecting evidence at a crash site?**

- A. Personal opinions of the involved parties**
- B. Memories of witnesses only**
- C. Factual and documented evidence**
- D. Past traffic records of the involved vehicles**

**10. How can community input be relevant in traffic crash investigations?**

- A. It can help identify potential new traffic laws**
- B. Local input can highlight patterns and community concerns for safety**
- C. Community views on vehicle types involved**
- D. Feedback on investigation procedures**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Why is it important to interview involved persons alone at the crash scene?

- A. To avoid confusion and gather accurate information**
- B. To ensure all witnesses are available**
- C. To intimidate potential suspects**
- D. To confirm their stories with others**

Interviewing involved persons alone at the crash scene is crucial for several reasons that enhance the quality and reliability of the information gathered. Conducting individual interviews helps to minimize the potential for confusion that can arise when individuals coalesce and share their narratives. When people are interviewed together, their memories and accounts can influence one another, leading to inconsistencies or a skewed version of events. By engaging each involved person separately, an investigator can obtain a clearer, more accurate version of events without the risk of individuals altering their accounts based on the inputs or reactions of others. This approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the investigation, ensuring that each person's perspective is documented independently, fostering a comprehensive understanding of the crash dynamics. While the availability of witnesses and the verification of stories are important aspects of an investigation, they do not directly address the primary need for clarity and accuracy that comes from individual interviews. Intimidating potential suspects also does not align with standard investigative practices and can compromise the integrity of the inquiry, leading to defensive or false responses. Thus, the focus on gathering accurate, untainted information through separate conversations stands as the key rationale for this practice.

## 2. What type of evidence should be collected during a crash investigation?

- A. Only eyewitness statements**
- B. Physical, documentation, and forensic evidence**
- C. Visual inspections of surrounding areas**
- D. Written rules and guidelines of traffic laws**

In a crash investigation, it is essential to collect a wide range of evidence to build a comprehensive understanding of what transpired during the incident. Collecting physical, documentation, and forensic evidence allows investigators to form an accurate, objective account of the crash and its contributing factors. Physical evidence includes tangible items from the scene, such as vehicle parts, debris, skid marks, and the measurements of the crash site. This type of evidence can help determine the dynamics of the crash, including the speed and direction of the vehicles involved. Documentation evidence encompasses police reports, accident reports, and any documentation related to insurance claims. These documents provide crucial context and official accounts of the situation, which assist in piecing together a timeline and the legal aspects surrounding the incident. Forensic evidence may involve analysis of vehicle data recorders (black boxes), blood samples in the event of suspected impairment, or even analysis of electronic evidence such as cell phone records. This type of evidence can provide insights that are not readily apparent from observations alone, especially in understanding driver behavior and causes of the crash. In contrast, relying solely on eyewitness statements, conducting only visual inspections, or reviewing traffic laws in isolation does not provide a complete or reliable picture of the circumstances surrounding the crash. Each of those

**3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the location of debris after a crash?**

- A. Debris typically remains near the scene of impact**
- B. Debris will travel with the car and can move forward after the vehicle stops**
- C. Debris is often removed by responding officers**
- D. The amount of debris never indicates the severity of the crash**

The statement that debris will travel with the car and can move forward after the vehicle stops is true because, during a collision, external forces act on the vehicle and its contents. When two vehicles collide, or when a vehicle strikes an object, various parts of the vehicle, such as bumpers, lights, or other components, as well as items inside the vehicle, can become dislodged. These items can be propelled forward due to the momentum of the crash even after the vehicle comes to a stop, resulting in debris being found further away from the initial point of impact. This behavior is significant during crash investigations, as analyzing the location and distribution of debris can provide vital clues about the dynamics of the crash. Understanding where debris ends up helps investigators reconstruct the sequence of events leading to and following the collision. The other statements do not accurately reflect the dynamics at play; debris does not usually remain exactly at the scene of impact, is not typically removed by officers who prioritize the safety and documentation of the crash, and the amount of debris can indeed indicate the severity of the crash rather than remain unrelated to it.

**4. What legal considerations must an investigator keep in mind during a traffic crash investigation?**

- A. Respecting privacy rights and adhering to laws governing evidence collection**
- B. Only documenting what is observed at the scene**
- C. Conducting interviews without any restrictions**
- D. Focusing on vehicle speeds regardless of regulations**

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of respecting privacy rights and adhering to laws governing evidence collection during a traffic crash investigation. Investigators must operate within legal boundaries to ensure the integrity of the evidence they collect and to protect the rights of individuals involved in the incident. This includes being aware of laws regarding consent before collecting personal information and ensuring that any evidence gathered is done so legally, in order to maintain its admissibility in court. Effective investigations require following proper procedures that not only ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information collected but also uphold the dignity and privacy of the individuals involved in the crash. This understanding is crucial for investigators, as it helps to build a solid foundation for any legal proceedings that may arise from the incident. Additionally, being knowledgeable about privacy rights can also mitigate risks of legal repercussions for unauthorized evidence collection practices. The other choices do not adequately address the legal framework necessary for conducting a thorough and lawful investigation. For instance, documenting only observations without considering privacy rights may lead to potential violations. Conducting interviews without restrictions could compromise the rights of individuals and lead to the collection of inadmissible evidence. Finally, focusing solely on vehicle speeds without regard to regulations might overlook other critical aspects of the investigation and could potentially misguide the whole inquiry process.

## 5. What type of skid is caused by tires bouncing?

- A. Gap skid
- B. Curved skid
- C. Skip skid**
- D. Controlled skid

The type of skid caused by tires bouncing is known as a skip skid. This phenomenon occurs when tires intermittently lose contact with the road surface, leading to a situation where the vehicle skids in a series of short, jerky motions. This skipping can result from rapid changes in tire pressure, an abrupt input of power, or an unstable surface. Understanding the dynamics of skip skids is essential for traffic crash investigations, as it helps determine how the vehicle was handling prior to the incident. In contrast, gap skids often relate to the distance between skid marks indicating gaps created by a vehicle's movement or conditions of the roadway. Curved skids occur when a vehicle is turning, and the centrifugal force causes the tires to lose traction. Controlled skids are deliberate maneuvers executed by a skilled driver to maintain control under specific conditions. Each of these other types has distinct characteristics and causes, which differentiate them from the skip skid that focuses on bouncing tires.

## 6. What should an investigator do if they cannot determine fault at the scene?

- A. Leave the scene immediately
- B. Gather all available evidence and conduct follow-up investigation**
- C. Report the incident as unresolvable
- D. Ask witnesses to choose sides

When an investigator cannot determine fault at the scene of a traffic crash, the best course of action is to gather all available evidence and conduct a follow-up investigation. This approach is critical because determining fault is not always straightforward and may require more comprehensive analysis than what is available on-site. Collecting evidence includes taking statements from all involved parties, obtaining witness accounts, documenting the physical scene through photographs, and gathering any relevant reports or statements from traffic cameras or other devices. This thorough approach ensures that the investigator has all the necessary information to assess the situation accurately later. Additionally, follow-up investigations can involve analyzing data such as skid marks, vehicle damage, and road conditions, which can contribute to a clearer understanding of the events that led to the crash. By methodically compiling and analyzing evidence, the investigator can potentially reconstruct the crash scenario and arrive at a conclusion regarding fault, rather than prematurely labeling the incident as unresolvable. Overall, this comprehensive strategy aligns with standard practices in traffic crash investigations and helps promote a more precise and fair resolution to the incident.

**7. What color is commonly used to mark evidence at a crash scene?**

**A. Yellow**

**B. Red**

**C. Blue**

**D. Green**

Yellow is commonly used to mark evidence at a crash scene because it is highly visible and easily recognizable. The use of yellow is standard in many jurisdictions for traffic-related investigations, which helps ensure that all officers and investigators can quickly identify the locations of critical evidence. This high visibility allows for better communication and documentation during the investigation process, as yellow markers stand out against various backgrounds and can be spotted from a distance. Other colors, while they may be used in specific contexts or jurisdictions, do not have the same standardized association with evidence marking in crash scenes. For example, red might be used for other specific purposes, such as hazard markings, but it does not carry the same universal recognition for evidence as yellow does. Thus, yellow becomes the preferred choice for marking evidence at accident sites to maintain uniformity and clarity in traffic crash investigations.

**8. Which type of skids are common in older cars without ABS?**

**A. Curved skids**

**B. Gap skids**

**C. Controlled skids**

**D. Skip skids**

While the selection of "gap skids" might not be recognized commonly in the context of vehicle skids, the most appropriate choice would be that older cars without Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS) are particularly prone to uncontrolled skidding due to locking up of the wheels during hard braking. In such vehicles, when a driver applies the brakes suddenly, especially in wet or slippery conditions, the wheels can stop turning while the car is still in motion. This typically leads to an uncontrolled skid, rather than a controlled or predictable one. Curved skids can occur when a driver turns sharply while accelerating or braking, particularly if the road surface is slick, but they are not specific to old vehicles without ABS. Controlled skids refer to situations where the driver is able to maintain some level of control over the vehicle despite skidding, which could happen with newer ABS-equipped vehicles that prevent wheel lockup. Skip skids involve a bouncing or skipping of a tire but are not a recognized term commonly associated with standard vehicle operations in the context of older cars. In summary, the nature of skidding in older vehicles, particularly without modern braking technology like ABS, leads to attributes of skids that escalate into situations of loss of control, highlighting the primary concern in vehicles

## 9. What type of information is crucial when collecting evidence at a crash site?

- A. Personal opinions of the involved parties**
- B. Memories of witnesses only**
- C. Factual and documented evidence**
- D. Past traffic records of the involved vehicles**

When collecting evidence at a crash site, factual and documented evidence is crucial because it provides an objective basis for understanding what occurred. This type of evidence includes physical evidence such as tire marks, vehicle positions, damage assessments, and documentation like photographs and measurements. This information can be verified and analyzed scientifically, leading to a more accurate reconstruction of the events leading up to the crash. Relying solely on personal opinions or memories can introduce bias or inaccuracies, as recollections can vary greatly among individuals. While witness statements may be valuable, they are subjective and can be influenced by a host of factors including personal perceptions and experiences. Past traffic records of the involved vehicles may provide context or background information, but they do not offer real-time, factual evidence about the specific incident being investigated. Factual and documented evidence stands as the most reliable foundation for any conclusions drawn about the crash.

## 10. How can community input be relevant in traffic crash investigations?

- A. It can help identify potential new traffic laws**
- B. Local input can highlight patterns and community concerns for safety**
- C. Community views on vehicle types involved**
- D. Feedback on investigation procedures**

Community input is particularly relevant in traffic crash investigations as it can highlight patterns and community concerns for safety. Local residents often have firsthand knowledge of traffic conditions, frequent accidents, areas of concern, and risky behaviors exhibited by drivers. This information can be invaluable in understanding the context of traffic crashes within specific neighborhoods or municipalities. When members of the community share their observations and experiences, law enforcement and traffic safety officials can gain insight into prevalent issues, which may not be evident through official reports alone. This can lead to targeted interventions, such as enhanced signage, traffic calming measures, or adjustments in law enforcement presence in problem areas, ultimately contributing to improved traffic safety and a reduction in future incidents. While identifying potential new traffic laws, community views on vehicle types, and feedback on investigation procedures are also valuable, the most immediate and impactful contribution from the community is their insights into real-world traffic concerns and safety patterns. This localized data strengthens the overall understanding of traffic dynamics and can effectively inform strategic decisions directed at enhancing road safety.

# 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://ncblettrafficcrashinvest.examzify.com>**

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

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