

Border Patrol Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What is 16% of 40?**
 - A. 6.00**
 - B. 6.40**
 - C. 5.60**
 - D. 6.80**

- 2. An officer rented a car for six days and paid \$450. How many miles did the officer drive if the rental company charged \$35 per day plus \$0.30 per mile?**
 - A. 750 miles**
 - B. 800 miles**
 - C. 900 miles**
 - D. 700 miles**

- 3. What are "secondary inspections" in Border Patrol operations?**
 - A. Inspections conducted to assess agent safety**
 - B. Additional inspections conducted at border checkpoints for vehicles and individuals after initial screening**
 - C. Routine maintenances of border patrol equipment**
 - D. Inspections conducted only during high traffic seasons**

- 4. If a Federal employee is not married and has no dependents, how are their benefits calculated?**
 - A. Based on 1/2 of their salary**
 - B. Equal to their full salary**
 - C. Set at 2/3 of their salary at the time of injury**
 - D. Calculated by a different formula**

- 5. How is intelligence gathering important for Border Patrol?**
 - A. It is only essential for training new agents**
 - B. It informs operations and helps predict potential illegal activities**
 - C. It is not significantly impactful**
 - D. It is primarily used for internal assessment**

- 6. If the statement "If a person lives in Europe, the person lives in Germany" is made, what is the conclusion?**
- A. The statement is valid**
 - B. The statement is invalid**
 - C. All Europeans live in Germany**
 - D. This is a correct assumption**
- 7. How many minutes are there in 60 seconds?**
- A. 0.5 minutes**
 - B. 1 minute**
 - C. 1.5 minutes**
 - D. 2 minutes**
- 8. What is the rate if a person travels 300 miles in 5 hours?**
- A. 50 miles per hour**
 - B. 60 miles per hour**
 - C. 75 miles per hour**
 - D. 80 miles per hour**
- 9. What voice is indicated by "She took; she was taking"?**
- A. Active**
 - B. Passive**
 - C. Indicative**
 - D. Imperative**
- 10. Identify the correctly constructed sentence regarding an alien's document use.**
- A. The alien's use of a fraudulent document was a hindrance to the identification of the alien.**
 - B. The alien's use of a fraudelant document was a hindrence to the identification of the alien.**
 - C. The alien's use of a fraudulent document was a hindrance to the identification of the alien.**
 - D. The alien's use of a fraudelent document was a hindrance to the identification of the alien.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is 16% of 40?

- A. 6.00
- B. 6.40**
- C. 5.60
- D. 6.80

To find 16% of 40, you can use the formula for calculating a percentage, which is $(\text{percentage}/100) \times \text{total amount}$. In this case, you would compute: $16\% \text{ of } 40 = (16/100) \times 40$ First, you simplify the fraction: $16/100 = 0.16$ Then, multiply this by 40: $0.16 \times 40 = 6.4$ Thus, 16% of 40 is 6.4. This is why the selected answer is the correct choice. The result clearly shows that 16% of the total value given, which is 40, results in 6.4, confirming that this answer accurately reflects the calculation for the percentage.

2. An officer rented a car for six days and paid \$450. How many miles did the officer drive if the rental company charged \$35 per day plus \$0.30 per mile?

- A. 750 miles
- B. 800 miles**
- C. 900 miles
- D. 700 miles

To find out how many miles the officer drove, we first need to determine the total cost of the rental and how that cost breaks down. The officer rented the car for six days at a daily rate of \$35. The total cost for the rental days alone can be calculated as follows: $\text{Daily charge} = \$35$ $\text{Number of days} = 6$ $\text{Total daily charges} = \$35 \times 6 = \$210$ Next, to find the total amount that went towards mileage, we subtract the daily charges from the total amount paid: $\text{Total amount paid} = \450 $\text{Total daily charges} = \210 $\text{Total charge for mileage} = \text{Total amount paid} - \text{Total daily charges} = \$450 - \$210 = \240 The rental company also charges \$0.30 per mile. To find out how many miles were driven, we use the cost allotted to mileage and divide it by the per-mile charge: $\text{Cost per mile} = \$0.30$ $\text{Total charge for mileage} = \240 $\text{Miles driven} = \text{Total charge for mileage} \div \text{Cost per mile} = \$240 \div \$0.30 = 800 \text{ miles}$ This shows that the officer drove a total of 800 miles during the rental period, confirming that this is the correct calculation for the question

3. What are "secondary inspections" in Border Patrol operations?

- A. Inspections conducted to assess agent safety
- B. Additional inspections conducted at border checkpoints for vehicles and individuals after initial screening**
- C. Routine maintenances of border patrol equipment
- D. Inspections conducted only during high traffic seasons

Secondary inspections refer to the additional inspections carried out at border checkpoints for vehicles and individuals after they have undergone an initial screening. These inspections occur when the first assessment raises concerns regarding the individual or the items being transported, prompting agents to conduct a more thorough examination. This process is essential for ensuring that any potential threats or illegal activities are identified and addressed before allowing entry into the country. During secondary inspections, agents may use technology and various investigative techniques to determine the legitimacy of the vehicle or individual's status and any items being carried. These inspections are an integral part of border security operations aimed at maintaining safety and compliance with immigration laws. The context of secondary inspections highlights the importance of a layered approach in border security, ensuring that initial screenings serve as a preliminary filter, while secondary inspections allow for more detailed scrutiny when necessary.

4. If a Federal employee is not married and has no dependents, how are their benefits calculated?

- A. Based on 1/2 of their salary
- B. Equal to their full salary
- C. Set at 2/3 of their salary at the time of injury**
- D. Calculated by a different formula

The correct answer states that benefits for a Federal employee who is not married and has no dependents are set at two-thirds of their salary at the time of injury. This is in line with federal regulations that provide compensation to injured employees, particularly under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). The rationale behind calculating benefits as two-thirds of the average weekly wages is that it is designed to support the employee while still reflecting a percentage of their previous earnings. This calculation aims to provide a consistent level of financial support without fully replacing their salary, which also factors the notion of encouraging recovery and eventual return to work. In contrast, other choices suggest various proportions or conditions that do not align with federal guidelines. The option stating benefits would be based on half of their salary would not accurately reflect the policy provisions applicable to Federal employees. Similarly, proposing equal benefits to their full salary does not consider the intentional structure of supporting injured workers without fully equating to their prior compensation. Lastly, mentioning that benefits are calculated by a different formula lacks specificity, as the FECA clearly outlines the method for computing these benefits.

5. How is intelligence gathering important for Border Patrol?

- A. It is only essential for training new agents
- B. It informs operations and helps predict potential illegal activities**
- C. It is not significantly impactful
- D. It is primarily used for internal assessment

Intelligence gathering is crucial for Border Patrol as it directly informs operations and aids in predicting potential illegal activities. By collecting and analyzing information about trends, tactics used by smugglers, and patterns of illegal crossings, Border Patrol can adapt its strategies and allocate resources more effectively. This proactive approach enhances the agency's ability to respond to threats and manage border security. Intelligence allows agents to identify high-risk areas and times for illegal activity, facilitating targeted enforcement actions rather than relying solely on reactive measures. It can also lead to the apprehension of individuals involved in smuggling and trafficking operations before they are able to carry out their illicit activities. This capability goes beyond just training, as it integrates information into everyday operations and decision-making processes, unlike the other options which either trivialize its impact or limit its applications within the agency. Overall, intelligence gathering plays a vital role in helping the Border Patrol fulfill its mission to secure the nation's borders effectively.

6. If the statement "If a person lives in Europe, the person lives in Germany" is made, what is the conclusion?

- A. The statement is valid
- B. The statement is invalid**
- C. All Europeans live in Germany
- D. This is a correct assumption

The statement "If a person lives in Europe, the person lives in Germany" suggests that all individuals residing in Europe are also residing in Germany. This is a broad generalization that does not hold true, as Europe consists of numerous countries, each with its own residents. Since individuals can live in many different countries within Europe, including France, Italy, Spain, and many others, the conclusion drawn from the initial statement is fundamentally flawed. Thus, recognizing the statement as invalid is appropriate because it fails to consider the diversity of countries in Europe and inaccurately implies a singular location for all European residents.

7. How many minutes are there in 60 seconds?

- A. 0.5 minutes
- B. 1 minute**
- C. 1.5 minutes
- D. 2 minutes

To accurately determine how many minutes are in 60 seconds, it is essential to recognize the basic relationship between seconds and minutes. There are 60 seconds in one minute. Therefore, when you have 60 seconds, it directly equates to exactly one minute. This connection is fundamental and is often used in various time-related calculations or conversions. The other options represent incorrect conversions: - Half a minute is equivalent to 30 seconds, which does not align with 60 seconds. - One and a half minutes translates to 90 seconds, exceeding the 60 seconds in question. - Two minutes would be 120 seconds, which also does not match the 60 seconds provided. Understanding time conversions is crucial for various scenarios in everyday life and work, particularly when dealing with schedules, timers, and other related measurements.

8. What is the rate if a person travels 300 miles in 5 hours?

- A. 50 miles per hour
- B. 60 miles per hour**
- C. 75 miles per hour
- D. 80 miles per hour

To find the rate of travel, you need to divide the total distance traveled by the total time taken. In this case, if a person travels 300 miles in 5 hours, you calculate the rate as follows: $\text{Rate} = \text{Distance} / \text{Time}$ Plugging in the values: $\text{Rate} = 300 \text{ miles} / 5 \text{ hours} = 60 \text{ miles per hour}$ This calculation shows that the traveler is covering a distance of 60 miles for every hour of travel, which defines their speed. Therefore, the correct answer is indeed 60 miles per hour, confirming that the selected option reflects the correct calculation of the rate.

9. What voice is indicated by "She took; she was taking"?

- A. Active**
- B. Passive
- C. Indicative
- D. Imperative

The phrase "She took; she was taking" indicates the active voice because the subject of the sentences, "she," is performing the actions described by the verbs "took" and "was taking." In active voice constructions, the subject is directly responsible for the action, which is clearly illustrated here as "she" is the doer of the action in both instances. The active voice emphasizes the subject's role in the action, making the sentences straightforward and dynamic. In contrast, other voices like passive would focus on the action being received by the subject rather than performed by it, indicative denotes a mood that expresses statements of fact, and imperative would be used for commands or requests. This distinction helps clarify the nature of the sentence construction being examined.

10. Identify the correctly constructed sentence regarding an alien's document use.

- A. The alien's use of a fraudulant document was a hindrance to the identification of the alien.**
- B. The alien's use of a fraudelant document was a hindrence to the identification of the alien.**
- C. The alien's use of a fraudulent document was a hindrance to the identification of the alien.**
- D. The alien's use of a fraudelent document was a hindrance to the identification of the alien.**

The choice that stands out as correctly constructed is the one that utilizes "fraudulent" as the correct spelling for the term that describes the deceptive nature of the document. Additionally, "hindrance" is accurately spelled, reflecting the correct meaning that the use of such a document obstructed or impeded the process of identifying the alien. The term "fraudulent" specifically refers to something that is intended to deceive, particularly in the context of legal or official documents. Thus, describing the document as fraudulent emphasizes its illegitimacy and the complications it introduces during identification. Using "hindrance" appropriately indicates that the process of identification was made more difficult due to the alien's actions. The structure of the sentence is grammatically sound, and it conveys a clear meaning regarding the implications of using improper documentation. In summary, this option is coherent, employs correct vocabulary, has proper spelling, and accurately conveys the intended message about the impact of fraudulent documentation on identification processes.

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://borderpatrol.examzify.com>

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

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