

Ontario Security Guard 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

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental freedom as stated Under Section 2 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?**
 - A. Freedom of conscience and religion**
 - B. Freedom of thought**
 - C. Freedom of association**
 - D. Freedom to travel**
- 2. What statute provides for the use of force by Security Guards when justified?**
 - A. The Criminal Code of Canada**
 - B. Post orders and company policy**
 - C. The Trespass to Property Act**
 - D. The Duty of Care Act**
- 3. What should you be aware of when using your sense of taste at work?**
 - A. Unknown liquids**
 - B. Unknown gases**
 - C. Temperature and textures**
 - D. You should never be using your sense of taste**
- 4. On a site, how to deal with a bomb threat would be addressed in**
 - A. Post standing orders**
 - B. Emergency measures plan**
 - C. Employee pension plan**
 - D. None of the above**
- 5. 10-code for acknowledgement**
 - A. 10-2**
 - B. 10-4**
 - C. 10-7**
 - D. 10-8**

- 6. An example of a fixed post would be a security guard**
- A. Work at the front desk**
 - B. Go on foot patrol**
 - C. Patrol the underground parking garage with mobile**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. Security guard daily incident reports may go to several departments but ultimately the information is collected for**
- A. The Police**
 - B. The Courts**
 - C. The Client**
 - D. The Site Supervisor**
- 8. Why should security guards be familiar with common bylaws?**
- A. They will encounter situations in their position where they will need to know the bylaws and also know where to locate this information**
 - B. So they can use that knowledge in a superior and advantageous way**
 - C. So they can feel like they are one step closer to becoming a bylaw officer**
 - D. All of the above**
- 9. A Security Guard is working as a doorperson at a licensed establishment. An obviously intoxicated person is leaving the bar. What should the Security Guard do?**
- A. Arrest the person for drunk and disorderly in a public place**
 - B. Follow them to their car and call the police**
 - C. Ensure they have a safe way to get home**
 - D. Nothing, as you have no authority under the Liquor License Act**
- 10. At what age is a person legally an adult in Canada?**
- A. 16 years of age**
 - B. 12 years of age**
 - C. 18 years of age**
 - D. 21 years of age**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental freedom as stated Under Section 2 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

- A. Freedom of conscience and religion**
- B. Freedom of thought**
- C. Freedom of association**
- D. Freedom to travel**

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, under section 2, does not list "freedom to travel" as a fundamental freedom. The Charter recognizes the basic rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled in a democratic society. Specifically, section 2, which focuses on fundamental freedoms, includes freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association. Thus, it is important to note that "freedom to travel" is not recognized as a fundamental freedom under this section of the Charter. This doesn't mean that freedom to travel is not a right in Canada, but rather it falls under other sections such as mobility rights, outlined in Section 6 of the Charter rather than under fundamental freedoms.

2. What statute provides for the use of force by Security Guards when justified?

- A. The Criminal Code of Canada**
- B. Post orders and company policy**
- C. The Trespass to Property Act**
- D. The Duty of Care Act**

The statute that provides for the use of force by security guards when justified is the Criminal Code of Canada. This legal framework outlines the circumstances in which individuals, including security personnel, are permitted to use reasonable force to protect themselves or others, to prevent a crime, or to carry out an arrest. Understanding this principle is crucial for security guards, as it helps them navigate complex situations where they may need to intervene. The Criminal Code specifies the concept of "reasonable force," ensuring that any action taken by a security guard is proportional to the threat or situation they are facing. This emphasizes the importance of using force only when absolutely necessary and within the confines of the law. Each of the other options, while relevant in their contexts, does not exclusively provide the legal foundation for using force. Post orders and company policies guide specific operational protocols but are not legal statutes. The Trespass to Property Act pertains to enforcing rules on private property and may allow for certain actions but does not explicitly govern the use of force. Similarly, the Duty of Care Act deals with obligations towards others' safety and does not specify the lawful use of force by security personnel. Thus, the Criminal Code of Canada is the appropriate reference point for understanding when the use of force by security guards is

3. What should you be aware of when using your sense of taste at work?

- A. Unknown liquids
- B. Unknown gases
- C. Temperature and textures
- D. You should never be using your sense of taste**

As a security guard, you should never use your sense of taste at work. This is because trying to taste or consume unfamiliar substances can be dangerous, possibly harmful and can put you at risk. Your job as a security guard is to secure and protect, not to test substances. A security guard should rely on their other senses such as sight, hearing, and smell to gather information about their environment. Even then, those senses should be used taking into consideration the safety and security principles, not exposing yourself to danger. Taste involves direct contact with a possibly harmful substance, therefore it's not advised to be used in a professional security setting. This is due to potential exposure to harmful chemicals, toxins, or pathogens. Therefore, being aware of this principle is an important part of maintaining your safety and health as a security guard.

4. On a site, how to deal with a bomb threat would be addressed in

- A. Post standing orders
- B. Emergency measures plan**
- C. Employee pension plan
- D. None of the above

An Emergency Measures Plan is a pre-determined set of procedures and guidelines that are put into action in the event of an emergency situation, such as a bomb threat. This plan aims to provide comprehensive instructions on how to respond effectively, in order to protect the safety of all individuals involved and to minimize damage. This would include the steps that security personnel should follow if such a threat is received, how to evacuate the area, who to notify (such as law enforcement), and how to handle communication during these situations. Hence, the way to deal with a bomb threat on a site would be addressed in an Emergency Measures Plan.

5. 10-code for acknowledgement

- A. 10-2
- B. 10-4**
- C. 10-7
- D. 10-8

The correct answer is "10-4." This code is universally recognized—especially in the context of radio communication—as a two-way radio language meaning "Acknowledgement," "Understood," or "I understand." It falls within a system known as 10-codes or ten signals, which are traditional brevity codes used by law enforcement and other public safety professionals (including security guards) during voice communication. In the case of "10-4", the "10" prefix indicates it's a general code, and the "4" denotes acknowledgment or understanding. Therefore, if a security guard in Ontario, or anywhere else, uses 10-4, they are essentially saying "I understand" or "Acknowledged".

6. An example of a fixed post would be a security guard

- A. Work at the front desk**
- B. Go on foot patrol**
- C. Patrol the underground parking garage with mobile**
- D. All of the above**

A fixed post refers to a specific spot or location where a security guard remains stationary, usually standing or seated, for the entirety of their shift or for a specified period of time. In this context, "working at the front desk" is an example of a fixed post because the security guard would be assigned to remain at that place for a set duration, usually in order to monitor who comes in or out of a building, handle enquiries, or control access. This contrasts with other types of assignments such as foot patrols or mobile patrols (like patrolling an underground parking garage) where guards are required to move around, rather than staying in one place.

7. Security guard daily incident reports may go to several departments but ultimately the information is collected for

- A. The Police**
- B. The Courts**
- C. The Client**
- D. The Site Supervisor**

While a security guard's daily incident reports may indeed be shared with various departments such as the police or site supervisors, the primary recipient and benefactor of this information is the client. In the context of security work, the client is the individual, business, or organization that has contracted the security services. These reports assist the client in understanding the security events and incidents that occurred on their property within a specific timeframe. Incident reports play a crucial role in security management as they record everything a security guard observes during their shift. Everything from routine activities to emergencies or suspicious activities are documented and evaluated. The client utilises these reports to track the quality of security services, and to make decisions regarding future security needs and strategies. Therefore, while it may be shared with others, the ultimate receiver of such information are the clients, so they can make informed decisions about their security needs.

8. Why should security guards be familiar with common bylaws?

- A. They will encounter situations in their position where they will need to know the bylaws and also know where to locate this information**
- B. So they can use that knowledge in a superior and advantageous way**
- C. So they can feel like they are one step closer to becoming a bylaw officer**
- D. All of the above**

Security guards are a crucial part of the community, playing a vital role in maintaining order, preventing crime, and ensuring safety. They are often the first point of contact in numerous situations that necessitate a firm understanding of the local bylaws. Bylaws, which are local laws or regulations set by municipalities, dictate what is allowable and what isn't within specific regions. As a security guard, being familiar with common bylaws would not only permit them to perform their duties more efficiently, but also help them inform and educate the public. For example, if a security guard is working in a shopping center, they may encounter situations involving loitering, noise complaints, or illegal parking - all of which may have corresponding bylaws. Hence, knowing and understanding these bylaws would prepare the guard to better handle such situations, ensuring that they are capable of enforcing rules and regulations legally and ethically. Furthermore, knowledge of where to locate this information means that they can quickly refer to it if they require further clarity or confirmation on any given bylaw. Therefore, this familiarity is not about superiority or becoming a bylaw officer, but rather about being an effective and reliable security guard - making option A the best response.

9. A Security Guard is working as a doorman at a licensed establishment. An obviously intoxicated person is leaving the bar. What should the Security Guard do?

- A. Arrest the person for drunk and disorderly in a public place**
- B. Follow them to their car and call the police**
- C. Ensure they have a safe way to get home**
- D. Nothing, as you have no authority under the Liquor License Act**

The primary duty of a Security Guard is to ensure the safety of all persons within the areas they are tasked to protect. This includes people leaving a premise who are in a state of intoxication. While the guard is not authorized to make arrests under the Liquor License Act, they do have the responsibility to monitor the situation and take the necessary steps to ensure the person reaches home safely. This could mean arranging for a taxi or suggesting the individual call someone to come and pick them up. The goal here is to prevent any harm that could befall the individual due to their current state of inebriation and inability to fully care for themselves. Ensuring that the visibly intoxicated person has a safe way to get home not only demonstrates the security guard's professionalism but also helps to de-escalate any potential risky situation.

10. At what age is a person legally an adult in Canada?

- A. 16 years of age**
- B. 12 years of age**
- C. 18 years of age**
- D. 21 years of age**

The correct answer is 18 years of age. According to the laws of Canada, a person is considered to be an adult at the age of 18. This is when individuals legally become adults and are granted the full rights of an adult. For instance, at 18, a person is allowed to vote in elections, enter into legal contracts, and in most jurisdictions - including Ontario - become a security guard. Therefore, they take on all the corresponding responsibilities and penalties of adulthood. This includes having full legal culpability for their actions, having the right to marry without parental consent, and many other privileges and obligations. The age of majority is a key legal milestone for many processes, and the security industry in Ontario recognizes this age as the minimum for licensing.

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://ontariosecurityguardpractice.examzify.com>

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