

North Carolina BLET Criminal 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

- 1. When investigating sexual offenses, what should be checked for between the victim and the suspect?**
 - A. Time of occurrence**
 - B. First contact**
 - C. Witness testimony**
 - D. Physical evidence**
- 2. Which of the following would be integral for graphic design work on a computer?**
 - A. Mouse**
 - B. Printer**
 - C. Keyboard**
 - D. Speaker**
- 3. What does LESS stand for in relation to law enforcement services?**
 - A. Law Enforcement Services Section**
 - B. Law Emergency Services System**
 - C. Local Enforcement Safety Standards**
 - D. Law Enforcement Safety Section**
- 4. What is included in the minimum labels needed on a photograph?**
 - A. Photographer's name and case number**
 - B. Location and time of the photo**
 - C. Suspect's name and description**
 - D. Witness statements and evidence listed**
- 5. What is a nonprofessional fence likely to do?**
 - A. Operate a legitimate business**
 - B. Work out of the trunk of a vehicle**
 - C. Manage a rental property**
 - D. Run a formal storefront**

- 6. During a suicide investigation, what is the primary focus when testing close contacts?**
- A. Finding a motive**
 - B. Testing for Gunshot Residue**
 - C. Interviewing family members**
 - D. Securing the scene**
- 7. What must an officer document if they touch or move any items at a crime scene?**
- A. Who was in the area at the time**
 - B. Nothing, as it's not relevant**
 - C. Details in their report and obtain elimination fingerprints**
 - D. What happened to the evidence**
- 8. Which device is primarily used for visual output from a computer?**
- A. Speaker**
 - B. Keyboard**
 - C. Monitor**
 - D. Printer**
- 9. What should be tested to eliminate suspect candidates in a suicide investigation?**
- A. Gunshot Residue**
 - B. Fingerprint analysis**
 - C. DNA samples**
 - D. Financial records**
- 10. What is the definition of vandalism?**
- A. Destruction of community property**
 - B. Deliberate destruction or defacement of property**
 - C. Violating local ordinances**
 - D. Theft of public resources**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When investigating sexual offenses, what should be checked for between the victim and the suspect?

- A. Time of occurrence**
- B. First contact**
- C. Witness testimony**
- D. Physical evidence**

In the context of investigating sexual offenses, checking for first contact between the victim and the suspect is critical. This aspect helps establish the context of the interaction, which can be essential in understanding the dynamics of the offense. Timeline details regarding the initial encounter may provide necessary insights into the nature of their relationship, any prior interactions, and whether it was consensual or non-consensual. Gathering information about first contact can also help piece together a timeline of events and identify any potential motives or circumstances leading to the offense. Understanding first contact supports the investigation by allowing officers to explore if there were previous behaviors that could influence the incident, assess the victim's credibility, and build a clearer picture of the case. This information can then help develop further investigative leads or assist in corroborating evidence or testimony from the victim and suspect. The other options, while important in certain contexts, do not specifically focus on the interaction dynamics between the victim and the suspect. Time of occurrence relates to the timing of the offense, which is pertinent but less about the relational context. Witness testimony is valuable but falls outside the direct relationship between the victim and suspect. Physical evidence, while critical for forensic analysis, does not provide insights into the nature of the interactions prior to the offense itself.

2. Which of the following would be integral for graphic design work on a computer?

- A. Mouse**
- B. Printer**
- C. Keyboard**
- D. Speaker**

The mouse plays a crucial role in graphic design work on a computer as it provides the primary interface for interacting with design software applications. Graphic design often requires precise control over selections, manipulations, and navigation within complex design environments. The mouse allows designers to point, click, drag, and make intricate adjustments to their work, making it an essential tool for this type of creative task. While the keyboard is also important for typing commands and shortcuts, the mouse is the primary device used for executing design functions such as drawing, resizing, and positioning elements on the screen. Although a printer is vital for producing physical copies of designs and speakers may enhance the multimedia aspects of design work, they do not directly influence the creation process on the computer itself. The mouse's functionality directly supports the hands-on interaction needed in graphic design, establishing its importance in that context.

3. What does LESS stand for in relation to law enforcement services?

- A. Law Enforcement Services Section**
- B. Law Emergency Services System**
- C. Local Enforcement Safety Standards**
- D. Law Enforcement Safety Section**

The term LESS stands for Law Enforcement Services Section. This designation is used to describe a specific division or unit within a police agency or law enforcement organization that focuses on providing support, resources, and services related to various aspects of law enforcement. The Law Enforcement Services Section typically engages in activities such as policy development, training support, resource management, and facilitating communication between different law enforcement agencies. Understanding the role of such divisions is important for law enforcement personnel, as it helps them recognize the various structures within their agencies that contribute to effective policing. The other choices presented might refer to related concepts in public safety or law enforcement but do not accurately reflect what LESS stands for.

4. What is included in the minimum labels needed on a photograph?

- A. Photographer's name and case number**
- B. Location and time of the photo**
- C. Suspect's name and description**
- D. Witness statements and evidence listed**

The minimum labels needed on a photograph are essential for maintaining the integrity of the evidence and ensuring proper documentation of a crime scene. Including the photographer's name and case number is critical because it establishes accountability and authenticity; if questions arise about the validity of the evidence, the photographer can be identified, and the case can be tracked through its assigned number. In criminal investigations, accurate documentation is vital for the chain of custody and for later use in court. Photographs are often used as evidence, and having a clear record of who captured the images and associated with which case greatly aids in the investigation process and any subsequent legal proceedings. This basic identification helps to connect the visual evidence presented during the investigation with the larger context of the case. Other elements such as location, time of the photo, suspect's name and description, and witness statements also play significant roles in the overall context of documentation but do not represent the minimum required labels specifically.

5. What is a nonprofessional fence likely to do?

- A. Operate a legitimate business**
- B. Work out of the trunk of a vehicle**
- C. Manage a rental property**
- D. Run a formal storefront**

A nonprofessional fence is typically involved in the illicit trade of stolen goods but does not operate at a level that is organized or formally structured, as seen with professional fences. The activity of working out of the trunk of a vehicle is characteristic of a nonprofessional fence because it suggests a more casual, opportunistic approach to selling stolen items. This method allows for flexibility and anonymity compared to a formal business setting. In contrast, operating a legitimate business, managing a rental property, or running a formal storefront would signify a level of organization and legality that does not align with the behavior of a nonprofessional fence. These options indicate an adherence to lawful business practices that are not typical for someone engaged in the illegal trade of stolen goods. Thus, the correct understanding of a nonprofessional fence's activities is rooted in their informal and clandestine methods, which makes working out of the trunk of a vehicle the most accurate description of their operations.

6. During a suicide investigation, what is the primary focus when testing close contacts?

- A. Finding a motive**
- B. Testing for Gunshot Residue**
- C. Interviewing family members**
- D. Securing the scene**

The primary focus during a suicide investigation when testing close contacts is to look for gunshot residue. This is crucial because the presence of gunshot residue on an individual's hands or clothing can indicate whether they discharged a firearm themselves. In cases of suspected suicide involving a gun, determining the presence of gunshot residue can help clarify the circumstances of death. Testing for gunshot residue is a forensic procedure that can provide concrete evidence regarding the involvement of a person in the shooting incident. If gunshot residue is found, it can support the conclusion that the individual may have fired the weapon, thus contributing to the investigation's findings. Other considerations, such as finding a motive, interviewing family members, or securing the scene, are also important aspects of a comprehensive investigation but do not pertain directly to the immediate forensic evidence that testing for gunshot residue provides. These factors may contribute to understanding the broader context, but they do not yield the same direct forensic evidence as residue testing does in the context of a shooting.

7. What must an officer document if they touch or move any items at a crime scene?

A. Who was in the area at the time

B. Nothing, as it's not relevant

C. Details in their report and obtain elimination fingerprints

D. What happened to the evidence

Documenting details in the report and obtaining elimination fingerprints is critical when an officer touches or moves any items at a crime scene. This procedure ensures that there is a clear and accurate record of what actions were taken regarding the evidence, which helps maintain the integrity of the investigation. If evidence is touched or moved, documenting the circumstances surrounding those actions assists in establishing a chain of custody. This information provides context and helps prevent contamination or mishandling claims. Additionally, obtaining elimination fingerprints allows the investigator to differentiate between those who have legitimate access to the scene and potential suspects, further clarifying the investigation. While considering what else might be documented, knowing who was in the area at the time can be relevant, but it does not directly address the act of moving or touching evidence. Option B, noting that it's not relevant, is incorrect as documentation is essential in maintaining the chain of evidence. Finally, what happened to the evidence is important, but it falls under the broader scope of detailed reporting that includes all actions taken regarding the evidence. Therefore, the best practice in this scenario is to document the details in the report and obtain elimination fingerprints.

8. Which device is primarily used for visual output from a computer?

A. Speaker

B. Keyboard

C. Monitor

D. Printer

The monitor is specifically designed as the primary device for visual output from a computer. It displays images, text, and videos generated by the computer's graphics card, allowing users to interact with the computer's interface effectively. The monitor provides real-time visual feedback from applications, enabling users to view their work and interact with graphical user interfaces. While other devices listed may also have visual output capabilities, they serve different primary functions. For instance, a printer produces a physical copy of documents and images but does not provide immediate visual feedback from the computer. A speaker outputs audio rather than visual content, and a keyboard is an input device that allows users to enter data into the computer. Thus, the monitor stands out as the primary means of visual output, fulfilling the essential role of displaying information in a user-friendly manner.

9. What should be tested to eliminate suspect candidates in a suicide investigation?

- A. Gunshot Residue**
- B. Fingerprint analysis**
- C. DNA samples**
- D. Financial records**

In the context of a suicide investigation, testing for gunshot residue is critical to determining whether a suspect was involved in the shooting incident. Gunshot residue (GSR) is a byproduct created when a firearm is discharged, containing microscopic particles that can be deposited on the hands, hair, or clothing of a shooter. Therefore, if a suspect is found to have gunshot residue on them, it could indicate their potential involvement in the shooting scenario. Identifying relevant evidence to narrow down suspect candidates is vital in a suicide investigation. Testing for gunshot residue helps investigators assess whether a person could have physically fired the weapon used in the incident. If a suspect's hands or clothing reveal the presence of GSR shortly after the incident, this may eliminate them as a candidate for suicide. Conversely, the absence of GSR could support the assertion that the individual did not discharge a firearm and may not be involved in the investigation. The other options, while important in various investigative contexts, do not serve the same purpose in specifically eliminating candidates in a suicide investigation as efficiently as gunshot residue analysis.

10. What is the definition of vandalism?

- A. Destruction of community property**
- B. Deliberate destruction or defacement of property**
- C. Violating local ordinances**
- D. Theft of public resources**

Vandalism is best defined as the deliberate destruction or defacement of property. This definition captures the intentional aspect of the crime, indicating that the perpetrator acts purposefully to damage or deface items, whether they belong to private individuals, organizations, or the community at large. The focus on intention is crucial, as vandalism involves more than just incidental damage; it requires an active choice to harm property. While destruction of community property may seem relevant, it does not encompass the full scope of vandalism, which can include both public and private property. Violating local ordinances may lead to vandalism charges but does not specifically define the act itself, as not all ordinance violations pertain to property damage. Theft of public resources is a different criminal offense entirely and involves taking property rather than destroying it. Thus, the definition provided aligns most accurately with the legal understanding of vandalism.

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://ncbletcriminalinvestigation.examzify.com>

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