

# Paragon Systems Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

**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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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**

- 1. What must off-going PSOs do regarding recent events at their post?**
  - A. Ignore them**
  - B. Brief oncoming PSOs**
  - C. Submit a report later**
  - D. Only report major incidents**
- 2. When responding to an alarm you will follow established procedures as directed in what document?**
  - A. Title 41; CFR**
  - B. Post Orders**
  - C. Form 1103**
  - D. Title 18; U.S.C.**
- 3. You cannot leave an environment without \_\_\_\_\_ something of that crime scene with you.**
  - A. Leaving**
  - B. Exposing**
  - C. Taking**
  - D. Placing**
- 4. Are women allowed to breastfeed on Federal Property?**
  - A. A. Yes, anyone who is authorized access to the facility may do so**
  - B. B. No, at no time is this authorized on Federal Property**
  - C. C. Yes, if they have a note from a Medical Doctor stating that it is necessary for the child**
  - D. D. Yes, but only if specifically authorized by the FSC**
- 5. When an alarm sounds, the PSO shall immediately report and record the incident as required by what document?**
  - A. Title 41 CFR**
  - B. Post Orders**
  - C. Form 139**
  - D. Form 1103**



- 6. Which term describes violence perpetrated by an authorized occupant on an employee?**
- A. Workplace battery**
  - B. Domestic violence**
  - C. Workplace violence**
  - D. Asset abuse**
- 7. If you discover a fire, what action should you avoid?**
- A. Activate the facility's fire alarm system**
  - B. Direct employees and visitors to the fire exits**
  - C. Lock all exit doors**
  - D. Use available fire extinguishers to fight the fire**
- 8. In the event of a hazardous release, the PSO must be prepared to perform all of the following functions except:**
- A. Activate alarms**
  - B. Notify the appropriate authorities**
  - C. Determine what type of substance was released**
  - D. Control access to the hazardous zones**
- 9. Which of the following can PSOs not do?**
- A. Respond to alarms**
  - B. Identify as a Police officer**
  - C. Render first aid**
  - D. Detain on federal property**
- 10. Class "A" fires involve which types of combustible materials?**
- A. Cloth, wood, paper, rubber and many plastics**
  - B. Metals, such as magnesium, titanium and sodium**
  - C. Flammable and combustible liquids such as gasoline, alcohol, oil-based paints and lacquers**
  - D. Vegetable oil, animal oils or fats in cooking material**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What must off-going PSOs do regarding recent events at their post?**

**A. Ignore them**

**B. Brief oncoming PSOs**

**C. Submit a report later**

**D. Only report major incidents**

The requirement for off-going PSOs to brief oncoming PSOs about recent events at their post is essential for maintaining seamless operations and ensuring safety and situational awareness. This briefing process allows the incoming officers to understand any significant happenings, changes, or ongoing situations that may impact their responsibilities. By sharing pertinent information, off-going PSOs can help the oncoming officers prepare for their shift effectively, thereby facilitating a continuity of service and fostering a collaborative environment where officers are informed and ready to respond to any issues or developments. This communication is crucial in high-stakes environments where being unaware of recent events could lead to safety risks or operational inefficiencies. In contrast, ignoring events or waiting to submit a report later does not provide the immediate context and information needed for effective on-duty performance. Similarly, only reporting major incidents would leave out minor yet potentially significant details that could affect the post's overall security and operations.

**2. When responding to an alarm you will follow established procedures as directed in what document?**

**A. Title 41; CFR**

**B. Post Orders**

**C. Form 1103**

**D. Title 18; U.S.C.**

The correct response to the question about which document outlines the procedures to follow when responding to an alarm is Post Orders. Post Orders are specific instructions provided to security personnel detailing their responsibilities, protocols, and procedures for various situations, including alarm responses. These orders ensure that personnel understand the expected actions to maintain security and safety effectively. Having clear Post Orders enables security staff to act consistently and correctly, minimizing confusion and ensuring a swift response in emergency situations, which is crucial in any security environment. This document serves as a foundational tool for training and operational guidance. Other choices, such as Title 41; CFR, and Title 18; U.S.C. are legal codes providing regulations and laws, rather than specific operational instructions for security personnel. Form 1103 might be a specific document but does not hold the comprehensive procedural role that Post Orders do in the context of responding to alarms.

**3. You cannot leave an environment without \_\_\_\_\_ something of that crime scene with you.**

- A. Leaving**
- B. Exposing**
- C. Taking**
- D. Placing**

The correct answer is taking, as it emphasizes the essential practice of collecting evidence when departing from a crime scene. In crime scene investigation, it is crucial for investigators to gather pertinent physical evidence that helps in analyzing the crime, identifying suspects, or backing up claims made during the investigation. By taking items of importance from the crime scene, investigators ensure that valuable data is preserved for further examination and analysis. Since leaving, exposing, and placing do not encapsulate the action of properly collecting and preserving evidence from a crime scene, they do not align with best investigative practices. Leaving suggests absence rather than collection, exposing could imply revealing the scene rather than preserving it, and placing does not convey the active retrieval necessary in a forensic context. Thus, taking directly addresses the need to actively collect and retain meaningful evidence, making it the right choice.

**4. Are women allowed to breastfeed on Federal Property?**

- A. A. Yes, anyone who is authorized access to the facility may do so**
- B. B. No, at no time is this authorized on Federal Property**
- C. C. Yes, if they have a note from a Medical Doctor stating that it is necessary for the child**
- D. D. Yes, but only if specifically authorized by the FSC**

The allowance for women to breastfeed on Federal Property is rooted in the broader laws that protect the rights of mothers to nurse their children in public spaces. The correct answer reflects the understanding that any individual authorized access to government facilities, including mothers who need to breastfeed, has the right to do so. This right is anchored in both federal laws and policies promoting breastfeeding as beneficial for both mothers and children. Federal properties do not have restrictions against breastfeeding, emphasizing a commitment to supporting maternal and child health. This policy acknowledges the importance of breastfeeding and seeks to foster an environment where nursing mothers feel comfortable without facing legal or procedural barriers. Options that suggest additional requirements, such as needing a doctor's note or specific authorization, misunderstand the general principles surrounding breastfeeding rights. Such stipulations would create unnecessary barriers that could discourage or prevent mothers from breastfeeding, which contradicts the established rights in public spaces, especially in government settings.

**5. When an alarm sounds, the PSO shall immediately report and record the incident as required by what document?**

**A. Title 41 CFR**

**B. Post Orders**

**C. Form 139**

**D. Form 1103**

The correct choice is Post Orders, as this document serves as a comprehensive guideline for security personnel, outlining their responsibilities and procedures during incidents, including alarm responses. Post Orders typically detail the specific actions a Personnel Security Officer (PSO) must take when an alarm is triggered, ensuring a standardized response that conforms to the organization's protocols. By reporting and recording the incident according to the Post Orders, the PSO not only follows established guidelines but also helps maintain effective communication and documentation, which are crucial in security operations. The other options relate to regulations or specific forms and do not specifically outline the operational procedures that security personnel must follow in the event of an alarm, making them less relevant in this context.

**6. Which term describes violence perpetrated by an authorized occupant on an employee?**

**A. Workplace battery**

**B. Domestic violence**

**C. Workplace violence**

**D. Asset abuse**

The term that best describes violence perpetrated by an authorized occupant on an employee is workplace violence. This encompasses a range of aggressive behaviors that occur in a work environment and can include physical attacks as well as threats of violence. It involves situations where individuals who are present in the workplace, whether they are employees, clients, or authorized visitors, engage in acts of aggression or violence against workers. Workplace violence can manifest in various forms, including verbal threats, physical assault, and even harassment. The defining characteristic is that the aggression occurs within the context of a working relationship, making it distinct from other forms of violence that may occur outside of the workplace setting, such as domestic violence, which specifically involves intimate partners or family members. Understanding this distinction is crucial for organizations looking to implement safety measures and create supportive environments for their employees, addressing potential threats that stem from within their operational contexts.

**7. If you discover a fire, what action should you avoid?**

- A. Activate the facility's fire alarm system**
- B. Direct employees and visitors to the fire exits**
- C. Lock all exit doors**
- D. Use available fire extinguishers to fight the fire**

When a fire is discovered, ensuring a safe and unobstructed evacuation is crucial. Locking all exit doors directly contradicts this principle. Accessible exits are essential for life safety, as they allow occupants to leave the building quickly and safely during an emergency. By locking the doors, you would severely hinder escape routes, placing individuals in danger and potentially violating fire safety regulations. The other actions, such as activating the fire alarm system, directing people to exits, and using fire extinguishers if appropriate, all assist in managing the situation effectively and promoting safety. Activation of the alarm alerts others in the facility to the danger, while directing individuals to exits helps ensure an orderly evacuation. Additionally, utilizing extinguishers may be appropriate if the fire is small and manageable, but only if it is safe to do so. Thus, avoiding the locking of exit doors is critically important in the event of a fire.

**8. In the event of a hazardous release, the PSO must be prepared to perform all of the following functions except:**

- A. Activate alarms**
- B. Notify the appropriate authorities**
- C. Determine what type of substance was released**
- D. Control access to the hazardous zones**

The ability to determine the specific type of substance released is not typically a function that a PSO (Public Safety Officer) is responsible for during a hazardous release. The primary role of a PSO in such scenarios is to ensure the safety of individuals in the vicinity and to manage the emergency response appropriately. Activating alarms is crucial to alert individuals in the area about the danger, while notifying the appropriate authorities is essential for mobilizing the relevant emergency services to address the situation. Additionally, controlling access to hazardous zones is vital to prevent further exposure and ensure that only trained personnel handle the situation. However, identifying the exact nature of the hazardous material often requires specialized knowledge and equipment, which means that this responsibility typically falls to hazardous materials professionals or trained environmental responders rather than the PSO. Thus, while the PSO plays a critical role in emergency management during a hazardous release, determining the specific agent involved is not within their immediate tasks.



**9. Which of the following can PSOs not do?**

- A. Respond to alarms**
- B. Identify as a Police officer**
- C. Render first aid**
- D. Detain on federal property**

The ability to identify as a Police officer is restricted for Private Security Officers (PSOs). Unlike law enforcement officers, PSOs do not have the authority or legal status to represent themselves as officers of the law. This distinction is crucial as it maintains the separation between private security roles and public law enforcement responsibilities. PSOs are trained to assist in security operations, but identifying themselves as police could mislead the public and could have legal ramifications. In contrast, PSOs can respond to alarms, render first aid, and can detain individuals on federal property under specific circumstances, as they are tasked with security and safety duties within their designated parameters.

**10. Class "A" fires involve which types of combustible materials?**

- A. Cloth, wood, paper, rubber and many plastics**
- B. Metals, such as magnesium, titanium and sodium**
- C. Flammable and combustible liquids such as gasoline, alcohol, oil-based paints and lacquers**
- D. Vegetable oil, animal oils or fats in cooking material**

Class "A" fires involve combustible materials such as cloth, wood, paper, rubber, and many plastics. These materials are organic and typically produce embers and ash when they burn, making them characteristic of Class "A" fire classifications. The focus on these materials is crucial in understanding how to effectively suppress such fires. Water is often the most effective extinguishing agent for Class "A" fires since it can soak into the materials, cool them down, and help prevent re-ignition. In contrast, other classifications involve different types of combustibles. Metals like magnesium and sodium relate to Class "D" fires, while flammable liquids and gases pertain to Class "B" fires. Cooking oils and fats are associated with Class "K" fires, which require specific extinguishing methods to be effectively managed. Understanding these classifications helps in both fire prevention and firefighting strategies.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://paragonsys.examzify.com>**

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