

BUILDING AUTOMATION LEVEL II PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://buildingautomationlvl2.examzify.com>



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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. A supervisory system is generally limited to high-security buildings and continuously occupied facilities, such as hospitals, universities, airports, and industrial plants. Which term best describes this type of system?**
 - A. Supervisory system
 - B. Point-of-entry protection
 - C. Option zone
 - D. Partitioning
- 2. What type of security system sensing device measures a weight load over a specific area?**
 - A. Stress sensor
 - B. Acoustic glass break detector
 - C. Interface device
 - D. Cross zoning
- 3. Which process involves identifying a person and verifying his or her credentials?**
 - A. Authentication
 - B. Identification
 - C. Authorization
 - D. Verification
- 4. Which device would you select to improve pressure at fixtures when the main supply lacks sufficient pressure?**
 - A. Booster pump
 - B. Pressure relief valve
 - C. Check valve
 - D. Flow switch
- 5. Some water-based fire suppression systems include ? because of uncertain reliability of the municipal water supply.**
 - A. Water reservoirs
 - B. Backflow preventers
 - C. Booster pumps
 - D. Water meters

- 6. Which feature allows the system to be subdivided into two or more separate systems using the same control panel and control devices?**
- A. Partitioning
 - B. Zone expansion
 - C. System fusion
 - D. User grouping
- 7. Which device is typically used to indicate the operation of pumps or valves in plumbing systems?**
- A. Pressure gauge
 - B. Flow meter
 - C. Flow switches
 - D. Thermometer
- 8. Which mode stations all available cars on a designated building floor in anticipation of many downward traveling passengers?**
- A. Up peak mode
 - B. Down peak mode
 - C. Independent service mode
 - D. Inspect mode
- 9. Most hygrometers measure which of the following?**
- A. Temperature
 - B. Pressure
 - C. Percentage of relative humidity (% rh)
 - D. Airflow
- 10. What is the most widely used type of pump in HVAC systems?**
- A. Centrifugal pump
 - B. Positive displacement pump
 - C. Diaphragm pump
 - D. Gear pump

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A supervisory system is generally limited to high-security buildings and continuously occupied facilities, such as hospitals, universities, airports, and industrial plants. Which term best describes this type of system?

A. Supervisory system

B. Point-of-entry protection

C. Option zone

D. Partitioning

Understanding how a supervisory system operates across a facility is being tested. This type of system provides centralized monitoring and control of multiple security subsystems over a large, continuously occupied environment such as hospitals, universities, airports, and industrial plants. It's designed to oversee status, alarms, and coordinated responses across different components (like access control, alarms, and surveillance) from a single point, which is essential in settings where uptime and rapid situational awareness are critical. This description fits a supervisory system because it emphasizes broad oversight and coordination across the facility rather than focusing on a single entry point, a specific zone, or how the system is partitioned. It isn't solely about protecting entry points (that would be point-of-entry protection), nor about dividing the system into separate zones (that's about option zones), nor about splitting the system into independent sections (partitioning). The supervisory approach matches the need for ongoing, integrated management of security across the entire, continuously staffed environment.

2. What type of security system sensing device measures a weight load over a specific area?

A. Stress sensor

B. Acoustic glass break detector

C. Interface device

D. Cross zoning

Weight over an area is detected by sensing pressure distribution. A stress sensor is designed to measure mechanical stress caused by a load on a surface, converting that loaded area's weight into an electrical signal. This makes it ideal for security devices like floor mats or pressure-sensitive pads that detect when someone or something steps onto a defined area. The other options don't measure weight: an acoustic glass break detector listens for sounds of breaking glass, not pressure; an interface device is a general term for a signal connector or translator, not a weight-sensing element; cross zoning relates to how zones are defined and monitored rather than how a sensor detects weight.

3. Which process involves identifying a person and verifying his or her credentials?

- A. Authentication**
- B. Identification
- C. Authorization
- D. Verification

Authentication is the process of proving a claimed identity by presenting credentials and having them verified. It answers the question of whether you really are who you say you are by checking that your credentials (like a password, a token, or a biometric) match what's on file. This inherently combines identifying the user with validating their credentials, which is why it's the best fit for the described process. Identification alone would just reveal who you claim to be without any verification, and authorization is about what you're allowed to do after you're identified and authenticated. Verification is a broader term and, in this context, authentication is the standard term used for proving identity with credentials.

4. Which device would you select to improve pressure at fixtures when the main supply lacks sufficient pressure?

- A. Booster pump**
- B. Pressure relief valve
- C. Check valve
- D. Flow switch

When fixtures suffer from low supply pressure, you need a device that adds energy to the water to raise the pressure going to the outlets. A booster pump does exactly this by drawing from the main supply and increasing the pressure in the distribution system, often controlled by a pressure switch to maintain a chosen setpoint and sometimes paired with a downstream check valve to prevent backflow. This makes the pump the best choice for improving pressure at fixtures when the main supply is inadequate. The other devices serve different purposes: a pressure relief valve protects against overpressure rather than boosting pressure, a check valve prevents reverse flow but does not increase pressure, and a flow switch detects flow and can trigger actions but does not raise pressure on its own.

5. Some water-based fire suppression systems include ? because of uncertain reliability of the municipal water supply.

- A. Water reservoirs**
- B. Backflow preventers
- C. Booster pumps
- D. Water meters

The main idea is guaranteeing a dependable water supply for a fire suppression system when the municipal mains can't be trusted. Having a water reservoir on site provides a stored volume of water right where the system needs it, so the system can deliver its required flow even if city supply or pressure is unreliable. This stored water often works alongside a fire pump to maintain the necessary pressure and flow to sprinklers or standpipes during a fire, ensuring the system remains effective without relying solely on municipal feeds. Backflow preventers are about stopping contaminants from entering the potable water supply, not providing extra water during a failure. Booster pumps help with pressure, but they don't guarantee a sufficient volume if the external supply is unreliable. Water meters track usage, not supply reliability.

6. Which feature allows the system to be subdivided into two or more separate systems using the same control panel and control devices?

- A. Partitioning**
- B. Zone expansion
- C. System fusion
- D. User grouping

Partitioning is the feature that lets a single control panel and its field devices run as two or more independent subsystems. It creates separate logical systems within one physical setup, each with its own setpoints, schedules, alarms, and control logic, so actions in one partition don't affect the others. This is exactly what's meant by subdividing the system while still using the same hardware. Think of it like dividing a single building automation platform into multiple "mini-systems" that can operate independently. This is especially useful in multi-tenant buildings or when testing changes without disrupting other areas. Expanding zones, by contrast, just adds more monitored areas within the same overall system rather than creating true separate subsystems. System fusion would imply combining separate systems into one, not dividing them, and user grouping deals with who can operate the system rather than how its control logic is organized.

7. Which device is typically used to indicate the operation of pumps or valves in plumbing systems?

- A. Pressure gauge
- B. Flow meter
- C. Flow switches**
- D. Thermometer

When you need a simple on/off indication that a pump or valve is actually moving fluid, you use a sensor built to detect flow. A flow switch sits in the piping and senses when fluid is moving. When flow is present, it changes state and sends a signal to the control system, clearly indicating that the pump is operating or a valve has opened. This kind of device is ideal for interlocks, alarms, and sequencing because it provides a clear status of motion rather than a numeric measurement. A pressure gauge, by contrast, only shows pressure and can suggest activity indirectly, but it doesn't confirm flow. A flow meter measures how much fluid is passing through, which gives flow rate data rather than a simple operational status. A thermometer measures temperature, which isn't related to whether pumps or valves are running. Hence, flow switches are the most appropriate choice for indicating operation.

8. Which mode stations all available cars on a designated building floor in anticipation of many downward traveling passengers?

- A. Up peak mode
- B. Down peak mode**
- C. Independent service mode
- D. Inspect mode

During down-peak periods, many passengers are traveling downward, so the elevator control concentrates all available cars on the floor most likely to receive those downward requests, typically the lobby. By stationing the cars there, riders descending from higher floors can board quickly, reducing wait times and efficiently handling the mass descent. This behavior defines down peak mode. Up peak mode would target upward travel, independent service mode bypasses coordinated peak planning, and inspect mode is for maintenance checks rather than serving peak passenger flow.

9. Most hygrometers measure which of the following?

- A. Temperature
- B. Pressure
- C. Percentage of relative humidity (% rh)
- D. Airflow

Humidity is what a hygrometer measures, and most devices report the percentage of relative humidity. Relative humidity tells you how close the air is to being saturated with water vapor at the current temperature, expressed as a percent. This makes RH the practical metric for comfort, mold prevention, and HVAC control because it directly relates moisture in the air to how warm or cool you feel. Temperature, pressure, and airflow are measured by their own sensors, not by a hygrometer. Some instruments combine sensors and may show dew point or absolute humidity, but the standard hygrometer output is percent relative humidity.

10. What is the most widely used type of pump in HVAC systems?

- A. Centrifugal pump
- B. Positive displacement pump
- C. Diaphragm pump
- D. Gear pump

The main idea here is that HVAC hydronic systems move large volumes of water at moderate pressures, so the pump must handle high flow with manageable head and energy efficiency. Centrifugal pumps are designed to deliver generous flow at lower to moderate head, and they do so smoothly and reliably. Their impeller transfers energy to the water by centrifugal force, creating pressure that overcomes the system resistance while providing the required flow. They also respond well to variable loads, especially when driven by variable-speed drives, which helps save energy as the heating or cooling demand changes. Water, being low-viscosity, flows easily through these pumps, making them efficient and cost-effective for building-scale circulations. The other pump types have strengths in different scenarios. Positive displacement pumps deliver a nearly constant flow and can generate high pressure at low flow, which is useful for metering, dosing, or pushing viscous fluids, but this makes them less flexible for typical HVAC loops where flow needs to vary with demand. Diaphragm and gear pumps are often chosen for handling viscous or aggressive fluids or for precise, small-volume applications, not for broad, continuous water circulation in building systems.

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://buildingautomationlvl2.examzify.com>

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

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