

Oklahoma Alarm Licensing Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Is continuing education required for license renewal in Oklahoma alarm licensing?**
 - A. No, it is optional**
 - B. Yes, it is required**
 - C. Only for first-time licensees**
 - D. Only if the licensee has a complaint filed against them**
- 2. What should be done in the event of a false alarm?**
 - A. Notify the public immediately**
 - B. Investigate the cause and notify local authorities if necessary**
 - C. Ignore it and wait for the next incident**
 - D. Deactivate the entire alarm system permanently**
- 3. What is the role of the alarm monitoring center in the context of alarm systems?**
 - A. To install the alarms**
 - B. To receive alarm signals and notify the appropriate authorities**
 - C. To sell alarms to customers**
 - D. To conduct background checks on installers**
- 4. In terms of alarm response, what is a critical timeframe for addressing any requests for service adjustments?**
 - A. 1 hour**
 - B. 2 hours**
 - C. 48 hours**
 - D. 72 hours**
- 5. Under the authority having jurisdiction, who is responsible for inspecting fire alarm system installations?**
 - A. Company Owner**
 - B. Certified Inspector**
 - C. Authority Having Jurisdiction**
 - D. Project Manager**

- 6. Which of these devices can be used to supply auxiliary power to alarm systems?**
- A. Battery charger**
 - B. Key pad**
 - C. Circuit board**
 - D. Control panel**
- 7. In what scenario would all smoke alarms in a unit activate?**
- A. When the power goes out**
 - B. When one smoke alarm detects smoke**
 - C. When the system is tested**
 - D. When a user activates the test button**
- 8. Which of the following is considered an acceptable audible notification appliance in a security system?**
- A. Integrated alarm panels**
 - B. Strobe lights**
 - C. Self-contained sirens**
 - D. Manual backup systems**
- 9. Which method do PIR sensors primarily use to detect movement?**
- A. Sound waves**
 - B. Change of climate**
 - C. Magnetic fields**
 - D. Infrared radiation**
- 10. How can false alarms impact a community?**
- A. They can improve public safety awareness**
 - B. They can drain resources and potentially lead to fines**
 - C. They have no significant impact**
 - D. They can increase insurance coverage**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Is continuing education required for license renewal in Oklahoma alarm licensing?

A. No, it is optional

B. Yes, it is required

C. Only for first-time licensees

D. Only if the licensee has a complaint filed against them

Continuing education is indeed required for license renewal in the Oklahoma alarm licensing process. This requirement ensures that licensees stay up-to-date with the latest industry standards, regulations, and technologies, which is crucial for maintaining public safety and professional competence. By engaging in continuing education, alarm professionals enhance their skills and knowledge, which ultimately benefits their clients and the industry as a whole. In Oklahoma, the mandate for continuing education reflects the commitment to uphold high standards within the alarm industry, allowing licensed professionals to remain informed about legal changes, new products, and best practices. This requirement is not limited to first-time licensees or contingent upon any complaints and applies universally to all licensing renewals, underscoring its importance in fostering ongoing professional development.

2. What should be done in the event of a false alarm?

A. Notify the public immediately

B. Investigate the cause and notify local authorities if necessary

C. Ignore it and wait for the next incident

D. Deactivate the entire alarm system permanently

In the event of a false alarm, the appropriate action is to investigate the cause and notify local authorities if necessary. This response is crucial because it allows for identification of why the alarm was triggered in the first place, which can help prevent future occurrences. Additionally, notifying local authorities may be necessary if the false alarm poses any safety concerns or if there is a chance that the situation is not actually false. Investigating can involve checking the system for any malfunctions, determining if there was human error involved, or assessing any other environmental factors that may have contributed to the false alarm. This proactive approach aims to ensure that the alarm system operates correctly and that real emergencies can be responded to without delay. Ignoring the incident does not address any potential underlying issues and could result in repeated false alarms, which may lead to penalties or diminished responses from local authorities. Similarly, deactivating the entire alarm system permanently would eliminate the benefit of having an alarm in the first place, which is to maintain security and safety. Notifying the public immediately is often inappropriate in the case of a false alarm, as it could incite unnecessary panic or confusion.

3. What is the role of the alarm monitoring center in the context of alarm systems?

- A. To install the alarms**
- B. To receive alarm signals and notify the appropriate authorities**
- C. To sell alarms to customers**
- D. To conduct background checks on installers**

The role of the alarm monitoring center is crucial in the context of alarm systems, as it serves as the communication hub that receives alarm signals from various security devices. When an alarm is triggered, whether due to a break-in, fire, or other emergencies, the monitoring center immediately receives the alert and evaluates the situation. If necessary, the center then notifies the appropriate authorities, such as police, fire departments, or emergency medical services. This rapid response is essential for ensuring swift action is taken to address any threats or emergencies, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the alarm system in protecting property and lives. The options that involve installation, sales, or conducting background checks do not accurately capture the primary function of an alarm monitoring center. While these activities are important in the overall alarm system ecosystem, they fall under different roles and responsibilities not associated with the monitoring center's key purpose of vigilance and response to alarm signals.

4. In terms of alarm response, what is a critical timeframe for addressing any requests for service adjustments?

- A. 1 hour**
- B. 2 hours**
- C. 48 hours**
- D. 72 hours**

The critical timeframe for addressing any requests for service adjustments is 48 hours. This time frame is significant because it reflects the urgency and importance of ensuring that alarm systems function correctly and meet customer expectations. In the realm of security and alarm services, prompt attention to service requests is vital for maintaining trust and ensuring the safety of the clients' property. A 48-hour response window allows alarm companies to investigate any issues, make necessary adjustments, and provide feedback to clients. This timeframe strikes a balance between allowing sufficient time for technicians to diagnose problems accurately and managing client needs effectively. In contrast, shorter timeframes like one hour or two hours might be impractical depending on the complexity of the request or the nature of the issue at hand. Longer timeframes, such as 72 hours, while still manageable, may not promote urgency and could potentially lead to customer dissatisfaction if issues arise in the interim. Therefore, setting a standard of 48 hours for service adjustments helps ensure reliability and responsiveness in alarm services.

5. Under the authority having jurisdiction, who is responsible for inspecting fire alarm system installations?

- A. Company Owner**
- B. Certified Inspector**
- C. Authority Having Jurisdiction**
- D. Project Manager**

The correct answer is that the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) is responsible for inspecting fire alarm system installations. This is because the AHJ is an entity or official designated by law or regulation to ensure compliance with applicable codes, standards, and regulations related to fire safety. Their role involves overseeing construction and installation projects to verify that they meet the required safety and operational standards. The AHJ typically consists of local fire marshals, building inspectors, or other officials who have the authority to enforce building codes and safety regulations. They evaluate whether the installed systems adhere to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and standards, as well as local ordinances. While the other individuals mentioned, such as company owners, certified inspectors, or project managers, may play important roles in the process of designing, installing, or maintaining fire alarm systems, it is ultimately the AHJ that has the legal authority to conduct inspections and approve installations. This ensures that fire alarm systems are operational and safe for use, thereby protecting lives and property.

6. Which of these devices can be used to supply auxiliary power to alarm systems?

- A. Battery charger**
- B. Key pad**
- C. Circuit board**
- D. Control panel**

The option that is accurate for supplying auxiliary power to alarm systems is the battery charger. A battery charger serves to provide charging power to batteries that are part of the alarm system, ensuring that they remain charged and ready to supply power even when the main power source is unavailable. This is especially crucial for maintaining the functionality of alarm systems during power outages or failures. The other options, while they play important roles within an alarm system, do not specifically supply auxiliary power. A keypad is mainly used for user input and control of the alarm system, allowing users to engage or disengage alarms and enter security codes. A circuit board houses the components necessary for the system to operate and process signals but does not inherently provide power. The control panel is central to the operation of the alarm system, managing signals, notifications, and system settings, but it relies on a power source rather than being a source of auxiliary power itself.

7. In what scenario would all smoke alarms in a unit activate?

- A. When the power goes out**
- B. When one smoke alarm detects smoke**
- C. When the system is tested**
- D. When a user activates the test button**

All smoke alarms in a unit activate when one smoke alarm detects smoke due to the interconnected nature of modern smoke alarm systems. When one alarm senses smoke, it triggers a signal that communicates with all other alarms in the system, leading to a simultaneous activation. This feature is essential for ensuring occupant safety, as it ensures that all residents are alerted to potential danger regardless of which part of the unit the smoke is detected in. In contrast, other scenarios listed do not lead to simultaneous activation across all smoke alarms. For instance, when the power goes out, individual alarms may operate on battery backup, but they will not communicate or activate other alarms unless smoke is detected. Testing the system or using the test button typically results in a localized response from the alarm being tested, rather than triggering the entire network. Understanding this interconnected system is key for recognizing how modern safety equipment functions to enhance fire alert capabilities.

8. Which of the following is considered an acceptable audible notification appliance in a security system?

- A. Integrated alarm panels**
- B. Strobe lights**
- C. Self-contained sirens**
- D. Manual backup systems**

In a security system, an acceptable audible notification appliance is one that can effectively alert individuals to the presence of a security issue or emergency. Self-contained sirens serve this purpose because they are designed specifically to generate loud sounds in the event of an alarm, thereby drawing attention to the situation. These sirens can be integrated into a security system to provide immediate and noticeable alerts, ensuring that anyone nearby is made aware of potential danger or unauthorized activities. Due to their emphasis on sound output and their role in alarm systems, self-contained sirens are a widely recognized and commonly used component of security alerts. While integrated alarm panels can include audible devices, they are primarily control units. Strobe lights are visual notification appliances that complement audible alerts but do not replace them, and manual backup systems might not provide the prompt and effective auditory alert needed in many emergency scenarios. Thus, self-contained sirens stand out as the most appropriate choice as an audible notification appliance in a security context.

9. Which method do PIR sensors primarily use to detect movement?

- A. Sound waves**
- B. Change of climate**
- C. Magnetic fields**
- D. Infrared radiation**

PIR (Passive Infrared) sensors primarily detect movement by sensing infrared radiation, specifically the changes in infrared levels in their environment. These sensors are designed to monitor the heat emitted by objects within their field of view. When a warm object, such as a person or animal, moves across the sensor's detection area, it causes a change in the infrared radiation level. This change signals the sensor to trigger an alarm or alert. The correct response highlights the fundamental principle behind PIR operation: the detection of infrared radiation, which is essential for their function in security systems. The sensor does not rely on sound waves, magnetic fields, or climate changes, which are different detection mechanisms used for other types of sensors, such as ultrasonic sensors for sound or magnetic sensors for detecting changes in magnetic fields. Understanding how PIR sensors function is crucial for comprehending their application in security and alarm systems.

10. How can false alarms impact a community?

- A. They can improve public safety awareness**
- B. They can drain resources and potentially lead to fines**
- C. They have no significant impact**
- D. They can increase insurance coverage**

False alarms can significantly drain resources from emergency services and potentially lead to fines for both property owners and alarm companies. When an alarm system is triggered falsely, it requires law enforcement to respond to the location, often taking personnel away from other important duties or emergencies. This can lead to longer response times for actual emergencies, which poses a risk to public safety. In many jurisdictions, repeated false alarms can result in fines imposed on the property owners or the alarm service provider. This serves as a financial deterrent to encourage better alarm management and maintenance, as well as proper use of alarm systems. Additionally, frequent false alarms can lead to community complacency regarding alarm responses, where residents may begin to ignore alarms or take them less seriously due to the expectation that they are likely to be false. This adverse effect can undermine overall community security and preparedness, making the case for vigilant alarm system utilization and accountability in alarm management.