

WISCONSIN POLICE ACADEMY PHASE 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://wipoliceacademyphase2.examzify.com>



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. In the context of police pursuit, what should officers balance?**
 - A. The need for speed and public safety
 - B. The officer's personal preferences
 - C. The criminal's background and history
 - D. The media's perception of the chase

- 2. When can law enforcement believe that an occupant is in imminent danger to justify a search?**
 - A. If they have a warrant
 - B. If there is probable cause of a crime
 - C. If they have reason to believe assistance is needed
 - D. If it is late at night

- 3. What is one of the first pre-intervention preparation steps?**
 - A. Develop a strategy for the intervention
 - B. Gather evidence about the situation
 - C. Contact emergency services
 - D. Inform the subject of the intervention

- 4. 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

- 5. What privilege do officers have during an emergency response?**
 - A. They can ignore all traffic laws
 - B. They are allowed to violate certain traffic laws with limitations
 - C. They can use excessive force when necessary
 - D. They can operate vehicles without any restrictions

- 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. What defines short-term EDP's?**
- A. Individuals stable in their mental health
 - B. People experiencing a temporary emotional crisis
 - C. Those undergoing long-term psychiatric care
 - D. Individuals with permanent mental disorders
- 8. What are the three basic threat zones identified in an active shooter response?**
- A. Hot zone, warm zone, cold zone
 - B. Safe zone, emergency zone, threat zone
 - C. Secure zone, alert zone, hot zone
 - D. Primary zone, secondary zone, evacuation zone
- 9. 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
- 10. From how many degrees must contact and rescue teams counter threats?**
- A. 180 degrees
 - B. 270 degrees
 - C. 360 degrees plus 180 degrees up and down
 - D. 90 degrees

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In the context of police pursuit, what should officers balance?

- A. The need for speed and public safety
- B. The officer's personal preferences
- C. The criminal's background and history
- D. The media's perception of the chase

Officers in pursuit situations must carefully balance the need for speed with public safety. This balance is crucial because while the objective is to apprehend a suspect quickly—often requiring high speeds—officers must also consider the potential risks to civilians, other road users, and themselves. High-speed chases can lead to dangerous situations, including collisions, injuries, and fatalities. By prioritizing public safety alongside the urgency of the pursuit, officers uphold their duty to protect the community while still acting effectively in law enforcement. Policies and training programs typically emphasize this balance to ensure that officers make prudent decisions that minimize harm during these high-pressure scenarios. This reflects a commitment to not only enforcing the law but also safeguarding the wellbeing of the public.

2. When can law enforcement believe that an occupant is in imminent danger to justify a search?

- A. If they have a warrant
- B. If there is probable cause of a crime
- C. If they have reason to believe assistance is needed
- D. If it is late at night

Law enforcement can justify a search if they have reason to believe assistance is needed, particularly when they suspect that an occupant may be in imminent danger. This principle stems from the exigent circumstances exception to the warrant requirement, which allows officers to act quickly when there is an immediate need for action, such as potential harm to individuals. In situations where there is reasonable belief that someone is in peril—such as hearing screams or observing someone in distress—officers may enter a premises without a warrant. This is to prevent harm or rescue individuals who may be in a dangerous situation. The urgency and necessity of providing assistance override the typical need for a search warrant, ensuring that help can be swiftly rendered where it is critically needed. The other options do not adequately address the immediacy of the situation. A warrant signifies prior legal approval but assumes a lack of existing danger that necessitates immediate intervention. Probable cause of a crime suggests potential legal violations but does not inherently signify that an occupant is in direct danger. Timing, such as being late at night, does not inherently justify a search without accompanying evidence or indication of danger.

3. What is one of the first pre-intervention preparation steps?

A. Develop a strategy for the intervention

B. Gather evidence about the situation

C. Contact emergency services

D. Inform the subject of the intervention

One of the initial pre-intervention preparation steps involves developing a strategy for the intervention. This approach is crucial because it sets the framework for how the intervention will be conducted effectively and safely. A well-thought-out strategy outlines specific goals, identifies the roles of the interveners, and prepares for possible challenges that may arise during the process. This preparation allows those involved to approach the situation with a clear understanding of their actions and the expected outcomes, contributing to a more organized and cohesive intervention effort. In contrast, while gathering evidence about the situation is important and helps inform the strategy, doing so solely without a pre-existing plan may not lead to effective action. Contacting emergency services, although necessary in certain situations, is not always a prerequisite for every intervention. Additionally, informing the subject of the intervention can sometimes undermine the element of surprise or the effectiveness of the intervention, making it a step that is usually taken later in the process rather than in the preliminary preparation stage.

4. 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.

5. What privilege do officers have during an emergency response?

A. They can ignore all traffic laws

B. They are allowed to violate certain traffic laws with limitations

C. They can use excessive force when necessary

D. They can operate vehicles without any restrictions

During an emergency response, officers are allowed to violate certain traffic laws with limitations. This privilege is typically in recognition of the urgency and potential danger posed by the situation they are responding to. Officers must still exercise due regard for the safety of all road users. For example, while responding to an emergency, they are often permitted to exceed the speed limit or run red lights, as long as they are using their lights and sirens and taking precautions to avoid accidents. This reflects the balancing act between the need for quick response and the obligation to ensure public safety. The other options suggest a more absolute disregard for the law or safety, which is not the case. Officers must understand the boundaries of their privileges and act within the guidelines established by law and department policy.

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. What defines short-term EDP's?

- A. Individuals stable in their mental health
- B. People experiencing a temporary emotional crisis**
- C. Those undergoing long-term psychiatric care
- D. Individuals with permanent mental disorders

Short-term Emotionally Disturbed Persons (EDPs) refer specifically to individuals who are experiencing a temporary emotional crisis or mental health issue that impacts their functioning. This category typically includes those who may be undergoing acute stress, a situational response to trauma, or a brief episode of psychological distress, but do not have long-lasting or chronic mental health conditions. The defining characteristic of short-term EDPs is that their symptoms or crises are time-limited, meaning that with appropriate intervention and support, they can recover quickly and return to a baseline level of functioning. This helps distinguish them from individuals who may have stable mental health or those with permanent mental disorders, as those conditions tend to be ongoing and require more sustained intervention. Long-term psychiatric care is associated with individuals who have chronic issues that may not improve quickly and require ongoing treatment, which is another key difference from the short-term EDPs. Understanding this distinction is crucial for first responders and mental health professionals as it helps guide their approach to providing the appropriate level of care and support.

8. What are the three basic threat zones identified in an active shooter response?

- A. Hot zone, warm zone, cold zone**
- B. Safe zone, emergency zone, threat zone
- C. Secure zone, alert zone, hot zone
- D. Primary zone, secondary zone, evacuation zone

The identification of the three basic threat zones in an active shooter response—hot zone, warm zone, and cold zone—comes from established protocols and tactics used by law enforcement to manage incidents involving active shooters. The hot zone refers to the area where an active threat is occurring, meaning it is an area of immediate danger where the shooter is believed to be actively engaging victims. In this zone, law enforcement typically prioritizes neutralizing the threat to prevent further harm. The warm zone, on the other hand, is an area that is not under immediate threat but is adjacent to the hot zone and may still pose some level of risk. In this zone, law enforcement may begin to stage their response teams and assess the situation, allowing for some level of medical assistance or evacuation of victims when it is safe to do so. Finally, the cold zone is a safe area that is clear from any threats. In this zone, emergency services can operate effectively without risk to their personnel. Here, victims can receive medical attention, and there is a focus on gathering information and organizing resources for follow-up actions in response to the event. This framework is crucial for developing a rapid response and ensuring both law enforcement and civilian safety in high-stress, high-risk situations such

9. 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.

10. From how many degrees must contact and rescue teams counter threats?

- A. 180 degrees
- B. 270 degrees
- C. 360 degrees plus 180 degrees up and down
- D. 90 degrees

The correct option highlights that contact and rescue teams must be prepared to counter threats from a full 360 degrees around them, plus an additional 180 degrees in the vertical plane (up and down). This comprehensive approach to situational awareness is essential for ensuring the safety and effectiveness of these teams in potentially hazardous environments. In practical application, teams may face threats from any direction, necessitating the ability to observe and respond to danger not only horizontally, but also from above and below their position. By covering 360 degrees horizontally, they can address threats that might approach from the sides or directly behind them. The additional 180 degrees vertically ensures that they remain vigilant regarding falling objects, elevated threats, or situations that may require them to look up or down. Understanding this expansive range of threat awareness is critical for effective tactical planning and risk management in law enforcement or emergency response scenarios.

SAMPLE

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