

CORRECTIONS ACADEMY INVESTIGATIONS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. Which term describes possession of a CDS when there is evidence of intent to distribute?**
 - A. Distribution of CDS
 - B. Possession with intent to distribute a CDS
 - C. Possession of CDS
 - D. Drug paraphernalia

- 2. Taking of anything of value from another by force or intimidation when the offender leads the victim to believe they are armed with a dangerous weapon is which degree?**
 - A. Simple robbery
 - B. Second degree robbery
 - C. First degree robbery
 - D. Carjacking

- 3. Which option is listed as a government-issued identifier?**
 - A. Credit score
 - B. Debit card number
 - C. Birth certificate
 - D. Armed forces ID number

- 4. What is the standard abbreviation for the metric term kilogram?**
 - A. Kilo
 - B. Gram
 - C. Meter
 - D. Litre

- 5. Which term describes being sexually aroused by urine?**
 - A. Urolagnia
 - B. Pyromania
 - C. Piquerism
 - D. Necrophilia

- 6. What term describes the act of using children for sex acts?**
- A. Pedophilia
 - B. Pederasty
 - C. Hebephilia
 - D. Statutory rape
- 7. The combination of picture spreads, mug books, and physical lineups is typically used for what purpose in investigations?**
- A. Identification of suspects
 - B. Documentary evidence
 - C. Forensic analysis
 - D. Trial transcripts
- 8. What should be checked upon arrival to a scene to assess life?**
- A. Signs of life
 - B. DNA sample
 - C. Weather conditions
 - D. Vehicle records
- 9. What detail should be noted upon arrival?**
- A. Time of arrival
 - B. Suspect's address
 - C. Medical history
 - D. Camera brand
- 10. Which concept involves coordination of responding units, quiet and/or blacked-out approach, containment of the area, contacting complainant to verify description, conducting a controlled search of area or location, and checking for clues?**
- A. Investigation at the scene
 - B. Responding to prowler calls
 - C. Tactical considerations for burglary in progress
 - D. What are the four steps that explain the first step in discharging a police function?

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes possession of a CDS when there is evidence of intent to distribute?

- A. Distribution of CDS
- B. Possession with intent to distribute a CDS**
- C. Possession of CDS
- D. Drug paraphernalia

In criminal charges, the distinction hinges on possession plus the mental state of intent. When someone holds a CDS and there is evidence they intend to distribute it, the appropriate charge is possession with intent to distribute a CDS. This label matches both the physical control of the substance and the conveyed plan to traffic it, which is why it's the best fit. Distributing a CDS implies the act of giving or selling it to someone else, which is a separate offense from simply possessing with the intent to do so. Possession of CDS covers holding the drug but not showing the plan to distribute it. Drug paraphernalia refers to items used for drugs—not the drug itself or the act of distribution, so it doesn't describe possession with distributive intent.

2. Taking of anything of value from another by force or intimidation when the offender leads the victim to believe they are armed with a dangerous weapon is which degree?

- A. Simple robbery
- B. Second degree robbery
- C. First degree robbery**
- D. Carjacking

The key idea is that robbery is graded by whether a weapon is used or pretended and the victim's belief that a weapon is present. When someone takes property by force or intimidation and makes the victim think a dangerous weapon is present, that constitutes armed robbery. That belief satisfies the "armed" element, and armed robbery is typically the highest robbery degree, so it is classified as the first degree. Simple robbery would involve no weapon or threat of one, and second-degree robbery involves lesser aggravation than armed robbery. Carjacking is a separate offense focused on stealing a vehicle, not the general robbery category described here.

3. Which option is listed as a government-issued identifier?

- A. Credit score
- B. Debit card number
- C. Birth certificate
- D. Armed forces ID number**

A government-issued identifier is a unique code or number assigned by a government to identify a person within official records and systems. The armed forces ID number fits this role because it is issued by the government's military to uniquely identify a service member across records, access, and benefits. The other options don't serve as standard government-issued identifiers in the same way: a credit score is a private metric created by credit bureaus, not a government ID; a debit card number is issued by a bank for financial transactions, not by the government; a birth certificate is a government-issued document proving birth, but it is not a numeric identifier used across official systems.

4. What is the standard abbreviation for the metric term kilogram?

- A. Kilo
- B. Gram
- C. Meter
- D. Litre

Mass in the metric system is measured using the kilogram, and its standard abbreviation is the symbol kg. The word "kilo" is a prefix meaning 1000 and is attached to a unit (as in kilometer or kiloliter), but it isn't the unit's abbreviation by itself. So you write 1 kg, 5 kg, etc., not "kilo." For context, 1 kilogram equals 1000 grams, and the symbols m and L (or l) denote length and volume, not mass.

5. Which term describes being sexually aroused by urine?

- A. Urolagnia
- B. Pyromania
- C. Piquerism
- D. Necrophilia

Being aroused by urine is described as urolagnia, also known as urophilia. This term specifically names a paraphilic interest where urine-related stimuli trigger sexual arousal. The other terms refer to entirely different behaviors—pyromania involves an urge to set fires, piquerism is arousal from stabbing or piercing others, and necrophilia is arousal from corpses. So urolagnia is the precise label for arousal to urine.

6. What term describes the act of using children for sex acts?

- A. Pedophilia
- B. Pederasty
- C. Hebephilia
- D. Statutory rape

Pedophilia is the term that describes the sexual interest or attraction to prepubescent children, which underpins the behavior of using children for sex acts. Among the options, it best captures the underlying pattern that can drive such acts—the attraction itself. Pederasty is an antiquated term for adult–youth sexual relationships and isn't used in modern clinical or investigative language. Hebephilia refers to sexual interest in early pubescent individuals, not younger children. Statutory rape is a legal label for engaging in sexual activity with a minor, focusing on the act and its illegality rather than the person's sexual interest.

7. The combination of picture spreads, mug books, and physical lineups is typically used for what purpose in investigations?

A. Identification of suspects

B. Documentary evidence

C. Forensic analysis

D. Trial transcripts

These tools are used to establish who a crime suspect might be by relying on witness recognition. Picture spreads and mug books provide a broad pool of faces for a witness to review, triggering memory and helping identify someone seen at the scene. Physical lineups take a smaller, controlled group of individuals—often including the real suspect and fillers who resemble them—so a witness can point to or indicate who they believe committed the offense with minimal bias. This approach focuses on identification through recognition rather than analyzing physical evidence or documenting proceedings. They're not primarily about documentary records, scientific analysis of evidence, or court transcripts, which is why those options don't fit.

8. What should be checked upon arrival to a scene to assess life?

A. Signs of life

B. DNA sample

C. Weather conditions

D. Vehicle records

When you arrive at a scene, the immediate focus is to determine life status by looking for signs of life. A quick check for breathing, movement, speaking, or responsiveness tells you whether the person is alive and what actions to take next. If life signs are present, you continue to monitor and provide appropriate care while coordinating a rapid, safe response. If there are no signs of life, you initiate life-saving measures and summon help right away, following your protocol. DNA samples aren't useful for judging whether someone is alive right now; they're used for identification after the fact and don't guide immediate life-saving actions. Weather conditions matter for safety and operations but don't indicate life status. Vehicle records are unrelated to whether a person is alive at the scene and don't influence immediate care decisions.

9. What detail should be noted upon arrival?

A. Time of arrival

B. Suspect's address

C. Medical history

D. Camera brand

Noting the exact time of arrival is essential because it anchors the entire timeline of the incident or intake. When you capture a precise arrival timestamp, you can align subsequent events, interviews, video footage, and reports with a known point in time, which is crucial for accountability and coordination across shifts, transports, and courts. This timestamp helps you verify when a person was received, when processing started, and how long things took, making it much easier to reconstruct what happened if questions arise later. While other details like address or medical history may be gathered later or under specific procedures, the arrival time is the most universally relevant detail to establish the immediate record. The detail about camera brand has no bearing on the arrival record and isn't needed for documenting the encounter.

10. Which concept involves coordination of responding units, quiet and/or blacked-out approach, containment of the area, contacting complainant to verify description, conducting a controlled search of area or location, and checking for clues?

A. Investigation at the scene

B. Responding to prowler calls

C. Tactical considerations for burglary in progress

D. What are the four steps that explain the first step in discharging a police function?

Coordinated, stealthy response to prowler calls involves bringing in the right units and approaching quietly or with blackout to avoid tipping off a potential suspect. Containing the area is essential to prevent escape and to preserve any evidence, while contacting the complainant to verify the description helps ensure accuracy and prevents misidentification. A controlled, systematic search of the area for the intruder or for clues follows, along with checking for clues that might explain what happened or identify the suspect. This set of actions is specific to prowler calls because it balances safety, information accuracy, and evidence collection, all while minimizing exposure and alarm. Investigation at the scene is broader and not necessarily about stealth or immediate containment; tactical considerations for burglary in progress center on burglary-specific dynamics and may require different tactics; and the other option about steps in discharging a police function isn't relevant to this scenario.

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://correctionsacademyinvestigations.examzify.com>

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

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