

# North Carolina BLET Controlled Substances 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

- 1. What might indicate someone has been using amphetamines?**
  - A. Relaxed demeanor**
  - B. Weight gain**
  - C. Possible paranoia**
  - D. Calmness**
- 2. What type of gases are considered anesthetic inhalants?**
  - A. Gases that induce sleep**
  - B. Gases that kill pain**
  - C. Gases that promote relaxation**
  - D. Gases that enhance mood**
- 3. What must an officer ensure when responding to a suspected drug overdose?**
  - A. To immediately question all witnesses present**
  - B. To ensure their own safety and call for medical assistance**
  - C. To conduct a thorough search of the area**
  - D. To wait for backup before entering the scene**
- 4. What is the primary risk associated with narcotics?**
  - A. Immediate tolerance**
  - B. Physical and psychological addiction**
  - C. Hallucinations**
  - D. Emotional numbness**
- 5. What role do law enforcement officers play in addressing controlled substance offenses?**
  - A. They provide drug education only.**
  - B. They investigate, arrest, and facilitate legal actions against offenders.**
  - C. They offer rehabilitation programs.**
  - D. They supervise drug testing.**

- 6. How is distribution of controlled substances classified in North Carolina law?**
- A. As simple possession**
  - B. As trafficking**
  - C. As manufacturing**
  - D. As recreational use**
- 7. According to the text, what is a crucial step in follow-up investigations?**
- A. Confidential witness interviews**
  - B. Developing informants**
  - C. Checking online databases**
  - D. Distributing press releases**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a consideration in covert surveillance?**
- A. Concealment**
  - B. Monitoring from a distance**
  - C. Awareness of the target**
  - D. Disguised observation**
- 9. What is the difference between possession and possession with intent to sell?**
- A. Possession means ownership; possession with intent to sell means intent to use**
  - B. Possession is legal; possession with intent to sell is illegal**
  - C. Possession is for personal use; possession with intent to sell implies intent to distribute**
  - D. There is no difference**
- 10. What should officers be trained to recognize when dealing with suspected drug users?**
- A. The signs and effects of drug use, such as behavior changes or physical symptoms**
  - B. How to identify legal substances**
  - C. The profits from drug sales in their community**
  - D. Which drugs are most commonly used recreationally**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What might indicate someone has been using amphetamines?**

- A. Relaxed demeanor**
- B. Weight gain**
- C. Possible paranoia**
- D. Calmness**

Someone who has been using amphetamines may exhibit signs of possible paranoia due to the stimulant nature of these substances. Amphetamines can lead to heightened alertness and an overwhelming sense of energy, which may cause the user to become anxious or suspicious. This increase in anxiety can manifest as paranoia, where individuals may feel overly threatened or believe that others are watching or conspiring against them. The effects of amphetamines stimulate the central nervous system, leading to alterations in perception and mood, which can exacerbate feelings of paranoia. Being aware of these symptoms can help in identifying potential substance use and in providing appropriate support or intervention.

**2. What type of gases are considered anesthetic inhalants?**

- A. Gases that induce sleep**
- B. Gases that kill pain**
- C. Gases that promote relaxation**
- D. Gases that enhance mood**

Anesthetic inhalants are specifically designed to induce a state of anesthesia, which primarily involves the cessation of pain perception during medical procedures. While many anesthetic agents may also promote relaxation or change mood, their primary and most critical function is to block pain. This characteristic makes them essential tools in surgical and medical settings, as they allow procedures to be conducted without the patient experiencing pain. Other choices may touch on effects that some anesthetic gases can have, like promoting relaxation or inducing sleep, but these effects serve as secondary benefits. The key aspect of these gases lies in their ability to kill or block pain, making option B the most accurate description of anesthetic inhalants.

**3. What must an officer ensure when responding to a suspected drug overdose?**

- A. To immediately question all witnesses present**
- B. To ensure their own safety and call for medical assistance**
- C. To conduct a thorough search of the area**
- D. To wait for backup before entering the scene**

When responding to a suspected drug overdose, it is crucial for an officer to prioritize their own safety and call for medical assistance. This is because the circumstances surrounding a drug overdose can be unpredictable and may involve hazardous conditions, such as the presence of dangerous substances or volatile individuals. By ensuring their own safety first, an officer can effectively assess the situation without putting themselves at risk of harm. Simultaneously, calling for medical assistance is vital because individuals experiencing a drug overdose require immediate medical attention to increase their chances of survival and to address any potential life-threatening conditions. The other options, while they may seem relevant, do not prioritize the immediate needs of the situation effectively. Questioning witnesses without ensuring the scene is safe could put the officer at risk. Conducting a thorough search or waiting for backup can delay critical medical intervention that could save a life in an overdose scenario. Thus, the correct approach is to secure one's own safety and summon emergency medical help as a priority.

**4. What is the primary risk associated with narcotics?**

- A. Immediate tolerance**
- B. Physical and psychological addiction**
- C. Hallucinations**
- D. Emotional numbness**

The primary risk associated with narcotics is physical and psychological addiction. Narcotics, which are also known as opioids, are substances that can bind to opioid receptors in the brain and throughout the body, leading to effects such as pain relief and euphoria. While their medicinal use can be beneficial, their potential for causing addiction is significant. When individuals use narcotics, their bodies can become accustomed to the presence of the drug, leading to tolerance, where higher doses are needed to achieve the same effect. This can trigger a cycle of dependency, where users feel compelled to continue using the drug despite negative consequences, both physically and psychologically. Physical addiction often involves withdrawal symptoms when the drug is not taken, while psychological addiction can include intense cravings and compulsive drug-seeking behavior. Understanding the risk of addiction is crucial for anyone involved in law enforcement, healthcare, or even in personal situations where narcotics might be prescribed or used. This risk is a significant concern in public health and safety, emphasizing the need for careful management and monitoring of narcotic prescriptions.

**5. What role do law enforcement officers play in addressing controlled substance offenses?**

- A. They provide drug education only.
- B. They investigate, arrest, and facilitate legal actions against offenders.**
- C. They offer rehabilitation programs.
- D. They supervise drug testing.

Law enforcement officers play a crucial role in addressing controlled substance offenses through their responsibilities in investigation, arrest, and facilitating legal actions against offenders. Their investigative duties often involve gathering evidence, conducting surveillance, and working with other agencies to dismantle drug trafficking operations. Once sufficient evidence is collected, officers can make arrests, which is a critical component in attempting to reduce drug-related crime and enforce the law. Furthermore, they assist in the legal process by providing testimony and evidence in court cases, which is essential for prosecuting those engaged in controlled substance offenses. This multifaceted role is fundamental in upholding the law and maintaining public safety regarding drug-related issues.

**6. How is distribution of controlled substances classified in North Carolina law?**

- A. As simple possession
- B. As trafficking**
- C. As manufacturing
- D. As recreational use

The distribution of controlled substances is classified under North Carolina law as trafficking. This classification is significant because trafficking implies a higher level of involvement with controlled substances, indicating that an individual is engaged in the illegal trade and distribution of drugs rather than merely possessing them. Trafficking laws are specifically designed to address the serious nature of drug offenses, which can involve large quantities of controlled substances, organized crime, and significant penalties. North Carolina has established strict definitions around trafficking that include thresholds for the amount of a substance involved, which can lead to severe legal repercussions, including mandatory minimum sentences. By contrast, simple possession refers to having a controlled substance for personal use without the intent to distribute, while manufacturing deals with producing illegal drugs. Recreational use, although it might involve possession, does not encapsulate the legal implications of distribution, which is a more serious offense. Understanding these classifications is vital for anyone studying the laws surrounding controlled substances in North Carolina.

**7. According to the text, what is a crucial step in follow-up investigations?**

- A. Confidential witness interviews**
- B. Developing informants**
- C. Checking online databases**
- D. Distributing press releases**

Developing informants is a crucial step in follow-up investigations because informants can provide law enforcement with insider knowledge and access to information not available through public or traditional investigative methods. Informants can help fill in gaps in the investigation by sharing details about suspect activities, drug distribution networks, or criminal organizations, which can be pivotal in building a strong case. Moreover, informants often have relationships within the criminal community that allow them to gather information that authorities might not be able to obtain through surveillance or official reports. This direct line of communication can lead to more effective investigations and the potential to uncover larger, systemic issues related to controlled substances. In contrast, while confidential witness interviews can collect valuable testimonies, they don't necessarily provide the same level of ongoing insight into criminal operations. Checking online databases and distributing press releases serve distinct purposes in investigations but lack the depth of insider information that informants can offer, thus making the development of informants a critical step in follow-up investigations.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a consideration in covert surveillance?**

- A. Concealment**
- B. Monitoring from a distance**
- C. Awareness of the target**
- D. Disguised observation**

The aspect of awareness of the target is not a consideration in covert surveillance because the primary goal of such operations is to observe individuals or objects without them being aware of the surveillance. The effectiveness of covert surveillance lies in the element of surprise and the ability to gather information without alerting the target, ensuring that their behaviors and actions remain unaltered by the observer's presence. In contrast, concealment is essential for the surveillance team to remain undetected, which helps maintain the integrity of the operation. Monitoring from a distance allows for a broader view of the target's activities while minimizing the risk of exposure. Additionally, disguised observation involves blending in with the environment to make it difficult for the target to recognize that they are being watched, further reinforcing the need for stealth in such operations.

**9. What is the difference between possession and possession with intent to sell?**

- A. Possession means ownership; possession with intent to sell means intent to use**
- B. Possession is legal; possession with intent to sell is illegal**
- C. Possession is for personal use; possession with intent to sell implies intent to distribute**
- D. There is no difference**

The distinction between possession and possession with intent to sell is critical in understanding drug laws and enforcement. Possession refers to having controlled substances on one's person, in their immediate control, or in a location where they have access. This can encompass a range of scenarios, from holding a small amount of a substance for personal use to having larger quantities. On the other hand, possession with intent to sell suggests that the individual is not merely in possession of the drug for personal consumption but rather has the intention to distribute or sell it to others. This signifies a different level of criminality and typically carries harsher penalties under the law. It indicates an active role in the drug trade, suggesting an operation that goes beyond personal use. Recognizing this difference is essential for proper legal classification of offenses as well as for law enforcement actions, as the intent to distribute implies a broader threat to public health and safety compared to mere possession.

**10. What should officers be trained to recognize when dealing with suspected drug users?**

- A. The signs and effects of drug use, such as behavior changes or physical symptoms**
- B. How to identify legal substances**
- C. The profits from drug sales in their community**
- D. Which drugs are most commonly used recreationally**

Officers should be trained to recognize the signs and effects of drug use, as these indicators are crucial for safely and effectively handling encounters with suspected drug users. Behavioral changes, such as agitation, paranoia, or unusual levels of energy or lethargy, can provide important clues about an individual's state. Physical symptoms like dilated pupils, excessive sweating, tremors, or unsteady movements can also signal intoxication or withdrawal from particular substances. Understanding these signs not only aids in correctly assessing a situation but also assists in making informed decisions regarding the appropriate response, potential treatment needs, or arrest procedures. A comprehensive knowledge of the signs and effects of various drugs helps officers ensure their own safety, as well as the safety of the individual involved and the public. Recognizing such indicators is fundamental for effective policing, especially when it comes to substance use and abuse scenarios.



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

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