OKLAHOMA CLEET PHASE I & II UNARMED SECURITY GUARD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is an example of a Class C Fire?

A. Metal studs are burning near a reinforcement weld.

B. Smoke is coming from a barrel filled with oily rags.

C. Someone drops a lighted cigarette into a can of paint thinner.

D. A panel of exposed electrical circuits is burning.

2. Potential signs of a chemical attack include which of the following?

A. Suspicious vehicles

B. Unexplained vibrations or humming noises

C. Unusual numbers of dead animals, birds, and/or fish

D. Unusually strong taste to food or drink

3. What are the responsibilities of the security guard during or after an incident or offense?

A. Alarm and project

B. Arrest and detain

C. Observe and report

D. Prevent and protect

4. You should give abdominal thrusts to a choking person if that person____?

A. Is able to speak to instruct you to give abdominal thrusts

B. Cannot speak, cough forcefully, or breathe

C. Has coughed up the object

D. Is coughing forcefully

5. What is the most important factor when responding to a complaint?

A. Listening to the complaint

B. Defending your actions

C. Ignoring emotional reactions

D. Apologizing immediately

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6. If you cannot maintain an unobstructed escape route from a fire, what should your immediate action be?

A. Leave the area immediately and close off the area

B. Look for another escape route

C. Keep fighting the fire until help arrives

D. Stay calm and look for another fire extinguisher

7. Knowing your physical environment includes being aware of?

A. Company policies and procedures

B. Employee routines

C. Potential hiding places

D. Your own intuition

8. What conditions must be met to support the use of deadly force?

A. Having completed firearms training

B. Seeing the ability, intent, and action to harm a person

C. Seeing a risk to people or property

D. Witnessing a crime or fleeing felon

9. Terrorists often use threats to?

A. Create fear among the public

B. Gain allies

C. Gather support from the public

D. Detract attention from themselves

10. How many Special Event Licenses may be issued to one person in any calendar year?

A. No more than two (2)

B. No more than three (3)

C. No more than four (4)

D. No more than five (5)

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is an example of a Class C Fire?

A. Metal studs are burning near a reinforcement weld.

B. Smoke is coming from a barrel filled with oily rags.

C. Someone drops a lighted cigarette into a can of paint thinner.

D. A panel of exposed electrical circuits is burning.

The identification of a Class C fire is based on the type of material that is burning. Class C fires involve energized electrical equipment, which requires specific firefighting techniques and extinguishing agents to avoid further hazards, such as electrical shock or additional fire spreading. In this scenario, a panel of exposed electrical circuits is explicitly related to electrical equipment, thereby categorizing the fire as Class C. When dealing with Class C fires, the typical firefighting agents like water are not suitable, as they can conduct electricity and exacerbate the situation. The other scenarios presented do not involve electrical equipment or circuits. Therefore, they are classified differently: burning metal studs would pertain to Class D fires (combustible metals), oily rags would be categorized as Class B (flammable liquids), and burning paint thinner could also fall into Class B since it involves volatile liquids. Understanding the correct classifications can help security personnel make informed decisions during emergencies, ensuring both safety and effectiveness in fire response.

2. Potential signs of a chemical attack include which of the following?

A. Suspicious vehicles

B. Unexplained vibrations or humming noises

C. Unusual numbers of dead animals, birds, and/or fish

D. Unusually strong taste to food or drink

Potential signs of a chemical attack can manifest in various observable phenomena, and the presence of unusual numbers of dead animals, birds, and/or fish is a significant indicator. This is because chemical agents can have a lethal impact on wildlife, and their sudden deaths in large numbers may signal the presence of hazardous substances in the environment. Wildlife often serves as an early warning system for environmental changes or hazards, including chemical spills or attacks. Observing an unusual die-off can prompt immediate investigation and response efforts, as it may suggest that dangerous chemicals are present in the air, water, or soil. Identifying such incidents early can be vital for public safety, allowing authorities to assess the situation and take appropriate protective actions for human populations. The other options might raise suspicion in certain contexts but do not directly correlate to the immediate biological effects on wildlife that are indicative of a chemical attack.

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3. What are the responsibilities of the security guard during or after an incident or offense?

A. Alarm and project

B. Arrest and detain

C. Observe and report

D. Prevent and protect

The responsibilities of a security guard during or after an incident or offense primarily include observing and reporting. This involves attentively monitoring the situation to gather critical information, including identifying persons involved, noting the sequence of events, and assessing any potential threats. After an incident, the security guard must accurately document their observations in a report, which is crucial for further investigation by law enforcement or for insurance purposes. This role emphasizes the importance of accurate communication and documentation, as security personnel are not law enforcement officers and do not have the authority to make arrests or detain individuals unless explicitly allowed. Their main function is to serve as the eyes and ears on the ground, ensuring that they relay any necessary details to the appropriate authorities. By focusing on observation and reporting, security personnel can maintain a safe environment without overstepping their boundaries.

4. You should give abdominal thrusts to a choking person if that person____?

A. Is able to speak to instruct you to give abdominal thrusts

B. Cannot speak, cough forcefully, or breathe

C. Has coughed up the object

D. Is coughing forcefully

Abdominal thrusts, also known as the Heimlich maneuver, are indicated for a choking person who cannot speak, cough forcefully, or breathe. This situation typically means that the person's airway is severely obstructed, and they are unable to expel the object through normal coughing or speaking. When someone cannot cough or breathe, it indicates a life-threatening obstruction that requires immediate intervention to clear the airway. Abdominal thrusts apply pressure to the diaphragm and can help dislodge the obstructing object, allowing air to pass and potentially saving the person's life. In contrast, a person who can speak, cough forcefully, or breathe has enough airway function left to potentially expel the object on their own, and administering abdominal thrusts could be unnecessary or even harmful in those situations. Therefore, only when the individual shows signs of a complete blockage, as indicated in the correct answer, should abdominal thrusts be performed.

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5. What is the most important factor when responding to a complaint?

A. Listening to the complaint

B. Defending your actions

C. Ignoring emotional reactions

D. Apologizing immediately

Listening to the complaint is crucial because it demonstrates that you value the concerns of the person expressing the complaint. By actively listening, you can better understand the issue at hand and the emotions involved, which can help you respond more effectively. This approach fosters trust and rapport, making the individual feel heard and respected. When a complaint is acknowledged through attentive listening, it sets the stage for a constructive dialogue. Not only does it allow for clarification of any misunderstandings, but it also provides an opportunity for you to gather all relevant information before formulating a response. This is essential in ensuring that the complaint is addressed appropriately and that any resolution attempts are based on accurate information. In contrast, defending your actions might come off as dismissive to the complainant, potentially escalating the situation. Ignoring emotional reactions can result in misunderstandings and make the complainant feel undervalued. An immediate apology, while well-intentioned, may not always be warranted, especially if the facts aren't fully understood. Thus, listening serves as the foundation for resolving complaints effectively.

6. If you cannot maintain an unobstructed escape route from a fire, what should your immediate action be?

A. Leave the area immediately and close off the area

B. Look for another escape route

C. Keep fighting the fire until help arrives

D. Stay calm and look for another fire extinguisher

The best immediate action when you cannot maintain an unobstructed escape route from a fire is to leave the area immediately and close off the area. This approach prioritizes personal safety by ensuring that you remove yourself from danger as quickly as possible. Closing off the area can help contain the fire and minimize the spread, which can protect others who may still be in the vicinity and reduce the overall risk to the environment. In an emergency such as a fire, every second counts, and the primary focus should be on evacuating and ensuring safety. While looking for an alternate escape route might seem reasonable, it can waste valuable time and may expose you to greater danger if the fire worsens or spreads rapidly. Continuing to fight the fire until help arrives can be extremely hazardous, particularly if a fire is growing or if you are not adequately trained or equipped to handle the situation. Lastly, looking for another fire extinguisher is also not advisable, as it diverts attention from immediate evacuation, which is the most critical response to ensure personal safety in a fire emergency.

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7. Knowing your physical environment includes being aware of?

A. Company policies and procedures

B. Employee routines

C. Potential hiding places

D. Your own intuition

Being aware of potential hiding places in your physical environment is crucial for security personnel. This awareness allows security guards to identify areas where an individual might conceal themselves or unwanted items, posing a threat to safety or security. Understanding these potential hiding spots enables security professionals to conduct thorough patrols, implement effective surveillance, and respond proactively to suspicious activity. For instance, common hiding places may include behind large equipment, inside storage areas, or even within landscaped areas. Recognizing these locations can enhance situational awareness and help in assessing threats or risks in real-time. While being familiar with company policies and procedures, employee routines, and relying on your own intuition also play significant roles in the overall effectiveness of a security presence, they do not directly pertain to the physical layout and awareness of potential threats or dangers presented by the environment itself in the same immediate way that recognizing hiding places does.

8. What conditions must be met to support the use of deadly force?

A. Having completed firearms training

B. Seeing the ability, intent, and action to harm a person

C. Seeing a risk to people or property

D. Witnessing a crime or fleeing felon

The correct answer emphasizes the necessity of observing the ability, intent, and action to harm a person when justifying the use of deadly force. This is grounded in self-defense and defense of others principles, where individuals must assess whether a legitimate threat exists. Ability refers to whether the person poses a real threat of causing harm, intent reflects their intention to cause that harm, and action signifies that the individual is actively pursuing or engaged in behavior that indicates they will inflict harm. Deadly force can only be considered justifiable when all three components are observed, as this ensures that the response is proportionate to a real and immediate threat. While other options may highlight situations where force might be applicable, they do not specifically address the criteria necessary for justifying deadly force. For instance, completing firearms training, recognizing risks to people or property, or merely witnessing a crime does not provide a clear indication of an imminent threat to life that would justify the use of deadly force. Understanding these parameters is crucial for security personnel in making ethically and legally sound decisions in critical situations.

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9. Terrorists often use threats to?

A. Create fear among the public

B. Gain allies

C. Gather support from the public

D. Detract attention from themselves

Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public for several reasons. The essence of terrorism is to instill fear and panic, which serves their broader goals of influencing policy, destabilizing societies, or achieving specific ideological aims. By threatening attacks or violence, they provoke a psychological reaction that can lead to heightened anxiety and concern within communities. This fear can result in public demand for government action, which may play into the terrorists' strategies, such as pushing for political changes or drawing attention to their cause. While there may be instances where threats could theoretically lead to gaining allies or support, the primary motivation behind the use of threats is to leverage fear as a tool of coercion. Consequently, the creation of fear is foundational to terrorism's effectiveness, as it disrupts normal life and creates an atmosphere of insecurity and uncertainty. This psychological aspect is often more powerful than physical violence alone, making fear a critical element of terrorist strategies.

10. How many Special Event Licenses may be issued to one person in any calendar year?

A. No more than two (2)

B. No more than three (3)

C. No more than four (4)

D. No more than five (5)

The correct answer is that no more than two Special Event Licenses may be issued to one person in any calendar year. This limitation is set to ensure that the licenses are distributed fairly among individuals and to prevent any single person from monopolizing opportunities to host events that may require special regulation or oversight. By restricting the number to two, the regulatory body can better manage and monitor the events, ensuring compliance with any legal requirements and maintaining public safety. This policy encourages a diverse range of events and supports various organizers rather than favoring a select few who might otherwise hold more licenses within a given year.

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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://okcleetunarmedsecurityphase1and2.examzify.com

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

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