FBI SPECIAL AGENT SELECTION SYSTEM (SASS) PHASE I PRACTICE TEST (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

1. **If a 2x2 grid A B / C D is rotated 90 degrees clockwise, which letter appears in the top-left cell?**

   A. Letter A

   B. Letter B

   C. Letter C

   D. Letter D

2. **Which domain involves recognizing patterns in sequences?**

   A. Deductive Logic

   B. Inductive/Pattern reasoning

   C. Verbal Comprehension

   D. Spatial Reasoning

3. **Which component uses a 5-point scale to gauge agreement with statements?**

   A. Situational Judgment

   B. Error Tracking Template

   C. 12-Day Study Schedule

   D. Preferences and Interests

4. **What type of scale is used in the Preferences and Interests component?**

   A. A 7-point Likert scale.

   B. A 5-point scale ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.

   C. A binary yes/no scale.

   D. A continuous 0-100 rating scale.

5. **In the sequence 3, 6, 12, 24, what is next?**

   A. 12

   B. 24

   C. 48

   D. 96

6. All moons are natural satellites. Some natural satellites are irregular in shape. What can be concluded about moons?

A. All moons are irregular in shape

B. Some moons are irregular in shape

C. No moon is irregular in shape

D. All natural satellites are moons

7. What type of reasoning does the Figural Reasoning component test?

A. Calculating numerical series

B. Interpreting written passages

C. Solving logical syllogisms

D. Identifying patterns in sequences of shapes/patterns

8. What do working memory tasks emphasize?

A. Long-term recall of facts

B. Physical endurance

C. Maintaining sensory input without processing

D. Holding and manipulating information in short-term memory

9. What is the first step in mastering Logic-Based Reasoning?

A. Identify statement types (All, None, Some, If-Then)

B. Choose the most likely conclusion

C. Scan for numerical data

D. Analyze unrelated diagrams

10. If 8 workers can complete a task in 6 hours, how long would 4 workers take, assuming the same rate?

A. 6 hours

B. 18 hours

C. 9 hours

D. 12 hours

Answers

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

Explanations

1. If a 2x2 grid A B / C D is rotated 90 degrees clockwise, which letter appears in the top-left cell?

A. Letter A

B. Letter B

C. Letter C

D. Letter D

Rotating a square 90 degrees clockwise moves each position to the next corner in a clockwise cycle: top-left goes to top-right, top-right goes to bottom-right, bottom-right goes to bottom-left, and bottom-left goes to top-left. In the original grid, the bottom-left cell contains the letter C. Since that position moves to the top-left after the rotation, the top-left cell ends up being C. The rotated arrangement would look like: C A D B So the letter in the top-left cell after rotation is C.

2. Which domain involves recognizing patterns in sequences?

A. Deductive Logic

B. Inductive/Pattern reasoning

C. Verbal Comprehension

D. Spatial Reasoning

Recognizing patterns in sequences is a form of inductive reasoning. In this domain, you observe a series of items and infer the rule or pattern that generates them, then use that rule to predict future elements or understand the progression. This contrasts with deductive logic, which applies a known general rule to specific cases, and with verbal comprehension or spatial reasoning, which focus on language meaning and mental manipulation of shapes and space, respectively. The key skill here is spotting regularities, such as consistent increases, repetitions, or transformations, and then applying the inferred pattern to extend the sequence.

3. Which component uses a 5-point scale to gauge agreement with statements?

A. Situational Judgment

B. Error Tracking Template

C. 12-Day Study Schedule

D. Preferences and Interests

A Likert-style agreement scale is used to measure attitudes by asking you to rate how much you agree with statements. This approach is common in components that assess preferences and interests, where you indicate your level of agreement with statements about what you like or find interesting. The five-point scale—from strongly disagree to strongly agree—captures varying degrees of interest, giving a nuanced profile rather than a yes/no answer. Other components involve selecting actions in scenarios, logging errors, or following a study plan, which don't rely on rating agreement with statements. So the component that uses a five-point scale to gauge agreement with statements is the preferences and interests one.

4. What type of scale is used in the Preferences and Interests component?

A. A 7-point Likert scale.

B. A 5-point scale ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.

C. A binary yes/no scale.

D. A continuous 0-100 rating scale.

Measuring preferences and interests uses a Likert-style scale to capture how strongly someone feels about each statement. A five-point range from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree lets respondents express not just a stance, but the intensity of that stance, while keeping the task quick and straightforward. The neutral middle option gives a safe place for undecided or noncommittal responses, which helps reflect true attitudes rather than forcing a yes or no. Scoring is simple: items can be rated on a 1-to-5 scale and then summed or averaged to produce overall preference/interest scores. While broader scales like a seven-point option exist and can add nuance, or a binary yes/no would strip away degree of agreement, the five-point format strikes a practical balance for attitudes and interests.

5. In the sequence 3, 6, 12, 24, what is next?

A. 12

B. 24

C. 48

D. 96

The sequence follows a simple doubling pattern: each term is twice the one before it. 3 × 2 = 6, 6 × 2 = 12, 12 × 2 = 24. Doubling 24 gives 48, so that is the next term. The other options don't fit this rule: 12 would go backward to an earlier value, 24 would repeat, and 96 would be the result two steps ahead, not the immediate next term.

6. All moons are natural satellites. Some natural satellites are irregular in shape. What can be concluded about moons?

A. All moons are irregular in shape

B. Some moons are irregular in shape

C. No moon is irregular in shape

D. All natural satellites are moons

Think in terms of categories: moons are a subset of natural satellites. If some natural satellites are irregular in shape, it's possible that one of those irregular natural satellites is a moon, since moons are among natural satellites. So it's consistent to conclude that some moons could be irregular in shape. The other options demand stronger claims (that all moons are irregular, that no moon is irregular, or that all natural satellites are moons) which aren't guaranteed by the given statements. Therefore, the best conclusion supported by the information is that some moons are irregular in shape.

7. What type of reasoning does the Figural Reasoning component test?

A. Calculating numerical series

B. Interpreting written passages

C. Solving logical syllogisms

D. Identifying patterns in sequences of shapes/patterns

Figural reasoning tests your ability to spot patterns and relationships in visual information. In these problems you're shown sequences or sets of shapes, and you must deduce the rule that governs their progression or determine the next figure. You'll look for transformations or changes such as rotation, reflection, scaling, the addition or removal of elements, color shifts, or how shapes combine from one item to the next. This kind of reasoning emphasizes recognizing visual patterns and applying them quickly, rather than doing arithmetic with numbers or interpreting written language. That focus—identifying patterns in sequences of shapes and patterns—best matches what figural reasoning is designed to assess. The other kinds of reasoning involve different skills: numerical series require solving numeric patterns; interpreting written passages tests reading comprehension; and solving logical syllogisms involves formal deductive logic with statements. Practicing with visual-pattern problems helps you build speed and accuracy in recognizing the rules governing those shapes.

8. What do working memory tasks emphasize?

A. Long-term recall of facts

B. Physical endurance

C. Maintaining sensory input without processing

D. Holding and manipulating information in short-term memory

Working memory tasks emphasize holding information in the mind and actively transforming it to complete a task. They require keeping details briefly while performing operations on them—updating, rearranging, or computing with the information. This is different from long-term recall, which involves retrieving information stored over time; physical endurance isn't about memory at all; and maintaining sensory input without processing relates to sensory memory, which captures stimuli briefly without manipulation.

9. What is the first step in mastering Logic-Based Reasoning?

A. Identify statement types (All, None, Some, If-Then)

B. Choose the most likely conclusion

C. Scan for numerical data

D. Analyze unrelated diagrams

In logic-based reasoning, you begin by identifying the forms of the statements you're given. Recognizing whether a statement is universal (All), negative (None), existential (Some), or conditional (If-Then) reveals the exact relationships between groups and how they constrain what can be true. This labeling creates a clear framework for deduction: you see how universal claims restrict possibilities, how negatives exclude options, how existentials assert presence, and how conditionals connect cause and effect. With that structure apparent, you can determine what must be true in all scenarios and what can vary, leading you to valid conclusions rather than guesses. Other steps—looking for numerical data, analyzing unrelated diagrams, or jumping to the most likely conclusion—don't establish the necessary logical relationships upfront and can lead you away from sound inferences.

10. If 8 workers can complete a task in 6 hours, how long would 4 workers take, assuming the same rate?

A. 6 hours

B. 18 hours

C. 9 hours

D. 12 hours

The amount of work to be done is fixed, and each worker contributes at a constant rate, so the total time is inversely related to the number of workers. First find the total amount of work in worker-hours: 8 workers × 6 hours = 48 worker-hours. With 4 workers doing the same task, the time needed is 48 worker-hours ÷ 4 workers = 12 hours. Doubling the time because you halve the workforce makes sense: 6 hours becomes 12 hours when the workers are halved. So the task would take 12 hours.

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://fbisassphase1.examzify.com

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