# NCSU FACILITIES OPERATIONS (FACOPS) SUPERVISOR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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**1. Why test hypotheses in a root cause analysis?**

A. To assign blame.

B. To schedule tasks.

C. To confirm probable causes and verify effectiveness of corrective actions.

D. To document costs.

**2. Where should the FA/S be placed according to the priority plan?**

A. Zone 2+3 or 1+4

B. EQ at all Times

C. Office

D. Main Lobby

**3. A JSA should be updated when what occurs?**

A. Only when the task is new.

B. Only after a serious incident.

C. On a regular annual basis, regardless of changes.

D. Whenever the task or conditions change, the JSA should be updated.

**4. How many roller gauze pieces are in the fanny pack?**

A. Two

B. Four

C. Six

D. Eight

**5. Which location is designated as the rally point?**

A. Outside west (NOT ON THE STREET)

B. Miller fields

C. Tennis courts

D. Talley

**6. What is the purpose of verifying zero energy after applying lockout/tagout devices?**

A. To test the system while energized

B. To complete paperwork only

C. To train new staff

D. To ensure all energy sources are isolated and cannot release energy

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**7. Which considerations are important when planning capital projects versus ongoing maintenance?**

A. Only initial cost.

B. Weather forecasts.

C. Scope, ROI/lifecycle cost, risk and disruption, permitting, and funding sources.

D. Contractor availability.

**8. Which building is located at 2611 Cates Avenue across from Talley Student Union?**

A. Main

B. West

C. East

D. North

**9. Which option is listed as being on channel 3?**

A. Facilities

B. MS

C. OA

D. Acquatics

**10. Which code is announced for a gun threat or active shooter?**

A. Code Silver

B. Code Red

C. Code Brown

D. Code Adam

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Why test hypotheses in a root cause analysis?

A. To assign blame.

B. To schedule tasks.

C. To confirm probable causes and verify effectiveness of corrective actions.

D. To document costs.

*In root cause analysis, you build and test hypotheses about what caused the problem. The goal is to gather data, analyze evidence, and determine which factor truly led to the issue. By testing these hypotheses, you confirm probable causes rather than assuming them, and you also verify that the corrective actions will actually address the real problem and prevent recurrence. This approach helps you rule out false leads, understand how different factors interact, and measure whether the fixes are effective before applying them broadly. Other options don't fit because this process isn't about assigning blame, which undermines objective problem-solving; it isn't about scheduling tasks, which is a project-management activity; and it isn't primarily about documenting costs, which relates to financial tracking rather than identifying causes or validating fixes.*

## 2. Where should the FA/S be placed according to the priority plan?

A. Zone 2+3 or 1+4

B. EQ at all Times

C. Office

D. Main Lobby

*The important idea is that placement follows a zone-based priority plan, designed so the FA/S can monitor and respond to multiple critical areas quickly. Pairing zones—like Zone 2+3 or Zone 1+4—creates coverage that spans adjacent or complementary sections, reducing travel time and ensuring rapid access to the areas that matter most. Choosing a single office or the main lobby would limit coverage to one spot and leave other zones less protected, which isn't aligned with this approach. And "EQ at all Times" isn't a location, so it doesn't describe where to place the FA/S.*

## 3. A JSA should be updated when what occurs?

A. Only when the task is new.

B. Only after a serious incident.

C. On a regular annual basis, regardless of changes.

D. Whenever the task or conditions change, the JSA should be updated.

*A Job Safety Analysis should be updated whenever the task or the conditions under which it's performed change. The purpose of a JSA is to identify hazards and define controls that match how the work is actually done. When you swap out equipment, change the workflow, alter the workspace layout, face different weather or lighting, introduce new materials or processes, or bring in new workers, the hazards and the effectiveness of existing controls can shift. Updating makes sure the steps, hazards, and controls stay accurate, keeps workers informed, and helps prevent injuries by reflecting current realities. It also lets you capture lessons from near-misses or incidents and incorporate crew feedback. Relying only on updating when the task is new misses evolving risks; updating after a serious incident is reactive rather than preventive; and updating on a fixed annual schedule regardless of changes can leave newer hazards unaddressed.*

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## 4. How many roller gauze pieces are in the fanny pack?

A. Two

B. Four

C. Six

D. Eight

*Roller gauze is used to secure dressings and apply light compression on wounds. In a compact fanny pack intended for quick, practical first aid, the contents are kept minimal but ready for common scenarios. Having two pieces of roller gauze provides enough material to secure a dressing on a wound and still leave a spare in case you need to rewrap, treat a second area, or adjust if the first wrap shifts. This balance keeps the kit portable while ensuring you're prepared for typical minor injuries. The other quantities would either add unnecessary bulk or not provide enough material for immediate needs, so two is the practical, best-fit amount.*

## 5. Which location is designated as the rally point?

A. Outside west (NOT ON THE STREET)

B. Miller fields

C. Tennis courts

D. Talley

*Rally points are predesignated outdoor gathering spots where everyone goes after evacuating so that personnel can be accounted for and the incident commander can communicate with responders. The best choice fits that safety requirement: an outdoor area away from hazards and traffic, clearly reachable from all parts of the site, and not on a street. The outside west location matches this: it's an outdoor, non-street area designated for muster, making it easier for supervisors to perform roll calls and for responders to coordinate. Other options would place people in areas that aren't clearly the agreed assembly point or could expose them to traffic or hazards, which would complicate accounting and safety.*

## 6. What is the purpose of verifying zero energy after applying lockout/tagout devices?

A. To test the system while energized

B. To complete paperwork only

C. To train new staff

D. To ensure all energy sources are isolated and cannot release energy

*Verifying zero energy after locking out and tagging a machine is about making sure every energy source has been isolated and cannot release energy during maintenance. After you apply LOTO devices, you want to confirm there is no electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal, chemical, or gravitational energy that could cause the equipment to start, move, or release energy unexpectedly. This step typically involves trying to operate the controls in a controlled way to see that the system won't energize, and using appropriate testing methods or instruments to verify de-energized circuits and that all energy sources are effectively blocked or relieved. By proving there is zero energy, workers are protected from injuries due to unexpected energization or energy release.*

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## 7. Which considerations are important when planning capital projects versus ongoing maintenance?

A. Only initial cost.

B. Weather forecasts.

C. Scope, ROI/lifecycle cost, risk and disruption, permitting, and funding sources.

D. Contractor availability.

*When planning capital projects versus ongoing maintenance, you must consider a broad set of factors that cover value, feasibility, and impact over time. The best answer brings together scope, ROI and lifecycle costs, risk and disruption, permitting, and funding sources. Scope clarifies what work is needed and distinguishes a major investment from routine upkeep, shaping the size, duration, and resource requirements of the plan. ROI and lifecycle cost look beyond the upfront price to measure long-term value and total ownership costs, helping decide whether the investment delivers meaningful returns over the asset's life. Risk and disruption address how construction or major upgrades could affect operations, safety, and schedules, so you plan mitigations and contingencies. Permitting covers regulatory steps, approvals, and timelines that can make a project feasible or delay it. Funding sources determine how the project will be financed—from capital budgets or bonds to grants or internal funds—and influence timing and financial viability. Other factors like initial cost alone miss long-term value and ongoing costs; weather forecasts or contractor availability affect scheduling and execution but don't capture the full strategic planning considerations that differentiate capital investments from routine maintenance.*

## 8. Which building is located at 2611 Cates Avenue across from Talley Student Union?

A. Main

B. West

C. East

D. North

*The main idea to focus on is how campus addresses map to recognizable landmarks. On NC State's campus, Talley Student Union sits near the central area, and the building you reach when you travel to 2611 Cates Avenue is the Main Building—the historic central hub of campus. Being located directly across from Talley on Cates Avenue, this address identifies the Main Building, which is why that option is the correct one. The other names refer to different parts of campus that aren't at that exact intersection, so they don't match the address.*

## 9. Which option is listed as being on channel 3?

A. Facilities

B. MS

C. OA

D. Acquatics

*Understanding how channel-channel mappings work in the radio/communication chart is the key. In this material, each channel has a specific unit assigned to it. Channel 3 is designated for OA, so the option that maps to channel 3 is OA. The other departments—Facilities, MS, and Acquatics—appear on different channels in the same chart, not on channel 3. So OA is the correct match for channel 3 because the chart specifies that pairing.*

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## 10. Which code is announced for a gun threat or active shooter?

A. Code Silver

B. Code Red

C. Code Brown

D. Code Adam

*When a gun threat or active shooter is possible, a specific emergency code is used to alert people quickly and guide protective actions. That code is Code Silver. Announcing Code Silver tells staff and students to take immediate safety measures, typically including lockdown: secure doors, turn off lights, stay away from windows, silence phones, and gather in protected areas until authorities give the all-clear. The idea is to limit exposure and move people to safety as responders arrive. Other codes usually mean different situations: Code Red often signals a fire or smoke condition, Code Adam is used for a missing child, and Code Brown can indicate a hazardous material incident or other site-specific emergencies. Remember that exact meanings can vary by campus, so follow your local procedures when a code is announced.*

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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://ncsufacopssupervisor.examzify.com

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

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