

British Columbia Security Guard License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which statement reflects an ethical challenge?**
 - A. Making decisions that benefit clients**
 - B. Being influenced by client relationships not based on professionalism**
 - C. Maintaining confidentiality and respecting privacy**
 - D. Seeking feedback for improvements**
- 2. Which acts protect Human Rights in British Columbia?**
 - A. BC Mental Health Act and BC Human Rights Code**
 - B. The Criminal Code of Canada and Canadian Charter of Rights**
 - C. The Canadian Human Rights Act and BC Human Rights Code**
 - D. The Employment Standards Act and BC Human Rights Code**
- 3. Is it true that a security personnel must keep their license on them while performing duties?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only during special events**
 - D. Only if requested**
- 4. What is the appropriate course of action for an SP who feels threatened but has not been physically attacked?**
 - A. Ignore the threat and continue with duties**
 - B. Assess the situation and prepare for potential action**
 - C. Retreat immediately from the situation**
 - D. Confront the individual aggressively to assert control**
- 5. If risk levels are high and the need for subject control is low, what should the security professional do?**
 - A. Disengagement**
 - B. Physical control**
 - C. Proper positioning**
 - D. None of the above**

- 6. If someone threatens to strike you to steal your wallet, what offense are they committing?**
- A. Theft**
 - B. Robbery**
 - C. Assault**
 - D. Assault with a weapon**
- 7. Which of the following is guaranteed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?**
- A. Freedom of consent**
 - B. Freedom of conscience and religion**
 - C. Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression**
 - D. Both freedom of conscience and expression**
- 8. Which of the following is necessary for maintaining a controlled custody environment for an arrested individual?**
- A. Keeping the arrested person sitting at all times**
 - B. Restricting access to the room for other individuals**
 - C. Providing reading materials to the arrested person**
 - D. Allowing the arrested individual to use their personal items**
- 9. What type of force is categorized as potentially lethal?**
- A. Excessive force**
 - B. Reasonable force**
 - C. Unreasonable force**
 - D. Deadly force**
- 10. What is necessary for ensuring ethical conduct in the workplace?**
- A. Enforcement of strict rules**
 - B. Promotion of a positive image**
 - C. Education on ethical guidelines and standards**
 - D. Encouragement of competitiveness**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement reflects an ethical challenge?

- A. Making decisions that benefit clients
- B. Being influenced by client relationships not based on professionalism**
- C. Maintaining confidentiality and respecting privacy
- D. Seeking feedback for improvements

The statement that reflects an ethical challenge is influenced by the recognition that professionalism must guide interactions and decisions in security roles. When a person's judgment or actions are swayed by relationships with clients that lack a foundation in professionalism, it undermines the integrity of the security profession. Such influence can lead to biased decisions, potentially harming clients' interests and eroding trust in security practices. In contrast, making decisions that benefit clients, maintaining confidentiality, and seeking feedback all align with ethical standards. These practices promote accountability, respect for individuals, and a focus on continuous improvement in service delivery. This highlights the importance of upholding ethical principles to ensure that the interests of clients and the integrity of the profession are safeguarded.

2. Which acts protect Human Rights in British Columbia?

- A. BC Mental Health Act and BC Human Rights Code
- B. The Criminal Code of Canada and Canadian Charter of Rights
- C. The Canadian Human Rights Act and BC Human Rights Code**
- D. The Employment Standards Act and BC Human Rights Code

The correct response highlights the significance of both the Canadian Human Rights Act and the BC Human Rights Code in safeguarding human rights. The Canadian Human Rights Act is a federal law that protects individuals from discrimination based on specific grounds such as race, gender, disability, and more, across Canada. Similarly, the BC Human Rights Code addresses discrimination specifically within British Columbia, providing additional protections and outlining mechanisms for individuals to file complaints. Together, these laws create a robust framework for promoting and protecting human rights at both the national and provincial levels. In contrast, the other options include acts that, while important in their respective areas, do not primarily focus on human rights protections. For instance, the BC Mental Health Act addresses the care and treatment of individuals with mental health issues rather than broadly protecting human rights. The Criminal Code of Canada and the Canadian Charter of Rights primarily deal with criminal law and constitutional rights, respectively. The Employment Standards Act is concerned with the regulation of employment relationships rather than the broader scope of human rights protection.

3. Is it true that a security personnel must keep their license on them while performing duties?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only during special events

D. Only if requested

The correct answer is that security personnel must keep their license on them while performing their duties. This requirement is in place to ensure that security professionals are easily identifiable as licensed individuals and to uphold the standards of the security industry. Carrying the license helps to build trust with the public and ensures compliance with legal regulations. In certain situations, such as during inspections or interactions with law enforcement, having the license readily available is essential. This stipulation reinforces the accountability of security personnel and allows for verification of their credentials at any moment during their duties. The other options suggest scenarios where having the license may not be necessary, which goes against the established requirements for maintaining professionalism and legality in security roles.

4. What is the appropriate course of action for an SP who feels threatened but has not been physically attacked?

A. Ignore the threat and continue with duties

B. Assess the situation and prepare for potential action

C. Retreat immediately from the situation

D. Confront the individual aggressively to assert control

The appropriate course of action for a security professional who feels threatened but has not been physically attacked is to assess the situation and prepare for potential action. This approach is crucial because it allows the security professional to analyze their environment and the potential risks involved without escalating the situation unnecessarily. By assessing the situation, the security professional can identify indicators of risk, evaluate the behaviour of individuals involved, and decide on the best course of action based on the context. This may involve readying oneself to de-escalate the situation verbally or preparing to seek assistance from law enforcement or other security personnel if necessary. Ignoring the threat can lead to a more dangerous situation, while retreating immediately could leave the professional unable to respond effectively should the situation escalate. Confronting the individual aggressively might heighten tensions and could result in the threat becoming a physical altercation, which should be avoided whenever possible. Therefore, assessing the situation provides a balanced and prudent response to perceived threats.

5. If risk levels are high and the need for subject control is low, what should the security professional do?

- A. Disengagement**
- B. Physical control**
- C. Proper positioning**
- D. None of the above**

Disengagement is the appropriate response when risk levels are high but the need for subject control is low. This strategy focuses on prioritizing personal safety and reducing the chance of confrontation. By disengaging from a potentially volatile situation, a security professional minimizes risk to themselves and others while still maintaining situational awareness. It is essential for security personnel to assess situations constantly and determine when to step back rather than engage, especially when they perceive a high level of threat with low necessity for direct control. This approach aligns with best practices for conflict resolution and personal safety in the security field. Physical control may be deemed unnecessary in such scenarios, as it can escalate tensions and potentially lead to violent outcomes. Proper positioning is beneficial in managing many situations but may not address the need for disengagement when risks are disproportionate to the need for control. Thus, disengagement serves as a foundation for managing risks effectively while promoting safety.

6. If someone threatens to strike you to steal your wallet, what offense are they committing?

- A. Theft**
- B. Robbery**
- C. Assault**
- D. Assault with a weapon**

The correct answer is indeed robbery. This is because robbery involves the use of force or the threat of force to take property from a person. In this scenario, the threat of violence—specifically the threat to strike—along with the intent to steal the wallet, clearly aligns with the definition of robbery. It combines elements of both theft and assault, as there is an intention to steal and a threatening behavior that could instill fear of imminent harm. The other options do not capture the full scope of the situation. Theft alone would not encompass the use of a threat or force. Assault refers to the act of creating apprehension of immediate harm, but does not include the aspect of theft. While assault with a weapon implies the use of a weapon, the specific scenario here revolves around the threat to strike rather than the presence of an actual weapon. Thus, robbery is the most appropriate characterization of the offense being committed.

7. Which of the following is guaranteed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- A. Freedom of consent**
- B. Freedom of conscience and religion**
- C. Freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression**
- D. Both freedom of conscience and expression**

The correct answer includes both freedoms guaranteed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Charter, which is a fundamental part of Canada's Constitution, explicitly protects several rights and freedoms. Among these are the freedom of conscience and religion, and the freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression. By selecting the combined option, you are recognizing that the Charter upholds not just one, but multiple fundamental freedoms that form the bedrock of democratic society in Canada. This emphasizes the importance of individual liberties in a diverse, pluralistic society, ensuring that each person's beliefs and expressions are protected under the law. The other choices represent specific freedoms that are indeed protected, but the selected option captures the wider scope of individual rights enshrined in the Charter. The combination of rights serves to illustrate the comprehensive nature of these protections, ensuring that both personal convictions and the expression of one's thoughts and beliefs are safeguarded.

8. Which of the following is necessary for maintaining a controlled custody environment for an arrested individual?

- A. Keeping the arrested person sitting at all times**
- B. Restricting access to the room for other individuals**
- C. Providing reading materials to the arrested person**
- D. Allowing the arrested individual to use their personal items**

Restricting access to the room for other individuals is vital for maintaining a controlled custody environment for an arrested individual. This measure ensures the safety and security of both the individual in custody and any personnel present. By managing who can enter the space, it helps prevent any potential interference, intimidation, or harm that could arise from external parties. Additionally, limiting access helps uphold the integrity of the legal process and protects the rights of the arrested individual by ensuring they are in a secure environment away from outside influences. This basic practice is a standard protocol in law enforcement and security settings to safeguard all parties involved.

9. What type of force is categorized as potentially lethal?

- A. Excessive force**
- B. Reasonable force**
- C. Unreasonable force**
- D. Deadly force**

The correct answer is deadly force, which is defined as force that is likely to result in serious injury or death. This type of force is employed in situations where there is an imminent threat to life or severe bodily harm, and no other reasonable alternatives exist to address the threat. In the context of security training, understanding when deadly force is appropriate and the legal implications surrounding its use is critical. It's essential for security personnel to differentiate between the levels of force they may utilize, particularly in high-stress situations. Employing deadly force comes with significant responsibility; thus, the circumstances justifying its use must be carefully assessed to ensure that it is necessary and proportionate in response to the threat faced. Other forms of force, such as excessive force, reasonable force, or unreasonable force, do not inherently carry the same level of risk for causing fatal outcomes, which is why they do not fit the description of potentially lethal force in the same manner as deadly force does.

10. What is necessary for ensuring ethical conduct in the workplace?

- A. Enforcement of strict rules**
- B. Promotion of a positive image**
- C. Education on ethical guidelines and standards**
- D. Encouragement of competitiveness**

The necessity of education on ethical guidelines and standards in ensuring ethical conduct in the workplace is paramount. Providing employees with a clear understanding of what constitutes ethical behavior helps to establish a framework for decision-making. When individuals are educated on the relevant ethical standards, they are more likely to recognize ethical dilemmas and respond appropriately. This not only fosters an environment that values integrity but also empowers employees to act in alignment with the organization's values. While enforcement of strict rules can create compliance, it may not cultivate a genuine understanding or commitment to ethical practices. A positive image can be beneficial for the organization, but it does not directly instill the knowledge needed for ethical decision-making. Encouraging competitiveness may inadvertently lead to unethical behavior as employees strive to outperform one another. Therefore, education on ethical guidelines establishes a vital foundation for a culture of ethics and integrity in the workplace.