

PCI Practice Exam

The following items once appeared on the PCI exams but have now been retired. Only select ASIS Certification Team members and our volunteer subject matter experts have access to the exam items; therefore, this is the **ONLY** place in which you will see “real” exam items. Items are retired for many reasons including the information is no longer valid, the item has been used too many times, the item didn’t pre-test well, or the item was replaced with a more current item. **Use this practice exam to familiarize yourself with how the exam items will appear on the exam.**

Domain 1: Case Management

1. A law firm has retained an investigator to conduct a background investigation on an applicant for one of its clients. The investigator recalls the applicant was recently discharged for misconduct due to an embezzlement investigation, which the investigator conducted. The reference from the former employer is glowing and was given by the applicant’s former lover and confidant, not by management. The investigator has a nondisclosure agreement with the former employer. How does the investigator ethically proceed?
 - A. Provide all information requested to the client.
 - B. Advise the law firm the investigator has a conflict of interest and cannot take the case.
 - C. Verbally report to the law firm what the investigator knows and formally decline the case.
 - D. Advise the law firm of the discrepancy in the application and imply there is negative information available, then formally decline the case.
2. Which of the following is not considered privileged communications between two people?
 - A. Law enforcement-informant
 - B. Father-son
 - C. Attorney-client
 - D. Husband-wife
3. The four major categories of crime motivations are:
 - A. serial, motivational, ideological, and fundamental
 - B. psychological, methodical, punctual, and random
 - C. economic, egocentric, ideological, and psychotic
 - D. sensible, formidable, reliable, and economic

Domain 2: Investigative Techniques and Procedures

4. In surveillance operations, the process of piecing together sections of a subject’s route, one day at a time, until the entire route is identified is called:
 - A. pre-surveillance planning
 - B. overt surveillance
 - C. moving surveillance
 - D. checkpointing
5. When detection of surveillance is likely, the preferred method of surveillance is:
 - A. parallel
 - B. checkpointing
 - C. reactive
 - D. progressive

6. The technique involving piecing together portions of a suspect's route over a period of time in order to identify the entire route is called:
- A. fragmenting
 - B. segmenting
 - C. sectoring
 - D. checkpointing

Domain 3: Case Presentation

7. Which of the following is not an important objective of writing an investigative report?
- A. Supporting the posited theory
 - B. Influencing the attitude of the reader
 - C. Disproving the allegations
 - D. Justifying the work done
8. Which of the following pieces of evidence is the most important from a prosecutor's perspective in a theft investigation where two suspects admitted in written statements to stealing company property but none of the property was recovered?
- A. Written statements from the suspects
 - B. Video surveillance evidence
 - C. Proof of loss
 - D. Corroborating statement
9. In a ghost payroll investigation where the suspect does not admit to committing the fraud, which of the following pieces of evidence is most important?
- A. Original ghost payroll checks
 - B. Dollar amounts of the ghost payroll checks
 - C. Bank account numbers used to deposit the checks
 - D. Company payroll records

Answer Key:

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