

Wisconsin Police Academy Phase 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What must be established first to effectively resolve a crisis?**
 - A. An understanding of legal ramifications**
 - B. A rapport with the individual in crisis**
 - C. A clear authority structure**
 - D. A summary of past events**
- 2. Which population is NOT considered high risk for TASER usage?**
 - A. Elderly**
 - B. Large adults**
 - C. Pregnant women**
 - D. Low BMI individuals**
- 3. True or False: The target area for a baton angle strike is the elbow or knee area.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on the suspect's size**
 - D. Only if the suspect is armed**
- 4. In which situations is an officer allowed to use deadly force?**
 - A. When angry**
 - B. To protect property**
 - C. In defense of self or others**
 - D. To prevent a felony**
- 5. What action should be taken regarding wounded individuals by the rescue team?**
 - A. First, secure the area before assisting**
 - B. Assess the situation before evacuating**
 - C. Render first aid and assist in removal**
 - D. Wait for higher command to provide instruction**

6. What is one of the ground rules for basic mediation tactics?

- A. To maintain a formal setting**
- B. To explain the mediation process**
- C. To avoid introducing oneself**
- D. To ensure discussions are private**

7. In a situation categorized as a true emergency, which factor is essential for the emergency vehicle operator?

- A. Decision time of the operator**
- B. High probability of death or serious injury**
- C. Size of the vehicle involved**
- D. Weather conditions**

8. What is the primary goal of a preliminary investigation?

- A. To develop a hypothesis**
- B. To obtain and document the most accurate information**
- C. To gather evidence for prosecution**
- D. To interview witnesses**

9. What is one of the actions to take during subject debriefing?

- A. Decline medical assessment**
- B. Calm yourself and your partner**
- C. Provide confrontation**
- D. Limit reassurance with the subject**

10. What is a warm zone defined as in an active shooter scenario?

- A. An area where immediate danger is present**
- B. A safe zone for recovery efforts**
- C. An area outside of the hot zone with potential danger**
- D. Restricted access area for law enforcement only**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What must be established first to effectively resolve a crisis?

- A. An understanding of legal ramifications**
- B. A rapport with the individual in crisis**
- C. A clear authority structure**
- D. A summary of past events**

To effectively resolve a crisis, establishing a rapport with the individual in crisis is crucial. Building this connection allows for open communication and trust, which are essential in de-escalating the situation. When a person feels understood and supported, they are more likely to engage cooperatively, share their feelings, and express their needs. This connection can lead to better outcomes, as it helps to calm emotions and fosters a collaborative approach to resolving the issue at hand. While understanding legal ramifications, having a clear authority structure, and summarizing past events may play important roles in certain crisis situations, they are secondary to forming a relationship with the individual in crisis. Without rapport, even the most structured plans or legal knowledge may fail to reach the individual effectively, as emotional barriers will inhibit communication and problem-solving. Therefore, establishing a trusting relationship is the foundational first step in crisis resolution.

2. 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.

3. True or False: The target area for a baton angle strike is the elbow or knee area.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Depends on the suspect's size**
- D. Only if the suspect is armed**

The statement that the target area for a baton angle strike is the elbow or knee area is false. In defensive tactics and use of force training, the recommended target areas for baton strikes typically include larger, more impact-dispersing areas of the body, such as the thighs or other muscle groups. Striking the elbows or knees can be more dangerous and less effective in stopping a threat due to the complexity of the joint structure and the potential for serious injury. By focusing on larger muscle areas, officers can exert control while minimizing the risk of causing permanent injury. Additionally, effective use of a baton usually targets areas that are more capable of incapacitating a suspect without unnecessary harm, aligning with de-escalation and use-of-force principles. Thus, stating that the target is the elbow or knee area does not align with standard practices within training protocols.

4. In which situations is an officer allowed to use deadly force?

- A. When angry**
- B. To protect property**
- C. In defense of self or others**
- D. To prevent a felony**

The use of deadly force by law enforcement officers is primarily justified in situations where there is an imminent threat to life. This means that when an officer uses deadly force in defense of self or others, they are acting in response to a perceived immediate danger that could result in serious bodily harm or death. The rationale is grounded in the need to protect life and ensure the safety of not just the officer, but also innocent bystanders or victims who may be in jeopardy. In contrast, while preventing a felony might seem like a valid reason to use force, the key factor is the nature of the threat. Not all felonies warrant the use of deadly force; the potential for serious harm is what gives rise to such an extreme measure. Protecting property alone does not justify deadly force, as property does not equate to the value of human life. Lastly, using anger as a justification for employing deadly force introduces an emotional and subjective element that undermines the objective standards required for such an action in law enforcement protocols.

5. What action should be taken regarding wounded individuals by the rescue team?

- A. First, secure the area before assisting**
- B. Assess the situation before evacuating**
- C. Render first aid and assist in removal**
- D. Wait for higher command to provide instruction**

The most appropriate action regarding wounded individuals by the rescue team is to render first aid and assist in removal. This choice emphasizes the importance of immediate care for those who are injured. Providing first aid can stabilize a patient's condition and significantly improve their chances of survival. Ensuring that the wounded individuals receive timely medical assistance is paramount, especially in critical situations where every second counts. After assessing the immediate life-threatening conditions and providing essential first aid, assisting in their removal from the scene becomes vital. This dual approach not only addresses their immediate medical needs but also prioritizes their transport to a safer location where they can receive more comprehensive medical care. In scenarios where individuals are injured, swift action can often make the difference between life and death. Therefore, it's crucial for a rescue team to be trained and prepared to provide direct assistance as a primary responsibility.

6. What is one of the ground rules for basic mediation tactics?

- A. To maintain a formal setting**
- B. To explain the mediation process**
- C. To avoid introducing oneself**
- D. To ensure discussions are private**

One of the fundamental ground rules for basic mediation tactics is to explain the mediation process. This is vital because it sets the stage for effective communication and understanding between the parties involved. When mediators clarify the steps, expectations, and goals of the mediation, participants are more likely to feel comfortable and engaged. It helps them understand their roles, the purpose of the mediation, and what they can expect from the interaction, which can foster a more cooperative environment. Ensuring that everyone is aware of how the process works also helps to alleviate potential misunderstandings or anxieties about the mediation session. This initial explanation can lead to greater participation and a more productive mediation, as all parties are informed and can actively contribute to resolving the issues at hand.

7. In a situation categorized as a true emergency, which factor is essential for the emergency vehicle operator?

- A. Decision time of the operator**
- B. High probability of death or serious injury**
- C. Size of the vehicle involved**
- D. Weather conditions**

In situations categorized as a true emergency, the defining characteristic is the high probability of death or serious injury. This urgency necessitates that emergency vehicle operators prioritize their response to minimize further harm. Understanding that they are responding to a critical situation shapes their decision-making process and the immediate need for quick and effective action. When an emergency is assessed as having the potential for severe consequences, it elevates the response urgency and highlights the necessity for the operator to navigate through traffic or challenging circumstances swiftly while ensuring public safety. This factor is paramount in emergency response protocols, often guiding resource allocation and the urgency of the response. Other factors such as decision time, the size of the vehicle, and weather conditions, while important, stem from the assessment of the situation's severity rather than defining what constitutes a true emergency. Therefore, the immediate threat posed by a high probability of death or serious injury is what drives the actions and considerations of the emergency vehicle operator in those critical moments.

8. What is the primary goal of a preliminary investigation?

- A. To develop a hypothesis**
- B. To obtain and document the most accurate information**
- C. To gather evidence for prosecution**
- D. To interview witnesses**

The primary goal of a preliminary investigation is to obtain and document the most accurate information. During this initial phase, law enforcement officers aim to gather factual details about the incident, which serves as the foundation for further investigation and potential prosecution. Accurate documentation is critical, as it establishes the circumstances surrounding the event, helps in identifying potential witnesses, and guides the direction of subsequent investigative efforts. Obtaining precise information ensures that officers have a clear understanding of the scene and can make informed decisions about how to proceed. This phase typically involves assessing the situation, securing the scene, collecting preliminary statements, and documenting everything through reports and photographs. While developing a hypothesis, gathering evidence for prosecution, and interviewing witnesses are all significant aspects of the investigative process, they come after or as part of the larger goal of thorough and accurate documentation of the initial facts. The clarity and reliability of the foundational information directly influence the effectiveness of the entire investigative process.

9. What is one of the actions to take during subject debriefing?

- A. Decline medical assessment**
- B. Calm yourself and your partner**
- C. Provide confrontation**
- D. Limit reassurance with the subject**

During a subject debriefing, calming yourself and your partner is essential to ensure that the situation is handled professionally and effectively. Maintaining composure helps in establishing a controlled environment where clear communication can take place. It is important to manage emotions, as heightened stress or anxiety can affect judgment, decision-making, and the ability to gather accurate information from the subject. An atmosphere of calmness also fosters trust and can encourage the subject to be more forthcoming during the debriefing session. Calming both yourself and your partner allows for a more organized approach to the debriefing process, enabling you to focus on the necessary questions and the analysis of the subject's statements without the interference of emotional distractions. This practice enhances the overall effectiveness of the debriefing, leading to better outcomes in terms of intelligence gathering and understanding the context of the situation.

10. What is a warm zone defined as in an active shooter scenario?

- A. An area where immediate danger is present**
- B. A safe zone for recovery efforts**
- C. An area outside of the hot zone with potential danger**
- D. Restricted access area for law enforcement only**

In the context of an active shooter scenario, a warm zone is precisely defined as an area that lies outside of the hot zone, which is where immediate danger is present. The warm zone may have potential threats, meaning that while it is not under active fire, caution must still be exercised. This area allows for some level of tactical response and access by law enforcement and emergency personnel, enabling them to prepare for rescue operations or evacuate individuals in a controlled manner while acknowledging that risks still exist. In contrast, areas defined as hot zones would indicate where active threats are ongoing, while safe zones are free from danger entirely and designated solely for recovery efforts. Restricted access areas for law enforcement are typically more secure perimeter locations that do not provide for an immediate tactical response or resourcing for those needing aid, diverging from the transitional nature associated with a warm zone during an active shooting situation.

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!

SAMPLE