2 Protecting and watching physical spaces – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	**Write it 3 times** (English)		
Piggybacking			
tailgating			
Shoulder surfing			
card readers			
access control vestibule			
UPS			
motion sensors			

Recall

- You have swiped a card or entered a code to open a door.
- You have seen CCTV cameras at shop entrances.
- You know a stranger following you through a locked door is suspicious.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Physical attacks

Piggybacking tricks someone into holding a door; **tailgating** slips in behind them unseen. **Shoulder surfing** watches you type a password.

Worked example. Someone carrying boxes gets a helpful worker to hold the door - piggybacking.

■ 2 Protecting the space

Use locks, fences, **card readers** , and an **access control vestibule** (a two-door airlock) that lets one person pass at a time. A **UPS** keeps devices on during a power cut.

Worked example. An access control vestibule stops anyone slipping in behind an employee.

■ 3 Detecting attacks

Cameras, guards, and **motion sensors** detect attacks. Place cameras at entrances and sensors in quiet areas - a busy hallway causes false alarms.

Worked example. A door log shows a door held open 20 seconds - a sign someone piggybacked through.

Watch out: A motion sensor in a busy area triggers so often that staff ignore it. Placement matters as much as having the control.

Practice

2.1 State the difference between piggybacking and tailgating. [2]

2.2 Explain how an access control vestibule stops piggybacking. [2]

2.3 Name two controls that DETECT physical attacks. [2]

2.4 Explain why a motion sensor should not go in a busy hallway. [2]

2.5 State what a UPS does. [1]