

WISCONSIN 720 LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY PHASE III PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://wisconsin720lawenfphase3.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which term best describes a missing child with no known abductor and no other information?**
 - A. Unknown Missing
 - B. Voluntary Runaway
 - C. Parental Kidnapping
 - D. Unknown Abductor/Stranger Abductor

- 2. Which statement correctly describes a protected victim under Special Battery?**
 - A. A LEO, unborn child, or judge are protected victims
 - B. Only family members are protected
 - C. Only property is protected
 - D. Only minors are protected

- 3. 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

- 4. Which statement best describes the privacy and rehabilitation focus of the juvenile justice system?**
 - A. It emphasizes punishment and public records
 - B. It uses the same privacy rules as adults
 - C. It emphasizes rehabilitation and more privacy
 - D. It has no privacy protections

- 5. Putrid dry remains include which of the following?**
 - A. Soft tissue remains
 - B. Skeletal remains, bone, tendons, hair remain
 - C. Blood residue
 - D. Ashes of corpse

6. What is a deposition?

- A. A document filed with the court.
- B. A testimony given before trial that can be used by both defense and prosecution.
- C. A verdict delivered by jury.
- D. An order from the judge to release a suspect.

7. If you have taken a juvenile into custody, you SHALL do what?

- A. Attempt to locate the parent and notify them that the juvenile is going to be charged.
- B. Detain the parent at the scene.
- C. Contact the court to file a delinquency petition immediately.
- D. Release the juvenile to the parent without notice.

8. When responding to a sexual assault call, the officer should first:

- A. Offer support and refer to a SANE
- B. Question the victim about details before offering support
- C. Immediately detain the suspect
- D. Ignore medical needs

9. In juvenile custody, who must invoke Miranda rights?

- A. The juvenile must invoke their rights.
- B. Parents may invoke the juvenile's rights on their behalf.
- C. Police may proceed without invoking rights if the juvenile is cooperative.
- D. A court must invoke the juvenile's rights before questioning.

10. What do you say when you do not remember a detail about a case?

- A. I have no idea
- B. I do not recall
- C. Not sure
- D. I refuse to answer

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which term best describes a missing child with no known abductor and no other information?

- A. Unknown Missing**
- B. Voluntary Runaway
- C. Parental Kidnapping
- D. Unknown Abductor/Stranger Abductor

The main concept here is how missing-child cases are categorized when there isn't enough information to point to a specific cause or suspect. When a child is missing and there is no known abductor and no other clues or details to indicate why or by whom the child disappeared, the most appropriate label is Unknown Missing. This designation communicates to investigators that there's currently no lead about an abductor, no sign it was a voluntary runaway, and no custody-related kidnapping to pursue. It keeps the case open to all possibilities while indicating that no particular scenario has been established yet. Why the other terms don't fit: a voluntary runaway implies the child left willingly and there are indicators supporting that (like prior statements or behavior suggesting they chose to leave). Parental kidnapping would require evidence of a custody dispute or a parent taking the child. Unknown Abductor/Stranger Abductor would be used if there were some information suggesting a stranger was involved. Since none of those specifics are present, Unknown Missing is the most accurate, neutral starting point.

2. Which statement correctly describes a protected victim under Special Battery?

- A. A LEO, unborn child, or judge are protected victims**
- B. Only family members are protected
- C. Only property is protected
- D. Only minors are protected

Special Battery raises the severity of the charge when the victim is one of a defined set of people the law protects because of their role or vulnerability. The protected victims include a law enforcement officer, a judge, or an unborn child. This reflects a policy intent to shield those who perform important public duties and those who cannot defend themselves. That's why the statement listing a LEO, an unborn child, or a judge as protected victims is correct. It isn't limited to family members, minors, or property, which is why the other options don't fit.

3. 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.

4. Which statement best describes the privacy and rehabilitation focus of the juvenile justice system?

- A. It emphasizes punishment and public records
- B. It uses the same privacy rules as adults
- C. It emphasizes rehabilitation and more privacy**
- D. It has no privacy protections

The key idea is that the juvenile system aims to rehabilitate youth and protect their privacy to support that process. Juvenile courts focus on addressing underlying issues—education, family, mental health, substance use—and tailor interventions to help youth reintegrate successfully. Privacy protections are stronger for youths: records are confidential and often sealed, and information isn't freely available to the public. This confidentiality is designed to reduce stigma and encourage participation in treatment and services, which supports rehabilitation rather than punishment. That's why describing the system as emphasizing rehabilitation and more privacy best fits. It contradicts the idea of a punitive approach with public records, and it differs from adult rules which don't provide the same level of privacy or rehabilitative focus for youths.

5. Putrid dry remains include which of the following?

- A. Soft tissue remains
- B. Skeletal remains, bone, tendons, hair remain**
- C. Blood residue
- D. Ashes of corpse

Putrid dry remains describe a stage where the body has dried out after extensive decomposition, leaving the harder tissues behind. In this state, soft tissues have largely disappeared, but skeletal elements persist along with any tendons and hair that remain attached. That's why skeletal remains, bone, tendons, and hair are the characteristic remnants. Blood residue isn't typical, and ashes result from cremation, not natural decay.

6. What is a deposition?

- A. A document filed with the court.
- B. A testimony given before trial that can be used by both defense and prosecution.**
- C. A verdict delivered by jury.
- D. An order from the judge to release a suspect.

A deposition is a sworn statement given outside the courtroom, usually before a trial, and recorded by a court reporter (often as a written transcript or video). The key idea is that the witness testifies under oath, and those remarks can be used later in court by either side, to present the testimony or to challenge it if the witness's story changes. This process helps both defense and prosecution prepare by preserving what the witness would say and allowing thorough cross-examination at trial. It's not a court document filed with the court, not a verdict, and not an order to release someone; those other options describe different actions in the legal process.

7. If you have taken a juvenile into custody, you SHALL do what?

- A. Attempt to locate the parent and notify them that the juvenile is going to be charged.
- B. Detain the parent at the scene.
- C. Contact the court to file a delinquency petition immediately.
- D. Release the juvenile to the parent without notice.

When a juvenile is taken into custody, the officer's duty is to locate the parent or guardian and notify them that the juvenile is in custody and that charges may be filed. This mandatory step ensures parental involvement in the juvenile justice process and helps plan the next steps for the juvenile's welfare, reporting status, and possible disposition. It supports proper communication with the family, allows for timely decisions about release or further processing, and aligns with due process expectations for minors. Detaining the parent at the scene isn't required because the focus is on notifying and involving the parent, not on detaining them. Filing a delinquency petition immediately with the court isn't a step that must happen right away at the moment of custody; intake and petition decisions follow established procedures and timing. Releasing the juvenile to the parent without notice would bypass a key statutory requirement to inform the parent, which is why that option is not appropriate.

8. When responding to a sexual assault call, the officer should first:

- A. Offer support and refer to a SANE
- B. Question the victim about details before offering support
- C. Immediately detain the suspect
- D. Ignore medical needs

The first action in responding to a sexual assault is to quickly establish what happened by asking the survivor for essential details in a calm, trauma-informed way. This initial information gathering helps you identify any ongoing risk, determine what immediate needs exist, and guide the next steps—such as arranging medical care, preserving evidence, and coordinating with a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) if appropriate. It's important to balance questions with empathy, using non-leading prompts to obtain accurate facts while making the survivor feel supported and safe. While offering support and arranging medical or forensic resources are crucial next steps, understanding the incident initial facts properly informs how those resources are deployed.

9. In juvenile custody, who must invoke Miranda rights?

- A. The juvenile must invoke their rights.
- B. Parents may invoke the juvenile's rights on their behalf.
- C. Police may proceed without invoking rights if the juvenile is cooperative.
- D. A court must invoke the juvenile's rights before questioning.

The right to invoke Miranda protections is personal. In juvenile custody, the juvenile themselves must clearly indicate they want to exercise their rights—their right to remain silent or their right to have an attorney. Parents or guardians cannot invoke those rights for the juvenile, and police cannot proceed under the assumption that rights are waived simply because a juvenile is cooperative or because a court could later address the issue. When the juvenile explicitly asks for an attorney or says they want to remain silent, interrogation must stop and cannot resume until counsel is present or the juvenile chooses to waive the rights again with proper warnings. The key idea is that the act of invoking is done by the juvenile, not by anyone else.

10. What do you say when you do not remember a detail about a case?

- A. I have no idea
- B. I do not recall**
- C. Not sure
- D. I refuse to answer

When you can't remember a detail from a case, you should communicate a memory gap clearly and professionally. Saying "I do not recall" does just that: it accurately states you don't remember the detail without guessing. It preserves credibility because you're not asserting false information, and it keeps the door open to verifying the detail later by reviewing notes or records. That phrase is preferable to the casual or evasive options. Saying "I have no idea" suggests a lack of effort or unwillingness to check the facts, which undermines reliability. "Not sure" is informal and vague, leaving the interviewer unsure of your exact memory status. "I refuse to answer" can imply non-cooperation or withholding information and can create procedural or ethical issues.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE