

Texas Basic Peace Officer Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. A major depressive syndrome requires a minimum duration of how many days?**
 - A. Fourteen days**
 - B. One month**
 - C. One week**
 - D. 21 days**
- 2. What does "continuing education" for peace officers ensure?**
 - A. They gain promotion opportunities**
 - B. They maintain up-to-date knowledge of laws and procedures**
 - C. They can retire earlier**
 - D. They receive pay raises**
- 3. What is the required legal age to carry a handgun in Texas?**
 - A. 18 years old**
 - B. 21 years old**
 - C. 25 years old**
 - D. There is no legal age requirement**
- 4. What is the primary purpose of an investigative stop?**
 - A. To issue a ticket**
 - B. To check for warrants**
 - C. To identify suspicious behavior**
 - D. To report a crime**
- 5. What is the potential penalty for a Class A misdemeanor in Texas?**
 - A. Up to 6 months in jail**
 - B. Up to 1 year in jail**
 - C. Up to 5 years in jail**
 - D. Only a fine is imposed**

- 6. At the moment of arrest, what ceases to build?**
- A. Authority of consent**
 - B. Criminal offenses**
 - C. Probable cause**
 - D. Evidence**
- 7. According to Commission Rules, if a current license holder is arrested for any offense above a Class C misdemeanor, the license holder shall report the facts of the arrest to the Commission in writing within ____.**
- A. 30 days.**
 - B. 60 days.**
 - C. 90 days.**
 - D. 180 days.**
- 8. What does "due process" refer to?**
- A. The legal requirement that the state must respect all legal rights owed to a person**
 - B. A method for law enforcement to handle cases quickly**
 - C. A guideline for determining criminal intentions**
 - D. The process of issuing fines for legal violations**
- 9. What does the term "exigent circumstances" refer to?**
- A. Planned situations requiring police intervention**
 - B. Situations that allow for a search or seizure without a warrant due to immediate action**
 - C. Scenarios where police have prior notification of a crime**
 - D. Times when police must wait for a warrant to act**
- 10. What is the first action an officer should take during the "Scene Management" stage?**
- A. Summon assistance**
 - B. Care for injured**
 - C. Plan route of approach**
 - D. Set patrol unit**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A major depressive syndrome requires a minimum duration of how many days?

A. Fourteen days

B. One month

C. One week

D. 21 days

A major depressive syndrome is classified based on certain criteria that include the duration of the symptoms. According to the diagnostic criteria set forth in the DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition), a major depressive episode must last for a minimum of two weeks, or fourteen days. This time frame is critical because it ensures that the symptoms are not just a transient mood change or influenced by external factors but are indicative of a more persistent and clinically meaningful depressive episode. Shorter durations, such as one week or less, may not capture the severity or impact of the syndrome needed for a proper diagnosis. A duration of one month or more might indicate a more chronic condition, which could complicate treatment but does not meet the fundamental criteria for diagnosing major depressive disorder. Therefore, the correct answer is indeed based on the established criteria that require a minimum duration of fourteen days for a diagnosis of major depressive syndrome.

2. What does "continuing education" for peace officers ensure?

A. They gain promotion opportunities

B. They maintain up-to-date knowledge of laws and procedures

C. They can retire earlier

D. They receive pay raises

Continuing education for peace officers is vital as it ensures that they maintain up-to-date knowledge of laws and procedures. The field of law enforcement is constantly evolving due to changes in legislation, technology, and community policing strategies. By engaging in ongoing training and education, officers can stay informed about new laws, policies, and best practices, which is essential for effective law enforcement and public safety. This knowledge not only enhances the officer's ability to perform their duties but also strengthens community trust and safety. An informed officer is better equipped to make sound decisions in the field, handle complex situations, and maintain compliance with legal standards. This ongoing education is a key component of professional development in law enforcement, ensuring that officers can adapt to the dynamic nature of their roles.

3. What is the required legal age to carry a handgun in Texas?

- A. 18 years old**
- B. 21 years old**
- C. 25 years old**
- D. There is no legal age requirement**

In Texas, the legal age to carry a handgun is 21 years old. This age requirement applies to the carrying of handguns in both concealed and open carry situations. Texas law mandates that individuals must be at least 21 to obtain a License to Carry (LTC), which allows them to carry a handgun in public. This requirement is in place to ensure that those who carry firearms have reached a sufficient level of maturity and responsibility to handle the significant responsibility that comes with carrying a firearm. While individuals aged 18 and over can possess firearms, the distinction of 21 years old for carrying reflects a more stringent standard set by state regulations to promote public safety. Thus, the selected answer corresponds accurately with Texas law concerning handgun carry permits.

4. What is the primary purpose of an investigative stop?

- A. To issue a ticket**
- B. To check for warrants**
- C. To identify suspicious behavior**
- D. To report a crime**

The primary purpose of an investigative stop is to identify suspicious behavior. During such a stop, law enforcement officers are provided the opportunity to observe and assess the situation further based on reasonable suspicion that a crime may be occurring, has occurred, or will occur. This proactive approach enables officers to engage with individuals who may exhibit actions warranting further scrutiny and ensures that any potential criminal activity can be addressed promptly. In this context, identifying suspicious behavior allows officers to gather information, question the individual, and determine if any unlawful activity is taking place. When officers perceive behaviors or circumstances that deviate from the norm, the investigative stop serves as a critical tool in crime prevention and investigation, helping to keep the community safe. The other options, while they have their own purposes in law enforcement, do not encapsulate the primary aim of an investigative stop. Issuing a ticket is a specific enforcement action, checking for warrants is a process that may follow if there is established probable cause, and reporting a crime pertains to documentation rather than immediate investigative actions. Each of those plays a role in the law enforcement cycle, but identifying suspicious behavior is fundamental to initiating the investigative stop itself.

5. What is the potential penalty for a Class A misdemeanor in Texas?

- A. Up to 6 months in jail**
- B. Up to 1 year in jail**
- C. Up to 5 years in jail**
- D. Only a fine is imposed**

A Class A misdemeanor in Texas carries the potential penalty of up to 1 year in jail. This classification is the most serious of the misdemeanor offenses and reflects a significant legal consequence, indicating that while it is less severe than a felony, it still warrants substantial punishment. In addition to the possibility of incarceration, those convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may also face fines that can reach up to \$4,000. It is important in law enforcement and legal studies to understand the distinctions between different classes of offenses, as this knowledge is crucial for correctly applying the law and understanding the implications for defendants.

6. At the moment of arrest, what ceases to build?

- A. Authority of consent**
- B. Criminal offenses**
- C. Probable cause**
- D. Evidence**

When an arrest occurs, the process of committing further criminal offenses ceases. This is because the individual who is arrested is no longer free to engage in behavior that may constitute a crime. The act of arrest effectively ends the immediate potential for the individual to continue breaking the law, as they are now under the control of law enforcement. The authority of consent, for instance, continues to exist until explicitly revoked, and probable cause involves the justification needed to make an arrest rather than something that ceases at the moment of arrest. Evidence may still be gathered post-arrest, as ongoing investigations can yield new findings even after someone is in custody. Thus, while the arrest signifies a moment where criminal activity should cease for the arrested individual, it is important to understand that it specifically disrupts the potential for continuing offenses at that point in time.

7. According to Commission Rules, if a current license holder is arrested for any offense above a Class C misdemeanor, the license holder shall report the facts of the arrest to the Commission in writing within ____.

A. 30 days.

B. 60 days.

C. 90 days.

D. 180 days.

The requirement for a license holder to report an arrest for any offense above a Class C misdemeanor within 30 days is established to ensure transparency and accountability among peace officers. This rule allows the Commission to assess the situation promptly and take appropriate action if necessary. The stipulation emphasizes the importance of maintaining public trust in law enforcement professionals, making it crucial for officers to disclose such information in a timely manner. Knowing the timeframe is essential for compliance with regulatory standards, which is why 30 days is the specified limit. Reporting within this period facilitates immediate investigation or intervention, if warranted. The longer reporting durations suggested by the other options would undermine the swift engagement of oversight mechanisms and the integrity of the law enforcement community.

8. What does "due process" refer to?

A. The legal requirement that the state must respect all legal rights owed to a person

B. A method for law enforcement to handle cases quickly

C. A guideline for determining criminal intentions

D. The process of issuing fines for legal violations

"Due process" refers to the legal requirement that the state must respect all legal rights owed to a person. This principle is enshrined in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution, which mandate that the government must follow fair procedures rather than acting arbitrarily, ensuring that individuals are given their proper legal rights throughout the judicial process. This includes the right to be informed of charges, to have a fair trial, and to have legal representation. In contrast, the other choices do not adequately capture the essence of due process. The method for law enforcement to handle cases quickly does not reflect the necessity of fairness and legality inherent in due process. Guidelines for determining criminal intentions pertain more to the mental state required for criminal liability, not the procedural safeguards owed to individuals. The process of issuing fines lacks the comprehensive legal protections that due process entails, as fines can be imposed without sufficient legal safeguards in certain circumstances.

9. What does the term "exigent circumstances" refer to?

- A. Planned situations requiring police intervention**
- B. Situations that allow for a search or seizure without a warrant due to immediate action**
- C. Scenarios where police have prior notification of a crime**
- D. Times when police must wait for a warrant to act**

The term "exigent circumstances" refers to situations that permit law enforcement officers to conduct a search or seizure without obtaining a warrant due to the necessity for immediate action. This legal doctrine recognizes that there are certain emergency scenarios where waiting for a warrant could jeopardize public safety, lead to the destruction of evidence, or allow a suspect to escape. For instance, if the police receive a call about a domestic violence incident and hear sounds indicative of someone in distress or violence occurring, they may enter the residence without a warrant to ensure the safety of individuals involved or to prevent further harm. Understanding this concept is crucial for peace officers as it delineates their authority to act swiftly in situations that pose an imminent threat or situation requiring immediate police action.

10. What is the first action an officer should take during the "Scene Management" stage?

- A. Summon assistance**
- B. Care for injured**
- C. Plan route of approach**
- D. Set patrol unit**

In the "Scene Management" stage, the first action an officer should take is to care for the injured. This priority is based on the principle of ensuring the safety and well-being of any individuals present at the scene. When responding to incidents, particularly those involving potential injuries, the officer's primary responsibility is to assess and provide aid to any victims, as their health and safety take precedence over other tactical considerations. While other actions, such as summoning assistance or planning a route, are important for overall scene management, they come after ensuring that those injured receive immediate care. Addressing medical needs can also help stabilize the situation, allowing for a clearer and safer environment to conduct further assessments or gather evidence. Thus, focusing on the care for the injured aligns with the critical need for compassion and effective emergency response in law enforcement duties.

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://texasbasicpeaceofficer.examzify.com>

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