

Oklahoma Burglary/Fire Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 must an AC/DC transformer or power source be?**
 - A. Electrical insulated**
 - B. Mechanically secured**
 - C. Properly grounded**
 - D. Voltage regulated**

- 2. Which values are needed to determine the maximum output wattage of a power supply?**
 - A. Input voltage and load resistance**
 - B. Output voltage and output amperage**
 - C. Output current and load voltage**
 - D. Input current and load resistance**

- 3. What is the primary purpose of a smoke detector?**
 - A. To detect fire only**
 - B. To monitor temperature changes**
 - C. To alert for smoke presence**
 - D. To provide visual warnings**

- 4. A smoke or heat detector may be recessed in the mounting surface if it is:**
 - A. Listed and tested for that purpose**
 - B. Installed by a professional**
 - C. Above head height**
 - D. Out of direct sunlight**

- 5. What minimum age must an individual be to be eligible for a technician or salesperson license?**
 - A. 16**
 - B. 17**
 - C. 18**
 - D. 21**

- 6. What component is essential for ensuring that electrical outputs do not exceed ratings in fire alarm systems?**
- A. Voltage regulator**
 - B. Control panel**
 - C. Transformer**
 - D. Resistor**
- 7. For smoke detectors, how often should batteries typically be replaced?**
- A. Every year**
 - B. Every three years**
 - C. Every five years**
 - D. Every ten years**
- 8. When entering a contract, what is the minimum age all parties must be?**
- A. 16**
 - B. 18**
 - C. 21**
 - D. 25**
- 9. What technology commonly uses spread spectrum for transmission?**
- A. Analog communication**
 - B. Wireless technology**
 - C. Fiber optic systems**
 - D. Satellite communication**
- 10. What does a protective circuit require in an alarm setup?**
- A. Direct connection to power supply**
 - B. Supervision by an end-of-line resistor**
 - C. Availability of multiple circuits**
 - D. No external monitoring**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must an AC/DC transformer or power source be?

- A. Electrical insulated
- B. Mechanically secured**
- C. Properly grounded
- D. Voltage regulated

The requirement that an AC/DC transformer or power source must be mechanically secured is important for safety and reliability in electrical systems. Mechanically securing a transformer prevents it from moving or tipping over, which can lead to damage or hazardous situations such as exposed wiring or short circuits. Proper mechanical support helps maintain the integrity of the connections and the overall stability of the electrical setup, thus minimizing the risk of accidents or equipment failure during operation. Other choices, while having their own significance, do not encompass this aspect of physical safety and reliability as directly. For instance, electrical insulation is essential for preventing electric shock and short circuits, while proper grounding is crucial for ensuring the safe operation of electrical equipment and protecting against electrical surges. Voltage regulation, on the other hand, ensures that the output voltage remains stable and within required limits. However, without mechanical security, these aspects may not be sufficient to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the power source.

2. Which values are needed to determine the maximum output wattage of a power supply?

- A. Input voltage and load resistance
- B. Output voltage and output amperage**
- C. Output current and load voltage
- D. Input current and load resistance

To determine the maximum output wattage of a power supply, the key factors are the output voltage and output amperage. Wattage is calculated using the formula: $\text{Power (W)} = \text{Voltage (V)} \times \text{Current (A)}$. In this context, the output voltage represents the voltage supplied by the power supply, while the output amperage indicates how much current the power supply can provide at that voltage. Multiplying these two values provides the maximum power output, allowing you to assess whether the power supply can meet the demands of the connected devices or circuits. Understanding this relationship is crucial in various applications, including ensuring that the power supply's specifications align with user requirements and preventing potential overloads or inadequacies in power delivery.

3. What is the primary purpose of a smoke detector?

- A. To detect fire only
- B. To monitor temperature changes
- C. To alert for smoke presence**
- D. To provide visual warnings

The primary purpose of a smoke detector is to alert for smoke presence. Smoke detectors are designed to sense the smoke particles that are typically present in the early stages of a fire and to trigger an alarm to warn occupants of potential danger. This early warning is crucial as it allows individuals to evacuate the premises before the situation escalates, providing a vital life-saving function. While some smoke detectors may have additional features, such as temperature monitoring or visual indicators, their fundamental role is centered around detecting smoke and alerting people to its presence. Recognizing smoke is essential as it is often one of the first signs of fire, allowing timely action to mitigate risks associated with a fire outbreak.

4. A smoke or heat detector may be recessed in the mounting surface if it is:

- A. Listed and tested for that purpose**
- B. Installed by a professional
- C. Above head height
- D. Out of direct sunlight

The correct answer highlights a crucial safety aspect regarding the installation of smoke or heat detectors. When a detector is listed and tested for recessed mounting, it indicates that it meets specific safety and performance standards established by relevant authorities. This approval ensures that the detector functions effectively even when installed in an alternative position, such as a recessed area. Mounting a smoke or heat detector inappropriately can lead to diminished performance and an increased risk of failure during emergencies. Therefore, always verifying that the product is officially recognized for such an application is essential. The other options, while they may pertain to factors important for installation, do not directly address the regulatory requirements or safety standards that justify the recessed installation of a detector. Only a device that has been tested and approved for such use can guarantee optimal performance in those conditions.

5. What minimum age must an individual be to be eligible for a technician or salesperson license?

- A. 16**
- B. 17**
- C. 18**
- D. 21**

To be eligible for a technician or salesperson license, an individual must be at least 18 years old. This requirement is designed to ensure that licensees have reached a certain level of maturity and responsibility, which is crucial in fields that may involve public safety, property management, or legal obligations. The age requirement reflects an understanding that individuals who are 18 years or older can make informed decisions and are accountable for their actions in professional scenarios. This standard is commonly applied in various licensing situations to protect both the public and the integrity of the profession.

6. What component is essential for ensuring that electrical outputs do not exceed ratings in fire alarm systems?

- A. Voltage regulator**
- B. Control panel**
- C. Transformer**
- D. Resistor**

The control panel is a critical component in fire alarm systems as it manages and regulates the system's functions, including monitoring the electrical outputs. It ensures that the system operates within safe and appropriate limits. This includes the ability to manage alarms, notifications, and communication with other system parts, while also ensuring that the overall performance does not exceed the system's electrical ratings. In a fire alarm system, the control panel not only processes signals from detectors but also controls the outputs to sound alarms or engage other safety systems. By doing so, it prevents potential overloads that could occur if outputs were not carefully managed, which is vital for maintaining system integrity and safety. While other components like voltage regulators, transformers, and resistors play roles in handling electrical characteristics, they do so in specific contexts and do not have the overarching responsibility that the control panel does. For instance, voltage regulators can assist in maintaining voltage levels, and transformers may change voltage levels for distribution, but they do not manage the entire fire alarm system's operation. Resistors can help limit currents but are not responsible for overall monitoring and control like the control panel. Thus, the essential role of the control panel in a fire alarm system is vital for operational safety and compliance with electrical ratings.

7. For smoke detectors, how often should batteries typically be replaced?

- A. Every year**
- B. Every three years**
- C. Every five years**
- D. Every ten years**

For smoke detectors, it is essential to maintain them properly for effective functioning. The recommended guideline for battery replacement is typically every year. Regularly changing the batteries ensures that the detectors are always operational and can respond to smoke or fire emergencies. Some smoke detectors may have a feature where the entire unit, including a sealed battery, is designed to last longer and may not require battery replacement for up to ten years. However, it is crucial to remember that even in those cases, periodic testing of the detectors and observing expiration dates is advisable. Inadequate attention to battery replacement could lead to malfunctioning smoke detectors, which jeopardize safety in case of a fire. Therefore, following the annual battery replacement guideline is crucial for maintaining a safe environment.

8. When entering a contract, what is the minimum age all parties must be?

- A. 16**
- B. 18**
- C. 21**
- D. 25**

To enter into a legally binding contract, individuals must meet the age of majority, which is often set at 18 in most jurisdictions, including Oklahoma. This age reflects the legal threshold at which a person is considered capable of understanding the rights and responsibilities associated with a contract. Contracts formed by those below the age of majority may be voidable, meaning that minors have the option to either affirm or rescind the contract when they reach adulthood. Therefore, 18 serves as the standard age for all parties involved in a contract to ensure that everyone has the legal capacity to commit to the obligations outlined. While some jurisdictions may allow individuals younger than 18 to enter contracts for necessities or other specific circumstances, generally, the minimum age across most contexts is 18, making this the correct choice.

9. What technology commonly uses spread spectrum for transmission?

- A. Analog communication**
- B. Wireless technology**
- C. Fiber optic systems**
- D. Satellite communication**

Spread spectrum is a technique used in various wireless communications to spread the signal over a broader bandwidth than the minimum bandwidth necessary to transmit the information. This characteristic makes it resistant to interference and enhances security. In wireless technology, spread spectrum methods, like frequency hopping and direct sequence, are utilized to transmit signals across different frequencies. This allows multiple users to share the same frequency band without causing excessive interference with one another, making it particularly effective in environments with potentially congested frequencies. Other technologies like analog communications, fiber optic systems, and satellite communications do not typically employ spread spectrum techniques for their transmission methods. Analog communication conveys signals over a single frequency without spreading, fiber optics rely on light transmission through cables, and while satellite communication can use spread spectrum for certain applications, it is not the defining characteristic of the technology. Therefore, wireless technology is the primary area where spread spectrum is standard and integral, confirming its relevance in modern communication systems.

10. What does a protective circuit require in an alarm setup?

- A. Direct connection to power supply**
- B. Supervision by an end-of-line resistor**
- C. Availability of multiple circuits**
- D. No external monitoring**

In an alarm setup, a protective circuit often requires supervision by an end-of-line resistor to ensure that the integrity of the circuit is maintained. The end-of-line resistor serves a crucial role in monitoring the circuit for any faults or tampering. When a protective circuit is activated, the end-of-line resistor allows the alarm system to detect changes in the circuit's resistance. If someone attempts to bypass or disrupt the circuit by cutting wires or disconnecting the alarm, the resistance value will change, signaling an alert to the system. This feature is essential for ensuring that the alarm is functioning properly and that any unauthorized access or issues are promptly addressed. In contrast, while a direct connection to a power supply may be essential for an alarm system, it doesn't specifically relate to the protective aspect of the circuit's integrity. The choice concerning the availability of multiple circuits pertains more to redundancy and system design rather than the protection provided by a single circuit. Lastly, claiming that a protective circuit requires no external monitoring overlooks the fundamental need for vigilance in security systems, which is inherently supported by supervision techniques like the use of end-of-line resistors.

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://oklahomaburglary_fire.examzify.com

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

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