

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) Practice Test (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. What are "collateral consequences" of a felony conviction in Texas?

- A. Pleas that can be negotiated in court**
- B. Additional penalties or restrictions occurring outside of the criminal sentence**
- C. Prison sentences exceeding five years**
- D. Benefits received after parole**

2. What is the purpose of the voir dire process in Texas criminal cases?

- A. To finalize the charges against the defendant**
- B. To select impartial jury members**
- C. To introduce the prosecution's evidence**
- D. To determine the length of the trial**

3. What does "criminal conspiracy" entail in Texas?

- A. A verbal agreement between individuals to commit a crime**
- B. An agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime, followed by an overt act in furtherance of the agreement**
- C. A plan made without intent to act upon it**
- D. A formal contract presented to law enforcement**

4. Which area does Chapter 43 of the Texas Penal Code address?

- A. Fraud and financial crimes**
- B. Sexual offenses**
- C. Theft**
- D. Drug trafficking**

5. What court has appellate jurisdiction in all criminal cases except for death penalty cases?

- A. District courts**
- B. Courts of appeals**
- C. County courts**
- D. Justice courts**

6. What term describes a situation in which law enforcement stands by to maintain peace during a civil dispute?

- A. Civil resolution**
- B. Civil standby**
- C. Peacekeeping**
- D. Dispute resolution**

7. What happens if a witness refuses to comply with a subpoena without valid justification?

- A. They face no penalties**
- B. They may be fined**
- C. They may be imprisoned**
- D. They may be held in contempt of court**

8. How long does a peace officer have, under certain circumstances, to apprehend a suspect without a warrant?

- A. Immediate pursuit**
- B. 12 hours**
- C. 24 hours**
- D. No time limit**

9. Which document must specify the accused's name or a reasonable description?

- A. Citation**
- B. Warrant of arrest**
- C. Notice of appeal**
- D. Subpoena**

10. What is the term for a written statement of a grand jury accusing a person of a crime?

- A. Accusation**
- B. Indictment**
- C. Charge**
- D. Information**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are "collateral consequences" of a felony conviction in Texas?

- A. Pleas that can be negotiated in court**
- B. Additional penalties or restrictions occurring outside of the criminal sentence**
- C. Prison sentences exceeding five years**
- D. Benefits received after parole**

The correct answer is that collateral consequences refer to additional penalties or restrictions occurring outside of the criminal sentence. In the context of a felony conviction in Texas, collateral consequences can include a range of issues that individuals face after serving their time, which are not part of the formal sentencing process. These can significantly affect various aspects of a person's life, including employment opportunities, housing, voting rights, and access to certain licenses or educational programs. Although these consequences are not formally imposed by the court as part of the sentencing, they can have a profound impact on rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Understanding collateral consequences is crucial for individuals navigating life post-conviction, as it underscores the long-lasting effects that a felony record can have beyond the initial punishment. The other options do not accurately reflect the nature of collateral consequences: the notion of negotiated pleas pertains to the process of plea bargaining during a trial, prison sentences are related to the duration of incarceration following a conviction, and benefits received after parole would typically fall under the standard consequences of serving time rather than collateral consequences, which are additional restrictions that may arise after completing a sentence.

2. What is the purpose of the voir dire process in Texas criminal cases?

- A. To finalize the charges against the defendant**
- B. To select impartial jury members**
- C. To introduce the prosecution's evidence**
- D. To determine the length of the trial**

The voir dire process in Texas criminal cases is essential for selecting impartial jury members. This stage allows both the prosecution and defense to question potential jurors and assess their backgrounds, biases, and perspectives related to the case at hand. The primary goal is to ensure that the jurors who are ultimately chosen can render an unbiased verdict based on the evidence presented at trial. By thoroughly examining a potential juror's ability to remain impartial, attorneys are better equipped to form a jury that reflects a fair cross-section of the community and is capable of upholding the defendant's rights to a fair trial. Other choices do not align with the purpose of voir dire; for instance, finalizing charges against the defendant occurs prior to the trial and is not part of the jury selection process. Introducing the prosecution's evidence happens during the trial itself, and determining the length of the trial is influenced by many factors, including the complexity of the case and not determined solely during voir dire.

3. What does "criminal conspiracy" entail in Texas?

- A. A verbal agreement between individuals to commit a crime
- B. An agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime, followed by an overt act in furtherance of the agreement**
- C. A plan made without intent to act upon it
- D. A formal contract presented to law enforcement

The definition of "criminal conspiracy" in Texas is centered on the idea that two or more individuals agree to commit an offense, and that there is an overt act taken in furtherance of that agreement. This means that merely discussing or planning a crime is not sufficient; there must be a clear indication through actions that the conspirators are moving towards committing the crime. The requirement for an overt act emphasizes the seriousness of the conspiracy — it shows that the individuals are not just talking about a potential crime but are actively engaged in activities that lead towards the unlawful objective. This aligns with Texas Penal Code Section 15.02, which outlines the elements of conspiracy clearly: the agreement and the overt act are necessary components for establishing criminal conspiracy. Therefore, the selection indicating the agreement among individuals coupled with an overt act effectively captures the legal standard required for a charge of conspiracy in Texas, illustrating the combination of intent and action that the law seeks to penalize.

4. Which area does Chapter 43 of the Texas Penal Code address?

- A. Fraud and financial crimes
- B. Sexual offenses**
- C. Theft
- D. Drug trafficking

Chapter 43 of the Texas Penal Code specifically addresses sexual offenses. This chapter encompasses a variety of crimes related to sexual conduct, including but not limited to sexual assault, indecency with a child, and other sexually related offenses. It establishes the definitions and penalties associated with these crimes, reflecting the state's legal standards and approach to handling matters of sexual nature and consent. Understanding this chapter is crucial for legal professionals and students as it outlines the legal framework governing sexual behavior and offenses in Texas. This focus on sexual offenses distinguishes it from the other areas mentioned, such as fraud, theft, and drug trafficking, which are governed by their own specific chapters within the Penal Code.

5. What court has appellate jurisdiction in all criminal cases except for death penalty cases?

- A. District courts**
- B. Courts of appeals**
- C. County courts**
- D. Justice courts**

The courts of appeals in Texas possess appellate jurisdiction in all criminal cases, with the exception of death penalty cases, which are directly appealed to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. This structure is outlined in the Texas Constitution and reflects the tiered nature of the state's judicial system. The courts of appeals serve as a review body for decisions made by lower courts, providing oversight and ensuring the proper application of law. In criminal matters that do not involve the death penalty, the courts of appeals evaluate the records from trial courts and determine if any errors warrant a reversal or modification of the decision made in those lower courts. This role is critical for maintaining justice and upholding the legal rights of individuals involved in criminal proceedings. While other courts, such as district courts, county courts, and justice courts, play important roles in the legal system, they do not have the same broad appellate jurisdiction over criminal cases as the courts of appeals. District courts often handle more serious criminal cases initially but do not serve as an appellate body for all criminal cases. County and justice courts deal primarily with misdemeanor offenses and civil matters, respectively, and do not have the authority to hear appeals from felonies, making the courts of appeals the correct answer for this jurisdictional question.

6. What term describes a situation in which law enforcement stands by to maintain peace during a civil dispute?

- A. Civil resolution**
- B. Civil standby**
- C. Peacekeeping**
- D. Dispute resolution**

The term that best describes the situation in which law enforcement stands by to maintain peace during a civil dispute is "civil standby." This practice involves law enforcement officers being present at a location where a civil dispute is taking place, serving to prevent any potential escalation that could lead to violence or a breach of the peace. The officers do not intervene in the civil matter itself but ensure that both parties can resolve their issues without conflict, thus maintaining public safety. In contrast, "civil resolution" typically refers to the process of resolving a dispute through negotiations or agreements without necessarily involving law enforcement. "Peacekeeping" is a broader term that may apply to various types of peace enforcement scenarios but does not specifically denote the presence of law enforcement during a civil dispute. "Dispute resolution" is a general term for methods of settling disputes, including mediation and arbitration, and does not highlight the law enforcement component that civil standby signifies.

7. What happens if a witness refuses to comply with a subpoena without valid justification?

- A. They face no penalties**
- B. They may be fined**
- C. They may be imprisoned**
- D. They may be held in contempt of court**

When a witness refuses to comply with a subpoena without valid justification, they may be held in contempt of court. This action indicates that the witness is failing to adhere to the legal requirements set forth by the court, which typically results in some form of penalty. The potential penalties include being fined or even imprisoned, depending on the severity of the contempt and the judge's discretion. In the context of Texas law, a court may impose fines or custodial sentences on a witness who does not obey a subpoena, compelling a compliance with the court's order. Therefore, the most appropriate answer is that the witness may be held in contempt, which can lead to these forms of punishment. The answer indicating that they may be fined alone does not fully capture the breadth of consequences associated with contempt of court. The repercussions can vary based on the circumstances and the judge's ruling. Hence, the correct understanding of the legal implications of noncompliance with a subpoena takes into account the broader concept of contempt of court.

8. How long does a peace officer have, under certain circumstances, to apprehend a suspect without a warrant?

- A. Immediate pursuit**
- B. 12 hours**
- C. 24 hours**
- D. No time limit**

The correct answer is that a peace officer has the authority to apprehend a suspect without a warrant during immediate pursuit. Under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, if a peace officer observes a person committing a felony, or if the officer has probable cause to believe a felony is being committed, they have the right to pursue and detain that individual without a warrant for the duration of that immediate pursuit. This principle is based on the need to prevent the suspect from evading arrest and to ensure public safety. In this context, the other choices do not align with the legal provisions for warrantless arrests. The options citing fixed time limits, such as 12 or 24 hours, do not reflect the nature of immediate pursuit, as this process is dependent on the circumstances of the situation rather than a predetermined time frame. Additionally, stating that there is no time limit could imply an indefinite extension that does not address the urgency and immediacy required in scenarios of active pursuit by law enforcement officers. Thus, the requirement for immediate action in the presence of a crime justifies the selection of immediate pursuit as the correct answer.

9. Which document must specify the accused's name or a reasonable description?

- A. Citation**
- B. Warrant of arrest**
- C. Notice of appeal**
- D. Subpoena**

The correct answer is that a warrant of arrest must specify the accused's name or provide a reasonable description of the individual. A warrant of arrest is a legal document issued by a judge or magistrate that authorizes law enforcement to take the individual named in the warrant into custody. For a warrant to be valid and enforceable, it is crucial that it contains sufficient identifying information about the accused, which typically includes the person's name. In cases where the exact name is not known, a reasonable description must be provided to ensure that the right individual is apprehended. This requirement is essential as it aligns with constitutional protections against unreasonable searches and seizures, ensuring that law enforcement officials act within the bounds of the law and respecting the rights of individuals. While citations, notices of appeal, and subpoenas serve their respective purposes in the legal system, they do not carry the same specific requirement for identifying the accused. A citation may reference the individual indirectly or may not need to contain a name at all, depending on the context. Notices of appeal are related to the appellate process and do not pertain to the identification of a person for the purpose of arrest. Subpoenas are used to compel a witness to appear in court or produce documents, and they also do not necessarily

10. What is the term for a written statement of a grand jury accusing a person of a crime?

- A. Accusation**
- B. Indictment**
- C. Charge**
- D. Information**

The correct answer is "Indictment" because it specifically refers to a formal accusation issued by a grand jury. An indictment indicates that the grand jury has found sufficient evidence to charge an individual with a crime, and it signifies the commencement of formal legal proceedings against that person. The term is important in the context of the criminal justice system because it serves as a mechanism to ensure that individuals are not prosecuted without sufficient evidence presented before a group of peers. The other terms provided do not accurately represent the function of a grand jury's action.

"Accusation" is a general term that can refer to any claim of wrongdoing and is not specific to the grand jury process. "Charge" is a term that refers to the actual legal claim made against someone in a court of law but does not denote the formal process initiated by a grand jury. "Information" is another legal term, but it typically refers to a formal accusation made by a prosecutor without involving a grand jury and is used in cases where an indictment is not utilized.

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://texasccp.examzify.com>

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

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