

Dallas Police Exam 13 Practice (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. Which factor may contribute to traffic collisions?**
 - A. Overconfidence in driving skills**
 - B. Pre occupation**
 - C. Low visibility**
 - D. Road construction**

- 2. In baton usage, which of the following is considered a non-strike area?**
 - A. Head**
 - B. Groin**
 - C. Center mass**
 - D. Thighs**

- 3. Which behaviors may be associated with cognitive disorders?**
 - A. Excessive smiling and laughter**
 - B. Car accidents, erratic driving, indecent exposure, and shoplifting**
 - C. Sudden weight gain**
 - D. Decreased social interactions**

- 4. What is the implication of failing to advise a subject of the reason for their arrest?**
 - A. It may lead to confusion and resistance**
 - B. It will likely expedite the arrest**
 - C. It has no impact on the arrest process**
 - D. It can lead to a longer arrest duration**

- 5. All of the following are symptoms associated with hallucinogen ingestion except for which?**
 - A. Hallucinations**
 - B. Anxiety**
 - C. Sleepiness**
 - D. Nausea**

- 6. Which of the following can be a symptom of traumatic brain injury (TBI)?**
- A. Enhanced reflexes**
 - B. Clouded thinking**
 - C. Improved memory**
 - D. Increased concentration**
- 7. What is the penalty for felony offenses in Texas?**
- A. Only fines, no imprisonment**
 - B. Imprisonment ranging from 6 months to life, depending on the crime**
 - C. Six months of parole supervision**
 - D. Community service requirements only**
- 8. Why is critical thinking important for police officers?**
- A. It helps officers to prepare reports efficiently**
 - B. It assists in making informed decisions during stressful situations**
 - C. It is not that relevant to their duties**
 - D. It is primarily used in administrative roles**
- 9. What is a key responsibility of police dispatchers?**
- A. To arrest suspects on the spot**
 - B. To manage emergency calls and allocate resources to officers**
 - C. To conduct traffic stops**
 - D. To patrol neighborhoods for prevention**
- 10. Which element is essential to remember during an interview with a subject?**
- A. Keep the subject guessing**
 - B. Maintain constant eye contact**
 - C. Hands free and gun side away**
 - D. Use humor to lighten the mood**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which factor may contribute to traffic collisions?

- A. Overconfidence in driving skills**
- B. Pre occupation**
- C. Low visibility**
- D. Road construction**

The factor that significantly contributes to traffic collisions is preoccupation. When a driver is preoccupied, their attention is divided, which can lead to slower reaction times and an inability to fully focus on the task of driving. This distraction might stem from various sources, such as personal issues, conversations with passengers, or even the use of mobile devices. When a driver is not fully engaged in the driving process, critical cues and changes in the environment may be missed, increasing the likelihood of a collision. While other factors like overconfidence in driving skills, low visibility, and road construction can also contribute to accidents, preoccupation often directly leads to behaviors such as distraction and inattention, which are primary causes of many traffic incidents.

2. In baton usage, which of the following is considered a non-strike area?

- A. Head**
- B. Groin**
- C. Center mass**
- D. Thighs**

The designation of a non-strike area in baton usage refers to parts of the body where striking with a baton would generally be deemed inappropriate or excessive in a law enforcement context. In this case, the groin is typically regarded as a non-strike area because striking an individual in this region is likely to cause significant injury or pain and can be seen as an excessive use of force. When officers utilize a baton, they are often trained to aim for areas that will effectively control a suspect while minimizing the potential for serious injury. The head, center mass, and thighs are considered areas where strikes might be appropriate depending on the situation. Targeting the thighs, for example, can be an effective way to incapacitate a subject by limiting their mobility without causing life-threatening harm. Understanding these principles is vital for officers to ensure that their use of force aligns with departmental policies and legal standards, prioritizing safety for both the officer and the subject involved. This knowledge aids in making informed decisions in the field where the use of a baton might be necessary.

3. Which behaviors may be associated with cognitive disorders?

- A. Excessive smiling and laughter
- B. Car accidents, erratic driving, indecent exposure, and shoplifting**
- C. Sudden weight gain
- D. Decreased social interactions

The behaviors associated with cognitive disorders can often manifest in ways that reflect impaired judgment, decision-making, or impulse control. The behaviors listed in the correct choice highlight some of the consequences or actions that individuals struggling with cognitive disorders might exhibit. For example, erratic driving may indicate a lack of focus or poor judgment, while shoplifting can suggest impulsivity and poor decision-making skills. Similarly, indecent exposure can be a result of diminished awareness of social norms or consequences, which is often correlated with cognitive impairments. In contrast, excessive smiling and laughter may not necessarily indicate cognitive impairment; these behaviors can occur in other contexts that do not involve cognitive disorders. Sudden weight gain, while it could relate to various health issues, is less directly connected to cognitive functioning. Decreased social interactions might be observed in some individuals with cognitive disorders, but it is more a symptom of emotional issues or social anxiety rather than a direct behavior indicative of cognitive impairment itself. Thus, the choice that lists car accidents, erratic driving, indecent exposure, and shoplifting directly points to behaviors typically associated with the risks linked to cognitive disorders.

4. What is the implication of failing to advise a subject of the reason for their arrest?

- A. It may lead to confusion and resistance**
- B. It will likely expedite the arrest
- C. It has no impact on the arrest process
- D. It can lead to a longer arrest duration

Failing to advise a subject of the reason for their arrest can lead to confusion and resistance because individuals may not understand why they are being taken into custody. This lack of communication can create anxiety and frustration, potentially resulting in the subject reacting unpredictably or defensively. When individuals are not informed about the reasons behind their arrest, they may feel that their rights are being violated, leading to a breakdown in cooperation. This situation can complicate the arrest process, making it more difficult for law enforcement to manage the situation effectively and possibly increasing the risk of conflict. Additionally, clear communication at the point of arrest helps to de-escalate tensions and facilitates a smoother interaction between law enforcement and the subject.

5. All of the following are symptoms associated with hallucinogen ingestion except for which?

- A. Hallucinations**
- B. Anxiety**
- C. Sleepiness**
- D. Nausea**

Hallucinogens are a class of drugs known for their ability to alter perception, mood, and various cognitive processes. Common symptoms of hallucinogen ingestion include visual or auditory hallucinations, heightened sensory perception, extreme mood changes, anxiety, and sometimes nausea. Sleepiness, however, is not typically associated with hallucinogen use. Instead, users often experience increased energy or heightened alertness. This makes sleepiness an unlikely symptom to arise from hallucinogen ingestion, distinguishing it from the other symptoms listed. In contrast, hallucinations, anxiety, and nausea are all well-documented effects of consuming hallucinogenic substances. By identifying sleepiness as the outlier, one can better understand the typical effects of hallucinogens and the range of experiences an individual might undergo when using these substances.

6. Which of the following can be a symptom of traumatic brain injury (TBI)?

- A. Enhanced reflexes**
- B. Clouded thinking**
- C. Improved memory**
- D. Increased concentration**

Clouded thinking is a common symptom of traumatic brain injury (TBI) due to the impact of trauma on the brain's functioning. When an individual experiences TBI, it can lead to various cognitive impairments, including difficulties in processing information, making decisions, and sustaining attention. The injury disrupts normal brain activities, which can manifest as confusion, inability to think clearly, and problems with memory and concentration. Options reflecting enhanced reflexes, improved memory, or increased concentration are generally not associated with TBI. While physical reflexes can sometimes vary depending on the severity and type of brain injury, they typically do not enhance as a result of trauma. In fact, memory and concentration often deteriorate following a TBI. Thus, recognizing clouded thinking as a symptom helps in understanding the complexities of cognitive deficits resulting from such injuries.

7. What is the penalty for felony offenses in Texas?

- A. Only fines, no imprisonment
- B. Imprisonment ranging from 6 months to life, depending on the crime**
- C. Six months of parole supervision
- D. Community service requirements only

The penalty for felony offenses in Texas can vary widely based on the severity of the crime, making it crucial to understand the levels of offenses and their corresponding punishments. In Texas, felonies are categorized into different degrees, including capital felonies, first-degree felonies, second-degree felonies, and so forth, each carrying specific terms of imprisonment. For most felonies, the punishment scales from a minimum of 180 days (6 months) to a maximum of life in prison or the death penalty for the most severe offenses. This range reflects the seriousness of different types of felonies, accommodating a broad spectrum of criminal behavior. For example, a capital murder conviction may carry a life sentence or death penalty, while a state jail felony may lead to shorter imprisonment terms. Understanding this structure is essential, especially for law enforcement and legal professionals, as it determines the appropriate legal proceedings and consequences that must be enforced based on the crime committed. Recognizing that felony penalties encompass a wide range from short-term imprisonment to life sentences highlights the legal approach Texas takes toward serious offenses.

8. Why is critical thinking important for police officers?

- A. It helps officers to prepare reports efficiently
- B. It assists in making informed decisions during stressful situations**
- C. It is not that relevant to their duties
- D. It is primarily used in administrative roles

Critical thinking is essential for police officers because it allows them to analyze situations deeply and make informed decisions, especially during high-pressure circumstances. In the field, officers often face unpredictably evolving scenarios that require them to assess available information quickly, discern credible evidence, and evaluate the potential consequences of their actions. In stressful situations, such as responding to emergencies or managing public safety concerns, the ability to think critically enables officers to remain calm, prioritize tasks effectively, and choose the best course of action, ultimately ensuring the safety of themselves and the public. This skill set helps officers navigate complex, dynamic environments, rather than solely relying on instinct or pre-established protocols. The importance of critical thinking extends beyond administrative duties, as it directly influences the quality of policing and community interactions. Thus, the capacity to think critically is not just beneficial; it is a vital competency that underpins many aspects of a police officer's responsibilities.

9. What is a key responsibility of police dispatchers?

- A. To arrest suspects on the spot
- B. To manage emergency calls and allocate resources to officers**
- C. To conduct traffic stops
- D. To patrol neighborhoods for prevention

A key responsibility of police dispatchers is to manage emergency calls and allocate resources to officers. Dispatchers serve as a vital communication link between the public and law enforcement. They receive incoming calls about incidents, assess the situations, and determine the appropriate response needed, which includes sending police units or other emergency services to the scene. This role is crucial because the dispatcher's decisions can significantly influence the outcome of emergency situations. They gather information from callers to provide officers with details about incidents, including the nature of the emergency, the location, and any potential threats. Furthermore, by efficiently allocating resources and monitoring officers in the field, dispatchers help ensure that law enforcement response is timely and effective, enhancing overall public safety and police operations.

10. Which element is essential to remember during an interview with a subject?

- A. Keep the subject guessing
- B. Maintain constant eye contact
- C. Hands free and gun side away**
- D. Use humor to lighten the mood

Maintaining a hands-free position and keeping the gun side away during an interview is vital for several reasons. Firstly, it demonstrates professionalism and a non-threatening demeanor, which can help put the subject at ease. This can lead to more open and honest communication. Ensuring that your weapon is positioned away from the subject reduces tension and the perception of danger, allowing for a more productive conversation. Furthermore, a hands-free posture allows the interviewer to use their hands for non-verbal communication, which can aid in building rapport and understanding with the individual being interviewed. It is crucial in law enforcement settings to be mindful of body language and positioning to create a safe environment conducive to effective communication and gathering information. In addition to this, other options can create unintended negative impressions or lead to ineffective interactions. For instance, keeping the subject guessing or using humor might not be suitable for all interview situations, as it can introduce confusion or diminish the seriousness of the encounter. Constant eye contact, while important for establishing trust, can sometimes be perceived as intimidating or aggressive when not balanced with a relaxed demeanor. Thus, the approach of ensuring a hands-free position and securing the gun side enhances the overall effectiveness of the interview process.

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://dallaspolice13.examzify.com>

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

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