Burglar and Residential Fire Alarm Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit: https://burglarresidentialfirealarm.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.

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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 are the 3 requirements to connect to a network?

A. IP address, DNS, subnet

B. IP address, subnet, hostname

C. IP address, gateway, subnet

D. MAC address, gateway, subnet

2. Under maximum quiescent load, the secondary power supply shall have sufficient capacity to operate an electronic premise security system for at least how long?

A. Two hours

B. A minimum of 4hrs

C. Eight hours

D. Six hours

3. What is a UTP?

A. Unshielded Twisted Pair

B. Ultra Thin Protocol

C. Unified Transmission Power

D. Universal Telco Protocol

4. A licensee who moves or changes employers shall notify the Oklahoma Department of Labor within how many days?

A. 7

B. 14

C. 21

D. 28

5. Ladders should not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with what to prevent accidental displacement?

A. Rubber feet

B. Slip resistant feet

C. Stabilizing pads

D. Anti-slip caps

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6. A rate of rise heat detector should go off if it detects a ____ degree rise in temperature within one minute.

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 15

7. Which alarm component is typically wired with the largest gauge wire?

A. Panel board

B. Door sensor

C. Siren

D. Motion detector

8. Riser cable is suitable for running in which locations, with a fire coating meeting building codes?

A. Riser cable is suitable for running in air ducts and spaces between the floor and ceiling with a fire coating that must comply with building codes

B. Riser cable is used only for outdoor installations

C. Riser cable is a type of coaxial cable

D. Riser cable is obsolete

9. If resistance increases while voltage remains constant, what happens to current?

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Stay the same

D. Fluctuate

10. According to NFPA, house smoke alarm systems shall be tested by a qualified technician at least:

A. Annually

B. Daily

C. Weekly

D. Monthly

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the 3 requirements to connect to a network?

A. IP address, DNS, subnet

B. IP address, subnet, hostname

C. IP address, gateway, subnet

D. MAC address, gateway, subnet

To connect to a network you need essential pieces that let your device participate in IP communication and reach other networks. An IP address identifies your device on the network, so packets know where they're coming from and where to go. The subnet (subnet mask) defines the local network boundary, so your device can tell which other devices are on the same local network and which destinations require routing. The default gateway provides the route to outside networks—the router that forwards your traffic toward other networks or the internet. Without an IP address, you can't communicate at the IP level; without a subnet mask, you can't determine local versus remote destinations; without a gateway, you can't reach networks beyond your local subnet. DNS and hostname aren't required to connect. DNS is for translating domain names to IP addresses, and a hostname is just a human-friendly label; neither is needed just to establish basic network connectivity. MAC addresses are used on the local link for frame delivery, but the key trio that enables initial network connection and routing is the IP address, the subnet, and the gateway.

2. Under maximum quiescent load, the secondary power supply shall have sufficient capacity to operate an electronic premise security system for at least how long?

A. Two hours

B. A minimum of 4hrs

C. Eight hours

D. Six hours

The main idea here is how long a backup power source must keep the security system running during a power outage, using the worst-case idle power draw. Quiescent load is the system's standby current when it's powered but not actively triggering alarms. The maximum quiescent load means you assume the highest possible idle demand across the system while it remains ready to respond. The backup secondary power supply must be sized to sustain operation for a minimum period under that worst-case idle draw, so the system remains functional for monitoring, communication, and notification during an outage. Four hours is the standard minimum duration, balancing reliability with practical battery size and cost. Shorter backups (like two hours) risk losing functionality before power is restored, while longer durations (eight or six hours) exceed the typical minimum requirement unless a specific installation calls for it.

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3. What is a UTP?

A. Unshielded Twisted Pair

B. Ultra Thin Protocol

C. Unified Transmission Power

D. Universal Telco Protocol

Unshielded Twisted Pair is a type of copper network cabling where two or more conductors are twisted together to reduce interference from external sources and from adjacent pairs. The “unshielded” part means there’s no additional metallic shielding around the twisted pairs, which keeps the cable inexpensive and flexible, though it offers less protection in very noisy environments than shielded cables. This kind of cable is standard for Ethernet networks and comes in categories like Cat5e, Cat6, and Cat6a, which define the maximum speeds and frequencies it can support. Distances and performance depend on the category, with typical Ethernet runs extending about 100 meters. The other options don’t fit because they describe protocols or power concepts, not a type of cabling.

4. A licensee who moves or changes employers shall notify the Oklahoma Department of Labor within how many days?

A. 7

B. 14

C. 21

D. 28

When a licensee changes employers, the licensing authority must have current information on who the license is tied to. Notifying within 14 days keeps Oklahoma Department of Labor records up to date, confirms the license remains active with the new employer, and helps prevent any gaps or enforcement issues that could arise from outdated information. Fourteen days strikes a practical balance between giving the licensee time to complete the change and ensuring the department can promptly update its files. A shorter window like seven days is often impractical for processing, while longer windows such as 21 or 28 days leave a longer period with potentially outdated details.

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5. Ladders should not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with what to prevent accidental displacement?

A. Rubber feet

B. Slip resistant feet

C. Stabilizing pads

D. Anti-slip caps

On slippery surfaces, a ladder's base is at risk of sliding, which can lead to a fall. The feet of the ladder must be designed to resist that slip by gripping the surface and providing sufficient friction. Slip resistant feet are built to maximize traction, often using textured materials or shapes that shed moisture and bite into slick floors, wet surfaces, or ice. This direct focus on preventing displacement is why they're the best choice. While rubber feet and anti-slip caps describe features that help with grip, they don't convey the explicit purpose of resisting slipping on slippery surfaces as clearly as slip resistant feet. Stabilizing pads help with stability and load distribution but don't address the surface traction at the feet.

6. A rate of rise heat detector should go off if it detects a ___ degree rise in temperature within one minute.

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 15

Rate-of-rise detectors trigger on how fast the temperature climbs, not on a fixed temperature. They are set to alarm when the temperature increases about 15 degrees Fahrenheit in one minute. That rapid rise is a reliable sign of a developing fire, so the detector responds promptly. If the rise is only a few degrees, normal room variations could cause false alarms; waiting for a much larger rise could delay detection in a real fire. So 15 °F per minute provides timely warning while avoiding unnecessary alarms.

7. Which alarm component is typically wired with the largest gauge wire?

A. Panel board

B. Door sensor

C. Siren

D. Motion detector

The main idea is that wiring gauge is chosen by how much current a device needs. Devices that draw more current require thicker (larger gauge) wire to prevent voltage drop and overheating. A siren needs to push a loud sound, which means it draws a noticeably higher current than other alarm components. To carry that surge reliably, the run to the siren is wired with a larger gauge conductor. Door sensors and motion detectors are low-current devices—their electronics and signaling draw only small amounts of current—so they use thinner wire. The panel is the control hub, and while it powers everything, the power to the siren specifically demands the thicker wire to ensure the siren operates at full volume when the alarm is active.

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8. Riser cable is suitable for running in which locations, with a fire coating meeting building codes?

A. Riser cable is suitable for running in air ducts and spaces between the floor and ceiling with a fire coating that must comply with building codes

B. Riser cable is used only for outdoor installations

C. Riser cable is a type of coaxial cable

D. Riser cable is obsolete

Riser cable is designed for vertical runs inside a building—through risers, shafts, and the spaces between floors. A fire-resistant coating or jacket that meets building codes is required so that, in a fire, the cable resists ignition and helps limit flame and smoke traveling upward along the vertical path. This is why describing its use in vertical interior spaces with a code-compliant fire coating best captures what riser cable is for. It isn't about outdoor installations, it isn't a specific coaxial cable type, and it isn't obsolete.

9. If resistance increases while voltage remains constant, what happens to current?

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Stay the same

D. Fluctuate

Current in a fixed-voltage circuit is governed by Ohm's law: I = V/R. If the voltage stays the same and the resistance increases, the current must decrease. For example, with 12 volts across a load, the current is 12/6 = 2 amps with a 6-ohm load, but if the resistance rises to 12 ohms, the current becomes 12/12 = 1 amp. So the current drops as resistance goes up. This also means the power drawn, P = V^2/R, decreases as resistance increases under a constant voltage. The other options don't fit because increasing current would require lower resistance, staying the same would require resistance unchanged, and fluctuating would imply changing resistance or voltage—neither happens when voltage is constant and resistance increases.

10. According to NFPA, house smoke alarm systems shall be tested by a qualified technician at least:

A. Annually

B. Daily

C. Weekly

D. Monthly

NFPA 72 requires that house smoke alarm systems be inspected, tested, and maintained, with a professional test performed at least once a year. This annual interval provides a reliable verification of all components—detectors, interconnections, power sources, and supervision—without the impractical burden of more frequent professional tests. In homes, occupants should still do a monthly functional check of each detector themselves to ensure they sound and have battery power, but that routine does not replace the required annual professional testing. Monthly, daily, or weekly professional tests aren't aligned with the standard, while the annual professional test ensures the system remains fully reliable over time.

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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://burglarresidentialfirealarm.examzify.com

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

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