

TSACBT Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What exemplifies a verb in passive voice?**
 - A. The cat chased the mouse.**
 - B. The window was broken by the wind.**
 - C. She sings beautifully.**
 - D. They are playing soccer.**
- 2. Which of the following could be classified as an example of a phrase?**
 - A. Quickly running**
 - B. She is running**
 - C. The dog barked**
 - D. Running is fun**
- 3. What is the meaning of the term 'intensive pronoun'?**
 - A. A pronoun showing possession**
 - B. A pronoun that refers back to the noun**
 - C. A pronoun used to emphasize another noun or pronoun**
 - D. A pronoun modifying a verb**
- 4. What is a participle?**
 - A. A verb form that can be used as an adjective**
 - B. A type of adverb**
 - C. A conjunction**
 - D. A form of a noun**
- 5. How can you identify a restrictive clause?**
 - A. It is always separated by commas**
 - B. It identifies a word that cannot be omitted without changing meaning**
 - C. It is never in the form of a question**
 - D. It always begins with the word "however"**

6. When assessing the contents of a bag, what does selecting 'hold' imply?

- A. The bag can continue to the next checkpoint**
- B. The bag contains no harmful items**
- C. Prohibited items need further screening**
- D. The bag is confirmed for immediate release**

7. Which of the following is an example of an article?

- A. The**
- B. Very**
- C. Since**
- D. Who**

8. What is the term for pronouns that indicate specific people or things?

- A. Definite Pronouns**
- B. Concrete Pronouns**
- C. Indefinite Pronouns**
- D. Abstract Pronouns**

9. How are nonrestrictive phrases and clauses punctuated?

- A. They are always at the beginning of a sentence.**
- B. They are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.**
- C. They do not require any punctuation.**
- D. They are separated by semicolons.**

10. What type of scenarios are typically avoided in the Situational Judgment section?

- A. General knowledge scenarios**
- B. Highly specialized or technical scenarios unrelated to security**
- C. Everyday life situations**
- D. Hypothetical ethical dilemmas**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What exemplifies a verb in passive voice?

- A. The cat chased the mouse.**
- B. The window was broken by the wind.**
- C. She sings beautifully.**
- D. They are playing soccer.**

The sentence "The window was broken by the wind" exemplifies a verb in passive voice because it highlights the action being done to the subject of the sentence, rather than the subject performing the action. In passive voice constructions, the subject receives the action, and the doer of the action can be introduced with the preposition "by." Here, "the window" is the subject that is acted upon, having been broken, and "the wind" is the agent that performs the action. In contrast, the other sentences depict active voice, where the subject performs the action. For instance, "The cat chased the mouse" shows the cat actively performing the action of chasing. Meanwhile, "She sings beautifully" and "They are playing soccer" both describe the subjects engaging in actions rather than being acted upon.

2. Which of the following could be classified as an example of a phrase?

- A. Quickly running**
- B. She is running**
- C. The dog barked**
- D. Running is fun**

The choice of "quickly running" as an example of a phrase is correct because it consists of a group of words that express a single idea but does not form a complete thought or sentence. This combination includes an adverb ("quickly") and a verb ("running"), which together convey a concept related to action but lack a subject and do not stand alone as a complete sentence. In contrast, the other options represent complete thoughts or sentences. "She is running" contains a subject and a predicate, making it a complete sentence. "The dog barked" also has a subject and a verb, qualifying it as a complete thought. Lastly, "Running is fun" features a subject ("Running") and a predicate ("is fun"), thereby also forming a full sentence. Therefore, "quickly running" best fits the criteria for a phrase, while the others illustrate complete sentences.

3. What is the meaning of the term 'intensive pronoun'?

- A. A pronoun showing possession
- B. A pronoun that refers back to the noun
- C. A pronoun used to emphasize another noun or pronoun**
- D. A pronoun modifying a verb

The term 'intensive pronoun' specifically refers to a pronoun used to emphasize another noun or pronoun in a sentence. Intensive pronouns are often formed by adding "-self" or "-selves" to certain pronouns, such as "myself," "yourself," "themselves," etc. Their primary function is to amplify the meaning of the noun or pronoun they accompany, thereby adding emphasis. For example, in the sentence "I did the work myself," the word "myself" emphasizes the subject "I," indicating that the speaker was personally involved in the work. The other options describe different types of pronouns or functions that do not align with the nature of intensive pronouns. A pronoun showing possession refers to possessive pronouns, which indicate ownership, while a pronoun that refers back to the noun describes reflexive pronouns, which are used when the subject and object are the same. Lastly, a pronoun modifying a verb is not an accurate description of any category of pronoun usage. Each of these options addresses different roles or types of pronouns, highlighting the specificity of intensive pronouns in the context of emphasizing other words.

4. What is a participle?

- A. A verb form that can be used as an adjective**
- B. A type of adverb
- C. A conjunction
- D. A form of a noun

A participle is indeed a verb form that can be used as an adjective. This definition captures the dual nature of participles, as they can originate from verbs and still play a crucial role in describing nouns or pronouns in a sentence. For example, in the phrase "the running water," "running" is a present participle that modifies "water." Similarly, the past participle can also function as an adjective, as seen in "the broken window," where "broken" describes the window. Understanding participles is essential for constructing clear and concise sentences, as they help to convey action and provide additional information about nouns in a straightforward manner.

5. How can you identify a restrictive clause?

- A. It is always separated by commas
- B. It identifies a word that cannot be omitted without changing meaning**
- C. It is never in the form of a question
- D. It always begins with the word "however"

The correct choice focuses on the defining characteristic of a restrictive clause. A restrictive clause is essential to the meaning of a sentence because it provides necessary information about the noun it modifies. This means that if you were to remove the restrictive clause, the sentence would lose important context and its meaning would change significantly. For instance, in the sentence "The book that I borrowed was fascinating," the phrase "that I borrowed" is a restrictive clause. If we removed it, the sentence becomes "The book was fascinating," which could imply any book, rather than specifying which one was fascinating. The other options do not accurately describe restrictive clauses. While restrictive clauses are not typically set off by commas, they do not always start with specific words like "however" or are irrelevant to whether they can be phrased as questions. Thus, the specific criterion that dictates the necessity of the clause for meaning makes the identifying characteristic clear.

6. When assessing the contents of a bag, what does selecting 'hold' imply?

- A. The bag can continue to the next checkpoint
- B. The bag contains no harmful items
- C. Prohibited items need further screening**
- D. The bag is confirmed for immediate release

Choosing 'hold' when assessing a bag indicates that the contents may warrant additional scrutiny. This implies that there are items within the bag that could be prohibited or raise security concerns which require further examination to ensure safety. The action to hold the bag reflects a precautionary measure, suggesting that the security personnel need more time or tools to verify the safety of the items inside. The other options do not align with the implication of selecting 'hold.' For example, saying the bag can continue to the next checkpoint or is confirmed for immediate release is contradictory to the notion of holding it for further inspection. Additionally, confirming that the bag contains no harmful items would not necessitate a hold since it would indicate that the bag is safe to pass through immediately. Hence, the selection of 'hold' clearly implies that additional review is warranted due to potential concerns, making the choice about prohibited items needing further screening the correct context here.

7. Which of the following is an example of an article?

- A. The**
- B. Very**
- C. Since**
- D. Who**

The correct answer is "The," as it is an example of a definite article in the English language. Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific. The word "the" specifies a particular noun that both the speaker and listener are familiar with, distinguishing it from other possible nouns. In contrast, "very" is an adverb that modifies adjectives or other adverbs, "since" is a preposition or conjunction used to indicate time or cause, and "who" is a pronoun used to refer to people. None of these fulfill the role of an article, making "the" the only appropriate choice in this context.

8. What is the term for pronouns that indicate specific people or things?

- A. Definite Pronouns**
- B. Concrete Pronouns**
- C. Indefinite Pronouns**
- D. Abstract Pronouns**

The correct answer is "Definite Pronouns." This term refers to pronouns that refer specifically to known entities, enhancing clarity in communication by identifying particular people or things. For example, pronouns like "he," "she," "it," and "they" can denote specific individuals or objects that are already understood in the context of the conversation or text. The other terms, while they describe different categories of pronouns, do not accurately capture the concept of indicating specific entities. Concrete pronouns are not an established grammatical category; they are likely mixed up with concrete nouns that refer to tangible objects. Indefinite pronouns refer to nonspecific entities, such as "someone" or "anyone," which do not indicate particular identities. Abstract pronouns are not a recognized grammatical classification either, as abstract concepts are typically conveyed through nouns rather than pronouns.

9. How are nonrestrictive phrases and clauses punctuated?

- A. They are always at the beginning of a sentence.**
- B. They are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.**
- C. They do not require any punctuation.**
- D. They are separated by semicolons.**

Nonrestrictive phrases and clauses provide additional information that can be omitted without altering the overall meaning of the sentence. This is why they are set off by commas. The commas signal to the reader that the information within the nonrestrictive element can be skipped without losing the primary message of the sentence. For instance, in the sentence "My brother, who lives in New York, is visiting," the phrase "who lives in New York" gives extra information about "my brother" but is not essential to understand the main point of the sentence. The use of commas makes this distinction clear. Other options suggest incorrect applications or placements of nonrestrictive clauses and phrases. They do not begin sentences on their own, they require commas, they cannot exist completely without punctuation if they are included in the sentence, and semicolons are used in different grammatical contexts.

10. What type of scenarios are typically avoided in the Situational Judgment section?

- A. General knowledge scenarios**
- B. Highly specialized or technical scenarios unrelated to security**
- C. Everyday life situations**
- D. Hypothetical ethical dilemmas**

In the Situational Judgment section, scenarios that are highly specialized or technical and unrelated to security are typically avoided because the focus is on assessing an individual's judgment and decision-making skills in contexts relevant to the role or environment for which they are being evaluated. This section is designed to present realistic workplace situations that candidates are likely to encounter, ensuring that their responses reflect practical, relatable decision-making abilities. Including scenarios that are overly specialized or unrelated would not effectively gauge how a candidate would respond to scenarios relevant to their prospective job, particularly in roles requiring strong judgment in security matters. The emphasis is on practical situations that require assessment of interpersonal skills, ethical considerations, and the ability to prioritize tasks effectively in a security context, rather than on niche technicalities that may not be broadly applicable.

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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://tsacbtpracticetest.examzify.com>

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

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