

# OSH Security Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What should you do when transmitting via radio?**
  - A. Talk very clearly and coherently**
  - B. Talk very loudly**
  - C. Transmit immediately when you need to make a call**
  - D. Listen before transmitting and ensure there is no traffic in progress over the radio**
- 2. What is the purpose of a security guard wearing a security uniform?**
  - A. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to deter crime and loss**
  - B. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to prevent and arrest**
  - C. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to promote structure and stability**
  - D. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to appease and look cool**
- 3. When responding to an alarm and detecting a lot of smoke a security guard should:**
  - A. Call the fire department and start a search for people inside**
  - B. Call the fire department and put the fire out**
  - C. Enter the building to check for trapped people**
  - D. Call the fire department, stay a safe distance and keep people back**
- 4. It is the defense counsel's job to discredit any witness including a security guard's testimony**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Situational**
  - D. Unknown**
- 5. What is the 10-code for emergency - all units stand by?**
  - A. 10-52**
  - B. 10-14**
  - C. 10-39**
  - D. 10-33**

- 6. 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**
- 7. What is the legal drinking age in Ontario?**
- A. 19**
  - B. 18**
  - C. 20**
  - D. 21**
- 8. 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**
- 9. What is not considered an asset?**
- A. Property**
  - B. People**
  - C. Ideals**
  - D. None of the above**
- 10. What should a security guard NOT do when at a crime scene?**
- A. Securing the area**
  - B. Noting and recording everything**
  - C. Smoking a cigarette**
  - D. None of the above**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What should you do when transmitting via radio?**

- A. Talk very clearly and coherently**
- B. Talk very loudly**
- C. Transmit immediately when you need to make a call**
- D. Listen before transmitting and ensure there is no traffic in progress over the radio**

When transmitting via radio, it's crucial to listen before speaking to ensure that the channel is clear and to avoid interrupting any ongoing communication. This practice helps maintain order and effectiveness in radio communication, as it allows all parties to be aware of the current activity on the channel. Transmitting over someone else can lead to miscommunication, confusion, and a potential safety risk, especially in emergency or high-stakes situations. By checking for traffic first, you contribute to a more organized and respectful communication environment. Other options, while they contain aspects of effective communication, do not prioritize the need to ensure the channel is clear before transmitting, which is essential for effective radio operation.

**2. What is the purpose of a security guard wearing a security uniform?**

- A. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to deter crime and loss**
- B. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to prevent and arrest**
- C. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to promote structure and stability**
- D. It is designed to have a visual impact in order to appease and look cool**

The primary purpose of a security guard wearing a uniform is indeed to create a visual impact that deters crime and loss. A uniform signifies authority and professionalism, which can create a presence that discourages potential wrongdoers from attempting illegal activities. When individuals see a security guard in uniform, they may think twice before engaging in actions that could lead to theft, vandalism, or other security breaches. The uniform is not just for show; it serves as a clear identification of the guard's role and responsibilities, which can enhance overall safety in the area they are guarding. This visual presence is vital in settings such as retail spaces, public events, and corporate environments, where security is a priority. Other options may focus on different aspects of a uniform's role but do not capture the key purpose of deterring crime as effectively. This highlights the central function of the security guard's attire in maintaining a secure environment.

**3. When responding to an alarm and detecting a lot of smoke a security guard should:**

- A. Call the fire department and start a search for people inside**
- B. Call the fire department and put the fire out**
- C. Enter the building to check for trapped people**
- D. Call the fire department, stay a safe distance and keep people back**

The recommended course of action when a security guard responds to an alarm and encounters significant smoke is to call the fire department, maintain a safe distance, and keep others back. This approach prioritizes safety for both the guard and any potential victims inside the building. When significant smoke is present, it typically indicates a serious fire hazard that could escalate quickly. By staying at a safe distance, the security guard minimizes personal risk from smoke inhalation, heat, or fire spread. Additionally, keeping others away from the area helps prevent them from entering a dangerous situation and allows firefighters to respond effectively without interference. This option aligns with standard emergency response protocols, which emphasize calling professionals trained to handle fire situations while ensuring public safety.

**4. It is the defense counsel's job to discredit any witness including a security guard's testimony**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Situational**
- D. Unknown**

The correct response to the question is grounded in the role and responsibilities of defense counsel in legal proceedings. Defense counsel is tasked with representing their client's interests, which can include challenging the credibility of witnesses presented by the opposing party. This can encompass discrediting testimonies from any source, including security guards, whose statements may significantly influence a case. By scrutinizing the reliability or bias of a witness, the defense can create reasonable doubt about the prosecution's case. This practice is a fundamental aspect of the adversarial legal system, where both sides aim to present their arguments as effectively as possible. It is important for the defense to ensure that the evidence against their client is thoroughly examined and contested. Thus, the assertion that it is the defense counsel's job to discredit any witness is accurate, as part of their duty is to advocate for their client by questioning the validity of testimonies that may affect the outcome of the case.

**5. What is the 10-code for emergency - all units stand by?**

- A. 10-52**
- B. 10-14**
- C. 10-39**
- D. 10-33**

The 10-code for "emergency - all units stand by" is indeed represented by the code that corresponds to that specific situation, which is commonly recognized in various law enforcement and emergency communication protocols. 10-33 is established as a call for an emergency situation and prompts all units to remain alert and ready for instruction. This helps to ensure that resources can be mobilized quickly and efficiently while minimizing confusion during critical incidents. The other codes provided do not specifically denote the instruction for units to stand by during an emergency, which is why they are not suitable for this particular context. Understanding 10-codes helps maintain clear communication and can facilitate quicker responses in emergency circumstances.

**6. 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 laws that are formally written and enacted by a legislative body. This means that it encompasses all rules and regulations that have been codified into official documents, such as acts, statutes, and codes. Statute law is distinct from other forms of law, such as common law, which is developed through court decisions and interpretations over time rather than being legislatively written. Other choices describe different aspects of the legal system. For instance, recorded court decisions are vital, but they fall under the umbrella of common law, not statute law. Similarly, referencing British Common Law and the Napoleonic Code pertains to foundational legal frameworks from which many modern laws are derived but does not specifically define statute law. Lastly, laws designed to provide civil remedies are part of tort law or civil law, which also does not encapsulate the formal and written nature of statute law. Therefore, the chosen answer accurately reflects the essence of statute law as it relates to documentation and enactment by a governing legislature.

**7. What is the legal drinking age in Ontario?**

- A. 19**
- B. 18**
- C. 20**
- D. 21**

The legal drinking age in Ontario is indeed 19. This means that individuals must be at least 19 years old to legally purchase and consume alcohol in public places such as bars, restaurants, and retail outlets. This age is set by provincial law and reflects the age at which individuals are considered legally responsible for their actions regarding alcohol consumption. In Canada, each province establishes its own legal drinking age, which is why it's important to be aware of the specific regulations in different regions. Other options, 18, 20, and 21, either reflect legal ages in other areas or are not applicable to Ontario's laws. Hence, understanding the correct legal age is crucial for both compliance and responsible social practices.

**8. 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**

A security guard conducting traffic control would typically utilize tools and equipment that enhance visibility and communication, as well as promote safety for both the guard and the drivers. The use of a reflective vest is essential for visibility, especially during low-light conditions, helping to ensure that the guard is easily seen by oncoming vehicles. A whistle serves as an auditory signal to direct traffic or alert motorists, making it an important tool for traffic control. White gloves can also help in enhancing the appearance of the guard and can offer a professional look, which may aid in gaining compliance from motorists. In contrast, handcuffs and a baton are not appropriate or necessary tools for traffic control. Their primary function is for restraint and self-defense, which is not typically required in routine traffic management. The focus during traffic control is on directing and ensuring the safety of the flow of vehicles rather than law enforcement or the use of physical restraints. Thus, handcuffs and a baton are extraneous to the responsibilities of a security guard performing traffic control duties.

**9. What is not considered an asset?**

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

The correct answer is "Ideals." In the context of asset identification, assets are typically defined as tangible or intangible items that have value and contribute to an organization's ability to achieve its objectives. Property includes physical assets like buildings and equipment, and people represent human resources, including skills and knowledge. Ideals, while important for guiding principles and values within an organization, do not hold tangible economic value and are not operational resources that can be quantified or utilized in the same way as property or human capital. Thus, ideals are not categorized as assets but rather as concepts that may influence culture and decision-making.

**10. What should a security guard NOT do when at a crime scene?**

- A. Securing the area**
- B. Noting and recording everything**
- C. Smoking a cigarette**
- D. None of the above**

The appropriate action for a security guard at a crime scene includes maintaining the integrity of the scene and ensuring that valuable evidence is preserved. Smoking a cigarette in such an environment is not only unprofessional but could introduce foreign substances that might compromise evidence. In contrast, securing the area is vital for preventing unauthorized access and protecting potential evidence from contamination or tampering. Additionally, noting and recording everything is essential for documentation and can assist law enforcement investigations. Therefore, smoking a cigarette would interfere with these critical responsibilities and is clearly inappropriate behavior in such a serious context.