

NEVADA FIRE ALARM TECHNICIAN (F-CARD) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. When the runner is not in attendance at the proprietary supervising station, the runner will establish two-way communications with the station at intervals not...**
 - A. 15 minutes
 - B. 5 minutes
 - C. 60 minutes
 - D. 2 hours
- 2. What is the maximum distance between the highest switch, lamp, or textual display and the finished floor?**
 - A. 8 ft (2.4 m)
 - B. 6 ft (1.8 m)
 - C. 4 ft (1.2 m)
 - D. 10 ft (3.0 m)
- 3. If you need to install a wall-mounted visual appliance in a protected premises with a ceiling of 84 inches, which height above finished floor is acceptable?**
 - A. 68 inches
 - B. 78 inches
 - C. 84 inches
 - D. 90 inches
- 4. Which detector is recommended for environments with higher temperature, higher air velocity, or humid conditions?**
 - A. Air sampling
 - B. Ionization
 - C. Photoelectric
 - D. Heat
- 5. The retention rule after the next test date requires retention for how long?**
 - A. Six months
 - B. Two years
 - C. Three years
 - D. One year

6. Beams extending down from the ceiling more than 18 inches and spaced more than 8 feet apart will cause the space between beams to be treated as what for smoke detection spacing?
- A. A separate area
 - B. A single area
 - C. No impact
 - D. Invalid for spacing
7. What is the minimum flash rate for visible notification appliances?
- A. 2 flashes per second
 - B. 1 flash per second
 - C. 1 flash every 2 seconds
 - D. 0.5 flashes per second
8. In spacing guidelines for smoke detectors on a flat ceiling, what distance should be used as the guide?
- A. 20'
 - B. 30'
 - C. 40'
 - D. 25'
9. In buildings that utilize duct detectors and a fire alarm system, the fire alarm system must monitor which component?
- A. Duct detectors
 - B. The roof
 - C. The stairs
 - D. The exit signs
10. Which of the following is a valid method for initiating a manual fire alarm?
- A. By a listed manual fire alarm box
 - B. By a heat detector
 - C. By a smoke detector
 - D. By a doorway sensor

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When the runner is not in attendance at the proprietary supervising station, the runner will establish two-way communications with the station at intervals not...

A. 15 minutes

B. 5 minutes

C. 60 minutes

D. 2 hours

Continuous supervision requires the runner to maintain two-way communications with the proprietary supervising station even when not on site. The established cadence is fifteen minutes, so the runner checks in with the station at least every quarter hour. This interval keeps the station informed about status, alarms, or faults and allows the response to be coordinated quickly. It strikes a balance: frequent enough to catch issues promptly, but not so frequent as to be an unnecessary burden. If contact isn't made within this window, escalation procedures kick in to re-establish communication or alert the appropriate personnel. Shorter check-ins would be overly burdensome, while longer gaps would create a dangerous delay in monitoring.

2. What is the maximum distance between the highest switch, lamp, or textual display and the finished floor?

A. 8 ft (2.4 m)

B. 6 ft (1.8 m)

C. 4 ft (1.2 m)

D. 10 ft (3.0 m)

The main idea is accessibility and visibility of controls and indicators. To make sure people can reach and read or operate switches, lamps, or textual displays during normal use or an alarm, these devices are kept within a reachable height. The maximum allowed distance from the finished floor to the top of such a device is six feet. That height balances being high enough to be out of reach of everyday obstacles on the floor, while still low enough for most people—including someone standing or in a wheelchair—to reach and read or operate. Choosing a height higher than six feet would put these devices out of easy reach for many occupants, complicating evacuation or status checks. A height of four feet would be lower than typical placement needs in many spaces, making devices more prone to obstruction or accidental operation. Heights like eight or ten feet are simply impractical for quick access.

3. If you need to install a wall-mounted visual appliance in a protected premises with a ceiling of 84 inches, which height above finished floor is acceptable?

- A. 68 inches
- B. 78 inches**
- C. 84 inches
- D. 90 inches

Visual signaling devices on walls in protected premises are mounted with a height that keeps the bottom edge at a practical, visible level while staying below a maximum distance from the ceiling. For an 84-inch ceiling, the standard guidance places the bottom edge of a wall-mounted visual appliance at about 78 inches above the finished floor (roughly 6 inches below the ceiling). This keeps the device high enough to be easily seen and within the permitted mounting height. So, 78 inches above the finished floor is acceptable because it satisfies the typical maximum mounting height relative to the room's ceiling height. Heights higher than that would exceed the allowed mounting height, while a significantly lower height like 68 inches would place the device noticeably lower than the recommended range and is not the preferred installation in this context.

4. Which detector is recommended for environments with higher temperature, higher air velocity, or humid conditions?

- A. Air sampling**
- B. Ionization
- C. Photoelectric
- D. Heat

In environments with challenging conditions like high temperature, fast air movement, or humidity, detectors that actively sample the air are preferred. An air sampling detector pulls air through a network of tubes to a central sensing unit, so it can monitor the environment in a controlled, consistent way. This closed, filtered sampling path makes it less sensitive to sudden air currents or moisture that would skew readings for free-air detectors. It also allows you to set precise sensitivity and response levels, which helps detect early smoke without triggering alarms from humidity or drafts. Ionization detectors can react quickly to certain flames but are more susceptible to false alarms in dusty or turbulent air. Photoelectric detectors respond well to smoldering fires but can also be affected by air movement and humidity. Heat detectors respond to temperature changes rather than smoke, so they don't provide smoke detection in the same way. Air sampling detectors, by contrast, maintain performance in those tougher environments, making them the best choice for high-temperature, high-velocity, or humid spaces.

5. The retention rule after the next test date requires retention for how long?

- A. Six months
- B. Two years
- C. Three years
- D. One year**

The rule is about how long you must keep test-related records after the next test date. You retain those records for one year following that test date. Keeping the documentation for a full year ensures you have a complete, auditable trail for inspections, warranty questions, or any issues that arise during the next cycle. Six months would be too short for regulatory tracking, while two or three years would exceed what this rule requires. So, one year is the appropriate retention period.

6. Beams extending down from the ceiling more than 18 inches and spaced more than 8 feet apart will cause the space between beams to be treated as what for smoke detection spacing?

- A. A separate area**
- B. A single area
- C. No impact
- D. Invalid for spacing

When beams extend down from the ceiling more than 18 inches and are spaced more than 8 feet apart, the space between those beams is treated as a separate area for smoke detection spacing. The downward projection and wide spacing create distinct airflow patterns and potential dead-air pockets, so each bay between beams must be evaluated independently. This means you apply the detector spacing rules to each individual bay rather than treating the entire ceiling area between those beams as one continuous space. In short, the obstruction divides the space into separate areas to ensure reliable early detection.

7. What is the minimum flash rate for visible notification appliances?

- A. 2 flashes per second
- B. 1 flash per second**
- C. 1 flash every 2 seconds
- D. 0.5 flashes per second

Visible notification appliances rely on a steady flash to grab attention quickly, including for people with hearing impairment. The standard sets the minimum at one flash per second, meaning the light must cycle on and off at a rate of 1 Hz. This rate is fast enough to be noticeable in various lighting conditions and distances without being overly distracting. A slower rate, such as every two seconds, might not be perceived promptly during an alarm. A faster rate, like two flashes per second, would still meet the requirement but is simply not the minimum. So, one flash per second is the correct minimum.

8. In spacing guidelines for smoke detectors on a flat ceiling, what distance should be used as the guide?

- A. 20'
- B. 30'**
- C. 40'
- D. 25'

On a flat ceiling, detectors should be spaced so that no point in the space is farther than the detector from any given detector. The guide distance used is thirty feet. This maximum ensures smoke has a detector nearby quickly, providing timely alarm. Distances like forty feet would exceed the recommended maximum and risk gaps in coverage, while tighter spacings such as twenty or twenty-five feet are more conservative than the standard guideline but still acceptable; the key point is that thirty feet is the typical guide for flat ceilings.

9. In buildings that utilize duct detectors and a fire alarm system, the fire alarm system must monitor which component?

- A. Duct detectors
- B. The roof**
- C. The stairs
- D. The exit signs

Duct detectors are initiators tied to the fire alarm system, so the system must supervise them to ensure reliable detection and a coordinated response. When smoke is detected in the ductwork, the fire alarm control panel responds by alarm signaling and can also interface with HVAC controls to help contain smoke, such as trimming or shutting down air movement. This supervision also detects detector faults or wiring issues, preventing a hidden failure from compromising safety. The roof, stairs, and exit signs aren't the components this setup is designed to have monitored by the fire alarm system in the same way; duct detectors are the essential devices whose status the system must continuously monitor to protect the building's airflow and life safety.

10. Which of the following is a valid method for initiating a manual fire alarm?

- A. By a listed manual fire alarm box**
- B. By a heat detector
- C. By a smoke detector
- D. By a doorway sensor

Initiating a fire alarm manually means someone deliberately triggers the system using an approved device designed for human use. The correct method is a listed manual fire alarm box, such as a pull station, which is placed for quick access near exits. When you activate it, it sends a signal to the fire alarm control panel to sound the alarms and notify responders. Automatic devices like heat detectors and smoke detectors respond to sensed conditions without human action, so they are not manual initiations. A doorway sensor watches door status and is not used to start the alarm.

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://nevadafcard.examzify.com>

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

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