

Wisconsin LE Academy Phase 1 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the basic, overall purpose of the disturbance resolution model?**
 - A. Provide a framework for conversation with community members**
 - B. Establish protocols for resolving violent crimes**
 - C. Provide structure for how officers should deal with disturbances**
 - D. Outline procedures for policy enforcement during emergencies**
- 2. In Problem Oriented policing, what is required for a situation to be classified as a problem?**
 - A. It must involve a specific number of incidents**
 - B. It should provoke a response from law enforcement or the community**
 - C. It needs to be reported by local media**
 - D. It must have occurred in a designated area**
- 3. What is defined as a detailed description of how policies are to be accomplished in law enforcement?**
 - A. Guideline**
 - B. Protocol**
 - C. Procedure**
 - D. Regulation**
- 4. What does the term "Position of Advantage" refer to?**
 - A. Having superior knowledge over others**
 - B. Being in a place or having an attitude favorable to success**
 - C. Holding a leadership role in a group**
 - D. Possessing resources to influence outcomes**
- 5. What term describes the officer's ability to make a decision about terminating a pursuit when the fleeing vehicle is not in sight?**
 - A. Mandatory**
 - B. Discretionary**
 - C. Policy-driven**
 - D. Standardized**

- 6. What is the correct sequence for performing a phase 2 malfunction?**
- A. Insert a fresh magazine, rack the slide, strip the magazine**
 - B. Rack the slide twice, strip the magazine, insert a fresh magazine**
 - C. Strip the magazine, rack the slide twice, insert a fresh magazine**
 - D. Rack the slide, insert a fresh magazine, reassess**
- 7. What is a crime punishable by fine, imprisonment up to 9 months, or both called?**
- A. Felony**
 - B. Misdemeanor**
 - C. Infraction**
 - D. Ordinance violation**
- 8. How many feet should a motorist leave between their car and a bicycle?**
- A. 2 feet**
 - B. 3 feet**
 - C. 5 feet**
 - D. 10 feet**
- 9. Which body works with the chief to oversee the police department?**
- A. Community Board**
 - B. Police and Fire Commission**
 - C. City Council**
 - D. Department of Justice**
- 10. What method of dialogue should indicate to a subject that compliance is mandatory?**
- A. Persuasion**
 - B. Heavy control talk**
 - C. Encouragement**
 - D. Reflective listening**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What is the basic, overall purpose of the disturbance resolution model?

- A. Provide a framework for conversation with community members**
- B. Establish protocols for resolving violent crimes**
- C. Provide structure for how officers should deal with disturbances**
- D. Outline procedures for policy enforcement during emergencies**

The basic, overall purpose of the disturbance resolution model is to provide structure for how officers should deal with disturbances. This model is designed to help law enforcement personnel systematically assess and manage various situations that may arise in the community, particularly those involving conflicts or disruptions. By utilizing a structured approach, officers can engage effectively with involved parties, assess the situation, and determine the best course of action to restore peace and order. This model emphasizes communication and intervention techniques that focus on de-escalating conflicts and resolving issues without resorting to force, when possible. It serves as an essential guideline for officers to ensure their responses are consistent, adequate, and appropriate given the circumstances they face. This focus on structure supports officers in maintaining a safe environment for both themselves and the community members involved.

2. In Problem Oriented policing, what is required for a situation to be classified as a problem?

- A. It must involve a specific number of incidents**
- B. It should provoke a response from law enforcement or the community**
- C. It needs to be reported by local media**
- D. It must have occurred in a designated area**

In Problem Oriented Policing (POP), a situation is classified as a problem when it provokes a response from law enforcement or the community. This means that there is an identifiable issue that requires intervention or action due to its impact on public safety or community well-being. The essence of POP is to seek solutions to recurring issues rather than responding to incidents in isolation. A situation that elicits a response indicates that it is significant enough to warrant attention and resources, thereby making it a genuine problem to address. The focus is on understanding the underlying factors that contribute to the problem, which can involve collaboration between law enforcement and the community. Other factors, such as the number of incidents or media reporting, may be part of the context but are not essential criteria for classifying a situation as a problem in this policing approach. The geographical location, while potentially relevant, does not solely define the nature of the problem. Instead, what is critical is the recognition of the issue's impact and the need for a coordinated response to effectively address it.

3. What is defined as a detailed description of how policies are to be accomplished in law enforcement?

- A. Guideline**
- B. Protocol**
- C. Procedure**
- D. Regulation**

The correct answer, which is defined as a detailed description of how policies are to be accomplished in law enforcement, is "Procedure." Procedures are specific steps or methods that outline the way tasks should be performed within an organization. In the context of law enforcement, a procedure provides clear and structured instructions that officers and personnel must follow when implementing policies. This structured approach ensures consistency and efficiency in operations, minimizes the risk of errors, and helps to uphold the standards set by the law enforcement agency. While guidelines, protocols, and regulations also play important roles in law enforcement, they serve different purposes. Guidelines offer advice on how to approach situations but are often less prescriptive. Protocols can refer to formal processes but may not always encompass the detailed step-by-step actions required. Regulations are usually laws or rules enforced by authorities and may have a broader scope than the specific activities described in procedures. Thus, the term "Procedure" specifically denotes the detailed and methodical steps necessary for carrying out policies, making it the most fitting choice for the question.

4. What does the term "Position of Advantage" refer to?

- A. Having superior knowledge over others**
- B. Being in a place or having an attitude favorable to success**
- C. Holding a leadership role in a group**
- D. Possessing resources to influence outcomes**

The term "Position of Advantage" is best understood as being in a place or having an attitude favorable to success. This concept emphasizes the importance of circumstances, strategic placement, or a favorable mindset that enhances one's likelihood of achieving desired goals or outcomes. In various contexts, whether in competitive situations, negotiation, or personal development, being in a position of advantage allows an individual to leverage their strengths, maximize opportunities, and effectively navigate challenges. While the other options discuss various forms of advantage, they don't encapsulate the broader definition of being in a "Position of Advantage." Superior knowledge, holding a leadership role, and possessing resources are all valuable attributes, but they are specific elements that can contribute to achieving an overall advantageous position rather than defining it directly. The essence of the term lies in its holistic perspective on how various factors combine to create a favorable scenario for success.

5. What term describes the officer's ability to make a decision about terminating a pursuit when the fleeing vehicle is not in sight?

- A. Mandatory**
- B. Discretionary**
- C. Policy-driven**
- D. Standardized**

The term that best describes the officer's ability to make a decision about terminating a pursuit when the fleeing vehicle is not in sight is discretionary. This indicates that the officer has the autonomy to make judgment calls based on the specific circumstances surrounding the pursuit. Discretionary authority allows law enforcement officers to evaluate various factors—such as public safety, the severity of the offense, and potential risks—before deciding whether to continue or terminate the chase. In situations where the fleeing vehicle is out of sight, the officer must rely on their training and experience to assess the context, which underscores the importance of discretion in their role. This decision-making process reflects the need for officers to weigh the consequences of pursuing versus the necessity of apprehending the suspect, ensuring that their actions align with overall public safety priorities. Other options may imply rigidity or a reliance on established rules without allowing for flexible decision-making based on situational nuances, which does not accurately capture the nature of the scenario in question.

6. What is the correct sequence for performing a phase 2 malfunction?

- A. Insert a fresh magazine, rack the slide, strip the magazine**
- B. Rack the slide twice, strip the magazine, insert a fresh magazine**
- C. Strip the magazine, rack the slide twice, insert a fresh magazine**
- D. Rack the slide, insert a fresh magazine, reassess**

The correct sequence for performing a phase 2 malfunction is to first strip the magazine, then rack the slide twice, and finally insert a fresh magazine. In this context, a phase 2 malfunction typically refers to a situation where a failure to feed or fire occurs after the initial round is fired, often due to a failure to eject or a double feed. Stripping the magazine removes any potentially faulty ammunition or obstruction that might be causing the issue. Racking the slide twice serves to ensure that any rounds that are jammed in the chamber are cleared, and that the chamber is empty. Finally, inserting a fresh magazine allows the shooter to reload the firearm and prepare to fire again. Each step in this sequence is critical for effectively addressing the malfunction and ensuring the firearm's readiness for use. Other sequences do not effectively clear the malfunction in the same way, which makes this sequence the most effective choice for dealing with a phase 2 malfunction.

7. What is a crime punishable by fine, imprisonment up to 9 months, or both called?

A. Felony

B. Misdemeanor

C. Infraction

D. Ordinance violation

A crime that is punishable by a fine, imprisonment for up to 9 months, or both is classified as a misdemeanor. This type of offense is typically less severe than a felony, which carries longer prison sentences and more significant penalties. Misdemeanors are generally categorized as crimes that can result in lighter punishment, such as short-term jail time, fines, or community service. The specific range of punishment may vary by jurisdiction, but the definition commonly encompasses crimes that fit the specified conditions. In contrast, felonies involve more serious crimes that can result in imprisonment for more than one year and may include significant fines. Infractions are minor violations, often punishable by fines only and do not result in jail time. Ordinance violations pertain to breaches of local laws and may not encompass the same levels of punishment associated with misdemeanors. Thus, the classification of a crime punishable by a fine or up to 9 months in jail aligns directly with the characteristics of a misdemeanor.

8. How many feet should a motorist leave between their car and a bicycle?

A. 2 feet

B. 3 feet

C. 5 feet

D. 10 feet

The correct answer is that a motorist should leave 3 feet between their car and a bicycle when passing. This distance is established to ensure the safety of bicyclists on the road. It helps to minimize the risk of accidents and encourages safe interactions between motorists and cyclists. The 3-foot rule provides adequate space for cyclists to maintain their balance and maneuver safely without the fear of being struck by passing vehicles. This standard aligns with various traffic safety regulations aimed at protecting vulnerable road users, such as cyclists, who may be less visible and more at risk in close proximity to motor vehicles.

9. Which body works with the chief to oversee the police department?

A. Community Board

B. Police and Fire Commission

C. City Council

D. Department of Justice

The Police and Fire Commission plays a crucial role in overseeing the police department in conjunction with the chief of police. This commission is typically responsible for hiring and firing police officers, establishing policies, and ensuring compliance with laws and departmental regulations. By providing oversight, the commission helps maintain accountability within the police department and ensures that the chief operates in line with the community's expectations and legal standards. While other bodies such as the Community Board or the City Council may influence policing and community relations, they do not have the same direct oversight authority as the Police and Fire Commission. The Department of Justice may provide guidelines and support but does not directly oversee Chicago's local police department. Therefore, the connection and responsibilities of the Police and Fire Commission make it the appropriate entity working alongside the chief to ensure effective governance and accountability within the police force.

10. What method of dialogue should indicate to a subject that compliance is mandatory?

A. Persuasion

B. Heavy control talk

C. Encouragement

D. Reflective listening

Heavy control talk is the method of dialogue that communicates to a subject that compliance is mandatory. This approach includes assertive language and clear directives, establishing that certain behaviors or actions are not optional. It is typically employed in situations where immediate compliance is necessary for safety reasons or to restore order. This method conveys authority and clarity, leaving little room for negotiation or misunderstanding about the necessity of compliance. By using heavy control talk, law enforcement officers can effectively structure their communication to signal that following instructions is crucial, particularly during high-stress encounters. Other methods, such as persuasion, encouragement, and reflective listening, focus more on building rapport, fostering cooperation, or understanding the subject's perspective, which may not be suitable when compliance is critical. These techniques do not expressly emphasize the non-negotiable nature of following directions, thus making them less effective in situations requiring immediate adherence to commands.