

ST. MARTIN ACADEMY – INVESTIGATIONS (WEEK 9) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Nonporous surfaces are predominantly processed by which method?**
 - A. Ninhydrin
 - B. Powder and tape or Cyanoacrylate fuming
 - C. Iodine fuming
 - D. Fluorescent dyes
- 2. Which substances are prohibited to inhale or assist others to inhale under Dangerous Chemical Substances Prohibited?**
 - A. Methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin
 - B. Butyl nitrites, nitrous oxide, and amyl nitrite
 - C. Ethanol, methanol
 - D. Chlorine gas, ammonia
- 3. What is the name of the act addressing pain management clinics and overdose prevention?**
 - A. Pain Management Clinic Drug Abuse and Overdose Prevention Act
 - B. Controlled Substances Act
 - C. Drug Enforcement Act
 - D. Narcotics Education Act
- 4. All suicides or suspected suicides should be treated as a _____ until proven otherwise.**
 - A. Homicide
 - B. Accident
 - C. Natural Death
 - D. Suicide
- 5. Which of the following is classified as Schedule II?**
 - A. Ketamine
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Oxycodone
 - D. MDMA

- 6. Who is typically subjected to interrogation in investigations?**
- A. Suspects
 - B. Witnesses
 - C. Victims
 - D. Police officers
- 7. Which action is prohibited under the drug proceeds provisions?**
- A. Knowingly receiving or acquiring drug proceeds
 - B. Donating proceeds to a legitimate charity with records
 - C. Selling proceeds to a licensed dealer
 - D. Using proceeds for lawful purposes without reporting
- 8. Which statement best reflects an exception to lack of knowledge as a defense?**
- A. The defendant had reasonable cause to believe not under 17 based on identification
 - B. The buyer provided a false ID
 - C. The seller forgot the law
 - D. The defense applies to civil cases only
- 9. Which type of burglar is described as petty offenders or opportunists with windows open in a house?**
- A. Unskilled
 - B. Safe Crackers
 - C. Juvenile
 - D. Skilled
- 10. Proceeds from drug offenses: which activity is prohibited?**
- A. Conducting financial transactions to conceal their nature, location, source, ownership, or control
 - B. Logging proceeds for tax purposes
 - C. Donating proceeds to charity
 - D. Using proceeds to buy groceries

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Nonporous surfaces are predominantly processed by which method?

- A. Ninhydrin
- B. Powder and tape or Cyanoacrylate fuming**
- C. Iodine fuming
- D. Fluorescent dyes

For nonporous surfaces, the development method that works best is cyanoacrylate fuming (the "super glue" method). This approach creates a visible, durable layer on the fingerprint ridges by polymerizing cyanoacrylate vapors on the sweat and oils left by the print. The resulting white or fluorescent ridge pattern is easy to view against smooth backgrounds like glass, metal, or plastic. Powdering the surface and then lifting with tape is another common option on nonporous items because the powder clings to the residues and can help reveal or lift the print when needed. Fluorescent dyes are often used as an enhancement after initial development to improve visibility under specific lighting, but CA fuming is the primary technique for nonporous substrates. Ninhydrin is best for porous materials (like paper) because it reacts with amino acids in the print. Iodine fuming works well on porous or semi-porous surfaces but tends to produce temporary prints that can fade. Fluorescent dyes are useful enhancements but do not serve as the main development method on nonporous surfaces.

2. Which substances are prohibited to inhale or assist others to inhale under Dangerous Chemical Substances Prohibited?

- A. Methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin
- B. Butyl nitrites, nitrous oxide, and amyl nitrite**
- C. Ethanol, methanol
- D. Chlorine gas, ammonia

Inhalants are chemicals people misuse by breathing them in to get an immediate psychoactive effect, and many policies specifically prohibit inhaling certain substances to protect health and prevent abuse. The substances listed here that fall into this category are butyl nitrites, amyl nitrite, and nitrous oxide. These are classic inhalants used for quick, short-lived effects, but they carry serious risks like oxygen deprivation, fainting, heart irregularities, and potential brain injury. Because of the clear danger and potential for harm, both inhaling them and helping someone else inhale them are prohibited. The other options involve substances that aren't singled out in the same inhalant-prohibition context. While those chemicals can be hazardous, they're not the specific inhalant category addressed by such policies.

3. What is the name of the act addressing pain management clinics and overdose prevention?

- A. Pain Management Clinic Drug Abuse and Overdose Prevention Act**
- B. Controlled Substances Act
- C. Drug Enforcement Act
- D. Narcotics Education Act

The main idea is recognizing legislation that specifically targets how pain is managed in clinics and how overdoses are prevented. The act named in the choice is designed exactly for that purpose: it governs pain management clinics, sets standards for prescribing and clinic operations, and includes measures aimed at reducing overdoses and misuse. That targeted focus on clinics and overdose prevention is what makes it the best fit for the question. In contrast, the other options refer to broader or different areas of drug control or are not established acts tied to this specific topic, so they don't align as closely with the described purpose.

4. All suicides or suspected suicides should be treated as a _____ until proven otherwise.

A. Homicide

B. Accident

C. Natural Death

D. Suicide

In death investigations, you start with an open mind about what could have happened. When the death is a suicide or suspected suicide, the standard approach is to treat it as a homicide until proven otherwise. This cautious default ensures you don't overlook possible signs of foul play or mislead evidence by assuming it was self-inflicted too early. The reason this is the best approach is that many indicators of homicide can be disguised or mistaken for an accident or a suicide at first glance. By securing the scene, documenting every detail, collecting all potential evidence (like weapons, entry signals, defensive wounds, or signs of a struggle), and sending the body for thorough autopsy and toxicology, investigators keep all options on the table. Only after the investigation—through consistent, corroborated findings—would they conclude the death was suicide, accident, or natural. This method protects the integrity of the investigation and helps prevent premature or biased conclusions.

5. Which of the following is classified as Schedule II?

A. Ketamine

B. Marijuana

C. Oxycodone

D. MDMA

Understanding how drugs are classified under the US Controlled Substances Act helps distinguish which substances are Schedule II. Schedule II drugs have high potential for abuse but are recognized to have medical uses, though with strict controls because dependence can be severe. Oxycodone fits this category as a potent opioid analgesic prescribed for pain but tightly regulated, with prescriptions that typically cannot be refilled and require careful handling. Ketamine, while medically used, is placed in Schedule III because it is viewed as having a lower abuse potential relative to Schedule II. Marijuana and MDMA are Schedule I, signaling no accepted medical use at the federal level and a high potential for abuse. Therefore, oxycodone is the correct example of Schedule II.

6. Who is typically subjected to interrogation in investigations?

A. Suspects

B. Witnesses

C. Victims

D. Police officers

Interrogation focuses on the person believed to be involved in a crime. The goal is to determine involvement, gather details of the event, and assess possible admissions or contradictions in their story. While investigators often speak with witnesses or victims to obtain information about what happened, those conversations are about facts of the case rather than testing whether the person being questioned is responsible. Police can be questioned themselves only in different contexts, such as internal investigations, but in a typical crime investigation the person most likely to be interrogated is the suspect.

7. Which action is prohibited under the drug proceeds provisions?

- A. Knowingly receiving or acquiring drug proceeds
- B. Donating proceeds to a legitimate charity with records
- C. Selling proceeds to a licensed dealer
- D. Using proceeds for lawful purposes without reporting

The key idea here is that drug proceeds provisions target who ends up in possession of money or assets that come from drug trafficking, focusing on knowledge of the illicit origin. The action that is prohibited is knowingly receiving or acquiring drug proceeds, because taking possession of funds you know come from drugs directly supports the criminal enterprise and the financial side of crime, which these provisions are designed to deter. Donating proceeds to a legitimate charity with records isn't inherently prohibited if you don't know they're drug proceeds and you handle them transparently; the issue becomes legality if you know their source and try to launder them. Selling proceeds to a licensed dealer could still be unlawful if the proceeds are known to be from drugs, but the most direct prohibited behavior described by the provisions is knowingly receiving or acquiring the drug-derived proceeds.

8. Which statement best reflects an exception to lack of knowledge as a defense?

- A. The defendant had reasonable cause to believe not under 17 based on identification
- B. The buyer provided a false ID
- C. The seller forgot the law
- D. The defense applies to civil cases only

The key idea is that some crimes require knowing a fact, like the person's age. Normally, being ignorant of someone's true age isn't a defense, but there's an important exception: if the defendant reasonably relies on a cue or document that suggests the person is of legal age, that reliance can negate the knowledge element. In this case, the statement describes a defendant who had reasonable cause to believe the person was not under 17 based on the identification shown. That means the defendant reasonably trusted the ID and believed the buyer was legally old enough. Because the offense hinges on knowing the person is underage, this reasonable reliance on the ID provides an excuse from having the required knowledge. So it fits as the best exception to lack of knowledge. The other options don't fit this idea. A buyer providing a false ID isn't the same as the defendant having a reasonable basis to believe the person is of age; it could mislead, but it doesn't establish a defense based on the defendant's reasonable belief. Saying the seller forgot the law isn't a defense to criminal liability, and claiming the defense applies only in civil cases misstates where the defense operates.

9. Which type of burglar is described as petty offenders or opportunists with windows open in a house?

- A. Unskilled
- B. Safe Crackers
- C. Juvenile
- D. Skilled

Opportunistic, petty burglars exploit easy chances rather than carry out planned, high-skill heists. A house with a window left open presents a low-effort entry point that a casual offender—often a juvenile—might seize without much planning. Young offenders are more likely to commit small-time theft for quick gains, driven by impulse and the immediate opportunity, rather than using tools or developing sophisticated techniques. Safe crackers and skilled burglars involve more preparation and specialized methods, while unskilled describes a general lack of experience rather than the age-related opportunistic pattern. So this scenario aligns with a juvenile who takes advantage of an accessible opening for a quick theft.

10. Proceeds from drug offenses: which activity is prohibited?

- A. Conducting financial transactions to conceal their nature, location, source, ownership, or control
- B. Logging proceeds for tax purposes
- C. Donating proceeds to charity
- D. Using proceeds to buy groceries

Money laundering is the act of hiding or disguising where money came from so it can seem legitimate. The activity that's prohibited involves conducting financial transactions with the goal of concealing the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of proceeds from drug offenses. When someone moves money through banks or uses complex transfers to make illicit profits look like ordinary income, they're trying to obscure its illegal origin, which is exactly what these laws target. Logging proceeds for tax purposes is a routine accounting action, intended to report income to tax authorities. Donating proceeds to charity or using proceeds to buy groceries are normal uses of money and aren't in themselves about masking the illicit origin, unless they're being used specifically to launder funds. The key idea is concealment of the illicit source, and that kind of financial maneuver is what the prohibition focuses on.

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://stmartinacademyweek9.examzify.com>

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

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