

Wisconsin 720 Law Enforcement Academy Phase III Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What are the four types of restraining orders listed in the material?**
 - A. Domestic abuse, harassment, child abuse, individual at risk**
 - B. Domestic abuse, harassment, stalking, financial abuse**
 - C. Domestic violence, stalking, child abuse, harassment**
 - D. Harassment, personal protection, child abuse, domestic violence**

- 2. Which description best captures Stage 2 outward adjustment behavior?**
 - A. Deny, minimize, rationalizing the reason, avoiding reminders, fewer episodes of reliving the assault; returning to crisis.**
 - B. Immediate confession and reporting to police.**
 - C. Complete emotional numbness with no coping strategies.**
 - D. Reliving memories with no coping.**

- 3. True or false: The Hearsay Rule prohibits secondhand testimony unless an exception applies.**
 - A. False**
 - B. Sometimes**
 - C. True**
 - D. Only in civil cases**

- 4. Which action demonstrates endangering safety by use of a dangerous weapon?**
 - A. Owning a weapon in a locked case**
 - B. Carrying a weapon openly with a permit**
 - C. Purchasing ammunition for legal use**
 - D. Pointing a firearm at someone**

- 5. Who has the authority to waive a juvenile to adult court?**
 - A. The juvenile**
 - B. The district attorney**
 - C. The juvenile's guardian**
 - D. The judge**

- 6. Habitual truancy is defined as what?**
- A. Being late to class once**
 - B. Accumulating a certain number of unexcused absences in a specific period.**
 - C. Skipping a single day of school**
 - D. Dropping out**
- 7. How should you respond if memory of a detail is unclear during interrogation?**
- A. Make up a detail**
 - B. Say "I do not recall"**
 - C. Refuse to answer any question**
 - D. End the interview**
- 8. In the context of mens rea, which statement best describes liability for injuries to a child?**
- A. The same injury can result from different actions; recklessness vs intent to cause harm**
 - B. The legal concept is solely about the injury severity**
 - C. Intent is always required for liability regardless of harm**
 - D. Negligence is the only relevant mental state**
- 9. Crimes against Children are covered under which Wisconsin Chapter?**
- A. WI Chapter 949**
 - B. WI Chapter 948**
 - C. WI Chapter 942**
 - D. WI Chapter 950**
- 10. Which offense is listed as an example of discretion between citations and referrals?**
- A. Disorderly conduct**
 - B. Minor In Possession (MIP) of alcohol or tobacco**
 - C. Traffic violations**
 - D. Public intoxication**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the four types of restraining orders listed in the material?

- A. Domestic abuse, harassment, child abuse, individual at risk**
- B. Domestic abuse, harassment, stalking, financial abuse**
- C. Domestic violence, stalking, child abuse, harassment**
- D. Harassment, personal protection, child abuse, domestic violence**

The main idea here is to know the four categories of restraining orders listed in the material. Those four are domestic abuse (or domestic violence) restraining orders, harassment restraining orders, child abuse restraining orders, and individual at risk restraining orders. Each category targets a different scenario: domestic abuse protects someone with a domestic relationship from violence or threats; harassment protects a person from repeated unwanted contact or behavior that causes fear or distress; child abuse protects a child from abuse or neglect; and individual at risk protects adults who are vulnerable due to age, disability, or other factors. Other terms you might see in other contexts, like stalking, financial abuse, or personal protection, aren't the four types described in this material, so they don't fit the listed categories here.

2. Which description best captures Stage 2 outward adjustment behavior?

- A. Deny, minimize, rationalizing the reason, avoiding reminders, fewer episodes of reliving the assault; returning to crisis.**
- B. Immediate confession and reporting to police.**
- C. Complete emotional numbness with no coping strategies.**
- D. Reliving memories with no coping.**

In Stage 2 outward adjustment, the person starts functioning day-to-day after the trauma while still using coping strategies to manage distress. They often present as more stable on the surface, but their defenses are in play: denial or minimization of what happened, rationalizing the reason it occurred, and avoiding reminders that could trigger distress. This helps keep the individual moving forward and reduces the immediate sense of crisis, which is why you see fewer episodes of re-experiencing the event. Yet returning to crisis indicates that, beneath the outward shell, the underlying trauma remains active and can surface under pressure. The other descriptions don't fit this pattern: immediate confession or police reporting is an external action rather than internal adjustment; complete emotional numbness with no coping lacks the active strategies described; reliving memories with no coping shows persistent intrusion without the avoidance that characterizes outward adjustment.

3. True or false: The Hearsay Rule prohibits secondhand testimony unless an exception applies.

- A. False
- B. Sometimes
- C. True**
- D. Only in civil cases

In trials, statements made outside the current proceeding that are offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted are hearsay and are generally not allowed. The Hearsay Rule raises a prohibition on this secondhand testimony unless the statement fits a recognized exception or exclusion. So the statement is true: secondhand testimony is prohibited unless an exception applies. Remember, there are many exceptions (such as party admissions, excited utterances, present sense impressions, business records, etc.) that allow otherwise hearsay evidence to be admitted. This rule applies in both criminal and civil cases, not just civil.

4. Which action demonstrates endangering safety by use of a dangerous weapon?

- A. Owning a weapon in a locked case
- B. Carrying a weapon openly with a permit
- C. Purchasing ammunition for legal use
- D. Pointing a firearm at someone**

Endangering safety by use of a dangerous weapon involves taking an action that uses or displays a weapon in a way that creates a real risk to others. Pointing a firearm at someone fits this because it directly demonstrates use of the weapon and communicates a threat, creating immediate danger even if no harm occurs. That act shows an intent or willingness to threaten or harm, which is exactly what the offense targets. The other actions do not show this use in a dangerous way: owning a weapon in a locked case reflects safe storage, carrying openly with a permit can be legal and controlled, and purchasing ammunition for legal use is preparation for lawful activity. None of those involve using or displaying the weapon in a way that endangers others.

5. Who has the authority to waive a juvenile to adult court?

- A. The juvenile
- B. The district attorney
- C. The juvenile's guardian
- D. The judge**

Waiver to adult court is a judicial decision made by a judge after a formal waiver hearing. The district attorney initiates the process by petitioning for waiver and presenting the case, but the ultimate transfer of jurisdiction from the juvenile system to adult court rests with the judge who weighs statutory factors and the circumstances of the offense. The juvenile and their guardian participate in the process and may argue for keeping the case in juvenile court, but neither has the authority to unilaterally transfer the case. The judge considers age, the seriousness of the offense, prior behavior, likelihood of rehabilitation, and public safety, then decides whether to waive.

6. Habitual truancy is defined as what?

- A. Being late to class once
- B. Accumulating a certain number of unexcused absences in a specific period.**
- C. Skipping a single day of school
- D. Dropping out

Habitual truancy is about a pattern, not a single incident. It's defined by reaching a set threshold of unexcused absences within a defined period, such as a month or school year. That means it's the ongoing, repeated skipping of school that triggers truancy status and potential intervention, rather than just being late once or skipping one day. Dropping out is a different status altogether, while a single skipped day or being late once does not by itself meet the definition. The idea is to identify students who consistently miss school without a valid excuse and respond accordingly.

7. How should you respond if memory of a detail is unclear during interrogation?

- A. Make up a detail
- B. Say "I do not recall"**
- C. Refuse to answer any question
- D. End the interview

When memory of a detail is unclear during interrogation, the best course is to be truthful and say you do not recall. This keeps your statement accurate and credible, avoiding the serious risk of perjury or introducing false information into the investigation. If possible, offer to verify later by checking records, notes, or other sources, or to pause the interview to allow time for review. Making up a detail can contaminate the investigation and harm your own credibility, while refusing to answer or ending the interview prematurely typically prevents obtaining important information and is not appropriate in most investigative contexts.

8. In the context of mens rea, which statement best describes liability for injuries to a child?

- A. The same injury can result from different actions; recklessness vs intent to cause harm**
- B. The legal concept is solely about the injury severity
- C. Intent is always required for liability regardless of harm
- D. Negligence is the only relevant mental state

Understanding mens rea means recognizing that criminal liability for injuries to a child depends on the actor's mental state, not just the harm caused. The same injury can result from different actions, and the law can hold someone liable whether they acted with intent to cause harm or with reckless disregard for the child's safety. Intent to harm is a strong form of mens rea, while recklessness shows a conscious disregard for a substantial risk of injury; in many cases, either can establish criminal liability if the statute covers it. The key idea is that how the harm happened and what the person knew or risked matters as much as, or more than, how severe the injury is. The other statements mislead by implying that liability hinges solely on injury severity, or that intent is always required, or that negligence is the only relevant mental state.

9. Crimes against Children are covered under which Wisconsin Chapter?

- A. WI Chapter 949
- B. WI Chapter 948**
- C. WI Chapter 942
- D. WI Chapter 950

Understanding how Wisconsin organizes crimes helps you quickly locate the right statute. Each topic is grouped into a chapter, so when a question asks about crimes against a specific group, you look for the chapter that bears that title. Crimes against children are defined in Chapter 948. That chapter's title directly matches the topic, and it contains the statutes that address offenses involving minors, such as child abuse and related crimes. Because the question asks which chapter covers crimes against children, Chapter 948 is the precise and direct fit. The other chapters cover different areas of criminal law and do not focus on crimes against children, so they aren't the correct match for this topic.

10. Which offense is listed as an example of discretion between citations and referrals?

- A. Disorderly conduct
- B. Minor In Possession (MIP) of alcohol or tobacco**
- C. Traffic violations
- D. Public intoxication

Discretion between citations and referrals happens when an officer can choose how to handle a case not by arresting, but by issuing a citation or directing the person to a program or diversion option. Minor in possession of alcohol or tobacco is a classic example because agencies often have policies that allow officers to either issue a citation or refer the minor to a diversion or education program (such as alcohol awareness or juvenile diversion) depending on age, circumstances, and prior history. This makes it the clearest case of using discretion to opt for a referral rather than immediate formal charging. The other offenses listed typically follow more standard processing paths. They are more often charged or arrested in a straightforward way, with less emphasis on a formal referral option as part of routine enforcement, so they don't illustrate the discretionary issue as directly.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://wisconsin720lawenfphase3.examzify.com>

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

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