

Dallas Police Exam 7 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 is a simulated controlled substance?**
 - A. A substance identical to a controlled substance**
 - B. A substance purported to be a controlled substance but chemically different**
 - C. A legitimate medication used in therapy**
 - D. A legal substance with no risks associated**
- 2. Under identity crimes, what is considered fraudulent use of identifying information?**
 - A. Using information for credit checks**
 - B. Using information without the consumer's consent**
 - C. Collecting information for statistical analysis**
 - D. Filing unauthorized tax returns**
- 3. What are the possible penalties for a crime as recognized in civil process and liability?**
 - A. Fine, probation, community service**
 - B. Fine, execution, imprisonment**
 - C. Reparations, fine, probation**
 - D. Imprisonment, fines, warnings**
- 4. What should victims of identity crimes fill out?**
 - A. Fraud alert notice**
 - B. Identity crime incident form**
 - C. Identity theft report**
 - D. Identity resolution strategy**
- 5. Which agency is involved when an individual is arrested for a financial crime related to the U.S. mail?**
 - A. U.S. Postal Service**
 - B. FBI**
 - C. U.S. Secret Service**
 - D. Federal Bureau of Prisons**

- 6. What does a security freeze do in relation to a consumer's credit report?**
- A. Allows credit to be assessed freely**
 - B. Prohibits release of the consumer's report without authorization**
 - C. Enables access to all lenders**
 - D. Only alerts creditors**
- 7. What is the penalty for fraudulent use involving 5 or more but less than 10 items?**
- A. 3F**
 - B. 2F**
 - C. SJF**
 - D. 1F**
- 8. For the manufacture or delivery of a substance in penalty group 3 if it exceeds 200 grams, what is the minimum penalty?**
- A. First Degree Felony**
 - B. State Jail Felony**
 - C. Second Degree Felony**
 - D. Probation**
- 9. What is the minimum term of imprisonment for possession of substance penalty group 1 exceeding 400g?**
- A. 5 years**
 - B. 10 years**
 - C. 15 years**
 - D. 99 years**
- 10. What is the penalty for the manufacture or delivery of a substance in penalty group 3 or 4 if it is 400 grams or more?**
- A. State Jail Felony**
 - B. First Degree Felony, Life Imprisonment, or 10-99 years with fines**
 - C. Second Degree Felony**
 - D. No Penalty**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a simulated controlled substance?

- A. A substance identical to a controlled substance
- B. A substance purported to be a controlled substance but chemically different**
- C. A legitimate medication used in therapy
- D. A legal substance with no risks associated

A simulated controlled substance refers to a substance that is designed to mimic or resemble a controlled substance but is chemically distinct from it. This means that while it may have similar effects or appearances to a controlled drug, its chemical composition is different, which can lead to various legal and regulatory implications. In law enforcement and legal contexts, distinguishing simulated controlled substances is crucial for identifying illicit drug activity. The term is often used to target substances that may be marketed or sold as if they were legitimate controlled substances, potentially misleading users and evading laws that govern drug use and distribution. This understanding is particularly relevant for identifying drugs that may pose similar risks to health and safety as actual controlled substances, even though they are not classified the same way legally. Recognizing the characteristics of simulated controlled substances helps law enforcement effectively address drug-related issues in the community.

2. Under identity crimes, what is considered fraudulent use of identifying information?

- A. Using information for credit checks
- B. Using information without the consumer's consent**
- C. Collecting information for statistical analysis
- D. Filing unauthorized tax returns

The fraudulent use of identifying information primarily involves the utilization of another individual's personal data without their consent. This encompasses activities where sensitive information, such as social security numbers, bank account details, or other personally identifiable information, is used for deception or gain. By emphasizing that this action is performed without the consumer's knowledge or agreement, it underscores the breach of trust and violation of privacy rights inherent in identity crimes. Other options reflect different contexts related to personal information but do not fit the definition of fraudulent use. Using information for credit checks can be legitimate if proper consent is obtained. Collecting information for statistical analysis does not imply misuse as it typically follows ethical guidelines and sometimes legal regulations. Filing unauthorized tax returns, while also unethical, typically falls under a specific type of fraud known as tax fraud, rather than the broader definition of identity theft often focused on unauthorized use of identifying information.

3. What are the possible penalties for a crime as recognized in civil process and liability?

- A. Fine, probation, community service**
- B. Fine, execution, imprisonment**
- C. Reparations, fine, probation**
- D. Imprisonment, fines, warnings**

The penalties for a crime recognized in civil process and liability often vary depending on the severity of the offense and the specific laws in place. The correct choice highlights the common and more severe consequences associated with criminal activity, including execution, imprisonment, and fines. Execution represents the ultimate penalty for the most serious crimes in jurisdictions where capital punishment is legal, though this is not applicable in many areas. Imprisonment reflects incarceration as a means of punishment and deterrence, commonly used for varying lengths of time based on the crime committed. Fines serve as a financial penalty that can be imposed independently or in addition to other punishments, aimed at providing restitution or penalties to the state. Other choices contain elements that align with less severe or alternative forms of punishment, but they do not encompass the full range of consequences recognized for serious crimes in the civil justice system. For example, options that include community service or warnings indicate lesser forms of enforcement typically associated with minor offenses or civil violations rather than serious criminal conduct. Thus, the choice that includes execution, imprisonment, and fines accurately represents the potential for severe penalties within the scope of civil process and liability for crimes.

4. What should victims of identity crimes fill out?

- A. Fraud alert notice**
- B. Identity crime incident form**
- C. Identity theft report**
- D. Identity resolution strategy**

Victims of identity crimes should fill out an identity crime incident form. This form serves to document the details surrounding the crime, including the times, locations, and any relevant information about how the identity theft occurred. By completing this form, victims can provide law enforcement and other agencies with necessary information to assist in the investigation and possibly recover lost identities and funds. This documentation is critical for the victim to establish a record of the crime, which may be required when dealing with creditors or law enforcement. Although other options may seem appealing, they don't specifically address the formal process of reporting the incident. A fraud alert notice is a preventative measure but doesn't replace the need for a detailed report. An identity theft report is similar, but it typically refers to the formal report filed with law enforcement or credit agencies, making the incident more official. Finally, an identity resolution strategy is more about the steps a victim should take post-incident rather than a form that needs to be filled out immediately.

5. Which agency is involved when an individual is arrested for a financial crime related to the U.S. mail?

- A. U.S. Postal Service**
- B. FBI**
- C. U.S. Secret Service**
- D. Federal Bureau of Prisons**

When an individual is arrested for a financial crime related to the U.S. mail, the U.S. Postal Service is involved primarily because it oversees the operation and administration of the mail system, which includes the investigation of crimes that occur related to mail fraud and other postal offenses. The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, a branch of the U.S. Postal Service, is responsible for enforcing laws that protect the Postal Service and the mail system from fraud and other illegal activities, making it specifically relevant to cases involving financial crimes linked to the mail. While other agencies like the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service may also be involved in broader financial crime investigations, their jurisdiction typically extends beyond postal crimes specifically. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is not directly involved in the investigation of crimes but rather manages the incarceration of individuals convicted of federal offenses. Thus, the U.S. Postal Service is the primary agency that would deal with financial crimes that utilize or involve the U.S. mail system.

6. What does a security freeze do in relation to a consumer's credit report?

- A. Allows credit to be assessed freely**
- B. Prohibits release of the consumer's report without authorization**
- C. Enables access to all lenders**
- D. Only alerts creditors**

A security freeze is designed to protect a consumer's credit report from unauthorized access, effectively prohibiting the release of that report without the consumer's express authorization. This means that if a security freeze is in place, lenders cannot access the individual's credit report to assess creditworthiness, which is a critical step in approving new credit accounts. This measure is particularly important for individuals who may be concerned about identity theft, as it prevents potential fraudsters from opening accounts in the consumer's name. By contrast, options that suggest any sort of free access to the credit report or only alerting creditors do not accurately represent the protective function of a security freeze. The freeze actively restricts access, ensuring that only approved parties, and with the consumer's permission, can view the report. This is why the understanding of a security freeze as a strict control mechanism is fundamental in discussions of personal credit security.

7. What is the penalty for fraudulent use involving 5 or more but less than 10 items?

A. 3F

B. 2F

C. SJF

D. 1F

The penalty for fraudulent use involving 5 or more but less than 10 items is classified as a third-degree felony (3F) under Texas law. This classification signifies a serious offense and carries significant legal consequences, including possible imprisonment and fines. A third-degree felony is typically less severe than higher degree felonies, which would apply in cases involving larger quantities of items or greater financial losses, but it is more severe than lesser classifications like misdemeanors. The context for understanding this classification is important, particularly how it differentiates from other charges. For instance, the legal consequences for fewer items or lesser amounts of financial loss would generally result in lower penalties, such as misdemeanors. The structure of these laws is designed to reflect the severity of the crime in relation to the amount involved, which is why the number of items plays a crucial role in determining the degree of the felony.

8. For the manufacture or delivery of a substance in penalty group 3 if it exceeds 200 grams, what is the minimum penalty?

A. First Degree Felony

B. State Jail Felony

C. Second Degree Felony

D. Probation

In Texas, substances classified under penalty group 3 include drugs that are considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to those in higher penalty groups. However, the law still imposes significant penalties for offenses involving these substances. When it comes to the manufacture or delivery of a substance in penalty group 3, if the amount exceeds 200 grams, the offense escalates to a much more severe level. Specifically, the statute dictates that this quantity results in a first-degree felony charge. A first-degree felony carries a minimum sentence of 5 years and can go up to 99 years in prison, reflecting the seriousness with which the legal system treats large quantities of controlled substances, even those deemed less dangerous than others. This is crucial for maintaining public safety and deterring significant drug trafficking offenses. The other options represent lower-level felonies or alternative sentencing options that would not be applicable in this case of exceeding 200 grams in penalty group 3 substances. Understanding these classifications and the implications of weight or quantity is essential for anyone preparing for law enforcement roles, as it underscores the legal framework surrounding drug offenses.

9. What is the minimum term of imprisonment for possession of substance penalty group 1 exceeding 400g?

- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years**
- C. 15 years
- D. 99 years

The minimum term of imprisonment for possessing a substance classified under penalty group 1 in Texas, when the amount exceeds 400 grams, is indeed 10 years. This classification reflects the serious nature of the offense and aligns with Texas law, which categorizes the possession of large quantities of controlled substances as a first-degree felony. Under Texas Penal Code, first-degree felonies carry severe penalties to deter illegal drug trafficking and to address public safety concerns. The law recognizes that possession of such a large quantity indicates an intent to distribute or otherwise engage in serious drug offenses. Therefore, the 10-year minimum serves as a significant legal consequence for individuals found in violation of this statute, ensuring that the legal system prioritizes public health and safety when dealing with major drug offenses.

10. What is the penalty for the manufacture or delivery of a substance in penalty group 3 or 4 if it is 400 grams or more?

- A. State Jail Felony
- B. First Degree Felony, Life Imprisonment, or 10-99 years with fines**
- C. Second Degree Felony
- D. No Penalty

The penalty for the manufacture or delivery of a substance in penalty group 3 or 4 when the amount is 400 grams or more is classified as a First Degree Felony. This classification carries severe repercussions, including the possibility of life imprisonment or a substantial prison term ranging from 10 to 99 years, along with potential fines. The rationale behind this classification stems from the Texas Penal Code, which strictly penalizes higher quantities and more dangerous drugs within these penalty groups due to their potential for abuse and societal harm. Understanding the legal framework surrounding drug offenses helps delineate the seriousness of various offenses. In contrast, options such as a State Jail Felony or a Second Degree Felony would pertain to lesser quantities or substances classified differently, leading to more lenient sentencing. No penalty is not an option within drug law statutes for such actions, reaffirming the legal system's intent to enforce substantial consequences for serious drug-related offenses. Therefore, this distinction underscores why the correct answer accurately reflects the gravity of the situation within the context of drug manufacturing and delivery laws.

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://dallaspolice7.examzify.com>

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