

2.4 Detecting Physical Attacks

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS motion sensors 运动传感器 • points of ingress and egress 出入口
• physical attacks 物理攻击 • physical 物理 • piggybacking 尾随 (获许可)

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on detecting physical attacks and placing detection controls well.

You must be able to:

- list controls that detect physical attacks: cameras, guards, motion sensors
- explain why placement (entrances, low-traffic areas) matters
- read entry logs (door-open times) for signs of piggybacking

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Placement matters

Cameras belong at points of ingress and egress. Motion sensors belong in low-traffic sensitive areas like server rooms - in a busy hallway they cause constant false alarms and get ignored.

■ Reading entry logs

A door that normally opens for 2 seconds but stayed open 15 seconds is a clue that someone piggybacked through behind an authorised employee.

2 Practice

2.1 State two controls that DETECT (rather than prevent) physical attacks. [2]

2.2 Explain why a motion sensor should not be placed in a busy hallway. [2]

2.3 An entry log shows a secure door was held open for 20 seconds, far longer than normal.

(a) State what this could indicate. [1]

(b) Explain your reasoning. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Where are cameras MOST useful for detecting physical attacks? [1]

A	B
C	D

A inside a locked safe

B at points of ingress and egress

C facing a blank wall

D in an empty closet

3.2 A stationary guard is best placed [1]

A	B
C	D

A patrolling a large perimeter

B at a point that funnels traffic, like a main entrance

C in a distant unused room

D outside the property boundary

3.3 A company installs cameras and motion sensors.

(a) State one advantage of pairing cameras with motion sensors. [1]

(b) State the best placement for the motion sensors. [1]
