

ONTARIO SECURITY GUARD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. Which of the following is not part of the six core steps containing evidence?**
 - A. Secure
 - B. Log
 - C. Discard
 - D. Preserve

- 2. Bomb threats are serious; what fundamental reason can validate this statement?**
 - A. Danger of human injury/death due to explosion or panic
 - B. Damage to physical structure of the targeted premise or facility
 - C. Total cost of a bomb threat includes idle work time, reduced productivity, uneasiness and anxiety
 - D. All of the above

- 3. You are on bicycle patrol when you witness a person smash a car window. What do you do?**
 - A. Call 911 and ask for immediate assistance as there is a break and enter in progress
 - B. Call for back up and wait but do not approach the person
 - C. Immediately arrest the person for mischief to private property
 - D. Observe and monitor the situation, take notes and submit an incident report at the end of your shift

- 4. WHMIS Class "F" Includes**
 - A. Compressible gas
 - B. Dangerously reactive material
 - C. Oxidizing material
 - D. None of the above

- 5. What should you do when preserving a crime scene?**
 - A. Remove broken glass, knives, blood and other safety hazards
 - B. Secure the perimeter and investigate the scene, personally
 - C. Determine the centre of the scene and work your way out
 - D. Secure the scene and ensure no one enters, touches or moves anything until police arrive

6. What does private sector security place strong emphasis on?

- A. Arrest and detain
- B. Protect and Serve
- C. Crime prevention and deterrence
- D. None of the above

7. A class "B" fire involves

- A. Vegetable oils or fats
- B. Ordinary combustible materials
- C. Electrical equipment
- D. Flammable liquids

8. What is the purpose of a vehicle log?

- A. To maintain information of when it was taken out, taken in
- B. Maintenance issues
- C. Inspections
- D. All of the above

9. What is a common physical access control method employed on a building?

- A. Doors and mechanical locks.
- B. A gate, barricade or a fence.
- C. A guard dog.
- D. An alarm system.

10. What is the definition of statute law?

- A. Law written in official documents
- B. Decisions of the courts recorded and used as guidance for other court decisions
- C. Law from the British Common Law and Napoleonic Code
- D. Laws used to right the wrongs by providing civil remedies

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is not part of the six core steps containing evidence?

- A. Secure
- B. Log
- C. Discard**
- D. Preserve

In the context of the Ontario Security Guard License Practice Test, the evidence management procedure involves six core steps - Identify, Secure, Protect, Log, Preserve and Present. 'Discard' is not a part of these steps. - Identify: This is where security personnel recognizes or discovers evidence. - Secure: This step involves ensuring the evidence is not accessible to unauthorized individuals, which could alter its condition or value. - Protect: Here, the integrity and condition of the evidence is preserved. - Log: This is where the evidence is recorded or documented with detail description. - Preserve: In this stage, the evidence is kept safe under appropriate conditions to maintain its integrity for future use. - Present: At this stage, the evidence is presented in proper legal circumstances. 'Discard' does not fit within these steps as it indicates disposal of the evidence which contradicts the main objective of preservation and presentation of evidence in its initial condition for legal use.

2. Bomb threats are serious; what fundamental reason can validate this statement?

- A. Danger of human injury/death due to explosion or panic
- B. Damage to physical structure of the targeted premise or facility
- C. Total cost of a bomb threat includes idle work time, reduced productivity, uneasiness and anxiety
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer is "All of the above." This is because all three options listed describe the serious consequences that could result from a bomb threat. Option A explains the immediate physical harm that can occur due to an explosion or the ensuing panic, possibly leading to human injury or death. This underscores how bomb threats can cause severe physical harm and potential loss of life, which are very serious consequences. Option B focuses on the potential damage to the physical structure of the targeted premise or facility. A bomb can cause significant structural damage, and recovering from this kind of destruction can be resource-intensive and time-consuming. Option C focuses on the broader societal and economic effects of a bomb threat. It can cause idle work time, reduce productivity, create uneasiness and anxiety, and result in other related damages, which can have far-reaching impacts. Therefore, all three factors combined extensively establish the serious nature of bomb threats, making the collective choice the correct answer.

3. You are on bicycle patrol when you witness a person smash a car window. What do you do?

- A. Call 911 and ask for immediate assistance as there is a break and enter in progress
- B. Call for back up and wait but do not approach the person**
- C. Immediately arrest the person for mischief to private property
- D. Observe and monitor the situation, take notes and submit an incident report at the end of your shift

The recommended action for a security guard witnessing a crime in progress, such as someone smashing a car window, is to call for backup and wait without directly engaging the individual involved. This approach, represented in option B, is based on guidelines that emphasize the prioritization of personal safety and preventing escalation of a potentially dangerous situation. Direct intervention, unless absolutely necessary and safe, is typically not within the scope of a security guard's duty. Instead, they are trained to observe and report incidents to the police and their managerial team who have the official authority to handle crime scenes and make arrests. Thus, contacting backup assistance and maintaining a safe distance but keeping the situation in sight, is the appropriate response in this case.

4. WHMIS Class "F" Includes

- A. Compressible gas
- B. Dangerously reactive material**
- C. Oxidizing material
- D. None of the above

WHMIS Class "F" specifically refers to "Dangerously Reactive Material." This classification is essential for identifying substances that can undergo violent reactions under certain conditions, posing significant hazards. Such materials can react vigorously with water, air, or other substances, potentially leading to explosions or the release of toxic gases, thereby posing dangers not only to the individuals handling them but also to the environment and surrounding areas. Identifying materials as dangerously reactive is crucial for implementing safety measures and ensuring proper handling and storage protocols, which is a key component of workplace safety training. Understanding this classification helps security personnel recognize the risks associated with these materials, allowing them to take appropriate actions to mitigate potential incidents. In contrast, the other classifications mentioned—compressible gas and oxidizing material—are associated with different tiers of hazards and are therefore categorized under their respective WHMIS classes rather than class "F." It's important for security personnel to be knowledgeable about these classifications, however, the focus here is on the specific hazards presented by dangerously reactive materials, which clearly defines class "F."

5. What should you do when preserving a crime scene?

- A. Remove broken glass, knives, blood and other safety hazards
- B. Secure the perimeter and investigate the scene, personally
- C. Determine the centre of the scene and work your way out
- D. Secure the scene and ensure no one enters, touches or moves anything until police arrive**

As a security guard, preserving a crime scene involves several key steps and responsibilities. The primary responsibility is to secure the scene and ensure that it's left undisturbed until the police or relevant authorities arrive. This means ensuring that no one enters the area, touches anything, or otherwise alters the scene from its initial state after the crime has occurred. The reason for this is twofold: ensuring the safety of those present and preventing any potential contamination of evidence that could be important to the investigation. This information can help investigators reconstruct the events leading up to the crime, identify the perpetrator, and locate potential witnesses. Therefore, the correct answer to this question is to secure the scene and ensure no one enters, touches or moves anything until police arrive.

6. What does private sector security place strong emphasis on?

- A. Arrest and detain
- B. Protect and Serve
- C. Crime prevention and deterrence**
- D. None of the above

Private sector security primarily focuses on crime prevention and deterrence. This means that their major goal is to inhibit criminal activities before they occur and to discourage or dissuade potential offenders. The methods applied may include surveillance (monitoring activities), visible presence (to deter misconduct), awareness programs, and creation of a safe environment. This emphasis aligns with the underlying principle of private security, which is to protect the interests and assets of the client they are serving. While protection and service are indeed parts of their role, and they may have limited powers to detain in certain situations, their key focus is on prevention and deterrence of crime to minimize risks and potential harm.

7. A class "B" fire involves

- A. Vegetable oils or fats
- B. Ordinary combustible materials
- C. Electrical equipment
- D. Flammable liquids**

Class "B" fires involve flammable or combustible liquids, gases and greases, such as gasoline, oil, and paints. These types of fires are particularly prevalent in environments where these substances are commonly stored or used, including many types of manufacturing and industrial settings as well as transportation. Flammable liquids can easily catch fire and spread rapidly, they can also re-ignite after the flames are initially extinguished making it more dangerous. In the context of fire classes, the other options mentioned in the question correspond to different classes. Class "A" fires involve ordinary combustible materials like wood or paper, class "C" fires involve electrical equipment, and class "K" fires involve vegetable oils or fats. But these are not related to class "B" fires, hence, they are not the right answer to the question. So class "B" fire is correctly associated with flammable liquids as per the fire classification.

8. What is the purpose of a vehicle log?

- A. To maintain information of when it was taken out, taken in
- B. Maintenance issues
- C. Inspections
- D. All of the above**

A vehicle log serves multiple purposes in a professional setting, making choice D the correct answer. When a vehicle is used for business-related functions — such as transporting staff or materials, patrolling premises, or responding to incidents — maintaining a vehicle log is an essential practice. First, a log keeps track of when the vehicle was taken out and brought back in. This helps to monitor the vehicle's usage history, allocate the usage efficiently, and also can be useful in identifying unauthorized vehicle use. Second, a vehicle log helps track maintenance needs and issues. Regular maintenance of a vehicle is critical in ensuring its longevity and safety. If the vehicle experiences any problems or needs repairs, these are recorded in the vehicle log for servicing. Third, the log facilitates regular inspection of the vehicle. Regular inspections are crucial to ensure the vehicle is in good condition and safe for use. Any issues noted during the inspection are recorded in the vehicle log, forming a history of issues and how they were addressed. So, while each of the choices represent important aspects of a vehicle log, taken together they present a fuller understanding of its purpose. Hence, D is the correct answer - it combines all these elements.

9. What is a common physical access control method employed on a building?

- A. Doors and mechanical locks.**
- B. A gate, barricade or a fence.
- C. A guard dog.
- D. An alarm system.

Doors and mechanical locks are a common physical access control method employed on a building. This is because they are simple, cost-effective, and provide a straightforward way to prevent unauthorized access. Physical access control involves measures taken to ensure that only authorized individuals can enter a specific area or building. It comprises of locks, security doors and other barriers to entry. Among these methods, doors and mechanical locks are the most basic and commonly used. They manage access by requiring a physical object (a key) or information (a code) to unlock, thereby creating a clear boundary between public and secured areas. The simplicity and ease of this system are why it is the dominant method for physical access control.

10. What is the definition of statute law?

- A. Law written in official documents**
- B. Decisions of the courts recorded and used as guidance for other court decisions
- C. Law from the British Common Law and Napoleonic Code
- D. Laws used to right the wrongs by providing civil remedies

Statute law refers to the kind of law that is formally written down or enacted by the legislative branch of a government. This means that they come into existence after being passed by the legislature, signed by the relevant executive authority (such as a governor or a president), and published into a government gazette or other official document. Therefore, the response "Law written in official documents" correctly describes statute law. These laws may deal with a variety of issues, from detail rules of daily conduct to broader principles defining citizens' rights and duties. Offering a specific and definite point of reference, statute laws deliver clarity and predictability for the general public.

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!

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