

Dallas Police Exam 5 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. Who is responsible for preserving peace within the officer's jurisdiction?**
 - A. Every peace officer**
 - B. Only senior officers**

- 2. What offense is committed by a public servant who intentionally subjects another to unlawful actions while acting under his official capacity?**
 - A. Official oppression**
 - B. Malpractice**
 - C. Unlawful detention**
 - D. Abuse of power**

- 3. What crime has Johnny committed by altering his own grade in the school's computer network?**
 - A. Computer hacking**
 - B. Fraud**
 - C. Tampering with a governmental record**
 - D. Identity theft**

- 4. What crime has Clara committed by lying about her age during witness testimony?**
 - A. Fraud**
 - B. Perjury**
 - C. Witness tampering**
 - D. Obstruction of justice**

- 5. Which among the following is NOT a recognized form of public disorderly conduct?**
 - A. Arguing in a residential home**
 - B. Looking into restrooms**
 - C. Preventing an emergency call**
 - D. Screaming in public**

- 6. Are railroad peace officers entitled to state compensation and retirement benefits?**
- A. Yes, fully entitled**
 - B. No, not entitled**
 - C. Only certain benefits**
 - D. Yes, but not for retirement**
- 7. Which category would a knife with a blade longer than 5.5 inches fall under?**
- A. Prohibited weapon**
 - B. Location restricted knife**
 - C. Offensive weapon**
 - D. Standard knife**
- 8. Which of the following is not considered a prohibited weapon?**
- A. Rifle**
 - B. Knife 12 inch blade**
 - C. Handgun**
 - D. Switchblade knife**
- 9. Can a victim of sexual assault obtain a protective order from the court?**
- A. No**
 - B. Yes**
 - C. Only in certain circumstances**
 - D. Only if the perpetrator is arrested**
- 10. What offense does a person commit if they intentionally conceal information related to a governmental investigation?**
- A. Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence**
 - B. Tampering with a governmental record**
 - C. False report to a peace officer**
 - D. Impersonating a public servant**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is responsible for preserving peace within the officer's jurisdiction?

A. Every peace officer

B. Only senior officers

The responsibility for preserving peace within an officer's jurisdiction falls on every peace officer. This concept is rooted in the fundamental duties of law enforcement, where every officer, regardless of rank or experience, plays a crucial role in maintaining order and ensuring safety in their community. All officers are trained to understand the laws and expectations for policing, which empowers each individual to take action toward preventing crime, managing public safety, and addressing disturbances. The notion emphasizes collective responsibility among all officers, fostering a cooperative approach to law enforcement that reinforces the idea that maintaining peace is not just the task of senior officers or those in command, but a duty shared by all members of the force. Senior officers may have additional roles such as overseeing operations, making strategic decisions, or managing higher-level incidents, but the frontline responsibility to uphold peace is ingrained in every peace officer's training and mandate. This ensures that communities can rely on each officer responding decisively to protect and serve.

2. What offense is committed by a public servant who intentionally subjects another to unlawful actions while acting under his official capacity?

A. Official oppression

B. Malpractice

C. Unlawful detention

D. Abuse of power

The correct answer, official oppression, refers to the offense committed by a public servant who, while functioning in their official capacity, intentionally violates the rights of another person. This offense underscores the misuse of authority by a public official, where the individual in a position of power acts unlawfully, potentially causing harm or distress to an individual. In cases of official oppression, the actions taken by the public servant exceed the boundaries of their duty and the law, demonstrating a willful misconduct that undermines public trust. This is distinct from other choices such as malpractice, which typically refers to negligence or failure to meet a standard of care in a professional setting, and unlawful detention, which specifically relates to the wrongful restraint of someone's liberty without legal justification. Abuse of power is a broader concept that might encompass various wrongful acts, but it doesn't specifically capture the legal ramifications of the misconduct as sharply as official oppression does. The focus of official oppression is on the intentional action taken by the public servant that is both unlawful and done while in an official role, making it the most precise fit for the described scenario.

3. What crime has Johnny committed by altering his own grade in the school's computer network?

A. Computer hacking

B. Fraud

C. Tampering with a governmental record

D. Identity theft

By altering his own grade in the school's computer network, Johnny has committed the crime of tampering with a governmental record. The reason this choice is correct lies in the nature of educational institutions as they often operate under governmental regulations and their records are considered official documents. A school's grade records are typically maintained for the purposes of education and accountability, which places them under the protection of laws regarding governmental records. Altering such records constitutes tampering, as it is an unauthorized change to an official document that can affect the administration of education and the integrity of student records. In contrast, while computer hacking involves unauthorized access to computer systems, that term generally applies to breaching security protocols rather than simply changing one's own data once logged in. Fraud relates to deceiving another for gain, but Johnny's act is more specifically aligned with interference with official records than deception for profit. Identity theft involves stealing someone's personal information to impersonate them, which is not applicable in this case since Johnny is modifying his own grade rather than usurping another person's identity.

4. What crime has Clara committed by lying about her age during witness testimony?

A. Fraud

B. Perjury

C. Witness tampering

D. Obstruction of justice

The correct identification of the crime committed by Clara pertains to perjury. Perjury is the act of intentionally providing false information while under oath, particularly during witness testimony. Since Clara lied about her age while giving testimony, this lie constitutes perjury because it involved a willful attempt to mislead the court and undermine the judicial process. In legal terms, when someone swears to tell the truth and knowingly provides false information, they violate laws pertaining to the integrity of witness statements. Understanding the nature of perjury is critical, as it directly addresses issues of trustworthiness and the importance of accurate testimony in legal proceedings. While other options like fraud, witness tampering, and obstruction of justice involve deceit and manipulation related to legal processes, none directly correspond to the act of lying under oath in a witness context as perjury does.

5. Which among the following is NOT a recognized form of public disorderly conduct?

- A. Arguing in a residential home**
- B. Looking into restrooms**
- C. Preventing an emergency call**
- D. Screaming in public**

The correct choice reflects that arguing in a residential home is typically considered a private matter and does not constitute a recognized form of public disorderly conduct. Public disorderly conduct generally involves actions that disrupt public peace or order, which is not the case when the dispute occurs within the confines of someone's home. In contrast, looking into restrooms is an intrusion of privacy and can lead to charges of disorderly conduct because it occurs in a public context and invades personal privacy. Preventing an emergency call is a serious offense that directly endangers public safety, and this action would fall under disorderly conduct due to its implications on emergency services. Additionally, screaming in public can disturb the peace and may also be categorized as disorderly conduct, especially if the noise is deemed excessive or alarming to the public.

6. Are railroad peace officers entitled to state compensation and retirement benefits?

- A. Yes, fully entitled**
- B. No, not entitled**
- C. Only certain benefits**
- D. Yes, but not for retirement**

Railroad peace officers are not entitled to the same state compensation and retirement benefits that regular law enforcement officers receive. This is due to their unique status that differentiates them from standard peace officers employed by municipal or state agencies. While they do have specific powers related to public safety on and around railroad properties, their role is often more limited in scope and jurisdiction compared to full-time police officers. As a result, they do not receive the full array of benefits typically associated with law enforcement positions, such as retirement plans that are designed for regular police officers. Understanding this distinction is essential, as it highlights the different categories within law enforcement roles and the specific eligibility criteria for benefits associated with those roles.

7. Which category would a knife with a blade longer than 5.5 inches fall under?

- A. Prohibited weapon**
- B. Location restricted knife**
- C. Offensive weapon**
- D. Standard knife**

A knife with a blade longer than 5.5 inches typically falls under the category of a location-restricted knife. This classification arises from various jurisdictional laws that regulate the possession and carry of knives based on their size and blade length. Knives with longer blades may be considered dangerous and governed by specific rules regarding where they can be carried, often allowing them only to be used in designated areas, such as private property or specific types of activities. This categorization helps law enforcement and the general public understand the lawful and unlawful contexts in which knives of certain sizes can be carried. Larger blades are often viewed with more scrutiny because they can be perceived as a greater threat, and as such, their regulation is intended to prevent potential misuse in public spaces. While a prohibited weapon would reference items that are entirely illegal to possess or carry, an offensive weapon might imply that the knife is used for aggressive purposes. A standard knife typically refers to knives that do not exceed common blade length thresholds and are broadly accepted as safe for general use. Thus, the focus on the length of the blade and corresponding legal considerations makes the category of location-restricted knife the most appropriate choice in this scenario.

8. Which of the following is not considered a prohibited weapon?

- A. Rifle**
- B. Knife 12 inch blade**
- C. Handgun**
- D. Switchblade knife**

In the context of firearm and weapon laws, a knife with a 12-inch blade is typically not categorized as a prohibited weapon. Prohibited weapons usually refer to those that are explicitly forbidden by law, such as switchblade knives, which are designed for rapid deployment and are often restricted due to their potential for use in criminal activity. On the other hand, rifles and handguns are legally recognized firearms, and while they do have regulations governing their use, they are not inherently prohibited weapons. The law allows for ownership and use of these firearms under licensing and safety regulations. The same applies to the 12-inch blade knife, which, depending on local laws, may be legal to own and carry, particularly if it is used legally for purposes such as hunting or outdoor activities. In contrast, switchblade knives are often viewed more restrictively because they open automatically with a button or mechanism, making them potentially more dangerous and easier to conceal for unlawful use. This distinction is essential for individuals preparing for law enforcement roles, as understanding the classifications of weapons helps in enforcing regulations and ensuring public safety.

9. Can a victim of sexual assault obtain a protective order from the court?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Only in certain circumstances

D. Only if the perpetrator is arrested

Victims of sexual assault can indeed obtain a protective order from the court. A protective order, often referred to as a restraining order, is a legal document issued by a judge designed to prevent an individual from contacting or coming near the victim. In many jurisdictions, including Dallas, victims of sexual assault have the legal right to seek such protection to ensure their safety and well-being. The process for obtaining a protective order may vary by state; however, it generally involves filing a petition with the court outlining the circumstances of the assault and demonstrating a legitimate fear for personal safety. Courts take these petitions seriously and can provide immediate protection, sometimes even issuing temporary orders before a full hearing can take place. The other options present limitations that do not align with victim rights in legal contexts. For instance, stating that protective orders are unavailable or only applicable in certain circumstances implies undue restrictions that do not reflect the full extent of the legal protections available to victims of sexual violence.

10. What offense does a person commit if they intentionally conceal information related to a governmental investigation?

A. Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence

B. Tampering with a governmental record

C. False report to a peace officer

D. Impersonating a public servant

The correct answer is that a person commits the offense of tampering with or fabricating physical evidence if they intentionally conceal information related to a governmental investigation. This offense involves actions that alter, conceal, or destroy evidence that can be relevant to a legal inquiry, which directly impedes the investigation process. When someone chooses to hide or manipulate evidence, they prevent law enforcement or judicial authorities from obtaining truthful and complete information, thus obstructing justice. Tampering with or fabricating evidence is a serious criminal act because it undermines the integrity of the judicial process and can have significant repercussions on the outcome of legal proceedings. In the context of a governmental investigation, any effort to conceal crucial information specifically intended to mislead or impede investigators qualifies as tampering. Other choices involve different offenses. Tampering with a governmental record pertains specifically to falsifying or altering official documents, while a false report to a peace officer involves providing untruthful information. Impersonating a public servant would mean falsely claiming to be someone in a position of authority. While these actions are also serious, they do not relate to the concealment of information during a government investigation in the same way.

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://dallaspolice5.examzify.com>

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

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