Vivint Continuing Education Unit (CEU) Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What is the purpose of an alarm company yard sign?

A. To inform neighbors

B. To increase property value

C. To serve as a good burglar deterrent

D. To attract potential customers

2. Why did Holmes relocate his alarm business to New York City?

A. The people of Boston embraced electrical innovations

B. The people of Boston were skeptical about having anything electrical in their homes

C. New York City had a larger market for alarm systems

D. Holmes wanted to pursue new business partnerships in New York

3. Can the same type of coax cable be used for both CATV and CCTV?

A. True

B. False

C. Only in low frequencies

D. Only when configured properly

4. Can you install a CS-Lens on a CS-Mount camera with a 5mm spacer ring?

A. True

B. False

C. Only with an adapter

D. Depends on lens model

5. Which one of the following elements is not part of the "4 D's" in security design principles?

A. Delay

B. Detain

C. Deter

D. Detect

6. In the context of alarm systems, what does "zoned" refer to?

A. The division of an area into separate alarm regions

B. The ability to set alarms at different times of day

C. A system that uses noise-sensitive zones

D. The operational range of wireless alarms

7. According to federal law, customers are entitled to a _____ "cooling off" period once the contract is signed.

A. 1 day

B. 2 day

C. 3 day

D. 5 day

8. According to the NFPA, the breaker supplying power to an alarm system should not exceed what amperage?

A. 15 Amps

B. 25 Amps

C. 20 Amps

D. 10 Amps

9. For a gigabit network, which cable type should be used?

A. Cat 5

B. Cat 5E

C. Cat 6

D. Cat 6A

10. In what configuration should batteries be attached to the panel in an alarm system?

A. Series

B. Parallel

C. Combination

D. Grid

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the purpose of an alarm company yard sign?

A. To inform neighbors

B. To increase property value

C. To serve as a good burglar deterrent

D. To attract potential customers

The primary purpose of an alarm company yard sign is to serve as a good burglar deterrent. When a potential intruder sees a yard sign indicating that a property is protected by an alarm system, it can act as a significant psychological barrier. Knowing that the property is monitored and armed with security measures makes it less attractive for burglars, who typically look for easy targets. While informing neighbors might be a secondary benefit and potentially attracting customers may be a goal of the alarm company, these do not capture the main intention of the sign. The increase in property value, while a possible long-term effect of having security systems, is also not the fundamental purpose of placing a yard sign. Therefore, the most relevant and accurate answer reflects the effectiveness of the sign in deterring criminal activity.

2. Why did Holmes relocate his alarm business to New York City?

A. The people of Boston embraced electrical innovations

B. The people of Boston were skeptical about having anything electrical in their homes

C. New York City had a larger market for alarm systems

D. Holmes wanted to pursue new business partnerships in New York

Holmes relocated his alarm business to New York City primarily because the people of Boston were skeptical about having anything electrical in their homes. This skepticism hindered his ability to sell and grow his business effectively in Boston. By moving to New York City, he sought out a more receptive market that was more open to embracing electrical innovations and advancements, which were crucial for his alarm systems. The opportunity in New York allowed him to reach a larger audience that would likely be more interested in adopting new technologies, thereby facilitating the growth of his alarm system business. While New York City indeed offered a larger market and potential business partnerships, the fundamental motivation for the move stemmed from the challenges he faced in Boston's market regarding electrical alarm systems.

3. Can the same type of coax cable be used for both CATV and CCTV?

A. True

B. False

C. Only in low frequencies

D. Only when configured properly

Coaxial cable can indeed be used for both CATV (Cable Television) and CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) applications, but it is important to note that not all coax cables are suitable for both purposes due to differences in performance characteristics, frequency range, and application requirements. In CATV applications, the coax is typically designed for wider frequency ranges to accommodate various channels and signals, including high-frequency signals used for video and data transmission. On the other hand, CCTV systems may utilize coax cable that is optimized for video transmission at specific frequencies designed to support surveillance camera signals. Thus, while it might seem that a universal coax cable could suffice, the performance requirements and signal integrity needed for CATV and CCTV differ. Using a cable not intended for both uses may lead to issues like signal loss, interference, or degraded video quality. Therefore, it's accurate to state that the same type of coax cable should not be universally applied to both CATV and CCTV systems without consideration of their distinct specifications and capabilities.

4. Can you install a CS-Lens on a CS-Mount camera with a 5mm spacer ring?

A. True

B. False

C. Only with an adapter

D. Depends on lens model

In the context of camera equipment, particularly when dealing with CS-Mount cameras and lenses, it is important to understand the compatibility between lens types and mounting systems. A CS-Lens is designed specifically for a CS-Mount camera, which has a specific flange back distance and size. Using a 5mm spacer ring with a CS-Mount camera would actually prevent the secure and direct mounting of the CS-Lens to the camera body. The spacer ring alters the necessary focal plane required for the CS-Lens to function properly. As for the options presented, indicating that it is false to say that a CS-Lens can be installed on a CS-Mount camera with a 5mm spacer ring accurately reflects the technical limitations of the equipment. This underscores that without proper alignment and mounting specifications, the lens may not focus correctly, leading to optical issues. Therefore, the assertion that the answer is false is supported by the foundational principles of photography and lens compatibility.

5. Which one of the following elements is not part of the "4 D's" in security design principles?

A. Delay

B. Detain

C. Deter

D. Detect

The element that does not belong to the "4 D's" in security design principles is Detain. The "4 D's" refer to Delay, Deter, Detect, and Respond. Each of these concepts plays a crucial role in developing an effective security strategy. Delay involves creating barriers or obstacles that slow down an intruder, which provides additional time for a response. Deter is about discouraging potential threats through visible security measures, such as cameras or signage. Detect focuses on recognizing unauthorized activities or breaches through surveillance systems and alarm triggers. Detain, while it may seem relevant to security, is not part of this foundational framework. Instead, it is more about the actions taken after a breach has occurred, typically involving law enforcement or security personnel. The "4 D's" emphasize proactive measures to prevent and manage security incidents, rather than how to physically hold individuals after a breach.

6. In the context of alarm systems, what does "zoned" refer to?

A. The division of an area into separate alarm regions

B. The ability to set alarms at different times of day

C. A system that uses noise-sensitive zones

D. The operational range of wireless alarms

In the context of alarm systems, "zoned" refers to the division of an area into separate alarm regions. This zoning allows for different sections of a property to be monitored independently of one another. For example, a home can be divided into zones such as the living room, bedrooms, and basement. Each zone can be armed or disarmed separately, which enhances security and provides flexibility in how the system is managed. In the event of an alarm activation, knowing which zone has been breached helps responders to identify the location of the potential threat more accurately. This zoning capability is essential for creating tailored security strategies that fit the specific needs of a property. Other choices do not accurately represent the concept of "zoned" in alarm systems. The ability to set alarms at different times relates more to scheduling than to physical division. Noise-sensitive zones pertain to areas where sound detection is prioritized, rather than the structural segmentation of a property. The operational range of wireless alarms involves the communication capabilities and limitations of wireless technology, rather than the organization of monitored areas.

7. According to federal law, customers are entitled to a _____ "cooling off" period once the contract is signed.

A. 1 day

B. 2 day

C. 3 day

D. 5 day

Under federal law, specifically the Cooling-Off Rule enforced by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), customers are entitled to a three-day "cooling off" period after signing certain types of contracts, such as those for door-to-door sales or other solicitations made away from the seller's normal place of business. This rule allows consumers to reconsider their purchase decision and provides them with the opportunity to cancel the contract within this timeframe without facing repercussions, which is designed to protect consumers from high-pressure sales tactics that may lead to hasty decisions. This understanding is crucial for anyone involved in sales or contract law, ensuring they are aware of consumer rights and the provisions that are in place to foster fair sales practices.

8. According to the NFPA, the breaker supplying power to an alarm system should not exceed what amperage?

A. 15 Amps

B. 25 Amps

C. 20 Amps

D. 10 Amps

The correct answer, which indicates that the breaker supplying power to an alarm system should not exceed 20 Amps, aligns with the specifications outlined by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). This maximum amperage is important for the safety and proper functioning of alarm systems, as exceeding it could lead to overheating and potential failure of the system. Alarm systems typically use lower power requirements, and a 20 Amp circuit ensures that they receive adequate power without risking damage or creating hazardous conditions from overcurrent. Thus, adhering to this guideline helps maintain operational integrity and enhances the reliability of fire and safety alarms in a professional installation setting.

9. For a gigabit network, which cable type should be used?

A. Cat 5

B. Cat 5E

C. Cat 6

D. Cat 6A

For a gigabit network, the most suitable cable type is Cat 5E. This category of Ethernet cable is designed to support data rates of up to 1 Gbps (gigabits per second) at distances up to 100 meters. Cat 5E enhances the specifications of the original Cat 5 standard by including improvements that reduce crosstalk and system noise, which helps maintain performance standards suitable for gigabit networking. While Cat 5E can effectively handle gigabit speeds, it's important to note that higher categories like Cat 6 and Cat 6A are also capable of supporting gigabit networks and can even extend performance at higher frequencies and over longer distances. However, for the specific requirement of achieving gigabit speeds, Cat 5E is often the minimal standard recommended, balancing performance and cost. In contrast, the original Cat 5 cables do not reliably support gigabit speeds, which is why they are not the best choice. Opting for higher categories can provide future-proofing and improved performance, but for the immediate goal of establishing a gigabit network, Cat 5E stands out as an appropriate and widely utilized option in various installations.

10. In what configuration should batteries be attached to the panel in an alarm system?

A. Series

B. Parallel

C. Combination

D. Grid

In an alarm system, batteries should be attached to the panel in a parallel configuration. This setup allows each battery to provide its voltage without affecting the others, ensuring that the system receives a consistent power supply. When batteries are connected in parallel, their capacity increases, which means they can provide power for a longer duration if the primary power source fails. Additionally, if one battery were to fail, the others can still maintain power to the alarm system, enhancing reliability. In contrast to this, a series configuration would increase the voltage, but it could create issues if one battery fails, as the entire system would lose power. A combination configuration can complicate the design unnecessarily, while a grid configuration is typically not relevant in this context. The parallel setup helps to maximize safety and efficiency in alarm system operations.