

Security Agents Institute of Western Australia (SAIWA) Practice Test (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

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- 1. What should you do first if you identify an indicator of unauthorised/forced entry?**
 - A. Pursue the intruder immediately**
 - B. Keep the area under surveillance until assistance arrives**
 - C. Open neighboring doors to check others**
 - D. Post a guard at the doorway**

- 2. Minimal Force / Lawful Use of Force? Which statement best describes the correct approach?**
 - A. Immediate maximum force is allowed if necessary**
 - B. Reasonable or necessary and proportionate before using force, all other options must be exhausted**
 - C. Force should be used whenever possible to deter**
 - D. Force should be avoided at all times**

- 3. What would you do with damaged equipment?**
 - A. Isolate, record and report**
 - B. Continue using and note later**
 - C. Trash the item**
 - D. Replace it immediately with no report**

- 4. When can you carry a baton and handcuffs?**
 - A. Immediately after starting the course**
 - B. Once you have completed the course and have an endorsement on your license**
 - C. Only with supervisor approval**
 - D. Never; baton and handcuffs are not allowed**

- 5. Which action demonstrates proper personal protection when you encounter a syringe?**
 - A. Touch it with bare hands**
 - B. Put gloves on**
 - C. Immediately dispose of it in trash**
 - D. Move away and call for supervision**

- 6. Which of the following is the correct final disposal for a syringe after handling it?**
- A. Regular trash**
 - B. Down the toilet**
 - C. In a sharps container**
 - D. Reuse after cleaning**
- 7. What is a common expectation for Crowd Controllers regarding first aid?**
- A. They should avoid providing any first aid**
 - B. They must be a licensed medical professional**
 - C. They should be qualified first aider**
 - D. They should rely on others for any medical response**
- 8. Why is it important for security officer to participate in a brief meeting?**
- A. For socializing**
 - B. So that the security officer becomes fully aware of the work tasks assigned to him and how they should be done**
 - C. For coffee breaks**
 - D. For unrelated training**
- 9. Which statement best defines an arrest?**
- A. Detaining a person for questioning without an arrest**
 - B. Holding a person against their will for committing an arrestable offence**
 - C. Detaining someone for minor misconduct**
 - D. Stopping a person briefly for routine checks**
- 10. In a shopping centre scenario, you are asked to perform a pat-down on a 15-year-old by a colleague. What is your legal position?**
- A. Yes, if the teen consents**
 - B. Yes, if your supervisor approves**
 - C. Yes, if you have a manual**
 - D. No you don't have the power to search someone**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you do first if you identify an indicator of unauthorised/forced entry?

- A. Pursue the intruder immediately**
- B. Keep the area under surveillance until assistance arrives**
- C. Open neighboring doors to check others**
- D. Post a guard at the doorway**

When you spot signs of unauthorised or forced entry, the priority is to stay safe and keep eyes on the situation while you call for help. By remaining in a secure position and continuing to monitor, you can provide precise information to responders about what you're seeing and hearing, helping them respond quickly and effectively. Pursuing the intruder or opening other doors could put you at greater risk and may alert the intruder to your movements, making the situation more dangerous and harder to manage. Posting a guard at the doorway isn't a reliable first step either, as it may delay professional assistance and still expose you to risk. Staying observant and contacting support first allows you to safeguard yourself and the scene, giving responders the best chance to intervene safely.

2. Minimal Force / Lawful Use of Force? Which statement best describes the correct approach?

- A. Immediate maximum force is allowed if necessary**
- B. Reasonable or necessary and proportionate before using force, all other options must be exhausted**
- C. Force should be used whenever possible to deter**
- D. Force should be avoided at all times**

The main idea here is that you should use force only when it is reasonable, necessary, and proportionate to the situation, and you should attempt non-force options first. In practice, this means assessing the threat, trying de-escalation and warnings, and applying the least amount of force needed to gain control or ensure safety, stopping as soon as the threat is neutralized. The best choice expresses this approach: force should be used only when it is reasonable or necessary and proportionate, and only after all other options have been exhausted. This captures the essential balance between protecting yourself and others and avoiding excessive, unlawful, or unnecessary force. It aligns with both legal standards and professional policies that require de-escalation, containment, and the minimal use of force. Other options don't fit because they encourage using force immediately and at maximum intensity, or rely on deterrence as a justification, or declare force should be avoided entirely regardless of the risks. None of those reflect the prudent, measured approach that prioritizes de-escalation and proportional response.

3. What would you do with damaged equipment?

- A. Isolate, record and report**
- B. Continue using and note later**
- C. Trash the item**
- D. Replace it immediately with no report**

When equipment is damaged, the safest and most responsible action is to isolate it from use, so it can't cause harm or additional damage. This usually means removing it from service and tagging it to show it's out of operation. Next, record what happened—note the fault, when it occurred, and any symptoms or impacts—so there's an evidence trail for maintenance and accountability. Finally, report the issue to the supervisor or maintenance/asset management team so the item is repaired, replaced, or disposed of according to policy. This approach protects people, preserves equipment history, and ensures proper handling. Continuing to use damaged gear risks injury and further damage; discarding it without reporting bypasses important processes; replacing it without a report misses the necessary records and approvals.

4. When can you carry a baton and handcuffs?

- A. Immediately after starting the course**
- B. Once you have completed the course and have an endorsement on your license**
- C. Only with supervisor approval**
- D. Never; baton and handcuffs are not allowed**

Carrying a baton and handcuffs is regulated and requires proper training and official authorization. You can carry them only after you have completed the course and have an endorsement on your license. This endorsement shows you've met the training standards and are legally permitted to use and carry these tools on duty, which helps protect both you and the public and ensures you're operating within the rules. Starting the course early does not grant permission to carry, and supervisor approval alone isn't sufficient—the formal endorsement is the official authorization. The idea that you can never carry them is incorrect because there is a legitimate pathway to carry once you're properly trained and endorsed.

5. Which action demonstrates proper personal protection when you encounter a syringe?

- A. Touch it with bare hands**
- B. Put gloves on**
- C. Immediately dispose of it in trash**
- D. Move away and call for supervision**

Wearing gloves provides a barrier between your skin and the syringe, reducing the risk of contact with blood or bodily fluids and preventing needle-stick injuries. This immediate protective step is fundamental for any potential exposure situation, and it aligns with standard safety practices for handling sharps. Touching it with bare hands could result in contamination, while disposing of it in regular trash is unsafe and not allowed in many policies because sharps require a puncture-resistant container. Moving away and seeking supervision is sensible as part of a safe response, but it doesn't give you the protective barrier you need right now. Putting on gloves first reduces risk and is the appropriate immediate action.

6. Which of the following is the correct final disposal for a syringe after handling it?

- A. Regular trash**
- B. Down the toilet**
- C. In a sharps container**
- D. Reuse after cleaning**

Disposing a syringe safely hinges on using a sharps container designed to handle needles and other sharp objects. The main goal is to prevent needle-stick injuries and reduce exposure to any bloodborne pathogens. A sharps container is puncture-resistant, leak-proof, and has a secure lid and proper labeling, so the syringe is contained safely from use through disposal and is easy for waste services to handle. This makes it the only option that provides safe containment and proper waste handling. Regular trash can lead to injuries if someone handles the bag and comes across the syringe. Flushing down the toilet is hazardous to plumbing and the environment. Reusing after cleaning is unsafe because cleaning does not guarantee sterility and can spread infection. If a sharps container isn't immediately available, use the safest alternative you have and arrange proper disposal as soon as possible.

7. What is a common expectation for Crowd Controllers regarding first aid?

- A. They should avoid providing any first aid**
- B. They must be a licensed medical professional**
- C. They should be qualified first aider**
- D. They should rely on others for any medical response**

The main idea is that crowd controllers are expected to have basic, recognized first aid training so they can step in and provide initial care when someone is injured or unwell at an event. Being a qualified first aider means they've completed a certified course that teaches essential skills like assessing safety, delivering basic first aid, controlling bleeding, assisting someone in distress, and knowing when to call emergency services. This ability helps stabilize a situation quickly, prevents further harm, and keeps the scene orderly while professional responders are on the way. It isn't about being a licensed medical professional; it's about having practical, workplace-ready first aid skills. They should not skip or delay care or rely entirely on others, but rather use their training to provide appropriate early response.

8. Why is it important for security officer to participate in a brief meeting?

A. For socializing

B. So that the security officer becomes fully aware of the work tasks assigned to him and how they should be done

C. For coffee breaks

D. For unrelated training

Briefings focus on giving you clear, up-to-date information about what you're responsible for and how to carry it out. A short meeting communicates the exact tasks for the shift, the areas to monitor, any special instructions, and the approved methods for carrying out procedures. It also covers who to report to, how to request help, and what actions to take in emergencies. With this information, you can perform your duties consistently, follow the correct procedures, and respond quickly when something happens, which helps keep people and property safer. The other options don't provide this task-focused guidance—socializing, coffee breaks, or unrelated training don't prepare you to execute security duties effectively.

9. Which statement best defines an arrest?

A. Detaining a person for questioning without an arrest

B. Holding a person against their will for committing an arrestable offence

C. Detaining someone for minor misconduct

D. Stopping a person briefly for routine checks

Arrest is lawful detention by an authority to take a person into custody so they can be brought before a court, based on having committed or being suspected of an arrestable offence. The key is that the person is held against their will by those with the authority, for the purpose of initiating criminal proceedings. The statement that describes detaining someone against their will for committing an arrestable offence fits this idea because it includes the act of detention, the authority behind it, and the goal of bringing the person into the criminal process. The other scenarios describe merely questioning detention, detention for minor misconduct, or a brief stop for routine checks, none of which amount to an arrest because they don't involve taking the person into custody for criminal proceedings.

10. In a shopping centre scenario, you are asked to perform a pat-down on a 15-year-old by a colleague. What is your legal position?

A. Yes, if the teen consents

B. Yes, if your supervisor approves

C. Yes, if you have a manual

D. No you don't have the power to search someone

The key idea is that search powers are legally restricted and private security staff don't automatically have the authority to pat down someone. A pat-down is an intrusive search, and in most settings it can only be performed by police or by someone who has statutory authority. Consent from the teen does not grant you the power to search, and supervisor approval or having a manual doesn't create legal authority to perform a search either. The proper course of action is to refrain from conducting the search and to follow established procedures: observe discreetly, involve management, and contact the police or other authorized personnel if you believe there's a risk or a need for investigation.

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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://saiwa.examzify.com>

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

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