

# Oklahoma CLEET Phase I & II Unarmed Security Guard Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## Questions

- 1. What is a crucial aspect of effective communication across language barriers?**
  - A. Ask "yes" or "no" questions.**
  - B. Be patient and respect the other person's attempts to communicate with you.**
  - C. Using more technical terms will enhance understanding.**
  - D. Speak louder to ensure clarity.**
- 2. Which of the following cases might represent a lawful search?**
  - A. Searching for weapons to protect the arresting party**
  - B. Touching a vehicle without a warrant**
  - C. Moving from a lawful position to look into a vehicle**
  - D. Entering a vehicle before requesting a warrant**
- 3. If you are threatened physically by someone who refuses to allow an inspection of items being taken from the client's premises, what should you do?**
  - A. Arrest the individual**
  - B. Take the items by force**
  - C. Confront the individual**
  - D. Report the incident from a secure position**
- 4. Which of the following is a method of extinguishing a fire?**
  - A. Breaking the chain reaction**
  - B. Maintaining the "fire triangle"**
  - C. Increasing the amount of self-oxidizing materials**
  - D. Helping the chain reaction**
- 5. Which of the following words does not represent a guideline for communicating across language barriers?**
  - A. Identify**
  - B. Plan**
  - C. Simplify**
  - D. Shout**

- 6. Who is required to complete a psychological evaluation?**
- A. Persons applying for the Armed Security Guard License**
  - B. Persons applying for the Security Guard (unarmed) license**
  - C. Persons applying for the Private Investigator license**
  - D. Persons applying for any license**
- 7. What is an effective communication strategy when dealing with someone experiencing distress?**
- A. Ignoring their emotions**
  - B. Expressing sympathy without intervention**
  - C. Listening actively to their concerns**
  - D. Using a strong tone to direct their actions**
- 8. Which of the following is a potential heat source?**
- A. Electrical energy**
  - B. Propane**
  - C. Hydrogen**
  - D. Carbon monoxide**
- 9. How many Special Event Licenses may be issued to one person in any calendar year?**
- A. No more than two (2)**
  - B. No more than three (3)**
  - C. No more than four (4)**
  - D. No more than five (5)**
- 10. Which of the following could lead to an arrest for a public offense by a private citizen?**
- A. Witnessing someone breaking a window**
  - B. Heard a rumor of theft**
  - C. Seeing someone jaywalking**
  - D. Observing suspicious behavior without direct evidence**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. What is a crucial aspect of effective communication across language barriers?**

**A. Ask "yes" or "no" questions.**

**B. Be patient and respect the other person's attempts to communicate with you.**

**C. Using more technical terms will enhance understanding.**

**D. Speak louder to ensure clarity.**

Being patient and respecting the other person's attempts to communicate is crucial when navigating language barriers. This approach fosters an environment of understanding and support, encouraging the individual to express themselves without feeling intimidated or embarrassed. When facing language differences, patience allows for the possibility of clarification and repetition, which can lead to better understanding. This respect for the other person's efforts can build rapport and trust, making communication more effective. Using "yes" or "no" questions might simplify some interactions, but it does not promote comprehensive understanding or encourage elaboration. Technical terms can often confuse rather than clarify, especially for someone who may not be fluent in the language being spoken. Speaking louder may not address the core issue of language comprehension and can come across as condescending, increasing frustration rather than aiding communication. Being patient and respectful is foundational for bridging the gap in understanding when language is a hurdle.

**2. Which of the following cases might represent a lawful search?**

**A. Searching for weapons to protect the arresting party**

**B. Touching a vehicle without a warrant**

**C. Moving from a lawful position to look into a vehicle**

**D. Entering a vehicle before requesting a warrant**

The option that represents a lawful search is the one related to searching for weapons to protect the arresting party. Under the doctrine established by the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Terry v. Ohio*, law enforcement officers are permitted to conduct a limited search, known as a "stop and frisk," when they have reasonable suspicion that a person may be armed and dangerous. This search is typically confined to the outer clothing and personal property to ensure the safety of the officers and others nearby. In this context, the search specifically for weapons aligns with the legal standards for officer safety during an arrest, making it lawful as it is justified by the need to protect the arresting party from potential harm. This principle emphasizes the importance of the officers' safety while conducting their duties and allows them to act within the confines of the law. The other scenarios involve actions that could infringe on individuals' rights or lack proper legal justification. For instance, touching a vehicle without a warrant does not establish a lawful basis for a search, and similarly, moving to look into a vehicle or entering a vehicle without a warrant would typically require either probable cause or consent. Thus, the search for weapons as a protective measure is aligned with lawful conduct in the context of

**3. If you are threatened physically by someone who refuses to allow an inspection of items being taken from the client's premises, what should you do?**

- A. Arrest the individual**
- B. Take the items by force**
- C. Confront the individual**
- D. Report the incident from a secure position**

When faced with a situation where someone poses a physical threat and refuses to comply with an inspection of items being taken from a client's premises, the most prudent response is to report the incident from a secure position. This approach prioritizes safety—yours and others'—and adheres to the principles of de-escalation and appropriate escalation of authority. By reporting the incident from a secure position, you ensure that you are not escalating a potentially dangerous situation further. Engaging directly with a threatening individual could provoke aggression and lead to harm. Instead, removing yourself from the confrontation allows you to communicate the situation to law enforcement or management, who are better equipped to handle such threats. In security roles, often the priority is maintaining a safe environment rather than taking matters into your own hands. This response also aligns with the protocol that security personnel should follow: observe, document, and report. Engaging in actions such as making an arrest or using force could lead to legal ramifications, as these actions typically fall outside the authority and training of an unarmed security guard. It is critical to handle tense situations with caution and prioritize sticking to established security procedures.

**4. Which of the following is a method of extinguishing a fire?**

- A. Breaking the chain reaction**
- B. Maintaining the "fire triangle"**
- C. Increasing the amount of self-oxidizing materials**
- D. Helping the chain reaction**

Breaking the chain reaction is a fundamental method of extinguishing a fire. Fires need a continuous chain reaction to sustain themselves, which typically involves the combination of heat, fuel, and oxygen, commonly referred to as the fire triangle. By disrupting this chain reaction, you can effectively stop the fire from continuing to burn. This can be accomplished through various means, such as using fire extinguishing agents that interrupt the chemical processes occurring during combustion. On the other hand, maintaining the fire triangle, increasing the amount of self-oxidizing materials, or helping the chain reaction would either contribute to a fire's persistence or not create a suitable means for extinguishing it. Each of these actions would support the conditions necessary for a fire to ignite and continue burning, which is the opposite of extinguishment.

**5. Which of the following words does not represent a guideline for communicating across language barriers?**

- A. Identify**
- B. Plan**
- C. Simplify**
- D. Shout**

The word "shout" does not represent a guideline for effective communication across language barriers. When communicating with individuals who may not share the same language, effective guidelines typically include techniques such as identifying the language spoken, planning how to convey important information, and simplifying language to ensure clarity. Shouting is not a recommended practice as it does not enhance understanding; in fact, it can lead to confusion, stress, and even escalation of a situation. Effective communication relies on calmness, patience, and clarity rather than volume. Therefore, while the other options address constructive strategies for bridging communication gaps, shouting does not serve the purpose of fostering understanding between parties who may face language challenges.

**6. Who is required to complete a psychological evaluation?**

- A. Persons applying for the Armed Security Guard License**
- B. Persons applying for the Security Guard (unarmed) license**
- C. Persons applying for the Private Investigator license**
- D. Persons applying for any license**

The requirement to complete a psychological evaluation specifically applies to individuals applying for the Armed Security Guard License. This measure ensures that those who will be carrying a firearm are mentally fit to handle the responsibilities and potential stresses associated with armed security work. The psychological evaluation assesses factors such as mental stability, judgment, and the ability to respond appropriately in high-stress situations. This requirement aligns with the increased risks associated with armed security duties compared to unarmed positions, where such evaluations may not necessarily be mandated. The focus on mental fitness is crucial in maintaining safety and accountability in armed security roles.

**7. What is an effective communication strategy when dealing with someone experiencing distress?**

- A. Ignoring their emotions**
- B. Expressing sympathy without intervention**
- C. Listening actively to their concerns**
- D. Using a strong tone to direct their actions**

An effective communication strategy when dealing with someone in distress is to listen actively to their concerns. Active listening involves fully concentrating on what the person is saying, making an effort to understand their feelings, and responding in a way that shows you are engaged and care about their situation. This approach helps to create a safe and supportive environment, allowing the individual to feel heard and validated. When a person is in distress, their emotional state can make it difficult for them to process information. By actively listening, you demonstrate that you respect their feelings and are willing to provide assistance based on their needs. This can help to de-escalate the situation and may lead to more effective problem-solving. In contrast, dismissing their feelings or using strong tones can contribute to further agitation. Merely expressing sympathy without intervention fails to provide the support or guidance they may need in that moment.

**8. Which of the following is a potential heat source?**

- A. Electrical energy**
- B. Propane**
- C. Hydrogen**
- D. Carbon monoxide**

Electrical energy is considered a potential heat source because it can generate heat when it flows through resistance in wires, appliances, or any conductive materials. This principle is often utilized in electric heaters, ovens, and other appliances designed specifically to produce heat. When electricity encounters resistance, it transforms into thermal energy, which can be harnessed for various applications, including cooking, heating spaces, or powering machinery. Propane is primarily a fuel source that, when burned, produces heat through combustion, making it a heat-producing substance but not a direct form of energy by itself. Hydrogen, similar to propane, can be used as a fuel to generate heat when it reacts with oxygen, but again, it does not serve as a heat source in the same way electrical energy does. Carbon monoxide is a byproduct of incomplete combustion and is hazardous, but it does not generate heat directly; rather, it can indicate the presence of a more dangerous heat-generating reaction that has gone wrong.

**9. How many Special Event Licenses may be issued to one person in any calendar year?**

- A. No more than two (2)**
- B. No more than three (3)**
- C. No more than four (4)**
- D. No more than five (5)**

The correct answer is that no more than two Special Event Licenses may be issued to one person in any calendar year. This limitation is set to ensure that the licenses are distributed fairly among individuals and to prevent any single person from monopolizing opportunities to host events that may require special regulation or oversight. By restricting the number to two, the regulatory body can better manage and monitor the events, ensuring compliance with any legal requirements and maintaining public safety. This policy encourages a diverse range of events and supports various organizers rather than favoring a select few who might otherwise hold more licenses within a given year.

**10. Which of the following could lead to an arrest for a public offense by a private citizen?**

- A. Witnessing someone breaking a window**
- B. Heard a rumor of theft**
- C. Seeing someone jaywalking**
- D. Observing suspicious behavior without direct evidence**

The correct response to the question is founded on the principle of a private citizen's authority to make a citizen's arrest, which is typically warranted under circumstances when a crime is being actively committed in their presence. Witnessing someone break a window is a clear and direct observation of a criminal act—specifically, vandalism or potential burglary. This establishes a reasonable basis for a private citizen to intervene and detain the individual until law enforcement can arrive. In contrast, the other scenarios do not meet the necessary criteria for a citizen's arrest. Hearing a rumor of theft lacks direct evidence and does not confirm that a public offense is occurring in real-time. Seeing someone jaywalking, while a violation of municipal law, often does not rise to the level of a public offense that justifies an arrest, as it is generally considered a minor infraction. Observing suspicious behavior without direct evidence does not provide sufficient grounds for an arrest, as it requires a clear indication that a crime is being committed, rather than just conduct that appears questionable. Thus, only witnessing the act of breaking a window fulfills the requirements set forth by the law for a private citizen to make an arrest for a public offense.