

# Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) Phase 2 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. Which combination best describes the four basic patrolling principles?**
  - A. Know where you are; Vary your route; Stay alert; Play what if?**
  - B. Rely on equipment only**
  - C. Ignore surroundings**
  - D. Speed is the only factor**
  
- 2. Which term describes force decisions that are a trained technique applied in a dynamic way?**
  - A. A dynamic application of a trained technique**
  - B. A static grip hold**
  - C. An untrained action**
  - D. A menace display**
  
- 3. What is the minimum number of officers recommended to conduct a high-risk contact properly (contact, cover, and arrest control)?**
  - A. 2**
  - B. 3**
  - C. 4**
  - D. 5**
  
- 4. Can a person die from alcohol withdrawals?**
  - A. No**
  - B. Only with another illness**
  - C. Yes**
  - D. Only after long-term drinking**
  
- 5. Which of the following is the other skill identified for identifying medically significant behaviors in a timely way?**
  - A. Developing an accurate field impression**
  - B. Administering medications**
  - C. Recognizing typical behaviors associated with excited delirium**
  - D. Writing incident reports**

- 6. On a high-risk stop, how should the contact and cover squads be positioned relative to each other?**
- A. At a slight angle to each other**
  - B. Directly in line**
  - C. One behind the other**
  - D. On opposite sides of the vehicle**
- 7. Which step in mediation ground rules explicitly involves the mediator introducing themselves at the start?**
- A. Introduce yourself**
  - B. Explain your role as a mediator**
  - C. Make clear that everything said is part of a professional police contact**
  - D. Try to get verbal agreement to use the mediation process**
- 8. An automobile inventory is conducted to protect the officer from claims of theft, to protect the automobile owner's property, and to protect which of the following?**
- A. The integrity of the impound area.**
  - B. The owner's privacy.**
  - C. The vehicle's engine.**
  - D. The towing equipment.**
- 9. What is the purpose of passive countermeasures (decentralizations)?**
- A. To decentralize**
  - B. To maximize speed**
  - C. To confuse suspects**
  - D. To increase punishment**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a protective alternative in EVOC?**
- A. PIT maneuver**
  - B. Non-approach contact**
  - C. Moving roadblock (boxing-in)**
  - D. Roadblocks (with escape route)**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which combination best describes the four basic patrolling principles?**

- A. Know where you are; Vary your route; Stay alert; Play what if?**
- B. Rely on equipment only**
- C. Ignore surroundings**
- D. Speed is the only factor**

The key idea is that effective patrolling blends location awareness, varied observation, constant vigilance, and proactive planning. Knowing where you are keeps you oriented on your beat, helps you navigate accurately, coordinate with dispatch and teammates, and respond quickly to calls or changes in the scene. Varying your route prevents predictability, expands your observation opportunities, and makes it harder for potential offenders to anticipate your movements. Staying alert is about maintaining continuous situational awareness—watching, listening, and assessing risk in real time so you can detect problems early and react appropriately. Play what if? means always thinking through possible scenarios and rehearsing your responses in advance—considering where you'll seek cover or exit routes, how you'll communicate, and what contingencies you'll deploy if a situation escalates or changes suddenly. Relying on equipment alone misses the essential human element of patrol work and can give a false sense of security. Ignoring your surroundings is unsafe and counterproductive to preventive policing. Speed is important in some contexts, but it's not the sole factor in safety or effectiveness—the ability to observe, adapt, and anticipate matters just as much. Together these principles form a practical, well-rounded approach to patrol that enhances safety, deterrence, and responsiveness.

**2. Which term describes force decisions that are a trained technique applied in a dynamic way?**

- A. A dynamic application of a trained technique**
- B. A static grip hold**
- C. An untrained action**
- D. A menace display**

Applying force decisions as a trained technique used dynamically means taking practiced skills and adapting them on the spot to the evolving situation. It's about moving with purpose, timing, and control rather than sticking to a fixed posture or improvising without training. The other options describe a static grip hold (fixed and unchanging), an untrained action (no formal technique behind it), or a menace display (a non-contact threat). So, the idea of a dynamic application of a trained technique best captures the concept.

**3. What is the minimum number of officers recommended to conduct a high-risk contact properly (contact, cover, and arrest control)?**

- A. 2
- B. 3**
- C. 4
- D. 5

High-risk contact needs a team approach with clear, separate duties to keep the scene safe. One officer focuses on making contact and directing the encounter, a second officer provides cover to observe for threats and respond to danger, and a third handles arrest control and applying restraints. With this three-person setup, there's a dedicated contact, a protective presence, and a capable arrest/control function, which together maximize safety and control during a potentially volatile situation. Having only two officers would force overlapping roles—one officer would have to do contact and arrest control while the other provides cover—reducing situational awareness and increasing risk. More than three can add safety, but three is the minimum recommended.

**4. Can a person die from alcohol withdrawals?**

- A. No
- B. Only with another illness
- C. Yes**
- D. Only after long-term drinking

Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening and even fatal. When someone who has been drinking heavily abruptly stops or reduces intake, the nervous system can become hyperactive, leading to dangerous complications such as seizures, severe tremors, dehydration, electrolyte imbalances, and delirium tremens. Delirium tremens, in particular, involves confusion, agitation, fever, and autonomic instability and can be fatal if not treated promptly. Death is possible from withdrawal itself, not just in people with other illnesses, though having additional health problems can increase risk. So, yes—the withdrawal process can lead to death, making medical monitoring and treatment essential during withdrawal.

5. Which of the following is the other skill identified for identifying medically significant behaviors in a timely way?
- A. Developing an accurate field impression
  - B. Administering medications
  - C. Recognizing typical behaviors associated with excited delirium**
  - D. Writing incident reports

Recognizing typical behaviors associated with excited delirium is the best answer because it targets observable patterns that signal a medical emergency and require a swift medical response. In tense encounters, officers are trained to look for specific cues—extreme agitation, resistance to redirection, disorientation or incoherence, and signs of physiological distress such as rapid breathing or sweating. When these patterns are seen, it indicates the risk is medical rather than purely behavioral, guiding you to involve EMS quickly and adjust de-escalation tactics accordingly. This skill pairs with forming an accurate field impression, another important element of handling medically significant behavior, but the ability to identify these behavioral patterns is what directly prompts timely intervention. Administering medications and writing incident reports don't serve the real-time identification purpose in the moment.

6. On a high-risk stop, how should the contact and cover squads be positioned relative to each other?
- A. At a slight angle to each other**
  - B. Directly in line
  - C. One behind the other
  - D. On opposite sides of the vehicle

On a high-risk stop, contact and cover should be offset at a slight angle to maximize observation and protection. This setup gives each officer a different field of view and range of fire, while still keeping them close enough to communicate and coordinate movements. The contact officer can approach and engage the occupants with the cover officer providing security from a protected, angled position that covers sides and rear as needed. A straight line between the two creates shared blind spots and greater exposure to threats; one officer directly behind the other reduces the cover officer's ability to respond quickly, and placing them on opposite sides can split the team and complicate control and communication.

**7. Which step in mediation ground rules explicitly involves the mediator introducing themselves at the start?**

- A. Introduce yourself**
- B. Explain your role as a mediator**
- C. Make clear that everything said is part of a professional police contact**
- D. Try to get verbal agreement to use the mediation process**

Introducing yourself at the start sets the tone and clarifies who is guiding the session. This concrete opening act makes participants aware of the facilitator's identity and role, which helps establish neutrality, credibility, and a sense of safety. When the mediator says who they are and how they will run the process, it signals transparency and sets expectations for conduct, confidentiality, and how the conversation will unfold. Explaining your role as a mediator is important, but it's typically something that follows the initial introduction or is incorporated into it. It doesn't fulfill the explicit act of introducing oneself, which is the step that immediately anchors everyone in the session. Stating that everything said is part of a professional police contact would blur boundaries and could undermine confidentiality and trust, so that would not fit as a ground-rule opening. Trying to get verbal agreement to use the mediation process relates to consent to participate, not the act of kicking off the session with a personal introduction.

**8. An automobile inventory is conducted to protect the officer from claims of theft, to protect the automobile owner's property, and to protect which of the following?**

- A. The integrity of the impound area.**
- B. The owner's privacy.**
- C. The vehicle's engine.**
- D. The towing equipment.**

Inventorying a vehicle during impound protects everyone by establishing an accurate record of the contents, so items can't be claimed as stolen and the impound operation remains trustworthy. This process creates a documented trail of what was inside the vehicle and where, deterring theft by staff or others and supporting the vehicle owner's rights. It also preserves the integrity of the impound area—when items are missing or disputes arise, the inventory shows precisely what should be present and helps determine what happened. The inventory isn't primarily about guarding the vehicle's engine or towing equipment, nor about the owner's privacy in this context; its main security function is maintaining accurate accountability within the impound process.

**9. What is the purpose of passive countermeasures (decentralizations)?**

- A. To decentralize**
- B. To maximize speed**
- C. To confuse suspects**
- D. To increase punishment**

Passive countermeasures aim to reduce risk by ensuring systems can function without depending on a single central point. When they involve decentralization, the purpose is to spread authority, decision-making, and resources across multiple units so operations can continue even if one area is disrupted. This increases resilience and lets local actors respond quickly with appropriate actions rather than waiting for a centralized command. It's about distributing control to avoid a single point of failure, rather than punishing suspects or simply speeding up actions.

**10. Which of the following is NOT a protective alternative in EVOC?**

- A. PIT maneuver**
- B. Non-approach contact**
- C. Moving roadblock (boxing-in)**
- D. Roadblocks (with escape route)**

Protective alternatives in EVOC are tactics that actively manage risk by containing or stopping a fleeing vehicle while keeping officers and the public safe. A PIT maneuver is a controlled contact designed to end the pursuit safely. A moving roadblock (boxing-in) uses coordinated positioning to restrict the suspect's options and slow their progress. Roadblocks with an escape route set a barrier to control direction while providing a safe exit path for the suspect to stop and comply. Non-approach contact does not provide containment or a controlled stop; it's essentially avoiding engagement rather than actively reducing risk through protective positioning. Therefore, it is not considered a protective alternative in EVOC.

## Next Steps

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

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

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

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

**<https://wisconsinlesbphase2.examzify.com>**

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

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