# Oklahoma Alarm Licensing Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

# Table of Contents

# 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**

1. Which element is often required to provide fire protection in high-risk environments, such as kitchens?

   A. Extinguishers

   B. Sprinkler systems

   C. Manual pull stations

   D. Thermal cameras

2. How do glass break sensors operate?

   A. By detecting heat fluctuations

   B. Through the detection of movement

   C. By monitoring the frequency of breaking glass sounds

   D. Via infrared light detection

3. What type of audible notification appliances are acceptable in a security system?

   A. Bell alarms

   B. Self-contained sirens

   C. Mobile device alerts

   D. Remote sirens

4. What type of footwear is appropriate for using a ladder?

   A. High-heeled shoes

   B. Sandals

   C. Non-slip footwear

   D. Dress shoes

5. A door protected with a contact cannot be opened more than what distance without initiating an alarm?

   A. 1 inch

   B. 2 inches

   C. 3 inches

   D. 4 inches

6. **What is the title given to the organization or individual responsible for approving alarm equipment and installations?**

   A. Building Inspector

   B. Public Safety Officer

   C. Authority Having Jurisdiction

   D. Installation Coordinator

7. **What does signal tampering in alarm systems refer to?**

   A. Unintentional disruptions in signal transmission

   B. Deliberate interference with alarm signal transmission

   C. Weak signal reception due to distance

   D. System malfunctions leading to signal loss

8. **What should a meter read when measuring a POTS with the phone off the hook?**

   A. 0-2VDC

   B. 3-5VDC

   C. 7-9VDC

   D. 10-12VDC

9. **Why do some authorities specify the use of plenum cables?**

   A. Cost efficiency

   B. Greater flexibility

   C. Fire safety

   D. Ease of installation

10. **What type of sensor could detect an environmental hazard during system operation?**

    A. Glass break sensor

    B. Water leak sensor

    C. Motion detector

    D. Keypad

# **Answers**

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

**SAMPLE**

# Explanations

## 1. Which element is often required to provide fire protection in high-risk environments, such as kitchens?

A. Extinguishers

**B. Sprinkler systems**

C. Manual pull stations

D. Thermal cameras

In high-risk environments such as kitchens, sprinkler systems are a critical component for fire protection. These systems are designed to automatically activate in the presence of heat from a fire, releasing water to suppress flames and prevent the fire from spreading. This is particularly important in kitchens where flammable materials, such as oils and cooking equipment, can lead to rapid fire development.  Sprinkler systems provide a proactive response, working automatically and effectively to minimize damage and increase safety for occupants. They are also designed to cover large areas, ensuring that multiple points of potential ignition receive protection.  While fire extinguishers are indeed necessary for fighting smaller fires, they rely on human intervention, which may not always be immediate or effective in a full blaze. Manual pull stations and thermal cameras also have distinct purposes but do not directly suppress or manage fire hazards in the way that sprinkler systems do. Manual pull stations alert individuals to evacuate but do not suppress fires, and thermal cameras are used for detecting heat but do not contribute to fire suppression. Thus, the reliability and immediate action of sprinkler systems make them essential for fire safety in high-risk environments.

## 2. How do glass break sensors operate?

A. By detecting heat fluctuations

B. Through the detection of movement

**C. By monitoring the frequency of breaking glass sounds**

D. Via infrared light detection

Glass break sensors operate primarily by monitoring the frequency of sounds associated with breaking glass. These sensors are specifically designed to listen for the distinct sound waves produced when glass shatters. When such sound frequencies are detected, the sensor can trigger an alarm, alerting the property owner or security monitoring service to a potential intrusion.  The technology behind glass break sensors often involves the use of microphones or piezoelectric sensors that can analyze sound patterns. Since the sound frequency of breaking glass falls within a certain range, the sensor is calibrated to pick up only those vibrations, distinguishing them from other environmental noises. This capability allows for effective surveillance of areas where glass windows or doors are present.  Other options presented do not accurately reflect the operational principles of glass break sensors. For example, detecting heat fluctuations or movement would align more closely with motion sensors or temperature-based detection systems, while infrared light detection is typically utilized in other types of security systems, such as motion detectors that respond to body heat. Thus, the focus on sound frequency makes monitoring the frequency of breaking glass sounds the correct and specific operational characteristic of glass break sensors.

### 3. What type of audible notification appliances are acceptable in a security system?

A. Bell alarms

**B. Self-contained sirens**

C. Mobile device alerts

D. Remote sirens

The choice of self-contained sirens as acceptable audible notification appliances in a security system is grounded in their design and functionality. Self-contained sirens are specifically tailored for integration with alarm systems, providing a loud and immediate alert upon detection of an intrusion or breach. Their capability to emit a distinct sound makes them effective for drawing attention and notifying occupants or passersby of a potential threat. Self-contained sirens often come with features that ensure they are reliable in various environmental conditions, are easy to install, and require minimal maintenance. These characteristics enhance their suitability as a primary method of audible notification. Furthermore, they are designed to work seamlessly with other components of a security system, ensuring a comprehensive approach to alerting that integrates well with visual and other sensory notifications. In contrast, while other options such as bell alarms or remote sirens might offer some level of notification capabilities, they may not be as effective or commonly utilized within contemporary security system designs as self-contained sirens. Mobile device alerts can provide notifications but do not serve as a physical alarm within the premises, which can sometimes lead to delays in response to a threat. Therefore, self-contained sirens stand out as the most effective and widely accepted option for audible notification in a security system.

### 4. What type of footwear is appropriate for using a ladder?

A. High-heeled shoes

B. Sandals

**C. Non-slip footwear**

D. Dress shoes

Non-slip footwear is the appropriate choice for using a ladder due to its ability to provide better traction and stability. When working on a ladder, it is essential to maintain a firm grip with your feet to prevent slipping and falling. Non-slip soles are designed to enhance friction with the surface of the ladder, reducing the likelihood of accidents associated with losing footing. This is crucial for safety, especially in environments where ladders are used frequently or on uneven surfaces. Footwear options like high-heeled shoes, sandals, or dress shoes do not offer the necessary support and grip required for ladder use. High heels can make it difficult to balance and are likely to slip off the rungs, sandals lack proper coverage and grip, and dress shoes typically have smooth soles that do not provide adequate traction. Therefore, wearing non-slip footwear is the best practice for ensuring safety and stability while using a ladder.

## 5. A door protected with a contact cannot be opened more than what distance without initiating an alarm?

A. 1 inch

**B. 2 inches**

C. 3 inches

D. 4 inches

A door protected with a contact uses a magnetic switch to determine whether the door is closed or open. When the door is properly closed, the magnet and the switch are aligned, and the system remains in a non-alarm state. However, if the door is opened, this alignment is disrupted. The standard for most security systems dictates that a door should not be opened more than 2 inches without triggering an alarm. This threshold is set to ensure a quick response to unauthorized access attempts, thus maximizing the effectiveness of the security system. By allowing a minimal distance before an alarm is triggered, security protocols provide a balance between operational convenience and the necessary security measures to protect against potential intrusions. The other distances do not align with general best practices for door contacts in alarm systems. Distances shorter or longer than 2 inches may not provide the optimal security response necessary for effective monitoring and alarm response. Using 2 inches as a threshold helps to ensure that security measures are effectively engaged while preventing false alarms from minor incidents.

## 6. What is the title given to the organization or individual responsible for approving alarm equipment and installations?

A. Building Inspector

B. Public Safety Officer

**C. Authority Having Jurisdiction**

D. Installation Coordinator

The title "Authority Having Jurisdiction" refers to the recognized organization or individual that has the legal authority to enforce regulations concerning alarm systems, including approving equipment and installations. This title is significant because it embodies the regulatory framework that ensures alarm systems are installed and function according to safety codes and standards. Typically, the Authority Having Jurisdiction may include local building officials, fire marshals, or other regulatory bodies that oversee public safety systems. Their role is critical in making decisions regarding compliance with codes, standards, and regulations, thus safeguarding both the property and its occupants. Understanding this concept is essential for professionals in the alarm industry, as compliance with the authority's regulations is a fundamental part of the installation process.

## 7. What does signal tampering in alarm systems refer to?

A. Unintentional disruptions in signal transmission

**B. Deliberate interference with alarm signal transmission**

C. Weak signal reception due to distance

D. System malfunctions leading to signal loss

Signal tampering in alarm systems specifically refers to deliberate interference with the transmission of alarm signals. This can include actions such as cutting wires, blocking signals, or using jamming devices to prevent alarms from being communicated. Such interference is typically performed with the intent to disable the alarms and render them ineffective, which poses a significant security risk.  Unlike unintentional disruptions, which may occur due to environmental factors or unplanned technical issues, signal tampering is characterized by its intentional nature. This distinction is crucial for security professionals and law enforcement when assessing vulnerabilities in alarm systems and addressing potential criminal activity aimed at bypassing security measures. Understanding signal tampering helps in the development and implementation of strategies to bolster the effectiveness and reliability of alarm systems.

## 8. What should a meter read when measuring a POTS with the phone off the hook?

A. 0-2VDC

B. 3-5VDC

**C. 7-9VDC**

D. 10-12VDC

When measuring the voltage of a Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) line with the phone off the hook, it should typically read between 7 to 9 volts DC. This voltage range indicates that the phone line is in a state of providing power to the phone while it is actively connected and "off the hook."   The reason this range is significant is that it reflects the line voltage that the phone company supplies for operational functions, such as ringing and powering the phone. When the phone is off the hook, it draws power, and the voltage tends to stabilize within this appropriate range.   Other voltage readings would not indicate a proper functioning telephone line under this condition. For example, readings considerably lower than this range might suggest that there is an issue with the telephone line, such as a disconnection or fault in the wiring that could prevent the phone from operating correctly.

## 9. Why do some authorities specify the use of plenum cables?

A. Cost efficiency

B. Greater flexibility

**C. Fire safety**

D. Ease of installation

The specification of plenum cables by authorities primarily relates to fire safety. Plenum spaces, such as those found between the structural ceilings and the drop ceilings in commercial buildings, are used for air circulation and accommodate air handling systems. In these areas, materials are subject to a higher risk of fire due to a higher likelihood of ignition and the presence of air circulation, which can facilitate the spread of flames and smoke. Plenum cables are designed with fire-resistant jackets that limit the amount of smoke produced and help prevent flame spread. This is crucial in ensuring that in the event of a fire, the risk of toxic fumes and smoke inhalation is minimized, providing a safer environment for occupants as evacuation routes remain clearer. The use of these cables is a matter of adhering to building codes and regulations that prioritize safety in environments where flammable materials may be present. Other options, while relevant to various contexts in cabling, do not directly correlate with the primary reason for the specific use of plenum cables in environments where fire safety is a concern. For instance, cost efficiency and ease of installation are important considerations for many construction materials, but they do not address the unique safety requirements mandated for cables installed in plenum spaces. Greater flexibility pertains to how cables can be installed

## 10. What type of sensor could detect an environmental hazard during system operation?

A. Glass break sensor

**B. Water leak sensor**

C. Motion detector

D. Keypad

A water leak sensor is specifically designed to detect the presence of water in areas where it should not be, such as in basements, near appliances, or in other vulnerable locations within a building. This type of sensor uses various technologies to monitor moisture levels or the presence of water, allowing for the quick identification of water leaks that could indicate larger environmental hazards such as flooding or plumbing failures. In contrast, the other options do not serve this purpose. A glass break sensor is focused on detecting the sound or vibration of breaking glass, serving primarily as a security feature. A motion detector is designed to sense movement within a designated area, also primarily aimed at security rather than environmental hazards. Lastly, a keypad is used for system control and user interaction, having no sensory capabilities to detect environmental changes. Therefore, the water leak sensor is the clear choice for detecting environmental hazards during system operation.

# 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://oklahomaalarmlicensing.examzify.com

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