

# Wisconsin Police Academy Phase 2 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. What area is NOT a priority in threat assessments?**
  - A. Closed doors**
  - B. Unobserved areas**
  - C. Well-populated zones**
  - D. Open doors**
  
- 2. What is the optimal distance for electrodes when using a taser?**
  - A. 6 inches**
  - B. 12 inches**
  - C. 18 inches**
  - D. 24 inches**
  
- 3. What is the function of the ARC switch when using a TASER?**
  - A. To change cartridges**
  - B. To deliver continuous shock**
  - C. To activate the safety**
  - D. To shut the device off**
  
- 4. What is the first step in the order of crime scene processing?**
  - A. Photograph the scene**
  - B. Collect physical evidence**
  - C. Walk-through**
  - D. Debrief personnel**
  
- 5. What criteria must a threat meet to be deemed imminent?**
  - A. Presence of bystanders**
  - B. Intent, weapon, and delivery system**
  - C. Visible injury**
  - D. Threatening language**

- 6. 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**
- 7. What is required of law enforcement when dealing with an incapacitated person?**
- A. They must call for an ambulance**
  - B. They shall place them under protective custody**
  - C. They must inform them of their rights**
  - D. They should wait for the person to regain consciousness**
- 8. During a crisis, which of the following behaviors might suggest that a person is depressed?**
- A. Engaging actively with others**
  - B. Acting withdrawn and not responding**
  - C. Expressing clear thoughts and feelings**
  - D. Demonstrating excitement and enthusiasm**
- 9. What are the follow through considerations with the first step "Stabilize"?**
- A. Presence**
  - B. Special restraints**
  - C. Wall**
  - D. Hand set**
- 10. What type of behavior is characterized as "direct action" or "conduct" that leads to bodily harm?**
- A. Defensive behavior**
  - B. Assaultive behavior**
  - C. Passive behavior**
  - D. Cooperative behavior**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What area is NOT a priority in threat assessments?

- A. Closed doors
- B. Unobserved areas
- C. Well-populated zones**
- D. Open doors

In threat assessments, the prioritization of areas typically revolves around identifying locations that might pose a greater risk for incidents or where threats may be more likely to occur. Well-populated zones may actually be considered lower risk for threat assessments because they are usually more visible and busy, which can deter potential threats. The presence of numerous individuals can increase the likelihood of witnesses being present, making it less favorable for those intending to commit harmful acts. In contrast, closed doors, unobserved areas, and open doors generally represent situations where threats may be more capable of occurring without detection. Closed doors could indicate areas where activities are hidden, unobserved areas are places where surveillance is minimal or absent, and open doors can be inviting for intrusion. Therefore, these locations would be prioritized in assessments to address potential vulnerabilities, while well-populated zones do not typically hold the same level of concern.

## 2. What is the optimal distance for electrodes when using a taser?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

The optimal distance for electrodes when using a taser is generally around 12 inches. This distance is significant because it allows for effective deployment of the electrical current necessary to incapacitate a target. When the electrodes are spaced too close together, the spread of the electrical impulse may be less effective, potentially leading to insufficient incapacitation of the subject. Conversely, if the electrodes are too far apart, the ability of the taser to create a full circuit through the body may be inadequate, resulting in reduced effectiveness. At 12 inches, the electrodes can achieve an effective balance between maximizing the electrical flow and ensuring that the current travels through a significant portion of the body's muscle mass, which enhances the likelihood of achieving the desired outcome. This distance is often recommended in training as it reliably provides a sound basis for the taser's operational effectiveness in real-world scenarios.

**3. What is the function of the ARC switch when using a TASER?**

- A. To change cartridges**
- B. To deliver continuous shock**
- C. To activate the safety**
- D. To shut the device off**

The function of the ARC switch when using a TASER is to deliver a continuous shock. When activated, the ARC switch allows the device to deliver electrical energy continuously, which serves to incapacitate a subject by causing muscle contractions and impairing motor functions. The continuous application of this electrical shock is crucial in situations where immediate compliance is necessary, as it helps to prevent the subject from escaping or causing harm. Understanding the importance of this function is essential for law enforcement officers, as it influences decision-making during high-stress encounters. The ARC switch is designed to efficiently control the duration of the shock, emphasizing safety and effectiveness in subduing a potentially dangerous individual.

**4. What is the first step in the order of crime scene processing?**

- A. Photograph the scene**
- B. Collect physical evidence**
- C. Walk-through**
- D. Debrief personnel**

The first step in the order of crime scene processing is to conduct a walk-through. This initial assessment allows law enforcement personnel to get an overview of the crime scene, understand the context, and identify areas that require special attention. During the walk-through, the responding officers can note any immediate threats, plan for the preservation of evidence, and formulate an investigation strategy. This preliminary examination is critical as it lays the groundwork for subsequent steps, such as photographing the scene and collecting physical evidence, ensuring that no vital information or evidence is overlooked. By establishing a clear understanding of the crime scene from the onset, investigators can effectively document and process the scene, leading to a more organized and systematic approach to the investigation.

**5. What criteria must a threat meet to be deemed imminent?**

- A. Presence of bystanders**
- B. Intent, weapon, and delivery system**
- C. Visible injury**
- D. Threatening language**

For a threat to be considered imminent, it needs to demonstrate clear intent to cause harm, the capability to carry out that intent, and an appropriate method of delivery that reflects a tangible risk. This establishes the seriousness and immediacy of the threat, enabling law enforcement and other parties to respond accordingly. Intent indicates that the person making the threat has a deliberate desire to inflict harm or create fear, while the concept of a weapon suggests that they possess the means to carry out the threat. The delivery system refers to how the threat will be conveyed or executed, whether through verbal threats, written communication, or physical actions. Together, these components create a clear picture of an imminent threat, justifying the need for immediate action or intervention. The other options may provide context related to potential threats but do not encompass the comprehensive criteria necessary to determine if a threat is indeed imminent. For instance, bystanders, visible injury, and threatening language alone do not provide sufficient evidence of intent, capability, or means to execute a damaging act. Hence, they lack the specificity required to qualify a threat as imminent.

**6. 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.

**7. What is required of law enforcement when dealing with an incapacitated person?**

- A. They must call for an ambulance**
- B. They shall place them under protective custody**
- C. They must inform them of their rights**
- D. They should wait for the person to regain consciousness**

When law enforcement encounters an incapacitated person, placing them under protective custody is crucial. This action is necessary to ensure the safety and well-being of the individual, as they may be unable to care for themselves or make informed decisions regarding their health and welfare. Protective custody allows officers to provide a safe environment for the incapacitated person until they can recover or until medical assistance can be provided. This procedure also helps prevent potential harm to the incapacitated individual or others around them, as they may be in a vulnerable state due to intoxication, medical emergency, or other reasons that impair their ability to respond appropriately to their surroundings. It is a proactive approach to protect individuals from harm and ensure they receive the necessary help in a timely manner. The other choices, while relevant in certain situations, do not adequately address the immediate need for the safety and protection of the incapacitated person. Calling for an ambulance may be necessary in some cases, but it does not guarantee the immediate protection of the individual. Informing a person of their rights is crucial in circumstances where they are capable of understanding those rights, but this is not applicable when someone is incapacitated. Waiting for the person to regain consciousness could pose risks, as they may be in a dangerous environment or situation

**8. During a crisis, which of the following behaviors might suggest that a person is depressed?**

- A. Engaging actively with others**
- B. Acting withdrawn and not responding**
- C. Expressing clear thoughts and feelings**
- D. Demonstrating excitement and enthusiasm**

Acting withdrawn and not responding is a behavior that often indicates depression, particularly in a crisis situation. When a person becomes depressed, they may retreat from social interactions, showing little interest in engaging with others or communicating. This withdrawal can manifest as a lack of energy, diminished ability to initiate or participate in conversations, and a general disengagement from previously enjoyed activities. In contrast, actively engaging with others, expressing clear thoughts and feelings, and demonstrating excitement and enthusiasm are behaviors typically associated with positive emotional states and social engagement. These behaviors are more characteristic of individuals who are coping well or are in a stable emotional state, rather than those experiencing depressive symptoms during a crisis. Thus, the behavior of being withdrawn stands out as a strong indicator of depression.

**9. What are the follow through considerations with the first step "Stabilize"?**

**A. Presence**

**B. Special restraints**

**C. Wall**

**D. Hand set**

In the context of the first step "Stabilize," the concept of "Presence" is crucial as it refers to establishing a commanding and authoritative presence when dealing with a situation that requires stabilization, such as a potentially volatile confrontation. This presence can help to de-escalate tensions and reassure individuals involved in the situation. By standing tall, projecting confidence, and using nonverbal cues, an officer can influence the behavior of both bystanders and individuals directly involved. The presence is fundamental in creating an environment where individuals feel secure and are less likely to act aggressively. It helps convey that the officer is in control of the situation, which can encourage compliance and reduce the likelihood of further escalation. The other choices relate to technical aspects or specific tools used in law enforcement but do not encompass the broader, interpersonal approach brought by establishing presence, which is essential during the initial phase of stabilizing a situation.

**10. What type of behavior is characterized as "direct action" or "conduct" that leads to bodily harm?**

**A. Defensive behavior**

**B. Assaultive behavior**

**C. Passive behavior**

**D. Cooperative behavior**

The behavior characterized as "direct action" or "conduct" that leads to bodily harm is categorized as assaultive behavior. This type of behavior involves actions that are aggressive and intended to cause physical harm or threaten physical safety to another individual. Assaultive behavior can include physical violence, fighting, or any other actions that result in bodily injury or the potential for injury. In the context of law enforcement and community safety, identifying assaultive behavior is crucial. Officers need to recognize when an individual is engaging in conduct that poses a threat to others and understand the implications for intervention and conflict resolution. The focus on "direct action" highlights the observable nature of such behavior, distinguishing it from more passive or non-threatening actions. The other options, such as defensive behavior, passive behavior, and cooperative behavior, reflect different responses to confrontation or interaction. Defensive behavior typically involves actions taken to protect oneself without intending to harm others. Passive behavior indicates a lack of response or aggression, often avoiding conflict altogether. Cooperative behavior entails working together in a conflict resolution context, promoting safety and de-escalation rather than aggression. Understanding these distinctions helps law enforcement officers assess situations more accurately and respond appropriately.

## 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](mailto: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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