NORTH CAROLINA BLET CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is the best method to package a seized electronic device?

A. Using a cardboard box

B. Using a Faraday container

C. Wrapping it in bubble wrap

D. Placing it in a plastic bag

2. What is one of the uses of surveillance?

A. To resolve civil disputes

B. To apprehend criminals during crimes

C. To gather public opinion

D. To monitor traffic patterns

3. Which of the following information is NOT required when labeling evidence?

A. Case Number

B. Time spent collecting the evidence

C. Date/time of collection

D. Collectors name or initials

4. What is considered a crucial part of the biographical data about a person being interviewed?

A. Their favorite color

B. Personal Identifying Numbers

C. Their vaccination status

D. Social affiliations

5. What is a critical item to collect evidence from during a robbery investigation?

A. The getaway vehicle

B. The cash register

C. The victim

D. The crime scene

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6. In a robbery scenario, the best possibility for locating evidence will be found where in relation to the crime?

A. Around the entrance

B. Around the path of flight

C. Near the cash register

D. At the getaway vehicle

7. What might a police officer look for to determine if a vehicle was stolen?

A. Owner's personal belongings

B. Security system installed

C. Damage indicating forced entry

D. New tires on the car

8. If a victim does not require what, they do not have to be transported via ambulance?

A. Psychological evaluation

B. Immediate Medical Attention

C. Confidential counseling

D. Follow-up examination

9. Which group investigates accidental discharges of firearms?

A. Local police departments

B. FBI

C. Firearms Safety Commission

D. U.S. Secret Service

10. What term is used for the recorded account that witnesses provide to law enforcement?

A. Affidavit

B. Statement

C. Testimony

D. Declaration

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the best method to package a seized electronic device?

A. Using a cardboard box

B. Using a Faraday container

C. Wrapping it in bubble wrap

D. Placing it in a plastic bag

Using a Faraday container is the best method to package a seized electronic device because it provides protection against electromagnetic interference that could cause data loss or alteration. Electronic devices, such as smartphones or laptops, can be vulnerable to signals that may interfere with their operation or the integrity of the data within. Faraday containers are specifically designed to block electromagnetic fields, ensuring that no wireless signals can enter or exit the container. This helps preserve the evidence and maintain the chain of custody by preventing remote wiping or tampering with the device during transport and storage. The other methods, while they may offer some level of physical protection, do not account for the risks presented by electromagnetic interference. Cardboard boxes, bubble wrap, and plastic bags can provide cushioning but do not prevent the potential for external signals to alter the data on the device.

2. What is one of the uses of surveillance?

A. To resolve civil disputes

B. To apprehend criminals during crimes

C. To gather public opinion

D. To monitor traffic patterns

Surveillance is a critical tool in criminal investigations, and one of its primary uses is to apprehend criminals during the commission of crimes. This involves observing suspects or criminal activities in real-time to gather evidence that can lead to immediate intervention by law enforcement. By monitoring a scene, officers can capture key moments that can help in securing arrests, documenting criminal behavior, and collecting evidence for prosecution. In many cases, surveillance can provide law enforcement with vital information about the methods, behaviors, and identities of individuals engaged in criminal activities. This real-time observation is essential for ensuring public safety and effectively addressing criminal behaviors as they occur. While other options like resolving civil disputes, gathering public opinion, and monitoring traffic patterns may involve observational techniques, they do not specifically align with the primary objectives of law enforcement surveillance in the context of criminal investigations.

3. Which of the following information is NOT required when labeling evidence?

A. Case Number

B. Time spent collecting the evidence

C. Date/time of collection

D. Collectors name or initials

When labeling evidence, it is essential to include critical information that ensures the integrity and traceability of the evidence throughout the investigation and any subsequent legal proceedings. This includes the case number, which connects the evidence to a specific incident; the date and time of collection, which documents when the evidence was gathered; and the collector's name or initials, which identifies who collected the evidence, ensuring accountability and chain of custody. The time spent collecting the evidence, however, is not a standard requirement for evidence labeling. While it may provide context for the investigation process, it does not have a direct impact on the legal standing of the evidence or its admissibility in court. Therefore, this information is not mandated on evidence labels, making it the correct answer among the options provided.

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4. What is considered a crucial part of the biographical data about a person being interviewed?

A. Their favorite color

B. Personal Identifying Numbers

C. Their vaccination status

D. Social affiliations

Personal Identifying Numbers are essential components of biographical data in an interview context because they serve as key identifiers that help to confirm a person's identity. These numbers, which can include Social Security numbers, driver's license numbers, or other official identifiers, provide a reliable means of linking a person to records, legal documents, and various databases. This helps law enforcement and investigators ensure that they are gathering accurate information about the individual and facilitates background checks and other verification processes. In contrast, while favorite colors, vaccination status, and social affiliations may provide some context about a person, they do not offer the same level of critical identification or verification needed during an investigative interview. Personal Identifying Numbers are essential for maintaining the integrity of the investigative process and ensuring that all data collected can be accurately tracked and linked to the right individual.

5. What is a critical item to collect evidence from during a robbery investigation?

A. The getaway vehicle

B. The cash register

C. The victim

D. The crime scene

Collecting evidence from the crime scene is vital during a robbery investigation because it provides a detailed context of what took place. The crime scene is where all relevant physical evidence is likely to be found, including items such as fingerprints, footprints, DNA, and any personal items left behind by the perpetrator. These evidentiary pieces can help reconstruct the events of the crime and identify potential suspects. In addition, the crime scene may yield forensic evidence that links the crime to a specific individual or provides more information about the sequence of the events. Proper documentation and preservation of the crime scene are crucial, as they can significantly impact the outcome of the investigation and any subsequent legal proceedings. While the getaway vehicle, cash register, and the victim are also important elements to consider, the primary focus in terms of evidence collection and analysis begins at the crime scene, as it is the central location where all activities occurred.

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6. In a robbery scenario, the best possibility for locating evidence will be found where in relation to the crime?

A. Around the entrance

B. Around the path of flight

C. Near the cash register

D. At the getaway vehicle

In a robbery scenario, focusing on the path of flight provides a critical advantage in locating evidence. After a robbery, suspects typically leave the scene quickly to evade capture, resulting in various forms of evidence being discarded or dropped along their escape route. This may include items such as clothing, tools used in the commission of the crime, or personal belongings that could be tied to the suspect. Examining the path of flight can yield physical evidence that links a suspect to the crime or provides insight into their identity. In contrast, while other locations such as the entrance, the cash register, or the getaway vehicle may contain some evidence, the path of flight is particularly rich in potential evidence that may be overlooked if investigators do not prioritize this area. By concentrating on the escape route, law enforcement can maximize the chances of collecting meaningful evidence that could lead to the identification and apprehension of the suspect(s).

7. What might a police officer look for to determine if a vehicle was stolen?

A. Owner's personal belongings

B. Security system installed

C. Damage indicating forced entry

D. New tires on the car

A police officer assessing whether a vehicle has been stolen would focus on damage that indicates forced entry. This type of damage can manifest as broken windows, smashed door locks, or other signs that someone unlawfully accessed the vehicle. Such physical evidence suggests that the vehicle may have been taken by force rather than simply abandoned by the owner. While other factors like the owner's personal belongings or a missing security system might provide context, they do not directly indicate theft. New tires on a vehicle, although potentially suspect if they appear out of character for the vehicle, do not inherently show the act of theft. In contrast, signs of forced entry are a clear indicator that a crime may have occurred, making it a critical factor in determining if a vehicle was stolen.

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8. If a victim does not require what, they do not have to be transported via ambulance?

A. Psychological evaluation

B. Immediate Medical Attention

C. Confidential counseling

D. Follow-up examination

The correct choice is centered around the concept of immediate medical attention in the context of emergency response. If a victim does not require immediate medical attention, it indicates that their injuries, if any, are not life-threatening or severe enough to necessitate urgent care. In such cases, there would be no pressing need for transport via ambulance. Immediate medical attention encompasses situations where a person's health is at risk, such as serious injuries, significant bleeding, or any condition that could deteriorate without prompt care. Therefore, if these needs are not present, the victim may not require ambulance services, allowing for either self-transport or alternative arrangements for their care. Other options present various forms of support and care that, while important, do not equate to an urgent medical necessity. Psychological evaluation and confidential counseling may be beneficial in the aftermath of a traumatic event, and follow-up examinations are important for ongoing health assessment, but they do not constitute immediate medical emergencies that would require ambulance transport.

9. Which group investigates accidental discharges of firearms?

A. Local police departments

B. FBI

C. Firearms Safety Commission

D. U.S. Secret Service

The correct choice indicates that local police departments are typically the primary agencies responsible for investigating accidental discharges of firearms. These investigations usually involve responding to incidents that occur within their jurisdiction and assessing the circumstances around the firearms discharge, including any potential safety violations or injuries. Local police have the jurisdiction to gather evidence, interview witnesses, and apply their knowledge of state and local laws regarding firearms. They are often the first responders to such incidents and are tasked with determining if any criminal behavior occurred as a result of the discharge, or if it truly was an accident. The procedural protocols they follow are established to ensure the safety of the community and to address any legal implications related to the use of firearms. In contrast, the other agencies listed—such as the FBI, the Firearms Safety Commission, and the U.S. Secret Service—have different primary functions. The FBI investigates federal crimes and may get involved in firearm-related incidents that cross state lines or relate to larger criminal activities, while the Firearms Safety Commission focuses on firearm safety and regulation rather than on incident investigations. The U.S. Secret Service is primarily responsible for protecting the President and other high-profile individuals, as well as investigating counterfeiting and financial crimes. Therefore, while all these organizations have important roles,

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10. What term is used for the recorded account that witnesses provide to law enforcement?

A. Affidavit

B. Statement

C. Testimony

D. Declaration

The term used for the recorded account that witnesses provide to law enforcement is "statement." This term is specifically utilized to describe the formal narrative or version of events given by a witness, which is documented by law enforcement for investigation purposes. Statements can vary in detail and are crucial for gathering information related to incidents or crimes. An affidavit, while also a recorded account, is a sworn statement made under oath and typically used in legal settings, not primarily as initial accounts given to law enforcement. Testimony generally refers to the evidence presented in a court setting, which is what takes place during a trial or hearing, rather than the recorded version by law enforcement. A declaration is similar to an affidavit but does not always require an oath and is less formal in legal contexts. Therefore, in the context of witness accounts reported to law enforcement, the term "statement" is the most appropriate choice.

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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!

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