

A photograph of four diverse students in a library. In the foreground, a young woman with a large afro hairstyle is looking to the left. Behind her, a young man with curly hair is smiling. To the right, a young man with glasses is looking at a laptop. In the background, another young man with glasses is looking up. Bookshelves filled with books are visible in the background.

# Ontario Security Testing Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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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 law governs criminal acts in Canada?
  - A. The Criminal Code of Canada
  - B. The Constitutional Act
  - C. The Youth Criminal Justice Act
  - D. The Civil Code of Canada
  
2. True or False: Any citizen can arrest on a "Found Committing" Criminal offence.
  - A. A. True
  - B. B. False
  - C. C. Only security personnel can do this
  - D. D. Only law enforcement can do this
  
3. What is the main purpose of analgesic drugs?
  - A. To induce euphoria
  - B. To relieve pain
  - C. To stimulate the brain
  - D. To slow down heart rate
  
4. What is the first priority when encountering an emergency scene?
  - A. Ensuring the scene is safe to operate
  - B. Ensuring the most critical people are treated first
  - C. Ensuring the children are attended to first
  - D. Ensuring the evidence is not contaminated or destroyed
  
5. What is the best way to get a crowd under control?
  - A. Become friendly with troublemakers
  - B. Agree with their cause for trust
  - C. Let them know you are uninvolved
  - D. Avoid any conversation with crowd members

6. To whom can an individual report violations of the human rights code?
- A. The police
  - B. The human rights commission
  - C. The employer
  - D. The community center
7. What is the phonetic alphabet code for the letter C?
- A. Alpha
  - B. Bravo
  - C. Charlie
  - D. Delta
8. Which provincial act addresses discrimination in the workplace?
- A. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
  - B. Human Rights Code
  - C. Occupational Health and Safety
  - D. None of the above
9. Which of the following is not a typical duty of a security guard?
- A. Monitoring property
  - B. Enforcing laws
  - C. Providing legal advice
  - D. Deterring criminal activity
10. During a patrol, what major concern should a security guard always remain vigilant for?
- A. Social interactions with patrons
  - B. Potential security risks or incidents
  - C. Staff productivity
  - D. Client feedback

## Answers

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

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## Explanations

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1. Which law governs criminal acts in Canada?

- A. The Criminal Code of Canada
- B. The Constitutional Act
- C. The Youth Criminal Justice Act
- D. The Civil Code of Canada

The Criminal Code of Canada is the legislative document that outlines criminal law in Canada. It serves as the primary source of law for most criminal offenses, defining various crimes, outlining penalties, and establishing procedures for prosecution. This code covers a wide range of offenses, including theft, assault, and homicide, providing a comprehensive framework for the enforcement of criminal law. The other options represent different areas of law that do not govern criminal acts in the same manner. The Constitutional Act deals with the structure and powers of the government, while the Youth Criminal Justice Act specifically pertains to the treatment of young offenders, rather than the entirety of criminal law. The Civil Code of Canada, on the other hand, relates to civil matters such as contracts and torts, and does not address criminal offenses. Thus, the Criminal Code of Canada is the unequivocal governing law for criminal acts in the country.

2. True or False: Any citizen can arrest on a "Found Committing" Criminal offence.

- A. A. True
- B. B. False
- C. C. Only security personnel can do this
- D. D. Only law enforcement can do this

In Canada, the principle behind a citizen's arrest is that any individual can arrest someone who is found committing a criminal offense. However, this is not universally applicable to all situations, and specific legal criteria must be met. Particularly, the law allows any person to make a citizen's arrest only if they find someone committing a crime and that they must detain the individual until a peace officer arrives. While this means that citizens do have the right to intervene in certain situations, it does not mean that every citizen can freely arrest without conditions. For example, the person must have reasonable grounds to believe that the arrest is necessary for preserving evidence, preventing further harm, or protecting themselves or others. The legal nuances around citizen's arrests indicate that while citizens can act, there are limitations that prevent broad application of this right. Thus, the statement presented in the question oversimplifies the legal framework regarding citizen's arrests, leading to the conclusion that the correct response is that the statement is false. This understanding emphasizes the importance of knowing the specific conditions under which a citizen's arrest can be legally conducted.

### 3. What is the main purpose of analgesic drugs?

- A. To induce euphoria
- B. To relieve pain
- C. To stimulate the brain
- D. To slow down heart rate

The main purpose of analgesic drugs is to relieve pain. These medications work by targeting pain pathways in the nervous system or by blocking the production of pain signals, providing comfort to patients suffering from various types of pain, whether acute or chronic. Analgesics can include over-the-counter options like acetaminophen and ibuprofen, as well as prescription medications such as opioids. While some substances may induce euphoria or have effects on the brain (like certain opioids), their primary function as analgesics is pain relief. Additionally, analgesics do not primarily focus on stimulating the brain or affecting heart rate, which are neither goals nor effects typically associated with this class of drugs. Overall, the primary and most notable effect of analgesics is their ability to mitigate pain sensations, fulfilling their purpose effectively in therapeutic contexts.

### 4. What is the first priority when encountering an emergency scene?

- A. Ensuring the scene is safe to operate
- B. Ensuring the most critical people are treated first
- C. Ensuring the children are attended to first
- D. Ensuring the evidence is not contaminated or destroyed

The first priority when encountering an emergency scene is ensuring the scene is safe to operate. This step is crucial because if the scene is not safe, responders can become additional victims rather than help those in need. Before providing assistance, first responders must assess for hazards such as fire, traffic, toxic substances, or other potential dangers that could jeopardize their safety or the safety of others. Once the safety of the environment has been established, responders can then proceed to assess and provide care for those who are injured or in need of assistance. This foundational step ensures that emergency services can operate effectively without risking further harm to themselves or the people they are trying to help. Prioritizing safety helps to create a controlled environment where medical intervention can occur without additional complications arising from unsafe conditions.

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5. What is the best way to get a crowd under control?

- A. Become friendly with troublemakers
- B. Agree with their cause for trust
- C. Let them know you are uninvolved
- D. Avoid any conversation with crowd members

Choosing to avoid any conversation with crowd members is the best way to get a crowd under control because it minimizes the potential for escalating tensions. Engaging directly with the crowd can sometimes provoke reactions, especially if there are strong emotions involved. By not engaging, you reduce the risk of inflaming the situation. When a crowd is volatile, any interaction can be misinterpreted or lead to confrontations, especially if individuals feel personally challenged or threatened. Maintaining a distance helps to establish a sense of authority and control without inflaming emotions further. This approach fosters a safer environment, allowing for the possibility of external intervention or for the situation to de-escalate naturally. In contrast, becoming friendly with troublemakers or agreeing with their cause may inadvertently signal support or approval of their actions, which could encourage further unrest. Letting the crowd know you are uninvolved could create confusion or a lack of trust in your position, while deeper engagement might lead to a personal connection that complicates your role in controlling the situation. Avoiding conversation allows for a clearer boundary while managing the crowd.

6. To whom can an individual report violations of the human rights code?

- A. The police
- B. The human rights commission
- C. The employer
- D. The community center

Reporting violations of the human rights code is appropriately directed to the human rights commission, as this body is specifically established to address and investigate claims of such violations. The commission plays a crucial role in promoting and protecting human rights in accordance with the law. When an individual believes that their rights have been infringed upon, the human rights commission provides a structured process for lodging complaints, investigating them, and seeking resolutions. The police, while they handle criminal matters, are not the designated body for human rights violations unless a criminal offence is involved. Similarly, an employer may be involved in workplace-related human rights issues, but reporting directly to them may not be effective for addressing broader violations. Community centers can provide support and resources, but they do not have the authority to investigate or adjudicate claims under the human rights code. Therefore, the human rights commission is the appropriate channel for such reports, ensuring that individuals have a formal and specialized entity to advocate for their rights.

7. What is the phonetic alphabet code for the letter C?

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

The phonetic alphabet code for the letter C is "Charlie." This term is used in aviation, military, law enforcement, and other fields to avoid confusion between similar-sounding letters over radio and telephone communications. Each letter of the alphabet is assigned a unique word that is easily distinguishable from others. For example, "Charlie" clearly communicates the letter C, reducing the risk of misinterpretation that can occur with spoken letters alone, especially in noisy environments. The other words associated with the choices signify different letters: "Alpha" represents A, "Bravo" represents B, and "Delta" represents D. Using specific words for each letter enhances clarity and understanding in communication, which is crucial in critical situations where accuracy is paramount.

8. Which provincial act addresses discrimination in the workplace?

- A. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- B. Human Rights Code
- C. Occupational Health and Safety
- D. None of the above

The Human Rights Code is the legislation specifically designed to address issues of discrimination in various contexts, including the workplace. This code outlines the rights of individuals to be free from discrimination based on personal characteristics such as race, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, and more. It serves as a framework for promoting equality and protecting individuals from unfair treatment based on these attributes. In the workplace context, the Human Rights Code applies to all employers and sets out the legal obligations they have to create an inclusive environment. This includes prohibiting harassment and ensuring fair hiring and employment practices. The Human Rights Code plays a crucial role in ensuring that individuals can seek legal recourse if they believe they have experienced discrimination, thereby reinforcing the principles of fairness and equal opportunity in employment. The other options, such as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, address different aspects of rights and workplace safety but do not specifically focus on discrimination in employment. The Charter provides a broader scope on civil rights and freedoms but does not give specific workplace protections. The Occupational Health and Safety Act focuses primarily on the health and safety regulations within workplaces. Hence, the Human Rights Code is the most relevant legislation for addressing workplace discrimination.

9. Which of the following is not a typical duty of a security guard?

- A. Monitoring property
- B. Enforcing laws
- C. Providing legal advice
- D. Deterring criminal activity

The duty of providing legal advice is typically not a responsibility assigned to security guards. Security personnel are trained to observe and report incidents, monitor property for signs of unauthorized activity, enforce the company's policies, and deter criminal activity through their presence and actions. However, legal advice requires specific legal training and knowledge that exceeds the scope of a security guard's role. Security guards are expected to ensure safety and security but do not wish to assume the role of legal advisors. Their focus is primarily on maintaining a secure environment, such as monitoring property for potential security breaches and deterring criminal behavior, rather than interpreting or advising on legal matters.

10. During a patrol, what major concern should a security guard always remain vigilant for?

- A. Social interactions with patrons
- B. Potential security risks or incidents
- C. Staff productivity
- D. Client feedback

A major concern that a security guard should always remain vigilant for is potential security risks or incidents. This focus is critical because the primary role of a security guard is to ensure the safety and security of the premises they are assigned to protect. By being alert to possible security threats, such as unauthorized access, suspicious behavior, or any other activities that could compromise the safety of people or property, guards can effectively prevent incidents before they escalate. Vigilance in spotting and addressing potential security risks allows a security guard to act swiftly, potentially avoiding harm, theft, or damage. This proactive approach is essential in maintaining a secure environment and protecting clients, patrons, and staff. While other aspects like social interactions with patrons, staff productivity, and client feedback are relevant, they fall secondary to the fundamental responsibility of identifying and mitigating security threats.

## 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](mailto: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!

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