1. Which type of access control suffers from problems with false-positives and false-negatives?
   A. RFID
   B. Biometrics
   C. Smart locks
   D. Smart cards

2. What type of glass is much stronger than standard window glass and breaks into smaller fragments when shattered?
   A. Plate glass
   B. Enforced glass
   C. Stain glass
   D. Tempered glass

3. Which of the following intrusion detection controls may have potential legal and privacy implications?
   A. Motion detectors
   B. CCTV
   C. Mantraps
   D. Dry contact switches

4. What type of lock provides additional strength to prevent physical attack to doors?
   A. Smart locks
   B. Deadbolt locks
   C. Key locks
   D. Pushbutton locks

5. What type of smoke detector triggers on changes in light caused by smoke?
   A. Infrared
   B. Heat
   C. Ionization
   D. Photoelectric

6. Which of the following is a problem with using dogs for perimeter control?
   A. Reliability
   B. Availability
   C. Training
   D. No judgment ability

7. HVAC falls under which set of controls?
   A. Administrative controls
B. None of the above
C. Physical and technical controls
D. Environmental and life safety controls

8. Wood, paper, rubber, and plastics are classified as which class of combustibles?
   A. C
   B. B
   C. A
   D. D

9. Temperatures above what can damage magnetic storage?
   A. 100 F
   B. 90 F
   C. 120 F
   D. 150 F

10. Which of the following are NOT components of HVAC?
    A. Air conditioning
    B. Heating
    C. Ventilation
    D. Fire detection

11. Which of the following is true of bollards?
    A. Used to block automobile access
    B. Used to control crowds
    C. Used as a personnel barrier
    D. Used for entrance surveillance

12. Secure facility management is an example of which controls?
    A. Physical and technical controls
    B. Administrative controls
    C. Environmental and life safety controls
    D. None of the above

13. What type of smoke detector is flame activated?
    A. Ionization
    B. Photoelectric
    C. Heat
    D. Infrared