OKLAHOMA BURGLARY/FIRE 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. What type of footwear offers the best protection against electrical hazards?

A. Leather boots

B. Steel-toed shoes

C. Nonconductive safety shoes

D. Rubber sandals

2. Which condition can affect a technician's alertness when working?

A. High blood sugar

B. Low ambient light

C. Adequate sleep

D. High humidity

3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of an alarm monitoring agreement?

A. To define alarm system installation procedures

B. To outline emergency response strategies

C. To specify maintenance schedules

D. To detail terms for notification or cancellation

4. What is an example of a REX device?

A. Glassbreak

B. Motion Detector

C. Smoke Detector

D. Heat Sensor

5. To ensure a safe handhold when using a ladder, how many feet above the landing point should the ladder be extended?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

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6. Single conductors used on fire protective signaling circuits must be at least what gauge?

A. 16 AWG

B. 18 AWG

C. 14 AWG

D. 12 AWG

7. What is the purpose of the Health and Safety Commission?

A. To enforce legal penalties for non-compliance

B. To provide info/training to employees about workplace danger

C. To regulate the use of safety equipment

D. To conduct annual safety audits

8. How frequently should lead sealed backup batteries be replaced?

A. Every 2 years

B. Every 4 years

C. Every 5 years

D. Every 6 years

9. How should the breaker for a burglar alarm system be labeled?

A. "Alarm System - do not disconnect" in black

B. "Burglar Alarm" in red

C. "Security System" in yellow

D. "Do not touch" in blue

10. Each transmitter used in a low power radio (wireless) system shall be?

A. Capable of being repaired

B. Capable of being bypassed

C. Capable of being set to dual frequency

D. Capable of being powered by batteries only

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of footwear offers the best protection against electrical hazards?

A. Leather boots

B. Steel-toed shoes

C. Nonconductive safety shoes

D. Rubber sandals

Nonconductive safety shoes are designed specifically to protect against electrical hazards. These shoes are made from materials that do not conduct electricity, which helps to prevent electrical shock when working in environments where there is a risk of exposed electrical components. The insulation provided by the materials used in nonconductive safety shoes significantly enhances safety for individuals in electrical work settings. Other types of footwear, although they may provide various levels of protection, do not specifically address the risks associated with electrical hazards. For example, leather boots provide durability and some protection against abrasions but do not offer nonconductive properties. Steel-toed shoes are excellent for protecting against impact and compression but also do not inherently prevent electrical shock. Rubber sandals lack the protective features and insulation necessary for safety in environments with electrical risks, making them inappropriate for work where electrical hazards are present.

2. Which condition can affect a technician's alertness when working?

A. High blood sugar

B. Low ambient light

C. Adequate sleep

D. High humidity

High blood sugar can significantly affect a technician's alertness while working. When blood sugar levels are too high, it can lead to symptoms such as fatigue, confusion, and difficulty concentrating. These effects can decrease overall cognitive function and reaction times, making it difficult for the technician to perform their tasks effectively and safely. In contrast, adequate sleep is known to enhance alertness and cognitive function, while low ambient light can cause strain on the eyes and hinder visibility, potentially impacting performance but not disrupting alertness in the same way that high blood sugar does. High humidity can lead to discomfort and fatigue, but it does not directly impair cognitive function as blood sugar levels can.

3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of an alarm monitoring agreement?

A. To define alarm system installation procedures

B. To outline emergency response strategies

C. To specify maintenance schedules

D. To detail terms for notification or cancellation

An alarm monitoring agreement primarily serves to establish the terms under which a monitoring service will notify and respond to alarm events. This includes specifying how the service will alert the property owner, local authorities, or other designated contacts in the event of an alarm activation, as well as outlining the procedures for cancellation of the monitoring service when necessary. This ensures clarity regarding the responsibilities of both the service provider and the customer, and it provides a clear framework for ongoing communication. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of security systems. Defining installation procedures pertains to the initial setup of the alarm system rather than post-installation monitoring. Outlining emergency response strategies is concerned with how to react during an emergency but does not cover the agreement's focus on notification processes. Specifying maintenance schedules addresses the upkeep of the system, which, while important, is not central to the purpose of an alarm monitoring agreement itself. Thus, detailing terms for notification or cancellation accurately captures the core purpose of such agreements.

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4. What is an example of a REX device?

A. Glassbreak

B. Motion Detector

C. Smoke Detector

D. Heat Sensor

The correct choice for an example of a REX (Request to Exit) device is a motion detector. REX devices are used in various security systems, primarily to allow for a controlled exit from a secure area without needing to manually operate a door's release mechanism. A motion detector fits this function well because it can sense movement in a designated area, triggering the door to unlock automatically so that individuals can exit quickly and safely. In the context of security systems, motion detectors often serve as part of the exit functionality, ensuring that movement is detected when someone approaches the door, enabling easy exit while maintaining security when the space must remain secure otherwise.

5. To ensure a safe handhold when using a ladder, how many feet above the landing point should the ladder be extended?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

When using a ladder, extending it three feet above the landing point is crucial for achieving a safe and secure handhold. This extension allows individuals to maintain their balance and grip while transitioning onto or off of the ladder. The three-foot extension provides enough height to safely grab the railing or edge, reducing the risk of slipping or losing balance during the climb. This is a standard safety guideline that emphasizes the importance of stability and proper positioning when using ladders. An adequate handhold is essential, especially in maintaining safety when moving between the ladder and the structure. Other options, while they may seem reasonable, do not provide the same level of safety as extending the ladder by three feet, which is widely recommended in various safety regulations and ladder use practices.

6. Single conductors used on fire protective signaling circuits must be at least what gauge?

A. 16 AWG

B. 18 AWG

C. 14 AWG

D. 12 AWG

The appropriate gauge for single conductors used on fire protective signaling circuits is 18 AWG. This gauge is commonly accepted in the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, which outlines the minimum requirements for wiring in fire alarm systems. The use of 18 AWG provides a balance between sufficient current-carrying capacity for signaling purposes and the necessary flexibility for installation. Using a gauge that is too thick, such as 14 AWG or 12 AWG, is unnecessary and can complicate installation without providing additional benefits for fire alarm signaling tasks. Therefore, 18 AWG is the standard choice, ensuring reliability while adhering to safety regulations in fire protection systems.

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7. What is the purpose of the Health and Safety Commission?

A. To enforce legal penalties for non-compliance

B. To provide info/training to employees about workplace danger

C. To regulate the use of safety equipment

D. To conduct annual safety audits

The purpose of the Health and Safety Commission is primarily focused on the provision of information and training to employees regarding workplace dangers. This role is essential because it helps create a culture of safety and awareness among workers, enabling them to recognize potential hazards and take appropriate actions to protect themselves and their colleagues. By emphasizing education and training, the commission plays a pivotal role in preventing accidents and reducing injuries in the workplace. While enforcement of legal penalties for non-compliance and regulation of safety equipment are important aspects of workplace safety, they are secondary to the fundamental objective of equipping employees with knowledge about hazards and safe practices. Conducting safety audits is also a vital function, but it typically falls under the purview of different regulatory bodies or specific organizational policies, rather than being the primary mission of the Health and Safety Commission.

8. How frequently should lead sealed backup batteries be replaced?

A. Every 2 years

B. Every 4 years

C. Every 5 years

D. Every 6 years

Lead sealed backup batteries typically should be replaced every 5 years. This timeline is based on standard practices in battery maintenance, where the lifespan of lead-acid batteries is often around 3 to 5 years under normal usage conditions. Replacing them every 5 years helps ensure that the batteries remain reliable and effective in providing backup power when needed. Selecting this interval allows for sufficient time to monitor the battery's performance and allows for early detection of any degradation in capacity, leading to enhanced safety and functionality of the system they power. While other intervals may be suggested based on specific manufacturers or technology advancements, 5 years is generally accepted as a prudent interval to replace these batteries to avoid failures in critical situations.

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9. How should the breaker for a burglar alarm system be labeled?

A. "Alarm System - do not disconnect" in black

B. "Burglar Alarm" in red

C. "Security System" in yellow

D. "Do not touch" in blue

Labeling the breaker for a burglar alarm system accurately is essential for safety and proper functioning. Clearly marking it as "Alarm System - do not disconnect" in black serves a vital purpose. This label communicates to anyone looking at the electrical panel that the breaker is crucial for the operation of the alarm system and should not be turned off. Using black for the label aligns with common practices in labeling electrical circuits, as it is a neutral color that does not imply danger, but still conveys the message that disconnection should be avoided. By providing this specific information, it helps ensure that necessary security measures remain in place, preventing accidental disconnections that could compromise the safety of the premises. The other options carry different implications. Red, generally associated with emergency and stop signals, might suggest an active hazard rather than the importance of maintaining the burglar alarm. Yellow typically denotes caution but does not provide the same level of clarity regarding the importance of the burglar alarm system. Lastly, labeling it "Do not touch" in blue can cause confusion, as blue is often used for non-hazardous information and might not convey the urgency required for security systems. Therefore, labeling the breaker as "Alarm System - do not disconnect" in black is the most effective approach.

10. Each transmitter used in a low power radio (wireless) system shall be?

A. Capable of being repaired

B. Capable of being bypassed

C. Capable of being set to dual frequency

D. Capable of being powered by batteries only

In the context of low power radio systems, the requirement for each transmitter to be capable of being bypassed is significant for maintaining operational integrity and ensuring that communication can continue without interruption. This capability allows for alternative pathways in the event that a transmitter fails or needs to be taken offline for maintenance. It supports system redundancy, which is crucial in wireless communications to ensure reliability. Being capable of being bypassed means that if one part of the system encounters an issue, the rest of the network can still function effectively, allowing continued communication. This is particularly important in emergency situations or environments where consistent communication is critical. The alternatives, while they may refer to desirable features of transmitters, do not hold the same level of criticality for operational reliability in a wireless communications setting. For example, while the ability to be powered by batteries only might be useful in situations where electrical outlets are unavailable, it does not ensure the overall system's resilience. Similarly, repairability and dual frequency settings are important features, but they do not address the immediate need for continuous system operation in the face of a failure. Thus, the ability to bypass a transmitter stands out as an essential feature for maintaining the functionality of low power radio 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:

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

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