

Oklahoma Locksmith Practice Exam (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. In locksmithing, what does "lockout/tagout" refer to?**
 - A. A method for decorating locks**
 - B. A safety process for ensuring machines are shut off during maintenance**
 - C. A technique for installing locks**
 - D. A type of alarm system used in locksmithing**

- 2. How often should locks be maintained or replaced?**
 - A. Every year for all locks**
 - B. Every 5 years regardless of condition**
 - C. Locks should be inspected annually and replaced every 5 to 7 years or sooner if showing wear**
 - D. Every 10 years**

- 3. When is a hard hat required on a construction site?**
 - A. Only during demolition**
 - B. Whenever heavy machinery is in operation**
 - C. At all times on a construction site**
 - D. Only when there is a risk of falling objects**

- 4. Which of the following is primarily used to protect circuits from overloads?**
 - A. Capacitor**
 - B. Transformer**
 - C. Fuse**
 - D. Resistor**

- 5. What type of current does an AC meter measure?**
 - A. Direct current**
 - B. Alternating current**
 - C. Pulsed current**
 - D. All types of current**

6. What is a key consideration when creating a secure entrance system?

- A. Color coded lock systems**
- B. Type of locking mechanism used**
- C. Cost of installation**
- D. Location of installation**

7. What size hole is required for a cabinet utility lock?

- A. 3/4"**
- B. 1"**
- C. 1 1/2"**
- D. 2"**

8. When measuring direct current with a multimeter, what is the first step a technician should take?

- A. Adjust the range to maximum**
- B. Disconnect the power to the circuit**
- C. Check the resistance of the circuit**
- D. Connect the leads in parallel**

9. If there is a conflict between adopted references, which reference should apply?

- A. With the least restrictive standard**
- B. With the more stringent standard**
- C. With the most common use**
- D. With the most recent update**

10. How do pick guns operate to manipulate a lock?

- A. Rotating the lock cylinder**
- B. Bouncing the top pins above the shear line**
- C. Applying pressure to the side cylinders**
- D. Vibrating the internal components**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In locksmithing, what does "lockout/tagout" refer to?

- A. A method for decorating locks
- B. A safety process for ensuring machines are shut off during maintenance**
- C. A technique for installing locks
- D. A type of alarm system used in locksmithing

In locksmithing, "lockout/tagout" refers to a safety process used to ensure that machines are properly shut off and not able to be started up again prior to the completion of maintenance or repair work. This process is critical in preventing accidental machine start-ups, which can result in severe injuries to workers. During lockout/tagout procedures, a physical lock is placed on the machine to prevent it from being operated, and tags are used to communicate that maintenance is in process. This safety practice is essential not just for locksmiths but for anyone involved in mechanical work, ensuring a safe working environment. The option that discusses a method for decorating locks, a technique for installing locks, or a type of alarm system does not pertain to the concept of lockout/tagout and instead relates to different aspects of locksmithing functions.

2. How often should locks be maintained or replaced?

- A. Every year for all locks
- B. Every 5 years regardless of condition
- C. Locks should be inspected annually and replaced every 5 to 7 years or sooner if showing wear**
- D. Every 10 years

Locks should be inspected annually and replaced every 5 to 7 years or sooner if showing wear because regular maintenance is crucial for ensuring security and functionality. Annual inspections allow locksmiths or property owners to identify any potential issues, such as rust, wear, or malfunction, which could compromise the locking mechanism. Replacing locks every 5 to 7 years aligns with industry best practices, as this timeframe accounts for normal wear and tear that occurs over time. Certain conditions, such as climate or usage frequency, may also dictate an earlier replacement. Thus, incorporating a proactive maintenance schedule helps maintain security levels and enhances the longevity of the locks, ensuring that they perform effectively when needed. This approach underscores the balance between routine checks and timely replacements, which ensures that locking systems remain reliable and secure against unauthorized access.

3. When is a hard hat required on a construction site?

- A. Only during demolition
- B. Whenever heavy machinery is in operation
- C. At all times on a construction site**
- D. Only when there is a risk of falling objects

A hard hat is required at all times on a construction site due to the inherent risks associated with various activities that can occur simultaneously. Construction sites are environments where numerous hazards, including falling objects, electrical hazards, and accidental impacts, are prevalent. Wearing a hard hat helps protect workers from head injuries that can arise unexpectedly, regardless of the specific task being performed at any given moment. While it might seem logical to require hard hats only during certain high-risk activities, the reality is that hazards can arise even when a worker is performing what might initially seem like a low-risk task. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards emphasize the importance of wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), including hard hats, to minimize the risk of serious injury across all operational contexts on a construction site. This comprehensive requirement promotes a culture of safety and awareness among workers at all times.

4. Which of the following is primarily used to protect circuits from overloads?

- A. Capacitor
- B. Transformer
- C. Fuse**
- D. Resistor

The fuse is primarily used to protect circuits from overloads by interrupting the flow of electricity when the current exceeds a designated level. When there's an overload, which can arise from a short circuit or excessive current draw, the fuse contains a metal wire or strip that melts due to the heat generated by the excess current. This melting effectively breaks the circuit, preventing further flow of electricity, which could otherwise lead to damage to the circuit or even a fire hazard. This intentional failure mechanism ensures that the downstream components remain safe from high current conditions. In contrast, a capacitor is designed primarily for storing and releasing electrical energy, while a transformer is utilized for changing voltage levels in an AC circuit. A resistor, on the other hand, is used to limit the amount of current flowing in a circuit but does not provide the same level of protection against overloads as a fuse does. Thus, while all these components have important roles, the fuse is specifically engineered to prevent damage due to electrical overloads.

5. What type of current does an AC meter measure?

- A. Direct current
- B. Alternating current**
- C. Pulsed current
- D. All types of current

An AC meter is specifically designed to measure alternating current, which is the flow of electric charge that periodically reverses direction. This type of current is the standard for household electrical systems and a wide range of applications because it is efficient for transporting electricity over long distances. The alternating nature of the current means that it varies its magnitude and direction in a sine wave pattern, which is precisely what AC meters are calibrated to track and quantify. They provide readings in volts, amps, and watts based on this alternating characteristic, making them essential tools for electricians and technicians working with AC circuitry. In contrast, direct current (DC) flows in a single direction and would require a different type of meter, known as a DC meter, to measure properly. While some specialized meters may measure both AC and DC, an AC meter itself focuses solely on alternating current, making it the appropriate choice in this context. Pulsed current, which involves rapid changes in direction, is also not what AC meters specifically measure.

6. What is a key consideration when creating a secure entrance system?

- A. Color coded lock systems
- B. Type of locking mechanism used**
- C. Cost of installation
- D. Location of installation

The critical consideration when creating a secure entrance system is the type of locking mechanism used. The effectiveness of an entrance system largely depends on the locking technology applied, as different mechanisms offer varying levels of security, ease of use, and durability. High-quality locks and advanced locking systems, such as smart locks or deadbolts, provide better protection against unauthorized access compared to traditional locks. Additionally, understanding the different types of locks allows for tailored solutions that meet specific security needs based on the environment they are protecting. This makes the choice of locking mechanism a foundational aspect of securing an entrance effectively.

7. What size hole is required for a cabinet utility lock?

- A. 3/4"**
- B. 1"
- C. 1 1/2"
- D. 2"

The required size hole for a cabinet utility lock is 3/4". This size is standard for most cabinet locks, providing the necessary fit for the locking mechanism while ensuring that it is securely mounted within the cabinet door. A 3/4" hole allows for the proper insertion of the lock cylinder and accommodates any associated hardware, like the mounting ring or retainer, which keeps the lock firmly in place. Larger hole sizes, such as 1", 1 1/2", or 2", would be inappropriate for this type of lock, as they would not provide the necessary support and could lead to installation issues or a less secure application. Thus, using the correct 3/4" size is essential for optimal function and security of the cabinet utility lock.

8. When measuring direct current with a multimeter, what is the first step a technician should take?

- A. Adjust the range to maximum**
- B. Disconnect the power to the circuit**
- C. Check the resistance of the circuit**
- D. Connect the leads in parallel**

The first step a technician should take when measuring direct current with a multimeter is to disconnect the power to the circuit. This is a critical safety procedure. By powering down the circuit, the technician ensures that there is no risk of electric shock or short-circuiting the multimeter, which could damage the device or lead to inaccurate readings. In practice, this also allows for a safer environment to connect the multimeter leads correctly, ensuring that measurements can be taken without risk. Properly turning off the power avoids hazards associated with working on live circuits and guarantees that the technician can manage the equipment carefully and accurately. Once the circuit is de-energized, the technician can proceed to connect the multimeter leads correctly to measure the current flow. The subsequent steps would often involve setting the multimeter to the appropriate range and verifying the connections, but the primary concern is always safety first by ensuring power is disconnected.

9. If there is a conflict between adopted references, which reference should apply?

- A. With the least restrictive standard**
- B. With the more stringent standard**
- C. With the most common use**
- D. With the most recent update**

When dealing with conflicts between adopted references in standard practices such as locksmithing, the reference that applies is the one with the more stringent standard. This approach is grounded in the principle that more stringent standards often provide a higher level of safety and security. By adhering to the more rigorous standard, locksmiths ensure that they are providing solutions that meet the highest possible requirements, thereby reducing the likelihood of failures and vulnerabilities. In contexts such as locksmithing, where security is paramount, it is essential to prioritize standards that enhance safety over those that may merely suffice or offer less comprehensive protections. Moreover, implementing more stringent measures can often serve to exceed customer expectations and build confidence in the locksmith's services. Therefore, when there is a conflict, adopting the more stringent reference is crucial for maintaining high professional standards and safeguarding both clients and property.

10. How do pick guns operate to manipulate a lock?

- A. Rotating the lock cylinder
- B. Bouncing the top pins above the shear line**
- C. Applying pressure to the side cylinders
- D. Vibrating the internal components

Pick guns operate by utilizing a mechanism that specifically targets the pins within a lock. The correct method of operation involves rapidly bouncing the top pins above the shear line, which is the crucial point where the pins must align to allow the lock to turn. When a pick gun is engaged, it delivers quick, controlled strikes that cause the top pins to momentarily jump above the shear line while the bottom pins remain in place. This action effectively creates a temporary unlocking condition, enabling the lock cylinder to turn and open the lock. This technique is particularly effective because most pin tumbler locks are designed to secure when the pins are aligned precisely at the shear line. By using rapid movements to manipulate the pins, the pick gun mimics the action of manual lock picking but automates the process, making it quicker and less reliant on the skill level of the operator.

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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://oklahomalocksmith.examzify.com>

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

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