

Wisconsin Police Academy Phase 2 Practice Test (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

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1. What does the acronym REACT stand for in arbitration?

- A. Request, Engage, Assess, Communicate, Take action**
- B. Request, Explain, Allow, Check, Take action**
- C. Resolve, Engage, Accept, Confirm, Tackle**
- D. Reassess, Engage, Acknowledge, Confirm, Take action**

2. What is considered the cause of death?

- A. The injury that led to death**
- B. The disease or injury producing the fatal end result**
- C. The event leading to physical trauma**
- D. The medical condition preceding death**

3. Which three steps in crime scene processing can be conducted simultaneously?

- A. Walk-through, Photograph, Search**
- B. Search, Sketch, Collect**
- C. Photograph, Release, Sketch**
- D. Collect, Debrief, Walk-through**

4. What does 'close pursuit' refer to in law enforcement?

- A. A pursuit within the same county**
- B. A pursuit involving multiple law enforcement agencies**
- C. A pursuit that extends into an adjoining state for felonies**
- D. A pursuit that is immediately called off**

5. Which population is NOT considered high risk for TASER usage?

- A. Elderly**
- B. Large adults**
- C. Pregnant women**
- D. Low BMI individuals**

6. How soon must a search warrant be returned following execution?

- A. Within 24 hours**
- B. Within 48 hours**
- C. Within a week**
- D. At the officer's discretion**

7. In a search incident to arrest, what can an officer search?

- A. The person arrested and their immediate area**
- B. The entire premises from which the person was arrested**
- C. Any electronic devices the person owns**
- D. Any belongings within the vehicle**

8. What is the first life-saving skill in the QPR approach for someone considering suicide?

- A. Persuade the person to get help**
- B. Refer the person to resources**
- C. Question the person about suicide**
- D. Monitor the person's behavior**

9. Which factors are considered for the reasonableness of use of force in *Graham v. Connor*?

- A. Severity of alleged crime, whether suspect poses an imminent threat**
- B. Whether suspect is cooperative during arrest, history of prior convictions**
- C. Presence of witnesses, officer's personal feelings about the suspect**
- D. Ability to negotiate with suspect, advice from fellow officers**

10. What strategy should be employed if a subject refuses to cooperate during arbitration?

- A. Make a demand without choices**
- B. Offer the subject two choices**
- C. Remove yourself from the situation**
- D. Submit a formal complaint**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the acronym REACT stand for in arbitration?

- A. Request, Engage, Assess, Communicate, Take action
- B. Request, Explain, Allow, Check, Take action**
- C. Resolve, Engage, Accept, Confirm, Tackle
- D. Reassess, Engage, Acknowledge, Confirm, Take action

The acronym REACT in arbitration stands for "Request, Explain, Allow, Check, Take action." Each component serves a specific role in the arbitration process, ensuring effective communication and resolution. - **Request** involves initiating the conversation by presenting the need for arbitration and establishing the context or issue at hand. - **Explain** allows the parties involved to clarify their positions, share relevant information, and provide details on their perspectives regarding the dispute. - **Allow** is focused on giving each party the opportunity to voice their thoughts and concerns without interruption, fostering an inclusive environment for discussion. - **Check** serves as a way to ensure that all parties are on the same page, confirming understanding and addressing any ambiguities that may arise during the discussions. - **Take action** signifies the final steps in the arbitration process where decisions are made, and resolutions are implemented based on the discussions and agreements reached. This structured approach helps facilitate a clear and productive arbitration process, emphasizing effective communication and thorough understanding among the involved parties. Each term in the acronym reinforces the importance of engagement and responsiveness, essential for reaching a satisfactory resolution in disputes.

2. What is considered the cause of death?

- A. The injury that led to death
- B. The disease or injury producing the fatal end result**
- C. The event leading to physical trauma
- D. The medical condition preceding death

The cause of death is defined as the specific disease or injury that ultimately results in an individual's death. This encompasses the underlying factors that culminate in the fatal outcome, whether it be a serious illness, a traumatic injury, or any other condition that can lead directly to death. Recognizing the precise disease or injury is crucial in forensic investigations, medical investigations, and public health statistics, as it helps in understanding mortality patterns and potential preventative measures. Other potential answers may touch on related aspects but do not encapsulate the concept of "cause of death" as comprehensively. For instance, while an injury that led to death can be a contributing factor, it may not always represent the actual cause behind the fatal outcome. Similarly, referring to events leading to physical trauma or a medical condition preceding death, while related, does not pinpoint the immediate cause that resulted in death, which is the essence of the definition for the cause of death.

3. Which three steps in crime scene processing can be conducted simultaneously?

- A. Walk-through, Photograph, Search**
- B. Search, Sketch, Collect**
- C. Photograph, Release, Sketch**
- D. Collect, Debrief, Walk-through**

The three steps in crime scene processing that can be conducted simultaneously are the walk-through, photographing, and searching the scene. During the initial walk-through, investigators assess the scene to understand the layout and examine key evidence. This step can occur concurrently with photographing the scene, as capturing images is essential for documentation and can highlight critical areas of interest. Additionally, while one officer is documenting through photography, others can begin searching for evidence. This cooperative approach allows for a thorough examination of the scene while ensuring necessary evidence is recorded visually, enhancing overall investigation efficiency. The options involving search, sketching, and collecting or other combinations either involve sequential processes or depend on the completion of prior tasks, which is why they don't align with the simultaneous execution of activities in a crime scene processing context. By integrating these three distinct tasks, investigators can maximize their time and resources at a crime scene, ensuring a detailed and thorough collection of evidence.

4. What does 'close pursuit' refer to in law enforcement?

- A. A pursuit within the same county**
- B. A pursuit involving multiple law enforcement agencies**
- C. A pursuit that extends into an adjoining state for felonies**
- D. A pursuit that is immediately called off**

'Close pursuit' in law enforcement specifically refers to the situation where an officer actively pursues a suspect who is attempting to evade apprehension, even when the pursuit crosses jurisdictional lines, such as into an adjoining state. This concept is crucial because it allows law enforcement to continue their efforts to apprehend offenders who may have committed felonies, ensuring that the pursuit can legally transition from one jurisdiction to another without losing the authority to act. This principle is grounded in the idea that certain crimes are serious enough to justify the continuation of a chase across state lines, promoting the effective enforcement of the law in a collaborative manner among different jurisdictions. It emphasizes the urgent nature of the situation and the need to maintain immediate action to prevent the escape of potentially dangerous individuals. Other choices, while they might reflect certain types of pursuits, do not capture the critical legal aspects of 'close pursuit' involving authority across state boundaries, which is particularly applicable to felony crimes.

5. Which population is NOT considered high risk for TASER usage?

- A. Elderly**
- B. Large adults**
- C. Pregnant women**
- D. Low BMI individuals**

The choice indicating that large adults are not considered high risk for TASER usage is based on the understanding that larger body mass can provide a greater capacity to absorb the effects of electrical discharge compared to smaller or more vulnerable populations. Large adults generally have more muscle mass and body fat, which may mitigate the potential physiological impact of a TASER deployment. In contrast, the other populations identified—elderly, pregnant women, and individuals with low BMI—are typically seen in law enforcement training and risk assessments as more susceptible to serious health complications from the use of a TASER. For instance, the elderly often have a decreased physiological resilience, pregnant women have unique physiological considerations regarding pregnancy, and individuals with low body mass index (BMI) may experience a more pronounced effect due to less body mass to absorb the electrical charge. Thus, large adults represent a demographic that is less likely to sustain severe adverse effects in response to TASER usage.

6. How soon must a search warrant be returned following execution?

- A. Within 24 hours**
- B. Within 48 hours**
- C. Within a week**
- D. At the officer's discretion**

A search warrant must be returned within 48 hours following its execution. This time frame is set by law to ensure accountability and transparency in the execution of search warrants. The requirement mandates that officers document the details surrounding the search, including items seized, to maintain a clear record for the courts and to uphold the rights of the individuals involved. Returning the warrant within this specified time also allows for any necessary judicial review of the search, which is critical in maintaining proper legal procedures and safeguarding against unlawful searches or seizures. The 48-hour timeline helps to reinforce the importance of timely reporting in law enforcement activities to ensure adherence to constitutional protections.

7. In a search incident to arrest, what can an officer search?

- A. The person arrested and their immediate area**
- B. The entire premises from which the person was arrested**
- C. Any electronic devices the person owns**
- D. Any belongings within the vehicle**

In a search incident to arrest, an officer is permitted to search the person being arrested as well as the immediate area within their control. This includes any items that the arrested individual could potentially access or use to conceal weapons or evidence. The rationale behind this type of search is to ensure officer safety by preventing the individual from accessing harmful items and to gather evidence that may be relevant to the crime for which the person is being arrested. The scope of the search is limited to the immediate area around the person at the time of arrest, which is often defined as the area within a wingspan or reach. This does not extend to locations that are outside the immediate control of the arrestee, which means searches of entire premises or vehicles would typically require a warrant or another legal standard, such as probable cause. Therefore, while officers can inspect the arrested individual and their immediate surroundings, broader searches require different legal justifications.

8. What is the first life-saving skill in the QPR approach for someone considering suicide?

- A. Persuade the person to get help**
- B. Refer the person to resources**
- C. Question the person about suicide**
- D. Monitor the person's behavior**

In the QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) approach, the first life-saving skill is to question the person about suicide. This step is crucial because it opens up a dialogue about their feelings and intentions, allowing the individual to express their thoughts and emotions related to their current state. By asking direct questions, the person in crisis feels heard and understood, which can reduce feelings of isolation and despair. Furthermore, questioning someone about suicide does not plant the idea in their mind; rather, it gives them an opportunity to discuss their struggles. It shows that you care and are willing to listen, which is essential in situations where someone may be feeling hopeless or trapped. This initial step sets the foundation for further support and intervention, as it can lead to a deeper exploration of their feelings and help identify the need for additional resources or assistance.

9. Which factors are considered for the reasonableness of use of force in Graham v. Connor?

- A. Severity of alleged crime, whether suspect poses an imminent threat**
- B. Whether suspect is cooperative during arrest, history of prior convictions**
- C. Presence of witnesses, officer's personal feelings about the suspect**
- D. Ability to negotiate with suspect, advice from fellow officers**

The correct answer centers on the critical factors established in the Graham v. Connor case, which set a standard for evaluating the reasonableness of use of force by law enforcement officers. The seminal decision clarified that the reasonableness of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, considering the specific circumstances they faced. In this context, one key principle established by the ruling is that the evaluation should focus particularly on the severity of the alleged crime and whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others. These considerations are crucial in determining the legality and appropriateness of the force used. Factors like whether the suspect is cooperative and their history of prior convictions, while relevant in certain contexts, are secondary and do not fundamentally influence the key elements of reasonableness in a threatening scenario. Additionally, subjective elements such as an officer's personal feelings about a suspect or external opinions from witnesses do not provide an objective basis for evaluating force use under the established legal framework. Instead, the situation must be assessed based on the tangible, immediate threat present at the moment of the encounter, emphasizing the need for a swift and judicious response from law enforcement.

10. What strategy should be employed if a subject refuses to cooperate during arbitration?

- A. Make a demand without choices**
- B. Offer the subject two choices**
- C. Remove yourself from the situation**
- D. Submit a formal complaint**

Offering the subject two choices is an effective strategy because it engages them in the decision-making process while still allowing for control over the situation. This approach can help to reduce resistance, as providing choices empowers the individual and can lead to their willingness to cooperate. When subjects feel they have a say in the outcome, they may be more inclined to buy into the process and reach a resolution. This method can also help to clarify what the consequences of each choice are, providing the subject with an understanding of how their actions will affect the situation. It redirects their focus and opens up communication pathways, which can lead to successful arbitration outcomes. This strategy is particularly useful in conflict resolution scenarios where a subject is initially uncooperative, as it can help de-escalate tensions and encourage a collaborative atmosphere. By contrast, making a demand without options can exacerbate the situation, while removing oneself may leave the conflict unresolved. A formal complaint would further complicate the matter and may not address the immediate need for cooperation and resolution.

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://wipoliceacademyphase2.examzify.com>

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

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