

Garda Security Guard Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. What are the three categories of dealing with emotionally disturbed or mentally ill individuals?**
 - A. Short term, long term, chronic**
 - B. Short term, long term, chemical abusers**
 - C. Acute, long term, emergency**
 - D. Immediate, transitional, permanent**
- 2. If you disagree with an officer from the Ministry of Labour's decision, what can you not do?**
 - A. Contact your employer**
 - B. Refuse work**
 - C. File a complaint**
 - D. Take a break from work**
- 3. What is the maximum financial penalty for a business entity convicted under the act?**
 - A. \$100,000**
 - B. \$250,000**
 - C. \$500,000**
 - D. \$1,000,000**
- 4. Section 494, subsection (1)A of the Criminal Code of Canada gives authority to whom?**
 - A. Only Police Officers**
 - B. Security Guards only**
 - C. Anyone to arrest a person committing an indictable offence**
 - D. Government Officials only**
- 5. In a crisis, what is the final stage?**
 - A. Surrender**
 - B. Post-Crisis reflection**
 - C. Resolution**
 - D. Negotiations**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a component of courtroom conduct?**
- A. Deportment**
 - B. Communication**
 - C. Personal opinion**
 - D. Preparation**
- 7. What is the first step in the verbal bases for compliance?**
- A. Outline consequences and repercussions**
 - B. Ask for voluntary compliance**
 - C. Provide final resolution**
 - D. Issue a warning**
- 8. Under Bill 159, security guards are required to do what?**
- A. Provide legal counsel**
 - B. Respond to medical emergencies**
 - C. Conduct criminal investigations**
 - D. Enforce parking regulations**
- 9. What does EDP stand for in security terminology?**
- A. Emotionally Disturbed Person**
 - B. Emergency Defense Personnel**
 - C. Emergency Disturbance Protocol**
 - D. Emotional Defense Procedure**
- 10. What type of court usually includes a panel of three judges?**
- A. Small Claims Court**
 - B. Court of Appeal**
 - C. Provincial Court**
 - D. Criminal Court**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the three categories of dealing with emotionally disturbed or mentally ill individuals?

A. Short term, long term, chronic

B. Short term, long term, chemical abusers

C. Acute, long term, emergency

D. Immediate, transitional, permanent

The three categories for dealing with emotionally disturbed or mentally ill individuals often focus on the varying degrees of care and intervention required based on the nature and severity of their condition. The distinction made among short term, long term, and chemical abusers effectively captures the different approaches necessary for individuals at various stages of mental health challenges. Short-term interventions are typically aimed at immediate support and stabilization. They may include crisis intervention or temporary support to help the individual through a difficult moment. Long-term treatment, on the other hand, addresses ongoing mental health needs, which may involve therapy, medication, and continuous support to facilitate recovery. The specific mention of chemical abusers highlights a particular subset of individuals who may struggle with substance use disorders in conjunction with mental health issues. This category emphasizes the need for specialized understanding and treatment that accommodates the complexities of dual diagnoses. Understanding these categories is crucial for security personnel, as interactions with individuals facing such challenges often require different responses and levels of support, prioritizing safety and the well-being of all individuals involved.

2. If you disagree with an officer from the Ministry of Labour's decision, what can you not do?

A. Contact your employer

B. Refuse work

C. File a complaint

D. Take a break from work

Refusing work in response to a disagreement with an officer from the Ministry of Labour's decision is not an acceptable action. It is essential for employees to adhere to established protocols and processes when handling differences related to decisions made by regulatory authorities. Instead of refusing work, employees should seek to resolve their concerns through proper channels, such as discussing with their employer or filing a complaint if they believe the decision is unjust. In contrast, contacting your employer, filing a complaint, or taking a break from work are all actions that involve seeking resolution or clarification respectfully and legally. These approaches are in line with workplace policies and ensure that the issue is addressed appropriately without disrupting operational accountability.

3. What is the maximum financial penalty for a business entity convicted under the act?

- A. \$100,000
- B. \$250,000**
- C. \$500,000
- D. \$1,000,000

The maximum financial penalty of \$250,000 for a business entity convicted under the act reflects the seriousness with which regulatory bodies treat violations. This amount is designed to deter businesses from engaging in practices that could be harmful to consumers or the public, emphasizing accountability. The penalty serves not only as punishment but also as a means to encourage compliance with legal standards. Businesses must be aware of such potential fines to prioritize lawful operations and implement necessary safeguards to avoid infractions. This figure is significant, as it underscores the importance of adhering to regulations that protect public interest and safety.

4. Section 494, subsection (1)A of the Criminal Code of Canada gives authority to whom?

- A. Only Police Officers
- B. Security Guards only
- C. Anyone to arrest a person committing an indictable offence**
- D. Government Officials only

The correct answer indicates that Section 494, subsection (1) of the Criminal Code of Canada grants the authority to anyone to arrest a person who is committing an indictable offence. This section of the law recognizes the principle of "citizen's arrest," meaning that individuals other than law enforcement officers have the legal right to apprehend someone when they witness them committing a serious crime. This empowers ordinary citizens, including bystanders and security personnel, to act in the face of criminal activity. The rationale behind allowing such arrests is to enable timely intervention that can help prevent further harm or loss by detaining the alleged offender until law enforcement can take over. In this context, the focus is on the act of witnessing the commission of a crime, which underscores a communal responsibility towards safety and law enforcement. The other choices provided limit this authority to specific groups, which contradicts the broader application of the law as it stands.

5. In a crisis, what is the final stage?

- A. Surrender**
- B. Post-Crisis reflection**
- C. Resolution**
- D. Negotiations**

In the context of crisis management, the final stage typically involves a process of surrender. This stage reflects the situation where individuals or parties acknowledge that they cannot continue to resist or fight against the circumstances, leading to a willingness to yield or comply with terms set forth by those in a position of authority or negotiation. The focus at this stage shifts towards forgoing further conflict and seeking a safe, manageable resolution to the crisis. This stage is crucial because it lays the groundwork for the subsequent recovery and rebuilding phases. It emphasizes the complexity of human behavior in crisis situations, where emotional and psychological factors can lead individuals to prioritize safety and well-being over continued resistance or negotiation. The other stages, such as post-crisis reflection, resolution, and negotiations, are important aspects of crisis management but occur after the surrender. Post-crisis reflection focuses on lessons learned from the crisis, resolution involves finding solutions to issues raised during the crisis, and negotiations represent attempts to reach agreements or compromises prior to surrender. Each of these stages follows the yielding phase, highlighting its importance as a concluding part of the crisis management continuum.

6. Which of the following is NOT a component of courtroom conduct?

- A. Deportment**
- B. Communication**
- C. Personal opinion**
- D. Preparation**

Courtroom conduct is all about maintaining professionalism and respect for the judicial process. Personal opinion, while potentially relevant in discussions outside the courtroom, is not a component of proper courtroom conduct. In a courtroom, it is essential for participants, including security personnel, to remain objective and impartial. This ensures that the focus remains on the facts of the case rather than the personal beliefs or biases of individuals involved. Deportment, communication, and preparation are all critical components of courtroom conduct. Deportment refers to an individual's behavior and demeanor, emphasizing the need for a respectful presence in court. Communication involves conveying information clearly and effectively, which is vital during proceedings. Preparation ensures that all parties are adequately equipped to participate in the legal process, contributing to the overall efficiency and decorum of the court. Hence, personal opinion stands apart from these established components, reinforcing why it is not included as part of courtroom conduct.

7. What is the first step in the verbal bases for compliance?

A. Outline consequences and repercussions

B. Ask for voluntary compliance

C. Provide final resolution

D. Issue a warning

The first step in the verbal bases for compliance is to ask for voluntary compliance. This approach is grounded in effective communication strategies, as it encourages individuals to adhere to requests or rules without feeling coerced. By framing the request as voluntary, it fosters a sense of cooperation and respect between the Security Guard and the individual. This not only promotes a more positive interaction but also lays the foundation for a partnership in resolving the issue at hand. Asking for voluntary compliance validates the individual's autonomy and decision-making role, which can lead to better outcomes. It's a proactive strategy that allows for dialogue and understanding, setting the stage for further actions if the initial request is not met. This technique builds rapport and is more likely to result in compliance compared to more confrontational methods.

8. Under Bill 159, security guards are required to do what?

A. Provide legal counsel

B. Respond to medical emergencies

C. Conduct criminal investigations

D. Enforce parking regulations

Under Bill 159, security guards are required to respond to medical emergencies. This requirement emphasizes the role that security personnel play in ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals in a variety of settings. Training in first aid and CPR is often part of these responsibilities, enabling security guards to assist effectively during emergencies. By being prepared to respond to medical situations, security guards can help save lives or mitigate injuries while waiting for more specialized medical professionals to arrive. This aspect of their training highlights the importance of maintaining a safe environment and reinforces the public's trust in their capabilities to handle urgent situations, further integrating security guards into broader safety protocols in their locations of employment. In contrast, providing legal counsel, conducting criminal investigations, and enforcing parking regulations fall outside the typical scope of responsibilities for security personnel as outlined in this context. Security guards are not trained as legal advisors, nor are they equipped to handle investigations or enforce specific regulations beyond ensuring safety and security at their posts.

9. What does EDP stand for in security terminology?

- A. Emotionally Disturbed Person**
- B. Emergency Defense Personnel**
- C. Emergency Disturbance Protocol**
- D. Emotional Defense Procedure**

In security terminology, EDP stands for "Emotionally Disturbed Person." This term is used by security guards and law enforcement to refer to individuals who are experiencing emotional or psychological distress, which may influence their behavior. Identifying someone as an emotionally disturbed person is crucial as it helps security personnel approach the situation with sensitivity and caution, focusing on de-escalation and ensuring safety for both the individual and others around them. Understanding this term is essential for security professionals, as encounters with EDPs may require specific tactics and communication strategies to prevent escalation and ensure a positive outcome. For instance, a security guard trained in handling situations involving emotionally disturbed persons might prioritize speaking calmly, maintaining a safe distance, and not making sudden movements. Other choices, while they sound plausible, do not reflect established terminology used in the security field. Emergency Defense Personnel refers more broadly to a type of response team, Emergency Disturbance Protocol does not denote a recognized term widely used in the context of security, and Emotional Defense Procedure is not a standard phrase within security practice. Therefore, recognizing "Emotionally Disturbed Person" as the correct definition is crucial for anyone working in security to ensure they are equipped to handle such situations effectively.

10. What type of court usually includes a panel of three judges?

- A. Small Claims Court**
- B. Court of Appeal**
- C. Provincial Court**
- D. Criminal Court**

The Court of Appeal typically includes a panel of three judges. This structure is designed to ensure that various perspectives are considered when reviewing cases. The purpose of having multiple judges is to provide a more thorough examination of the law and the facts of the case. The appellate court's role is to review decisions made by lower courts, ensuring that legal procedures were followed and that the law was applied correctly. In contrast, small claims courts typically have a single judge who hears cases, while provincial courts and criminal courts generally also operate with a single judge for most proceedings. The three-judge panel in the Court of Appeal allows for a more balanced deliberation and helps ensure that justice is served with a comprehensive understanding of the law.