

Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners (TBCE) Jurisprudence Practice Exam (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. How many of the board members are reputable practicing chiropractors and have resided in this state for at least five years preceding appointment?**
 - A. Six**
 - B. Five**
 - C. Four**
 - D. Seven**

- 2. The Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners members are appointed by who?**
 - A. The Governor with advice and consent of the Senate**
 - B. The Senate**
 - C. The Governor**
 - D. The Legislature**

- 3. The board shall hold regular meetings to examine applicants and transact business at least how many times per year?**
 - A. Twice (2x/year)**
 - B. Once**
 - C. Three times**
 - D. Four times**

- 4. Which spouse-related condition would disqualify a person from appointment as a public member of the TBCE board?**
 - A. Spouse is registered or licensed by a health care regulatory agency**
 - B. Spouse is a pilot**
 - C. Spouse is a musician**
 - D. Spouse is a professor of physics**

- 5. Which item is included in the board's applicant register as required?**
 - A. The name, age, place and duration of residence of each applicant**
 - B. The applicant's social security number**
 - C. The applicant's religious affiliations**
 - D. The applicant's political party registration**

- 6. Which posting requirement is specified by the intra-agency career ladder program?**
- A. The program requires intra-agency postings of all nonentry level positions concurrently with any public posting**
 - B. The program requires public postings only**
 - C. The program requires postings after the public posting**
 - D. The program requires postings only for entry-level positions**
- 7. Which statements about what board rules must specify are true? (1) the procedures chiropractors may perform; (2) equipment prohibited and its use; (3) may require additional training or certification.**
- A. Only the procedures chiropractors may perform**
 - B. The procedures chiropractors may perform, the prohibited equipment and its use, and may require additional training or certification**
 - C. The prohibited equipment and its use only**
 - D. None of the above**
- 8. Which statement about the board is true regarding stock interests in chiropractic schools?**
- A. Holding stock in a chiropractic school makes a person ineligible to serve on the TBCE board**
 - B. Holding stock in a non-health-related company makes no difference**
 - C. Stock ownership is allowed up to 5% without issue**
 - D. Stock ownership must be publicly disclosed to the board**
- 9. Which scenario would disqualify a person from TBCE board membership due to Fair Labor Standards Act considerations?**
- A. The person is an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a Texas trade association in the health care field**
 - B. The person works as a chef in a restaurant**
 - C. The person is a student**
 - D. The person is retired**

10. The board's duties regarding complaints include adopting a standard information form and prescribing information to be provided to complainants.

- A. Adopt a form to standardize information concerning complaints**
- B. Prescribe information to be provided to be provided to a person when the person files a complaint**
- C. Adopt a form to standardize information concerning complaints and prescribe information to be provided when filing**
- D. Do not adopt any forms or procedures**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many of the board members are reputable practicing chiropractors and have resided in this state for at least five years preceding appointment?

- A. Six
- B. Five**
- C. Four
- D. Seven

The key point is how the board is composed and who qualifies to sit on it. Texas law designates a specific number of seats that must be filled by chiropractors who are actively practicing in the state and have lived in Texas for at least five years before appointment. That number is five. This arrangement ensures those guiding regulation bring current clinical experience and state familiarity to the board, while the remaining seats can be filled by others to provide broader public oversight.

2. The Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners members are appointed by who?

- A. The Governor with advice and consent of the Senate**
- B. The Senate
- C. The Governor
- D. The Legislature

In Texas, members of regulatory boards like the Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners are chosen by the Governor but must be confirmed by the Senate. This means the Governor nominates qualified individuals, and the Senate reviews and approves (or rejects) them before they can serve. This setup provides executive selection with legislative oversight, helping ensure nominees meet qualifications and protect the public. The Legislature doesn't appoint board members directly, and the Governor can't place someone in office without Senate confirmation.

3. The board shall hold regular meetings to examine applicants and transact business at least how many times per year?

- A. Twice (2x/year)**
- B. Once
- C. Three times
- D. Four times

Regular meeting frequency is defined by a minimum requirement. The board must hold regular meetings to examine applicants and transact business at least twice per year. This minimum ensures ongoing licensure review and regulatory actions are handled in a timely way, while allowing for more meetings if needed. A single annual meeting wouldn't meet the requirement, while three or four meetings are allowed but exceed the minimum rather than define it.

4. Which spouse-related condition would disqualify a person from appointment as a public member of the TBCE board?

- A. Spouse is registered or licensed by a health care regulatory agency**
- B. Spouse is a pilot**
- C. Spouse is a musician**
- D. Spouse is a professor of physics**

Public trust and avoidance of conflicts of interest drive eligibility for a TBCE public member. If a spouse is registered or licensed by a health care regulatory agency, that creates a real or perceived conflict because the public member could face questions about impartiality in issues affecting regulated health professions. This relationship could influence or appear to influence regulatory decisions, undermining the board's independence. Spouse roles in unrelated fields like aviation, the arts, or academia do not present the same regulatory conflict, so they do not disqualify.

5. Which item is included in the board's applicant register as required?

- A. The name, age, place and duration of residence of each applicant**
- B. The applicant's social security number**
- C. The applicant's religious affiliations**
- D. The applicant's political party registration**

The important idea here is what basic identifying information boards must keep about every applicant. The register is meant to clearly identify who has applied and where they're located, so listing the name, age, and place and duration of residence provides a straightforward, verifiable record for each applicant. This kind of information helps confirm identity and jurisdiction without exposing unnecessary personal data. Sensitive or non-essential details like a social security number, religious affiliations, or political party registration aren't required for licensing purposes and raise privacy or relevance concerns, so they aren't included in the applicant register.

6. Which posting requirement is specified by the intra-agency career ladder program?

A. The program requires intra-agency postings of all nonentry level positions concurrently with any public posting

B. The program requires public postings only

C. The program requires postings after the public posting

D. The program requires postings only for entry-level positions

The main idea is that the intra-agency career ladder program requires internal visibility for advancement by posting nonentry level vacancies at the same time as any public posting. This ensures current employees have an equal opportunity to apply and be considered for promotions or transfers, fostering internal mobility within the agency. Posting concurrently prevents internal candidates from being at a disadvantage and supports a true career ladder rather than always bringing in external hires. If postings were public only, or if internal postings happened after the public posting, or if they were limited to entry-level positions, internal advancement opportunities would be undermined.

7. Which statements about what board rules must specify are true? (1) the procedures chiropractors may perform; (2) equipment prohibited and its use; (3) may require additional training or certification.

A. Only the procedures chiropractors may perform

B. The procedures chiropractors may perform, the prohibited equipment and its use, and may require additional training or certification

C. The prohibited equipment and its use only

D. None of the above

The board's rules are meant to set the boundaries of practice: they define what procedures chiropractors may perform, specify which equipment is prohibited and how it may be used, and can require additional training or certification. This combination protects patient safety by clarifying scope, restricting risky tools, and ensuring practitioners have the necessary competencies. That's why the answer includes all three elements. Saying only the procedures, or only the prohibited equipment, or none of the above would miss important regulatory pieces, since each of these areas helps establish a safe and accountable practice.

8. Which statement about the board is true regarding stock interests in chiropractic schools?

- A. Holding stock in a chiropractic school makes a person ineligible to serve on the TBCE board**
- B. Holding stock in a non-health-related company makes no difference**
- C. Stock ownership is allowed up to 5% without issue**
- D. Stock ownership must be publicly disclosed to the board**

Holding stock in a chiropractic school creates a direct financial conflict of interest that would undermine the board's ability to regulate impartially. When a board member has an investment in a school, that stake could influence decisions about accreditation, licensure standards, or disciplinary matters related to that school, or at least the appearance of such influence. To preserve public trust and the integrity of the chiropractic regulatory process, the TBCE disqualifies anyone with that kind of financial tie from serving on the board. This is why the statement about ineligibility is the correct one: it targets the specific risk—the financial interest in a chiropractic school—that could compromise judgment or cast doubt on the board's impartiality. The other options don't fit the board's typical approach to conflicts of interest: there isn't a permissive threshold like a 5% stake, and the rule isn't simply about disclosure or about stock in unrelated businesses. The focus is on preventing any financial stake in a chiropractic school from affecting board service.

9. Which scenario would disqualify a person from TBCE board membership due to Fair Labor Standards Act considerations?

- A. The person is an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a Texas trade association in the health care field**
- B. The person works as a chef in a restaurant**
- C. The person is a student**
- D. The person is retired**

Employment ties to a health care trade association can disqualify a TBCE board member under Fair Labor Standards Act considerations. If someone is an officer, employee, or paid consultant of a Texas health care trade association, they have a financial relationship with an organization that has interests in the health care field. That creates a potential conflict of interest or lack of independence for a regulatory board, which is why that scenario would disqualify them. Being a chef in a restaurant, being a student, or being retired does not establish the specific compensated affiliation with a health care trade association that FLSA considerations target, so those scenarios aren't disqualifying for this reason.

10. The board's duties regarding complaints include adopting a standard information form and prescribing information to be provided to complainants.

- A. Adopt a form to standardize information concerning complaints**
- B. Prescribe information to be provided to be provided to a person when the person files a complaint**
- C. Adopt a form to standardize information concerning complaints and prescribe information to be provided when filing**
- D. Do not adopt any forms or procedures**

When a regulatory board handles complaints, it must both standardize how information about those complaints is gathered and ensure complainants receive the required details at the right time. The board's duties are to adopt a standard information form and to prescribe the information that must be provided to complainants when they file. Combining both elements ensures consistency in what is asked and what is communicated, making the process clearer for those filing complaints and easier to administer. If only a standard form were adopted, there would still be a need to specify what information must be given to complainants. If only prescribed information were provided, there would be no standardized form to collect and present that information uniformly. The option that includes both adopting a standard form and prescribing the required information reflects the board's full 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://tbcejurisprudence.examzify.com>

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

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