

Wisconsin LE Academy Phase 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What are key elements of a successful police investigation?**
 - A. Incident response, public relations, and trial preparation**
 - B. Incident response, evidence collection, and witness interviews**
 - C. Only crime scene investigations and report writing**
 - D. Incident response, media interaction, and arrest quotas**
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a use of technology in policing?**
 - A. Improving response times**
 - B. Surveillance of citizens without cause**
 - C. Enhancing communication among officers**
 - D. Data collection for crime analysis**
- 3. Which amendment protects individuals from unreasonable search and seizure?**
 - A. First Amendment**
 - B. Fourth Amendment**
 - C. Fifth Amendment**
 - D. Sixth Amendment**
- 4. In which scenario can deadly force be legally justified?**
 - A. When a subject is verbally threatening**
 - B. When a subject presents an imminent threat to life**
 - C. During a high-speed chase**
 - D. When protecting property**
- 5. In law enforcement, what does the term "chain of custody" refer to?**
 - A. The process of documenting officer schedules**
 - B. The recorded movement and handling of evidence**
 - C. The historical background of police procedures**
 - D. The chain of command within the police department**

- 6. What is the target area for the reaction forearm strike?**
- A. Chest**
 - B. Stomach**
 - C. Legs**
 - D. Arms**
- 7. What is the target area for a strong forearm strike?**
- A. Head**
 - B. Abdomen**
 - C. Chest**
 - D. Thighs**
- 8. How should officers handle follow-up after a death notification?**
- A. Leave it to family members**
 - B. Encourage further questions**
 - C. Provide closure and assess their own reactions**
 - D. Ignore it, focusing on other cases**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT one of the induce to stop techniques during a pursuit?**
- A. Road blocks without escape**
 - B. Verbal commands**
 - C. PIT maneuver**
 - D. Rolling road block**
- 10. What is involved in the report writing process in policing?**
- A. Only documenting opinions and feelings**
 - B. Ignoring facts and observations**
 - C. Gathering facts and structuring the report clearly**
 - D. Verbalizing reports without written documentation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What are key elements of a successful police investigation?

- A. Incident response, public relations, and trial preparation
- B. Incident response, evidence collection, and witness interviews**
- C. Only crime scene investigations and report writing
- D. Incident response, media interaction, and arrest quotas

A successful police investigation relies heavily on specific key elements that ensure it is thorough, credible, and effective in gathering the necessary information to solve a case. Evidence collection is fundamental, as it involves securing and preserving physical evidence that can be critical in establishing facts surrounding the incident. This includes collecting fingerprints, DNA, weapons, or any other items that may link a suspect to the crime or exonerate an innocent person. Witness interviews also play a vital role in the investigative process. Engaging with individuals who may have observed the crime or have relevant information allows investigators to piece together the narrative of the event. Witness testimonies can provide insights that are not present in physical evidence and can significantly influence the direction of an investigation. Incident response is the first step in this process and involves the immediate actions taken by law enforcement upon arrival at the scene, ensuring the scene is safe, and preserving evidence. Following response, thorough evidence collection and witness interviews are critical to building a comprehensive case that can withstand scrutiny in court and lead to successful prosecution. Each of these elements works collaboratively to form a robust investigation.

2. Which of the following is NOT a use of technology in policing?

- A. Improving response times
- B. Surveillance of citizens without cause**
- C. Enhancing communication among officers
- D. Data collection for crime analysis

Surveillance of citizens without cause is not an appropriate or ethical use of technology in policing. While technology can be leveraged for surveillance, it must be done within the bounds of legal frameworks and civil liberties. The expectation in policing is that any surveillance activities should be justified, lawful, and respect the rights of individuals. In contrast, the other options reflect legitimate uses of technology that aim to enhance police operations. Improving response times involves utilizing technology for quick access to information and better coordination, which directly benefits public safety. Enhancing communication among officers is essential for teamwork and effective law enforcement; technologies like mobile radios, computer-aided dispatch systems, and body-worn cameras facilitate this process. Data collection for crime analysis allows law enforcement agencies to identify trends, allocate resources effectively, and develop proactive strategies to prevent and respond to crime, making it an essential aspect of modern policing. Overall, while technology offers many advantages in policing, it is crucial to ensure that its application aligns with ethical standards and respects individuals' rights.

3. Which amendment protects individuals from unreasonable search and seizure?

- A. First Amendment
- B. Fourth Amendment**
- C. Fifth Amendment
- D. Sixth Amendment

The Fourth Amendment is primarily responsible for protecting individuals from unreasonable search and seizure. This amendment requires law enforcement to have probable cause and, in most cases, a warrant issued by a judge to conduct searches of private property. It ensures that individuals have a right to privacy and establishes a threshold to prevent arbitrary governmental intrusions into personal and private affairs. The underlying principle is to safeguard citizens against abuses of power by the state, thereby supporting the notion of personal security. Other amendments, while significant in their own rights, serve different purposes. The First Amendment pertains to freedoms concerning religion, expression, assembly, and the right to petition. The Fifth Amendment addresses due process, protection against self-incrimination, and double jeopardy, whereas the Sixth Amendment guarantees rights related to criminal prosecutions, such as the right to a fair trial and legal counsel. None of these directly concern the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, reinforcing the specificity and importance of the Fourth Amendment in maintaining individual privacy rights.

4. In which scenario can deadly force be legally justified?

- A. When a subject is verbally threatening
- B. When a subject presents an imminent threat to life**
- C. During a high-speed chase
- D. When protecting property

Deadly force can be legally justified when a subject presents an imminent threat to life. This principle is grounded in the necessity to protect oneself or others from serious bodily harm or death. The legal justification for using deadly force hinges on the perception of an immediate and credible threat; the individual must genuinely believe that their life or the life of another person is in grave danger, and that no reasonable alternative exists to avert that threat. In scenarios where a subject is merely verbally threatening, the absence of an immediate physical threat makes it insufficient to justify the use of deadly force—it does not meet the legal criteria of imminent danger. In the case of a high-speed chase, while the situation may pose risks, it does not inherently justify deadly force unless there is an imminent threat to life involved. Similarly, the protection of property alone does not warrant the use of deadly force, as the law typically differentiates between the value of property and the right to use lethal means for its protection. Only when life is at stake does the justification for employing deadly force become applicable.

5. In law enforcement, what does the term "chain of custody" refer to?

A. The process of documenting officer schedules

B. The recorded movement and handling of evidence

C. The historical background of police procedures

D. The chain of command within the police department

The term "chain of custody" specifically refers to the recorded movement and handling of evidence throughout the entire process, from the point of collection to its presentation in court. This documentation is crucial in ensuring that the evidence presented is preserved in its original state and has not been tampered with or altered in any way. Properly maintaining the chain of custody allows for the integrity and reliability of evidence, which is essential for legal proceedings. Maintaining an accurate chain of custody involves tracking who collected, handled, and analyzed the evidence, as well as when and where each transaction took place. This process helps establish the credibility of the evidence, making it admissible in court. A break in the chain of custody can lead to questions about the authenticity of the evidence, potentially jeopardizing a case. In contrast, the other options do not relate to the concept of chain of custody. Documenting officer schedules pertains to administrative tasks, understanding historical background focuses on the evolution of police practices and doesn't involve evidence, and the chain of command relates to the hierarchy and organizational structure within a police department, which is unrelated to evidence handling. Thus, the correct interpretation of chain of custody is indeed centered on the proper documentation of evidence movement and handling.

6. What is the target area for the reaction forearm strike?

A. Chest

B. Stomach

C. Legs

D. Arms

The target area for a reaction forearm strike is the chest. Strikes to the chest can effectively interrupt an opponent's forward momentum, disrupt their balance, and create an opening for further defensive maneuvers or escapes. Striking the chest can also have a significant impact on both the physical and psychological level, potentially stunning or distracting the adversary. While other areas like the stomach, legs, or arms might be targeted in different contexts or with other techniques, the chest is often the most effective target for this particular striking method. Focusing on the chest aligns with the principles of targeting larger, more impactful areas that can create substantial effects in a defensive situation.

7. What is the target area for a strong forearm strike?

- A. Head
- B. Abdomen**
- C. Chest
- D. Thighs

The abdomen is considered the target area for a strong forearm strike because it is a vulnerable part of the body that can incapacitate an opponent. Striking the abdomen can disrupt the breath, cause pain, and reduce the opponent's ability to continue a confrontation. The impact on the abdomen can effectively disable an individual temporarily, providing an opportunity to gain control of the situation or to de-escalate. While the head, chest, and thighs can be targeted, striking the abdomen is strategically more effective in terms of achieving an immediate and significant impact. The head can be a risky target due to the potential for counter-moves, and strikes to the chest may require more precision to be effective. The thighs are generally a less vital area to strike compared to the abdomen for immediate effectiveness in self-defense situations. Therefore, focusing on the abdomen maximizes the likelihood of achieving the desired outcome with a forearm strike.

8. How should officers handle follow-up after a death notification?

- A. Leave it to family members
- B. Encourage further questions
- C. Provide closure and assess their own reactions**
- D. Ignore it, focusing on other cases

Providing follow-up after a death notification is crucial, as it helps both the grieving family and the responding officers process the events that have transpired. The correct answer emphasizes the importance of offering closure to the family, which can be an essential part of their grieving process. Officers can facilitate discussions that may help family members understand the situation better and address any immediate logistical concerns they may have. In addition to providing closure, assessing their own reactions is significant for officers. Contacting the families after a tragic event allows officers to reflect on their own emotional responses and ensure they are coping with the stress of the situation. This practice not only supports the family but also aids the officers in managing the emotional toll of their duties. Other choices do not encompass the necessary sensitivity and support required in such situations. For instance, leaving it entirely to family members may neglect their immediate needs for information and support. Encouraging further questions, while well-intentioned, might not always be appropriate if not approached thoughtfully by the officer. Ignoring the situation to focus on other cases overlooks the human aspect of law enforcement and the importance of community engagement, especially in times of grief.

9. Which of the following is NOT one of the induce to stop techniques during a pursuit?

- A. Road blocks without escape**
- B. Verbal commands**
- C. PIT maneuver**
- D. Rolling road block**

The correct answer focuses on the fact that verbal commands do not qualify as a physical technique to induce a vehicle to stop during a pursuit. While verbal commands may be part of the overall communication strategy used in law enforcement, they lack the mechanical and physical intervention that other methods provide. Techniques such as road blocks without escape, the PIT maneuver (Pursuit Intervention Technique), and rolling road blocks are all tangible methods used by law enforcement to physically intervene in a pursuit scenario. Each of these methods aims to safely bring a fleeing vehicle to a stop through direct action, either by obstructing the vehicle's path or by physically maneuvering it to reduce speed and control its direction. In contrast, verbal commands, while important for engaging with a suspect and potentially influencing their decision-making, do not physically impede the vehicle's movement. They rely on compliance rather than a direct alteration of the vehicle's trajectory or operation. Therefore, this distinction clarifies that verbal commands are not classified as an induction technique in the context of high-speed pursuits.

10. What is involved in the report writing process in policing?

- A. Only documenting opinions and feelings**
- B. Ignoring facts and observations**
- C. Gathering facts and structuring the report clearly**
- D. Verbalizing reports without written documentation**

The report writing process in policing is crucial for creating accurate and clear documentation of incidents, investigations, and interactions. Gathering facts and structuring the report clearly is essential to ensure that the information is understandable and useful for various purposes, such as legal proceedings, departmental reviews, and future reference. A key component of effective report writing involves collecting factual information from witnesses, physical evidence, and observations made during an incident. This factual basis lends credibility to the report, allowing it to serve as a reliable record. Additionally, organizing the report in a clear manner helps readers, such as supervisors, colleagues, or legal personnel, quickly grasp the relevant details and context surrounding the event. Clarity and precision in the structure also aid in avoiding misunderstandings and ensuring that all important aspects of the incident are covered. This is especially important in law enforcement, where reports can have significant consequences for investigations and legal actions.

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://wisconsinleacademyphase2.examzify.com>

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