

# Alberta Security Guard License Practice Exam (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,**

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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. 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!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is the most important rule about the use of force for a security professional?**
  - A. Use as much force as needed to control the subject**
  - B. More force than necessary could lead to criminal charges**
  - C. Maintain strict physical restraint in all scenarios**
  - D. Always defer to police for any confrontation**
- 2. What is the term for someone who is hanging around a property without a specific purpose?**
  - A. Loitering**
  - B. Resting**
  - C. Gathering**
  - D. Parking**
- 3. Which of the following choices is essential for effective hazard management in the workplace?**
  - A. Regular training**
  - B. High staffing levels**
  - C. Advanced technology**
  - D. Frequent breaks**
- 4. What is a primary concern when allowing access to areas?**
  - A. Visitor friendliness**
  - B. Identification verification**
  - C. Safety of others in the area**
  - D. All of the above**
- 5. What can be a consequence of poor conduct by a security professional?**
  - A. Increased trust from clients**
  - B. Legal repercussions**
  - C. Job satisfaction**
  - D. Higher employee morale**



- 6. True or False: Observing means only looking without engaging?**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. It depends on the scenario**
  - D. True, but not always**
- 7. If someone pulls a fire alarm without reasonable cause, what offense is that individual committing?**
- A. Vandalism**
  - B. Mischief**
  - C. False Alarm**
  - D. Negligence**
- 8. If you notice someone breaking the window of a parked car, what offense has occurred?**
- A. Theft**
  - B. Mischief**
  - C. Vandalism**
  - D. Assault**
- 9. When should afternoon workers have their main meal to best support their shift?**
- A. In the early afternoon**
  - B. During their breaks**
  - C. Before their shift**
  - D. After their shift**
- 10. What should be avoided when assessing potential threats?**
- A. Support from colleagues**
  - B. Overconfidence in judgment**
  - C. Clear communication**
  - D. Detailed observation**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the most important rule about the use of force for a security professional?**

- A. Use as much force as needed to control the subject**
- B. More force than necessary could lead to criminal charges**
- C. Maintain strict physical restraint in all scenarios**
- D. Always defer to police for any confrontation**

The choice highlighting that more force than necessary could lead to criminal charges underscores the legal and ethical responsibilities of security professionals when addressing confrontational situations. It emphasizes the principle of proportionality in the use of force, which necessitates that security personnel must only employ the amount of force that is reasonably necessary to protect themselves, others, or to prevent a crime. This principle is vital because exceeding necessary force can result in serious legal repercussions, including criminal charges, civil liability, and damage to the security professional's reputation and career. It calls attention to the importance of being able to justify actions taken in a confrontation. Security professionals must always act within the confines of the law and organizational policies, ensuring their responses are measured and appropriate to the circumstances they face. In contrast, the other options do not encapsulate the most critical aspect of the use of force. While utilizing as much force as needed could potentially be a rationale in some contexts, it lacks the necessary checks on the discretion of the professional. Strict physical restraint might not always be applicable or appropriate, as it could escalate a situation unnecessarily. Deferring to police in every scenario, while often prudent, is not a universal rule and does not address situations where immediate action may be required to ensure safety.

**2. What is the term for someone who is hanging around a property without a specific purpose?**

- A. Loitering**
- B. Resting**
- C. Gathering**
- D. Parking**

The term for someone who is hanging around a property without a specific purpose is "loitering." This refers to the act of remaining in a particular public place for a prolonged period without a clear purpose or intent. It can contribute to feelings of unease in others and may prompt property owners or security personnel to investigate further, as it may raise suspicions about the individual's intentions. In contrast, the other terms imply different activities. "Resting" suggests taking a break or pausing for a moment, which carries a more purposeful connotation. "Gathering" typically refers to a group of people coming together for a specific reason or purpose, while "parking" involves a vehicle being stopped in a designated area, which is not relevant to the concept of an individual aimlessly lingering at a location. Therefore, loitering is the most accurate term in this context.

**3. Which of the following choices is essential for effective hazard management in the workplace?**

- A. Regular training**
- B. High staffing levels**
- C. Advanced technology**
- D. Frequent breaks**

Regular training is essential for effective hazard management in the workplace because it equips employees with the knowledge and skills needed to recognize, assess, and respond to potential hazards. This ongoing education ensures that staff are aware of the latest safety protocols, procedures, and compliance requirements. It promotes a safety-first culture where employees feel empowered to take initiative in identifying risks and reporting unsafe conditions. Furthermore, regular training sessions can reinforce critical safety practices, update workers on changes in procedures or equipment, and provide opportunities for hands-on experience with emergency protocols. While high staffing levels, advanced technology, and frequent breaks may contribute to a safer work environment, they are not as fundamentally critical as the continuous development of workforce competencies through regular training. High staffing levels can help manage overwork and ensure adequate coverage, advanced technology can provide tools for safety, and frequent breaks may reduce fatigue, but without training, employees may not know how to effectively utilize these resources or recognize the importance of safety practices in their daily tasks. Consequently, regular training remains the cornerstone of effective hazard management in any workplace.

**4. What is a primary concern when allowing access to areas?**

- A. Visitor friendliness**
- B. Identification verification**
- C. Safety of others in the area**
- D. All of the above**

A primary concern when allowing access to areas is the safety of others in the area. Ensuring that individuals who enter a secured environment do not pose a risk to the safety of staff, visitors, or other security personnel is fundamental to maintaining a secure setting. This involves assessing the potential threats that unauthorized individuals may present and taking appropriate actions to prevent any harm. While visitor friendliness is an important aspect of creating a welcoming environment, it should not overshadow the critical responsibility of ensuring everyone's safety. Similarly, identification verification is also necessary to establish who is allowed access, but it is ultimately a measure that serves the broader goal of protecting the safety of the area's occupants. Therefore, while other factors play a role in access control, the paramount concern remains the safety of those already present in the area.

**5. What can be a consequence of poor conduct by a security professional?**

- A. Increased trust from clients**
- B. Legal repercussions**
- C. Job satisfaction**
- D. Higher employee morale**

Poor conduct by a security professional can lead to legal repercussions. Such consequences may arise from a breach of duty, misconduct, or failure to adhere to legal regulations and ethical standards in the security industry. If a security professional acts in a way that is deemed unprofessional or unlawful, they could face lawsuits, loss of licenses, or criminal charges depending on the nature of their actions. This not only affects their personal career but can also have significant ramifications for the organization they represent, damaging its reputation and potentially leading to financial losses. In contrast, increased trust from clients, job satisfaction, and higher employee morale are typically outcomes of positive conduct and professionalism. Poor conduct would more likely result in diminished trust from clients, lower morale among colleagues, and diminished job satisfaction, as individuals are often discouraged by unprofessional behavior in the workplace.

**6. True or False: Observing means only looking without engaging?**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. It depends on the scenario**
- D. True, but not always**

The statement that observing means only looking without engaging is categorized as false because observing in a security context extends beyond mere visual inspection. Effective observation involves actively gathering information and being aware of one's surroundings. This includes noting behaviors, identifying unusual activities, and understanding the context of what is being seen. Active engagement often entails a mental process of analyzing and interpreting visual stimuli, which is crucial in security work. Security personnel are trained to assess situations holistically, making mental notes of their observations that can aid in decision-making or reporting. Therefore, observing is a multi-faceted component of situational awareness that also involves listening, interpreting, and acting if necessary, rather than being a passive act of looking.

**7. If someone pulls a fire alarm without reasonable cause, what offense is that individual committing?**

- A. Vandalism**
- B. Mischief**
- C. False Alarm**
- D. Negligence**

The individual who pulls a fire alarm without reasonable cause is committing the offense of mischief. This action disrupts public safety and can lead to unnecessary panic, waste emergency resources, and put others at risk. Mischief, in this context, is defined as willfully causing damage or interference, which accurately captures the essence of falsely activating a fire alarm. While vandalism typically refers to the willful destruction of property, the act of pulling a fire alarm does not necessarily fall under this category unless it results in physical damage. False alarm is a relevant term but may not encompass all of the implications of the action, especially in a legal context where mischief encompasses the broader consequences of the act. Negligence involves a failure to act with the care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise, but in this case, the act of falsely pulling a fire alarm is a deliberate choice rather than a careless mistake.

**8. If you notice someone breaking the window of a parked car, what offense has occurred?**

- A. Theft**
- B. Mischief**
- C. Vandalism**
- D. Assault**

The correct choice, mischief, applies because the act of breaking a window is an intentional action that results in the damage of someone else's property. Mischief refers to willfully causing damage or destruction to property, which fits the scenario described, as breaking a window clearly demonstrates an intent to interfere with and harm property. While vandalism is often considered synonymous with mischief and can sometimes refer to similar acts, in a legal context, the term mischief is more specific in outlining the nature of the offense related to property damage. Theft would imply that something is being taken, which is not the case here since the focus is on the act of breaking the window, and assault relates to harm against a person rather than property. Therefore, mischief is the most appropriate term for this offense.



**9. When should afternoon workers have their main meal to best support their shift?**

- A. In the early afternoon**
- B. During their breaks**
- C. Before their shift**
- D. After their shift**

The best time for afternoon workers to have their main meal is during their breaks. Having a meal during breaks allows workers to replenish their energy levels and maintain focus throughout their shift. Proper nutrition is essential for sustaining energy and concentration, especially when working non-standard hours, such as in the afternoon. Eating during breaks also allows workers to manage their eating habits better, avoiding long periods without food that could lead to fatigue or decreased productivity. It ensures that they have time to digest the meal and return to work feeling refreshed rather than feeling sluggish if they eat right before or after their shift. The other options may not effectively support the needs of afternoon workers. For example, eating in the early afternoon might lead to hunger later in the shift, while eating before the shift could result in an uncomfortable feeling during work. Skipping the main meal until after the shift may leave workers feeling drained and unable to perform effectively until the end of their work hours.

**10. What should be avoided when assessing potential threats?**

- A. Support from colleagues**
- B. Overconfidence in judgment**
- C. Clear communication**
- D. Detailed observation**

Overconfidence in judgment can lead to significant risks during the assessment of potential threats. When security personnel exhibit overconfidence, they may overlook critical details or misjudge the severity of a situation. This could result in inadequate responses to actual threats or misidentifying non-threatening situations as dangerous. By maintaining a balanced and cautious approach, security professionals can ensure a more accurate assessment of potential threats. Being supported by colleagues, engaging in clear communication, and practicing detailed observation are all essential strategies that enhance situational awareness and threat assessment. Support from colleagues promotes teamwork and diverse perspectives, clear communication ensures that important information is conveyed effectively, and detailed observation allows for a comprehensive understanding of the environment and potential risks.

# 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://albertasecurityguardpractice.examzify.com>**

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