

Ontario Security Testing Practice Exam (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. Upon the arrest of an individual, what must a security guard or citizen do?**
 - A. Take a cautioned statement**
 - B. Handcuff the individual**
 - C. Search the individual for weapons**
 - D. Turn the individual over to police**
- 2. In which type of legal proceeding is a summary conviction offence most likely addressed?**
 - A. Criminal trials**
 - B. Civil trials**
 - C. Family law cases**
 - D. Administrative hearings**
- 3. What is the main purpose of a patrol?**
 - A. To keep yourself awake during an 8 hour shift**
 - B. To establish a presence and to deter potential offenders**
 - C. So the client thinks you are actually doing something**
 - D. To see if other security guards are violating the PSISA code of conduct**
- 4. What is the phonetic alphabet code for the letter B?**
 - A. Alpha**
 - B. Bravo**
 - C. Charlie**
 - D. Delta**
- 5. Who has the authority to determine what evidence is admissible in court?**
 - A. Judge**
 - B. Prosecutor**
 - C. Defense counsel**
 - D. The accused**

- 6. What does the "squeeze" in the P.A.S.S. system refer to?**
- A. Squeezing the trigger of the extinguisher**
 - B. Squeezing the handle of the door**
 - C. Squeezing tightly when running**
 - D. Squeezing the nozzle of the fire alarm**
- 7. Which of the following actions may be considered excessive use of force?**
- A. Handcuffing an individual after a lawful arrest**
 - B. Placing an individual in a wrist lock after a lawful arrest**
 - C. A man refusing to drop a tire iron while walking towards you**
 - D. Smacking a man placed in custody for not moving quickly enough**
- 8. True or False: Section 494(3) of the Criminal Code states that anyone making a lawful arrest must deliver the individual to a peace officer immediately.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only in emergencies**
 - D. Only in the presence of witnesses**
- 9. What is not considered an asset?**
- A. Property**
 - B. People**
 - C. Ideals**
 - D. None of the above**
- 10. Who may ask a security guard to produce their license?**
- A. Members of the public who are over 18 years of age**
 - B. Your supervisor**
 - C. The police**
 - D. Anyone**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Upon the arrest of an individual, what must a security guard or citizen do?

- A. Take a cautioned statement**
- B. Handcuff the individual**
- C. Search the individual for weapons**
- D. Turn the individual over to police**

When a security guard or citizen encounters an individual who needs to be arrested, the most appropriate and lawful course of action is to turn the individual over to police. This action is aligned with the legal responsibilities and limitations placed on private individuals and security personnel. Security guards are not law enforcement officers and do not have the authority to detain individuals indefinitely or conduct certain actions that are reserved for police, such as making formal arrests. Handing the individual over to the police ensures that the arresting process is conducted according to legal protocols and that the rights of the individual are respected. The police are trained to handle such situations, including ensuring the safety of everyone involved and following due process. Other actions, like taking a cautioned statement, handcuffing, or searching for weapons, go beyond the typical scope of a security guard's authority and could lead to legal issues if not conducted properly or justified under the law. Therefore, transferring the individual to the police is the correct and responsible action to take in such circumstances.

2. In which type of legal proceeding is a summary conviction offence most likely addressed?

- A. Criminal trials**
- B. Civil trials**
- C. Family law cases**
- D. Administrative hearings**

A summary conviction offence is a less serious type of criminal offence in Canada that typically results in a quicker and simpler legal process compared to more serious indictable offences. These offences are usually addressed in criminal trials, where the focus is on the violation of the Criminal Code or other federal statutes concerning criminal behaviour. Summary conviction offences can lead to penalties such as fines, community service, or brief jail sentences. Criminal trials are specifically designed to handle offences against the law, and summary convictions are clearly defined within that legal framework, making this the most appropriate context for addressing such offences. Other legal proceedings, like civil trials, family law cases, or administrative hearings, do not pertain to the enforcement of criminal law and therefore do not address summary conviction offences directly.

3. What is the main purpose of a patrol?

- A. To keep yourself awake during an 8 hour shift
- B. To establish a presence and to deter potential offenders**
- C. So the client thinks you are actually doing something
- D. To see if other security guards are violating the PSISA code of conduct

The main purpose of a patrol is to establish a presence and deter potential offenders. When security personnel engage in regular patrolling, they create a visible deterrent which can discourage criminal activity. The presence of security can raise awareness among would-be offenders that they are being observed, which can prevent incidents of theft, vandalism, or other unlawful behaviors. Patrolling also serves to reassure the public and those on a property that their safety is being monitored and prioritized. This proactive approach is fundamental in maintaining security in any environment, as it enhances the overall sense of safety for employees, customers, and visitors. Other reasons mentioned, such as keeping oneself awake during a shift or to give the appearance of productivity, do not align with the professional objectives of security work. Maintaining compliance with regulations is certainly important, but the primary focus of patrol duties is to actively monitor and deter crime, thus fostering a safer environment.

4. What is the phonetic alphabet code for the letter B?

- A. Alpha
- B. Bravo**
- C. Charlie
- D. Delta

The phonetic alphabet, often referred to as the NATO phonetic alphabet or the International Radiotelephony Spelling Alphabet, is designed to ensure clarity in communication, particularly in situations where audio quality may be poor, such as in radio transmissions or noisy environments. Each letter of the alphabet is assigned a specific code word to avoid confusion. For the letter B, the correct phonetic code word is "Bravo." This term helps distinctly identify the letter when spelling out words or in scenarios such as aviation, military communications, or emergency services, where clear and precise communication is critical. The other code words in the list refer to different letters: "Alpha" corresponds to the letter A, "Charlie" corresponds to C, and "Delta" corresponds to D. Therefore, while all these options are indeed part of the phonetic alphabet, "Bravo" is specifically associated with the letter B. Understanding these terms is essential for anyone involved in fields that require precise oral communication in potentially challenging conditions.

5. Who has the authority to determine what evidence is admissible in court?

- A. Judge**
- B. Prosecutor**
- C. Defense counsel**
- D. The accused**

The authority to determine what evidence is admissible in court lies with the judge. Judges are tasked with ensuring that legal proceedings adhere to established laws and standards. They evaluate evidence based on relevance, reliability, and whether it complies with the rules of evidence. This is critical to maintaining the integrity of the judicial process, as it ensures that only appropriate evidence is presented to the jury or the court. The judge's role is to create a fair trial environment by making impartial decisions about evidence. The judge will consider objections raised by both the prosecution and defense regarding the admissibility of evidence and make rulings based on legal precedents and statutory guidelines. While prosecutors and defense counsel may advocate for or against particular pieces of evidence, it ultimately rests on the judge's discretion to accept or exclude it based on legal standards.

6. What does the "squeeze" in the P.A.S.S. system refer to?

- A. Squeezing the trigger of the extinguisher**
- B. Squeezing the handle of the door**
- C. Squeezing tightly when running**
- D. Squeezing the nozzle of the fire alarm**

The "squeeze" in the P.A.S.S. system specifically refers to the action of pressing down on the trigger handle of a fire extinguisher to release the extinguishing agent. The P.A.S.S. acronym stands for Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep, which outlines the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher effectively. In this context, after pulling the pin to unlock the extinguisher and aiming the nozzle at the base of the fire, the next step is to squeeze the handle, which allows the extinguishing chemical to be discharged. This action is crucial for controlling the flow and direction of the extinguishing agent, ensuring that it effectively reaches the fire. Proper understanding of this step is vital for effective fire response and safety.

7. Which of the following actions may be considered excessive use of force?

- A. Handcuffing an individual after a lawful arrest**
- B. Placing an individual in a wrist lock after a lawful arrest**
- C. A man refusing to drop a tire iron while walking towards you**
- D. Smacking a man placed in custody for not moving quickly enough**

Excessive use of force refers to actions taken by law enforcement officers that are beyond reasonable and necessary measures to ensure safety or compliance during an arrest or detention. In this context, the action described in the selected answer involves smacking a man placed in custody for not moving quickly enough. This illustrates excessive use of force for several reasons. Firstly, the action of smacking someone is not a necessary response to the situation. When an individual is in custody, they should be treated with respect and dignity. Using physical force as a punishment or reprimand, especially for something as minor as not moving quickly enough, constitutes an inappropriate escalation that goes beyond what is required to maintain control or ensure safety. Secondly, law enforcement techniques should prioritize de-escalation and the minimization of harm. Smacking someone does not align with these principles and can lead to unnecessary injury or distress, thus exceeding the acceptable boundaries of force in managing an individual in custody. Overall, as law enforcement actions must be carefully measured and justified, using physical force in such a manner, especially after an individual has already been restrained, highlights the concept of excessive force.

8. True or False: Section 494(3) of the Criminal Code states that anyone making a lawful arrest must deliver the individual to a peace officer immediately.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in emergencies**
- D. Only in the presence of witnesses**

Section 494(3) of the Criminal Code of Canada does stipulate that when a private citizen makes a lawful arrest, they are required to deliver the arrested individual to a peace officer without delay. This provision emphasizes the importance of the role of peace officers in the justice system, ensuring that those who are arrested are handled by trained and authorized individuals. The requirement to transfer the individual promptly helps maintain the integrity of the arrest process and ensures that the individual is treated fairly under the law. In this context, the term "lawful arrest" implies that the arresting person must have reasonable grounds for the arrest, and the immediate delivery to a peace officer ensures that legal procedures are followed accordingly. This also helps prevent situations where the detained individual could be at risk if left in the hands of someone who is not professionally trained in handling such cases.

9. What is not considered an asset?

- A. Property
- B. People
- C. Ideals**
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is that ideals are not typically classified as assets in the same way that property and people are. In the context of asset management and accounting, assets are defined as tangible or intangible resources owned by an entity that are expected to provide future economic benefits. Property is a prime example of a tangible asset because it comprises physical items that have value, such as real estate or equipment. People can also be considered assets, particularly in a business context, as human resources contribute to the operational success, skills, and intellectual capital of an organization. Ideals, while they may hold significant intrinsic or cultural value, do not have quantifiable economic benefits and are not owned or controlled in the same manner as property or people. They are abstract concepts or beliefs that influence behavior and decision-making but do not fit the conventional definition of an asset used in financial accounting or business operations.

10. Who may ask a security guard to produce their license?

- A. Members of the public who are over 18 years of age
- B. Your supervisor
- C. The police
- D. Anyone**

The situation regarding who may ask a security guard to produce their license is rooted in professional conduct and regulatory frameworks governing security personnel. All individuals, regardless of their status, have the right to request identification from security guards. This includes members of the public, supervisors, law enforcement, and any other individuals present. When a security guard is on duty, they represent a point of authority and responsibility, which involves accountability. By presenting their license, security personnel can affirm their legitimacy and qualifications. This transparency helps to foster trust and ensures that they are recognized as authorized individuals capable of fulfilling their roles in maintaining safety and security. While it is common for supervisors and law enforcement to request identification, the broader policy allows anyone to make such a request, reinforcing the importance of public accountability in private security. This makes the correct answer comprehensive and aligned with practices in providing security service.

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://ontariosecuritytesting.examzify.com>

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