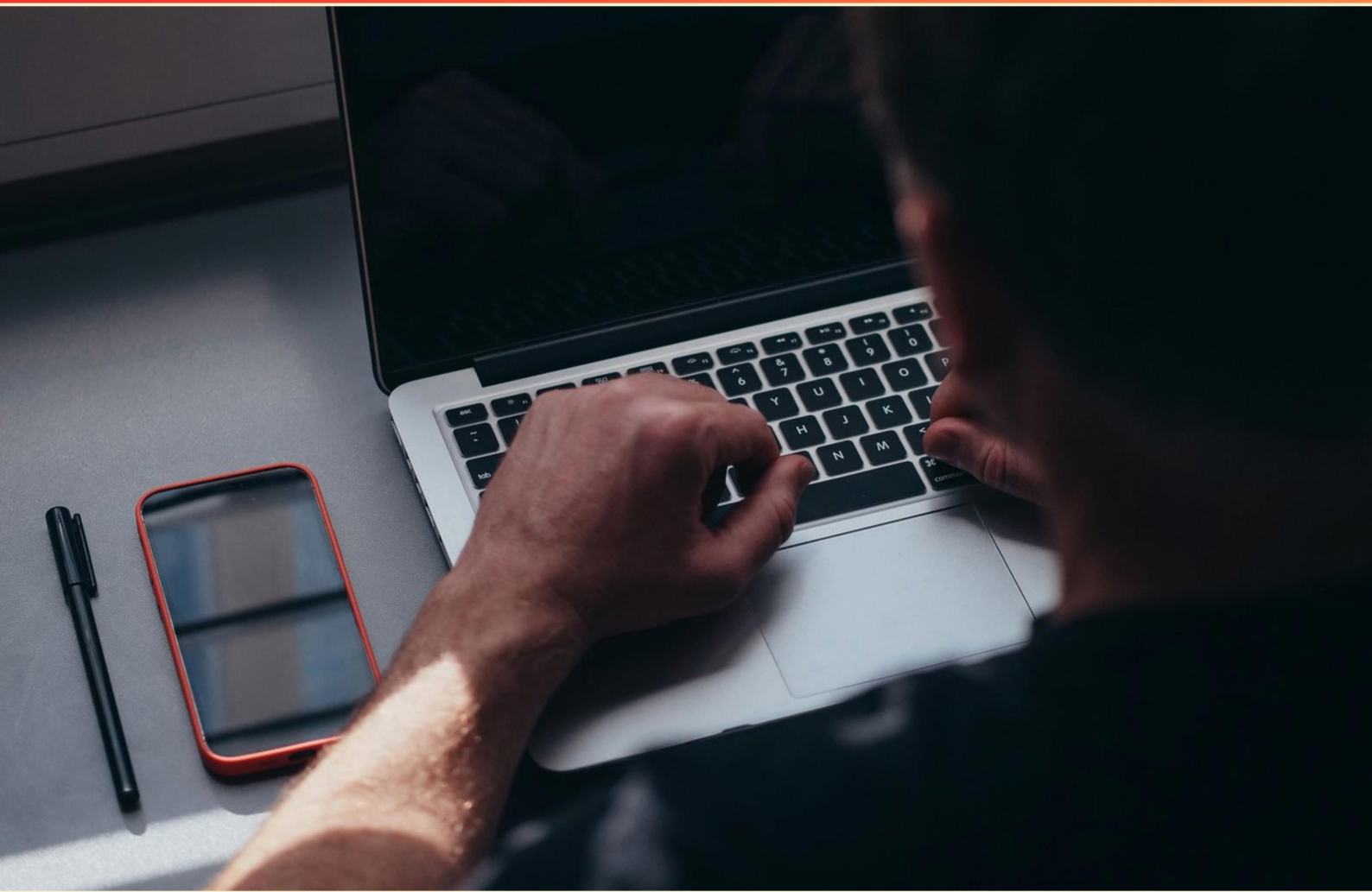


ONTARIO SECURITY TESTING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ontariosecuritytesting.examzify.com>



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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	16

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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. What is an MSDS sheet?**
 - A. Material Safety Data Sheet
 - B. Medical Safety Data Sheet
 - C. Material Safety Distribution Sheet
 - D. Managed Safety Data Sheet
- 2. If a security guard finds a small controlled fire, what should be their next step?**
 - A. Close the door and hope to cut off the oxygen to the fire
 - B. Use a blanket or a trap to smother the fire
 - C. Sound the alarm and use a fire extinguisher with the appropriate agent
 - D. Do nothing. Security guards are not firefighters
- 3. What privilege does a security guard have regarding the security license?**
 - A. It is a privilege required to operate machinery.
 - B. It is a right as long as you are over the age of 18.
 - C. Having a security license is a privilege.
 - D. It is a mandatory requirement for all security personnel.
- 4. What is the 10 code for being out of service?**
 - A. 10-19
 - B. 10-20
 - C. 10-21
 - D. 10-7
- 5. What should security guards do if they witness a crime in progress?**
 - A. Intervene immediately
 - B. Call for backup and notify authorities
 - C. Ignore it and continue their duties
 - D. Document and review later
- 6. What aspect of security work can often be the most unpredictable?**
 - A. Routine patrols
 - B. Interactions with individuals
 - C. Use of technology
 - D. Documentation of incidents

7. 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

8. In which of the following situations is a security guard allowed to use physical force?

- A. To remove a trespasser from the property
- B. To detain an individual for questioning
- C. When they feel threatened
- D. Listed under emergency measures only

9. Which of the following are basic duties of a security guard?

- A. Patrolling sites and buildings and removing trespassers
- B. Securing evidence and making arrests
- C. Conducting crowd control and receiving lost property
- D. All of the above

10. What should a security guard do if they suspect a fire in the building?

- A. Evacuate the building calmly and call the fire department
- B. Investigate the source of the smoke
- C. Prepare to implement evacuation protocols
- D. Ignore it until confirmed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is an MSDS sheet?

- A. Material Safety Data Sheet**
- B. Medical Safety Data Sheet
- C. Material Safety Distribution Sheet
- D. Managed Safety Data Sheet

The correct identification of an MSDS sheet is a Material Safety Data Sheet. This document plays a crucial role in workplace safety by providing detailed information about a particular chemical substance. It includes data regarding the chemical's properties, handling, storage, and emergency measures in the event of exposure or spills. The presence of an MSDS sheet is essential in ensuring that those who handle hazardous materials are aware of the risks associated with them and how to mitigate those risks effectively. An MSDS typically includes sections on potential hazards, first aid measures, fire-fighting measures, accidental release measures, handling and storage precautions, and regulatory information. This level of detail ensures that both safety and compliance are maintained in environments where hazardous substances are utilized or stored, thereby protecting employees and the workplace. The other options provided do not accurately represent what an MSDS entails, as they mislabel its purpose and content.

2. If a security guard finds a small controlled fire, what should be their next step?

- A. Close the door and hope to cut off the oxygen to the fire
- B. Use a blanket or a trap to smother the fire
- C. Sound the alarm and use a fire extinguisher with the appropriate agent**
- D. Do nothing. Security guards are not firefighters

When a security guard encounters a small controlled fire, the best next step is to sound the alarm and use a fire extinguisher with the appropriate agent. This approach prioritizes both the safety of individuals in the vicinity and the effective management of the fire. The rationale behind this choice encompasses several critical factors. Firstly, sounding the alarm ensures that everyone in the building is aware of the situation and can evacuate or take necessary precautions. This action can prevent panic and facilitate a more organized response to the fire. Secondly, using a fire extinguisher that is suited to the type of fire can help extinguish the flames efficiently, minimizing the risk of it spreading and causing greater harm. While some may consider attempting to smother the fire with a blanket or trap, this method might not be effective, especially if the fire is larger than anticipated or if the blanket can ignite. Relying solely on closing the door to cut off oxygen is also not a reliable solution, as it may not be effective in putting out the fire on its own and can put the individual at risk if the fire escalates. Additionally, assuming that security guards should do nothing because they are not firefighters undermines the role that trained security personnel play in emergency situations. Guards are often

3. What privilege does a security guard have regarding the security license?

- A. It is a privilege required to operate machinery.
- B. It is a right as long as you are over the age of 18.
- C. Having a security license is a privilege.**
- D. It is a mandatory requirement for all security personnel.

Having a security license is indeed considered a privilege because it is contingent upon meeting specific requirements set by regulatory bodies. Obtaining a security license allows individuals to perform authorized security functions, which contributes to public safety and the protection of property. This privilege is granted only to those who have completed the necessary training, background checks, and licensing procedures, reinforcing the importance of accountability and professionalism in the security industry. In contrast, other options may imply entitlement or mandatory conditions that do not accurately reflect the nature of a security license. Unlike a mere age requirement or a necessary condition for operating machinery, the possession of a security license is earned through compliance with established regulations, emphasizing the significance of responsible conduct in the role of a security guard.

4. What is the 10 code for being out of service?

- A. 10-19
- B. 10-20
- C. 10-21
- D. 10-7**

The 10 code for being out of service is denoted as 10-7. This code is commonly used in various law enforcement and emergency services communications to indicate that a unit is not available for calls or assignments. The meaning of 10-7 is crucial for communication among personnel, ensuring that units can effectively manage their resources and coordination during operations. Understanding this code helps individuals in these sectors maintain clear communication and situational awareness. The other codes listed, such as 10-19 (return to station), 10-20 (location), and 10-21 (call by telephone), serve different purposes within communication protocols, but do not pertain to the status of being out of service.

5. What should security guards do if they witness a crime in progress?

- A. Intervene immediately
- B. Call for backup and notify authorities**
- C. Ignore it and continue their duties
- D. Document and review later

When security guards witness a crime in progress, the most appropriate action is to call for backup and notify authorities. This approach prioritizes safety and ensures that a response can be coordinated effectively. By notifying law enforcement, security guards are leveraging trained professionals who have the authority and resources to handle criminal situations. While immediate intervention might seem proactive, it can put the guard in harm's way, especially if the crime involves violence or weapons. Calling for backup allows the guard to maintain a level of safety, as additional personnel can assist in managing the situation while waiting for police or emergency services to arrive. Ignoring the situation and continuing with duties or documenting it for later review is not advisable, as these actions not only compromise safety but also fail to address the immediate threat posed to individuals nearby. It is crucial for security personnel to act decisively and responsibly in the face of criminal activity, and notifying authorities first is a key component of that responsibility.

6. What aspect of security work can often be the most unpredictable?

- A. Routine patrols
- B. Interactions with individuals**
- C. Use of technology
- D. Documentation of incidents

Interactions with individuals in security work can often be the most unpredictable due to the nature of human behavior. Security personnel frequently encounter situations involving a wide range of emotions, responses, and motivations from various individuals. These interactions can vary significantly from one encounter to another, whether it's dealing with a potential threat, addressing a distressed visitor, or managing a conflict. The unpredictability stems from the fact that individuals can react unexpectedly, and their actions may be influenced by various factors, including stress, fear, or external circumstances. In contrast, routine patrols tend to follow a set pattern and can be planned or anticipated based on known schedules or protocols. The use of technology, while it can present occasional challenges or failures, usually follows established guidelines and procedures. Similarly, the documentation of incidents relies on a structured process for recording events, making it more predictable. Therefore, the variability in human behavior during interactions makes them the most unpredictable aspect of security work.

7. 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.

8. In which of the following situations is a security guard allowed to use physical force?

- A. To remove a trespasser from the property**
- B. To detain an individual for questioning
- C. When they feel threatened
- D. Listed under emergency measures only

The correct answer is that a security guard is allowed to use physical force to remove a trespasser from the property. This situation falls within the authority of a security guard to maintain safety and security within the premises they are tasked to protect. When a person is unlawfully present on private or restricted property, a security guard can take reasonable actions, including using physical force if necessary, to ensure the individual leaves the premises to mitigate any potential threat to property or safety. It's important to note that the use of physical force must be reasonable and proportionate to the situation. The primary goal is to protect the property and its occupants without escalating the situation unnecessarily. In contrast, the other situations outlined do not typically authorize the use of physical force. Detaining an individual for questioning requires adherence to strict legal protocols, and using physical force in such a case may not be justified without probable cause. Feeling threatened does not automatically grant the right to use physical force. The context must be carefully evaluated, and security guards are often trained to de-escalate situations rather than resort to force. Lastly, relying solely on emergency measures limits the circumstances under which a security guard can act, as it generally pertains to life-threatening situations rather than routine security enforcement.

9. Which of the following are basic duties of a security guard?

- A. Patrolling sites and buildings and removing trespassers
- B. Securing evidence and making arrests
- C. Conducting crowd control and receiving lost property
- D. All of the above**

The selection encompasses a comprehensive view of the fundamental responsibilities that a security guard typically handles. Patrolling sites and buildings is essential for maintaining a visible security presence and quickly identifying any suspicious activity or trespassers. This proactive measure helps deter potential criminal actions and ensures the safety of the premises. Securing evidence and making arrests, while sometimes restricted to certain jurisdictions and requiring specific training, can also fall within a security guard's duties when they encounter criminal activity. This is often part of ensuring a safe environment and working in collaboration with law enforcement authorities. Crowd control is another critical duty, especially at events or locations where large groups gather. Effective crowd management ensures safety and helps prevent incidents such as fights, overcrowding, or other disruptions. Additionally, receiving lost property allows security personnel to assist the public and maintain order, contributing to overall community safety and trust. Since all these tasks are aligned with the general expectations of a security guard's role, it supports the conclusion that these responsibilities collectively define what is regarded as the basic duties of a security guard.

10. What should a security guard do if they suspect a fire in the building?

A. Evacuate the building calmly and call the fire department

B. Investigate the source of the smoke

C. Prepare to implement evacuation protocols

D. Ignore it until confirmed

When a security guard suspects a fire in a building, the immediate priority is the safety of all occupants. Evacuating the building calmly and calling the fire department ensures that trained professionals are alerted and can respond quickly to mitigate any danger. This action is critical because fires can spread rapidly, and delaying evacuation can put lives at risk. Prioritizing a calm evacuation helps to prevent panic among the occupants, facilitating a more orderly exit and ensuring everyone has the opportunity to leave safely. The fire department's prompt notification is equally vital, as they have the resources and expertise to handle fires effectively. Investigating the source of the smoke can be highly dangerous, as it may expose the guard to toxic smoke, flames, or other hazards. Even if the guard has training, entering a potentially hazardous area is not advisable when there are immediate risks to consider. Preparing to implement evacuation protocols might come after recognizing the fire, but the initial response should focus on leaving the premises and ensuring safety first. Ignoring the situation is the least responsible course of action, as it raises the risk of injury or property damage.

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!

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