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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Why is maintaining awareness of 540 degrees important during a room entry?

A. To ensure first aid can be provided

B. To keep control over all occupants

C. To react quickly to any emerging threats

D. To facilitate communication with dispatch

2. What is the significance of the Uniform Act On Close Pursuit?

A. It allows officers to enter any home without permission

B. It grants out-of-state officers the authority to arrest in Wisconsin

C. It strictly limits high-speed pursuits

D. It outlines communication protocols for cross-state pursuits

3. What is the justification for using target-specific directed fire?

A. Potential loss of equipment

B. The perpetrator is fleeing

C. The perpetrator threatens death or great bodily harm

D. Public disturbance

4. If someone abandons their property, do they still have a reasonable expectation of privacy in it?

A. Yes, until it is found

B. No, they do not

C. Only if the property has personal items

D. It depends on the location of the items

5. Under what condition can an officer impound a car after arresting a person in it?

A. Only if the owner requests it

B. If the vehicle cannot be safely left at the scene

C. Whenever the officer deems it necessary

D. If the vehicle is blocking traffic

SAMPLE

6. Which of the following actions should be included in the goal of resolving situations positively in a crisis?

A. Providing immediate consequences

B. Avoiding communication with the individual

C. Establishing and maintaining control

D. Disregarding the needs of those involved

7. Under which circumstances does the concept of "Hot Pursuit" apply?

A. When the suspect is known to be armed

B. When the officer has probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a felony

C. When the suspect has fled to another state

D. Only when the officer is in uniform

8. Which perimeter serves as the staging area and has the command post for a crime scene?

A. Inner Perimeter

B. Outer Perimeter

C. Extended Perimeter

D. Buffer Zone

9. What describes active resistance?

A. Refusing to follow instructions

B. Creating potential bodily harm through physical counteraction

C. Ignoring an officer's presence

D. Backing away from law enforcement

10. Which type of perimeter is considered the most restrictive at a crime scene?

A. Inner Perimeter

B. Outer Perimeter

C. Extended Perimeter

D. Buffer Perimeter

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Why is maintaining awareness of 540 degrees important during a room entry?

A. To ensure first aid can be provided

B. To keep control over all occupants

C. To react quickly to any emerging threats

D. To facilitate communication with dispatch

Maintaining awareness of 540 degrees during a room entry is crucial for reacting quickly to any emerging threats. This awareness involves understanding the immediate environment in a full circle around the officer, including the overhead and the area behind them. This comprehensive situational awareness allows law enforcement officers to identify potential dangers from any direction, whether they be individuals posing a risk or environmental hazards. In high-stakes situations, threats can materialize rapidly and from unexpected angles. By keeping a vigilant lookout in all directions, an officer can respond effectively to a wide range of challenges. This proactive approach can be the difference between safely managing a situation and encountering unforeseen complications that could endanger both the officer and others present. While the other options touch on important considerations in police work, such as first aid readiness, control of occupants, and communication with dispatch, the primary focus during a room entry is on immediate threat assessment and swift response, thereby enhancing officer safety and the safety of all individuals involved.

2. What is the significance of the Uniform Act On Close Pursuit?

A. It allows officers to enter any home without permission

B. It grants out-of-state officers the authority to arrest in Wisconsin

C. It strictly limits high-speed pursuits

D. It outlines communication protocols for cross-state pursuits

The significance of the Uniform Act On Close Pursuit is that it grants out-of-state officers the authority to arrest in Wisconsin under specific circumstances. This legal framework is crucial because it facilitates cooperation between law enforcement agencies across state lines, allowing officers who are in pursuit of a suspect to continue their enforcement actions even when they cross into another jurisdiction. This helps ensure that criminals cannot evade law enforcement simply by fleeing into another state. This authority is essential in maintaining public safety and ensures that suspects cannot escape justice due to geographic boundaries. The act recognizes the challenges of policing in a mobile society where criminals may travel across state lines quickly, thus promoting collaboration and a unified approach to law enforcement. The other choices highlight aspects that are not part of the primary function of the Uniform Act On Close Pursuit. The act does not provide officers the blanket authority to enter homes without permission, nor does it strictly limit high-speed pursuits. Additionally, while communication protocols are important, they are not the core focus of this act. The primary aim is to establish the legal basis for out-of-state officers to act decisively in the pursuit of suspects across state lines.

SAMPLE

3. What is the justification for using target-specific directed fire?

A. Potential loss of equipment

B. The perpetrator is fleeing

C. The perpetrator threatens death or great bodily harm

D. Public disturbance

The justification for using target-specific directed fire revolves around the imminent threat posed by a perpetrator. When a perpetrator threatens death or great bodily harm, that situation escalates to a level of immediate danger to individuals or law enforcement personnel. Target-specific directed fire is a response to such serious threats and is employed to neutralize the specific danger without putting innocent bystanders at risk. Using directed fire in this context emphasizes the importance of accuracy and the intent to stop a violent act while adhering to policies and protocols that prioritize the safety of all involved, including the public. The focus on a specific target reflects the necessity to respond with proportionate force, remaining within the boundaries set by law enforcement guidelines and ensuring that the use of lethal force is justified, based on the circumstances at hand. Other factors like potential loss of equipment, a fleeing perpetrator, or a public disturbance may contribute to the broader context of a law enforcement situation but do not, on their own, provide adequate justification for the use of directed fire in the same critical manner as a direct threat to life or serious injury does.

4. If someone abandons their property, do they still have a reasonable expectation of privacy in it?

A. Yes, until it is found

B. No, they do not

C. Only if the property has personal items

D. It depends on the location of the items

When a person abandons their property, it generally means they have relinquished their interest and control over it. In legal terms, abandonment implies that the owner has intentionally given up any rights to the property. As a result, they no longer maintain a reasonable expectation of privacy regarding that property. The rationale behind this concept is rooted in the idea that privacy is closely tied to control and possession. Once someone abandons their property, they are essentially signaling that they do not wish to retain ownership or the associated privacy rights. Consequently, others may legitimately access or utilize that property without infringing on the original owner's rights. In this context, the other options do not hold true. For instance, the notion that there is a reasonable expectation of privacy until the property is found fails because the essence of abandonment is the lack of interest in reclaiming it. Similarly, the idea that privacy only exists if "personal items" are present does not apply, as the key factor is the abandonment itself, not the specific contents of the property. Finally, the location of the items does not influence the abandonment status; once abandoned, any expectation of privacy is forfeited regardless of where the property is located.

SAMPLE

5. Under what condition can an officer impound a car after arresting a person in it?

A. Only if the owner requests it

B. If the vehicle cannot be safely left at the scene

C. Whenever the officer deems it necessary

D. If the vehicle is blocking traffic

An officer can impound a car after arresting a person in it if the vehicle cannot be safely left at the scene. This condition ensures that public safety is maintained; if a vehicle poses a risk of obstruction, hazard, or is likely to be vandalized or stolen, it is within the officer's authority to impound the vehicle. This rationale is grounded in the principles of maintaining order and safety on the roadways, as well as preventing potential legal issues that could arise from leaving a vehicle unattended in a dangerous situation. For instance, a car left in a high-traffic area or a location that impedes other vehicles can create significant hazards. Other conditions, such as whether the owner requests impoundment or whether the officer deems it necessary without justifiable cause, do not provide the same level of safety assurance that is mandated by law. Additionally, although blocking traffic can be a factor, it is not a standalone reason for impoundment compared to the broader safety considerations outlined in the correct answer.

6. Which of the following actions should be included in the goal of resolving situations positively in a crisis?

A. Providing immediate consequences

B. Avoiding communication with the individual

C. Establishing and maintaining control

D. Disregarding the needs of those involved

In crisis situations, establishing and maintaining control is a fundamental component in working toward a positive resolution. Control helps to create a structured environment where safety and order can be prioritized. This allows for de-escalation of tension and provides a sense of security for everyone involved. By establishing control, the responding individual can effectively communicate, assess the needs of all parties, and direct the situation in a constructive manner. This control is not about exerting power over others, but rather about managing the situation thoughtfully and ensuring that all parties have the opportunity to express their perspectives and concerns. It sets the stage for constructive dialogue and collaboration, which are essential for resolving conflicts and crises positively. The other actions mentioned do not foster a productive or safe outcome. For instance, providing immediate consequences may escalate the situation instead of resolving it, and avoiding communication can lead to misunderstandings or increased tension. Disregarding the needs of those involved compromises the ability to reach a mutually beneficial resolution, which is crucial during crises.

SAMPLE

7. Under which circumstances does the concept of "Hot Pursuit" apply?

A. When the suspect is known to be armed

B. When the officer has probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a felony

C. When the suspect has fled to another state

D. Only when the officer is in uniform

The concept of "Hot Pursuit" applies primarily when an officer has probable cause to believe that a suspect has committed a felony. This legal principle allows law enforcement to pursue a fleeing suspect without a warrant, under specific circumstances, so long as the pursuit is immediate and continuous. The rationale behind this provision is rooted in the need for swift action to prevent the suspect from evading arrest or potentially committing further crimes. The urgency of the situation necessitates that officers act quickly when they have reasonable grounds to believe a serious crime has occurred, which justifies the pursuit of the individual involved. In the context of law enforcement, being in hot pursuit enables officers to maintain the integrity of the criminal justice system by ensuring that individuals suspected of serious offenses are apprehended without unnecessary delays, thereby reducing the risk that they could escape justice. This concept is reinforced by various legal precedents that recognize the need for flexibility in enforcement in the face of ongoing criminal activity, especially regarding felonies, which generally warrant more serious and immediate intervention.

8. Which perimeter serves as the staging area and has the command post for a crime scene?

A. Inner Perimeter

B. Outer Perimeter

C. Extended Perimeter

D. Buffer Zone

The correct answer highlights the concept of an extended perimeter, which is vital in managing a crime scene. The extended perimeter is typically set up to provide a secure area surrounding the inner perimeter, where the actual crime scene is located. This zone allows for the coordination of law enforcement activities, the deployment of personnel, and the establishment of a command post. Establishing a command post within the extended perimeter enables effective communication and decision-making. It acts as a centralized location for the incident commander and key personnel to assess the situation, monitor developments, and direct responses as necessary. This area is designed to ensure that both officers and the public remain safe while operations are conducted. In contrast, the inner perimeter is more focused on the immediate crime scene, often restricting access to essential personnel and evidence preservation. The outer perimeter, while providing a broader secure space around the area, is not typically where a command post is established. A buffer zone refers to an area created to separate the crime scene from the outside environment but doesn't serve the functional purposes needed for staging or command operations. The extended perimeter thus effectively encompasses the broader operational needs of the investigation.

SAMPLE

9. What describes active resistance?

A. Refusing to follow instructions

B. Creating potential bodily harm through physical counteraction

C. Ignoring an officer's presence

D. Backing away from law enforcement

Active resistance refers to a situation where an individual actively opposes or resists an officer's attempt to control or detain them, often leading to the potential for physical confrontation. The correct answer highlights the aspect of physical counteraction, which implies that the person is engaging in behavior that could lead to bodily harm, either to themselves, the officer, or bystanders. This type of resistance goes beyond verbal defiance or passive non-compliance; it involves actions such as pushing against an officer, fleeing on foot, or using means to physically prevent an officer from performing their duties. Understanding active resistance is crucial in law enforcement to enable officers to recognize when a situation may escalate and to appropriately respond while ensuring their safety and the safety of the public.

10. Which type of perimeter is considered the most restrictive at a crime scene?

A. Inner Perimeter

B. Outer Perimeter

C. Extended Perimeter

D. Buffer Perimeter

The inner perimeter is considered the most restrictive at a crime scene because it is designed to control access to the area where critical evidence may be located. This perimeter is established closer to the actual crime scene to ensure that only authorized personnel, such as crime scene investigators and law enforcement officers, can enter. This helps to preserve the integrity of the evidence and avoid contamination. In creating an inner perimeter, law enforcement can effectively limit the number of individuals present, thereby reducing the potential for accidental interference with evidence. The area within the inner perimeter becomes a controlled environment where critical evidence collection, documentation, and investigative activities can take place without external influences. In contrast, the other types of perimeters, such as the outer perimeter, extended perimeter, and buffer perimeter, provide varying degrees of control and security but are not as restrictive as the inner perimeter. The outer perimeter generally encompasses a broader area of the crime scene, allowing for public safety and traffic control, while the extended perimeter may serve to further secure the area but is still not as tightly controlled as the inner perimeter. The buffer perimeter serves to create a space between the inner and outer perimeter, but it is also less restrictive compared to the inner perimeter. Thus, the inner perimeter is critical in safeguarding the integrity of the

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