

PROFESSIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTE 24HR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. In use-of-force policy, what is the purpose of de-escalation?**
 - A. To delay action indefinitely.
 - B. To justify any use of force after the fact.
 - C. To escalate the situation to trigger alarms.
 - D. To reduce the intensity of threats and prevent escalation when possible.

- 2. Which is a direct outcome of regular drills and training?**
 - A. Improved response times
 - B. Increased confusion
 - C. Decreased policy compliance
 - D. Reduced awareness

- 3. When should a security operator review surveillance footage?**
 - A. Only during audits conducted by management.
 - B. Whenever a badge is scanned in.
 - C. At the start of every shift regardless of events.
 - D. In response to an incident, suspicious activity, or as part of routine verification, while respecting privacy and retention policies.

- 4. Which option is NOT one of the five senses used on patrol?**
 - A. Sight
 - B. Hearing
 - C. Perception
 - D. Touch

- 5. Why is confidentiality important in security roles and what practices support it?**
 - A. Increases information sharing; keep all records accessible.
 - B. Prevents information misuse; use need-to-know access, secure storage, and compliant data handling.
 - C. Not necessary; security staff can disclose as needed.
 - D. Reduces security risk by allowing public access.

- 6. What term refers to laws enacted by the government to regulate the activities of the people?**
- A. Statutes
 - B. Regulations
 - C. Ordinances
 - D. Bylaws
- 7. In a corporate investigation, who is the primary client?**
- A. The public
 - B. The company or client
 - C. The government
 - D. The media
- 8. The key to dealing with potential workplace violence is**
- A. Early intervention
 - B. Immediate confrontation
 - C. Silence
 - D. Escalation
- 9. Which of the seven essentials asks for the location of an event?**
- A. When
 - B. How
 - C. Where
 - D. Who
- 10. What is the effect of using a first-person perspective in a security report?**
- A. It hides identity
 - B. It biases the report with opinion
 - C. It eliminates need for evidence
 - D. It personalizes observations by using I

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In use-of-force policy, what is the purpose of de-escalation?

- A. To delay action indefinitely.
- B. To justify any use of force after the fact.
- C. To escalate the situation to trigger alarms.
- D. To reduce the intensity of threats and prevent escalation when possible.**

De-escalation is about reducing the intensity of threats and preventing escalation when possible. In practice, officers use communication, calm presence, and time, distance, and alternative options to resolve a situation without force or with the least amount of force necessary. The goal is to create safety for all involved, preserve lives, and stay within policy and legal expectations by avoiding violence whenever a safer path exists. Techniques include listening, a nonthreatening stance, controlled voice, offering clear choices, and giving the other person space to comply or disengage. If calm methods succeed, no force is required; if they don't, force may be used later but the aim remains to prevent escalation from happening in the first place. Delaying indefinitely, justifying force after the fact, or escalating the situation would undermine the purpose of de-escalation.

2. Which is a direct outcome of regular drills and training?

- A. Improved response times**
- B. Increased confusion
- C. Decreased policy compliance
- D. Reduced awareness

Regular drills and training build procedural fluency and quick, confident action under pressure. A direct outcome is improved response times because repeated practice reduces hesitation, speeds up cue recognition, and reinforces the exact steps responders should take, enabling faster, more coordinated action when an incident occurs. Training also clarifies roles and sequences, standardizing responses across the team. This process tends to enhance awareness and adherence to policies, so it would not cause confusion, reduced awareness, or lower policy compliance.

3. When should a security operator review surveillance footage?

- A. Only during audits conducted by management.
- B. Whenever a badge is scanned in.
- C. At the start of every shift regardless of events.
- D. In response to an incident, suspicious activity, or as part of routine verification, while respecting privacy and retention policies.**

Surveillance footage should be reviewed when there is a legitimate security reason, such as responding to an incident, investigating suspicious activity, or performing routine verification to ensure controls are functioning. This approach balances the need to verify events and protect assets with the obligation to respect privacy and adhere to retention policies. Reviewing footage only during audits is too limited and delay-prone; relying on every badge scan to trigger a review is intrusive and usually unnecessary, and reviewing at the start of every shift regardless of events wastes resources and can expose unrelated data. By aligning reviews with actual security needs and policy guidelines, you ensure timely investigations and ongoing protection without overreaching privacy or data retention rules.

4. Which option is NOT one of the five senses used on patrol?

- A. Sight
- B. Hearing
- C. Perception**
- D. Touch

Understanding the difference between senses and how we process them is key. Senses are the basic faculties that detect information from the world—sight, hearing, and touch are clear examples (and taste and smell as well). Perception, on the other hand, is the mental process of interpreting and making meaning from those sensory inputs. On patrol, you use sight to spot potential threats, hearing to detect sounds, and touch to feel surfaces or contact someone, but perception itself is how you interpret what you've sensed. Since perception is not a basic sense, it's not one of the senses used on patrol.

5. Why is confidentiality important in security roles and what practices support it?

- A. Increases information sharing; keep all records accessible.
- B. Prevents information misuse; use need-to-know access, secure storage, and compliant data handling.**
- C. Not necessary; security staff can disclose as needed.
- D. Reduces security risk by allowing public access.

Confidentiality in security roles is about preventing unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information. When access is limited to what a person truly needs to perform their job, the likelihood of accidental or malicious data leakage decreases. Practicing need-to-know access means granting permissions strictly to those who must see specific data and removing them when no longer required. Secure storage covers both physical and digital safeguards—like locked facilities, encryption, strong access controls, and audit trails—to keep information protected from unauthorized eyes. Compliant data handling involves following relevant laws and policies for classifying, storing, using, retaining, and disposing of data, as well as having clear incident response and breach notification procedures. Put together, these practices minimize the chances of misuse, protect privacy, and help maintain trust and regulatory compliance. Options that suggest broader sharing, unnecessary disclosure, or public access run counter to confidentiality because they significantly raise the risk of leaks and misuse.

6. What term refers to laws enacted by the government to regulate the activities of the people?

- A. Statutes**
- B. Regulations
- C. Ordinances
- D. Bylaws

Statutes are laws enacted by a legislative body—federal, state, or local—that regulate conduct within a jurisdiction. They establish broad rules and penalties that govern how people may act and what is required of them. Regulations are the detailed rules created by government agencies to implement and enforce those statutes, providing specifics on how the law operates in practice. Ordinances are local laws passed by municipalities or counties to address community-specific issues. Bylaws are internal rules adopted by organizations or associations to govern their own members and affairs. Since the question refers to the general laws enacted by government to regulate people's activities, statutes are the most fitting term.

7. In a corporate investigation, who is the primary client?

- A. The public
- B. The company or client**
- C. The government
- D. The media

The main idea is that the organization that hires and funds the investigation is the primary client. In a corporate investigation, the company (or the specific entity within the company that commissions the work) directs the inquiry, sets the scope, and receives the findings and recommendations. The investigator owes loyalty and confidentiality to that client and works to help them make informed decisions based on the evidence gathered. The public, government, and media may have legitimate interests or regulatory demands, and information may become public through disclosures or enforcement actions. However, they are external stakeholders, not the party paying for or directing the investigation, which is why they are not the primary client.

8. The key to dealing with potential workplace violence is

- A. Early intervention**
- B. Immediate confrontation
- C. Silence
- D. Escalation

Dealing with potential workplace violence relies on early recognition and proactive action to prevent an incident from developing. Spotting warning signs—unsettling behavior, threats, sudden spikes in anger, or escalating stress—and quickly engaging the right people and resources (supervisors, HR, security, or employee assistance programs) allows you to intervene, address underlying issues, and adjust the work environment or duties to reduce risk. This approach aims to calm the situation, connect the person with support, and put safety measures in place before anything violent occurs. Immediate confrontation can trigger a violent response or make things worse, while silence lets problems grow unchecked and escalation increases the harm that could occur. Therefore, intervening early is the most effective way to protect people and maintain a safe workplace.

9. Which of the seven essentials asks for the location of an event?

- A. When
- B. How
- C. Where**
- D. Who

Where focuses on the place of the event. In the seven essentials used for gathering incident details, each element targets a specific aspect: who is involved, what happened, when it happened, why it happened, how it occurred, and where it took place. Asking for the location provides responders with the exact site—such as a building, room, or geographic area—so they can reach and assess the situation quickly. The other essentials cover time, people, method, and reason, but they do not specify the location. So the essential that asks for the location is Where.

10. What is the effect of using a first-person perspective in a security report?

- A. It hides identity
- B. It biases the report with opinion
- C. It eliminates need for evidence
- D. It personalizes observations by using I**

Using a first-person perspective signals that the writer is recounting their own direct observations. By using "I" (or "we"), the report clearly attributes statements to the observer, making each observation feel like a firsthand account. This personalizes the narrative: readers can connect the detail to a specific moment and action, and the writer is accountable for what is presented. It also helps clarify who saw what and when, aiding in reconstructing events and evaluating credibility. It does not hide identity or eliminate the need for evidence, and while subjectivity can be present, the defining effect of using the first-person voice is the direct, personal attribution of observations.

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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://professionalsecinate24hr.examzify.com>

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

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