

TEXAS PRIVATE SECURITY BUREAU (PSB) LEVEL 2 TRAINING COURSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. The use of force against another is not justified in which situation?**
 - A. in response to verbal provocation alone
 - B. To protect yourself from unlawful deadly force
 - C. To protect a third person if immediate necessity
 - D. To prevent an imminent threat

- 2. Under what circumstances should reflective gear be worn during operations?**
 - A. Never wear reflective gear.
 - B. Only during daylight.
 - C. If required by policy or safety standards.
 - D. All the time.

- 3. When using a fire extinguisher, where should you aim?**
 - A. At the base of the fire, not at the flames.
 - B. At the flames.
 - C. At the smoke.
 - D. At the top.

- 4. Which element distinguishes Robbery from Theft?**
 - A. Use of force or intimidation
 - B. The time of day
 - C. The location
 - D. The presence of an accomplice

- 5. 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.

- 6. If you witness an injury at a security post and you do not have medical training, what is the proper course of action?**
- A. Provide first aid to the extent of your training.
 - B. Call for medical help and wait for professionals.
 - C. Do not attempt to treat injuries unless you have medical training to handle the victim.
 - D. Move the victim to a safer location and continue patrol.
- 7. After detaining a person, what is required to be done promptly?**
- A. Immediately turning the suspect over to law enforcement and documenting details.
 - B. Detain for 24 hours.
 - C. Release on own authority.
 - D. Notify only the supervisor.
- 8. Robbery is defined as:**
- A. Theft by stealth
 - B. Theft from a person with consent
 - C. By force or intimidation, taking personal property from a person or from the immediate presence of a person against that person's will
 - D. Theft of property from a vehicle
- 9. Which option correctly describes the sequence of information in a narrative account?**
- A. The weather conditions at the time of the incident.
 - B. The equipment logs used during the incident.
 - C. The budget impact of the incident.
 - D. The 5W's and How in time sequence.
- 10. What should be recorded in daily activity logs?**
- A. Weather conditions during the shift.
 - B. Record key activities, times, locations, patrol routes, observed suspicious activity, and actions taken.
 - C. Personal notes and opinions about the day.
 - D. Casual social interactions with the public.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The use of force against another is not justified in which situation?

- A. in response to verbal provocation alone
- B. To protect yourself from unlawful deadly force
- C. To protect a third person if immediate necessity
- D. To prevent an imminent threat

Force is justified only when there is an actual or immediately impending threat to safety. Verbal provocation alone does not create a valid basis for using force, because words by themselves don't threaten you or justify harming someone. You may use reasonable and proportionate force to defend yourself if you reasonably believe you're facing unlawful physical harm or death, or to protect another person who is in immediate danger. You may also act to prevent an imminent threat. Therefore, reacting to verbal provocation alone is not a justified use of force.

2. Under what circumstances should reflective gear be worn during operations?

- A. Never wear reflective gear.
- B. Only during daylight.
- C. If required by policy or safety standards.
- D. All the time.

Visibility in operations is the core idea here. Reflective gear is worn to make you more visible to others, especially in conditions where you might blend into the surroundings or when vehicles and heavy equipment are nearby. The best answer is that you wear reflective gear if it's required by policy or safety standards. Those rules set the minimum protection for specific tasks or environments, ensuring everyone follows the same safety practices. Following policy also helps with compliance and reduces the likelihood of gaps in protection. Wearing reflective gear all the time isn't universally required or practical, and there are environments where it isn't mandated if lighting is excellent and the risks are minimal. Conversely, never wearing reflective gear would ignore a basic safety measure and isn't appropriate in settings where visibility hazards exist.

3. When using a fire extinguisher, where should you aim?

- A. At the base of the fire, not at the flames.
- B. At the flames.
- C. At the smoke.
- D. At the top.

Aim at the base of the fire, not the flames. The extinguishing agent needs to reach the fuel source to stop the fire by cooling the fuel, smothering the fire, or interrupting the chemical reactions. Sweeping the base covers the area where the fire is sustained, cutting off the heat and fuel supply so the fire can be knocked down. Aiming at the flames or at the smoke doesn't effectively remove the fuel or stop the burning, and aiming at the top misses the critical zone where the fuel is feeding the fire.

4. Which element distinguishes Robbery from Theft?

- A. Use of force or intimidation
- B. The time of day
- C. The location
- D. The presence of an accomplice

The key idea is that robbery hinges on confronting a person with force, intimidation, or a threat during the act of taking. That immediate use of fear or violence is what makes the crime robbery rather than theft. If property is taken without any confrontation or threat to the owner—simply taking it without forcing or frightening the person—it's theft. The time of day, location, or whether an accomplice is involved do not define robbery; they can occur in many contexts and aren't the distinguishing factor. For example, grabbing a wallet from someone at gunpoint is robbery, whereas slipping a wallet from a bag without the owner noticing is theft.

5. 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.

6. If you witness an injury at a security post and you do not have medical training, what is the proper course of action?

- A. Provide first aid to the extent of your training.
- B. Call for medical help and wait for professionals.
- C. Do not attempt to treat injuries unless you have medical training to handle the victim.
- D. Move the victim to a safer location and continue patrol.

Not having medical training means you should not perform medical treatment yourself. Without proper training, you might misjudge the injury, apply the wrong technique, or worsen the person's condition. The safest course is to disengage from providing medical care and urgently secure help from trained responders who can assess and treat the victim correctly. While you wait for professionals, keep the scene safe and provide any non-medical assistance you're capable of, but avoid any medical intervention beyond your training. This approach minimizes risk to the victim and ensures qualified care is used.

7. After detaining a person, what is required to be done promptly?

- A. Immediately turning the suspect over to law enforcement and documenting details.
- B. Detain for 24 hours.
- C. Release on own authority.**
- D. Notify only the supervisor.

After detaining someone, the proper step is to promptly turn the suspect over to law enforcement and document the details of the incident. As a security professional, you don't carry the authority to decide how long to hold someone or to release them on your own authority; your role is to preserve the situation and provide the police with a clear, factual handoff. Promptly contacting the police ensures the matter is handled under the proper legal process and reduces your liability. What "promptly" means here is not delaying the handoff or your reporting. It means contact law enforcement as soon as the detention is made, arrange for their arrival, and provide a thorough, accurate report of what happened. This includes the time, location, what initiated the detention, actions taken, statements made by the person or witnesses, any evidence collected, property seized, and the condition and custody of the suspect. You should also document these details in your incident report to create a solid record for investigators and for court use if charges are pursued. Avoid detaining for an extended period or releasing someone without police involvement. Detaining for an extended time or releasing on your own authority can create legal risk and undermine the public safety role you're trained to perform.

8. Robbery is defined as:

- A. Theft by stealth
- B. Theft from a person with consent
- C. By force or intimidation, taking personal property from a person or from the immediate presence of a person against that person's will**
- D. Theft of property from a vehicle

Robbery centers on confronting a person and taking their property through force or intimidation, against the victim's will. The crucial elements are that the property is taken from the person or from the person's immediate presence, and the act uses force or threats to overpower or coerce the victim. This combination of direct confrontation, force or intimidation, and moral objection by the victim distinguishes robbery from other forms of theft. Stealing by stealth lacks any confrontation or coercion. Theft from a person with consent isn't robbery because the person has agreed to part with the property. Theft of property from a vehicle involves taking belongings but not necessarily from the person or under threat or intimidation in the person's presence.

9. Which option correctly describes the sequence of information in a narrative account?

- A. The weather conditions at the time of the incident.
- B. The equipment logs used during the incident.
- C. The budget impact of the incident.
- D. The 5W's and How in time sequence.**

The main idea is that a narrative account should be organized in the order events occurred, guiding the reader through what happened in a clear, logical flow. This means presenting the information using the 5W's and How (who, what, where, when, why, and how) in time sequence so the story unfolds step by step. By arranging details chronologically, you signal how events developed and connect cause and effect, making the narrative easy to follow. The other options describe particular details (like weather, equipment logs, or budget impact) but don't define how the information should be arranged; they're specifics that could appear within the sequence but don't establish the sequencing method itself.

10. What should be recorded in daily activity logs?

- A. Weather conditions during the shift.
- B. Record key activities, times, locations, patrol routes, observed suspicious activity, and actions taken.**
- C. Personal notes and opinions about the day.
- D. Casual social interactions with the public.

Daily activity logs document what you did during a security shift, when you did it, where you went, and what you observed. This precise, chronological record supports accountability, enables smooth shift handoffs, and provides a trail for investigations. Recording key activities ensures supervisors can verify that patrols or checks were completed, that the planned routes were followed, and that any deviations are noted. Including observed suspicious activity and the actions taken is critical because it captures the sequence from detection to response, which is essential for later review and reporting. Weather conditions might be relevant context in some situations, but they do not replace the core record of activities and observations. Personal notes and opinions should stay out of the log to maintain objectivity, and casual social interactions with the public are not part of the duty record. The best practice is to log the concrete details: activities, times, locations, patrol routes, observations, and actions.

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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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