Dallas Police Exam 4 (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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 is the punishment for unauthorized use of telecommunications service if the value is less than $1,500 and the defendant has prior convictions?**
   A. 3rd degree felony
   B. State jail felony
   C. Class B misdemeanor
   D. Class A misdemeanor

2. **What is the consequence for causing suicide or attempted suicide that results in serious bodily injury?**
   A. 1st degree felony
   B. State jail felony
   C. Class C misdemeanor
   D. Class A felony

3. **What is the punishment for David's continuous violence against the family?**
   A. Class A misdemeanor
   B. State jail felony
   C. 3rd degree felony
   D. 2nd degree felony

4. **What felony level is assigned for possession of more than 50 identifying information items?**
   A. 1st degree felony
   B. 2nd degree felony
   C. State jail felony
   D. 3rd degree felony

5. **What charge could Jordan face for threatening to poison cookies sold at a bakery unless his demands are met?**
   A. Felony of the first degree
   B. Felony of the second degree
   C. Felony of the third degree
   D. Misdemeanor

6. What offense is committed when a 66-year-old man steals a watch valued at $500 from a 64-year-old woman?

   A. Burglary

   B. Robbery

   C. Theft

   D. Assault

7. If someone fraudulently uses identifying information of 5 or more but less than 10 items, what is the punishment?

   A. Class C misdemeanor

   B. State jail felony

   C. 3rd degree felony

   D. Class B felony

8. What is the punishment for trespass by a concealed handgun license holder who was given notice and failed to depart?

   A. Class A misdemeanor

   B. Class B misdemeanor

   C. Class C misdemeanor

   D. State jail felony

9. What is the punishment for tampering with multichannel video or information services with one prior conviction?

   A. Class C misdemeanor

   B. Class B misdemeanor

   C. Class A misdemeanor

   D. State jail felony

10. If Taylor remarries under the belief that their spouse is deceased, but the spouse is alive, will Taylor be guilty of bigamy?

    A. Yes, always

    B. No, due to reasonable belief

    C. Only if the spouse dies after the marriage

    D. The legality will depend on state law

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **What is the punishment for unauthorized use of telecommunications service if the value is less than $1,500 and the defendant has prior convictions?**

   A. 3rd degree felony

   B. State jail felony

   C. Class B misdemeanor

   D. Class A misdemeanor

The punishment for unauthorized use of telecommunications service when the value is less than $1,500 and the defendant has prior convictions is classified as a 3rd degree felony. This classification reflects the legal system's approach to repeat offenses, whereby prior convictions lead to more severe penalties for subsequent crimes.   In Texas, the law escalates punishments for certain offenses based on the criminal history of the individual. Here, despite the value being under $1,500, having previous convictions enhances the severity of the punishment, indicating that the legal system aims to deter repeat offenders and address the escalating nature of criminal behavior. A 3rd degree felony implies a significant punishment including potential prison time, which serves the dual purpose of punishment and deterrence.

2. **What is the consequence for causing suicide or attempted suicide that results in serious bodily injury?**

   A. 1st degree felony

   B. State jail felony

   C. Class C misdemeanor

   D. Class A felony

The consequence for causing suicide or attempted suicide that results in serious bodily injury is classified as a state jail felony. A state jail felony generally pertains to offenses that involve significant harm or the potential for serious harm to an individual but do not reach the severity of first-degree felonies, which typically involve more serious offenses or the risk of death. In this context, causing suicide or an attempt that results in serious bodily injury indicates a serious violation of the law. It's recognized that these actions entail a disregard for the victim's life and well-being and leads to significant consequences under the legal system. The law categorizes these actions as state jail felonies, reflecting the seriousness of the harm caused while distinguishing it from the most severe felonies, like first-degree felonies, which involve harsher penalties and more severe circumstances.   Understanding this classification helps clarify the legal implications involved in cases of self-harm or actions that lead to grave injuries, emphasizing the importance of mental health considerations and the potential legal ramifications for those involved.

3. What is the punishment for David's continuous violence against the family?

A. Class A misdemeanor

B. State jail felony

C. 3rd degree felony

D. 2nd degree felony

In cases involving continuous violence against a family member, the applicable law typically addresses patterns of abusive behavior as more severe offenses. The classification of this crime as a third-degree felony reflects the seriousness of repeated acts of violence against a family or household member. This designation recognizes that ongoing violent conduct can lead to significant harm and trauma within the family unit, warranting a harsher penalty than lesser classifications such as misdemeanors or lower-level felonies. The significance of third-degree felony status includes potential penalties that involve substantial imprisonment, often ranging from 2 to 10 years, along with possible fines. This aims to deter such behavior and protect victims from ongoing abuse. Other choices represent lesser degrees of criminal offenses, which do not encompass the severity and implications of continuous violent actions towards family members. Thus, third-degree felony classification is the most appropriate punishment in this context.

4. What felony level is assigned for possession of more than 50 identifying information items?

A. 1st degree felony

B. 2nd degree felony

C. State jail felony

D. 3rd degree felony

Possession of more than 50 identifying information items qualifies as a 1st degree felony. This classification is based on the severity and potential impact of identity theft and fraud associated with such a large volume of identifying information. The law recognizes that possessing this amount of personal identifying information can facilitate significant criminal activities, including large-scale identity theft, which poses a severe risk to the victims involved. Therefore, imposing a strict felony classification serves as a deterrent and reflects the seriousness with which the legal system treats offenses related to identity theft and fraudulent activities. The other classifications of felonies, such as 2nd degree or 3rd degree felonies, pertain to different thresholds or types of offenses, while a state jail felony typically involves lower-level offenses and less severe penalties. In contrast, the categorization of possession exceeding 50 items as a 1st degree felony underscores the high stakes associated with such actions.

5. What charge could Jordan face for threatening to poison cookies sold at a bakery unless his demands are met?

A. Felony of the first degree

B. Felony of the second degree

C. Felony of the third degree

D. Misdemeanor

Threatening to poison food with the intent to coerce or intimidate others is a serious offense and is typically classified as a felony. In many jurisdictions, such actions fall under the category of threats to bodily harm or tampering with consumer products. The charge can vary in severity based on the specifics of the threat and the jurisdiction's laws. In this scenario, the classification as a felony of the third degree is appropriate because it signifies a criminal act where there is an intent to cause serious harm or fear of harm that could potentially endanger public safety. This type of charge generally recognizes the potential risk to others, particularly in a public setting like a bakery, where food safety is paramount. Factors such as the degree of the threat, the potential consequences of the actions taken, and whether there was intent to actually carry out the poisoning could influence the degree of the felony charge. Given that Jordan's threat was specifically tied to coercion relating to demands, it underscores the severity of the action and justifies the classification as a felony of the third degree rather than a lesser misdemeanor charge, which would typically involve less serious offenses.

6. What offense is committed when a 66-year-old man steals a watch valued at $500 from a 64-year-old woman?

A. Burglary

B. Robbery

C. Theft

D. Assault

In this scenario, the appropriate offense is robbery. Robbery involves taking property from a person by using force or the threat of force. The key element of robbery is the presence of intimidation or violence directed towards the victim. Given that the man stole the watch from the woman, it implies that an unlawful act occurred that could have involved fear or intimidation, making it fit the criteria for robbery. The value of the watch shows that it was a significant item, and the nature of the offense—taking it directly from someone—highlights the forceful circumstances generally associated with robbery. Since robbery encompasses the act of theft combined with the element of violence or intimidation, it classifies this incident as robbery rather than simple theft, which does not necessarily involve the victim's presence or intimidation. This understanding helps clarify the distinction between types of offenses, illustrating that the presence of direct interaction and potential intimidation elevates the crime from theft to robbery.

7. If someone fraudulently uses identifying information of 5 or more but less than 10 items, what is the punishment?

A. Class C misdemeanor

B. State jail felony

C. 3rd degree felony

D. Class B felony

In this scenario, the appropriate punishment for the fraudulent use of identifying information that involves 5 or more but less than 10 items is classified as a 3rd degree felony. This classification comes from the specific laws that categorize offenses related to identity theft and fraud, which generally escalate in severity based on the number of items involved. The rationale behind this classification is that the law recognizes the potential harm and impact on victims when multiple identifying elements are fraudulently used. The use of five or more items signifies a substantial degree of fraudulent activity, prompting a more serious response in terms of legal consequences. A 3rd degree felony typically carries significant penalties, including possible incarceration, to deter such behaviors and protect individuals' rights to their personal information. Understanding the legal framework that governs these offenses can provide clarity in how such situations are treated under the law, emphasizing the seriousness with which identity theft is regarded.

8. What is the punishment for trespass by a concealed handgun license holder who was given notice and failed to depart?

A. Class A misdemeanor

B. Class B misdemeanor

C. Class C misdemeanor

D. State jail felony

The punishment for trespass by a concealed handgun license holder who has received notice to leave and fails to do so is classified as a Class A misdemeanor. This classification stems from the law that specifically addresses the conduct of individuals licensed to carry a concealed handgun. When such an individual is given notice (which could be verbal or written) not to trespass on property and chooses to ignore that notice, the offense is elevated to a Class A misdemeanor. This is significant because Class A misdemeanors typically involve more serious penalties, including potentially higher fines and longer jail time compared to lesser misdemeanor classifications. Understanding the consequences of violating notice to leave while armed is crucial for both the licensed individual and law enforcement to ensure compliance with legal regulations regarding firearm possession and property rights.

9. What is the punishment for tampering with multichannel video or information services with one prior conviction?

A. Class C misdemeanor

B. Class B misdemeanor

C. Class A misdemeanor

D. State jail felony

The correct answer is a Class B misdemeanor because the specific offense of tampering with multichannel video or information services is classified under Texas law. When an individual has one prior conviction for this type of offense, the severity of the punishment increases. In Texas, a Class B misdemeanor can result in a fine of up to $2,000 and/or imprisonment in a county jail for up to 180 days.   Understanding the classification of the offense is crucial, as it reflects the legal standards regarding repeat offenses, which the laws aim to address with increased penalties for individuals who demonstrate a disregard for the law. The law attaches greater consequences to those who have a history of similar infractions to deter further criminal behavior and maintain order within the community. Each classification of misdemeanor carries its own ramifications, and in this case, the presence of a prior conviction elevates the punishment to a Class B level, rather than rendering it a lesser Class C misdemeanor or a more severe Class A misdemeanor or felony charge, which would typically involve more serious offenses or higher degrees of harm.

10. If Taylor remarries under the belief that their spouse is deceased, but the spouse is alive, will Taylor be guilty of bigamy?

A. Yes, always

B. No, due to reasonable belief

C. Only if the spouse dies after the marriage

D. The legality will depend on state law

The situation regarding bigamy involves the understanding of intent and belief regarding the marital status of an existing spouse. In this case, if Taylor remarries while genuinely believing that their spouse is deceased, this belief can play a critical role in determining guilt for bigamy.   Bigamy requires the intentional act of marrying someone while still legally married to another person. If Taylor has a reasonable and genuine belief that the first spouse is dead, they lack the intent to commit bigamy, making it more challenging for authorities to classify the second marriage as unlawful.   This reasoning emphasizes the significance of the individual's mental state and knowledge of their situation at the time of the act. While laws can vary by state, many legal systems may offer leniency in scenarios where a person remarries based on a reasonable assumption of the spouse's death. Therefore, Taylor would generally not be considered guilty of bigamy due to this understanding, which aligns with the notion of reasonable belief.

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://dallaspolice4.examzify.com

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