

Ontario Security Guard Practice Test - Prepare for the 2025 Exam & License Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What should be completed after using use of force on your site in security?**
 - A. Use of Force form**
 - B. Incident Report**
 - C. Notebook**
 - D. All of the above**
- 2. Every situation requires the guard to go through a three step process which is**
 - A. Decision/force/report**
 - B. Analyze/procrastinate/retreat**
 - C. Assess/plan/act**
 - D. Act/think/formulate Facts**
- 3. Under the Criminal Code of Canada, to justify the use of force what would be required?**
 - A. You must decide if the person my escape**
 - B. You must be acting on reasonable grounds**
 - C. A security guard can decide**
 - D. The person keeps using profanity**
- 4. What is the best type of extinguisher to use dousing an electrical fire?**
 - A. Class A**
 - B. Class B**
 - C. Class C**
 - D. Class D**
- 5. The best way to describe a Fire Safety Plan is which of the following?**
 - A. A legal document, which is approved by the local fire department and specifies the legal responsibilities of the site owner and agents of the owner with respects to fire safety.**
 - B. A legal document containing the laws governing all aspects of fire**
 - C. Laws that are approved by the city for the site**
 - D. A legal document listing all of the emergency equipment and first aid cabinets on a site**

- 6. Under the Trespass to Property Act an 'Occupier' includes**
- A. A person who is in physical possession of premises**
 - B. A person who has responsibility for and control over the condition of premises or the activities there carried on**
 - C. A person who has control over persons allowed to enter the premises**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. Personal information may not be disclosed without consent unless?**
- A. On reasonable grounds, it could be useful in an investigation of a crime against the Laws of Canada**
 - B. It is used in respect to an emergency that effects life, health, or security of an individual**
 - C. It is used for statistical, scholarly study or research**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. The term "in house security" means**
- A. The security guard will be guarding a dwelling house**
 - B. The security guard is a direct employee of the business**
 - C. The security company is your employer but you are loaned to the business for a period of time as a permanent post**
 - D. It is considered a promotion in the security profession**
- 9. Which of the following would a security guard NOT use when conducting traffic control?**
- A. White gloves**
 - B. Whistle**
 - C. Reflective vest**
 - D. Handcuffs and baton**
- 10. What is a good trait for a well written security point?**
- A. Biased**
 - B. Information conveyed clearly**
 - C. Inaccurate**
 - D. First person**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. What should be completed after using use of force on your site in security?

A. Use of Force form

B. Incident Report

C. Notebook

D. All of the above

The correct answer highlights the importance of completing a Use of Force form after an incident where force has been applied. This form serves several critical functions in the field of security. Firstly, it documents the specifics of the incident, including details about the individuals involved, the nature of the force used, and the circumstances that led to the use of force. This documentation is vital for legal and ethical accountability, ensuring that the security guard's actions can be reviewed and assessed appropriately. By completing the Use of Force form, security personnel provide a systematic record that can help protect themselves and their organization from potential liability. Additionally, it allows for proper analysis and training opportunities within the security team, helping to refine protocols and improve response strategies in the future. While the other options like Incident Report and Notebook are also important for documenting different aspects of security operations, the Use of Force form is specifically tailored to incidents where force is applied, making it a critical component in reporting and accountability in these contexts. Therefore, focusing on the Use of Force form emphasizes the mandatory nature of documenting such significant incidents in a structured manner.

2. Every situation requires the guard to go through a three step process which is

A. Decision/force/report

B. Analyze/procrastinate/retreat

C. Assess/plan/act

D. Act/think/formulate Facts

The correct answer is "Assess/Plan/Act". This is a common three-step process employed in security situations, as well as in various other areas of planning and emergency response. These steps provide a framework for ensuring that clear thought and strategy goes into all actions taken. First, the guard must assess the situation. This involves getting a full understanding of what is happening, who is involved, what immediate risks are present, and what potential consequences could arise. Their evaluation should be detailed and thorough to ensure that they fully comprehend the situation. The second step is to plan. After having a clear picture of the situation, the guard must strategize about the best course of action. This can include considering various alternatives, thinking about possible outcomes, and preparing for contingencies. A good plan will take into account all available resources and all potential risks. Finally, the guard must act. Having thoroughly assessed the situation and developed a plan, the guard must then implement the chosen course of action. Because they've carefully considered their options and potential outcomes, they will be able to act with confidence and decisiveness. By following this process of Assess/Plan/Act, a security guard can ensure they are taking thoughtful, well-considered actions in response to any

3. Under the Criminal Code of Canada, to justify the use of force what would be required?

A. You must decide if the person may escape

B. You must be acting on reasonable grounds

C. A security guard can decide

D. The person keeps using profanity

Under the Criminal Code of Canada, a security guard (or anyone else) is allowed to use reasonable force under certain circumstances. The key term here is "reasonable", meaning the amount of force used should not exceed what is necessary to manage the situation in the circumstances. Furthermore, one should have a reasonable basis or grounds for using force, meaning there should be a justification that a reasonable person would also see as valid. This would often involve immediate threat or harm to oneself or others. Conversely, using force based purely on someone possibly escaping, a security guard's personal decision, or someone using profanity, would not typically be seen as reasonable or justified under most ordinary circumstances. Please note that excessive or unjustified use of force can lead to criminal charges or civil action. Therefore, it's crucial to fully understand and accurately apply this principle in security work. The correct course of action would largely depend on the situation and its intensity. It's always recommended that security personnel seek to de-escalate conflicts whenever possible rather than resort to force.

4. What is the best type of extinguisher to use dousing an electrical fire?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

Class C fire extinguishers are designed specifically for tackling electrical fires. Electrical fires involve energized electrical equipment such as wiring, circuit breakers, and appliances. They can be caused by short-circuits, overloading, or overheating. Class C fire extinguishers use non-conductive substances to combat the fire. This is extremely important because using a fire extinguisher that conducts electricity can increase the risk of electrocution and isn't effective in putting out the fire. For this reason, when it comes to electrical fires, a Class C fire extinguisher is the best and safest choice. It's always crucial to check the classification of a fire extinguisher to ensure it's suitable for the type of fire at hand.

5. The best way to describe a Fire Safety Plan is which of the following?

A. A legal document, which is approved by the local fire department and specifies the legal responsibilities of the site owner and agents of the owner with respects to fire safety.

B. A legal document containing the laws governing all aspects of fire

C. Laws that are approved by the city for the site

D. A legal document listing all of the emergency equipment and first aid cabinets on a site

The best way to describe a Fire Safety Plan is as a legal document that is approved by the local fire department and specifies the legal responsibilities of the site owner and their agents with respect to fire safety. This definition encompasses the key aspects of a Fire Safety Plan, which include not only the legal framework within which fire safety operations are conducted but also the detailed responsibilities assigned to the site owner and their representatives. A Fire Safety Plan typically outlines procedures for fire prevention, emergency response, and evacuation instructions, ensuring that all parties involved understand their roles in the event of a fire. The approval from the local fire department signifies that the plan meets local fire safety regulations and standards, reflecting a proactive approach to managing fire risks. In contrast, the other options offered do not adequately capture the comprehensive nature of a Fire Safety Plan. For example, simply categorizing it as a legal document that outlines laws or regulations (like in option B) overlooks the essential details about site-specific responsibilities and response protocols. Additionally, while emergency equipment and first aid stations are important, a document focused solely on that aspect (as in option D) fails to encompass the broader responsibilities defined in a Fire Safety Plan. Lastly, suggesting that the document consists of laws approved by the city (in option

6. Under the Trespass to Property Act an 'Occupier' includes

A. A person who is in physical possession of premises

B. A person who has responsibility for and control over the condition of premises or the activities there carried on

C. A person who has control over persons allowed to enter the premises

D. All of the above

An 'Occupier' as defined in the Trespass to Property Act encompasses a variety of roles. First off, it includes a person who holds physical possession of the premises. This could be someone who owns the property or who is a tenant, residing there on a consistent basis. Secondly, it includes individuals who have responsibility for the condition of the property and the activities that occur there. For instance, a building manager who oversees maintenance and operations of a commercial building fits within this definition. Lastly, it also comprises individuals who have control over persons allowed to enter the premises. This aspect of the definition is crucial for security guards who not only protect the property but also regulate access by permitting or denying entry to individuals. In sum, the roles described in choices A, B, and C all fall under the definition of an 'Occupier' in the Trespass to Property Act. Hence, the correct answer is that an 'Occupier' includes all of the options mentioned above.

7. Personal information may not be disclosed without consent unless?

- A. On reasonable grounds, it could be useful in an investigation of a crime against the Laws of Canada**
- B. It is used in respect to an emergency that effects life, health, or security of an individual**
- C. It is used for statistical, scholarly study or research**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer encompasses the premise that personal information can be disclosed without consent under several specific circumstances. Each scenario outlined provides strong justification for breaching the general rule of confidentiality regarding personal information. Disclosure on reasonable grounds that the information could assist in a crime investigation is essential in law enforcement. This provision allows authorities to use necessary information to prevent or address criminal activity, thereby serving the greater good of society. In emergency situations affecting life, health, or security, the urgency of the matter might necessitate the immediate sharing of personal information to safeguard individuals. This allows for a rapid response that could potentially save lives or prevent harm. Lastly, using personal information for statistical, scholarly study, or research serves a different purpose. It permits the analysis and understanding of patterns or trends which can ultimately benefit society at large. In these contexts, the focus is typically on aggregated data rather than individual identities, but the ability to access personal information for legitimate research purposes holds significant value. Together, these situations justify exceptions to the general rule protecting personal information, illustrating the balance between privacy rights and the need to protect individuals and society.

8. The term "in house security" means

- A. The security guard will be guarding a dwelling house**
- B. The security guard is a direct employee of the business**
- C. The security company is your employer but you are loaned to the business for a period of time as a permanent post**
- D. It is considered a promotion in the security profession**

The term "in house security" refers to security personnel who are directly employed by the business they are assigned to protect, rather than being hired from an external security company. This arrangement allows the company to have staff dedicated specifically to its security needs, promoting teamwork and brand loyalty within the organization. In-house security guards typically have a better understanding of the company's operations, culture, and specific security challenges. Their integration can lead to improved security strategies and more effective incident response, as they are fully immersed in the business environment they protect. This concept contrasts with other arrangements where security might be contracted from an external source or where guards may serve on a temporary or rotational basis.

9. Which of the following would a security guard NOT use when conducting traffic control?

- A. White gloves**
- B. Whistle**
- C. Reflective vest**
- D. Handcuffs and baton**

Handcuffs and a baton are not typically used when conducting traffic control. Traffic control usually involves directing vehicular or pedestrian traffic at a site where traffic signals are out of commission or at a site managing a steady stream of traffic such as an event venue. For this, security guards mostly use their hands, sometimes clad in white gloves for visibility, a whistle to capture attention, and reflective vests for visibility especially in low light conditions. Handcuffs and a baton are more related to controlling and managing physical altercations, restraining individuals or handling threats to security, not directing traffic. Therefore, they wouldn't be needed in a traffic control situation.

10. What is a good trait for a well written security point?

- A. Biased**
- B. Information conveyed clearly**
- C. Inaccurate**
- D. First person**

A well-written security point should have the trait of conveying information clearly. This means the information should be structured in such a way that the intended reader can understand it with the first reading. This allows for effective communication, which is essential in security related matters. Clear communication ensures that no misunderstandings occur, which could potentially lead to dangerous situations. A security point, such as a report or briefing, must be unambiguous, precise, and straightforward to facilitate quick decision making and immediate action if necessary.