

MPTC Criminal investigation Exam 2024-2025 with 170 questions and answers

inner perimeter - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Where the actual crime scene took place and contains physical evidence

common hallucinogens side effects - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..intensify the moods of the user at the time of ingestion
hallucinations, paranoia, nausea, vomit, tremors, sweating, dehydration, headache

signs of hallucinogens abuse or OD - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..flash backs, memory loss, violent behavior, long term hallucinations, seizures, suicide

synthetic cathinones - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..a family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals similar to cathinone.

dissociative anesthetics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..cut off or distort the brain's perception from the rest of the body and increase the user's pain threshold

Examples of Dissociative Anesthetics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..PCP, ketamine, analogs, DXM

methods of ingestion - dissociative anesthetics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..oral, transdermal, smoked, injected, eye drops, insufflation

common side effects - dissociative anesthetics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..warm to touch, sweating
blank staring
slurred, incomplete verbal responses
hallucination; sensory distortions
confused
violent

signs of dissociative anesthetic abuse or OD - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..deep coma up to 12 hours
seizures, convulsions
shallow breathing
psychosis

Narcotic analgesics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..relieve chronic pain, induce euphoria, alter moods, produce sedations

Examples of Narcotic Analgesics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..heroin, vicodin, morphine, oxycontin

methods of ingestion for narcotic analgesics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..oral, inhaled, injected

side effects for narcotic analgesics - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..nausea, dry mouth, droopy eyes/drowsiness, slow speech, "heavy" arms and legs, "the nod" (eye fluttering and head bobbing)

signs of narcotic analgesic abuse - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..shallow breathing
blue lips and fingernails
clammy skin
seizures
coma

inhalants - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..solvents, aerosols, and gases found in household products sold over the counter.

how big is the inner perimeter - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Should be at least twice the size as the actual crime scene (can always be adjusted later)

how many officers should guard the crime scene of an inner perimeter? -
✓✓ANSW✓✓..two

who is allowed at a crime scene - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..authorized investigators and crime scene investigators ONLY

crime scene log - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Document that tracks who visits and enters the crime scene and for what purpose.

information on a crime scene log - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..date and time log began
all persons inside/entering (victims/witnesses/suspects/police)
name and agency of people entering
entry date, time and signature
reason for entry
exit date, time and signature

outer perimeter - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Staging area for support personnel and equipment

what is the use of an outer perimeter? - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..-store equipment and supplies
-create a log of equipment assets and supplies to include date/location when deployed
-credentialed news media representatives

purpose of a rough sketch - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..provide an overview of the crime scene and its contents

overall photograph - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..take one overall photograph of person to include their face and other unique features (tattoos, clothing, jewelry, etc.)

mid-range photograph - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..take photos of injury 2-4 feet away while keeping other distinguishing person features from overall image in view

close-up photograph - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..take photos of each injury from less than 2 feet away. place ruler next to injury to demonstrate size

follow-up photograph - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..injury bruising and swelling may intensify 2-3 days later. use the same protocols as overall, mid-range and close-up during follow-up photographs

systematic searches - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..are determined by circumstances and individual officer preference. more effective when done consistently (top-down, front-back, left-right, outside-inside)

lane search - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Used to cover large areas quickly for missing people or evidence

(ex. looking for a red shirt in an open field)

-divide area into equal parallel lanes go in the same direction

max width for lane and grid searches - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..six feet

grid search - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Cover areas more thoroughly for evidence that is harder to find.

Ex. 6" knife in wooded area

- Equal parallel lanes cross over each other at 90 degrees

zone search - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..cover crime scenes that can be divided into obvious quadrants.

(ex. each room in a house could be a zone)

lane or grid methods can be used in each zone

Person search incident to arrest - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..a search incident to arrest may be made only for purposes of seizing contraband, instrumentalities or other evidence of the crime for which an arrest has been made, to prevent concealment or destruction. also to remove any weapons that could be used to escape.

best practices for strip searches - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..private area/not viewable to the public

no more than one additional officer present

gender of officer and suspect are the same

the officer does not touch suspect

done in a non-humiliating way consistent with department policy

search the person _____ before any containers in his or her possession -
✓✓ANSW✓✓..first

when can an officer search a vehicle for evidence? - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..they have a
warrant, PC, consent or search incident to arrest

Vehicle search incident to arrest - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..Can only occur if the arrestee is
unsecured and within reaching distance of the passenger compartment at the time of
the search or there is reason to believe the vehicle contains evidence relevant to the
crime of arrest.

vehicle inventory must be conducted pursuant to ... - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..the agency's
written inventory policy

what is required before the police can conduct an inventory of a vehicle? -
✓✓ANSW✓✓..lawful impoundment

after the arrest of the driver, impoundment (towing) of the vehicle is permissible for 4
legitimate purposes. - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..1 - to protect the vehicle and its contents from
theft or vandalism

2 - protect the public from dangerous items that might be in the vehicle.

3 - protect public safety where the vehicle, as parked creates a dangerous condition; or

4 - when the vehicle is parked on private property

common circumstances that allow police to lawfully impound (tow) a vehicle -
✓✓ANSW✓✓..abandoned vehicles

after driver's arrest when vehicle is traffic hazard

following OUI arrest

vehicle seized pending forfeiture

vehicles that are evidence of a crime

illegally parked vehicles when towing is authorized

physical evidence - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..tangible evidence, capable of being perceived by
sense of touch.

(drugs, money, clothing, weapons, etc)

Trace Evidence - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..transferred from one surface to another during physical
contact between people, places and objects.

often overlooked because of its microscopic size

(human hair, gunshot residue, soil, textile/wood/paint fibers)

DNA evidence - ✓✓ANSW✓✓..biological evidence used to connect an offender
conclusively to a crime

human hair, tissue, bones, teeth, blood, saliva, semen, or other bodily fluids