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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a sentence?

A. it is a group of words that express a complete thought

B. the predicate tells or asks something about what the action of the thought is

C. it contains a noun, predicate, and if required by the predicate's verb, other words to that complete its meaning

D. the simple predicate is the verb of the sentence

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The statement “the predicate tells or asks something about what the action of the thought is” is not an accurate characteristic of a sentence because it does not correctly define the role of a predicate. In standard grammar, a sentence expresses a complete thought and normally includes a subject and a predicate. The predicate is the part of the sentence that says something about the subject; it may state what the subject does, is, has, experiences, or undergoes. A predicate does not necessarily describe an “action,” since predicates can contain linking verbs and describe a condition or identity, such as “The report is complete.” Nor does a predicate itself “ask” something about an action. A whole interrogative sentence asks a question, while its predicate still supplies information about the subject. Therefore, the wording given does not state the essential grammatical function of a predicate and is the appropriate selection for what is not a characteristic of a sentence. See Merriam-Webster’s definition of a predicate and Purdue OWL’s discussion of complete sentences and sentence fragments at Purdue OWL.

QUESTION NO: 2

Granny threatens to "punch out" the dog catcher because he testified against her in court for violation of the city's barking dog ordinance. Granny may be charged with:

A. Assault (Class A Misdemeanor)

B. Assault (3rd Degree Felony)

C. Retaliation

D. Coercion of Public Servant or Voter

E. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Retaliation is correct because Texas Penal Code § 36.06 prohibits intentionally or knowingly harming, or threatening to harm, another person by an unlawful act in retaliation for that person’s service or status as a witness. The stated threat to “punch out” the dog catcher is a threat of unlawful physical harm, and the facts expressly connect the threat to his prior testimony against Granny in court. A witness is protected by the retaliation statute regardless of whether the underlying proceeding involved a relatively minor municipal-ordinance violation. The key facts are the threatened unlawful harm and the retaliatory motive arising from the person’s testimony. Under § 36.06, retaliation is generally classified as a third-degree felony, subject to particular statutory exceptions not indicated by these facts. This offense protects the integrity of judicial proceedings by allowing witnesses to testify without being subjected to threats or punishment for doing so. See the current statutory text in Texas Penal Code § 36.06 and the Texas Legislature’s Texas Constitution and Statutes website.

QUESTION NO: 3

When participating in the Operation Identification property marking program, citizens should engrave what personally applied number on their property?

A. their license plate number

B. their social security number

C. their tax identification number

D. their drivers license number

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Operation Identification is a crime-prevention and property-recovery program in which an owner permanently marks valuable property with an identifier that can be traced back to that owner. The appropriate personally applied number is **their drivers license number**. A driver-license number provides law-enforcement personnel with a practical means of associating recovered property with its owner through state records, helping establish ownership after theft or loss. The number should be engraved in a conspicuous but protected location, and the owner should keep a separate inventory containing the item description, make, model, serial number, and the location of the engraving. This record improves the ability to identify the item accurately and return it when it is recovered. Operation Identification programs commonly pair permanent marking with decals or signage indicating that valuables have been marked; this can deter theft as well as support later recovery. The National Institute of Justice describes Operation Identification as a program focused on permanently marking property with an owner-identifying number to aid recovery and deter theft. See the Office of Justice Programs' Operation Identification resource and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service publication on Operation Identification.

QUESTION NO: 4

It is not necessary to note road conditions when investigating an accident scene.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct because road conditions are a material part of a complete traffic-crash investigation. An officer should observe, document, and report conditions that may have affected vehicle operation, visibility, traction, stopping distance, or the roadway environment at the time of the crash. Relevant observations can include whether the surface was dry, wet, icy, loose, damaged, or otherwise affected; the presence of debris, standing water, work zones, or obstructions; and other roadway characteristics associated with the event.

Texas crash reporting uses the Texas Peace Officer's Crash Report, commonly called the CR-3, to capture factual information about a reportable crash. Roadway and environmental information helps establish an accurate record, supports later analysis of contributing circumstances, and allows crash data to be used for traffic-safety and engineering purposes. It can also preserve conditions that may change quickly after the scene is cleared, weather changes, or repairs are made. Texas law requires officers to make a written report for qualifying crashes, and the report must contain information needed to describe the crash and its circumstances. See Texas Transportation Code §550.062 and TxDOT's Crash Reports and Records resources.

QUESTION NO: 5

The basic unit in the police effort is:

A. detectives

B. traffic

C. patrol

D. vice

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Patrol is the basic unit of police effort because it is the principal field function through which a police agency provides continuous, visible service to the public. Patrol officers are typically the personnel most regularly assigned to geographic beats or areas, where they deter crime through their presence, observe conditions that may require police action, respond to calls for service, conduct preliminary investigations, enforce laws, assist people in emergencies, and identify problems that may need follow-up by specialized units. This broad, routine responsibility makes patrol the operational foundation upon which investigative, traffic, vice, and other specialized activities depend. A call for service often begins with a patrol response, and patrol personnel commonly secure scenes, collect initial information, protect victims, and determine whether further investigative resources are required. The U.S. Department of Justice's community-policing materials emphasize patrol officers' central role in problem solving and community engagement, while the Bureau of Justice Statistics recognizes responding to calls and routine patrol as core local-police functions. See the U.S. DOJ COPS Office guide on community policing and the Bureau of Justice Statistics law-enforcement resources.

QUESTION NO: 6

A car towing another car and the towed car becomes detached and runs off the road and strikes a tree, causing heavy damage to the front of the towed vehicle. Which vehicle is actually the traffic unit?

A. The car being towed

B. The car doing the towing

C. Both are traffic units

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The car being towed is the traffic unit because it became detached, left the roadway, and struck the tree. A traffic unit is the road user or vehicle directly involved in the crash event being documented. Once the towed car separated from the towing vehicle, it was no longer operating as part of the connected tow combination; it independently became the vehicle involved in the roadway departure and harmful event with the fixed object. The heavy front-end damage also results from that vehicle's impact with the tree, making it the unit to identify for this crash occurrence. Texas crash reporting is based on documenting the vehicles and persons involved in a crash and accurately recording the circumstances of the damaging event. TxDOT provides the state crash-reporting resources and reporting forms used by law-enforcement agencies at TxDOT Crash Reports and Records. The statutory Texas definition of a crash also centers on an event involving a vehicle that results in damage or injury, supporting identification of the detached vehicle that struck the tree as the relevant traffic unit: Texas Transportation Code, Section 550.001.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following is not a true statement concerning a professional police officers use of force?

A. know when to move from words to force

B. know when to return to words once a threat is over

C. have the ability to evaluate personnel performance

D. none of the above; all are true statements

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"Have the ability to evaluate personnel performance" is the statement that is not inherently a principle of an individual professional officer's use of force. Use-of-force professionalism centers on continuously assessing the circumstances,

recognizing when verbal communication no longer safely resolves an objectively reasonable threat, applying only force that is reasonable and necessary, and reducing or ending force when the threat has ceased. These are operational decisions made by the officer during the encounter.

Evaluating the performance of other personnel is generally a supervisory, training, or administrative responsibility. Although agencies may require supervisors to review force reports, body-worn-camera footage, and policy compliance, that distinct management function is not itself an essential element of the individual officer's decision to use, adjust, or stop force. The constitutional standard for an officer's force decision is objective reasonableness under the facts known at the time, including the severity of the offense, the immediacy of the threat, and whether the person is actively resisting or attempting to flee. See the U.S. Supreme Court's discussion in Graham v. Connor. Texas law also requires agencies to maintain written use-of-force policies, supporting structured agency review and oversight of such incidents: Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 2.33.

QUESTION NO: 9

A person commits the offense of Taking a Weapon from a Peace Officer. It is presumed that the actor knew the person was a peace officer if:

A. The person was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating employment

B. The person identified himself as a peace officer

C. The person attempted to handcuff the actor without making any statement

D. Either A or B

E. None of the above

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

"Either A or B" is correct because Texas Penal Code § 31.15 expressly establishes a presumption concerning the actor's knowledge of the victim's status. For the offense of Taking a Weapon from a Peace Officer, the law presumes the actor knew the person was a peace officer when that person was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating employment as a peace officer, or when the person identified himself or herself as a peace officer. The question uses the same two statutory circumstances, joined by "or," so either circumstance independently supports the presumption. This presumption addresses the required knowledge element: it allows the fact finder to infer that the actor knew the individual was a peace officer when one of these readily observable or directly communicated indicators was present. The full offense provision and its presumption are available in the official Texas Penal Code at Texas Penal Code § 31.15. Texas statutory rules governing presumptions in criminal cases are also set out in Texas Code of Criminal Procedure art. 2.05.

QUESTION NO: 10

Mr. Bill decides to break into a hardware store. He forces his way into the building and begins to collect items he intends to take. Officer Hand arrives and captures Mr. Bill, who also has a handgun in his belt. Mr. Bill did not have the effective consent of the owner (Mr. Sluggo) to be in the store. The most serious offense Bill may be charged with is:

A. Burglary (State Jail Felony)

B. Burglary (3rd Degree Felony)

C. Criminal Trespass (Class A Misdemeanor)

D. Unlawful Carrying Weapon

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Burglary (State Jail Felony) is correct because Bill entered a building without the owner's effective consent and did so with the intent to commit theft. Those facts satisfy Texas Penal Code § 30.02(a)(1), which defines burglary as entering a building or habitation not then open to the public with intent to commit a felony, theft, or assault. A person need not successfully leave with property or complete a theft; the unlawful entry accompanied by the required intent completes this form of burglary. Under § 30.02(c), burglary is generally a state jail felony. The stated facts identify a hardware store, which is a building rather than a habitation, and they establish an intended theft but do not establish an intended or attempted felony other than felony theft. Consequently, the applicable burglary grade is a state jail felony. The handgun's presence does not itself change the statutory grading of this burglary under § 30.02. See the full burglary statute at Texas Penal Code § 30.02. Texas's state-jail-felony punishment framework is provided in Texas Penal Code § 12.35.

QUESTION NO: 11

If an officer goes to an accident scene and determines there is not damage to property or injury to persons, a report should not be submitted.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Under Texas Transportation Code § 550.062, a peace officer who investigates a motor-vehicle crash must prepare a written crash report when the crash results in injury to or death of a person, or when it causes property damage to any person in the apparent amount of $1,000 or more. Therefore, when the officer determines that there was no injury to any person and no property damage, the statutory circumstances requiring an officer's crash report are absent. The officer should accurately assess and document the circumstances as appropriate for agency records or dispatch purposes, but a Texas Peace Officer's Crash Report is not required on these facts. This rule reflects the reporting threshold established by Texas law and helps ensure that formal crash reporting is used for incidents involving a reportable injury, fatality, or qualifying property loss. The governing statutory requirement is available in Texas Transportation Code § 550.062. TxDOT also provides crash-reporting information and resources through its Crash Reports and Records page.

QUESTION NO: 12

The _____in each incorporated city or town shall have jurisdiction in cases involving Class "C" Misdemeanors.

A. Municipal Court

B. District Court

C. Justice Court

D. County Court

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Municipal Court is correct. In Texas, a municipal court is the local trial court established by an incorporated city or town. Its criminal jurisdiction includes fine-only offenses, which encompass Class C misdemeanors. For Class C misdemeanor offenses committed within the municipality's territorial limits, municipal courts generally exercise concurrent jurisdiction with justice courts. This means a qualifying Class C case may be filed and heard in municipal court when it arises within the city, subject to applicable statutory provisions and venue requirements.

This jurisdiction is grounded in Article 4.14 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. That article gives municipal courts jurisdiction over criminal cases arising under city ordinances and provides for concurrent jurisdiction with justice courts over Class C misdemeanor criminal cases occurring within the city limits. Because the question asks for the court in each incorporated city or town with jurisdiction in Class C misdemeanor cases, Municipal Court precisely identifies the court

described by Texas law. The governing statutory language is available through Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 4.14. Additional information on Texas municipal courts is available from the Texas Judicial Branch.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following is not true regarding passing another vehicle on the highway?

A. Upon approaching a vehicle proceeding in the same direction of travel, the driver of such a passing vehicle is required to pass to the left of the vehicle being overtaken.

B. Passing another vehicle on the right is permitted when the overtaken vehicle is making or about to make a left turn, providing that the pass can be made on the roadway or on an improved shoulder with safety.

C. On a one-way roadway, a pass on the right is permitted in each circumstance when the roadway is free from obstructions and is wide enough for two or more lanes of moving traffic.

D. While making a pass, a vehicle is permitted to exceed the maximum posted speed limit in order to comply with the rule which states that a passes must be completed by allowing 200 feet for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction.

E. None of the above

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“While making a pass, a vehicle is permitted to exceed the maximum posted speed limit in order to comply with the rule which states that a passes must be completed by allowing 200 feet for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction.” is the statement that is not true. In Texas, a driver must obey the applicable maximum lawful speed limit at all times, including when overtaking and passing another vehicle. The need to complete a pass safely does not create an exception allowing a driver to speed. A driver considering a pass must instead make the decision only when there is sufficient distance, visibility, roadway space, and time to complete the maneuver safely while remaining within the lawful speed limit. If those conditions do not exist, the driver must wait for a safe opportunity rather than accelerate beyond the posted limit. Texas Transportation Code §545.352 establishes maximum speed limits, and §545.053 requires a driver passing on the left to do so at a safe distance and not return to the right side until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. These rules require safe judgment before initiating the maneuver, not unlawful speed during it. See the Texas Transportation Code §545.352 and §545.053.

QUESTION NO: 14

A person commits an offense if, with intent to prevent or disrupt a lawful meeting, he obstructs or interferes with the meeting by physical action or verbal utterance. What offense has been committed?

A. Riot

B. Disorderly Conduct

C. Obstructing Public Thoroughfare, Passageway, etc.

D. Disrupting Meeting or Procession

E. None of the above are correct

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The offense is **Disrupting Meeting or Procession**. Texas Penal Code § 42.05 specifically provides that a person commits this offense when, with the intent to prevent or disrupt a lawful meeting, procession, or gathering, the person obstructs or interferes with the meeting, procession, or gathering by physical action or verbal utterance. The question tracks the statutory elements: there must be a lawful meeting; the person must act intentionally to prevent or disrupt it; and the interference must occur through either physical conduct or spoken words. The statute protects the orderly conduct of lawful assemblies while requiring proof of the actor’s specific intent to interfere with that event. This conduct is classified as a Class B misdemeanor

under the Penal Code, subject to statutory provisions and any applicable exceptions. The controlling statutory language is available in the official Texas statute at Texas Penal Code § 42.05. For an official, searchable publication of current Texas laws, consult the Texas Constitution and Statutes website.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following is not protected by the 6th Amendment to the Constitution?

A. double jeopardy

B. right to counsel

C. right to a speedy and public trial

D. confronting one's accusers through cross examination

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Double jeopardy is the correct answer because its constitutional protection arises under the Fifth Amendment, not the Sixth Amendment. The Double Jeopardy Clause provides that no person may “be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.” In criminal-law practice, this generally prevents the government from prosecuting or punishing a person more than once for the same offense after jeopardy has attached and the matter has been resolved, subject to established legal limits. The protection is fundamental to finality in criminal proceedings and is applied to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Sixth Amendment instead addresses procedural protections for an accused person in a criminal prosecution. Its text guarantees a speedy and public trial, an impartial jury, notice of the accusation, the opportunity to confront adverse witnesses, compulsory process for favorable witnesses, and assistance of counsel. Because double-jeopardy protection is expressly located in the Fifth Amendment, it is the item that is not protected by the Sixth Amendment. The constitutional text is available from Constitution Annotated: Fifth Amendment and Constitution Annotated: Sixth Amendment.

QUESTION NO: 16

Persons reporting child abuse pursuant to Chapter 34 of the Family Code are:

A. Not immune from civil liability

B. Immune from all civil liability

C. Immune from civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed when acting in good faith

D. Partially immune from any civil liability

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct rule is that a person who reports alleged child abuse in good faith is immune from civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed because of making the report or participating in a related judicial proceeding. This protection is designed to encourage prompt reporting of suspected abuse without making a good-faith reporter fear a lawsuit or prosecution merely for bringing the concern to the attention of the appropriate authorities. The immunity is tied to good-faith action; therefore, the statutory standard is more precise than a general statement that every report is protected regardless of the reporter’s purpose or conduct.

Texas’s current child-abuse reporting and immunity provisions are codified in Family Code Chapter 261. Section 261.106 states that a person acting in good faith who reports or assists in an investigation of a report of alleged child abuse or neglect is immune from civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. See Texas Family Code § 261.106. The reporting duty itself is addressed in Texas Family Code § 261.101.

QUESTION NO: 17

A _____ is a group of words that is only a piece of a complete sentence.

A. An incomplete thought

B. A sentence fragment

C. A predicate

D. A run on sentence

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A sentence fragment is correct because it is a group of words presented as though it were a sentence but does not express a complete thought. A complete sentence must communicate a complete idea and normally includes a subject and a predicate. A fragment may be missing a subject, a verb, or the complete independent clause needed to stand on its own. For example, “After completing the report” contains words and conveys part of an idea, but it leaves the reader waiting to learn what happened after the report was completed. It therefore functions only as a piece of a complete sentence.

In professional law-enforcement writing, including reports, affidavits, and correspondence, avoiding sentence fragments helps ensure facts and actions are communicated clearly and precisely. Each sentence should be reviewed to confirm that it can stand independently and that it fully states the intended idea. The Purdue Online Writing Lab defines fragments as incomplete sentences and provides guidance for identifying and correcting them: Purdue OWL: Sentence Fragments. Additional grammar guidance on forming complete sentences is available from The Writing Center at UNC.

QUESTION NO: 18

A licensed physician or dentist having reasonable grounds to believe that a child's physical or mental condition may have been adversely affected, may, without the consent of the child, child's parents, or other persons authorized to consent, examine:

A. any child

B. any child except one who is 16 years or older and refuses to consent,

C. any child except when consent is refused by an order of a court

D. Any child, except a child who is 16 years or older and refuses consent, unless the examination is authorized by a court order.

E. None of the above

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Under Texas Family Code § 32.005, a physician or dentist who has reasonable grounds to believe a child’s physical or mental condition may have been adversely affected by abuse or neglect may examine the child without obtaining consent from the child, a parent, or another person ordinarily authorized to consent to the child’s medical treatment. The statute recognizes the need for an immediate professional assessment when abuse or neglect is suspected, so the lack of parental consent does not prevent an appropriate examination.

The authority has an important limitation for an older minor: a child who is 16 years of age or older may refuse the examination. However, that refusal does not control when a court has authorized the examination by order. Therefore, the complete rule is that the physician or dentist may examine any child under these circumstances, subject to the refusal rule for a child age 16 or older unless a court order authorizes the examination. This accurately incorporates both the statutory protection for the older child’s refusal and the court-order exception. See Texas Family Code § 32.005 and Texas DFPS: Reporting Child Abuse or Neglect.

QUESTION NO: 20

A convicted felon may never possess a firearm.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“False

” is correct under Texas law because the prohibition on firearm possession by a person convicted of a felony is not expressed as an absolute lifetime ban in every circumstance. Texas Penal Code § 46.04 generally prohibits a person convicted of a felony from possessing a firearm before the fifth anniversary of release from confinement following conviction or release from community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision, whichever occurs later. After that five-year period, Texas law permits possession only at the person’s residence. The statute’s limited residence exception means that saying a convicted felon may *never* possess a firearm is too broad. In an exam setting, the word “never” is the key qualifier: the applicable Texas statute recognizes a narrowly defined circumstance in which possession may be allowed under state law. This state-law exception does not itself establish that possession is lawful under all other laws; federal firearm restrictions may still apply, depending on the person’s record and restoration of rights. The question’s statement is nevertheless false because it claims an unrestricted, permanent prohibition with no exception. See Texas Penal Code § 46.04 and ATF: Identify Prohibited Persons.

QUESTION NO: 21

Officers who investigate fatal or serious injury accidents will ascertain whether or not the relatives have been advised.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. In a fatal or serious-injury crash investigation, officers have responsibilities extending beyond documenting the collision and gathering evidence. A critical victim-centered responsibility is determining whether the injured person’s or decedent’s relatives have been notified, or whether notification still needs to be arranged through the appropriate agency process. Confirming notification helps prevent family members from learning of a traumatic event through unofficial sources, social media, or an unexpected absence. It also supports accurate identification, facilitates communication with medical facilities or the medical examiner when applicable, and ensures that sensitive information is handled respectfully.

This expectation aligns with professional peace-officer practice in Texas, where officers are trained to respond to serious incidents with attention to public service, victim assistance, and coordination with other involved personnel. The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement establishes and administers peace-officer training standards, including the Basic Peace Officer Course framework: TCOLE Basic Peace Officer Course. Texas law also recognizes peace-officer duties associated with deaths and required coordination in such cases; see Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 2.18.

QUESTION NO: 22

Delinquent Conduct as defined in the Family Code is which of the following:

A. all conduct excluding traffic laws

B. all conduct including penal law

C. conduct which violates an order of a juvenile court

D. unexcused absences of a child from school

E. the voluntary absence of a child from his home without the parents consent

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

conduct which violates an order of a juvenile court is the best answer because the Texas Family Code expressly includes a child's violation of specified lawful juvenile-court orders within the definition of delinquent conduct. In particular, Texas Family Code § 51.03 covers violations of a lawful order issued under § 54.04(c), as well as certain orders issued under other identified juvenile-court provisions. Section 54.04(c) concerns disposition orders following an adjudication, including probation-related requirements and conditions imposed by the juvenile court. A child who violates such an applicable lawful order may therefore engage in delinquent conduct for purposes of the juvenile justice system, subject to the statute's stated limits and procedural requirements.

This classification matters because delinquent conduct is the threshold category used for juvenile-court jurisdiction and proceedings. The statutory definition includes multiple categories of conduct, and violation of a qualifying juvenile-court order is one of those specifically identified categories. The wording in the answer accurately identifies that statutory category in the concise form used in test-preparation questions. See Texas Family Code § 51.03 and Texas Family Code § 54.04.

QUESTION NO: 23

To be eligible to take a state licensing examination, a student must have _____.

A. a letter from a chief or sheriff

B. two number 2 pencils

C. a valid endorsement of eligibility

D. a baccalaureate degree

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A valid endorsement of eligibility is required because it is the formal authorization establishing that the student is eligible to sit for the applicable Texas peace-officer licensing examination. The endorsement connects the examinee to the Commission's licensing process and confirms that the prerequisites for examination have been satisfied through the appropriate training and eligibility review process. It is not merely an item the student brings to the test site; it is the official status or documentation that permits the licensing examination to be administered and recorded for that individual. Texas Commission on Law Enforcement rules govern the requirements for licensing and examinations, including the processes that training providers, agencies, and applicants must follow before a license can be issued. The Commission's rules are published in Title 37, Part 7 of the Texas Administrative Code; see the Texas Administrative Code, TCOLE licensing rules. The statutory framework for Texas peace-officer licensing is also found in Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1701. Therefore, having a valid endorsement of eligibility is the required condition for taking the state licensing examination.

QUESTION NO: 24

To insure _____, a suspect must be given _____ prior to any custodial interrogation.

A. against law suits/a phone call

B. the right against self incrimination/the Miranda Warning

C. against any accusations of police abuse/an opportunity to see his lawyer

D. against violations of constitutional rights/a chance to plea bargain

E. none of the above

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct completion is “the right against self incrimination/the Miranda Warning.” Miranda warnings are procedural safeguards required before law enforcement conducts a custodial interrogation: questioning by police after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of freedom in a manner equivalent to arrest. Their central purpose is to protect the Fifth Amendment privilege against compelled self-incrimination by ensuring that a suspect knows of the right to remain silent, that statements can be used in court, and the right to counsel, including appointed counsel when applicable.

For Texas peace officers, this principle is also reflected in Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 38.22. Before a custodial statement may be used, the person must receive prescribed warnings, including the right to remain silent and the right to have a lawyer present during questioning. A suspect may waive these protections, but the waiver must be made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily. The governing constitutional rule originates in Miranda v. Arizona; Texas’s statutory warning requirements are available in Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, article 38.22.

QUESTION NO: 25

Punishable by a fine only of up to $500

A. State Jail Felony

B. Class A Misdemeanor

C. Class B Misdemeanor

D. Class C Misdemeanor

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Class C Misdemeanor is correct because the Texas Penal Code establishes that an individual adjudged guilty of a Class C misdemeanor may be punished by a fine not to exceed $500. This classification is the lowest misdemeanor level under the Penal Code’s general punishment scheme and is ordinarily a fine-only offense; no confinement term is included in the general Class C misdemeanor punishment provision. The wording “up to $500” directly tracks the statutory maximum, so it identifies the applicable offense grade. In practical law-enforcement and criminal-justice contexts, the classification of an offense determines the available punishment range and the court process that may apply. A peace officer should recognize that an offense described as carrying only a fine of no more than $500 falls within the Class C misdemeanor category under the general Texas Penal Code classification framework. The controlling provision is Texas Penal Code section 12.23, available through the official Texas Constitution and Statutes website: Texas Penal Code § 12.23. The broader statutory chapter on offense classifications and punishments is also available at Texas Penal Code Chapter 12.

QUESTION NO: 26

The term WRIT in civil process matters, means the:

A. verbal orders of a peace officer

B. verbal instructions of the plaintiff's attorney

C. verbal instructions of the defendant's attorney

D. written order from the court requiring certain action by the Sheriff/Constable

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In civil-process practice, a writ is a formal written command or order issued under a court's authority that directs an officer to carry out a specified legal act. Thus, "written order from the court requiring certain action by the Sheriff/Constable" correctly describes a writ in this context. Writs provide the legal authority and instructions for an appropriate officer, such as a sheriff or constable, to perform duties connected with civil cases. Depending on the particular writ, those duties may include serving process, taking possession of property, enforcing a judgment, or executing another court-directed action. The essential features are that the command is written, originates from judicial authority, and requires official action in accordance with its terms and applicable law. Texas law recognizes that a writ is issued in the name of the State of Texas, bears the court's seal, and is directed to an officer authorized to execute it. This makes the writ an enforceable court process rather than an informal communication or instruction. See Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 15, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Texas statutory requirements governing writs at Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code, Chapter 7.

QUESTION NO: 27

Which of the following would be a person "Who May Not Be Licensed"?

A. a person under 21 years of age at the time of the offense who was convicted of violating the Texas Controlled Substance Act relating to the manufacture, possession, or use of a dangerous drug

B. a person convicted of knowingly displaying a drivers license they knew was fictitious or altered

C. a person convicted of Involuntary Manslaughter while operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated and, as a result of such intoxication, causes the death of an individual

D. all of the above are individuals "Who May Not Be Licensed"

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

All of the above are individuals "Who May Not Be Licensed" is correct. Texas peace-officer licensing standards are intended to ensure that a licensee meets statutory character and criminal-history requirements. A conviction involving controlled substances, knowingly using or displaying a fictitious or altered driver license, and causing another person's death by operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated are each offenses that place an applicant within disqualifying criminal-conduct categories. The intoxication-related death offense is especially significant because it involves a grave offense resulting in a fatality. The controlled-substance and fraudulent-identification conduct likewise reflect conduct the licensing framework treats as incompatible with the standards for peace-officer licensure. Consequently, because each described person falls under a category of person who may not receive a license, the inclusive answer accurately applies to every listed circumstance. Current statutory licensing-disqualification provisions are maintained in the Texas Occupations Code, including the Commission's authority and requirements concerning criminal convictions and eligibility. See Texas Occupations Code, Section 1701.312 and the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement's licensing information.

QUESTION NO: 28

The most commonly abused illegal substance is:

A. heroin

B. marijuana

C. cocaine

D. opium

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Marijuana is the correct answer because it has consistently been the most frequently used illicit drug in the United States, including among the substances typically addressed in law-enforcement training. National Survey on Drug Use and Health data identify marijuana as the most commonly used illicit drug, with substantially more people reporting past-year or past-

month marijuana use than use of cocaine, heroin, or other illicit substances. This broad prevalence is important in a Texas peace-officer context: although state laws and enforcement priorities can change, marijuana remains federally classified as a controlled substance and its possession, manufacture, and distribution may still implicate criminal-law considerations under applicable federal or state law. The question asks for the most commonly abused illegal substance, not the substance associated with the greatest overdose risk or the greatest medical severity. Prevalence of use is therefore the controlling concept. SAMHSA's annual national report summarizes illicit-drug-use estimates from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health and provides the authoritative population-level basis for this conclusion. See SAMHSA's 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health Annual National Report and the DEA's drug scheduling information.

QUESTION NO: 29

In Texas, which of the following relationships would qualify for a Protective Order?

A. brother and sister

B. a formerly dating couple that never lived together

C. co-workers

D. neighbors

E. Both a brother and sister and a formerly dating couple that never lived together.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Both a brother and sister and a formerly dating couple that never lived together are relationships that can support a Texas protective-order application when the applicable statutory facts, such as family violence or dating violence, are alleged and proved. Texas Family Code section 71.003 defines a family to include individuals related by consanguinity, which includes siblings. Thus, violence or a threat qualifying as family violence between a brother and sister may be addressed through the Family Code protective-order process.

Texas law also separately covers dating violence. A dating relationship is a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, assessed under statutory factors such as its length, nature, and frequency of interaction; it does not require that the individuals ever lived together. The statutory definition expressly includes violence committed against an individual with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship. Accordingly, a former dating couple may qualify even without a shared residence. The governing relationship definitions are in Texas Family Code, Chapter 71, and the court's authority to issue a protective order following the required findings appears in Texas Family Code, Chapter 85.

QUESTION NO: 30

They span of Wellness Continuum goes from ultimate wellness to:

A. obesity

B. poor physical condition

C. death

D. organic conditioning

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct endpoint is **death**. A wellness continuum describes health as a dynamic range rather than a fixed condition. At the favorable end, "ultimate" or high-level wellness reflects active, intentional choices and functioning across physical, emotional, social, and related dimensions of well-being. Movement in the other direction reflects progressively poorer health and reduced functioning; the far endpoint of this range is death. This framework is useful in law-enforcement wellness education because it emphasizes that wellness is not merely the absence of an identified illness. Instead, personnel can take

preventive and restorative actions that support movement toward stronger overall well-being before serious impairment develops. The National Institutes of Health describes wellness as an active process of making choices toward a healthy and fulfilling life, consistent with the continuum's focus on movement and ongoing health behaviors. The World Health Organization similarly recognizes health as broader than simply the absence of disease. See the NIH Wellness Toolkits and the World Health Organization Constitution.

QUESTION NO: 31

During routine preventive patrol, the officer should do all of the following with one exception. Which of the following describes the exception?

A. Back tracking or doubling back to create the aura of police omnipresence

B. Using the tactic of becoming predictably unpredictable to confuse and thwart the person contemplating any criminal activity

C. Since the officer realizes that many accidents happen at one intersection between 4:00 PM and 4:30 PM the officer should establish selective enforcement at this intersection each day on patrol.

D. On a freeway or thoroughfare the officer should drive the patrol car at a speed of five MPH below the posted speed limit.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"Since the officer realizes that many accidents happen at one intersection between 4:00 PM and 4:30 PM the officer should establish selective enforcement at this intersection each day on patrol." is the exception because it creates a fixed, readily predictable deployment schedule rather than a routine preventive-patrol pattern. Preventive patrol seeks to maintain a visible police presence while varying routes, times, and officer activity so persons considering criminal conduct cannot reliably anticipate when an officer will be absent or present. A daily assignment to one identified location at the same narrow time may be useful as a planned traffic-safety or directed-enforcement operation, especially when supported by crash data, but it is not the preferred approach for routine preventive patrol. Such an assignment should instead be managed as a focused deployment, periodically assessed, and varied as operational needs and data indicate. The U.S. Department of Justice describes place-based, data-informed deployment as hot-spots policing, an approach that requires deliberate problem analysis and assessment rather than merely repeating a routine patrol pattern. See the National Institute of Justice overview of hot-spots policing and the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing's directed-patrol guidance.

QUESTION NO: 32

Which of the following is not an element of the offense of Driving While Intoxicated?

A. the alcohol or other intoxicating substance was administered by a physician for therapeutic reasons

B. the person was operating or driving a motor vehicle

C. the operation of the vehicle occurred in a public place

D. the person was intoxicated

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Under Texas Penal Code § 49.04(a), a person commits Driving While Intoxicated when the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place. Accordingly, the State's core burden is to establish the person's operation of a motor vehicle, the public-place circumstance, and intoxication at the relevant time. The statutory definition of "intoxicated" is found in Penal Code § 49.01(2). It includes not having the normal use of mental or physical faculties because of alcohol, a controlled substance, a drug, a dangerous drug, a combination of those substances, or another substance; it also includes having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. That definition specifically excludes a substance administered by a person acting under the direction of a physician or in accordance with a prescription. Therefore, "the alcohol or other intoxicating

substance was administered by a physician for therapeutic reasons" is not an element that the prosecution must prove for DWI; it concerns the statutory scope of intoxication rather than an affirmative component of the offense. See the official statutory text at Texas Penal Code, Chapter 49 and the Texas Judicial Branch's criminal jury charge materials for intoxication offenses.

QUESTION NO: 33

When showing the location of an accident on the Cr-3, when the accident did not occur within an intersection, the distance from the nearest intersection should be shown in feet, unless the distance exceeds _____feet, in which case the distance should be shown in miles and/or tenths of miles.

A. 50

B. 100

C. 500

D. 1,000

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

500 is correct. For a Texas Peace Officer's Crash Report (CR-3), the crash location must be documented precisely enough to identify where the event occurred in relation to the nearest intersecting roadway. When the crash is not within an intersection, the reporting convention uses feet for short distances from that intersection. Once the location is more than 500 feet away, reporting the distance in miles and/or tenths of a mile provides a clearer, more practical location description and maintains consistency in statewide crash-data reporting. Accurate location coding is essential because CR-3 information supports crash-record collection, analysis of roadway safety trends, engineering decisions, and enforcement planning. Texas crash reporting is governed by Texas Transportation Code, Chapter 550, including the officer crash-reporting requirements in Section 550.062. TxDOT administers the state crash-records program and publishes reporting resources for agencies and officers. See Texas Transportation Code, Chapter 550 and TxDOT's Crash Data Analysis and Reporting resources.

QUESTION NO: 34

"Public Place" includes all of the following except:

A. streets

B. highways

C. the common area of a school

D. an apartment

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Under Texas Penal Code § 1.07(a)(40), a public place is a place to which the public, or a substantial group of the public, has access. The statute specifically illustrates this definition by listing streets, highways, and common areas of schools, along with common areas of apartment houses and other buildings. An apartment, when referring to a private individual dwelling unit, is not ordinarily open to the public or to a substantial group of the public. Its resident controls access and may exclude others, so it is not a public place merely because it is located within an apartment complex or building. This distinction is important: shared hallways, lobbies, stairwells, and similar areas of an apartment house may be public places under the statutory definition, while the private apartment itself generally is not. Therefore, "an apartment" is the intended exception. See the Texas Legislature's text of Texas Penal Code § 1.07. For the statutory context and current codified law, consult the Texas Constitution and Statutes website.

QUESTION NO: 36

A good general rule of procedure for any officer taking police action in a one-person patrol unit is to:

A. notify communications

B. request assistance

C. unsnap his/her sidearm

D. keep the vehicle motor running

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“notify communications” is the sound general procedure because a lone officer’s safety depends on maintaining a reliable record of the officer’s location, activity, and status before and during a police contact. Prompt notification enables the communications center to document the call or self-initiated activity, conduct routine status checks, relay relevant information, and coordinate an appropriate response if the officer requests help or fails to respond. This practice also gives responding personnel a known location and basic context if an emergency develops quickly. Communication is especially important in one-officer units because there is no partner immediately present to observe events, summon aid, or report a sudden change in circumstances. The specific information transmitted should follow agency policy, but normally includes location, nature of the activity, and identifying information needed for officer-safety awareness. Texas peace officers are trained and regulated under the standards administered by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement; agencies operationalize those standards through written communications and officer-safety procedures. See the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement rules and policies and the official Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1701.

QUESTION NO: 38

Which of the following is a method used by good problem solvers:

A. positive attitude

B. activeness in problem solving

C. breaking the problem into parts

D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“all of the above

” is correct because effective problem solving combines a constructive mindset, active engagement, and structured analysis. A positive attitude supports persistence and openness to workable solutions when a situation is difficult or initially unclear. Activeness in problem solving means taking ownership of gathering facts, identifying resources, considering responses, and following through, rather than waiting passively for a problem to resolve itself. Breaking a problem into parts is a core analytical method: it makes a complex issue more manageable, helps identify contributing conditions, and allows each element to be addressed systematically. These practices align with problem-oriented policing, in which officers define a problem, analyze its underlying causes, develop and implement responses, and assess results. The U.S. Department of Justice’s COPS Office describes this structured, analytical approach as central to addressing recurring public-safety problems. Similarly, the SARA model—Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment—emphasizes active and organized problem solving. Because each listed practice contributes to sound problem-solving performance, the combined answer is the single best choice. See the COPS Office guide on problem-oriented policing and the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing’s SARA model overview.

QUESTION NO: 39

A _____ may have the same duties as the sheriff.

A. Marshall

B. Constable

C. Police Officer

D. Deputy

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A **Constable** may have duties that overlap substantially with those of a sheriff in Texas county government. Both offices are constitutionally recognized county peace-officer roles, and both may execute lawful process, preserve the peace, and perform law-enforcement functions within their jurisdiction. A constable's work is often associated with justice courts and the service of civil and criminal process, but the office can carry out functions resembling those performed by the sheriff, particularly in smaller counties or where local practice assigns broader responsibilities to the constable.

Texas law specifically directs a constable to execute and return process, warrants, and other precepts directed to the constable, as well as to attend justice courts when needed. Those core responsibilities overlap with the sheriff's statutory responsibility to execute and return process and other lawful precepts. Therefore, the statement correctly identifies a constable as an officer who may have the same duties as a sheriff, depending on the duties being performed and local organization of county law-enforcement services. See Texas Local Government Code, Section 86.021, and the sheriff's related duties in Section 85.021.

QUESTION NO: 40

The ability to carry out daily tasks with vigor and alertness, without undue fatigue, ample energy for leisure time pursuits and meet above average stresses encountered in emergency situations is another definition for:

A. physical fitness

B. wellness

C. young people only

D. body composition

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Physical fitness is correct because it describes the capacity to perform everyday work and activities energetically and alertly, without excessive tiredness, while retaining enough energy for recreation and unexpected physical demands. This is especially relevant to peace officers, whose duties may shift suddenly from routine tasks to physically and mentally demanding emergency situations. Physical fitness is not limited to athletic performance; it reflects functional readiness, including the ability to sustain activity, recover from exertion, and respond effectively when job demands increase. The wording in the question closely follows the widely used health-related definition of physical fitness: having the ability to carry out daily tasks with vigor and alertness, without undue fatigue, and with ample energy for leisure pursuits and emergencies. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention describes physical activity and fitness as important contributors to the ability to perform daily activities and maintain health, while the President's Council on Sports, Fitness & Nutrition provides resources addressing the fitness components that support functional performance. See the CDC overview of physical activity and the President's Council on Sports, Fitness & Nutrition.

QUESTION NO: 41

Which of the following statements is correct concerning section 8.04 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Dispersing Riot?

A. it is the duty of every peace officer or magistrate to cause such persons assembled together in such a manner as to constitute a riot to disperse

B. they may only be dispersed by commanding them to do so

C. they may not be dispersed by arresting the persons engaged

D. the arrest to disperse must be made with a warrant

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

"It is the duty of every peace officer or magistrate to cause such persons assembled together in such a manner as to constitute a riot to disperse" correctly states the central duty imposed by Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 8.04. The statute applies when persons are assembled in a way that constitutes a riot. It directs every peace officer and magistrate to act to cause the group to disperse; this is not merely a discretionary authority. Article 8.04 also supplies the statutory methods for carrying out that duty: officers or magistrates may command the persons to disperse and, if that command is not obeyed, may arrest persons engaged in the riot. Thus, the provision establishes both an affirmative duty to address a riotous assembly and a sequence of authorized enforcement measures when voluntary compliance does not occur. The statutory language is important because it identifies who has the duty—every peace officer or magistrate—and focuses on dispersing persons whose assembly has reached the legal threshold of a riot. The official text is available through the Texas Constitution and Statutes website. For related definitions and offenses involving riot, see the Texas Penal Code, Chapter 42.

QUESTION NO: 42

People observe and know many things which they will tell an officer who has developed good rapport through proper field inquiry.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct because a proper field inquiry is not merely a means of collecting immediate facts; it is also an opportunity to establish a professional, respectful connection with community members. People frequently possess useful knowledge about recurring problems, suspicious activity, local relationships, victims, witnesses, and conditions in their neighborhood. They may be more willing to share that knowledge when an officer communicates clearly, listens attentively, treats them with dignity, and develops rapport without coercion or needless confrontation.

Rapport supports the voluntary exchange of information. It can make a person more comfortable describing what they saw, identifying relevant details, or contacting law enforcement later when additional information becomes available. This is consistent with community-policing practice, which emphasizes partnerships and trust between officers and the people they serve. It also aligns with procedural-justice principles: respectful treatment and meaningful opportunities for people to be heard strengthen legitimacy and cooperation. In field contacts, officers should remain attentive to constitutional limits and department policy while using professional communication to encourage lawful, voluntary public assistance. See the U.S. Department of Justice COPS Office's community policing resources and the National Institute of Justice overview of procedural justice and police legitimacy.

QUESTION NO: 43

The penalty for the manufacture or delivery of a dangerous drug is a _____.

A. state jail felony

B. 3rd degree felony

C. 2nd degree felony

D. capitol felony

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Under Texas Health and Safety Code § 483.042(a), a person commits an offense if the person knowingly or intentionally manufactures, delivers, or possesses with intent to deliver a dangerous drug. Section 483.042(c) specifically classifies that offense as a state jail felony. Therefore, *state jail felony* correctly states the general penalty classification for manufacture or delivery of a dangerous drug under this provision. The classification applies to conduct involving a “dangerous drug” as defined in the Dangerous Drug Act, which generally covers certain prescription drugs that are unsafe for self-medication but are not controlled substances. This distinction matters because offenses involving controlled substances are addressed elsewhere in the Texas Health and Safety Code and can have different penalty ranges based on the substance and amount involved. The statutory classification is the controlling authority for this question; any sentencing consequences in an individual case may also depend on applicable punishment provisions and legally established enhancements. See the current statutory language in Texas Health and Safety Code § 483.042 and the Texas Legislature’s official Texas Constitution and Statutes website.

QUESTION NO: 44

All reports of child abuse received by any law enforcement agency shall be referred to:

A. the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

B. the Attorney General's Office

C. the family physician

D. the local United Way

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

All reports of suspected child abuse received by a Texas law-enforcement agency must be referred immediately to the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, or to an agency designated by that department to investigate the report. This referral requirement is established by Texas Family Code § 261.105 and helps ensure that reports enter the state’s child-protection intake and investigation system without delay. The Department of Family and Protective Services is the current Texas state agency responsible for receiving and coordinating child-abuse reports through its Child Protective Services program. Although older training materials may use the former name “Texas Department of Human Services,” the current statutory and agency terminology is the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. Prompt referral supports the department’s responsibility to assess safety, determine the appropriate investigative response, and coordinate with law enforcement when a criminal investigation is needed. See Texas Family Code § 261.105 and the Texas DFPS reporting-abuse information.

QUESTION NO: 45

A Hazardous Material Event is one in which a hazardous material:

A. has been released into the environment

B. may be released into the environment

C. either has been or may be released into the environment

D. is being transported through a town or city

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct definition is **"either has been or may be released into the environment."** A hazardous-material event includes both an actual release and a credible threatened release that could endanger people, property, or the environment. This broad definition is operationally important for law-enforcement and other first responders: they must recognize and manage a potential hazardous-material emergency before a substance escapes its container, spreads, ignites, reacts, or exposes the public. A leaking tanker, damaged chemical container, suspicious vapor, or collision involving unknown cargo can therefore require hazard recognition, scene isolation, notification, and coordinated response even while the material remains contained. Federal emergency-response standards similarly define an emergency response as action involving an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance or a substantial threat of such a release. This supports treating both confirmed and imminent releases as hazardous-material events. See OSHA's emergency-response definition in 29 CFR 1910.120 and FEMA's hazardous-material incident-response training resources at FEMA IS-5.a.

QUESTION NO: 46

For which of the following is there no time limit for presentation of an indictment?

A. Manslaughter

B. Burglary

C. Murder

D. Both murder and manslaughter have no time limit

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Both murder and manslaughter have no time limit is correct under Texas law. The deadline for the State to present an indictment is governed by the applicable criminal statute of limitations. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 12.01 specifically provides that an indictment or information for murder or manslaughter may be presented at any time. Thus, neither offense is subject to a limitations period that bars prosecution merely because time has passed. This rule reflects the Legislature's determination that the seriousness of unlawful homicide warrants allowing prosecution whenever sufficient evidence supports the charge, regardless of the age of the offense. The relevant language appears in article 12.01 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, which lists offenses for which there is no limitation period and expressly includes both murder and manslaughter. The statute's use of "may be presented at any time" is the controlling standard for this question. See Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 12 and the official Texas Constitution and Statutes website.

QUESTION NO: 47

Following the issuance of a Protective Order, if the victim reconciles with the person to whom the order was directed:

A. the Protective Order is automatically nullified

B. the Protective Order remains in full force and effect

C. officers may not then arrest the abuser for a violation of the previously arrestable "prohibited acts"

D. the parties must notify their attorneys and the judge who issued the Protective Order that the parties have legally reconciled

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Protective Order remains in full force and effect. Reconciliation, resumed contact, or a victim's decision to live with or communicate with the respondent does not itself terminate, suspend, or modify a Texas protective order. The order remains

legally enforceable for the period stated in it unless a court takes formal action to modify or vacate it. This distinction is important for both protected persons and peace officers: the personal relationship between the parties cannot override a judicial order. A respondent who commits conduct prohibited by an active order may still be subject to enforcement and criminal consequences, even if the protected person has reconciled with the respondent or invited contact.

Texas Family Code section 85.025 provides that a protective order is effective for the period specified by the court, generally up to two years unless the court makes findings supporting a longer duration. Changes to the order must occur through the legal process rather than through an informal agreement between the parties. Officers should therefore confirm the order's active status and enforce its terms as written. See Texas Family Code § 85.025 and the Texas Attorney General's protective-order information.

QUESTION NO: 48

In discussing how intensely a victim reacts to an incident, which of the following would NOT be a factor?

A. the victim and his/her background (age, gender, etc.)

B. the culture of the victim

C. the type of crime

D. whether the response of the police was timely

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Whether the response of the police was timely is the best answer because the question concerns factors that shape the intensity of a victim's immediate reaction to the incident itself. Immediate trauma reactions are evaluated in relation to the victim's personal circumstances and the nature and meaning of the victimization. A law-enforcement response occurs after the precipitating incident and is therefore separate from the core factors used to assess the intensity of the initial victim reaction. Timely, respectful assistance can be very important to a victim's later experience, sense of safety, recovery, and willingness to participate in the justice process. It may also reduce distress after the event. However, it is not an incident-specific factor used to explain how intensely the victim initially reacts to being victimized. Victim-service guidance recognizes that trauma responses vary substantially between individuals and that responders should use a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach rather than presume a uniform reaction. See the Office for Victims of Crime's Victim Translation and Assistance Toolkit and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's trauma and violence resources.

QUESTION NO: 49

A study of 289 agencies in 1986 on entry-level educational requirements, reported that _____.

A. 0.9 percent had no minimum educational requirement

B. 84.8 percent had a high school or G.E.D. requirement

C. 0.6 percent required a four-year baccalaureate degree

D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is *all of the above*. The reported findings describe the full distribution of minimum entry-level education standards in the 289-agency study: 0.9 percent of agencies had no stated minimum educational requirement, 84.8 percent required a high-school diploma or GED, and 0.6 percent required a four-year baccalaureate degree. Because each of these figures is part of the study's reported results, the combined response accurately captures the findings.

This pattern also provides useful historical context for police hiring standards in the mid-1980s. A secondary-school credential was the predominant minimum threshold among the surveyed agencies, while agencies requiring a bachelor's

degree represented a very small portion of the sample. Entry standards are distinct from academy-training requirements and from education that may be preferred for promotion or specialized assignments; the question concerns the minimum educational qualification for initial entry. National justice-data resources document how law-enforcement agency characteristics and personnel standards have been collected and evaluated over time, including through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program. See the Bureau of Justice Statistics LEMAS overview and the National Institute of Justice discussion of college education for police officers.

QUESTION NO: 50

An elements of the offense of riding in open beds is:

A. that the speed of the pickup exceed 35 mph

B. that the child occupying the bed is under 18 years of age in a parade

C. that the child is not a relative of the vehicle's operator

D. that the child riding in the bed of the truck/trailer is under 18 years of age

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Under Texas Transportation Code § 545.414, a person commits the offense when the person operates a pickup truck or a truck with an open bed and allows a child younger than 18 years of age to ride in the open bed. Therefore, the child's age—being under 18—is a core element that must be established for this offense. The statute applies to an open bed of either a pickup truck or a trailer being towed by a pickup truck, which is reflected in the wording of the correct answer.

The law contains specified statutory exceptions, such as circumstances involving a parade, certain beach access, agricultural operations, emergencies, and vehicles operated in the course and scope of certain employment. Those exceptions may affect whether the prohibition applies in a particular situation, but the baseline prohibited conduct described by the statute is allowing a child younger than 18 to ride in the open bed. The official Texas statute is available at Texas Transportation Code § 545.414. The Texas Department of Public Safety also provides driver-safety information at Texas Driver Handbook.

QUESTION NO: 51

Moe and Larry intensely dislike each other. They get into a "cuss fight" (use of profanity) while in the city park. Others in the park are offended by the vulgar language.

A. Public Lewdness

B. Assault

C. Disorderly Conduct (Class C)

D. Disorderly Conduct (Class B)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Disorderly Conduct (Class C) is the appropriate charge when a person intentionally or knowingly uses abusive, indecent, profane, or vulgar language in a public place and, in the circumstances in which it is used, the language by its very utterance tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace. A city park is a public place, and an antagonistic verbal confrontation between people who intensely dislike one another provides the context in which profanity can escalate immediately into violence or another disturbance. The described "cuss fight" is therefore more than a private exchange merely overheard by someone else; it is a public confrontation involving language that can provoke an immediate breach of the peace. Under Texas Penal Code § 42.01, disorderly conduct under this language provision is generally a Class C misdemeanor. The statute identifies the prohibited conduct and its classification in Texas Penal Code § 42.01. Texas law defines a public place

as any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access, including parks; see Texas Penal Code § 1.07.

QUESTION NO: 52

The District Court has a need to bring a child into their control to determine parental rights. The correct order would be a _____ for the Sheriff/Constable to take the child from an uncooperative parent.

A. Writ of Attachment

B. Writ of Possession

C. Writ of Execution

D. Distress Warrant

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **Writ of Attachment** is the appropriate order because it authorizes a peace officer, sheriff, or constable to take a child into custody and deliver the child as directed by the court. In Texas family-law proceedings, this remedy is used when the court needs the child physically brought before it or placed under the court's control, including circumstances involving enforcement of possession or access orders. The writ gives law enforcement clear judicial authority to act when the person holding the child will not voluntarily comply with the court's order.

Texas Family Code section 157.376 specifically addresses a writ of attachment for a child and permits the court to order an officer to take possession of the child and deliver the child to the person entitled to possession or to a location designated by the court. This is consistent with the court's authority to protect the child and effectively exercise jurisdiction while resolving parental rights and possession issues. The officer should execute the writ according to its terms and return the writ to the issuing court as required. See Texas Family Code § 157.376 and Texas Family Code § 157.374.

QUESTION NO: 53

Children under _____ of age are required to be in safety seats.

A. 4 years and 36 lbs

B. 4 years and 50 lbs

C. 4 years

D. 8 years

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In Texas, the applicable age is **8 years**. Texas Transportation Code § 545.412 requires a driver transporting a child who is younger than eight to secure that child in a child passenger safety seat system. The law recognizes that proper restraint is based not only on age but also on physical fit: a child younger than eight who is taller than 4 feet 9 inches may instead be secured with a standard seat belt. In the usual age-based formulation used for peace-officer training and traffic-law questions, however, the required answer is that children under eight must be in a safety seat. This rule is intended to ensure children use an age- and size-appropriate restraint system while riding in a passenger vehicle. The statutory language is available in the Texas Transportation Code, § 545.412. The Texas Department of Transportation also summarizes the requirement and emphasizes the transition to a seat belt only when a child is at least eight or has reached the applicable height threshold: TxDOT Child Passenger Safety.

QUESTION NO: 54

There is a Lawsuit to Contest an election of a political figure. The proper court jurisdiction will be in the _____ Court.

A. District

B. County

C. Justice of the Peace

D. County Commissioner

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

District is correct because an election contest is a statutory civil proceeding brought in a Texas district court. Texas Election Code Chapter 221 establishes the jurisdiction and venue for contests of elections to public office. In general, a contest involving a county office is brought in a district court in the county where the election was held; a contest for a district office is brought in a district court in a county wholly or partly within the relevant political subdivision. Contests involving statewide offices are also assigned to a district court, specifically a Travis County district court under the Election Code. The court's authority comes from the Election Code's specialized election-contest provisions rather than from ordinary election-administration functions. A contestant must file the required petition within the statutory deadline and comply with the procedural requirements governing notice, pleadings, and trial of the contest. Thus, when the question asks generally which type of court has proper jurisdiction over a lawsuit contesting an election of a political figure, the applicable court is the district court. See Texas Election Code, Chapter 221 and Texas Government Code, Chapter 24.

QUESTION NO: 55

Dirty Don, an adult, compels Betty, the baby sitter, to submit to sexual intercourse by threatening the Baby's life. Betty is 16, unmarried, and a virgin. Dirty Don may be charged with:

A. Assault

B. Sexual Assault

C. Aggravated Sexual Assault

D. Desecration of a Venerated Object

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Under Texas Penal Code Section 22.021, Aggravated Sexual Assault is the correct charge in this scenario. The offense of sexual assault becomes aggravated when certain enhancing factors are present. One of the key aggravating factors specified in the statute is when the actor compels submission to the sexual assault by threatening to cause death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping to any person. In this case, Dirty Don threatened the baby's life to compel Betty to submit to sexual intercourse. This threat of death to a third party (the baby) elevates what would otherwise be a sexual assault to an aggravated sexual assault. The fact that Betty is 16 years old, unmarried, and a virgin are details that may be relevant to other aspects of the case but are not the primary factors that determine the aggravated nature of this offense. The critical element is the use of a death threat to compel submission. Aggravated Sexual Assault is a first-degree felony in Texas, carrying significantly more severe penalties than simple sexual assault, reflecting the legislature's recognition that the use of threats of deadly violence makes the offense substantially more serious. This distinction is important for law enforcement officers to understand when determining appropriate charges in sexual offense cases. For more information, see Texas Penal Code Chapter 22.

QUESTION NO: 56

If you find a device or suspicious object which you feel is a bomb you should remove it from the area immediately to minimize the danger.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“False

” is correct because a person who discovers a suspected bomb or suspicious package should not touch, move, open, or attempt to transport it. Moving an object can disturb an initiating mechanism, expose the person handling it and nearby people to an explosion, and reduce the ability of responding bomb technicians to assess the scene safely. The immediate priority is to create distance: calmly leave the immediate area, keep others away, and notify emergency services or the appropriate law-enforcement/security authority. Follow local emergency procedures regarding evacuation and avoid using radios, cellular phones, or other transmitting devices close to a suspected device if agency guidance directs this precaution. Preserve the location and any observations that can be safely reported, such as the object’s appearance, exact location, and when it was found, without returning to the area. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s suspicious-package guidance emphasizes recognizing suspicious items and reporting them rather than handling them. CISA also advises personnel to report suspicious activity and follow established protective procedures. These actions minimize exposure while allowing trained bomb technicians and law-enforcement responders to evaluate and render the scene safe. See DHS—If You See Something, Say Something and CISA—Bombing Prevention.

QUESTION NO: 57

In Texas, which of the following would not qualify for a Protective Order?

A. neighbors

B. a formerly dating couple that never lived together

C. brother and sister

D. husband and wife

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

neighbors is the correct answer in the context of a Texas family-violence protective order based solely on the relationship identified. Texas law authorizes this type of protective order for a victim of family violence, dating violence, sexual assault or abuse, stalking, or trafficking. For family-violence eligibility, the parties must have a qualifying family or household relationship, or a qualifying dating relationship. A neighbor relationship by itself is not included in Texas’s definitions of family, household, or dating relationship. Thus, merely living near another person does not establish the relationship required to seek a family-violence protective order.

The controlling definitions are in Texas Family Code Chapter 71. “Family” includes people related by blood or marriage, such as siblings, while “dating violence” addresses violence within a continuing romantic or intimate relationship. The eligibility provision in Chapter 81 permits an application by a person alleged to be the victim of family violence, dating violence, sexual assault or abuse, stalking, or trafficking. A neighbor could potentially seek protection if separate facts established one of those legally recognized grounds, such as stalking; however, the fact that the parties are neighbors alone does not qualify. See the Texas Family Code, Chapter 71 and Texas Family Code § 81.002.

QUESTION NO: 58

What is the minimum distance permissible for any person other than an authorized emergency vehicle to follow a fire apparatus responding to an emergency or to follow an ambulance when it is flashing red lights are operating? 100 feet

200 feet

300 feet

400 feet

E. 500 feet

Answer: E

Explanation:

A. 500 feet

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

500 feet is the required minimum following distance under Texas law. Texas Transportation Code § 545.156 provides that, unless the vehicle is on official business, an operator may not follow closer than 500 feet behind a fire apparatus that is answering an alarm. The same 500-foot rule applies to following an ambulance when its flashing red lights are operating. This safety buffer gives emergency personnel room to maneuver, helps prevent civilian vehicles from interfering with an emergency response, and reduces the risk of collisions caused by sudden stops, turns, hose deployment, or other on-scene operations. The rule applies while the specified emergency vehicle is actively responding or displaying the listed warning lights; it is not merely a recommended courtesy distance. For an exam question asking the minimum permissible distance in these circumstances, the statutory measurement is therefore 500 feet. The controlling provision is Texas Transportation Code § 545.156, available through the Texas Constitution and Statutes website: Texas Transportation Code § 545.156. Texas's official transportation-code index is also available at Texas Constitution and Statutes: Transportation Code.

QUESTION NO: 59

Which one of the following best describes the importance of patrol?

A. protection and service

B. opportunity reduction

C. preservation of peace

D. maintenance of order

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

protection and service best describes the importance of patrol because patrol officers provide the public's most visible and continuous police presence while delivering a broad range of protective and service-oriented functions. Through routine presence in neighborhoods, business areas, and traffic corridors, officers are positioned to deter crime, identify hazards, respond to calls for help, assist victims, preserve safety, and connect community members with appropriate resources. Patrol also allows officers to observe conditions that may require intervention before they become more serious problems.

In Texas, peace officers have statutory duties that include preserving the peace, preventing or suppressing crime, arresting offenders, and giving notice to magistrates of offenses. These responsibilities are carried out most consistently through patrol operations. The phrase protection and service captures both dimensions: protecting persons and property from harm and serving the public through assistance, problem solving, information, and responsive communication. This broad description reflects patrol's central role as the foundation of day-to-day law-enforcement service. See Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 2.13: https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/CR/htm/CR.2.htm#2.13, and the U.S. Department of Justice's community-policing resources: https://cops.usdoj.gov/.

QUESTION NO: 60

Mental illness and mental retardation mean the same.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“False

” is correct because mental illness and the condition historically termed “mental retardation” are distinct concepts. Current professional and legal terminology generally uses *intellectual disability* rather than “mental retardation.” Intellectual disability refers to significant limitations in intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior, with onset during the developmental period. Adaptive behavior includes practical, social, and conceptual skills used in everyday life. Mental illness, by contrast, refers to diagnosable conditions that affect a person’s thinking, mood, emotions, perception, or behavior, such as major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or anxiety disorders. These conditions may arise at different points in life and are evaluated using mental-health diagnostic criteria. A person may have an intellectual disability, a mental illness, both, or neither; one term does not define or substitute for the other. This distinction is especially important in law-enforcement interactions because it supports accurate communication, appropriate crisis response, and recognition that a developmental disability is not synonymous with a psychiatric condition. Texas Health and Human Services describes intellectual and developmental disabilities as conditions involving intellectual-functioning and adaptive-behavior limitations, while the National Institute of Mental Health provides information on mental illnesses as mental disorders affecting mood, thinking, and behavior. See Texas HHS: Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities and National Institute of Mental Health: Mental Illness.

QUESTION NO: 61

Which of the following statements is not correct about a "Criminal Episode"?

A. A defendant may be prosecuted in a single criminal action for all offenses arising out of same criminal episode.

B. A defendant found guilty in a consolidated prosecution will have the penalties set at the discretion of the presiding judge.

C. The offenses are the repeated commission of the same or similar offenses

D. All of the above are correct statements

E. None of the above are correct statements

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

“A defendant found guilty in a consolidated prosecution will have the penalties set at the discretion of the presiding judge.” is the statement that is not correct. Under Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 3.03, when a defendant is prosecuted in a single criminal action for more than one offense arising from the same criminal episode, the court must pronounce a sentence for each offense for which the defendant is found guilty. The default statutory rule is that those sentences run concurrently, rather than being left to unrestricted judicial discretion. Article 3.03 does contain specified exceptions under which sentences may run consecutively, including certain offenses involving victims who are younger than 17 years of age and certain offenses committed while the defendant is confined in a penal institution. Thus, a judge applies the governing sentencing statute and any applicable exception; the result is not simply a matter of general discretion in every consolidated criminal-episode prosecution. The statutory criminal-episode definition and the consolidated-prosecution sentencing rule are set out in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, article 3.01 and article 3.03.

QUESTION NO: 62

A _____ may specify that, if a witness has in their possession, any instrument of writing or other thing desired as evidence, such evidence must be brought by the witness and produced in court.

A. writ

B. subpoena duces tecum

C. information

D. indictment

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

subpoena duces tecum is correct because it is a subpoena requiring a witness to bring specified documents, records, writings, or tangible items in the witness's possession to court or another authorized proceeding for use as evidence. The phrase *duces tecum* means "bring with you," distinguishing this type of subpoena from one that solely commands a person's appearance and testimony. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 24.02 expressly provides that a subpoena may state that a witness who has an instrument of writing or other item desired as evidence must bring it and produce it in court. This language closely tracks the wording in the question. The subpoena must identify the requested evidence with sufficient particularity so the witness can determine what must be produced, and it is subject to applicable legal protections and court procedures. In law-enforcement and criminal-justice practice, this process is a formal means of obtaining evidence from a nonparty witness for a judicial proceeding rather than an investigative demand issued solely by an officer. See Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 24.02 and the Legal Information Institute definition of subpoena duces tecum.

QUESTION NO: 63

A license or permit may be suspended or cancelled for permitting lewd conduct on the licensed premise.

A. true

B. false

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The statement "true" is correct. Under the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission may suspend or cancel an alcoholic-beverage license when the licensee knowingly permits the premises to be used for prostitution or other lewd or immoral purposes. The same type of enforcement authority applies to permits. This rule focuses on conduct occurring at, or use of, the licensed premises and makes the license or permit holder responsible for preventing prohibited activity that the holder knowingly allows. A suspension temporarily removes the authority to conduct the licensed or permitted alcoholic-beverage business, while cancellation terminates that authority. The provision supports TABC's public-safety and regulatory role by requiring premises where alcoholic beverages are sold or served to be operated lawfully. The applicable license provision is Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code § 11.61, available through the Texas Legislature's Alcoholic Beverage Code, Section 11.61. The corresponding permit enforcement provisions appear in § 61.71 of the Texas Legislature's Alcoholic Beverage Code, Chapter 61.

QUESTION NO: 64

The "Wellness Pyramid" starts with a foundation of:

A. weight control

B. nutrition

C. exercise

D. stress management

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Exercise is the foundation of the Wellness Pyramid because regular physical activity supports the baseline physical capacity needed for overall health and for the demanding duties of law enforcement. A sound exercise routine helps build cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, mobility, healthy body composition, and resilience to fatigue. These benefits provide the platform on which other wellness practices can be applied effectively. In a peace-officer setting, fitness is especially relevant because personnel may need to sustain attention during long shifts and respond safely to sudden physical demands. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identifies physical activity as an important contributor to health and notes that it can improve brain health, reduce the risk of chronic disease, strengthen bones and muscles, and improve the ability to perform daily activities. See the CDC overview of physical activity. The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement's Basic Peace Officer Course also reflects the importance of preparing officers for the physical and professional requirements of service. Therefore, the pyramid begins with exercise as its foundational wellness element.

QUESTION NO: 65

A person commits an offense if the person is intoxicated while driving or operating a motor vehicle:

A. On a public roadway only

B. In a public place

C. On any roadway maintained by the State of Texas

D. Anywhere except a private parking lot

E. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Under Texas Penal Code § 49.04(a), a person commits driving while intoxicated when the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place. Therefore, "In a public place" correctly supplies the location element required by the statute. Texas law defines a public place broadly as any location to which the public, or a substantial group of the public, has access. This can include more than state-maintained roads and is not limited to a traditional public roadway. The relevant facts for this offense are that the person operated a motor vehicle, was intoxicated as defined by law, and did so in a public place. "Operating" is not confined to the vehicle being in motion; the circumstances may establish operation when the person takes action to engage the vehicle's machinery or otherwise exercises control in a manner recognized under Texas law. The offense is generally classified as a Class B misdemeanor, subject to statutory enhancements or different consequences in specified circumstances. See the official text of Texas Penal Code § 49.04 and the statutory definition of public place in Texas Penal Code § 1.07(a)(40).

QUESTION NO: 66

A religion that worships the Dallas Cowboys Football team as idols _____ be prohibited by the government because of the First Amendment

A. can

B. cannot

C. may

D. shall

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct completion is **“cannot.”** The First Amendment provides that government may not make a law prohibiting the free exercise of religion. Constitutional protection does not depend on whether a religion is traditional, popular, familiar, or viewed by others as unusual. Thus, a belief system centered on worship of the Dallas Cowboys football team as idols is not excluded from First Amendment protection merely because its object of devotion may seem unconventional or secular to many people.

The central constitutional principle is governmental neutrality toward religious belief: officials generally may not suppress religious worship simply because they disapprove of, disagree with, or regard the belief as irrational. The protected interest described in the question is worship and belief, rather than a specific harmful or otherwise unlawful act. Accordingly, the government cannot prohibit the religion on the basis of its beliefs or devotional focus. The text and historical interpretation of the Free Exercise Clause support this result. See the First Amendment text and annotations from Constitution Annotated and the U.S. Supreme Court’s discussion of religious neutrality in Employment Division v. Smith.