

PISGS Qualified Agent Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. What actions can the Director take regarding a license?**
 - A. Revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew a license**
 - B. Impose a civil penalty**
 - C. Issue a warning**
 - D. Provide an extension**
- 2. Which of the following would be categorized under attempting to commit a disqualifying offense?**
 - A. Breaking and Entering**
 - B. Murder**
 - C. An attempt to commit forgery**
 - D. Identity Theft**
- 3. What does a licensed individual who employs others not qualify as?**
 - A. A Sole Proprietor**
 - B. A Corporation**
 - C. An Officer**
 - D. A Licensee**
- 4. What is the minimum educational level required for equivalent experience consideration?**
 - A. A high school diploma**
 - B. A bachelor's degree in any field**
 - C. Specialized education related to criminal justice**
 - D. No education is required**
- 5. Is the \$5 fee for a duplicate identification card refundable?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only under certain circumstances**
 - D. Depends on the time frame**

- 6. What is the fee for a branch license?**
- A. \$50**
 - B. \$75**
 - C. \$100**
 - D. \$125**
- 7. When must the licensee inform their registered employees of all the registration and firearm training provisions of Chapter 4749?**
- A. Within one week of hire**
 - B. On the first day of employment**
 - C. Within a month of hire**
 - D. During the first training session**
- 8. What is the consequence for an employee if their department revokes their registration card?**
- A. They can continue working unarmed**
 - B. They must find alternative employment**
 - C. They can appeal the decision**
 - D. They should remain on duty without any arms**
- 9. What is the required notice period for the Department to inform licensees about the expiration of their employees' registrations?**
- A. Thirty days**
 - B. Sixty days**
 - C. Ninety days**
 - D. One hundred twenty days**
- 10. Which act is considered a prohibited act under Ohio law?**
- A. Engaging in licensed private investigation**
 - B. Accepting client referrals**
 - C. Divulging client information without authorization**
 - D. Working under a temporary license**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What actions can the Director take regarding a license?

A. Revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew a license

B. Impose a civil penalty

C. Issue a warning

D. Provide an extension

The ability of the Director to take actions regarding a license is fundamental to maintaining regulatory standards and ensuring compliance within the industry. The option that states the Director can revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew a license accurately reflects the authority typically granted in regulatory frameworks. This allows the Director to take decisive action against licensees who may not meet established standards or who violate rules and regulations. Revocation is a permanent action that removes a license, while suspension is a temporary measure that may allow for reinstatement after certain conditions are met. Refusing to renew a license means that, upon expiration, the license will not be valid for further use, often due to failing to comply with regulations or fulfilling required obligations. These actions are crucial because they serve as mechanisms for enforcing compliance and protecting the public interest, ensuring that only qualified entities continue to operate within the relevant field. This authority is necessary for the integrity of the licensing process and the overall regulatory environment.

2. Which of the following would be categorized under attempting to commit a disqualifying offense?

A. Breaking and Entering

B. Murder

C. An attempt to commit forgery

D. Identity Theft

The correct choice indicates an action that demonstrates an intention to commit a disqualifying offense. Attempting to commit forgery represents a clear effort to engage in illegal behavior aimed at deceit or fraud, which aligns with the definition of a disqualifying offense in many legal contexts. When individuals attempt forgery, they are taking steps toward executing a fraudulent act, which can lead to severe legal consequences and potential disqualification from certain positions or privileges. This proactive attempt is critical in determining the severity of an offense, as it reflects a willingness to engage in criminal activity, even if the act has not been fully realized. The other options illustrate serious crimes but do not necessarily encapsulate the concept of "attempting" to commit a disqualifying offense in the same way. Breaking and entering, murder, and identity theft, while indeed disqualifying offenses, do not specifically emphasize the aspect of an attempt in the same context as forgery does. Therefore, the focus on the "attempt" to commit forgery highlights an essential legal principle regarding preparation and intent.

3. What does a licensed individual who employs others not qualify as?

A. A Sole Proprietor

B. A Corporation

C. An Officer

D. A Licensee

A licensed individual who employs others does not qualify as a Sole Proprietor because being a Sole Proprietor implies that the business is owned and operated by a single individual without the legal distinction of a corporation. In a Sole Proprietorship, the owner personally assumes all liabilities and responsibilities for the business operations. However, when an individual starts employing others, it typically indicates a separation of ownership and operational responsibilities, which aligns more closely with other business structures, such as a corporation. In contrast, forming a corporation or having officers generally means that the business has a legal structure that allows for the hiring of employees, separating the owner's personal liability from the business's liabilities. Similarly, a licensee refers to an individual who holds a license to operate in a certain professional capacity, which may also involve employing others if they operate under a business entity other than a Sole Proprietorship. Therefore, the classification of a licensed individual who employs others does not fit the definition of a Sole Proprietor.

4. What is the minimum educational level required for equivalent experience consideration?

A. A high school diploma

B. A bachelor's degree in any field

C. Specialized education related to criminal justice

D. No education is required

The minimum educational level required for equivalent experience consideration is specialized education related to criminal justice. This type of education is particularly relevant because it provides foundational knowledge and skills that are directly applicable to roles within law enforcement and security fields. Specialized education not only includes formal training programs but also certifications and coursework that address specific areas of criminal justice, which are crucial for understanding the complexities of this field. Such knowledge is essential for effective performance in positions that require a deep understanding of legal systems, law enforcement procedures, and security protocols. On the other hand, while a high school diploma or a bachelor's degree in any field may provide a general educational background, they do not specifically equip individuals with the specialized skills that pertain to criminal justice. Additionally, stating that no education is required would undermine the importance of formal training and expertise that are beneficial in this professional context. Thus, specialized education related to criminal justice stands out as the most relevant and critical benchmark for equivalent experience consideration.

5. Is the \$5 fee for a duplicate identification card refundable?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only under certain circumstances
- D. Depends on the time frame

The \$5 fee for a duplicate identification card is not refundable under any circumstances. This policy is generally in place to cover the administrative costs associated with processing the application for the duplicate card. Once the payment is made and the processing begins, the fee is considered non-refundable, irrespective of the reason for seeking a duplicate card or any issues that may arise thereafter. The fee's non-refundability helps to ensure a streamlined process for the issuance of identification cards, as these transactions are often handled quickly and efficiently within designated protocols.

6. What is the fee for a branch license?

- A. \$50
- B. \$75
- C. \$100**
- D. \$125

The fee for a branch license is set at \$100. This amount reflects the regulatory costs associated with processing the branch license application, ensuring compliance with legal requirements, and overseeing the activities of the branch. The fee structure is designed to support the administrative framework needed to maintain operational standards and safeguard the interests of consumers. The other amounts listed are incorrect as they do not align with the established fee for a branch license, which has been specifically set at \$100 to maintain consistency and manage operational costs effectively.

7. When must the licensee inform their registered employees of all the registration and firearm training provisions of Chapter 4749?

- A. Within one week of hire
- B. On the first day of employment**
- C. Within a month of hire
- D. During the first training session

The requirement for a licensee to inform their registered employees of all the registration and firearm training provisions of Chapter 4749 on the first day of employment emphasizes the importance of establishing safety and compliance protocols from the outset. This immediate communication ensures that employees are aware of their responsibilities and the legal requirements regarding firearm training and registration as soon as they join the organization. By addressing these provisions from day one, the licensee fosters a culture of safety and accountability that is essential in environments involving firearms. This approach minimizes the risk of misunderstanding or non-compliance regarding crucial operational standards, ensuring that employees are adequately prepared to handle their duties in accordance with the law.

8. What is the consequence for an employee if their department revokes their registration card?

- A. They can continue working unarmed**
- B. They must find alternative employment**
- C. They can appeal the decision**
- D. They should remain on duty without any arms**

If an employee's department revokes their registration card, the implication is generally that the employee loses the authorization to carry a firearm while on duty. Therefore, they may no longer be able to perform their duties in the same capacity as before. The potential consequence tied to continuing to work unarmed is that, if they can maintain their position without needing to carry a firearm, they might be allowed to continue their duties, albeit in a limited capacity or with specific restrictions. It's important to understand that when a registration card is revoked, the individual loses certain privileges or qualifications associated with their role, particularly concerning armed duties. Therefore, the correct choice reflects the reality that they might still be employed in a less armed or potentially unarmed capacity, depending on the department's policies and requirements.

9. What is the required notice period for the Department to inform licensees about the expiration of their employees' registrations?

- A. Thirty days**
- B. Sixty days**
- C. Ninety days**
- D. One hundred twenty days**

The required notice period for the Department to inform licensees about the expiration of their employees' registrations is sixty days. This timeframe is typically established to ensure that licensees have ample opportunity to take necessary actions regarding their employees' registrations, whether that be renewing, updating, or addressing any administrative items that may arise due to the expiration. By providing a sixty-day notice, the Department facilitates a smoother compliance process and helps mitigate any potential disruptions that could occur due to expired registrations. This specific duration balances the need for timely communication with sufficient time for licensees to act accordingly.

10. Which act is considered a prohibited act under Ohio law?

- A. Engaging in licensed private investigation**
- B. Accepting client referrals**
- C. Divulging client information without authorization**
- D. Working under a temporary license**

Divulging client information without authorization is a prohibited act under Ohio law as it violates client confidentiality and trust, which are foundational principles in the field of private investigation. Protecting client information is not only a legal requirement but is also essential for maintaining professional integrity and the relationship between the investigator and their clients. Unauthorized sharing of sensitive information can lead to legal repercussions and damage to the investigator's reputation and the trust of their clients. In contrast, engaging in licensed private investigation, accepting client referrals, and working under a temporary license are permitted actions as long as they remain compliant with the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks. Each of these activities has specific guidelines and requirements that professionals must follow, but they are not inherently prohibited under Ohio law.