

Dallas Police Exam 3 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

- 1. What kind of records are individuals subject to searching in order to be licensed?**
 - A. Local records only**
 - B. State records only**
 - C. National records only**
 - D. Local, state, and US national records**
- 2. Which is NOT a component of the documentation required for each peace officer?**
 - A. Date of qualification**
 - B. Identification of peace officer**
 - C. Physical fitness scores**
 - D. Course(s) of fire**
- 3. Who must sign the application for it to be valid according to TCOLE rules?**
 - A. Chief administrator**
 - B. Finance officer**
 - C. Training coordinator**
 - D. HR director**
- 4. According to Article 1, Section 12 related to habeas corpus, what obligation does the legislature have?**
 - A. To enforce stricter laws**
 - B. To enact laws for speedy and effectual remedy**
 - C. To provide free legal representation**
 - D. To maintain prisoner rights**
- 5. What does Article 1, Section 11A of the Texas Constitution pertain to?**
 - A. Denial of bail after multiple felonies**
 - B. Rights during trial**
 - C. Search and seizure laws**
 - D. Miranda rights**

- 6. Which of the following is classified as not a preparatory offense under Texas Penal Code?**
- A. Solicitation**
 - B. Conspiracy**
 - C. Criminal responsibility**
 - D. Attempt**
- 7. What is the punishment for a Class A misdemeanor according to Texas Penal Code?**
- A. Confinement in jail not to exceed one year and/or a fine not to exceed \$4,000**
 - B. Confinement in jail not to exceed six months and/or a fine not to exceed \$1,500**
 - C. Probation for two years**
 - D. Confinement in jail not to exceed five years**
- 8. Engaging in sexual contact with a child under 17 years of age is considered what under Texas Penal Code?**
- A. Child abuse**
 - B. Indecency with a child**
 - C. Statutory rape**
 - D. Sexual assault**
- 9. According to TCOLE Rules, how long must an agency maintain records for a licensee after termination?**
- A. At least 3 years**
 - B. Minimum of 5 years**
 - C. 2 years until audit occurs**
 - D. No specific time required**
- 10. According to the US and Texas Constitution, political power is inherent in which group?**
- A. Government officials**
 - B. People**
 - C. Legislators**
 - D. Judicial branch**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What kind of records are individuals subject to searching in order to be licensed?

- A. Local records only**
- B. State records only**
- C. National records only**
- D. Local, state, and US national records**

The correct answer is that individuals are subject to searching local, state, and US national records in order to be licensed. This comprehensive approach ensures that all potential background information is considered when evaluating a person's qualifications and suitability for a license. Local records may include municipal or county court records, which can provide insights into an individual's local legal history. State records encompass broader legal and regulatory information that can reflect an individual's conduct across the entire state. National records, often accessed through databases that compile information from various jurisdictions, can reveal significant patterns or histories that may not be captured at local or state levels alone. By examining all three types of records, licensing authorities can create a full picture of an individual's background, thus enhancing public safety and maintaining the integrity of the licensing process. The reliance on just one or two categories of records could lead to gaps in information that potentially influence the decision on whether an individual is granted a license.

2. Which is NOT a component of the documentation required for each peace officer?

- A. Date of qualification**
- B. Identification of peace officer**
- C. Physical fitness scores**
- D. Course(s) of fire**

The requirement for documentation associated with each peace officer typically includes elements that ensure their qualifications and readiness for duty. The date of qualification indicates when an officer has successfully completed necessary training, and the identification of the peace officer is critical for ensuring accountability and proper record-keeping within the agency. Course(s) of fire detail the specific training sessions and standards that the officer has met in firearms proficiency. In contrast, physical fitness scores are not universally required as a component of documentation. While fitness is an important aspect of an officer's overall capabilities, documentation about physical fitness scores may not be mandated, as the focus of required documentation is primarily on qualifications and training relevant to law enforcement responsibilities. Thus, this makes physical fitness scores the correct choice as the option that does not fit within the typical required documentation for peace officers.

3. Who must sign the application for it to be valid according to TCOLE rules?

- A. Chief administrator**
- B. Finance officer**
- C. Training coordinator**
- D. HR director**

The application must be signed by the chief administrator to ensure it is valid according to TCOLE (Texas Commission on Law Enforcement) rules. The chief administrator typically holds the highest authority within the agency, which includes overseeing training and compliance with TCOLE standards. Their signature attests to the accuracy of the information provided in the application and reflects the agency's commitment to adhering to the training requirements mandated by TCOLE. This role is essential in maintaining the integrity of the certification process for law enforcement personnel, guaranteeing that applicants meet the necessary qualifications and standards set forth by the commission.

4. According to Article 1, Section 12 related to habeas corpus, what obligation does the legislature have?

- A. To enforce stricter laws**
- B. To enact laws for speedy and effectual remedy**
- C. To provide free legal representation**
- D. To maintain prisoner rights**

The obligation of the legislature, as outlined in Article 1, Section 12 regarding habeas corpus, is to enact laws that ensure a speedy and effective remedy for individuals who have been unlawfully detained or imprisoned. This right is fundamental to preventing wrongful incarceration and safeguarding individual freedoms. The legislature must provide clear legal frameworks that allow individuals to challenge the legality of their detention promptly. The other options focus on various important aspects of legal and correctional systems but do not directly capture the specific obligation mandated by the habeas corpus provision. While enforcing stricter laws and maintaining prisoner rights are relevant to overall justice and legal protection, they are not the primary responsibility linked to habeas corpus. Providing free legal representation is essential for fair trials, but it does not specifically relate to the obligation regarding timely legal recourse against unlawful detention. Thus, the correct choice emphasizes the legislature's duty to establish laws facilitating immediate and effective relief for those seeking to contest their confinement.

5. What does Article 1, Section 11A of the Texas Constitution pertain to?

A. Denial of bail after multiple felonies

B. Rights during trial

C. Search and seizure laws

D. Miranda rights

Article 1, Section 11A of the Texas Constitution specifically addresses the conditions under which bail may be denied to individuals who have previously been convicted of certain offenses. This provision allows for the denial of bail for individuals who are charged with a felony and have prior felony convictions. The intent behind this section is to ensure public safety by preventing repeat offenders from being released on bail, particularly in serious cases. Understanding this, it's clear that the focus is on the circumstances surrounding bail and repeat offenses, which is why option A is the correct choice. This section is distinct and does not encompass broader topics like trial rights, search and seizure laws, or Miranda rights, which are covered in different parts of legal statutes and the Constitution. Each of those other options relates to separate legal principles or protections that are not addressed in this specific section of the Texas Constitution.

6. Which of the following is classified as not a preparatory offense under Texas Penal Code?

A. Solicitation

B. Conspiracy

C. Criminal responsibility

D. Attempt

Criminal responsibility is classified as not a preparatory offense under the Texas Penal Code because it relates to the legal accountability of a person for their actions, particularly concerning whether they had the capacity or intent to commit a crime. It does not involve an action taken towards committing a crime, such as solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt. Preparatory offenses like solicitation involve urging or encouraging someone else to commit an offense; conspiracy involves an agreement between two or more people to commit a crime; and attempt refers to taking substantial steps towards committing a crime that ultimately falls short of completion. Each of these offenses is focused on actions taken in preparation to commit a crime. In contrast, criminal responsibility pertains more to the mental state or legal status of an individual concerning their knowledge or intent about engaging in criminal activity, making it a separate concept from preparation.

7. What is the punishment for a Class A misdemeanor according to Texas Penal Code?

- A. Confinement in jail not to exceed one year and/or a fine not to exceed \$4,000**
- B. Confinement in jail not to exceed six months and/or a fine not to exceed \$1,500**
- C. Probation for two years**
- D. Confinement in jail not to exceed five years**

The punishment for a Class A misdemeanor in Texas, as defined by the Texas Penal Code, includes confinement in jail for a duration not to exceed one year and/or a fine not to exceed \$4,000. This classification reflects the seriousness of the offense, which is deemed more severe than a Class B misdemeanor but less severe than felony offenses. Class A misdemeanors can include various crimes such as assault, theft of property valued at less than \$2,500, or criminal mischief involving a similar value. The potential penalties, including both jail time and fines, serve to emphasize the legal system's approach to deterring such behavior while allowing for rehabilitation through conditions like probation, if deemed appropriate by the court. The other listed options reflect either lesser penalties associated with Class B misdemeanors or do not apply to misdemeanors at all, such as confinement exceeding typical misdemeanor sentences. Thus, recognizing the specific legal framework governing Class A misdemeanors is crucial for understanding the consequences of such offenses.

8. Engaging in sexual contact with a child under 17 years of age is considered what under Texas Penal Code?

- A. Child abuse**
- B. Indecency with a child**
- C. Statutory rape**
- D. Sexual assault**

Engaging in sexual contact with a child under 17 years of age falls under the category of "indecency with a child" according to the Texas Penal Code. This legal classification is specifically defined to address non-consensual sexual contact or exposure involving minors, recognizing the vulnerability of children and the need for legal protection against such offenses. Indecency with a child includes situations such as sexual contact with a child, which carries serious legal consequences to deter adults from exploiting minors. It is distinguished from other offenses as it pertains specifically to the nature of the interaction and the age of the child involved, emphasizing the need for safeguarding children from inappropriate behavior. The other options describe related but different offenses. For instance, statutory rape specifically involves sexual intercourse with a minor who is below the age of consent, while sexual assault might imply a range of sexual offenses that could include violence or coercion. Child abuse encompasses broader abusive behaviors beyond sexual contact. However, indecency with a child is the most precise designation for the specific act described in the question, as defined within Texas law.

9. According to TCOLE Rules, how long must an agency maintain records for a licensee after termination?

- A. At least 3 years**
- B. Minimum of 5 years**
- C. 2 years until audit occurs**
- D. No specific time required**

The correct answer is that an agency must maintain records for a licensee for a minimum of 5 years after termination. This requirement is established by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) to ensure accountability and proper oversight of law enforcement personnel. Maintaining these records is crucial for various reasons, including potential audits, background checks, and any legal issues that may arise after an officer's employment ends. This duration allows sufficient time for any necessary investigations or legal actions that might occur, ensuring that documentation from an officer's time with the agency is available for reference. Keeping comprehensive records can also serve as a safeguard for the agency against any claims made by the former employee, as well as protect public safety by ensuring that all relevant information about the officer's previous conduct and training is accessible. The other options do not align with TCOLE regulations. For instance, a duration of 2 years may not be adequate for the required records retention, particularly if issues arise after this period. Similarly, stating that there is no specific time requirement does not reflect the regulatory framework established to govern the operation of law enforcement agencies in Texas.

10. According to the US and Texas Constitution, political power is inherent in which group?

- A. Government officials**
- B. People**
- C. Legislators**
- D. Judicial branch**

The correct answer is that political power is inherent in the people. This principle is foundational to both the US and Texas Constitutions, which establish that governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed. The idea is rooted in democratic theory, where the legitimacy of government is dependent on the will of the people. In both constitutions, there are specific references to the rights of individuals and the powers granted to them, indicating that the ultimate source of authority lies with the citizens. This concept reinforces the notion that government should serve the interests and needs of the populace, ensuring that their voices and choices shape political decisions. This understanding contrasts with the other groups mentioned. Government officials operate as representatives of the people's will, rather than being the direct source of political power. Similarly, legislators and the judicial branch are integral parts of the government structure but are ultimately accountable to the people, emphasizing that power resides with them.

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://dallaspolice3.examzify.com>

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