

# Texas Penal Code 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 constitutes "indecent exposure" under Texas Penal Code?**
  - A. Showing one's body in public**
  - B. Exposing genitals with intent to arouse sexual desire**
  - C. Going shirtless in public**
  - D. Exposing oneself as a form of protest**
- 2. How is stalking behavior identified?**
  - A. By frequent calls and messages.**
  - B. Through actions that cause a reasonable person to fear for safety.**
  - C. By physical presence around the victim's home.**
  - D. Through anonymous threats.**
- 3. How is a "child" defined under Texas law for the purpose of sexual offenses?**
  - A. A person younger than 18 years of age**
  - B. A person younger than 17 years of age**
  - C. A person younger than 15 years of age**
  - D. A person younger than 16 years of age**
- 4. What type of conduct can be charged as assault in Texas?**
  - A. Causing bodily harm through carelessness**
  - B. Intentionally causing bodily injury, or threatening imminent bodily injury**
  - C. Merely pushing someone during an argument**
  - D. Harassment without physical contact**
- 5. What constitutes 'public intoxication' in Texas?**
  - A. Being intoxicated in a private residence**
  - B. Being intoxicated in a public place and causing harm**
  - C. Consuming alcohol in a restaurant**
  - D. Possessing alcohol in a vehicle**

- 6. What constitutes harassment under Texas Penal Code?**
- A. Communicating repeatedly in a way intended to cause distress.**
  - B. Sneaking around someone's home without intent to harm.**
  - C. Making one-time offensive remarks.**
  - D. Ignoring someone in public.**
- 7. How is "harassment" defined in the Texas Penal Code?**
- A. Making unwanted physical contact**
  - B. Engaging in conduct intended to annoy, alarm, or intimidate another person**
  - C. Threatening to harm someone**
  - D. Engaging in public disturbances**
- 8. What constitutes "criminal trespass of a habitation" in Texas?**
- A. Entering a property with verbal consent**
  - B. Entering or remaining in a habitation without consent**
  - C. Misusing a key to access dwelling**
  - D. Remaining on public property**
- 9. What is the purpose of sentencing enhancements in Texas Penal Code?**
- A. To increase community service hours**
  - B. To increase the severity of penalties based on certain factors**
  - C. To reduce jail time**
  - D. To lessen charges**
- 10. What defines capital murder according to the Texas Penal Code?**
- A. Causing death unintentionally.**
  - B. Intentionally causing death while committing certain offenses.**
  - C. Any murder involving a weapon.**
  - D. Murder of multiple individuals.**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What constitutes "indecent exposure" under Texas Penal Code?**

- A. Showing one's body in public
- B. Exposing genitals with intent to arouse sexual desire**
- C. Going shirtless in public
- D. Exposing oneself as a form of protest

The definition of "indecent exposure" under Texas Penal Code specifically involves the intentional exposure of one's genitals with the aim of arousing or sexually gratifying oneself or another person. This emphasizes the intent behind the exposure, making it a key component of the offense. Simply showing one's body in public does not necessarily convey this intent, as it could be done without any sexual motivation. Going shirtless in public, for instance, generally does not fall under the statutes of indecent exposure unless accompanied by the intent to provoke a sexual response. Similarly, exposing oneself as a form of protest, while potentially disruptive or inappropriate, does not meet the specific requirement of intention to sexually arouse. Thus, the correct answer highlights both the act and the critical element of intent, setting it apart from other forms of exposure that lack a sexual motive.

**2. How is stalking behavior identified?**

- A. By frequent calls and messages.
- B. Through actions that cause a reasonable person to fear for safety.**
- C. By physical presence around the victim's home.
- D. Through anonymous threats.

Stalking behavior is identified primarily through actions that instill a reasonable fear for safety in the victim. This encompasses a variety of behaviors that create a persistent and unwanted presence in a person's life, leading to anxiety or fear regarding their personal safety or the safety of their loved ones. The key factor in identifying stalking is the impact of the conduct on the victim and whether a reasonable person in the same situation would feel threatened or fearful. While frequent communication, physical presence near the victim's home, and anonymous threats can be elements that contribute to stalking behavior, they are not the sole indicators on their own. For behavior to be classified as stalking, it must result in a reasonable perception of danger or fear, which is the essence of choice B. This helps ensure that the focus remains on the victim's experience and mental state, which is vital in legal contexts around stalking.

**3. How is a "child" defined under Texas law for the purpose of sexual offenses?**

- A. A person younger than 18 years of age**
- B. A person younger than 17 years of age**
- C. A person younger than 15 years of age**
- D. A person younger than 16 years of age**

In Texas law, a "child" is specifically defined as a person younger than 17 years of age for the purpose of sexual offenses. This definition aligns with various statutes that outline the age of consent and related offenses. In Texas, the law places significant emphasis on protecting individuals under this age from exploitation and abuse, distinguishing them as vulnerable persons in need of additional legal protections. The age threshold of 17 is crucial as it establishes a clear legal framework concerning consensual relationships and statutory rape laws. Any sexual conduct involving a child under this age can be prosecuted under specific sections of the Texas Penal Code that address offenses against minors, thereby enhancing legal protections for those individuals.

**4. What type of conduct can be charged as assault in Texas?**

- A. Causing bodily harm through carelessness**
- B. Intentionally causing bodily injury, or threatening imminent bodily injury**
- C. Merely pushing someone during an argument**
- D. Harassment without physical contact**

The correct choice identifies that assault in Texas can include intentionally causing bodily injury or threatening imminent bodily injury. Under the Texas Penal Code, assault is specifically defined to cover both situations where an individual causes physical harm to another and situations where an individual makes threats that create fear of imminent harm. This legal framework demonstrates a broader interpretation of assault beyond just the infliction of physical injury to also encompass the ability to instigate fear and anxiety regarding immediate violence. In contrast, while carelessly causing bodily harm may appear relevant, the law typically requires a mental state of intent or recklessness to constitute assault rather than mere negligence. Pushing someone during an argument could fit into the realm of assault, but if it is done without intent or causing injury, it may not satisfy the legal definitions under certain circumstances. Harassment without physical contact does not meet the threshold of physical injury or threats of imminent harm and generally falls under different offenses related to harassment rather than assault. Thus, the comprehensive nature of option B aligns well with the legal definitions and interpretations of assault in the Texas Penal Code.

**5. What constitutes 'public intoxication' in Texas?**

- A. Being intoxicated in a private residence
- B. Being intoxicated in a public place and causing harm**
- C. Consuming alcohol in a restaurant
- D. Possessing alcohol in a vehicle

Public intoxication in Texas is defined as being intoxicated in a public place and causing harm to oneself or others. This means that options A, C, and D are incorrect. Being intoxicated in a private residence, consuming alcohol in a restaurant, or possessing alcohol in a vehicle does not meet the criteria for public intoxication. It is important to note that simply being intoxicated in a public place is not enough to constitute public intoxication unless it is also causing harm.

**6. What constitutes harassment under Texas Penal Code?**

- A. Communicating repeatedly in a way intended to cause distress.**
- B. Sneaking around someone's home without intent to harm.
- C. Making one-time offensive remarks.
- D. Ignoring someone in public.

The definition of harassment under the Texas Penal Code involves a pattern of conduct intended to annoy, alarm, or harm another person. The answer that states "communicating repeatedly in a way intended to cause distress" aligns perfectly with this definition. This type of behavior demonstrates a clear intent to create emotional distress through persistent communication, which is a key element of harassment as defined in the statute. Other scenarios such as sneaking around someone's home may suggest suspicious behavior, but without the intent to cause distress or the repeated nature of harassing actions, it falls outside the definition of harassment. Making one-time offensive remarks does not meet the threshold for harassment, which requires ongoing communication rather than a single event. Ignoring someone in public does not imply any intention to cause emotional harm or distress, and, thus, is not categorized as harassment under Texas law. Therefore, option A accurately captures the essence of what constitutes harassment in this context.

## 7. How is "harassment" defined in the Texas Penal Code?

- A. Making unwanted physical contact
- B. Engaging in conduct intended to annoy, alarm, or intimidate another person**
- C. Threatening to harm someone
- D. Engaging in public disturbances

The definition of "harassment" in the Texas Penal Code specifically encompasses engaging in conduct that is intended to annoy, alarm, or intimidate another person. This aligns with the legal understanding of harassment, which focuses on the impact of certain actions on the targeted individual's emotional or psychological well-being. The law recognizes that harassment can take many forms, including but not limited to verbal, written, or physical actions that are deliberately aimed at causing distress to another individual. In contrast, making unwanted physical contact, threatening to harm someone, or engaging in public disturbances may involve aggressive or inappropriate behavior but do not fully encapsulate the broader definition of harassment as defined by intent and the effect on the victim. The essence of harassment lies in the intention to provoke a negative emotional response rather than simply an action taken against another individual.

## 8. What constitutes "criminal trespass of a habitation" in Texas?

- A. Entering a property with verbal consent
- B. Entering or remaining in a habitation without consent**
- C. Misusing a key to access dwelling
- D. Remaining on public property

"Criminal trespass of a habitation" in Texas is defined as entering or remaining in a habitation without the consent of the property owner or the person in lawful control of the property. This means that if an individual unlawfully enters or stays in someone else's home without permission, they can be charged with this offense. This law recognizes the sanctity and privacy of one's home and establishes that consent is critical for permissible entry. Simply put, the act must involve either unauthorized entry or refusal to leave when asked, establishing clear grounds for prosecution under this section of the Texas Penal Code. The other options do not accurately capture the legal definition of criminal trespass in this context. While entering a property with verbal consent does not constitute trespass at all, misusing a key may involve different considerations such as obtaining consent inappropriately, and remaining on public property is not trespass because it does not involve a defined "habitation." This clarification helps reinforce understanding of trespass laws and their application.

**9. What is the purpose of sentencing enhancements in Texas Penal Code?**

- A. To increase community service hours
- B. To increase the severity of penalties based on certain factors**
- C. To reduce jail time
- D. To lessen charges

The purpose of sentencing enhancements in Texas Penal Code is to increase the severity of penalties based on certain factors. These enhancements are applied when specific circumstances surrounding a crime warrant greater punishment. For example, if a defendant has prior convictions, if the crime involved a vulnerable victim, or if the offense was committed in a particularly heinous manner, the law allows for harsher penalties than what would normally be prescribed for the base offense. This approach aims to reflect the seriousness of the circumstances surrounding the crime and serves as a deterrent against similar offenses in the future. Sentencing enhancements are essential for the judicial system to address varying degrees of culpability and risk to the community, ensuring that individuals who commit more serious crimes face appropriate consequences.

**10. What defines capital murder according to the Texas Penal Code?**

- A. Causing death unintentionally.
- B. Intentionally causing death while committing certain offenses.**
- C. Any murder involving a weapon.
- D. Murder of multiple individuals.

In Texas law, capital murder is specifically defined as the act of intentionally causing the death of another person while committing certain serious offenses, such as robbery, kidnapping, or sexual assault. This distinction is critical because it elevates the severity of the crime, subjecting the perpetrator to harsher penalties, including the death penalty or life imprisonment without parole. The focus is on the intent and circumstances under which the murder is committed. Rather than just being an act of homicide, capital murder combines intent with the commission of a serious felony, which is a key part of the legal definition in the Texas Penal Code. The gravity of the accompanying felony plays a significant role in categorizing the murder as capital, as it is deemed more heinous due to the circumstances surrounding the act. Other choices do not accurately capture the legal definition. For instance, unintentionally causing death does not meet the criteria for capital murder, as the intentional aspect is fundamental. Similarly, not all murders involving a weapon are classified as capital murder, as it is the combination of intent and the specific felony being committed that distinguishes capital murder. Lastly, while the murder of multiple individuals can lead to enhanced charges, it does not specifically align with the defined criteria for capital murder under Texas law unless coupled



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://texaspenalcode.examzify.com>**

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