Module 30 Unit 1 Task 2 Security Systems

1. What is the purpose of a security system?
2. What is deterrence and give an example?
3. What is Prevention and give an example?
4. What is Detection and give an example?
5. What are some examples of Response?
6. What is Apprehension?
7. What is the “onion skin” approach to security?
8. What is point-of-entry protection?
9. What is space protection?
10. What is spot protection?
11. What are the three circuits of a security alarm system?
12. Which part of the security system contains the digital timers?
13. Which part of a security system contains the auxiliary relay?
14. Which part of a security system contains the keypad?
15. Which part of a security system contains the holdup button?
16. What are the two states of the devices in the detection circuit of a security system?
17. How are devices connected in a two-wire, closed-loop system?
18. What is the main disadvantage of the two-wire closed-loop security system?
19. What is the main advantage of the two-wire with end-of-line resistor system?
20. Why is it necessary to install the end-of-line resistor after the last device in a security system circuit?
21. Which type of devices can be connected to the four-wire loop security system? (Open or closed)

22. Which type of security system is best suited to window foil type detectors?

23. What are the terminals on a detection device in a four-wire ULC security system?

24. What are the two actions when a four-wire ULC device activates?

25. What is the main advantage of the four-wire ULC system over the four-wire loop?

26. Where is the switch part of a door contact typically mounted?

27. Where is the magnet part of a door contact typically mounted?

28. What is a “reed” switch and how does it operate?

29. What is the maximum amperage rating of most reed switches?

30. Which type of door is not well suited to use with reed switches?

31. What factor has made the PIR motion detector increasingly popular?

32. What is the term used to describe a detector that does not emit a signal?

33. What is a “pyroelectric element”?

34. What is the purpose of the “walk-test light” on a PIR detector?

35. How are detection patterns changed on PIR detectors?

36. List three advantages of PIR detectors.

37. List three disadvantages of PIR detectors.

38. How do ultrasonic detectors operate?

39. What is Doppler shift?

40. How do microwave detectors operate?

41. What are two advantages of microwave detectors?

42. Which detectors are subject to interference between two units?

43. Which detector is most affected by the reflective properties of water?
44. What is the advantage of dualtechs?
45. Which two detector technologies are used together for most dualtechs?
46. What are some advantages and disadvantages of photobeam detectors?
47. How does a photobeam detector operate?
48. How is the signal in a photobeam detector protected against tampering?
49. What is the range of a photobeam detector?
50. What are the two types of glassbreak detectors?
51. What is an audio glass break sensor actually looking for?
52. Where are audio detectors typically mounted?
53. What are some sounds that can trigger false alarms for audio glassbreak detectors?
54. Which type of glassbreak sensor has a piezoelectric crystal?
55. What is the function of the control panel?
56. How is information changed in an EEPROM?
57. How does a panel react when it is armed?
58. What are some common sources of trouble signals?
59. What is alarm memory for a security system?
60. How is information transmitted from the digital dialer to the receiver at the monitoring station?
61. Other than the digital dialer, what are some other types of communication?