WISCONSIN LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD (LESB) PHASE 2 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. In EVOC, which item is NOT considered part of 'Dialog'?

A. Siren

B. Vehicle maintenance

C. Emergency lights

D. Communication w/ dispatch

2. Which principle requires you to search systematically and thoroughly?

A. Stabilize and handcuff the subject before searching

B. Search systematically and thoroughly

C. Search from behind the subject, not the front

D. If you find a weapon, assume there is another

3. Which of the following is NOT a function assigned on a high-risk stop?

A. K9 handler

B. Contact officer

C. Forward observer

D. Traffic control officer(s)

4. Which three actions are included in the initial disturbance approach?

A. Draw weapon; Detain; Question bystanders

B. Make a contact decision; Deploy your resources; Evaluate the threat level

C. Approach on tiptoe; Whisper commands; Evade

D. Rest and wait; Observe; Do nothing

5. Which action is a debriefing step that addresses the subject's immediate emotional state?

A. Calm yourself and your partner

B. Discuss legal ramifications with the subject

C. Ignore the subject's emotional state

D. Assess risk by weapon presence

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6. Serious and persistent mental illnesses are primary disorders of which organ?

A. Heart

B. Liver

C. Spinal cord

D. Brain

7. Why is EMS recommended to respond to strangulation scenes even if there are no visible injuries?

A. To document possible internal injuries

B. To arrest the suspect

C. To file a case against the victim

D. To determine if the scene is safe

8. Which option among the intervention modes includes opportunities to de-escalate or control without violence?

A. Protection Alternatives

B. Deadly Force

C. Control Alternatives

D. Presence

9. Due regard is defined as?

A. The degree of care that a reasonably careless person, performing similar duties, and acting under similar circumstances would show

B. The degree of caution that all drivers must follow

C. The amount of legal liability due to negligence

D. The degree of care that a reasonably careful person, performing similar duties, and acting under similar circumstances would show

10. Which of the following is NOT a route of entry into the body for hazardous materials?

A. Absorption

B. Contact

C. Digestion

D. Ingestion

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In EVOC, which item is NOT considered part of 'Dialog'?

A. Siren

B. Vehicle maintenance

C. Emergency lights

D. Communication w/ dispatch

Dialog in EVOC focuses on how you communicate and coordinate with others during an emergency response. It covers verbal and nonverbal signals that convey intent and prompt a response from dispatch, other drivers, and pedestrians. Using the siren and emergency lights are practical tools that participate in this conversation-like signaling, helping others understand your presence and intended actions. Direct communication with dispatch is another clear example of dialog, as you're exchanging information to manage the response. Vehicle maintenance, on the other hand, is about ensuring the vehicle is in safe operating condition and ready to perform the mission. That kind of readiness work happens before or outside the interactive exchange with others during a response, so it isn't part of the dialog skills being evaluated.

2. Which principle requires you to search systematically and thoroughly?

A. Stabilize and handcuff the subject before searching

B. Search systematically and thoroughly

C. Search from behind the subject, not the front

D. If you find a weapon, assume there is another

Systematic, thorough searching means using a consistent, complete pattern to inspect every area where a weapon or contraband could be hidden. This disciplined approach helps ensure nothing is missed, which is essential for officer safety and the safety of the person being searched. In practice, you follow an established sequence and inspect all zones—from outer clothing to pockets, waistbands, footwear, and concealed areas—rechecking as you gain control. The other ideas touch on safety steps or specific tactics, but they do not embody the requirement to perform a methodical, comprehensive search. So, the principle that emphasizes searching systematically and thoroughly is the correct one.

3. Which of the following is NOT a function assigned on a high-risk stop?

A. K9 handler

B. Contact officer

C. Forward observer

D. Traffic control officer(s)

The key idea here is understanding which roles are routinely assigned to manage a high-risk stop. In this scenario, the team typically includes a contact officer who leads and communicates with the suspect, a forward observer who coordinates entry and safety considerations, and traffic control officers who set up a safe perimeter and manage movement of people and vehicles. A K9 handler, while valuable for searches of weapons, drugs, or explosives, is not a standard function assigned to the initial high-risk stop. Canine units are special-resource support brought in as needed for specific tasks, not a core role in the core stop team. Therefore, the K9 handler is the best answer as NOT being a function routinely assigned on a high-risk stop.

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4. Which three actions are included in the initial disturbance approach?

A. Draw weapon; Detain; Question bystanders

B. Make a contact decision; Deploy your resources; Evaluate the threat level

C. Approach on tiptoe; Whisper commands; Evade

D. Rest and wait; Observe; Do nothing

When responding to a disturbance, the first priority is to plan how to engage safely, gather the right resources, and assess risk so your actions are controlled and proportional. Making a contact decision means deciding how you will approach the scene and establish contact with the people involved—for example, whether to move in, hold position, or use a cover/clear approach. This step sets the tone for safety and control, not immediate confrontation. Deploying your resources involves bringing in the right help and tools—backup units, a supervisor if needed, and the equipment necessary to manage the scene and communicate effectively. It's about ensuring you have enough capability on scene to handle the situation without overextending or under-resourcing. Evaluating the threat level is a quick, real-time risk assessment. You're looking for indicators like weapons, the number of subjects, potential hazards, and bystander presence. This assessment guides how you proceed, what commands you issue, and what level of force, if any, might be appropriate. These three steps together reflect a deliberate, safety-focused approach at the outset of a disturbance. Actions like drawing a weapon, detaining bystanders, or giving only whispered commands, or simply resting or doing nothing, do not fit this initial planning and risk assessment framework and can escalate or neglect safety considerations.

5. Which action is a debriefing step that addresses the subject's immediate emotional state?

A. Calm yourself and your partner

B. Discuss legal ramifications with the subject

C. Ignore the subject's emotional state

D. Assess risk by weapon presence

Calm yourself and your partner. In a debriefing moment after a high-stress encounter, your own composure sets the tone and helps the subject feel safe enough to process what just happened. By lowering your arousal—speaking in a steady voice, using relaxed posture, and coordinating with your partner—you model calm behavior, which reduces the subject's anxiety and defensiveness. This emotionally cooler environment makes it possible for the subject to engage, express feelings, and consider cooperation, which is essential before moving into any information sharing or follow-up steps. Other options focus on legal consequences, ignoring emotions, or checking for weapon risk, none of which directly address the subject's immediate emotional state during debriefing.

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6. Serious and persistent mental illnesses are primary disorders of which organ?

A. Heart

B. Liver

C. Spinal cord

D. Brain

Mental illnesses are disorders of brain function. The brain is the organ that governs thinking, mood, perception, and behavior, and serious, long-lasting conditions arise from disturbances in how neural circuits and neurotransmitters operate. While physical health involves many organs, these psychiatric conditions originate in the brain rather than the heart, liver, or spinal cord. The spinal cord is part of the nervous system and controls movement and sensation, but mental illnesses reflect brain networks rather than spinal pathways. Treatments target brain function, with medications that adjust neurotransmitter activity, psychotherapy that reshapes brain circuits, and interventions that support overall brain health.

7. Why is EMS recommended to respond to strangulation scenes even if there are no visible injuries?

A. To document possible internal injuries

B. To arrest the suspect

C. To file a case against the victim

D. To determine if the scene is safe

Strangulation can cause serious harm even when there are no obvious injuries. Internal damage to the neck, airway swelling, or brain and blood-flow problems can develop or be missed right away, so a medical evaluation is essential. EMS brings specialized assessment of breathing, circulation, and neurological status, looks for injuries that aren't visibly evident, and provides treatment or monitoring as needed. The medical documentation from EMS also creates objective information that can support the investigation and helps ensure the victim gets timely, appropriate care. Arrest decisions, filing charges against the victim, or determining scene safety are not the medical responsibilities of EMS. Police handle scene safety and law enforcement actions, and charging decisions come from the appropriate authorities, not the medical team.

8. Which option among the intervention modes includes opportunities to de-escalate or control without violence?

A. Protection Alternatives

B. Deadly Force

C. Control Alternatives

D. Presence

The situation tests how officers choose non-violent options to manage a scene. The category that explicitly covers de-escalation and gaining control without violence is control alternatives. This mode is about using verbal skills, space management, and non-violent physical techniques to persuade, de escalate, and guide a subject toward compliance or disengagement before any force is needed. Presence, while it helps deter and set the tone through visibility, doesn't lay out the non-violent control techniques. Deadly force is, by definition, violent and inappropriate for de-escalation. Protection alternatives focus on safety measures rather than the step-by-step non-violent control and de-escalation strategies that control alternatives emphasize.

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9. Due regard is defined as?

A. The degree of care that a reasonably careless person, performing similar duties, and acting under similar circumstances would show

B. The degree of caution that all drivers must follow

C. The amount of legal liability due to negligence

D. The degree of care that a reasonably careful person, performing similar duties, and acting under similar circumstances would show

Due regard is the standard of care used to judge actions by asking what a reasonably careful person in the same role and under similar circumstances would do. That means the measure isn't about being careless or about strict absolute rules for every situation, but about a prudent person performing similar duties in comparable conditions. The correct description matches this objective standard: it describes the degree of care a reasonably careful person would show, given their duties and the context. The other options mix in notions of carelessness, blanket cautions for drivers, or the amount of liability, which aren't what due regard defines.

10. Which of the following is NOT a route of entry into the body for hazardous materials?

A. Absorption

B. Contact

C. Digestion

D. Ingestion

The ways hazardous materials can enter the body include contact with skin or eyes (which can lead to absorption), ingestion (swallowing), and inhalation. Digestion is the body's processing of substances after they've entered, not a method by which a material initially gets into the body. So digestion does not describe a route of entry, making it the correct choice.

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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://wisconsinlesbphase2.examzify.com

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

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