

AACOG BLOCK 3 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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which components typically constitute an IT security governance framework for a government agency?**
 - A. Marketing strategy, public relations, media contacts, event planning
 - B. Policies, risk management, access controls, incident response, training, backups/recovery, monitoring
 - C. Payroll processing, vendor invoices, budget approvals, travel policies
 - D. Physical office layout, seating charts, parking
- 2. Which statement best describes CMAR in capital projects?**
 - A. Construction Manager at Risk involves early contractor involvement to assist design and cost control, with risk transferred to the CM.
 - B. CMAR is selected after construction begins.
 - C. CMAR means a contract with separate design and construction teams.
 - D. CMAR is only used for non-public projects.
- 3. A person is considered arrested when they are**
 - A. Detained for questioning
 - B. Released
 - C. Taken into custody
 - D. Questioned
- 4. Which theory explains family violence as learned behavior transmitted through role models?**
 - A. Learned Behavior
 - B. Cultural theory
 - C. Biological theory
 - D. Economic theory
- 5. Which term describes the arrestee's understanding that he is under arrest without any physical control demonstrated by the officer?**
 - A. Constructive Custody
 - B. Custody
 - C. Actual Seizure
 - D. Restraint

- 6. What is the primary purpose of a Debt Service fund?**
- A. Debt Service funds pay debt.
 - B. General Fund pays debt.
 - C. Capital Projects funds pay debt.
 - D. Special Revenue funds pay debt.
- 7. What best describes abandoned property for Fourth Amendment purposes?**
- A. Property left behind after the owner voluntarily relinquished ownership, leaving no reasonable expectation of privacy, and no search has occurred.
 - B. Property found in a public place with owner tag.
 - C. Property seized with a warrant.
 - D. Property that is concealed.
- 8. Which practice best reflects the purpose of a crisis communications holding statement?**
- A. To provide an initial official statement to manage information while facts are gathered.
 - B. To release every detail immediately.
 - C. To centralize all future communications.
 - D. To delay communication until the incident is fully resolved.
- 9. What role does an ethics policy play in local government and name two common ethical principles?**
- A. Sets rules only for employees' dress code.
 - B. Focuses only on environmental standards.
 - C. Guides conduct and avoids conflicts of interest; principles include avoidance of improper gifts and transparency.
 - D. Dictates procurement thresholds only.
- 10. What term describes the physical response to trauma that includes shock, disorientation, and numbness, often called frozen fright?**
- A. Fight-or-Flight reaction
 - B. Frozen fright
 - C. Acute stress syndrome
 - D. Hyperarousal

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which components typically constitute an IT security governance framework for a government agency?

- A. Marketing strategy, public relations, media contacts, event planning
- B. Policies, risk management, access controls, incident response, training, backups/recovery, monitoring**
- C. Payroll processing, vendor invoices, budget approvals, travel policies
- D. Physical office layout, seating charts, parking

The main idea being tested is what elements make up a structured IT security governance approach for a government agency. A solid governance framework coordinates how information security is governed across people, processes, and technology. The right set includes policies that establish the rules and responsibilities, risk management to identify and prioritize threats and the controls needed to address them, access controls to ensure only authorized individuals can view or modify data, incident response to detect, contain, and recover from security events, training to make sure staff understand and follow security practices, backups and recovery to preserve data and restore operations after incidents, and monitoring to continuously observe systems for security posture and compliance. These pieces fit together to create an auditable, repeatable approach that aligns security with organizational goals and regulatory requirements, which is essential for government operations. The other options lean toward marketing, administrative finances, or physical workspace concerns, rather than the comprehensive set of governance elements that protect information and ensure continuity.

2. Which statement best describes CMAR in capital projects?

- A. Construction Manager at Risk involves early contractor involvement to assist design and cost control, with risk transferred to the CM.**
- B. CMAR is selected after construction begins.
- C. CMAR means a contract with separate design and construction teams.
- D. CMAR is only used for non-public projects.

Construction Manager at Risk centers on bringing a construction manager on board early to help with design development, cost estimation, and constructability, with the obligation to deliver the project within a guaranteed maximum price. This early involvement allows the CM to review design choices for feasibility and budget, and then, once the design is sufficiently developed, the CM commits to constructing the project under a GMP, effectively transferring construction risk to the CM. The other statements don't fit because CMAR is typically chosen during the design phase, not after construction begins; it involves the CM coordinating both design and construction rather than keeping them as separate teams; and CMAR is used for both public and private projects, not limited to non-public ones.

3. A person is considered arrested when they are

- A. Detained for questioning
- B. Released
- C. Taken into custody**
- D. Questioned

Arrest is when a person is taken into custody by law enforcement and their freedom to leave is restrained for the purpose of investigating or charging them. This moment—being physically taken into custody and controlled by officers—is what defines an arrest. Detained for questioning is just a temporary stop to talk and does not necessarily involve custody. Being released means the person is no longer in custody, so it isn't an arrest. Being questioned alone is simply asking questions and also isn't an arrest. Therefore, the best answer is the moment of being taken into custody.

4. Which theory explains family violence as learned behavior transmitted through role models?

A. Learned Behavior

B. Cultural theory

C. Biological theory

D. Economic theory

The main idea being tested is how people pick up behaviors by watching others and copying what they see, especially through role models in the family. When children grow up seeing aggression as an approach to solving disputes, and observe the consequences (whether aggression is rewarded, tolerated, or punished), they can internalize that behavior as acceptable. This learning from observation and imitation is why family violence is often described as a learned pattern transmitted through role models. Other theories point to different drivers—cultural norms shape what is considered acceptable, biology looks at innate or physiological factors, and economic theories focus on stress and resource pressures. But they don't center on the process of acquiring violent behavior by observing and imitating those in one's circle. The idea that violence is learned through role models best captures how such behavior can be passed along within families.

5. Which term describes the arrestee's understanding that he is under arrest without any physical control demonstrated by the officer?

A. Constructive Custody

B. Custody

C. Actual Seizure

D. Restraint

Understanding that a person is under arrest without any physical restraint hinges on how custody can be established by authority and perception, not just by force. This situation is described as constructive custody: the arrestee believes they are not free to leave because of the officer's commands and the surrounding circumstances, even though the officer isn't physically controlling them. It captures the custodial status created by the officer's presence and actions rather than by handcuffs or seized control. This differs from actual seizure, which requires physical taking or restraint, and from a broad sense of restraint, which doesn't necessarily involve the arrestee's belief of being under arrest.

6. What is the primary purpose of a Debt Service fund?

A. Debt Service funds pay debt.

B. General Fund pays debt.

C. Capital Projects funds pay debt.

D. Special Revenue funds pay debt.

The main idea here is how governments handle payments on long term debt. A Debt Service fund is created to accumulate resources specifically to pay the principal and interest on that debt as it becomes due. This keeps debt payments separate from day-to-day operating spending and ensures the money is available when each payment date arrives. Money goes into a Debt Service fund from dedicated or restricted sources (such as transfers from the General Fund or other restricted revenues) and is then used solely to satisfy debt obligations. Because of that focused purpose, the Debt Service fund is the appropriate vehicle for paying debt. The General Fund covers operating expenses, not the dedicated accumulation for debt payments. Capital Projects funds are used for financing construction or acquisition of long-term assets, not for ongoing debt service. Special Revenue funds hold revenues restricted for particular purposes, which may include debt service in some cases, but they are not the primary mechanism for routinely paying debt.

7. What best describes abandoned property for Fourth Amendment purposes?

- A. Property left behind after the owner voluntarily relinquished ownership, leaving no reasonable expectation of privacy, and no search has occurred.**
- B. Property found in a public place with owner tag.
- C. Property seized with a warrant.
- D. Property that is concealed.

Abandoned property is treated as no longer belonging to the owner, so the person has relinquished any expectation of privacy in it. Under the Fourth Amendment, if there's no reasonable expectation of privacy, a government action involving that property isn't considered a search. The statement that best describes this is property left behind after the owner voluntarily relinquished ownership, leaving no reasonable expectation of privacy, and no search has occurred. That captures the idea that once ownership is abandoned, privacy rights drop and seizure of the object doesn't constitute a Fourth Amendment search.

8. Which practice best reflects the purpose of a crisis communications holding statement?

- A. To provide an initial official statement to manage information while facts are gathered.**
- B. To release every detail immediately.
- C. To centralize all future communications.
- D. To delay communication until the incident is fully resolved.

In crisis communications, the holding statement is meant to provide an initial, official message that helps manage information while facts are gathered. It acknowledges the incident, states that information is being verified, and directs people to trusted official channels for updates. This approach buys time to assess the situation, reduces speculation, and signals transparency and responsibility. Releasing every detail immediately isn't feasible and can spread misinformation; delaying outreach until the incident is fully resolved leaves a vacuum for rumors; and centralized future communications is about how messages are coordinated rather than the immediate purpose of the holding statement.

9. What role does an ethics policy play in local government and name two common ethical principles?

- A. Sets rules only for employees' dress code.
- B. Focuses only on environmental standards.
- C. Guides conduct and avoids conflicts of interest; principles include avoidance of improper gifts and transparency.**
- D. Dictates procurement thresholds only.

An ethics policy in local government sets a clear framework for how officials and staff should behave and what they must avoid. It guides daily conduct and helps prevent conflicts of interest by outlining rules about gifts, relationships, disclosures, and decision-making processes. This kind of policy builds public trust and promotes consistent, fair actions across the government. Two common ethical principles you'll often see are avoidance of improper gifts and transparency. Avoiding improper gifts helps prevent influence or the appearance of bias in decisions, ensuring that choices serve the public interest rather than personal gain. Transparency means making how decisions are made and how finances are handled open to oversight, so the public can see the rationale behind actions. Policies elsewhere might address dress codes, environmental standards, or procurement thresholds, but an ethics policy focuses on conduct and conflicts of interest.

10. What term describes the physical response to trauma that includes shock, disorientation, and numbness, often called frozen fright?

- A. Fight-or-Flight reaction
- B. Frozen fright**
- C. Acute stress syndrome
- D. Hyperarousal

When people face overwhelming danger, a freeze response can occur—a brief, involuntary immobilization that brings shock, disorientation, and numbness. This specific reaction is often described as frozen fright. It's different from the general fight-or-flight response, which drives action like fighting or fleeing and involves heightened arousal rather than numbness. It's also not the broader set of symptoms that can follow trauma (acute stress disorder) or a state of ongoing hyperarousal; those describe longer-term or different patterns of response, whereas frozen fright pinpoints the immediate, temporary immobilization and dissociation in the moment of threat.

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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://aacogblock3.examzify.com>

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

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