

Texas Private Security Bureau (PSB) Level 2 Training Course 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 should a post-incident debrief with supervisors include?**
 - A. Only actions taken.**
 - B. Facts surrounding the incident, actions taken, outcomes, any injuries or property damage, and lessons learned to improve future responses.**
 - C. Injuries and property damage only.**
 - D. Outcomes and actions with no context.**

- 2. What is the role of the Texas Private Security Bureau (PSB)?**
 - A. To prosecute private security personnel.**
 - B. To license, regulate, and train private security personnel; establish standards for security officers.**
 - C. To issue firearms licenses for everyone.**
 - D. To regulate traffic.**

- 3. What is the proper response to a firearm malfunction in the field?**
 - A. Stop the action, keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction, follow the malfunction drill (clear the jam or replace equipment if trained to do so), and report the incident.**
 - B. Ignore the malfunction and continue the operation.**
 - C. Pass the firearm to a partner without addressing it.**
 - D. Drop the firearm and retreat immediately.**

- 4. Why is written documentation from the time of an event important?**
 - A. It is optional.**
 - B. Written documentation from the time of an event serves as an excellent resource to recall events for testimony in a court of law.**
 - C. It is not admissible in court.**
 - D. It is only useful for training purposes.**

- 5. What power does the Texas Department of Public Safety retain?**
- A. Issue subpoenas and injunctions**
 - B. Set licenses for private investigators**
 - C. Adjudicate internal disciplinary actions**
 - D. Appoint board members**
- 6. Which statement best describes the concept of actual arrest?**
- A. It may occur without any physical contact.**
 - B. It involves taking a person into custody by the use of physical force, such as hands, handcuffs, and/or weapons.**
 - C. It requires a warrant.**
 - D. It is only performed by police officers.**
- 7. How should you handle lighting and visibility during night shifts?**
- A. Use proper illumination, avoid glare, maintain clear sightlines, and ensure reflective gear if required.**
 - B. Avoid lighting to save power.**
 - C. Ignore glare and shield sightlines.**
 - D. Wear reflective gear only when you feel like it.**
- 8. Constructive arrest, as described in this material, is most accurately described as?**
- A. The arrestee resists arrest.**
 - B. The arrestee submits to control of the officer without any physical force.**
 - C. The arrestee is physically restrained with handcuffs.**
 - D. The arrestee is asked for permission to search.**
- 9. Verbal Commands - important purpose heard by others and witness testimony?**
- A. It is heard by others in the area and assists witness testimony**
 - B. It ensures immediate compliance**
 - C. It requires no witnesses**
 - D. It replaces the need for officer presence**

10. Are security officers required to make an arrest?

- A. No, security officers are not obligated to make an arrest.**
- B. Yes, they must arrest every suspect they observe.**
- C. Only when a felony is involved.**
- D. Only if directed by a supervisor.**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should a post-incident debrief with supervisors include?

- A. Only actions taken.**
- B. Facts surrounding the incident, actions taken, outcomes, any injuries or property damage, and lessons learned to improve future responses.**
- C. Injuries and property damage only.**
- D. Outcomes and actions with no context.**

After-action reviews should create a complete, factual record that supports accountability and improvements. A thorough debrief with supervisors should include the facts surrounding the incident, actions taken, outcomes, any injuries or property damage, and lessons learned to improve future responses. Citing the facts establishes what happened and when, which is essential for accurate analysis. Describing actions taken shows how the situation was managed in real time. Outlining outcomes reveals what resulted from those actions and whether objectives were met. Documenting injuries and property damage captures the impact and helps guide safety and recovery measures. Finally, identifying lessons learned translates experience into concrete improvements—updates to procedures, training, equipment, or communication—so the organization is better prepared next time. Options that focus only on actions, or only on injuries and damage, or omit context while listing outcomes and actions, fail to provide the full picture needed for effective learning and prevention. A comprehensive debrief ties together all these elements to drive meaningful change.

2. What is the role of the Texas Private Security Bureau (PSB)?

- A. To prosecute private security personnel.**
- B. To license, regulate, and train private security personnel; establish standards for security officers.**
- C. To issue firearms licenses for everyone.**
- D. To regulate traffic.**

The Texas Private Security Bureau exists to oversee the private security industry by licensing officers and security companies, regulating how they operate, and setting training and conduct standards for security personnel. This ensures that guards and firms meet basic qualifications, stay up to date with required training, and follow rules designed to protect the public. The bureau also has authority to enforce these standards and take disciplinary action when needed. It does not prosecute offenses, which is the job of law enforcement and prosecutors. It does not issue firearms licenses for everyone, since firearms licensing is handled by other programs, and its focus is regulatory rather than broad weapon licensing. It also does not regulate traffic.

3. What is the proper response to a firearm malfunction in the field?

- A. Stop the action, keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction, follow the malfunction drill (clear the jam or replace equipment if trained to do so), and report the incident.**
- B. Ignore the malfunction and continue the operation.**
- C. Pass the firearm to a partner without addressing it.**
- D. Drop the firearm and retreat immediately.**

Handling a firearm malfunction in the field requires immediate and disciplined action to keep everyone safe. The proper response is to stop the action, keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction, perform the malfunction drill to clear the jam or replace the equipment if trained to do so, and report the incident. Stopping the action immediately reduces the chance of an unintended discharge. Keeping the muzzle aimed in a safe direction protects bystanders as you assess the situation. The malfunction drill is the trained, methodical way to diagnose and fix the issue rather than guessing, which helps restore safe operation. Reporting ensures supervision, accountability, and that any needed maintenance or follow-up is documented. Ignoring the problem risks an unintended discharge or further damage. Passing the weapon without addressing the malfunction or retreating without handling the issue fails to control risk and undermines safety procedures.

4. Why is written documentation from the time of an event important?

- A. It is optional.**
- B. Written documentation from the time of an event serves as an excellent resource to recall events for testimony in a court of law.**
- C. It is not admissible in court.**
- D. It is only useful for training purposes.**

Contemporaneous written documentation provides an accurate, verifiable snapshot of what happened. Recording details at the time reduces the risk of memory distortion and gaps that can occur when recalling events later. A well-written note captures essential facts—who was involved, what occurred, when and where it happened, actions taken, and any evidence collected—creating an objective record that others can rely on. This kind of documentation supports investigations, informs supervisors, and strengthens credibility if the events are reviewed later in court or in formal proceedings. It also helps ensure consistency with policies and procedures by documenting the sequence of events and decisions made, which is important for accountability and possible chain-of-custody considerations. Best practices include writing promptly after the event, using clear and objective language, avoiding speculation, and including concrete details such as exact times, locations, descriptions of conditions, actions taken, names of witnesses, and signatures. While summarizing later can be useful, the contemporaneous record often serves as the strongest foundation for reconstructing what happened and validating actions taken.

5. What power does the Texas Department of Public Safety retain?

- A. Issue subpoenas and injunctions**
- B. Set licenses for private investigators**
- C. Adjudicate internal disciplinary actions**
- D. Appoint board members**

Enforcement power is built around gathering evidence and stopping violations quickly. Subpoenas let the Department of Public Safety compel witnesses to testify or produce records during investigations, which is essential when determining whether someone is operating illegally or without the proper license. Injunctions provide a means to obtain immediate court relief to halt ongoing or imminent violations while an action is pending. These tools are fundamental to how DPS investigates and enforces rules that protect public safety. Licensing private investigators is handled by the agency's Private Security Program, so licensing itself isn't the broad power emphasized here. Internal disciplinary actions and board appointments are governed by separate processes and authorities, not the DPS's core enforcement toolset.

6. Which statement best describes the concept of actual arrest?

- A. It may occur without any physical contact.**
- B. It involves taking a person into custody by the use of physical force, such as hands, handcuffs, and/or weapons.**
- C. It requires a warrant.**
- D. It is only performed by police officers.**

Actual arrest means taking someone into custody through physical control. The essential idea is to deprive the person of liberty by directly restraining them or using restraints or weapons as needed to secure their movement. This is why the statement describing taking a person into custody by the use of physical force, such as hands, handcuffs, and/or weapons, is the best fit. It emphasizes both the act of taking custody and the means used to enforce it. Note that formal arrest isn't always contingent on a gun or cuffs in every moment, but the defining feature of an actual arrest is: you exert control to seize and hold the person. It doesn't require a warrant in all cases, and it's not exclusive to police officers—private security can perform an arrest under applicable law.

7. How should you handle lighting and visibility during night shifts?

- A. Use proper illumination, avoid glare, maintain clear sightlines, and ensure reflective gear if required.**
- B. Avoid lighting to save power.**
- C. Ignore glare and shield sightlines.**
- D. Wear reflective gear only when you feel like it.**

Night tasks rely on strong visibility to spot hazards, locate entrances, and monitor people and activities. Using proper illumination ensures you can see clearly enough to react to changes in the environment. Avoiding glare is important because bright, uncontrolled light can wash out details and slow perception, making it harder to read faces, license plates, or tool readings. Keeping sightlines clear means lighting should be arranged so you aren't blocked by shadows or reflections that hide hazards or movements; it also means keeping walkways, entrances, and perimeters well-lit and free of obstructions. Wearing reflective gear when required is essential because it makes you visible to others in low light, reducing the chance of accidents and helping teammates and responders locate you quickly. Together, these practices maintain safe, effective perception and response during night shifts.

8. Constructive arrest, as described in this material, is most accurately described as?

- A. The arrestee resists arrest.**
- B. The arrestee submits to control of the officer without any physical force.**
- C. The arrestee is physically restrained with handcuffs.**
- D. The arrestee is asked for permission to search.**

Constructive arrest happens when the officer gains control over the suspect through commands and restraint, and the suspect submits to that control, effectively choosing custody without the officer needing to use physical force. This is about the arrestee yielding and being detained by the officer's authority rather than actively resisting. So, the description that the arrestee submits to control of the officer without any physical force best fits. Resisting arrest implies the arrestee fights or tries to avoid detention, which shows the opposite of voluntary submission. Being physically restrained with handcuffs is a form of custody but describes a later, more forceful stage rather than the act of submitting to control without force. Being asked for permission to search relates to a search authority, not the moment of arrest.

9. Verbal Commands - important purpose heard by others and witness testimony?

- A. It is heard by others in the area and assists witness testimony**
- B. It ensures immediate compliance**
- C. It requires no witnesses**
- D. It replaces the need for officer presence**

Verbal commands are meant to be heard by people nearby, creating an audible record of what the officer instructed and how the subject responded. This helps witnesses recount the encounter accurately later, supporting the officer's actions and the incident's documentation. While getting quick compliance is helpful, the primary value is clear, observable communication that can be corroborated by bystanders and investigators. Verbal commands do not eliminate the need for witnesses, nor do they replace the officer's presence.

10. Are security officers required to make an arrest?

- A. No, security officers are not obligated to make an arrest.**
- B. Yes, they must arrest every suspect they observe.**
- C. Only when a felony is involved.**
- D. Only if directed by a supervisor.**

The key idea is that private security officers are not required to arrest people. Their role is to deter crime, observe, report, and summon law enforcement when needed. Arrest authority for a private security officer is limited and not something they must exercise for every suspect; they may detain briefly and safely if appropriate, but they rely on police to complete arrests. The notion that they must arrest every suspect is incorrect, as is the idea that they only arrest for felonies or only when told by a supervisor.

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://texaspsblevel2training.examzify.com>

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

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