

WISCONSIN LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD (LESB) PHASE 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. To overcome passive resistance or their threats, which term applies?**
 - A. Control alternatives
 - B. Presence
 - C. Protective alternatives
 - D. Dialog
- 2. After you have gained control of a subject, what must you do regarding the level of force?**
 - A. To escalate to the next level
 - B. To maintain control
 - C. To suspend operations
 - D. To disengage entirely
- 3. Which category includes people who abuse alcohol or other drugs or both?**
 - A. Long-term EDPs
 - B. Short-term EDPs
 - C. Chemical abusers
 - D. Acute crisis EDPs
- 4. Which factor relates to the physical state of the road surface when selecting a route to a call?**
 - A. Road condition
 - B. Intersections
 - C. Traffic patterns
 - D. Construction
- 5. One purpose of using lights to illuminate the subject vehicle during a high-risk stop is to make it easier to see subject vehicle and occupants.**
 - A. To make it easier to see subject vehicle and occupants
 - B. To disorient suspects
 - C. To improve radio communications
 - D. To illuminate the area after the stop

- 6. A person who is unconscious or cannot make rational decisions as a result of the use of alcohol is best described as which of the following?**
- A. Incapacitated person
 - B. Intoxicated person
 - C. Impaired person
 - D. Drunk person
- 7. Which type of evidence is often the only evidence available to distinguish between consent/non-consent and levels of incapacitation?**
- A. Documentary
 - B. Physiological
 - C. Eyewitness
 - D. Circumstantial
- 8. Which professionals are allowed to perform a body cavity search?**
- A. Physician
 - B. Police Officer
 - C. Paramedic
 - D. Parole Agent
- 9. Which of the following is NOT an environmental indicator?**
- A. Expressing thoughts that seem illogical
 - B. Strange decorations or ritualistic displays
 - C. Trash or items of little worth
 - D. Lots of debris in residence
- 10. Which is listed as an exception to the knock and announce requirement?**
- A. No-knock warrants
 - B. Consent to enter
 - C. Plain view doctrine
 - D. Exigent circumstances

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. To overcome passive resistance or their threats, which term applies?

- A. Control alternatives**
- B. Presence
- C. Protective alternatives
- D. Dialog

When a person shows passive resistance or presents threats, the approach relies on control alternatives—the set of tactics and tools officers use to gain and maintain control with the least amount of force necessary. This framework sits between talking/being present and moving to more intrusive force, providing options that progressively establish compliance and safety. Presence helps deter and dialog aims to de-escalate, but overcoming resistance often requires applying the appropriate control alternatives to secure the situation while still aiming to minimize harm. Protective alternatives and dialog/presence describe different aspects of response, but they aren't the term used for the concrete set of methods designed to achieve control when resistance or threats are present.

2. After you have gained control of a subject, what must you do regarding the level of force?

- A. To escalate to the next level
- B. To maintain control**
- C. To suspend operations
- D. To disengage entirely

Maintaining the established level of force is essential after gaining control. It keeps the subject from regaining leverage while you assess the situation and work toward a safe resolution. You shouldn't escalate simply because control has been achieved; increase force only if resistance or threat rises, and look to de-escalate or disengage when it's safe. This approach balances control with safety and proportionality, ensuring you don't add more force than necessary.

3. Which category includes people who abuse alcohol or other drugs or both?

- A. Long-term EDPs
- B. Short-term EDPs
- C. Chemical abusers**
- D. Acute crisis EDPs

The main idea is that this category specifically describes individuals whose defining issue is substance use. Chemical abusers are people who abuse alcohol or other drugs (or both), so the label directly identifies the primary cause of their behavior and needs. The other categories focus on different aspects: long-term and short-term EDPs refer to how long the emotional disturbance lasts, while acute crisis EDPs describe immediate danger or a high-crisis situation. None of those labels center on substance use, so they don't fit as precisely for someone whose primary issue is alcohol or drug abuse.

4. Which factor relates to the physical state of the road surface when selecting a route to a call?

A. Road condition

B. Intersections

C. Traffic patterns

D. Construction

Road condition is the factor because it reflects the actual surface state you'll encounter on the route—pavement quality, ice or snow, water, potholes, debris, and other surface irregularities. These conditions directly affect traction, braking, and vehicle control, which in turn influence both safety and how quickly you can reach a call. If a stretch of road is slick or heavily damaged, you'd choose to slow down or bypass it to avoid risk, even if other factors like traffic or intersections look favorable. Intersections describe where roads meet and potential collision points, traffic patterns relate to congestion and travel time, and construction deals with lane closures and detours; none of these speak to the actual physical state of the road surface itself.

5. One purpose of using lights to illuminate the subject vehicle during a high-risk stop is to make it easier to see subject vehicle and occupants.

A. To make it easier to see subject vehicle and occupants

B. To disorient suspects

C. To improve radio communications

D. To illuminate the area after the stop

When the stop is high-risk, lighting the subject vehicle improves visibility inside and around the car so you can clearly observe hands, movements, how many occupants there are, and any potential weapons. This visibility is essential for assessing threats and guiding safe, deliberate actions as the situation unfolds. It's not primarily about disorienting suspects, improving radio communications, or lighting the area only after the stop—the immediate goal during the stop is to see the occupants and their actions clearly to enhance safety.

6. A person who is unconscious or cannot make rational decisions as a result of the use of alcohol is best described as which of the following?

A. Incapacitated person

B. Intoxicated person

C. Impaired person

D. Drunk person

Incapacitated person describes someone whose faculties are so impaired by alcohol that they can't care for themselves or make rational decisions, and it includes being unconscious. This label fits best because it captures both the loss of self protection and the impaired decision-making that results from intoxication, not just being under the influence. Intoxicated describes being under the influence, which doesn't necessarily mean the person is unable to function or make decisions. Impaired is a broader term about diminished faculties but doesn't always imply complete incapacity. Drunk is informal language and isn't a legal term used to classify someone's level of impairment.

7. Which type of evidence is often the only evidence available to distinguish between consent/non-consent and levels of incapacitation?

- A. Documentary
- B. Physiological**
- C. Eyewitness
- D. Circumstantial

The main idea is that incapacitation and consent hinge on actual ability to understand and decide, which is most reliably shown through objective impairment indicators. When a person's capacity to consent is in dispute, physiological evidence such as toxicology results, blood alcohol concentration, or drug levels can prove they were impaired at the time. These measurable indicators provide concrete proof of impairment that isn't easily disputed, even if there are few or conflicting statements about consent. Other types of evidence like documents, eyewitness accounts, or circumstantial clues can be helpful, but they're more subjective and can be limited or unreliable, especially if there's no clear communication or memory of the events.

8. Which professionals are allowed to perform a body cavity search?

- A. Physician**
- B. Police Officer
- C. Paramedic
- D. Parole Agent

Body cavity searches are invasive medical procedures that require specialized medical training, risk assessment, and safeguarding the person's dignity and rights. A physician has the license and education to perform such examinations, interpret potential medical issues, obtain appropriate consent, and handle any complications. In contrast, a police officer, a paramedic, or a parole agent operates outside the medical scope for this kind of procedure, and performing it could raise significant legal and ethical concerns.

9. Which of the following is NOT an environmental indicator?

- A. Expressing thoughts that seem illogical**
- B. Strange decorations or ritualistic displays
- C. Trash or items of little worth
- D. Lots of debris in residence

Environmental indicators are observable conditions in a residence that signal safety, neglect, or hazard concerns. Expressions of thoughts that seem illogical describe a person's mental state rather than what can be seen in the environment, so that item is not an environmental cue. The other cues—unusual decorations or ritualistic displays, trash or items of little worth, and lots of debris in the residence—are all visible conditions in the living space that can point to risk, clutter, or neglect. So the statement about illogical thoughts is the one that isn't an environmental indicator.

10. Which is listed as an exception to the knock and announce requirement?

- A. No-knock warrants
- B. Consent to enter
- C. Plain view doctrine
- D. Exigent circumstances

The key idea is how the knock-and-announce rule has recognized exceptions during the execution of a search warrant. A no-knock entry is an explicit exception that allows officers to enter without announcing their presence when announcing could jeopardize safety or permit the destruction of evidence. No-knock warrants are the best fit here because they authorize bypassing the usual announcement requirement under specific circumstances. Plain view isn't about altering entry procedures—it's a rule about admissibility of evidence seen in plain sight during or after a lawful entry. Consent to enter and exigent circumstances are also recognized reasons for entering without traditional knocking in broader doctrine, but the option highlighted as the exception in this item is no-knock warrants.

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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://wisconsinlesbphase2.examzify.com>

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

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