EMERGENCY VEHICLE TECHNICIAN (EVT) F-2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. In a basic in-service electrical system check for an EMS vehicle, which item is included?

A. Inspect brake fluid level, tire tread depth, coolant temperature, and oil level.

B. Check battery state, inspect cables and grounds, test lights and sirens, verify instrument cluster operation, and scan for fault codes.

C. Measure engine compression, verify exhaust backpressure, inspect catalytic converter.

D. Calibrate radar and GPS alignment.

2. Which action best ensures patient care equipment does not shift during vehicle motion?

A. Secure with straps or bungee ties to prevent movement.

B. Place on open shelves without restraints.

C. Rely on the patient to keep equipment in place.

D. Use loose bins for quick access.

3. The action of joining things securely is known as

A. Bonding

B. Cavitation

C. Acceptance Test

D. Certification Test

4. What is an initial attack apparatus?

A. Vehicle Used To Transport Firefighters To The Scene

B. Vehicle Used To Attack Fire

C. Vehicle Used To Secure The Perimeter

D. Vehicle Used To Survey The Scene

5. What safety steps when servicing a hybrid ambulance to avoid high-voltage hazards?

A. Only wear gloves and proceed.

B. De-energize HV system, place warning signs, and do not test with a meter.

C. De-energize HV system, isolate HV battery, use PPE and insulated tools, follow lockout/tagout, verify de-energization with a device.

D. Work near HV components with no PPE.

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6. When inspecting for excessive steering play, which components are typically examined?

A. Brake pads and rotors.

B. Suspension struts only.

C. Tie rods, ball joints, steering gear, pitman arm, idler arm.

D. Engine mounts.

7. During routine electrical maintenance, what is a sign of moisture intrusion in electrical connectors inside a vehicle?

A. Corrosion, Green/White Residue, Pitting, Or Visible Moisture Inside Connector Housings.

B. No Signs Of Moisture Or Corrosion.

C. Bright Battery Indicators.

D. Engine Misfire.

8. Grade refers to which property?

A. Slope

B. Elevation

C. Incline

D. Gradient

9. What term refers to a fire truck specially equipped to pump water at the site of a fire?

A. Preservice test

B. Relay Pumping

C. Pumper

D. Pressure relief device

10. What does GCWR stand for?

A. Gross Combination Weight Rating

B. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

C. Ground Clearance

D. Net Pump Discharge Pressure

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In a basic in-service electrical system check for an EMS vehicle, which item is included?

A. Inspect brake fluid level, tire tread depth, coolant temperature, and oil level.

B. Check battery state, inspect cables and grounds, test lights and sirens, verify instrument cluster operation, and scan for fault codes.

C. Measure engine compression, verify exhaust backpressure, inspect catalytic converter.

D. Calibrate radar and GPS alignment.

During a basic in-service electrical system check for an EMS vehicle, you're focusing on the parts of the electrical system that affect power, signaling, and diagnostics. The best answer covers: assessing the battery state to ensure reliable starting and power, inspecting cables and grounds for solid electrical connections, testing the loads that rely on electricity (lights and sirens), verifying that the instrument cluster and gauges operate correctly, and scanning for fault codes to reveal issues in controllers or sensors. This combination ensures the vehicle can safely power essential functions and provides a quick path to diagnose electrical faults. The other options focus on areas outside a basic electrical check: fluid levels and general maintenance, engine mechanical diagnostics, or specialized equipment calibration like radar/GPS alignment, which are not part of the basic electrical systems check.

2. Which action best ensures patient care equipment does not shift during vehicle motion?

A. Secure with straps or bungee ties to prevent movement.

B. Place on open shelves without restraints.

C. Rely on the patient to keep equipment in place.

D. Use loose bins for quick access.

Preventing equipment from shifting in motion means securing every item to the vehicle so it cannot move during driving. Straps or bungee ties fasten gear to fixed points, stopping slides, spills, and items becoming projectiles when the vehicle accelerates, brakes hard, or turns. This approach keeps the workspace orderly, protects staff and patients, and ensures equipment is ready for use when needed. Putting items on open shelves without restraints allows them to slide, tip, or fall, especially during sudden stops or sharp turns, which can cause damage or injuries. Relying on the patient to keep equipment in place is not reliable and creates a safety risk. Loose bins provide little containment and can spill, mix up supplies, or distract from urgent care.

3. The action of joining things securely is known as

A. Bonding

B. Cavitation

C. Acceptance Test

D. Certification Test

Joining parts securely is bonding. This term covers making a firm connection so two surfaces act as a single unit, whether by adhesive, welding, soldering, or other attachment methods. In emergency vehicles, bonding is crucial for structural joints, electrical grounding, and overall reliability under vibration and weather, ensuring the vehicle stays safe and functional on the road. Cavitation refers to vapor pocket formation in fluids and isn't about joining materials. Acceptance tests and certification tests are procedures used to verify that systems meet requirements or standards, not the act of connecting components.

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4. What is an initial attack apparatus?

A. Vehicle Used To Transport Firefighters To The Scene

B. Vehicle Used To Attack Fire

C. Vehicle Used To Secure The Perimeter

D. Vehicle Used To Survey The Scene

The main idea here is recognizing what the first arriving unit does when a fire scene is found: it goes in to quickly assess what's happening. An initial attack apparatus is defined by its role in performing an on-scene reconnaissance and size-up to establish the plan for how to begin first operations. This vehicle is focused on gathering information—fire location, spread, hazards, occupants, access, water needs, and potential escape routes—and then communicating that information to start a coordinated response. That's why the vehicle described as used to survey the scene is the best match. It emphasizes rapid assessment and informing command so the incident can be directed safely and effectively. Other roles—transporting firefighters, delivering the first fire attack, securing a perimeter, or performing general scene surveying without initiating attack—describe different functions and aren't the primary task associated with the initial attack unit.

5. What safety steps when servicing a hybrid ambulance to avoid high-voltage hazards?

A. Only wear gloves and proceed.

B. De-energize HV system, place warning signs, and do not test with a meter.

C. De-energize HV system, isolate HV battery, use PPE and insulated tools, follow lockout/tagout, verify de-energization with a device.

D. Work near HV components with no PPE.

High-voltage safety when servicing a hybrid ambulance requires removing all stored energy and preventing re-energization while work is done. The best approach is to de-energize the high-voltage system and isolate the HV battery so there is no energy path remaining. Then use the proper PPE and insulated tools to protect against shocks or arcing, follow a lockout/tagout procedure to ensure the system cannot be energized by anyone else, and finally verify that the de-energization is complete with a suitable testing device before touching any HV components. This sequence directly reduces the risk of electric shock, arc flash, or re-energization during service. Choices that skip isolation of the battery, omit lockout/tagout, skip verification, or ignore the need for PPE and insulated tools fail to address the full safety controls required for high-voltage work.

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6. When inspecting for excessive steering play, which components are typically examined?

A. Brake pads and rotors.

B. Suspension struts only.

C. Tie rods, ball joints, steering gear, pitman arm, idler arm.

D. Engine mounts.

Excessive steering play comes from looseness in the steering linkage, the parts that directly translate the steering wheel input into wheel movement. The correct items to inspect are the tie rods and their ends, the ball joints at the ends of the control arms, the steering gear itself (rack and pinion or recirculating ball), and the pivot joints that connect the gear to the linkage—the pitman arm and the idler arm. Worn or loose tie rod ends let the wheel move before the steering gear takes up slack; worn ball joints allow vertical or lateral play in the knuckle; internal wear in the steering gear creates backlash between steering wheel input and wheel movement; and worn or loose pitman or idler arms introduce play in the linkage before the wheels respond. To inspect, check each component for looseness, play, cracks, or damaged mounting, using firm manual movement to feel for any excessive movement. These parts are the ones most likely to produce steering slop; brake pads/rotors, engine mounts, and suspension struts aren't the primary sources of steering play.

7. During routine electrical maintenance, what is a sign of moisture intrusion in electrical connectors inside a vehicle?

A. Corrosion, Green/White Residue, Pitting, Or Visible Moisture Inside Connector Housings.

B. No Signs Of Moisture Or Corrosion.

C. Bright Battery Indicators.

D. Engine Misfire.

Moisture inside electrical connectors causes corrosion and visible signs that the environment has penetrated the housing. When moisture gets into connectors, it can create electrolytic activity at the metal terminals, accelerating corrosion, forming deposits, and degrading the contact surface. The result is a higher resistance connection, intermittent faults, and potential overheating. The clearest indicators are corrosion products and moisture-related residues: green or white deposits on terminals, pitting of metal surfaces, and even visible moisture inside the connector housings. These are direct signs that moisture has entered and is affecting the electrical pathway. Other possibilities like no signs of moisture or corrosion, bright battery indicators, or engine misfire don't specifically point to moisture intrusion in connectors. They can occur for reasons unrelated to moisture in connectors or are too broad to indicate moisture presence with confidence.

8. Grade refers to which property?

A. Slope

B. Elevation

C. Incline

D. Gradient

Grade is about how steep a surface is—the rate at which elevation changes over a given horizontal distance. It's the measure of rise over run, often shown as a percentage. Elevation is a fixed height above a reference point, not the slope. An incline is a general tilt but doesn't specify the steepness in a quantified way. Gradient is essentially another term for slope, but in this context grade is defined as the slope.

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9. What term refers to a fire truck specially equipped to pump water at the site of a fire?

A. Preservice test

B. Relay Pumping

C. Pumper

D. Pressure relief device

A fire truck specialized to pump water at the scene is a pumper. Its defining feature is a built-in pump, a water tank, and hoses that let it move water directly to the fire, drawing from a hydrant, another source, or its own tank. This distinguishes it from other apparatus types: a preservice test is simply checking equipment before it goes into service, a pressure relief device is a pump safety valve, and relay pumping is a method of pushing water through multiple pumpers to reach a distant fire. The pumper's role is to actively deliver water to the fire, which is why this term is the correct one.

10. What does GCWR stand for?

A. Gross Combination Weight Rating

B. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

C. Ground Clearance

D. Net Pump Discharge Pressure

GCWR stands for Gross Combination Weight Rating, which is the maximum allowed weight of the vehicle plus any trailer and its load. This rating is set by the manufacturer and must not be exceeded when towing, ensuring the drivetrain, brakes, steering, and cooling system can handle the combined mass safely. It represents a limit for the entire towing setup, not the weight of the vehicle alone. For comparison, the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating applies to the vehicle by itself (with its passengers and cargo) and is separate from towing limits. The other terms listed—Ground Clearance and Net Pump Discharge Pressure—are unrelated to towing weight ratings.

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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://evtf2.examzify.com

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

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