

**1:** What are the elements of a systems approach to developing a physical protection system (PPS)?

Domain: Physical Security



**2:** What are the three primary functions of a PPS?

Domain: Physical Security



**3:** What are the three types of CPTED solutions?

Domain: Physical Security



**4:** How does situational crime prevention differ from CPTED and defensible space?

Domain: Physical Security



**5:** What are the four approaches to situational crime prevention?

Domain: Physical Security



**6:** What are the four main strategies of second generation CPTED (Four C's)?

Domain: Physical Security



**7:** At what size and how far above the ground should an opening in a building's shell be protected?

Domain: Physical Security



**8:** What two values describe sensor effectiveness?

Domain: Physical Security





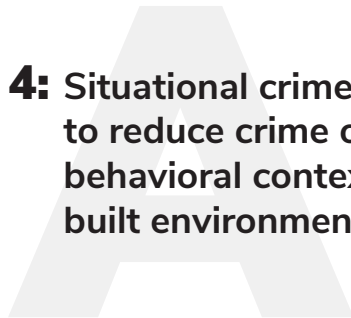
**2:** Detection, delay, response

Physical Security 1.7.3 p 23



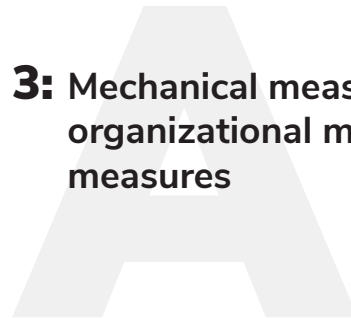
**1:** Assessment of vulnerability  
Implementation of countermeasures  
Evaluation of effectiveness

Physical Security 1.1 p 6



**4:** Situational crime prevention seeks to reduce crime opportunities in all behavioral contexts, not just in the built environment.

Physical Security 3.1.4 p 48




**3:** Mechanical measures, human and organizational measures, natural measures

Physical Security 3.1.1 pp 38-39



**6:** Cohesion, capacity threshold (tipping point), community culture, connectivity

Security Management 3.1.4 p 51



**5:** Increase the effort (e.g. target hardening, access control)  
Increase the risk (e.g. entry screening, surveillance)  
Reduce anticipated rewards (e.g. target removal, property labeling)  
Remove excuses (e.g. signage stimulating the conscience, rule setting)

Physical Security 3.1.4 pp 48-49



**8:** Probability of detection and confidence level

Physical Security 4.1.1 p 92



**7:** 96 square inches and under 18 feet above the ground

Physical Security 3.2.3 p 66

**9:** What are the three ways to measure profit margins?

Domain: Physical Security



**10:** What are the five main ways of classifying exterior intrusion sensors?

Domain: Physical Security



**11:** What is the major exterior application of bistatic microwave sensors?

Domain: Physical Security



**12:** What is the primary cause of nuisance alarms for bistatic microwave sensors?

Domain: Physical Security



**13:** What three factors should determine selection of a CCTV camera?

Domain: Physical Security



**14:** What determines the appropriate focal length for a CCTV lens?

Domain: Physical Security



**15:** When should fiber optic cable replace coax cable in video systems?

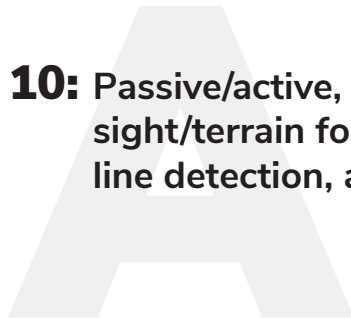
Domain: Physical Security



**16:** What are the four main types of CCTV cameras?

Domain: Physical Security





**10:** Passive/active, covert/visible, line-of-sight/terrain following, volumetric/line detection, application

Physical Security 4.3.1 p 97



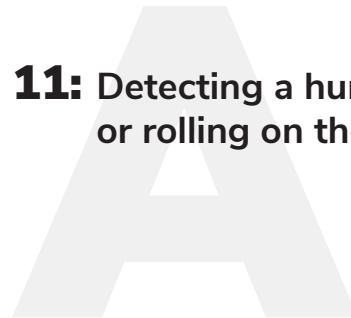
**9:** The detection threshold for PIR sensors, calculated from the difference in temperature between an intruder and the background

Physical Security 4.2.2 p 122



**12:** Standing water

Physical Security 4.3.2 p 102



**11:** Detecting a human being crawling or rolling on the ground

Physical Security 4.3.2 p 102



**14:** The field of view

Physical Security 5.5 p 148



**13:** Sensitivity, resolution, features

Physical Security 5.5 pp 142-147



**16:** Standard analog CCD, IP, infrared, thermal

Physical Security 5.6.1 pp 150-151



**15:** For distances greater than 1,000 feet.

Physical security 5.5 p 149

**17:** What is the range of light sensitivity for standard analog CCD cameras?

Domain: Physical Security



**18:** What kind of lens has become the standard for camera and lens design?

Domain: Physical Security



**19:** Which two types of lamps take the most time to restart after a power outage?

Domain: Physical Security



**20:** What are the general rules of thumb for lighting levels for detection, recognition, and identification?

Domain: Physical Security



**21:** What are the three types of line-transmission installations used in electronic protection systems?

Domain: Physical Security



**22:** What is the biggest vulnerability of a loop system?

Domain: Physical Security



**23:** What are the shortcomings of magnetometers?

Domain: Physical Security



**24:** What bulk explosives detection technology uses pulsed low energy radio waves to determine the presence of nitrogen-rich materials?

Domain: Physical Security





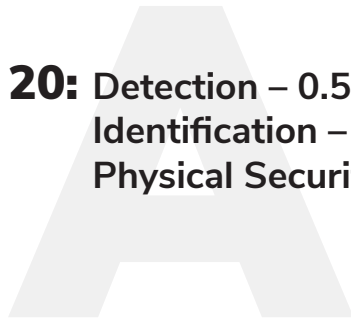
**18:** DC/LC (Direct circuit, logic control)

Physical Security 5.6.2 153



**17:** .005 lux to 10 lux

Physical Security 5.6.1 p 150



**20:** Detection – 0.5 fc  
Identification – 2 fc  
Physical Security, 6.5 p 179

Physical Security, 6.5 p 179



**19:** Metal halide and mercury vapor

Physical Security Figure 6-6 p 178



**22:** All the detectors in an area could be disabled by interrupting the loop at the proper location

Physical Security 7.3.1 p 194



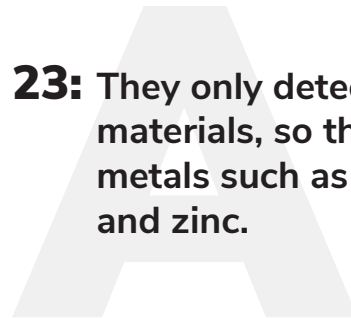
**21:** Loop system, point-to-point system, multiplexed system

Physical Security 7.3.1 pp 193-197



**24:** Quadrupole resonance

Physical security 8.2.3 p 234



**23:** They only detect ferromagnetic materials, so they don't detect metals such as copper, aluminum, and zinc.

Physical Security 8.2.2 p 229

**25:** What technology is considered the gold standard of trace explosives detection but is hampered by high costs, high maintenance requirements, and the need for expert operators?

Domain: Physical Security



**26:** What are the five main types of mechanical locks?

Domain: Physical Security



**27:** What are the three main vulnerabilities of master locks?

Domain: Physical Security



**28:** What is the difference between fail safe and fail secure?

Domain: Physical Security



**29:** What should be the minimum height of a barbed-wire fence?

Domain: Physical Security



**30:** To be fire resistant, what are the minimum wall thicknesses for 4-hour vaults and 6-hour vaults?

Domain: Physical Security



**31:** Above what weight should safes be anchored, according to UL?

Domain: Physical Security



**32:** What are the three steps in creating an adversary sequence diagram?

Domain: Physical Security



**26:** Warded lock, lever lock, pin tumbler lock, wafer tumbler lock, dial combination lock

Physical Security 8.3.1 pp 240-242

**25:** Mass spectrometry

Physical security 8.2.3 p 237

**28:** A fail safe locking mechanism will unlock under any failure condition, such as power loss. A fail secure mechanism will lock under any failure condition.

Physical security 8.3.2 pp 244-245

**27:** Attack by force  
Picking  
Milled key blanks

Physical Security 8.3.1 p 243

**30:** **4-hour vaults:** 12 inches of brick or 8 inches of reinforced concrete  
**6-hour vaults:** 12 inches of brick or 10 inches of reinforced concrete

Physical Security 9.5.3 p 282

**29:** 7 feet, not including top guard

FPSM 3.2.1.1.5 p 12

**32:** Describe facility by separating it into adjacent physical areas  
Define protection layers and path elements between adjacent areas  
Record detection and delay values for each path element

Physical Security 11.3.3 p 307

**31:** 750 lbs

Physical Security 9.4 p 276



**33:** In which type of procurement process is it usual for prospective contractors to submit sealed bids that are publicly opened?

Domain: Physical Security



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Domain: Physical Security

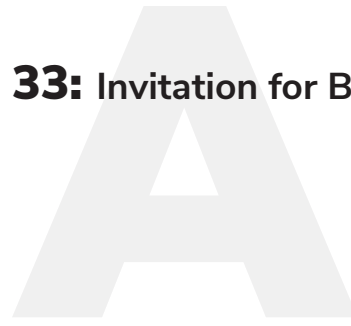


Domain: Physical Security





Physical Security 12.8.3 p 349



**33:** Invitation for Bid

Security management 2.3.1 p 22

