

FIRE ALARM LESSON 7&8 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://firealarmlesson7and8.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. Emergency communications systems must operate at standby for 24 hours, followed by how long of all connected load?**
 - A. 30 minutes
 - B. 5 minutes
 - C. 60 minutes
 - D. 15 minutes
- 2. Survivability requirements apply to which system or circuit?**
 - A. Fire alarm notification appliances
 - B. Emergency voice/alarm communications systems
 - C. Building management systems
 - D. Fire suppression systems
- 3. Survivability requirements apply to systems using complete (total) evacuation.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Never
- 4. When survivability is required for an emergency voice/alarm system, which circuits must meet survivability requirements?**
 - A. Notification appliance circuits
 - B. Speaker circuits
 - C. Power circuits
 - D. Data circuits
- 5. Two-way, in-building emergency communications systems are also called?**
 - A. Intercom systems
 - B. Public address system
 - C. Firefighters' telephones
 - D. Emergency exit alarms

- 6. Systems that provide for a partial evacuation or relocation of occupants must be what?**
- A. survivable
 - B. non-survivable
 - C. redundant
 - D. optional
- 7. What is a functional test, and why is it important?**
- A. A test that checks only power supply continuity without load.
 - B. A test that verifies a device or system performs its intended function; essential to confirm operation before occupancy.
 - C. A test that simulates a fire condition to produce maximum alarm.
 - D. A test that evaluates annual maintenance costs.
- 8. What is the minimum required secondary power for an emergency radio communications enhancement system?**
- A. 6 hours
 - B. 12 hours
 - C. 24 hours
 - D. 48 hours
- 9. Which document contains standard electrical symbols?**
- A. NFPA 72
 - B. NFPA 101
 - C. NFPA 170
 - D. NECA 100
- 10. An emergency voice/alarm communications alert tone must sound at least ? times.**
- A. 2 times
 - B. 3 times
 - C. 5 times
 - D. 1 time

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Emergency communications systems must operate at standby for 24 hours, followed by how long of all connected load?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 60 minutes
- D. 15 minutes**

The main idea here is how long an emergency communications system must continuously power all connected equipment after it has been on standby for a full day. The standard specifies that once that 24-hour standby period is complete, the system must be able to carry the full connected load for 15 minutes. This ensures critical communications remain available during the early phase of an outage while backup power sources (like batteries) or other power arrangements are brought fully online, without needing to rely on longer-term power for this function. Longer durations (30 or 60 minutes) would require substantially more energy storage, which isn't the standard requirement. A shorter duration (5 minutes) wouldn't provide enough time to maintain operations during the initial response or to bridge to other power sources. So, 15 minutes is the defined amount of time to support full load after standby.

2. Survivability requirements apply to which system or circuit?

- A. Fire alarm notification appliances
- B. Emergency voice/alarm communications systems**
- C. Building management systems
- D. Fire suppression systems

Survivability requirements focus on keeping life-safety communications and functions working during a fire or other adverse conditions, even if power is lost or part of the system is damaged. The emergency voice/alarm communication system is designed to deliver clear instructions to occupants when time is critical, so codes require this system to remain operational under challenging conditions. This includes features like redundant power sources, alternate signaling paths, and protected wiring so that vital messages can reach people during an emergency. Fire alarm notification appliances are important for alerting occupants, but the survivability emphasis is specifically on maintaining the emergency voice/alarm system's ability to convey evacuation directions and instructions. Building management systems and fire suppression systems have other performance criteria and are not the primary focus of survivability requirements in this context.

3. Survivability requirements apply to systems using complete (total) evacuation.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Never

Survivability requirements focus on keeping essential life-safety systems operating during a fire or power loss so people can be warned, find exits, and responders can work. These requirements apply to critical systems like fire alarm signaling, emergency communications, emergency lighting, and the power supplies that keep them running, for a defined period under adverse conditions. They are not tied to a single evacuation method; whether a building uses total evacuation or a staged approach, the safety systems must remain functional to support safe egress. So the idea that survivability requirements only apply to complete evacuation isn't accurate—the requirements cover vital life-safety functions regardless of the evacuation strategy.

4. When survivability is required for an emergency voice/alarm system, which circuits must meet survivability requirements?

- A. Notification appliance circuits**
- B. Speaker circuits
- C. Power circuits
- D. Data circuits

Survivability means the system must keep delivering warnings to occupants even during power loss or other adverse conditions. The essential path for alerting people is the notification appliances—the devices that actually emit the evacuation message and warnings (horns, strobes, and integrated speakers). If these circuits don't stay powered and functional, occupants may not hear or see the alert, defeating evacuation. That's why the requirement targets the notification appliance circuits themselves, ensuring they have backup power and redundancy. Data circuits aren't the means of delivering the alert, and while power supplies back up the system, the focus here is on the circuits that convey the alarm to people.

5. Two-way, in-building emergency communications systems are also called?

- A. Intercom systems
- B. Public address system
- C. Firefighters' telephones**
- D. Emergency exit alarms

Two-way, in-building emergency communications used during fire events are called firefighters' telephones. This term refers to a dedicated, reliable voice link between the Fire Command Center and the various parts of a building, often spanning different floors, so firefighters can coordinate actions, relay information, and request support quickly during an incident. The system runs on a dedicated circuit to stay functional even if other building communications are compromised, which is crucial in an emergency. Intercom systems exist for general communication between occupants and staff, but they aren't designed to meet the reliability and direct fire department coordination needs of an emergency. Public address systems are mainly for making announcements to occupants and aren't built for the two-way, firefighter-focused communication required during a fire. Emergency exit alarms are signals that indicate doors are being opened for egress and do not provide two-way communication.

6. Systems that provide for a partial evacuation or relocation of occupants must be what?

- A. survivable**
- B. non-survivable
- C. redundant
- D. optional

Partial evacuation relies on keeping occupants safe even as a fire develops, so the system must be survivable. Survivable means it continues to operate under fire conditions—power loss, heat, and smoke—and still perform essential life-safety functions like clear, reliable notification and guidance to safe areas or exits. This resilience allows people who can't evacuate all at once to relocate or wait for further instructions without the system failing. Non-survivable would defeat the purpose of protecting occupants in a real event, while redundancy helps support survivability but isn't the exact requirement, and optional implies it isn't needed for life safety.

7. What is a functional test, and why is it important?

- A. A test that checks only power supply continuity without load.
- B. A test that verifies a device or system performs its intended function; essential to confirm operation before occupancy.**
- C. A test that simulates a fire condition to produce maximum alarm.
- D. A test that evaluates annual maintenance costs.

Functional testing proves that a device or system actually performs its intended function under real conditions. In a fire alarm system, this means the sequence from initiating devices through the control panel to the notification appliances works correctly, alarms activate where they should, and any automatic actions or interconnections operate as designed. This confirms the system will reliably alert occupants and trigger responders when needed, which is why it's essential to verify before anyone occupies the building. This isn't just about power being available. It's about the end-to-end operation working together as intended. It's also not about simulating the worst-case fire to push the maximum alarm, nor about evaluating ongoing maintenance costs. Functional testing focuses on real-world performance and reliability, ensuring safety and compliance.

8. What is the minimum required secondary power for an emergency radio communications enhancement system?

- A. 6 hours
- B. 12 hours**
- C. 24 hours
- D. 48 hours

Backup power for an emergency radio communications enhancement system is all about keeping critical communications up when the building's main power fails. The system needs to stay online long enough for responders to manage the incident, evacuate if needed, and either restore power or switch to an alternate communications method. Twelve hours is the minimum duration specified because it provides a reliable window that covers typical outage scenarios without requiring excessively large and costly battery banks or generators. Shorter durations, like six hours, risk losing communications during longer incidents, while longer durations (twenty-four or forty-eight hours) go beyond the minimum and add unnecessary expense for most situations.

9. Which document contains standard electrical symbols?

- A. NFPA 72
- B. NFPA 101
- C. NFPA 170
- D. NECA 100**

Standard electrical symbols are defined to ensure consistent communication across electrical drawings, so anyone reading the diagrams understands what each symbol represents regardless of who created the drawing. NECA 100 is the reference that provides these symbols and the conventions for electrical construction drawings, covering how components like outlets, switches, panels, and wiring are depicted. The other standards focus on different areas: NFPA 72 deals with fire alarm signaling, NFPA 101 is the Life Safety Code, and NFPA 170 covers symbols specifically for fire protection drawings. While NFPA 170 includes symbols, it's targeted to fire protection, not general electrical symbols. That's why NECA 100 is the best match for standard electrical symbols.

10. An emergency voice/alarm communications alert tone must sound at least ? times.

- A. 2 times
- B. 3 times**
- C. 5 times
- D. 1 time

Repetition in emergency communications is crucial for making sure everyone hears and understands the message. The emergency voice/alarm alert tone is repeated multiple times so it can cut through background noise, reach people in different parts of the building, and give occupants multiple chances to notice and respond. Sounding it at least three times provides a clear, unmistakable cue without becoming overly disruptive. If it's only heard once, someone could miss it in a noisy area or from a distance. Two repetitions improve the odds but may still be overlooked in busy or echo-prone spaces. Five repetitions could become annoying and risk desensitization over time. Three times hits a practical balance, ensuring the alert is noticeable and prompts action.

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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://firealarmlesson7and8.examzify.com>

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

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