

JIBC BASIC SECURITY TRAINING (BST) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Aside from fires, which of the following is a type of emergency situation security personnel might encounter?**
 - A. Medical emergencies
 - B. Routine traffic stops
 - C. End-of-shift reports
 - D. Social gatherings
- 2. What is considered ethical behavior by an SP?**
 - A. Reporting unethical behavior of peers
 - B. Accepting gifts from clients
 - C. Ignoring misconduct
 - D. Seeking special treatment
- 3. What are three types of evidence commonly recognized?**
 - A. Objects
 - B. Statements
 - C. Documents
 - D. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following is an example of unethical behavior on the part of an SP?**
 - A. Reporting a peer's misbehavior
 - B. Not accepting gifts
 - C. Caving into peer pressure to discourage others from reporting
 - D. Acting in the general public's interest
- 5. What is the core responsibility of private security officials?**
 - A. Maintain public order
 - B. Protect private interests
 - C. Conduct criminal investigations
 - D. Serve legal documents

- 6. In public, a person may be charged with which offense related to disturbance?**
- A. Causing a disturbance
 - B. Loitering
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
- 7. What right is protected under Section 8 of the Canadian Charter?**
- A. The right to a fair trial
 - B. The right to secure against unreasonable search or seizure
 - C. The right to free speech
 - D. The right to due process
- 8. The deflecting technique primarily involves which of the following?**
- A. Listening intently to the subject
 - B. Agreeing with the subject's comments
 - C. Turning aside the person's comments
 - D. Offering emotional support
- 9. What is one of the situations where the use of force is permitted according to the Criminal Code?**
- A. To impress others
 - B. To prevent an offence
 - C. To maintain order
 - D. To show authority
- 10. What is a key environmental consideration when assessing a situation?**
- A. Subject's emotional state
 - B. SP's experience
 - C. Terrain and escape routes
 - D. Size of the subject

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Aside from fires, which of the following is a type of emergency situation security personnel might encounter?

- A. Medical emergencies**
- B. Routine traffic stops
- C. End-of-shift reports
- D. Social gatherings

Medical emergencies are indeed a type of emergency situation that security personnel might encounter. Security officers are often tasked with maintaining safety and responding to various incidents that may arise on their premises, and medical emergencies can be critical situations requiring immediate action. These may include scenarios such as someone suffering a heart attack, a serious injury from an accident, or other urgent health-related issues. In such circumstances, security personnel may need to apply first aid, call for medical assistance, or facilitate the arrival of emergency services to ensure the health and safety of individuals involved. In contrast, routine traffic stops and end-of-shift reports do not pose immediate risks that necessitate emergency response from security personnel, as they are part of standard operational procedures rather than emergent situations. Social gatherings may require supervision for safety reasons, but they don't inherently represent an emergency unless an unforeseen incident occurs. Therefore, medical emergencies stand out as the clear answer due to their potential severity and the urgency required in response.

2. What is considered ethical behavior by an SP?

- A. Reporting unethical behavior of peers**
- B. Accepting gifts from clients
- C. Ignoring misconduct
- D. Seeking special treatment

The choice of reporting unethical behavior of peers is considered ethical behavior by a security professional (SP) because it reflects a commitment to integrity and accountability. By reporting such behavior, an SP protects the integrity of the security industry, promotes a culture of honesty, and ensures that standards of conduct are upheld within the organization. This action not only helps to maintain a safe and professional environment but also aligns with the broader ethical obligations security professionals have to their clients, colleagues, and the community. In contrast, accepting gifts from clients, ignoring misconduct, or seeking special treatment all undermine the ethical standards expected in the security profession. Accepting gifts could create conflicts of interest, ignoring misconduct allows unethical behavior to proliferate, and seeking special treatment erodes fairness and trust in the workplace. Together, these actions detract from the core ethical principles that guide professional conduct.

3. What are three types of evidence commonly recognized?

- A. Objects
- B. Statements
- C. Documents
- D. All of the above**

The recognition of objects, statements, and documents as types of evidence is foundational in the field of security and investigations. Each type serves a critical role in the collection and presentation of evidence. Objects are tangible items that can be examined and analyzed. They may include physical evidence from a crime scene, such as weapons, fingerprints, or materials that can provide insight into an incident. The examination of these objects can lead to crucial findings that support a case. Statements refer to verbal or written communications from witnesses, victims, or suspects. These accounts can provide context, clarify events, and reveal motivations or intentions behind actions. Witness testimonies, for example, are often pivotal in legal proceedings, helping to establish timelines and corroborate physical evidence. Documents encompass a wide range of written materials that can be essential for investigations. They can include contracts, emails, invoices, or any written record that may contain information relevant to an incident or behavior being investigated. Analyzing documents can uncover vital information that might not be available through physical or verbal evidence. The option that encompasses all three types of evidence highlights the comprehensive nature of evidence in investigations, recognizing that a well-rounded approach that considers various forms of evidence is essential for forming a complete understanding of an event or situation. Each type

4. Which of the following is an example of unethical behavior on the part of an SP?

- A. Reporting a peer's misbehavior
- B. Not accepting gifts
- C. Caving into peer pressure to discourage others from reporting**
- D. Acting in the general public's interest

Caving into peer pressure to discourage others from reporting is an example of unethical behavior because it compromises the integrity of the security profession and undermines accountability. Security personnel are expected to uphold ethical standards, which include the responsibility to report misbehavior and to encourage a culture of transparency and honesty. By succumbing to peer pressure and discouraging reporting, a security professional not only fails to protect the integrity of their workplace but also may allow harmful practices or misconduct to continue unchecked, potentially putting others at risk. In contrast, reporting a peer's misbehavior is an example of ethical behavior, as it supports accountability and continuous improvement within the security team. Not accepting gifts aligns with maintaining professional boundaries and impartiality, which is crucial in security roles. Acting in the general public's interest reflects a commitment to the overall safety and well-being of the community, which is a fundamental expectation of security personnel.

5. What is the core responsibility of private security officials?

- A. Maintain public order
- B. Protect private interests**
- C. Conduct criminal investigations
- D. Serve legal documents

The core responsibility of private security officials is to protect private interests. This involves safeguarding the assets, property, and individuals of the organization or client for whom they work. Private security personnel are often employed by businesses, individuals, or organizations to prevent loss, theft, and damage, as well as to ensure the safety of clients and employees within a designated area. Their focus is primarily on maintaining the private entity's security rather than broader public safety, which distinguishes them from public law enforcement officials. While maintaining public order, conducting criminal investigations, and serving legal documents are important functions within security and law enforcement, these tasks generally fall under the purview of public police services and legal personnel rather than private security. Thus, the primary role of private security is indeed centered around protecting private interests.

6. In public, a person may be charged with which offense related to disturbance?

- A. Causing a disturbance
- B. Loitering
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None of the above

The correct choice is based on the understanding that both causing a disturbance and loitering can be offenses in public spaces. Causing a disturbance typically refers to actions that disrupt the peace, which can include loud or unruly behavior, fighting, or any actions that upset the public or create a risk to safety. This offense is taken seriously as it pertains to maintaining order and safety in community spaces. On the other hand, loitering involves remaining in a location without a clear purpose and can lead to concerns, especially if the activity raises suspicion or interferes with the normal functioning of an area. Law enforcement often has the discretion to approach individuals who are loitering if it appears to be causing discomfort or alarm to the public. Since both of these behaviors could lead to legal charges in public settings, selecting the choice that encompasses both offenses accurately reflects the types of activities that can result in charges related to public disturbances.

7. What right is protected under Section 8 of the Canadian Charter?

- A. The right to a fair trial
- B. The right to secure against unreasonable search or seizure**
- C. The right to free speech
- D. The right to due process

Section 8 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms explicitly protects individuals from unreasonable search and seizure. This means that law enforcement agencies must have sufficient justification or a warrant to search an individual's property or seize their belongings. This right is designed to protect personal privacy and property rights against arbitrary interference by the state. This section is critically important in balancing the rights of individuals with the needs of law enforcement, ensuring that personal freedoms are respected. It reinforces the principle that searches should be conducted based on reasonable grounds, thus safeguarding citizens from invasive actions without due cause. The legislation emphasizes the value of privacy in a democratic society and acknowledges that individuals should not be subject to arbitrary or invasive governmental actions. The other options do not pertain to Section 8: the right to a fair trial relates to Section 11, free speech is covered under Section 2(b), and the right to due process falls under various provisions but is not specifically mentioned in Section 8.

8. The deflecting technique primarily involves which of the following?

- A. Listening intently to the subject
- B. Agreeing with the subject's comments
- C. Turning aside the person's comments**
- D. Offering emotional support

The deflecting technique is primarily focused on redirecting or sidestepping a subject's comments without engaging with them directly. This approach can be particularly useful in conflict situations or when dealing with difficult individuals, as it helps to prevent escalation. By turning aside the person's comments, the security professional effectively avoids confrontation and can steer the conversation in a more constructive direction. This technique allows for maintaining control of the dialogue and can help in diffusing tension. It can also enable the security personnel to focus on the broader context or purpose of the interaction instead of getting bogged down in potentially adversarial exchanges. When applied correctly, deflecting can lead to a more positive outcome while keeping the situation from escalating further. Engaging deeply with the subject or offering emotional support may not serve the purpose of deflection, and agreeing with a subject can sometimes exacerbate the conflict rather than resolve it.

9. What is one of the situations where the use of force is permitted according to the Criminal Code?

- A. To impress others
- B. To prevent an offence**
- C. To maintain order
- D. To show authority

The use of force is permitted to prevent an offence under the Criminal Code, as it falls within the legal framework that governs self-defense and the defense of others, as well as the prevention of crimes. This provision acknowledges that in certain situations, individuals may need to act to stop a crime from occurring, ensuring the safety of themselves or others. By allowing for reasonable force in this context, the law emphasizes the importance of protecting individuals and maintaining public order. It situates the use of force within a standard where it must be necessary and proportionate to the threat presented. This legal allowance supports the notion that individuals have a right to intervene when they perceive an imminent risk of harm or criminal activity. The other options do not align with the legal principles established in the Criminal Code regarding the justifiable use of force. Impressing others, maintaining order in an aggressive or unauthorized manner, and merely showing authority do not meet the criteria for justified use of force in emergencies or crimes, making them invalid reasons under the law.

10. What is a key environmental consideration when assessing a situation?

- A. Subject's emotional state
- B. SP's experience
- C. Terrain and escape routes**
- D. Size of the subject

Assessing the terrain and escape routes is crucial in any situation, particularly in security contexts. Understanding the physical environment helps security personnel to gauge the safest and most effective ways to manage a scenario. For instance, knowledge of the terrain allows for identification of potential hazards, suitable vantage points, and areas where a subject might attempt to escape or hide. Additionally, recognizing escape routes can aid in planning the response and ensuring the safety of both the security personnel and bystanders. This consideration is vital, as it directly impacts decision-making processes. Elements such as the layout of the area, possible obstacles, and the availability of cover are all important factors in determining how to respond effectively and safely in a dynamically changing situation. Other factors, while important—such as a subject's emotional state, a security personnel's experience, or the subject's size—do not provide the same level of situational awareness that the environmental context does.

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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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