

OKLAHOMA ALARM LICENSING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://oklahomaalarmlicensing.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. 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
- 2. What should installers do after completing a system test?**
 - A. Ignore any issues found during the test
 - B. Record results and address any issues detected
 - C. Immediately disassemble the system
 - D. Leave it to the client to manage
- 3. Smoke and heat detectors should not be installed in areas known as "dead air space." What is the minimum distance they should be from any corner?**
 - A. 2 inches
 - B. 4 inches
 - C. 6 inches
 - D. 8 inches
- 4. What is the term for an air compartment that is part of an air distribution system?**
 - A. Ventilation Shaft
 - B. Blower Chamber
 - C. Plenum
 - D. Air Handler
- 5. In a security alarm system, what does the term 'zone' refer to?**
 - A. A specific area monitored by a sensor
 - B. The type of alarm used
 - C. The power supply location
 - D. The monitoring company

- 6. What must occur before any fire alarm system installation is permitted?**
- A. Final inspection
 - B. Site review and approval
 - C. Training program completion
 - D. Equipment purchase
- 7. In what instance can a T-branch/splice be used in adding a fire alarm to existing power source?**
- A. Always acceptable
 - B. Only in emergencies
 - C. When it is properly insulated
 - D. Never acceptable
- 8. What is the role of user codes in alarm systems?**
- A. To allow unauthorized access
 - B. To permit only certain functions of the alarm
 - C. To allow authorized individuals to access and operate the system
 - D. To reset the alarm system
- 9. 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
- 10. In a fire alarm system, when is a T-branch or splice permissible for use?**
- A. For temporary connections
 - B. In emergency situations
 - C. Never acceptable
 - D. When using low voltage

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What should installers do after completing a system test?

- A. Ignore any issues found during the test
- B. Record results and address any issues detected**
- C. Immediately disassemble the system
- D. Leave it to the client to manage

After completing a system test, installers should record the results and address any issues detected. This is crucial for several reasons. First, careful documentation ensures that there is a clear record of how the system performed during testing, which can be valuable for future maintenance or troubleshooting. Addressing any issues found during the test is vital for the safety and functionality of the alarm system. If issues are ignored, it could lead to malfunctions or failures in the event of an emergency, compromising the security of the premises. Effective practices in the alarm installation industry emphasize the importance of diligence and thoroughness. By taking the necessary steps to resolve problems found during testing, installers not only adhere to best practices but also build trust with clients, showing that their safety and satisfaction are priorities. Hence, documenting and resolving concerns is integral to maintaining the integrity of the alarm system and ensuring it performs as expected when needed.

3. Smoke and heat detectors should not be installed in areas known as "dead air space." What is the minimum distance they should be from any corner?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 4 inches**
- C. 6 inches
- D. 8 inches

Smoke and heat detectors are crucial for effective fire safety, functioning best when they can detect rising smoke and heat quickly. In areas known as "dead air space," which often occur in corners where airflow is restricted, the performance of these detectors can be compromised. To ensure optimal functionality, detectors should not be installed too close to corners, as this can hinder airflow and reduce their ability to detect smoke or heat promptly. The minimum distance of 4 inches from any corner is established to avoid these "dead air space" zones. This distance helps maintain an adequate airflow around the detector, enhancing its response time to an actual fire situation. Proper installation spacing is critical to ensure that smoke and heat can reach the sensors effectively, minimizing the risk of delayed alarms that could potentially lead to hazardous situations.

4. What is the term for an air compartment that is part of an air distribution system?

- A. Ventilation Shaft
- B. Blower Chamber
- C. Plenum**
- D. Air Handler

The term for an air compartment that is part of an air distribution system is "Plenum." In heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, a plenum serves as a central distribution point for conditioned air. It is typically a large, enclosed space where air can flow freely from the heating or cooling system before being distributed into the various ducts that lead to different areas of a building. The design of a plenum allows for efficient air circulation and helps maintain an even distribution of air throughout the system. In many HVAC setups, the plenum can be found above a ceiling or below the floor, making it integral to the overall function of the air distribution system. Understanding the role of a plenum is essential for those involved in HVAC design and installation, as it directly impacts air quality and system efficiency. Other terms, while they might relate to HVAC systems, do not refer specifically to an air compartment that functions as the central hub for distributing air. For instance, ventilation shafts are specific pathways designed to carry air to or from different areas, blower chambers relate to where the air is pressurized or moved, and air handlers are the units that condition the air but do not serve as compartments for distribution.

5. In a security alarm system, what does the term 'zone' refer to?

- A. A specific area monitored by a sensor**
- B. The type of alarm used
- C. The power supply location
- D. The monitoring company

The term 'zone' in a security alarm system refers to a specific area that is monitored by a sensor. In the context of alarm systems, zones are critical for understanding how the system detects and responds to intrusion or unauthorized access. Each zone represents a designated part of the property that can be independently monitored, allowing for more precise identification of where an alarm event occurs. For example, if a system has multiple zones, it could include areas like entry points, windows, or specific rooms. When a sensor in a particular zone is triggered, the alarm system can pinpoint which area of the premises has been compromised, providing valuable information to both the monitoring personnel and the property owner. Understanding zones is essential for both the installation and management of alarm systems, ensuring effective coverage and reducing false alarms. This knowledge helps ensure that the security system operates efficiently and fulfills its purpose of protecting property.

6. What must occur before any fire alarm system installation is permitted?

- A. Final inspection
- B. Site review and approval**
- C. Training program completion
- D. Equipment purchase

For a fire alarm system installation to be permitted, a site review and approval must occur beforehand. This step is critical because it ensures that the proposed installation meets local fire codes, regulations, and safety standards. The site review assesses the specific environment where the alarm will be installed, considering factors such as building layout, occupancy types, and potential hazards. This process typically involves inspections by fire marshals or designated authorities, ensuring that the installation plan is suitable and compliant with all pertinent requirements. Only after a thorough site review can an installation commence, which ultimately helps to safeguard both property and lives from fire-related incidents. While final inspections, training programs, and equipment purchases are important aspects of the overall installation and operational process, they follow the initial approval stage and do not precede the fundamental need for site review and approval.

7. In what instance can a T-branch/splice be used in adding a fire alarm to existing power source?

- A. Always acceptable
- B. Only in emergencies
- C. When it is properly insulated
- D. Never acceptable**

Using a T-branch or splice to add a fire alarm to an existing power source is considered never acceptable due to safety concerns and regulations that govern electrical installations. Fire alarm systems are critical for ensuring the safety of life and property, and any modifications to their power sources must adhere to strict standards to prevent malfunctions or hazards. The use of a T-branch or splice can introduce potential points of failure in the system, including increased resistance, possible overheating, or inadequate power supply to the fire alarm due to shared circuits. These risks are unacceptable in the context of a fire alarm system, which must operate reliably at all times. Additionally, fire alarm installations are usually governed by specific codes and standards that mandate the use of dedicated power sources for fire detection and alarm systems. This further substantiates the necessity to avoid splice connections, ensuring that the alarm system maintains its integrity through a stable and dedicated power supply.

8. What is the role of user codes in alarm systems?

- A. To allow unauthorized access
- B. To permit only certain functions of the alarm
- C. To allow authorized individuals to access and operate the system**
- D. To reset the alarm system

User codes play a crucial role in the operation of alarm systems by ensuring that only authorized individuals can access and operate the system. These codes help maintain security by allowing the system owner to assign different codes to various users, giving them specific permissions to activate or deactivate the alarm, monitor system status, and sometimes even access surveillance features, depending on the alarm system's capabilities. By requiring a user code, the alarm system enhances security, preventing unauthorized access. This is vital because if the system were easily accessible without unique identifiers, it could be compromised by individuals who should not have control over it. Furthermore, having user codes allows for better management and tracking of who has engaged with the security system, which can be especially important for businesses and organizations. The other choices do not accurately describe the role of user codes. Allowing unauthorized access is counterproductive to the purpose of an alarm system. Restricting functions only partially does not reflect the primary purpose of user codes, which is to provide complete access control to authorized individuals. Resetting the alarm system is typically a function performed by passwords or special commands, rather than specifically linked to user codes for access and operation.

9. 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.

10. In a fire alarm system, when is a T-branch or splice permissible for use?

- A. For temporary connections
- B. In emergency situations
- C. Never acceptable**
- D. When using low voltage

In a fire alarm system, the use of a T-branch or splice is never acceptable because it can compromise the integrity and reliability of the system. Fire alarm systems are designed with strict standards to ensure they operate correctly during emergencies. Splices and T-branches introduce additional points of failure and can lead to disruptions in the signal or cause the system to malfunction. Maintaining a secure, continuous circuit is essential for the proper functioning of all components within the fire alarm system. Proper installation techniques are crucial in adhering to safety codes and standards, and practices such as using connectors specified by the manufacturer or following specific wiring practices are emphasized in industry standards. Therefore, the use of T-branches or splices is not aligned with the best practices for ensuring the reliability and safety of fire alarm systems.

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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://oklahomaaalarmlicensing.examzify.com>

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

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