

Texas State Police Systems 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 is the function of the Texas Statewide Automated Victim Notification System (SAVNS)?**
 - A. To track missing persons in Texas**
 - B. To provide victims of crime with timely information about the status of their offender**
 - C. To organize community awareness programs**
 - D. To register victims with local law enforcement**

- 2. Which special operational task performed by local police departments requires the FEWEST full-time officers?**
 - A. Bomb/explosive response**
 - B. Picking up fugitives/serving warrants**
 - C. Monitoring individuals in reentry/under surveillance**
 - D. Tactical operations such as SWAT**

- 3. Which organizational style of policing appears to represent the current trend?**
 - A. A. Service**
 - B. B. Watchman**
 - C. C. Legalistic**
 - D. D. Realistic**

- 4. What is the importance of the Texas Open Records Act for police agencies?**
 - A. It allows police to withhold all information**
 - B. It supports transparency and accessibility of public records**
 - C. It focuses on data privacy only**
 - D. It limits the public access to law enforcement records**

- 5. What is the most common form of police misconduct?**
 - A. Bribery**
 - B. Kickback**
 - C. Shakedown**
 - D. Corruption of authority**

- 6. Which of the following would not be a test of morality?**
- A. Drug Test**
 - B. Polygraph Examination**
 - C. Medical Exam**
 - D. Background investigation**
- 7. Which of the following is not an impediment to hiring more educated officers?**
- A. Officers are not likely to hire an officer with more education than themselves**
 - B. The pool of potential officer candidates is limited when education requirements are implemented**
 - C. The higher-educated officer are likely to hold questionable views of minorities**
 - D. A and C are true but not B**
- 8. Which tactic is essential when officers interact with individuals experiencing mental health crises?**
- A. Immediate arrest**
 - B. Utilization of force**
 - C. Crisis intervention techniques**
 - D. Referral to social media**
- 9. What contributes to the police subculture that stresses bravery?**
- A. The lack of breaks between calls**
 - B. The potential of becoming a victim of violence**
 - C. The need for praise from other officers**
 - D. The use of technology in policing**
- 10. What is the legal limit for blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for driving in Texas?**
- A. 0.10% for individuals over the age of 21**
 - B. 0.08% for individuals over the age of 21**
 - C. 0.05% for all drivers**
 - D. 0.12% for commercial drivers**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the function of the Texas Statewide Automated Victim Notification System (SAVNS)?

- A. To track missing persons in Texas
- B. To provide victims of crime with timely information about the status of their offender**
- C. To organize community awareness programs
- D. To register victims with local law enforcement

The Texas Statewide Automated Victim Notification System (SAVNS) is designed specifically to provide timely information to victims of crime regarding the status of their offenders. This includes updates on the incarceration status, release, transfer, or parole of offenders, which is crucial for victims to feel secure and informed about their safety and the legal proceedings that affect their lives. The system ensures that victims are connected to necessary resources and support, empowering them with the knowledge needed to navigate the complexities of the justice system. By keeping victims informed, SAVNS plays an essential role in enhancing their overall sense of safety and justice. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary function of SAVNS, as it is not focused on tracking missing persons, organizing community programs, or registering victims with local law enforcement. Instead, its core mission revolves around victim notification and support in relation to offenders.

2. Which special operational task performed by local police departments requires the FEWEST full-time officers?

- A. Bomb/explosive response
- B. Picking up fugitives/serving warrants
- C. Monitoring individuals in reentry/under surveillance**
- D. Tactical operations such as SWAT

Monitoring individuals in reentry or under surveillance typically requires fewer full-time officers compared to the other operational tasks listed. This task often involves ongoing observation and documentation of an individual's activities, which can sometimes be accomplished with fewer personnel through strategic planning and the use of technology, such as surveillance cameras or GPS monitoring. In contrast, bomb/explosive responses require specially trained and equipped officers, often necessitating additional personnel for safety and procedural compliance. Picking up fugitives and serving warrants might also demand a higher number of officers due to the unpredictability of such operations and the potential need for backup. Tactical operations, like those conducted by a SWAT team, are intensive scenarios that generally require a substantial number of specially trained officers to ensure both effectiveness and safety during high-risk interventions. Hence, monitoring individuals under surveillance is the option that demands the lowest number of full-time officers.

3. Which organizational style of policing appears to represent the current trend?

- A. A. Service**
- B. B. Watchman**
- C. C. Legalistic**
- D. D. Realistic**

The service-oriented style of policing is increasingly recognized as a current trend because it emphasizes community engagement, cooperation, and responsiveness to community needs. This approach goes beyond traditional law enforcement tactics to include strategies focused on problem-solving and collaborative relationships with community members. Service-oriented policing aims to improve the quality of life within communities, addressing not just crime but also social issues such as education, mental health, and homelessness. This trend reflects a shift from more authoritative, rigid approaches, which focused primarily on legalistic enforcement and the prevention of crime through strict rule adherence. Instead, departments are adopting methods that prioritize service and support, building trust and legitimacy with the communities they serve. Furthermore, this style aligns well with contemporary expectations of police work, where community members look for law enforcement agencies to act as partners rather than simply enforcers of the law. Understanding this organizational style is crucial as policing continues to evolve in response to societal demands, prioritizing community welfare and proactive engagement over punitive measures.

4. What is the importance of the Texas Open Records Act for police agencies?

- A. It allows police to withhold all information**
- B. It supports transparency and accessibility of public records**
- C. It focuses on data privacy only**
- D. It limits the public access to law enforcement records**

The Texas Open Records Act plays a crucial role in promoting transparency and accountability within police agencies. By mandating that certain records be made accessible to the public, it enables citizens to obtain information regarding the operations and conduct of law enforcement. This transparency fosters trust between the police and the communities they serve, ensuring that the police can be held accountable for their actions. The Act contributes to informed public discourse about policing practices and policies, which is essential for a democratic society. The rationale for this supports the idea that access to information can help prevent misconduct and improve public safety. It empowers citizens to be informed about how their tax dollars are being spent and how police resources are being utilized, thereby encouraging a collaborative relationship between the police and the community.

5. What is the most common form of police misconduct?

- A. Bribery**
- B. Kickback**
- C. Shakedown**
- D. Corruption of authority**

The most common form of police misconduct is corruption of authority. This encompasses various abuses of power where law enforcement officers exploit their authority for personal gain or to benefit others, often undermining the integrity of the police force. Corruption of authority can manifest in numerous ways, including favoritism, misuse of police resources, or engaging in unlawful conduct while using the badge as a shield. The prevalence of this type of misconduct is significant because it not only leads to a breach of public trust but can also create a culture of impunity within a police department. When officers believe they can act without accountability, it can encourage further misconduct and escalate issues within the community they are meant to serve. Understanding the dynamics of corruption of authority is crucial for fostering accountability, transparency, and ethical behavior within law enforcement agencies, which ultimately serves to better the relationship between the police and the communities they protect.

6. Which of the following would not be a test of morality?

- A. Drug Test**
- B. Polygraph Examination**
- C. Medical Exam**
- D. Background investigation**

The correct answer is the medical exam, as it primarily assesses an individual's physical health and medical history rather than moral character or ethical standards. A medical exam typically involves evaluations related to physical condition, medical issues, and fitness for duty, which are essential for ensuring that individuals can perform their job responsibilities safely and effectively. In contrast, a drug test checks for the presence of illegal substances, highlighting issues related to drug use and adherence to laws and regulations. A polygraph examination can assess truthfulness and integrity, focusing directly on an individual's honesty regarding particular issues or questions. A background investigation often reviews an individual's history, choices, and behaviors to determine their suitability for a position, reflecting moral judgment and character. Thus, while the other options have direct implications for moral and ethical assessments, a medical exam does not fit within that framework.

7. Which of the following is not an impediment to hiring more educated officers?

- A. Officers are not likely to hire an officer with more education than themselves**
- B. The pool of potential officer candidates is limited when education requirements are implemented**
- C. The higher-educated officer are likely to hold questionable views of minorities**
- D. A and C are true but not B**

The statement indicating that higher-educated officers are likely to hold questionable views of minorities is not a recognized impediment to hiring more educated officers. This perspective does not reflect a valid or substantiated concern in the hiring process for law enforcement. In fact, higher education can often correlate with a greater understanding of diversity, social issues, and better critical thinking skills, which enhances an officer's ability to engage positively with various community members, including minority groups. The other options present more plausible barriers to hiring educated officers. The notion that officers may be hesitant to hire someone more educated than themselves reflects interpersonal dynamics and potential insecurities within a workplace. Additionally, implementing education requirements can indeed limit the eligible candidate pool, as fewer individuals may meet the criteria. These concerns about hiring dynamics and the available candidate pool do create real challenges in the recruitment process. However, the idea that educated officers would hold derogatory views is unfounded and therefore not a legitimate impediment.

8. Which tactic is essential when officers interact with individuals experiencing mental health crises?

- A. Immediate arrest**
- B. Utilization of force**
- C. Crisis intervention techniques**
- D. Referral to social media**

Crisis intervention techniques are essential when officers interact with individuals experiencing mental health crises because they are designed to de-escalate situations and provide support in a compassionate manner. These techniques focus on communication and active listening, which can help to calm the individual, establish trust, and ultimately resolve the crisis without the use of force or further escalation. Training in these techniques empowers officers to recognize signs of mental health struggles, understand the appropriate responses, and connect individuals to necessary mental health resources. Using such an approach not only prioritizes the safety and well-being of the individual in crisis, but also the officer and the community at large. In contrast, immediate arrest or the utilization of force can exacerbate the situation and may result in further harm to the individual, making crisis intervention the preferred strategy. Referring to social media is generally not a practical or effective tactic in these circumstances, as it does not address the immediate needs of an individual in crisis.

9. What contributes to the police subculture that stresses bravery?

- A. The lack of breaks between calls**
- B. The potential of becoming a victim of violence**
- C. The need for praise from other officers**
- D. The use of technology in policing**

The factor that contributes to the police subculture emphasizing bravery is the potential of becoming a victim of violence. Police officers work in environments where they often face unpredictable and dangerous situations, which can heighten the need for bravery. This awareness of potential threats creates a culture that values those who display courage and the ability to confront danger head-on. Bravery in this context becomes a defining characteristic of the police identity—officers are often encouraged to show strength in the face of adversity, thereby fostering a sense of camaraderie and mutual respect among peers. This bravery is not only seen as vital for individual survival but also as essential for the safety of their colleagues and the community they serve. Factors such as the lack of breaks between calls, the need for praise from other officers, and the use of technology in policing may influence the work environment or interpersonal dynamics among officers, but they do not inherently contribute to the deeply rooted concept of bravery within the police subculture. The stakes involved in facing potential violence forge a powerful imperative that reinforces the need for courage among law enforcement personnel.

10. What is the legal limit for blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for driving in Texas?

- A. 0.10% for individuals over the age of 21**
- B. 0.08% for individuals over the age of 21**
- C. 0.05% for all drivers**
- D. 0.12% for commercial drivers**

In Texas, the legal limit for blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for individuals over the age of 21 while driving is set at 0.08%. This standard is consistent with federal guidelines and is enforced to promote road safety by reducing the likelihood of intoxicated driving. A BAC of 0.08% means that there is 0.08 grams of alcohol per deciliter of blood, which has been determined to impair a driver's ability to operate a vehicle safely. This standard reflects a broad consensus that at this level of intoxication, a driver's judgment, coordination, and reaction times are compromised, greatly increasing the risk of accidents. Law enforcement utilizes various testing methods to determine BAC levels, and individuals found driving at or above this legal limit may face severe penalties, including fines, license suspension, and even jail time. Other options reflect either outdated limits, incorrect values for specific driver classes, or legal standards that do not apply to all drivers equally. For instance, while there are different limits for commercial drivers or lower limits for certain types of drivers, the specified limit of 0.08% for individuals over 21 is the primary legal threshold for the general population.

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://txstatepolicesystems.examzify.com>

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

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