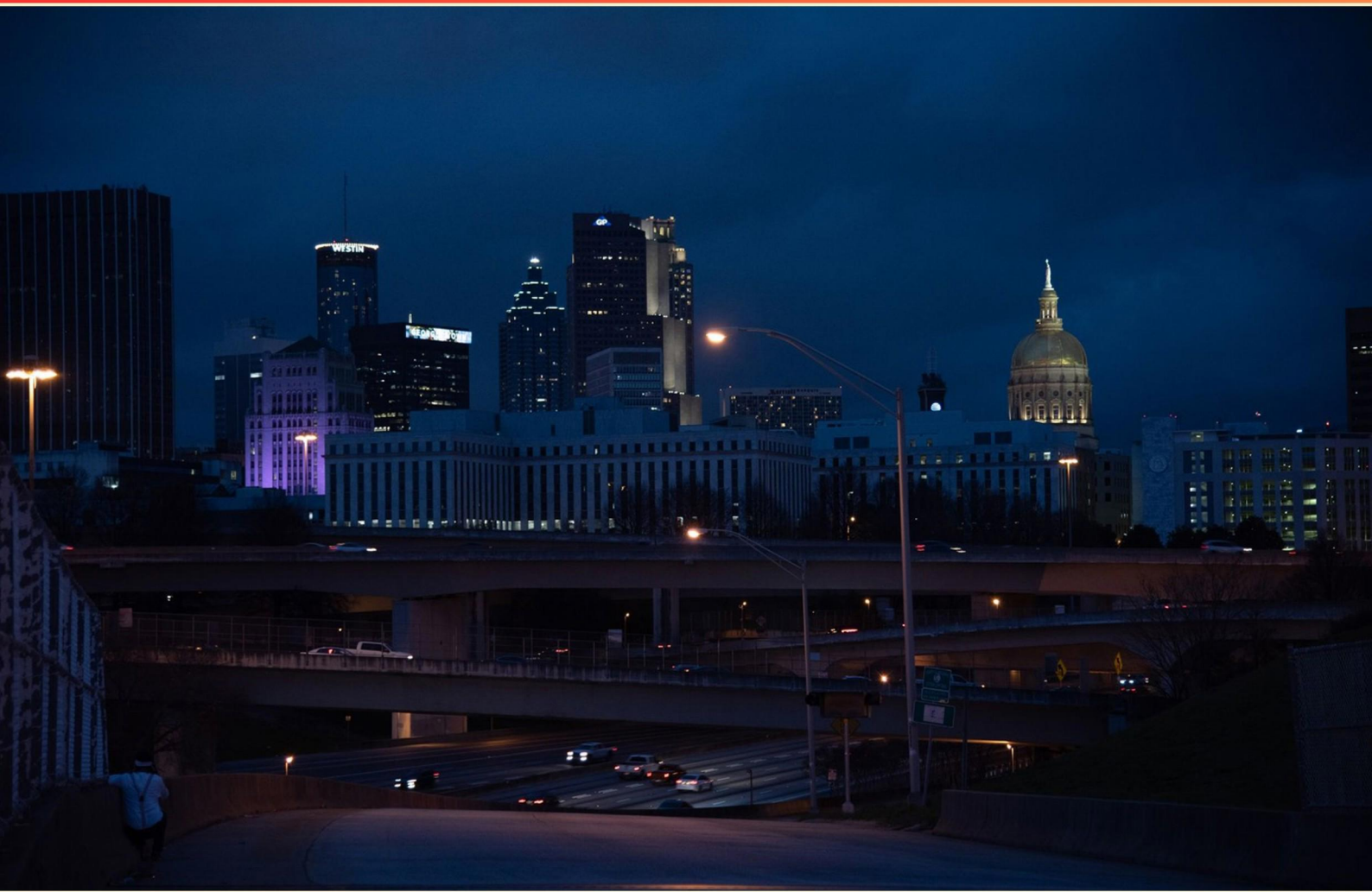


DALLAS POLICE EXAM 7 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://dallaspolice7.examzify.com>



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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. What term is used for an action that harms someone legally?**
 - A. Transgression
 - B. Tort
 - C. Breach
 - D. Violation

- 2. What is the penalty for a person who refuses to allow a peace officer to enter licensed premises according to TABC?**
 - A. Class A misdemeanor
 - B. Class C misdemeanor
 - C. M/A
 - D. Fine only

- 3. Under THSC, which category describes the act of preparing dangerous drugs in dosage form?**
 - A. Compounding
 - B. Distributing
 - C. Manufacturing
 - D. Retailing

- 4. Which is a common physical consequence of hallucinogen use?**
 - A. Increased energy levels
 - B. Dry mouth and nausea
 - C. Improved concentration
 - D. Slowed metabolism

- 5. What entity can enforce a judgment when a named party fails to comply?**
 - A. Police Department
 - B. Fire Department
 - C. Sheriff or Constable's office
 - D. Legal Counsel

- 6. Cocaine is classified as what type of drug?**
- A. Depressant
 - B. Anesthetic
 - C. Stimulant
 - D. Hallucinogen
- 7. What is the potential fine for someone convicted of delivering over 2,000 pounds of marijuana?**
- A. \$50,000
 - B. \$100,000
 - C. \$10,000
 - D. \$75,000
- 8. 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
- 9. 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
- 10. In Texas law, if someone is found guilty of manufacturing or delivering 400 grams or more of a substance in penalty group 1, what is the minimum fine they could incur?**
- A. No fine
 - B. \$100,000
 - C. \$250,000
 - D. \$500,000

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term is used for an action that harms someone legally?

- A. Transgression
- B. Tort**
- C. Breach
- D. Violation

The term "tort" refers specifically to a civil wrong or wrongful act that causes harm or loss to another person, resulting in legal liability for the person who committed the act. Torts can encompass a wide range of actions, from negligence and defamation to intentional infliction of emotional distress. The primary function of tort law is to provide relief for the damages incurred by an individual due to another's actions, thereby allowing the harmed party to seek compensation. In the context of the question regarding actions that legally harm someone, "tort" is the most precise term, as it is explicitly defined in legal frameworks and deals directly with civil grievances. Other terms like transgression, breach, and violation do have legal significance, but they are more general and are not exclusively used to describe the act of causing harm to an individual in a civil context. A "transgression" typically refers to any violation of a law or command, "breach" usually pertains to the violation of a legal duty or contract, and "violation" denotes an infringement of a law or rule. While these terms might relate to legal circumstances, they do not capture the specificity that "tort" provides in the realm of civil wrongs.

2. What is the penalty for a person who refuses to allow a peace officer to enter licensed premises according to TABC?

- A. Class A misdemeanor
- B. Class C misdemeanor
- C. M/A**
- D. Fine only

The correct penalty for a person who refuses to allow a peace officer to enter licensed premises, as stated in the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code (TABC), is characterized as a misdemeanor offense. Specifically, a refusal to allow entry is typically treated as a Class A misdemeanor. In this context, a misdemeanor offense reflects a serious violation that may lead to harsher penalties compared to lesser infractions, such as a Class C misdemeanor, which usually carries only fines. The severity of a Class A misdemeanor allows for potential jail time, a higher fine, and a more significant impact on the offender's record. Understanding this distinction is crucial for ensuring proper compliance with law enforcement protocols related to licensed premises and the enforcement of alcoholic beverage laws. It highlights the importance of cooperation with law enforcement in maintaining regulatory standards within the community.

3. Under THSC, which category describes the act of preparing dangerous drugs in dosage form?

- A. Compounding
- B. Distributing
- C. Manufacturing**
- D. Retailing

The act of preparing dangerous drugs in dosage form is categorized as manufacturing. This classification relates specifically to the process of creating or producing drug products, especially those that carry a potential for harm if not handled correctly. Manufacturing implies that the drugs are being transformed from raw materials into a finished pharmaceutical product, which is ready for distribution or sale. In this context, manufacturing encompasses the more complex processes that involve various stages of production, such as formulation and packaging, ensuring that the drugs are produced in a safe, effective, and compliant manner. This is distinct from other categories like compounding, which refers to the preparation of personalized medications for individual patients by combining, mixing, or altering ingredients, primarily under pharmacy practice settings. Distributing generally deals with the logistics of providing the finished products to retailers or healthcare providers, while retailing pertains to selling drugs directly to consumers. Therefore, the categorization of preparing dangerous drugs in dosage form falls squarely within the scope of manufacturing, reflecting the complexity and scale of the production process involved.

4. Which is a common physical consequence of hallucinogen use?

- A. Increased energy levels
- B. Dry mouth and nausea**
- C. Improved concentration
- D. Slowed metabolism

Hallucinogen use often leads to several specific physical effects, and dry mouth and nausea are among the more common consequences. These effects occur because hallucinogens can disrupt normal bodily functions and impact the autonomic nervous system, which regulates essential functions including salivation and digestion. When someone ingests hallucinogens, the chemicals can lead to alterations in sensory perception and may also irritate the gastrointestinal system, resulting in nausea. The feeling of dry mouth is frequently reported due to the drugs' influence on salivary gland activity, which is part of the broader physical response to these substances. This combination of dry mouth and nausea exemplifies the typical physiological reactions that can accompany hallucinogen use, distinguishing them from the more positive or performance-enhancing effects attributed to other substances. The other options listed do not typically correlate with the physical effects induced by hallucinogens, making the identified consequences particularly relevant.

5. What entity can enforce a judgment when a named party fails to comply?

- A. Police Department
- B. Fire Department
- C. Sheriff or Constable's office**
- D. Legal Counsel

The correct selection is the sheriff or constable's office because these entities are specifically designated to enforce court judgments and orders. In many jurisdictions, including those with similar legal structures to Dallas, the sheriff or constable has the authority to take specific actions to ensure compliance with court decisions. This can include actions such as serving eviction notices, executing property seizures, or collecting debts as mandated by the court. In contrast, while a police department is responsible for maintaining public order and enforcing criminal laws, it does not have the jurisdiction to enforce civil judgments. The fire department is involved in fire protection and emergency response, having no role in legal matters related to civil enforcement. Legal counsel plays an essential role in advising and representing parties in court, but ultimately does not have the authority to enforce a judgment; that role is reserved for law enforcement entities like the sheriff or constable.

6. Cocaine is classified as what type of drug?

- A. Depressant
- B. Anesthetic
- C. Stimulant**
- D. Hallucinogen

Cocaine is classified as a stimulant, which means it enhances alertness, attention, and energy by increasing the activity of certain neurotransmitters in the brain. Specifically, it primarily affects dopamine, leading to increased feelings of euphoria and heightened mood. Stimulants like cocaine can also result in increased heart rate, heightened blood pressure, and increased levels of energy and focus, which are characteristic effects of this class of drugs. In contrast, depressants slow down brain activity and can induce relaxation or sedation, while anesthetics are used primarily to induce a loss of sensation or consciousness for medical procedures. Hallucinogens alter perception, thought processes, and feelings, creating distorted reality experiences. Understanding the classification of drugs like cocaine is crucial for handling related law enforcement situations and addressing substance abuse issues effectively.

7. What is the potential fine for someone convicted of delivering over 2,000 pounds of marijuana?

- A. \$50,000
- B. \$100,000**
- C. \$10,000
- D. \$75,000

The potential fine for someone convicted of delivering over 2,000 pounds of marijuana is indeed \$100,000. This amount reflects the severe legal consequences associated with large-scale marijuana distribution, particularly given the significant quantity involved. Laws regarding marijuana distribution often include tiered penalties based on the amount of the substance involved, and fines can escalate significantly with larger quantities. In this case, the fine for delivering over 2,000 pounds aligns with the statutory penalties set forth in state law, which typically classify such large quantities as felony offenses. The reasoning for the substantial fine is tied to the need to deter offenses that pose a greater risk to public safety and substance abuse issues stemming from large-scale drug distribution. Lesser amounts, such as those indicated by the other options, do not apply in this scenario, as the specifics of this case involve a much larger quantity of marijuana, warranting the higher fine. Understanding these concepts is crucial for law enforcement personnel who must navigate the complexities of drug laws in their duties.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. In Texas law, if someone is found guilty of manufacturing or delivering 400 grams or more of a substance in penalty group 1, what is the minimum fine they could incur?

A. No fine

B. \$100,000

C. \$250,000

D. \$500,000

In Texas law, the manufacturing or delivering of 400 grams or more of a substance listed in penalty group 1 is considered a first-degree felony. According to Section 12.32 of the Texas Penal Code, a first-degree felony conviction can result in a fine of up to \$10,000; however, specific drug offenses may incur higher fines. For offenses involving large quantities of drugs, such as 400 grams or more in penalty group 1, the law outlines that the fine can be significantly more substantial. In this case, the correct minimum fine for such a serious offense is \$250,000. This reflects the state's intent to impose harsh penalties on serious drug offenses to deter illegal drug manufacturing and distribution activities. This penalty underscores the gravity of drug trafficking offenses and aligns with the state's broader strategy to combat drug violence and associated crimes. The consideration of fines alongside imprisonment serves as both a punitive and deterrent measure in Texas law.

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:

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

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