

# Texas Racing Commission License 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. What is the minimum standard time for a 100 speed index on 660 yards?**
  - A. 30.60 seconds**
  - B. 34.60 seconds**
  - C. 36.60 seconds**
  - D. 38.60 seconds**
  
- 2. What is the total distance for 3 furlongs in terms of miles?**
  - A. 1/2 mile**
  - B. 1/4 mile**
  - C. 3/8 mile**
  - D. 1/8 mile**
  
- 3. What is the definition of added money in horse racing?**
  - A. Money given to jockeys for performance**
  - B. Money added to a race purse by the association from nomination and entry fees**
  - C. Funds distributed to trainers for horse care**
  - D. Money used for track maintenance and improvements**
  
- 4. What is the maximum number of wins that an apprentice jockey can achieve before losing their status?**
  - A. 30 wins**
  - B. 40 wins**
  - C. 50 wins**
  - D. 60 wins**
  
- 5. Can a horse change its racing equipment between races without approval?**
  - A. Yes, with no restrictions**
  - B. No, it must remain the same**
  - C. Yes, if the equipment is upgraded**
  - D. No, unless approved by the jockey**

- 6. What is typically required for horses to compete in an allowance race?**
- A. They must have a claiming price set by the owner**
  - B. They must be registered and actively racing**
  - C. They must not have won a major championship**
  - D. They must be owned by a licensed trainer**
- 7. How many yards are in 1/2 furlong?**
- A. 1 yard**
  - B. 4 yards**
  - C. 16 yards**
  - D. 32 yards**
- 8. What does the term "also eligible" refer to in horse racing?**
- A. Horses that have not completed a qualifying race**
  - B. Horses that are qualified but not drawn for a race**
  - C. Horses entered but withdrew before the deadline**
  - D. Horses immediately eligible for a championship race**
- 9. What is laminitis also known as?**
- A. Founder**
  - B. Heaves**
  - C. Curb**
  - D. Cracked heels**
- 10. When must a claim form be stamped and deposited in the claim box?**
- A. 30 minutes before post as shown on infield tote board**
  - B. 15 minutes before post as shown on infield tote board**
  - C. 10 minutes after post indicated on the infield tote board**
  - D. 20 minutes before post as shown on infield tote board**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the minimum standard time for a 100 speed index on 660 yards?**

- A. 30.60 seconds
- B. 34.60 seconds**
- C. 36.60 seconds
- D. 38.60 seconds

The minimum standard time for a 100 speed index over a distance of 660 yards is established to serve as a benchmark for performance in quarter horse racing, where speed indices are a critical part of assessing the racing capabilities of a horse. A speed index of 100 represents a performance level that's considered average for high-level competition, versus other races. In this context, the correct choice indicates that a horse completing the 660 yards in 34.60 seconds would achieve that standard time, which aligns with the assessments of race performance historically recorded within the industry. The minimum time set for a specific speed index helps to create a standardized measurement across different races and helps in comparing the performance of horses. The other options, while they represent different times, do not correspond to the established standard for a 100 speed index at this distance, highlighting that those times would reflect slower performance levels than what is expected for a competitive racehorse achieving that index. Thus, the time of 34.60 seconds is crucial for understanding the benchmark for racing performance in this context.

**2. What is the total distance for 3 furlongs in terms of miles?**

- A. 1/2 mile
- B. 1/4 mile
- C. 3/8 mile**
- D. 1/8 mile

To determine the total distance for 3 furlongs in terms of miles, it is essential to understand the relationship between furlongs and miles. There are 8 furlongs in a mile, which means each furlong is 1/8 of a mile. To convert 3 furlongs into miles, you can set up the calculation as follows: - Since 1 furlong equals 1/8 mile, then 3 furlongs equal  $3 * (1/8)$  miles. - When you perform this multiplication, you get 3/8 mile. This clearly indicates that the total distance of 3 furlongs corresponds to 3/8 of a mile, making it the correct answer. Understanding the conversion rate is key, as it ensures you can accurately translate distances between different units, which is a vital skill in racing contexts where such measurements are commonly used.

### 3. What is the definition of added money in horse racing?

- A. Money given to jockeys for performance
- B. Money added to a race purse by the association from nomination and entry fees**
- C. Funds distributed to trainers for horse care
- D. Money used for track maintenance and improvements

The correct response highlights that "added money" refers to the funds contributed to the race purse by the racing association, which typically stems from nomination and entry fees submitted by participants. This additional money enhances the overall purse, making the race more attractive to owners and trainers, as a larger purse often encourages more competitors to enter, thus increasing the race's status and level of competition. This concept is critical in horse racing as it influences the economics of the sport. Higher purses can attract more talented horses and prominent trainers and owners, leading to more exciting races. The added money serves as an incentive, ensuring that owners see a potential return on their investment. Understanding this term is fundamental for anyone involved in the horse racing industry, as it impacts the dynamics of the competition and can influence decisions made by owners and trainers when entering their horses.

### 4. What is the maximum number of wins that an apprentice jockey can achieve before losing their status?

- A. 30 wins
- B. 40 wins**
- C. 50 wins
- D. 60 wins

An apprentice jockey is a rider who is still in the early stages of their career and is typically allowed to compete with an allowance of a weight advantage in races. This weight allowance is granted to help them compete against more experienced jockeys. However, there is a limit to the number of wins an apprentice jockey can accumulate before they lose their apprentice status. In Texas, the regulation stipulates that an apprentice jockey can achieve a maximum of 40 wins before they are considered to have graduated from their apprentice status. Once they reach this threshold, they are no longer entitled to the weight allowance that comes with being an apprentice, as their experience level is deemed sufficient to compete on equal footing with other jockeys. This rule is important as it encourages apprenticeship as a developmental stage while ensuring that jockeys gain the necessary experience before becoming fully licensed competitors. It also helps maintain a level playing field in races, wherein more experienced jockeys are not at an unnatural disadvantage due to weight allowances.

**5. Can a horse change its racing equipment between races without approval?**

- A. Yes, with no restrictions**
- B. No, it must remain the same**
- C. Yes, if the equipment is upgraded**
- D. No, unless approved by the jockey**

A horse is required to maintain the same racing equipment between races to ensure consistency and fairness in the competition. This regulation is in place to prevent any advantages or disadvantages that may arise from changing equipment, as different gear can significantly affect a horse's performance and handling. The requirement for uniformity in racing equipment helps to maintain the integrity of the race and the welfare of the horses involved. Allowing changes without approval could create inconsistencies in how horses perform, making it difficult to gauge their abilities or the effectiveness of the equipment. Therefore, the established rules dictate that any modifications to a horse's racing equipment must be approved by the appropriate authority before being implemented, ensuring that all competitors are on a level playing field.

**6. What is typically required for horses to compete in an allowance race?**

- A. They must have a claiming price set by the owner**
- B. They must be registered and actively racing**
- C. They must not have won a major championship**
- D. They must be owned by a licensed trainer**

In the context of allowance races, horses are often classified based on their racing history, eligibility, and certain restrictions aimed at ensuring fair competition. The requirement that horses in an allowance race must not have won a major championship aligns with the intention of these races to provide opportunities for horses that may not yet have the accolades or experience of champions. Allowance races are designed to allow horses that are improving or are on the cusp of higher competition levels to compete against others with similar levels of experience. This helps to level the playing field and supports the development of horses that are progressing in their careers while preventing more seasoned champions from dominating these events. The rationale is to encourage competition among horses that are at comparable stages in their racing journeys while also providing the potential for less experienced horses to earn recognition. The other choices don't reflect the specific requirements for allowance races. The claiming price is more relevant for claiming races. Registration and active racing status are generally expected for all racehorses but not specific to allowance races. Ownership by a licensed trainer is necessary for participation in races but does not specifically pertain to the allowances defined for these types of races.

**7. How many yards are in 1/2 furlong?**

- A. 1 yard
- B. 4 yards**
- C. 16 yards
- D. 32 yards

A furlong is a unit of distance commonly used in horse racing, equal to 220 yards. When calculating the distance in 1/2 furlong, you take half of 220 yards, which results in 110 yards. It appears there may be a confusion in calculating the number of yards, as none of the provided choices align with the correct conversion of 1/2 furlong into yards. In horse racing, understanding these distances is important for measuring track lengths and race distances accurately. While the choice provided states 4 yards, this does not reflect a correct conversion from furlongs to yards. Instead, the relationship in all cases helps clarify how to convert these measures correctly. In summary, 1 furlong equals 220 yards, and therefore, 1/2 furlong equals 110 yards, showcasing the importance of precise calculations in the context of racing distances.

**8. What does the term "also eligible" refer to in horse racing?**

- A. Horses that have not completed a qualifying race
- B. Horses that are qualified but not drawn for a race**
- C. Horses entered but withdrew before the deadline
- D. Horses immediately eligible for a championship race

The term "also eligible" in horse racing specifically refers to horses that have met the qualifications necessary to participate in a race but were not drawn to compete due to space limitations. In many races, there is a set number of entries allowed, and in cases where more horses enter than there are spots available, only a predetermined number is selected to race. The horses that are considered "also eligible" have the potential to compete should any of the drawn entries withdraw prior to the race. This system allows for an organized and fair method of managing entries while still providing opportunities for qualified horses to compete should circumstances allow. The other options define different aspects of horse racing and entry qualifications: horses that haven't completed a qualifying race would not be eligible at all; those that are entered but withdraw before a deadline do not fall under "also eligible;" and horses immediately eligible for a championship race does not accurately represent the context of being an alternate entry for a regular race, as "also eligible" pertains specifically to entry lists.

## 9. What is laminitis also known as?

- A. Founder**
- B. Heaves**
- C. Curb**
- D. Cracked heels**

Laminitis is a serious inflammatory condition affecting the laminae, which are the sensitive tissues connecting the hoof wall to the underlying bone in a horse's foot. It is commonly referred to as "founder." When laminitis progresses, it can lead to the rotation or sinking of the coffin bone, severely affecting the horse's mobility and welfare. The term "founder" specifically describes the eventual changes and consequences that occur as a result of laminitis, which is why it is often used interchangeably with the term. Understanding this terminology is crucial for anyone involved in equine care, as it highlights the severity of the condition and underscores the importance of prompt veterinary intervention and management strategies to alleviate pain and prevent further damage. The other options pertain to different equine health issues: "heaves" relates to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in horses, "curb" refers to a specific type of hock injury, and "cracked heels" typically signifies skin conditions affecting the lower limbs. These terms, while significant in equine health, do not relate to laminitis. Thus, the connection of laminitis with the term "founder" is key to recognizing and understanding the implications of this serious condition in horses.

## 10. When must a claim form be stamped and deposited in the claim box?

- A. 30 minutes before post as shown on infield tote board**
- B. 15 minutes before post as shown on infield tote board**
- C. 10 minutes after post indicated on the infield tote board**
- D. 20 minutes before post as shown on infield tote board**

The requirement for a claim form to be stamped and deposited in the claim box is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the claiming process in horse racing. The correct answer indicates that the claim form must be submitted 15 minutes before post time as shown on the infield tote board. This time frame is set to allow for the proper processing of claims while maintaining an orderly and fair racing environment. By stipulating that claims be deposited 15 minutes prior to post time, the rules ensure that all claims can be appropriately reviewed and potential issues resolved before the race begins. This timeframe allows for the necessary verification and documentation to occur, safeguarding against last-minute submissions that could disrupt the racing schedule. Other options suggest varying time frames that either do not align with the regulations set by the Texas Racing Commission or the industry standards. Being aware of this specific time frame is essential for participants involved in claiming horses, ensuring they are complying with the rules and have the opportunity to ensure their claims are valid before the action begins.

## 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://txracingcommission.examzify.com>**

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

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