

North Carolina BLET Controlled Substances 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. What is necessary for an officer to establish probable cause during a traffic stop?**
 - A. Randomly searching the vehicle without consent**
 - B. Evidence or observable indications of illegal activity**
 - C. Speaking with the passenger exclusively**
 - D. Only relying on informants' tips**

- 2. Which substance is classified under Schedule VI?**
 - A. Heroin**
 - B. Cocaine**
 - C. Marijuana**
 - D. LSD**

- 3. What is a direct benefit of educating law enforcement about drug trends?**
 - A. Increased reliance on informants for arrests**
 - B. Enhanced collaboration with public health initiatives**
 - C. Reduction in community trust**
 - D. Fewer resources for community programs**

- 4. Why is knowledge of controlled substances essential for law enforcement officers?**
 - A. It allows them to ignore certain drug laws**
 - B. It helps them educate the public on drug use risks**
 - C. It allows for better documentation of drug seizures**
 - D. It is mostly irrelevant to their duties**

- 5. Which of the following is an example of a Schedule I substance?**
 - A. LSD**
 - B. Hydrocodone**
 - C. Valium**
 - D. Phentermine**

6. How does the North Carolina BLET prepare officers for the role of drug enforcement?

- A. By requiring no special training**
- B. Through physical fitness training**
- C. Through training on laws, detection, and procedures related to controlled substances**
- D. By pairing new officers with experienced detectives only**

7. Name one example of a Schedule II controlled substance.

- A. Heroin**
- B. Cocaine or oxycodone**
- C. Marijuana**
- D. LSD**

8. How does the state differentiate between drug offenses for personal use and distribution?

- A. By the time of day the offense occurred**
- B. By the amount of substance, circumstances of possession, and intent evident in the case**
- C. By the location of the offense**
- D. By the age of the offender**

9. What is a common misconception about the legality of possession of prescription drugs?

- A. That all possession of prescription medications is legal without appropriate documentation**
- B. That prescription drugs can be shared with others**
- C. That taking prescription drugs at a party is legal**
- D. That only illicit drugs can result in arrests**

10. Which of the following is an indicator of high-dose cocaine use?

- A. Quickened breathing**
- B. Slowed speech**
- C. Increased appetite**
- D. Relaxed inhibitions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is necessary for an officer to establish probable cause during a traffic stop?

- A. Randomly searching the vehicle without consent**
- B. Evidence or observable indications of illegal activity**
- C. Speaking with the passenger exclusively**
- D. Only relying on informants' tips**

To establish probable cause during a traffic stop, an officer must have evidence or observable indications of illegal activity. This standard is critical because it ensures that law enforcement actions are grounded in concrete facts rather than mere suspicion. For instance, if an officer observes erratic driving, the smell of marijuana, or visible illegal items in plain sight, these circumstances can all contribute to forming probable cause. Probable cause is a legal threshold that must be met before an officer can perform searches or arrests. It protects citizens from arbitrary actions by law enforcement and requires that the officer's beliefs about illegal activity be supported by specific facts and circumstances. This is why personal observations and tangible evidence are necessary for establishing probable cause, rather than unrelated or speculative actions. Other choices present alternatives that do not satisfy the legal requirements for establishing probable cause. Randomly searching without consent disregards individual's rights and lacks the needed justification. Exclusively speaking with passengers might not yield relevant information if evidence lies elsewhere in the vehicle or requires a direct interaction with the driver. Finally, depending solely on informants' tips can be insufficient unless the information is corroborated by the officer's own observations or other credible evidence. Thus, relying on observable indicators of illegal activity is essential for meeting the probable cause standard during a

2. Which substance is classified under Schedule VI?

- A. Heroin**
- B. Cocaine**
- C. Marijuana**
- D. LSD**

Marijuana is classified under Schedule VI in North Carolina law. This classification indicates that marijuana is viewed differently from more dangerous substances that are classified under higher schedules. Schedule VI drugs are considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to substances in higher schedules, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD, which fall under Schedule I or Schedule II. The classification reflects a growing recognition of marijuana's less harmful effects when used responsibly, especially in comparison to other illicit drugs, and aligns with current discussions and legal changes surrounding its medical and recreational use in various states. Understanding this classification is essential for law enforcement and legal professionals as they navigate the enforcement of drug laws and understand the nuances of controlled substances.

3. What is a direct benefit of educating law enforcement about drug trends?

- A. Increased reliance on informants for arrests
- B. Enhanced collaboration with public health initiatives**
- C. Reduction in community trust
- D. Fewer resources for community programs

Enhancing collaboration with public health initiatives is a significant benefit of educating law enforcement about drug trends. When law enforcement is informed about the current patterns and trends in drug use and distribution, they can work more effectively with public health agencies. This collaboration is crucial because it allows for a comprehensive approach to tackle drug-related issues, combining enforcement efforts with prevention, treatment, and education strategies. By understanding how drugs impact communities, law enforcement can contribute to initiatives aimed at reducing substance abuse, promoting recovery, and addressing the underlying public health issues associated with drug use. This collaboration can lead to shared resources, coordinated responses, and more effective community outreach programs that engage not only law enforcement but also health professionals and community organizations. Such efforts can improve overall community well-being and reduce the stigma associated with drug addiction, leading to better outcomes for individuals and communities affected by substance use disorders.

4. Why is knowledge of controlled substances essential for law enforcement officers?

- A. It allows them to ignore certain drug laws
- B. It helps them educate the public on drug use risks**
- C. It allows for better documentation of drug seizures
- D. It is mostly irrelevant to their duties

Knowledge of controlled substances is essential for law enforcement officers primarily because it helps them educate the public on the risks associated with drug use. This understanding not only empowers officers to inform community members about the dangers, health implications, and legal consequences of drug abuse but also fosters a proactive approach to prevention. Educating the public contributes to community well-being, encourages responsible behaviors, and can lead to a reduction in drug-related crimes. In addition to public education, this knowledge supports other critical aspects of an officer's duties, such as proper enforcement of drug laws, assisting in harm reduction strategies, and engaging with local organizations to provide resources for individuals struggling with addiction. While documentation and drug seizure practices are indeed important facets of law enforcement, the overarching goal remains focused on safety and education in the community. Therefore, the importance of educating the public cannot be understated in fostering collaborative relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

5. Which of the following is an example of a Schedule I substance?

- A. LSD**
- B. Hydrocodone**
- C. Valium**
- D. Phentermine**

LSD, or lysergic acid diethylamide, is classified as a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I substances are characterized by having a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. LSD fits this definition as it is considered to have a significant potential for abuse and is not recognized for any medicinal purposes by the FDA. In contrast, the other substances listed have medical uses or recognized therapeutic applications. Hydrocodone is a prescription opioid used to treat pain, Valium (diazepam) is a benzodiazepine used for anxiety and muscle relaxation, and Phentermine is a medication used for weight loss. These classifications place them in different schedules, where their potential for abuse and medical acceptance vary significantly from that of LSD.

6. How does the North Carolina BLET prepare officers for the role of drug enforcement?

- A. By requiring no special training**
- B. Through physical fitness training**
- C. Through training on laws, detection, and procedures related to controlled substances**
- D. By pairing new officers with experienced detectives only**

The preparation for officers in drug enforcement through the North Carolina BLET heavily relies on comprehensive training that encompasses laws, detection methods, and procedures specifically related to controlled substances. This kind of training equips law enforcement personnel with the necessary knowledge to understand the legal framework surrounding drug offenses, including state and federal laws. Officers learn how to identify various controlled substances and their effects, which is crucial for effective policing. Additionally, procedural training ensures they are familiar with the steps necessary for enforcing drug laws, conducting searches, and handling evidence appropriately. This robust educational foundation is vital in enhancing their effectiveness in the field, enabling them to make informed judgments and decisions in drug enforcement situations. Understanding legal statutes and practical skills related to drug identification and investigation ultimately prepares officers to uphold the law and maintain public safety effectively. Such training is critical, as drug-related crimes can involve complex legal issues and require officers to act swiftly and accurately under pressure. This emphasis on knowledge and procedural competency is what distinguishes a well-prepared officer in drug enforcement roles.

7. Name one example of a Schedule II controlled substance.

- A. Heroin**
- B. Cocaine or oxycodone**
- C. Marijuana**
- D. LSD**

Schedule II controlled substances are characterized by their high potential for abuse, which may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. They have accepted medical uses in the United States but come with strict regulations. Among the substances listed, cocaine and oxycodone are both classified as Schedule II. Cocaine is used medically as a local anesthetic in certain procedures, particularly in ENT practices, while oxycodone is a powerful opioid prescribed for severe pain management. Their classification under Schedule II reflects the balance between their potential therapeutic benefits and risks for abuse. Heroin, which is listed in another choice, is classified as a Schedule I substance, indicating it has no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Marijuana is also classified as Schedule I federally, despite some states legalizing its use for medical or recreational purposes. LSD, like heroin and marijuana, is classified as a Schedule I drug due to its high potential for abuse and lack of accepted medical use. Thus, cocaine and oxycodone are the correct examples of Schedule II controlled substances due to their recognized medical applications and stringent regulations surrounding their distribution and use.

8. How does the state differentiate between drug offenses for personal use and distribution?

- A. By the time of day the offense occurred**
- B. By the amount of substance, circumstances of possession, and intent evident in the case**
- C. By the location of the offense**
- D. By the age of the offender**

The differentiation between drug offenses for personal use and distribution primarily hinges on the amount of substance involved, the circumstances surrounding the possession, and the intent demonstrated in the case. Law enforcement and judicial systems assess these factors to determine whether an individual was simply in possession of drugs for personal consumption or if they intended to distribute those substances to others. For example, if a person possesses a quantity of drugs that significantly exceeds what is typically considered for personal use, it may indicate distribution intent. Additionally, any related paraphernalia, communication records, or actions that suggest selling or distributing the substance can further demonstrate intent. Circumstantial evidence, such as the presence of a large sum of cash or multiple small bags of drugs packaged for sale, can also support a conclusion of distribution. Therefore, focusing on the amount of substance, the context of the possession, and the person's intentions is crucial for accurately categorizing the nature of the drug offense.

9. What is a common misconception about the legality of possession of prescription drugs?

- A. That all possession of prescription medications is legal without appropriate documentation**
- B. That prescription drugs can be shared with others**
- C. That taking prescription drugs at a party is legal**
- D. That only illicit drugs can result in arrests**

The belief that all possession of prescription medications is legal without appropriate documentation is a common misconception. In reality, the legality of possessing prescription drugs hinges on whether the individual has a valid prescription from a licensed medical professional. Without this documentation, the possession can be considered illegal, just as it would be with illicit drugs. Possessing prescription medications without a valid prescription can lead to legal consequences, similar to other controlled substances. This misunderstanding may stem from the assumption that, because a drug is legally prescribed to someone, it is inherently legal for anyone to possess it at any time. However, laws surrounding prescription medications require that they be used only by the person to whom they were prescribed, unless explicitly allowed otherwise. The other options highlight different misconceptions regarding prescription drug use and legality, but they do not encapsulate the broader misunderstanding about the nature of legal documentation associated with prescription medications.

10. Which of the following is an indicator of high-dose cocaine use?

- A. Quickened breathing**
- B. Slowed speech**
- C. Increased appetite**
- D. Relaxed inhibitions**

The indicator of high-dose cocaine use is characterized by pronounced effects on the body and behavior associated with the stimulant properties of the drug. A hallmark of high-dose cocaine use is the acceleration of various bodily functions, such as rapid heart rate, increased energy levels, and heightened alertness. High doses of cocaine typically lead to symptoms such as hyperactivity and an inability to focus, which are often observed through observable signs like quickened breathing. However, when it comes to the correct response, slowed speech is often associated with a high state of intoxication from other substances and does not reflect typical cocaine usage, which primarily produces stimulating effects. People using high doses of cocaine are more likely to experience increased energy and a feeling of euphoria rather than the lethargy or slowed responses that would accompany slowed speech. Additionally, cocaine suppresses appetite, leading to decreased hunger rather than increased appetite, and it generally does not promote relaxed inhibitions, which are more characteristic of depressants. Thus, understanding the pharmacological effects of cocaine clarifies why subdued responses like slowed speech do not align with the expected symptoms of high-dose cocaine use. Instead, quickened breathing aligns with the stimulant nature of cocaine use, reinforcing its classification as an appropriate indicator.

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://ncbletcontrolledsubstances.examzify.com>

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

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