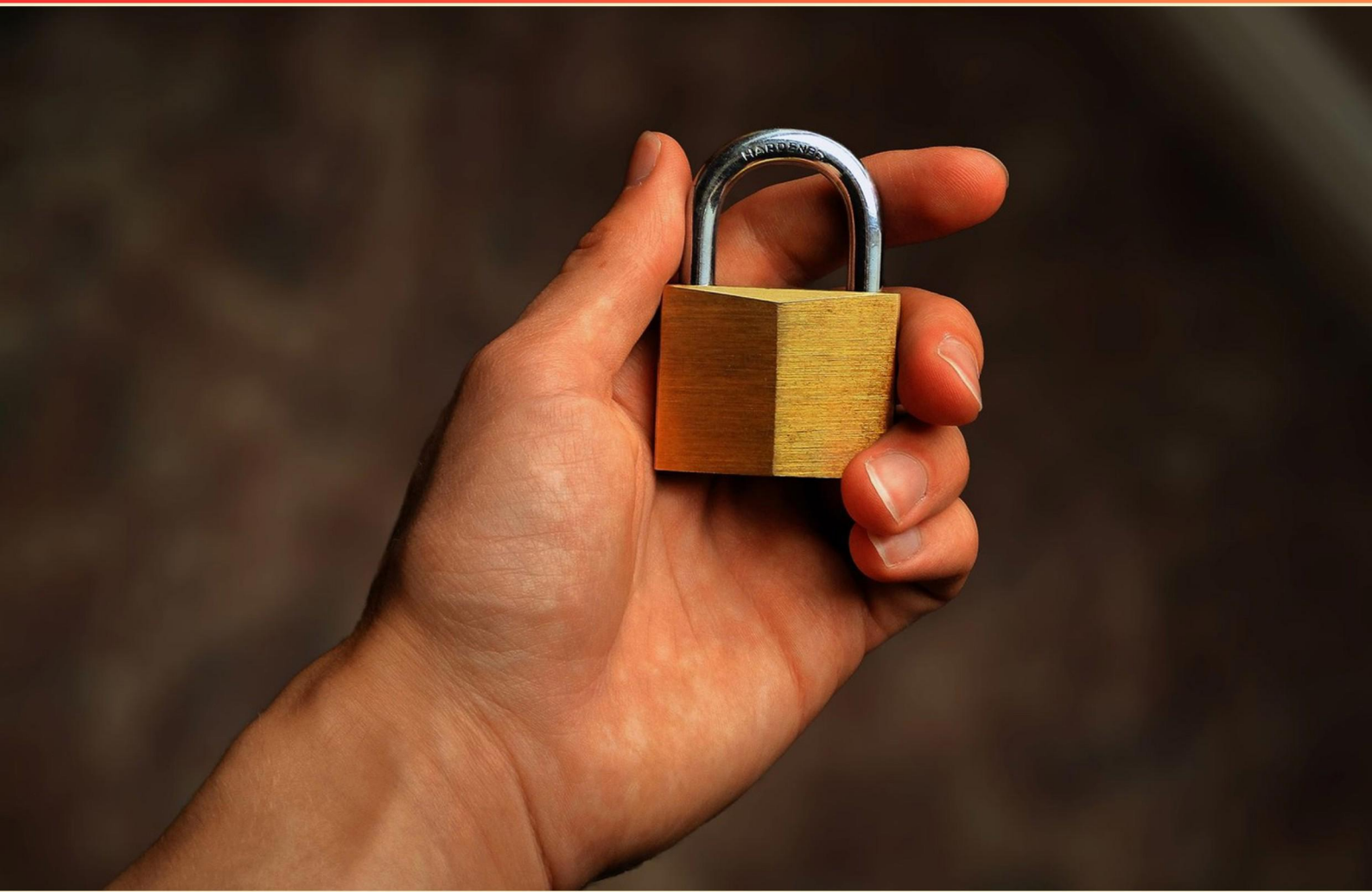


BURGLAR AND RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<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.

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. If a customer requests return to default settings, how long does the company have to meet that request?
 - A. 24hrs
 - B. 72hrs
 - C. 48hrs
 - D. 1 week
2. What distance should a fire alarm be kept from a ceiling fan?
 - A. 3 feet or 36 inches
 - B. 1 foot
 - C. 2 feet
 - D. 4 feet
3. When testing dial tone on a POTS line with the phone on the hook, what reading should the technician expect?
 - A. 12V to 24V DC
 - B. 24V to 36V DC
 - C. 48V to 52V DC
 - D. 60V to 70V DC
4. According to NFPA 70, what is used to determine the number and size of conductors used in a raceway?
 - A. Raceway size
 - B. Branch circuit rating
 - C. Conductor ampacity
 - D. Voltage drop requirements
5. What is the proper marking for Class 2 wires for use in environmental air spaces?
 - A. C12P
 - B. C12R
 - C. C12
 - D. C12PR

- 6. If two siren speakers are wired in series, the volume of each speaker will:**
- A. Remain the same
 - B. Decrease
 - C. Increase
 - D. Fluctuate
- 7. The distance between a cable tray and the raceway(s) or equipment shall not exceed how many feet?**
- A. 3 ft
 - B. 9 ft
 - C. 12 ft
 - D. 6 ft
- 8. What does NEC stand for in electrical code contexts?**
- A. North Electrical Council
 - B. National Energy Code
 - C. Network Engineering Code
 - D. National Electrical Code
- 9. Single conductors used on fire protective signaling circuits must be at least what gauge?**
- A. 20 AWG
 - B. 24 AWG
 - C. 22 AWG
 - D. 18 AWG
- 10. Personal protective equipment shall protect from a fall of more than?**
- A. 4 ft
 - B. 6 ft
 - C. 8 ft
 - D. 10 ft

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a customer requests return to default settings, how long does the company have to meet that request?

- A. 24hrs
- B. 72hrs
- C. 48hrs**
- D. 1 week

Returning a system to its default settings is a configuration change that can affect how alarms respond and how notifications are sent. The 48-hour window is the best fit because it allows time to verify the request, confirm authorization, coordinate any needed on-site adjustments, and push the reset across all affected devices, while still minimizing downtime for the customer. A 24-hour deadline is often too tight for proper checks, 72 hours can delay getting back to a standard baseline, and a week is longer than necessary and increases the period the system remains in a non-customized state.

2. What distance should a fire alarm be kept from a ceiling fan?

- A. 3 feet or 36 inches**
- B. 1 foot
- C. 2 feet
- D. 4 feet

Airflow from a ceiling fan can push smoke away from the detector or create drafts that delay sensing. To avoid that interference, keep the smoke alarm at least three feet away from the fan. This minimum distance helps smoke reach the sensor promptly and reduces false alarms caused by air movement around the fan. Some detectors may have additional placement tips, but the three-foot rule from a ceiling fan is the standard guidance for reliable performance.

3. When testing dial tone on a POTS line with the phone on the hook, what reading should the technician expect?

- A. 12V to 24V DC
- B. 24V to 36V DC
- C. 48V to 52V DC**
- D. 60V to 70V DC

POTS lines are powered by a central office supply that provides a constant DC voltage to the tip-and-ring pair. When the phone is on-hook, almost no current flows, so the line voltage stays near the nominal value. The expected reading between the line conductors is about 48 to 52 volts DC. Values outside this range suggest a line fault or abnormal conditions, while voltages much lower (12–36 V) or much higher (60–70 V) are not typical for a normal idle POTS line.

4. According to NFPA 70, what is used to determine the number and size of conductors used in a raceway?

- A. Raceway size**
- B. Branch circuit rating
- C. Conductor ampacity
- D. Voltage drop requirements

The main idea is that raceway fill, dictated by the raceway's internal size, determines how many conductors and what sizes can be placed inside it. NFPA 70 uses the raceway's cross-sectional area and allowable fill percentage to calculate how many conductors of given sizes will fit. If the conductors would exceed the allowable fill, you must use a larger raceway or reduce the number/size of conductors. This is why the raceway size sets the limit on the number and size of conductors. Conductor ampacity or branch circuit rating affect protection and current-carrying capacity, but they don't establish the physical count and sizing inside the raceway by themselves; voltage drop considerations can influence conductor size but aren't the primary determinant of how many conductors fit in a raceway.

5. What is the proper marking for Class 2 wires for use in environmental air spaces?

- A. CL2P**
- B. CL2R
- C. CL2
- D. CL2PR

Plenum-rated cabling is required for installation in environmental air spaces, because it must limit smoke and flame spread in air-handling paths. The designation CL2P shows a Class 2 circuit with a plenum-rated jacket, meaning it's approved for use in those spaces. The P is the key indicator that the cable meets plenum requirements. A plain CL2 lacks that plenum designation, so it wouldn't be suitable for plenums. Adding R or PR would imply riser or combined ratings that aren't necessary for this scenario, and aren't the standard marking for environmental air space use. So the correct marking is CL2P.

6. If two siren speakers are wired in series, the volume of each speaker will:

- A. Remain the same
- B. Decrease**
- C. Increase
- D. Fluctuate

When two siren speakers are in series, the same current flows through both, but the total impedance increases. That higher total impedance reduces the current drawn from the siren drive. The supply voltage is then divided between the two drivers, so each speaker receives only part of the voltage. If the speakers are the same, each gets about half the voltage, delivering far less power than a single speaker would with the same source. Since loudness depends on power delivered to the drivers, the volume of each speaker decreases in this setup.

7. The distance between a cable tray and the raceway(s) or equipment shall not exceed how many feet?

- A. 3 ft
- B. 9 ft
- C. 12 ft
- D. 6 ft**

The idea here is to keep cable routing close enough that terminations, splices, and connections remain reachable and protected. The rule sets a maximum of six feet between a cable tray and the raceways or equipment it serves, so you shouldn't have a tray segment more than six feet away from the nearest raceway or device. This ensures the wiring path stays orderly, reduces the risk of damage from movement or over-extension, and makes servicing easier. Shorter distances would still meet the rule, while distances longer than six feet would not.

8. What does NEC stand for in electrical code contexts?

- A. North Electrical Council
- B. National Energy Code
- C. Network Engineering Code
- D. National Electrical Code**

NEC stands for National Electrical Code. This is the primary reference for electrical installations in the United States, published by the National Fire Protection Association and adopted by many local authorities. It provides the rules for safe wiring methods, conductor sizing, overcurrent protection, grounding, and general electrical safety. In residential burglar and fire alarm work, NEC guidance helps determine how power is supplied to devices, how circuits are protected, and how conductors are run and enclosed. The other options aren't the recognized national electrical code, so they don't fit as the standard name in electrical contexts.

9. Single conductors used on fire protective signaling circuits must be at least what gauge?

- A. 20 AWG
- B. 24 AWG
- C. 22 AWG
- D. 18 AWG**

Minimum gauge for single conductors on fire protective signaling circuits is 18 AWG. These circuits carry limited power from the control panel to field devices, and runs can be fairly long, so keeping resistance low helps limit voltage drop and ensure devices operate reliably during an alarm. Using thinner conductors would have higher resistance, causing greater voltage drop as current flows to detectors, horns, and strobes, which can prevent proper operation when needed. 18 AWG provides a practical balance of ease of installation, mechanical durability, and reliable electrical performance, whereas smaller gauges would be more prone to voltage loss and damage in the field.

10. Personal protective equipment shall protect from a fall of more than?

- A. 4 ft
- B. 6 ft**
- C. 8 ft
- D. 10 ft

Fall protection is built to limit how far you can fall and to arrest a fall safely. For personal fall arrest systems, the maximum free fall distance is limited to six feet. That means the equipment must be capable of preventing a fall from exceeding six feet, so six feet is the threshold at which protection is required. If you could fall farther than that, you need proper fall protection (harness, lanyard, anchor, etc.) to keep the actual fall within a safe range. The other options are not the standard regulatory threshold—four feet is below the limit, while eight or ten feet would exceed it unless additional protective measures are in place.

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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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