## SAMPLE

## TENNESSEE PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR PRACTICE EXAMINATION

This examination was developed not only to resemble the questions you'll see on the real examination, but to be used as a study and reference tool. The questions were written in such a way as to enhance the learning experience and diminish some of the stress associated with finding the correct material to study. You'll learn as you take the practice examination that you've retain much more knowledge than simply studying the research material supplied by the state agencies. Private Investigator Practice Examination "Your PIPE-line to success"



## Tennessee Private Investigator PRACTICE EXAMINATION

The State examination consists of 100 multiple choice questions with a 2 hour time limit. The examination is a computer based examination based on the three main references listed below.

- (1) Tennessee Private Investigators License Laws, T.C.A. 62-26-101 through 62-26-305.
- (2) Administrative Rules of the Tennessee Private Investigation Commission, rules 1175-1-1 through 1175-4-08.
- (3) The Complete Idiot's Guide to Private Investigating, Second Edition, 2007,

The practice examination being sold by piPrep Inc. is comprised of 141 questions, which far exceeds the number on the state examinations.

In any test administration, examinations are pulled from a bank of questions. These banks usually have double or even triple the number of questions needed to create the test. This is to assist with scrambling test questions so as to cut down on cheating and to ensure the tests are not compromised. Therefore, at piPrep Inc. we decided to give you a more robust practice test to help ensure you have a better pool of questions to study from. However, with that said, we at PiPrep Inc. cannot prepare or produce questions for every conceivable question that can be on the test. Therefore, although the practice examination will be an invaluable tool to study for the state examination, it should not be your only source and reference. Please consider all available reference material and study hard for your examination.

A note from our President. Good luck with your State examination. I hope that this practice examination helped to successfully prepare you for your examination. As a career Law Enforcement and PI professional myself, I know how crucial it is to pass the examination so you can begin practicing your profession. Good luck in your career as a PI and be safe.

If you have any questions regarding this practice examination or have comments or recommendations for how to make this product better please do not hesitate to E-Mail us at: <u>Contactus@pi-prep.com</u>. We take your comments, recommendations and constructive criticism very serious.

Gregg Munroe President piPrep Inc.



- The XYZ law firm was hired to defend a client charged with murder. They are currently looking for mitigation experts in support of their defense. They hire a clinical psychologist to conduct interviews, review evidence, and provide testimony in court proceedings. TN Title 62, Chapter 26, Part II, specifically says that you must be a licensed private investigator to conduct such work. Will any and all evidence be suppressed because the law firm did not hire a private investigator or agency as their Death Penalty Mitigation Expert.
  - a. Yes, since the clinical psychologist is not a Private Investigator all evidence collected will be suppressed and can not be used.
  - b. No, as long as the expert was hired by an attorney or appointed by the court the clinical psychologist does not require a license.
  - c. No, but the exemption has one requirement that the clinical psychologist has a licensed private investigator with them at all times.
  - d. Yes, a defense attorney cannot hire an expert, the expert must be provided by the state. The attorney however can request the state authorize such an expert.
- 2) Jim Jones is a retired TN police Officer. During his time on the force he became friends with an attorney who works for a large firm with 10 attorneys. To help supplement his retirement income all of the attorneys use Jim Jones because he was an experienced investigator. Jim Jones, after 6 months and about 30 cases later, decides to get his Private Investigators license.
  - a. Jim Jones will more than likely not be able to obtain his Private Investigators license because of the many violations of Title 62 Chapter 26.
  - b. All investigations worked on behalf of the law firm will be thrown out of court because Jim Jones was in violation of Title 62 Chapter 26.
  - c. This is one of those Exceptions to the rule. Jim Jones will have no problem getting his Private Investigators license.
  - d. The exception only applies to individual attorneys and not firms. Therefore, Jim Jones is in violation and he will not be authorized to obtain a license and he can be prosecuted criminally.



- 3) While on surveillance a PI witnesses a man run up to an elderly woman stealing her purse. The PI jumps out of his car and begins to pursue the strong armed robbery suspect, who has nothing to do with his surveillance. At this time, he is acting as a private citizen. The suspect is faster than the PI and is getting away. He pulls out his firearm and fires a warning shot in the air and tells the assailant to stop or he'll shoot. The assailant stops and gives himself up. The PI maintains cover on the assailant until the police arrive. They arrest both the assailant and the PI. Why was the PI arrested?
  - a. The PI should not have been arrested; he had a valid gun permit and acted within the law as a private citizen.
  - b. He acted as a private citizen and should have not been arrested; he does not fall under the same rules and regulations as if he were working as a PI.
  - c. Although he should be commended for subduing the assailant, he endangered other citizens by firing a warning shot. Warning shot are strictly prohibited and can be disciplined by the Commission.
  - d. Firing a warning shot is not why he was arrested; he was arrested for detaining the assailant. He's not a police officer so it would be considered a false arrest.



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