WISCONSIN 720 LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY PHASE III PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Under tolling provisions, which scenario tolls the statute of limitations?

A. The offender is in custody.

B. The victim travels out of state.

C. The time during which the victim is unable to seek a complaint due to effects of the sexual contact or threats, or therapist instructions, is not included in computing the time limit.

D. There is a delay in police investigations.

2. Which Hazard Class Covers Radioactive Materials?

A. Class 6 Hazards

B. Class 7 Hazards

C. Class 8 Hazards

D. Class 2 Hazards

3. Which list correctly names the four stages of terrestrial decomposition?

A. Fresh, bloat, putrefaction, putrid dry remains

B. Fresh, putrefaction, bloat, mummification

C. Bloat, Fresh, putrefaction, mummification

D. Putrefaction, Fresh, mummification, bloat

4. Which of the following constitutes Amber alert criteria?

A. Child endangered, law enforcement confirmation, descriptive information to assist recovery

B. Missing child without danger

C. Only a family member's request

D. None of the above

5. Which age group is treated as adults for traffic violations regardless of having a driver's license?

A. Under 16

B. 18 and older

C. 16 years and older

D. All ages over 12

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6. A trauma-informed response to sexual assault includes which two elements?

A. Letting the victim speak freely without interruption, and providing emotional safety by explaining procedures and allowing breaks

B. Arresting the suspect and seizing all devices

C. Limiting questions and refusing breaks

D. Immediate medication administration

7. Which chapter covers crimes against life and bodily security?

A. Chapter 941

B. Chapter 940

C. Chapter 947

D. Chapter 938

8. Which is an example of trace evidence?

A. Fibers

B. Blood

C. Weapons

D. Surveillance Footage

9. A typical penalty for curfew violation?

A. Parents may be cited

B. A minor detention or counseling

C. The minor is promoted to a higher grade

D. Mandatory community service for 1 year

10. Rigor mortis typically disappears after about how many hours?

A. 12 hours

B. 24 hours

C. 36 hours

D. 48 hours

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under tolling provisions, which scenario tolls the statute of limitations?

A. The offender is in custody.

B. The victim travels out of state.

C. The time during which the victim is unable to seek a complaint due to effects of the sexual contact or threats, or therapist instructions, is not included in computing the time limit.

D. There is a delay in police investigations.

Tolling provisions adjust the running time of the statute of limitations when the victim's ability to pursue charges is affected. The period when the victim is physically or mentally unable to seek a complaint—due to the effects of the sexual contact or threats, or guidance from a therapist—is not counted toward the time limit. This protects the victim from losing the opportunity to seek charges because of trauma or ongoing treatment. That's why this scenario is the best fit: it directly involves the victim's incapacity and excludes that inactive time from the calculation, which is exactly what tolling is designed to do. The other situations—the offender in custody, the victim traveling out of state, or delays in police investigations—do not automatically pause the clock unless a specific tolling rule addresses them; they don't center on the victim's ability to act in the same way.

2. Which Hazard Class Covers Radioactive Materials?

A. Class 6 Hazards

B. Class 7 Hazards

C. Class 8 Hazards

D. Class 2 Hazards

Radioactive materials are assigned to Class 7 Hazards because they involve ionizing radiation that requires specialized handling, packaging, and labeling. In the hazmat classification system used for transport, there are nine classes, each covering a different type of hazard. Class 7 is specifically reserved for radioactive materials, reflecting the unique risks and regulatory requirements surrounding radioactivity, such as exposure limits, shielding, and specialized placards and documentation. This distinction helps responders and transport personnel recognize the appropriate precautions. For comparison, other classes cover different hazards—gases, corrosives, or toxic substances—so placing radioactive materials in Class 7 keeps the regulatory framework clear and enforceable.

3. Which list correctly names the four stages of terrestrial decomposition?

A. Fresh, bloat, putrefaction, putrid dry remains

B. Fresh, putrefaction, bloat, mummification

C. Bloat, Fresh, putrefaction, mummification

D. Putrefaction, Fresh, mummification, bloat

These stages follow a predictable progression in terrestrial decomposition: Fresh, then Bloat, then Putrefaction, and finally Dry Remains. The correct option matches that order and ends with the meaningful final state of desiccated remains often described as dry remains. Fresh is the period of initial changes like autolysis with little visual decomposition. Bloat comes from gas buildup due to bacterial activity, causing swelling. Putrefaction is when tissues break down further and odors become strong as decomposition accelerates. Dry remains is the stage where soft tissues have largely disappeared, leaving desiccated remnants or bones. The other options mix up the sequence or replace the final stage with mummification, which is not the standard four-stage progression in this context.

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4. Which of the following constitutes Amber alert criteria?

A. Child endangered, law enforcement confirmation, descriptive information to assist recovery

B. Missing child without danger

C. Only a family member's request

D. None of the above

Amber Alert activation hinges on ensuring a rapid, targeted response to recover a child believed to be in imminent danger. The key elements are: the child is endangered or in imminent danger of serious harm or death, law enforcement confirms the abduction and that the child is missing, and there is enough descriptive information about the child, the abductors, or a vehicle to help locate them quickly. When all three conditions are present, an Amber Alert is issued to widely disseminate essential details. This scenario fits because it includes an endangered child, law enforcement confirmation, and descriptive information to aid recovery. The other options don't meet the criteria: a missing child without danger does not satisfy the endangered element, and a request from a family member alone lacks the required law enforcement confirmation and danger assessment. None of the above is incorrect because the described criteria align with Amber Alert activation.

5. Which age group is treated as adults for traffic violations regardless of having a driver's license?

A. Under 16

B. 18 and older

C. 16 years and older

D. All ages over 12

The key idea is the age cutoff for handling traffic offenses in the adult system. In Wisconsin, anyone 16 years old or older is treated as an adult for traffic violations, regardless of whether they have a driver's license. This reflects the assumption of greater road responsibility at that age. Those under 16 stay under the juvenile system for traffic matters. So, the correct range is 16 years and older.

6. A trauma-informed response to sexual assault includes which two elements?

A. Letting the victim speak freely without interruption, and providing emotional safety by explaining procedures and allowing breaks

B. Arresting the suspect and seizing all devices

C. Limiting questions and refusing breaks

D. Immediate medication administration

A trauma-informed response centers on safety, autonomy, and supportive communication for someone who has experienced sexual violence. Letting the survivor speak freely without interruption gives them control over their own narrative and validates their experience, which helps reduce fear and feelings of powerlessness. Providing emotional safety by explaining what will happen next and allowing breaks removes uncertainty and overwhelm, making the process feel manageable and less re-traumatizing. Together, these elements create a respectful, patient-centered approach that supports the survivor's well-being while still enabling a proper investigation. Arresting the suspect and seizing devices, while sometimes necessary for the case, isn't about supporting the survivor's emotional safety in the moment. Limiting questions and refusing breaks directly undermines the survivor's sense of control and can worsen distress. Immediate medication may be important medically, but it doesn't address the communication and emotional safety needs described here.

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7. Which chapter covers crimes against life and bodily security?

A. Chapter 941

B. Chapter 940

C. Chapter 947

D. Chapter 938

Crimes against life and bodily security are grouped in Wisconsin statutes under a single chapter. That chapter specifically codifies offenses that threaten or harm life and physical safety, including homicide and serious assaults, and sets their penalties. So the chapter that covers these offenses is Chapter 940. The other chapters cover different areas of law—Chapter 938 deals with juvenile law, and Chapters 941 and 947 address topics outside of crimes against life and bodily security—so they don't govern this category of offenses.

8. Which is an example of trace evidence?

A. Fibers

B. Blood

C. Weapons

D. Surveillance Footage

Trace evidence consists of tiny physical materials transferred during contact that require lab analysis to identify. Fibers fit this idea perfectly because they are small, often microscopic strands from clothing, upholstery, or carpets that can be transferred between a suspect and a scene or victim. Their small size and potential to link a person or item to a location make them a classic example of trace evidence, since they can be recovered and compared using microscopy and other tests to establish connections. Blood, while valuable in investigations, is biological material and is typically categorized as biological or pattern evidence rather than trace evidence. Weapons are larger, tangible items not usually considered trace evidence, and surveillance footage is digital/documentary evidence, not trace material.

9. A typical penalty for curfew violation?

A. Parents may be cited

B. A minor detention or counseling

C. The minor is promoted to a higher grade

D. Mandatory community service for 1 year

Curfew violations by juveniles are handled with approaches that emphasize education and preventing further trouble rather than punishment. A typical outcome is a short-term detention or a counseling referral. Short detention gives the minor a clear, immediate consequence and a moment to reflect, often at a juvenile intake or appropriate holding setting, while allowing staff to connect the youth with guidance resources. Counseling focuses on understanding why the curfew was broken, reinforcing the rules, and linking the youth and family with support services to reduce the chance of recurrence. The other options don't fit this approach: promoting a student to a higher grade has no relation to the curfew incident; mandating a full year of community service is unusually severe for a curfew violation; and while parents may be involved or cited in some contexts, the standard penalty typically centers on the minor's detention or counseling rather than punitive measures directed at the parents.

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10. Rigor mortis typically disappears after about how many hours?

A. 12 hours

B. 24 hours

C. 36 hours

D. 48 hours

Rigor mortis is the temporary stiffening of muscles after death caused by a lack of ATP, which prevents muscles from relaxing once calcium leaks into the cells. The stiffness starts a few hours after death, reaches full stiffness by about 12 hours, and then gradually fades as the body decomposes and muscle proteins break down. Under typical conditions, rigor mortis disappears around 36 hours after death, though exact timing can vary with temperature and other factors.

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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://wisconsin720lawenfphase3.examzify.com

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

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