

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. What does the term 'mischief' refer to in property crimes?**
 - A. Deliberate destruction of property**
 - B. Unauthorized access to a property**
 - C. Minor unlawful actions causing harm to another's property**
 - D. Theft of personal items**

- 2. Which of the following is NOT a crime against property?**
 - A. Robbery**
 - B. Mischief**
 - C. Assault**
 - D. Break and Enter**

- 3. Upon arresting a person, what is the first action a security personnel must take?**
 - A. Identify themselves as a security officer**
 - B. Inform the person of their rights**
 - C. Contact local law enforcement**
 - D. Search the person for weapons**

- 4. Are opinions about third parties considered to belong to third parties?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on the context**
 - D. Only if stated publicly**

- 5. What is required for an assault charge under section 265(1)(B)?**
 - A. The accused must physically harm another**
 - B. The accused must attempt or threaten to apply force**
 - C. The accused must verbally assault someone**
 - D. The accused must perform a physical action**

- 6. Which of the following is a principle of fundamental justice?**
- A. A person must be allowed to defend themselves against any charge**
 - B. A person has the right to a speedy trial**
 - C. A person might be retried after an acquittal**
 - D. A person should not be arrested without a warrant**
- 7. In handling interactions with regulatory agency representatives, which action should security personnel take?**
- A. Act on behalf of the agency**
 - B. Identify themselves as security personnel**
 - C. Challenge the agency's authority**
 - D. Ignore all agency requests**
- 8. What are the steps involved in incident response?**
- A. Assess, Plan, Act, Reassess**
 - B. Identify, Analyze, Control, Review**
 - C. Report, Investigate, Mitigate, Conclude**
 - D. Prepare, Execute, Evaluate, Document**
- 9. When should security personnel record details about an incident that occurs?**
- A. At the end of their shift**
 - B. As soon as practicable after an event**
 - C. Only if requested by a supervisor**
 - D. During a scheduled review**
- 10. What aspect does professional deportment not include?**
- A. Verbal communication**
 - B. Problem-solving skills**
 - C. Nonverbal communication**
 - D. Projecting a professional image**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the term 'mischief' refer to in property crimes?

- A. Deliberate destruction of property**
- B. Unauthorized access to a property**
- C. Minor unlawful actions causing harm to another's property**
- D. Theft of personal items**

Mischief in the context of property crimes typically refers to minor unlawful actions that cause harm or damage to another person's property. This could include actions such as vandalism, graffiti, or other forms of damage that may not be considered major destruction or a violation of personal space in a legal sense. The emphasis is on the intent to disrupt or harm someone else's right to their property, even if the actions may not result in substantial financial loss. Understanding mischief as a legal term helps delineate it from more serious property crimes like theft or deliberate destruction. Deliberate destruction involves intentional acts to ruin or damage property extensively, which aligns more with severe criminal charges. Unauthorized access typically pertains to trespassing rather than mischief itself, and theft involves the unlawful taking of someone else's property rather than causing harm to it. Thus, recognizing mischief emphasizes the nature of minor but unlawful acts against property rather than the more serious implications of other property crimes.

2. Which of the following is NOT a crime against property?

- A. Robbery**
- B. Mischief**
- C. Assault**
- D. Break and Enter**

The answer identifies assault as the correct choice because assault is categorized as a crime against the person, rather than a crime against property. Crimes against property typically involve offenses that damage, interfere with, or deprive a person of their property rights. Robbery involves taking someone's property through force or threat of force, which has a direct impact on property but is fundamentally linked to personal safety. Mischief refers to the intentional destruction of or damage to property, directly impacting the owner's rights over their property. Break and enter involves illegally entering a building with the intent to commit a crime, usually theft, which again clearly targets property. In contrast, assault involves causing physical harm or the threat of harm to an individual, focusing on personal safety and bodily integrity, hence making it distinct from crimes that primarily involve property.

3. Upon arresting a person, what is the first action a security personnel must take?

- A. Identify themselves as a security officer**
- B. Inform the person of their rights**
- C. Contact local law enforcement**
- D. Search the person for weapons**

The first action a security personnel must take upon arresting a person is to identify themselves as a security officer. This is crucial for establishing authority and clarity in the situation. By clearly identifying themselves, security personnel help ensure that the individual understands who is making the arrest and that it is being carried out by someone who has the responsibility and authority to do so. This action can also help to de-escalate any potential tensions, as the person being arrested can better understand the context of the situation. When security officers identify themselves, it reinforces the legitimacy of their actions and can assist in preventing misunderstandings that might arise if the person being arrested does not realize that they are dealing with a security professional. This plays a significant role in maintaining order and facilitating communication throughout the arrest process. In contrast, informing the person of their rights, contacting law enforcement, and searching for weapons, while important actions, typically follow the initial identification of the individual's role. Informing someone of their rights often comes after establishing authority, contacting law enforcement is generally a subsequent action, and searching for weapons ideally occurs once the situation has been clearly established.

4. Are opinions about third parties considered to belong to third parties?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Depends on the context**
- D. Only if stated publicly**

The assertion that opinions about third parties are considered to belong to those third parties is true because opinions inherently refer to perceptions, judgments, or beliefs that relate to individuals or entities not directly involved in a discussion. When someone expresses an opinion about another person, they are attributing a viewpoint or perspective that can be connected back to the subject of that opinion, thus implicating the third party in the context of the discussion. In the realm of security and professional conduct, interpreting opinions about others is crucial, as it influences perceptions and can affect the relationships and reputations of those involved. Recognizing opinions in this way is vital for understanding the implications of what is said, and how it might impact the subjects of those opinions. The other choices reflect varying degrees of uncertainty or nuance that may not apply universally. They suggest that context or public statement is necessary for opinions to relate to a third party, which complicates the simplicity of the assertion and diverts from the straightforward recognition of how opinions function socially and professionally.

5. What is required for an assault charge under section 265(1)(B)?

- A. The accused must physically harm another**
- B. The accused must attempt or threaten to apply force**
- C. The accused must verbally assault someone**
- D. The accused must perform a physical action**

An assault charge under section 265(1)(B) specifically requires that the accused must attempt or threaten to apply force to another person. This legal definition emphasizes the notion of intent to create fear or apprehension in the victim, rather than the actual use of physical force or resulting harm. The critical component is the threat or attempt, which establishes the potential for harm even if no physical contact occurs. This understanding reflects the broader legal principle that assault does not hinge solely on the infliction of injury or the execution of a physical action, but rather on the perceived threat of such actions. It's important to note that while physical harm or action can certainly support an assault claim, the mere act of threatening to apply force is sufficient to fulfill the requirements of this specific section of the law. The focus here lies on the psychological impact on the victim and the context of the accused's intentions.

6. Which of the following is a principle of fundamental justice?

- A. A person must be allowed to defend themselves against any charge**
- B. A person has the right to a speedy trial**
- C. A person might be retried after an acquittal**
- D. A person should not be arrested without a warrant**

The principle of fundamental justice emphasizes the rights of individuals within the legal system, particularly concerning the fairness of trials and legal processes. The concept that a person must be allowed to defend themselves against any charge is integral to upholding the fairness and integrity of legal proceedings. This principle ensures that every individual has the opportunity to present their case and respond to the accusations made against them, thereby safeguarding their rights and contributing to a just legal framework. The right to a defense is foundational because it supports the overarching goal of ensuring that justice is served fairly and impartially. Without this right, the legal process would be inherently biased and could lead to wrongful convictions, undermining public confidence in the justice system. By allowing individuals to defend themselves, it reinforces the notion that everyone is entitled to a fair trial, which is a core value in democratic societies. Other options, while relevant to discussions about legal rights, do not specifically articulate a principle of fundamental justice in the same manner. For instance, the right to a speedy trial is significant but focuses more on the timely administration of justice rather than the defense aspect. The idea of retrying someone after acquittal contradicts the principle of double jeopardy, and the requirement for a warrant relates to lawful arrest procedures rather than the

7. In handling interactions with regulatory agency representatives, which action should security personnel take?

- A. Act on behalf of the agency**
- B. Identify themselves as security personnel**
- C. Challenge the agency's authority**
- D. Ignore all agency requests**

In handling interactions with regulatory agency representatives, security personnel should identify themselves as security personnel. This action establishes clarity and transparency in the interaction, which is crucial for maintaining professional standards and fostering trust between the agency and the security team. By clearly stating their role, security personnel ensure that the representatives understand who they are communicating with, which can aid in facilitating the purpose of the encounter. Establishing their identity also helps set the proper boundaries for the interaction, allowing for an orderly and respectful exchange. Additionally, it enables compliance with any required protocols or procedures when dealing with agency representatives, as agencies often have specific guidelines for how their representatives should engage with external personnel. The other options do not promote a constructive flow of interaction and could lead to confusion or conflict. Acting on behalf of the agency could lead to overstepping authority, challenging the agency's authority might result in conflict or misunderstanding, and ignoring agency requests could hinder regulatory compliance and damage relationships. Therefore, identifying themselves as security personnel is critical for effective communication and collaboration.

8. What are the steps involved in incident response?

- A. Assess, Plan, Act, Reassess**
- B. Identify, Analyze, Control, Review**
- C. Report, Investigate, Mitigate, Conclude**
- D. Prepare, Execute, Evaluate, Document**

The steps involved in incident response are critical to effectively managing any situation that arises within an organization. The correct sequence—Assess, Plan, Act, Reassess—provides a structured approach to dealing with incidents. Assessing the situation is crucial as it involves determining the nature and scope of the incident. This initial step allows security personnel to understand what has happened, what resources are affected, and how severe the incident is. Once the assessment is complete, the planning phase involves determining the appropriate response strategies and tactics. This might include allocating resources, informing key personnel, and outlining steps to mitigate the incident's impact. The action phase is where the actual implementation of the response plan occurs. This can involve taking specific steps to contain the incident, mitigate damages, and begin recovery efforts. Finally, reassessing the situation is key to understanding the effectiveness of the response. This step involves evaluating how well the incident was managed, what lessons can be learned, and how to improve future responses to similar incidents, thereby strengthening the overall security posture of the organization. The other options do not reflect the comprehensive cycle of assessment and continual improvement inherent in effective incident response.

9. When should security personnel record details about an incident that occurs?

- A. At the end of their shift**
- B. As soon as practicable after an event**
- C. Only if requested by a supervisor**
- D. During a scheduled review**

Recording details about an incident as soon as practicable after it occurs is critical for several reasons. First, doing so ensures that all relevant information is captured while it is still fresh in the security personnel's memory, reducing the risk of forgetting important details over time. This immediacy fosters accuracy in the reporting process, which is vital for any subsequent investigations or legal proceedings. Timely documentation allows for a clear and coherent account of what transpired, including the time, location, involved parties, and any actions taken. This can be essential for creating an accurate record that can be referenced later by supervisors, law enforcement, or other investigative bodies. Furthermore, early reporting can aid in addressing ongoing risks or implementing preventive measures more effectively. Other options suggest delaying the documentation process, which can lead to potential inaccuracies and gaps in the record-keeping. Recording at the end of a shift can result in missing crucial details and may not capture the context of the event as vividly. Documenting only if requested by a supervisor can hinder a proactive approach to incident reporting, while tying it to a scheduled review may overlook the urgency that many incidents require.

10. What aspect does professional deportment not include?

- A. Verbal communication**
- B. Problem-solving skills**
- C. Nonverbal communication**
- D. Projecting a professional image**

Professional deportment primarily focuses on the conduct and behavior that reflects an individual's professionalism in various settings. While verbal and nonverbal communication are key components of how one presents themselves and interacts with others, projecting a professional image encompasses both forms of communication along with overall behavior, attire, and attitude. Problem-solving skills, although essential in many professional contexts, do not directly pertain to the concept of deportment. Deportment is about how one carries themselves and interacts rather than their ability to resolve issues or navigate challenges effectively. Therefore, while being adept at problem-solving is important in many fields, it is not a direct aspect of professional deportment.

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.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://jibcbst.examzify.com>

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

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