

JIBC Basic Security Training (BST) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What is the key legal concept in determining guilt in criminal cases?**
 - A. Presumption of guilt**
 - B. Innocent until proven guilty**
 - C. Affirmative defense**
 - D. Burden of proof on the defendant**
- 2. When can a security personnel make an arrest?**
 - A. When ordered by a public official**
 - B. When witnessing an indictable offence or a related crime**
 - C. When suspecting someone is about to commit a crime**
 - D. When asked by a bystander**
- 3. What does the crime of uttering threats typically indicate about the perpetrator?**
 - A. They lack the ability to carry out the threat**
 - B. They have the capability to act upon the threat**
 - C. They intend to cause property damage**
 - D. They are expressing a harmless joke**
- 4. Which of the following responsibilities must a Security Professional perform when making an arrest?**
 - A. Identify themselves as SPs and take physical custody of the person**
 - B. Offer to phone a lawyer for the person being arrested**
 - C. Only identify themselves as SPs**
 - D. None of the above**
- 5. Do freedom of information rules apply to electronic communications like email and voicemail?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only to written records**
 - D. Only if they are company property**

- 6. What is professional deportment?**
- A. A mixture of work attire and behavior**
 - B. The way people conduct themselves**
 - C. A method of communicating**
 - D. The track record of professionalism**
- 7. Which of the following describes a prohibited action for security personnel?**
- A. Helping individuals who ask for assistance**
 - B. Using force whenever perceived necessary**
 - C. Employing restraining devices**
 - D. Securing a location from trespassers**
- 8. What are criminal law and civil law collectively known as?**
- A. Common law**
 - B. Statute law**
 - C. Code law**
 - D. Case law**
- 9. What is the maximum penalty for a summary assault?**
- A. Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months**
 - B. Imprisonment not exceeding 12 months**
 - C. Imprisonment not exceeding 18 months**
 - D. Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years**
- 10. What is the purpose of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?**
- A. To outline legal penalties for crimes**
 - B. To set out the fundamental rights and freedoms of all Canadians**
 - C. To provide regulations for government operations**
 - D. To define criminal offenses**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the key legal concept in determining guilt in criminal cases?

- A. Presumption of guilt**
- B. Innocent until proven guilty**
- C. Affirmative defense**
- D. Burden of proof on the defendant**

The principle of "innocent until proven guilty," also known as the presumption of innocence, is a foundational concept in criminal law. This means that an individual is considered innocent until there is sufficient evidence presented to establish their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This legal standard is crucial as it protects the rights of the accused and ensures that the prosecution must meet a high burden of proof. By adhering to this principle, the legal system aims to prevent wrongful convictions and maintain justice. It places the responsibility on the prosecution to prove the defendant's guilt rather than requiring the defendant to prove their innocence. This concept is vital for maintaining fairness in the judicial process and upholding individual rights within the legal framework.

2. When can a security personnel make an arrest?

- A. When ordered by a public official**
- B. When witnessing an indictable offence or a related crime**
- C. When suspecting someone is about to commit a crime**
- D. When asked by a bystander**

A security personnel can make an arrest when witnessing an indictable offence or a related crime. Indictable offences are serious crimes that normally require a higher degree of evidence and typically involve more significant legal consequences. The ability to make an arrest in this context is grounded in the authority granted to security personnel under certain laws, often aligned with citizen's arrest regulations. This option emphasizes the critical aspect of having direct observation of the criminal activity, which is necessary to justify the immediate and sometimes intrusive action of an arrest. It ensures that the basis for the arrest is founded on concrete evidence, rather than speculation or assumption. In contrast, making an arrest simply based on an order from a public official or a bystander does not provide the same level of legal backing, as it might lack direct evidence or justification necessary for such an action. Similarly, acting on a suspicion of a crime that has not yet occurred does not meet the legal threshold required for an arrest, as it does not rely on an immediate observance of wrongdoing.

3. What does the crime of uttering threats typically indicate about the perpetrator?

- A. They lack the ability to carry out the threat**
- B. They have the capability to act upon the threat**
- C. They intend to cause property damage**
- D. They are expressing a harmless joke**

The crime of uttering threats generally indicates that the perpetrator has the capability to act upon the threat, as this suggests a level of intent and potential for follow-through that distinguishes it from mere idle talk. When someone utters a threat, it reflects a serious intention to instill fear or apprehension in another person regarding their safety or the safety of their property. The law typically considers the context of the threat, including any evidence that indicates the threatener has both motive and means to carry it out. This capability could encompass a variety of factors, including access to weapons or the proximity to the target, which can heighten the perceived seriousness of the threat. Understanding this aspect is crucial in addressing the implications of such behavior within security and legal contexts, as the intent behind the threat can significantly affect how it is perceived and dealt with by law enforcement and security professionals. Other options, such as the lack of ability to carry out the threat or characterizing it as harmless, fail to consider the serious implications associated with threatening behavior. The nature of threats is such that they are inherently viewed as dangerous, reflecting a real concern for personal safety rather than mere jest or non-seriousness.

4. Which of the following responsibilities must a Security Professional perform when making an arrest?

- A. Identify themselves as SPs and take physical custody of the person**
- B. Offer to phone a lawyer for the person being arrested**
- C. Only identify themselves as SPs**
- D. None of the above**

A Security Professional must identify themselves as such and take physical custody of the person when making an arrest. This responsibility is critical as it ensures that the individual being arrested is aware of the authority of the Security Professional and understands the situation. Identifying themselves establishes their position and the legal basis for the arrest, which is crucial for maintaining order and gaining compliance. Taking physical custody is equally important because it ensures that the individual does not escape and that they are safely and securely detained. This action is often essential for the safety of both the individual and the Security Professional, as well as for the surrounding environment. Properly executing these actions also helps to minimize potential confrontations and misunderstandings during the arrest process. Other responsibilities, while important in different contexts, are not foundational actions in the context of an arrest as this particular choice outlines. Offering to contact a lawyer may be a considerate gesture, but it is not a requisite part of the arrest process itself. Similarly, merely identifying oneself without taking custody does not fulfill the necessary duties of a Security Professional in this situation.

5. Do freedom of information rules apply to electronic communications like email and voicemail?

A. True

B. False

C. Only to written records

D. Only if they are company property

Freedom of Information (FOI) rules indeed apply to electronic communications, including email and voicemail. This application stems from the principle that public access to information should cover all types of records held by public bodies, regardless of the format in which the information is stored. Electronic communications, just like paper records, are considered part of the official documentation and should be accessible under FOI laws. The rationale for applying FOI rules to electronic formats is rooted in promoting transparency and accountability within governmental and public institutions. As technology evolves, communications that occur in electronic formats are still vital to understanding decisions, actions, and policies taken by these entities. Therefore, emails and voicemails can be subject to requests for access in the same manner as traditional written documents. This very principle ensures that all public communications—be they written, spoken, or electronic—are subject to scrutiny and can be requested by individuals, enhancing the democratic process.

6. What is professional deportment?

A. A mixture of work attire and behavior

B. The way people conduct themselves

C. A method of communicating

D. The track record of professionalism

Professional deportment primarily refers to the way individuals conduct themselves in a professional setting. It encompasses not just the physical demeanor and how one presents themselves but also includes attitudes, actions, ethical behavior, and overall conduct in the workplace. This concept is critical in security training because it reflects how security personnel should behave to maintain a sense of authority, respect, and professionalism in their roles. While elements such as attire, communication methods, and a history of professionalism can relate to deportment, they are subsets of the broader concept. Effective professional deportment goes beyond appearance or methods and is fundamentally about the overall presence and behavior exhibited by individuals, which is essential in creating a positive and credible impression within any professional environment.

7. Which of the following describes a prohibited action for security personnel?

- A. Helping individuals who ask for assistance**
- B. Using force whenever perceived necessary**
- C. Employing restraining devices**
- D. Securing a location from trespassers**

Using restraining devices is a prohibited action for security personnel primarily because it poses significant risks to the safety and rights of individuals. Security personnel are typically trained to maintain a safe environment and manage situations with de-escalation techniques rather than physical restraints. The use of such devices can lead to potential harm, legal ramifications, and violate the policies that govern their conduct. This prohibition exists to ensure that security personnel act within the bounds of the law and uphold the rights of individuals. Proper protocols usually call for trained law enforcement officers to handle situations that may necessitate restraint, rather than security staff who may not have the same level of training in the use of such devices. Therefore, security personnel are expected to rely on communication and conflict resolution strategies to address incidents effectively and responsibly.

8. What are criminal law and civil law collectively known as?

- A. Common law**
- B. Statute law**
- C. Code law**
- D. Case law**

Criminal law and civil law are collectively known as statute law because they are established and defined by written statutes or codes enacted by legislative bodies. Statute law is made through formal legislation, which means that it is codified laws that govern the legal framework of a jurisdiction. This is distinct from common law, which is based on judicial decisions and precedents rather than written statutes. Also, code law refers specifically to a specific system of laws which are enacted in a collected format, often seen in civil law jurisdictions, while case law involves interpretations and applications of the legal principles as established in court cases. Thus, the collective term for criminal law and civil law as defined by written statutes is accurately represented by the concept of statute law.

9. What is the maximum penalty for a summary assault?

- A. Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months
- B. Imprisonment not exceeding 12 months
- C. Imprisonment not exceeding 18 months**
- D. Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years

The maximum penalty for a summary assault is imprisonment not exceeding 18 months. Summary assaults are generally considered less serious offenses compared to indictable offenses and are typically handled in a summary manner, which includes a more expedited legal process. The legal framework for summary offenses allows for a maximum term of incarceration that reflects the relatively lower risk and lesser degree of harm associated with these offenses. In this context, an 18-month maximum aligns with standard penalties for summary offenses, providing a guideline that reflects societal interest in ensuring justice while also allowing for rehabilitation. Options that suggest shorter or longer imprisonment periods do not fit within the established legal parameters for this type of assault, which highlights the importance of understanding the specific classifications and consequences outlined in criminal law.

10. What is the purpose of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- A. To outline legal penalties for crimes
- B. To set out the fundamental rights and freedoms of all Canadians**
- C. To provide regulations for government operations
- D. To define criminal offenses

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms serves a vital role in delineating the fundamental rights and freedoms that are guaranteed to all Canadians. This document, which is part of Canada's Constitution, ensures that individuals are protected from infringement on their rights by both governmental authorities and legislation. It encompasses a broad range of rights, including but not limited to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to equality before the law. By establishing these fundamental rights, the Charter aims to uphold the principles of democracy and justice within Canada, making it essential for the protection of individuals in a diverse society. It does not detail penalties, regulations for government operations, or criminal offenses, as those fall under separate legal frameworks. The focus of the Charter is primarily on safeguarding individual rights, promoting social justice, and ensuring that all Canadians can live freely and equally within the law.