Practice quiz: NICET Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems Level II

10 questions. The answer key is on page 2.

Name _____ Date _____

1. **You are planning this year's visit to a building with an addressable system. The plan includes smoke detector sensitivity readings and air sampling transport times. Which records matter most to request from the owner before the visit?**
   A. Past sensitivity readings and air sampling baseline transport times
   B. The panel's purchase invoice, warranty card and original packing list
   C. The architect's finish schedule showing ceiling and wall materials
   D. The supervising station's monthly billing statements for the account

2. **The owner's facilities staff offer to carry out the annual fire alarm test themselves to save money. None of them has fire alarm training, certification or a license. What should the inspection firm tell the owner?**
   A. Anyone the owner chooses, because the owner is responsible for the system's testing
   B. Only people with the qualifications the code requires, such as certification or factory training
   C. Facilities staff, as long as the supervising station monitors every signal remotely during the whole test
   D. Nobody this year, if the panel has shown no troubles since the last visit

3. **During inspection of a duct smoke detector you find the inlet sampling tube rotated so its holes face downstream, away from the airflow. What is the right call?**
   A. No problem, as long as the detector shows normal at the panel and on the annunciator
   B. Record a deficiency only if the duct is wider than 1 m, since small ducts mix air well
   C. Record a deficiency: the holes must face into the airflow, or as the manufacturer shows
   D. Shut the air handler down permanently so the detector cannot be fooled by moving air

4. **A warehouse tenant has hung a large banner across the aisle, partly in the path of a projected beam smoke detector. The detector shows normal. What should the inspection report say?**
   A. Nothing, because the detector still shows normal at the control unit
   B. The beam detector is faulty and should be replaced with a new unit
   C. The banner should be moved behind the receiver so it no longer matters
   D. The beam path is obstructed; clear it, then retest the beam detector

5. **Since the last visit, a new storage rack has been installed in front of a flame detector covering a fuel dispensing area. The lens is clean and the detector shows normal. What is the main inspection finding?**
   A. Its field of view no longer covers the fuel area it was put there to protect
   B. It needs a sensitivity reading in percent obscuration per foot
   C. It should be replaced with a heat detector suited to the rack area
   D. There is no finding, because the lens is clean and the panel is normal

6. **An air sampling pipe run had a 61 s transport time at commissioning. This year smoke at the end cap reaches the detector in 33 s, and the detector's airflow reading is well above its normal band. What is the most likely cause?**
   A. The pipe is performing better than designed, so no action is needed
   B. A missing or open end cap, or a break near the far end of the run
   C. Dust is blocking the sampling holes along the pipe run
   D. The detector's alarm threshold has been set too sensitive

7. **How should a fixed combustible gas detector connected to the fire alarm system be tested?**
   A. Hold it over a running vehicle's exhaust pipe until the panel shows a signal
   B. Spray it with listed smoke detector test aerosol from the distance on the can
   C. Apply calibration gas of a known concentration through the maker's adaptor
   D. Release gas from a butane lighter near it and watch for the alarm at the panel

8. **A detector's listed range is 1.0 to 3.2 %/ft (an example range). Its readings were 1.4 %/ft two years ago and 2.6 %/ft now. If it keeps drifting at the same rate, what is the right conclusion?**
   A. Out of range now, because any rise between tests means it must be replaced
   B. In range now, but at this drift it would pass 3.2 %/ft by the next test, so service it now
   C. In range, and drift between tests does not matter as long as each reading is inside the listed range
   D. Out of range, because 2.6 %/ft is more than double the 1.0 %/ft lower limit

9. **Four control units are networked in a Class B chain (1 to 2 to 3 to 4). The link between units 2 and 3 is opened during a test. What should happen?**
   A. All four units keep communicating normally, with no indication anywhere
   B. Units 1 and 2 go into alarm because the network link has been opened
   C. Units 3 and 4 keep talking to units 1 and 2 through another network path
   D. Units 3 and 4 lose contact with units 1 and 2, and a trouble is reported

10. **An emergency voice/alarm system is designed with a backup amplifier that takes over if a primary amplifier fails. How do you test that function?**
    A. Fail a primary amplifier and confirm the backup takes over and a trouble shows
    B. Check that the backup amplifier's power light is on and its fan is running
    C. Play the message at full volume through every speaker and listen for distortion
    D. Remove all the amplifiers at once and confirm the panel stays in its normal state

Original practice questions, never real or recalled exam questions. Not affiliated with or endorsed by NICET. Exam names are used descriptively. Free 10-question check:
https://alarmladder.com/nicet-itfa-2?utm_source=print&utm_medium=pdf&utm_campaign=nicet-itfa-2_content_202611&utm_content=quiz-pdf

Answer key

NICET Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems Level II. One line of why for each answer.

1. **A** Sensitivity results and air sampling transport times are judged partly against earlier values, so the earlier readings are what let you spot drift and decide whether a test interval may be extended.
2. **B** The owner is responsible for having the system tested, but NFPA 72 sets qualifications for the people who do it, and recognized certification and factory training are among the accepted routes.
3. **C** The inlet tube's holes must face into the airflow so duct air is driven through the detector housing.
4. **D** A beam detector needs a clear path; an object in the beam reduces the light received, can cause a trouble or a nuisance alarm, and stops the detector seeing smoke across that part of the space.
5. **A** A flame detector only sees what is in its field of view, so a rack between the detector and the hazard leaves the fuel area unprotected.
6. **B** A much shorter transport time together with high airflow points to an opening at or near the end of the run, such as a missing or broken end cap, so air rushes in there and the design holes may be barely sampling.
7. **C** Calibration gas of a known concentration, applied the way the manufacturer specifies, gives a measured, repeatable test; record the concentration and response and confirm the signal at the panel to prove the interface.
8. **B** 2.6 %/ft lies inside 1.0 to 3.2 %/ft, so it passes today.
9. **D** A Class B pathway has no second path, so a break cuts off everything beyond it, and monitoring for integrity must report the break as a trouble.
10. **A** The design says the backup must carry the load on failure, so you cause a failure in a controlled way, prove the speakers keep working and prove the failure is reported.

Full explanations

Every question here has its full explanation in the free sample lesson. No signup.
alarmladder.com/nicet-itfa-2/sample

Take the free 10-question check

Original practice questions, never real or recalled exam questions. Not affiliated with or endorsed by NICET. Exam names are used descriptively. Free 10-question check:
https://alarmladder.com/nicet-itfa-2?utm_source=print&utm_medium=pdf&utm_campaign=nicet-itfa-2_content_202611&utm_content=quiz-pdf