FDNY FIREFIGHTER PROBATIONARY TRAINING CYCLES 1-6 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. **Which statement about Brownstone style row frames is INCORRECT?**

   A. They usually have roof access

   B. They typically do not have rear fire escapes

   C. They commonly feature front porches

   D. They are often made of wood

2. **In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym regarding size-up, what does the third A stand for?**

   A. Apparatus and personnel

   B. Assessment of risk

   C. Areas at risk

   D. Action plan

3. **Which type of collapse poses the greatest risk for secondary collapse?**

   A. Vertical collapse

   B. Horizontal collapse

   C. Cantilever collapse

   D. Pancake collapse

4. **Which of the following is a method to connect to a hydrant?**

   A. 30' long 4" red hose

   B. 35' long 5" yellow hose

   C. 15' long 2 1/2" blue hose

   D. 25' long 3" green hose

5. **What is NOT true about the PRA device on the SCBA apparatus?**

   A. It provides real-time pressure readings

   B. It boosts face piece pressure

   C. It reduces pressure below atmospheric pressure

   D. It alerts users of low pressure

6. **What is the correct method to cut an American series 2000 puck lock?**

   A. Cut through the lock about 1/3 of the distance from the keyway

   B. Cut through the lock approximately 2/3 of the distance from the keyway

   C. Drill a hole through the center of the lock

   D. Remove the entire lock from the door

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7. In firefighting strategy, why is teamwork emphasized during operations?

A. To ensure compliance with regulations

B. To effectively utilize resources and improve safety

C. To speed up firefighting techniques

D. To minimize fire damage to properties

8. What are partitions provided for the purpose of protecting life by furnishing an area of refuge or egress called?

A. Firewalls

B. Fire-partitions

C. Emergency exits

D. Safety zones

9. After achieving ventilation through an 8'x8' roof cut, what is the immediate benefit?

A. Better visibility for firefighting crews

B. Reduced heat and smoke buildup

C. Faster response time for reinforcements

D. Enhanced structural stability of the building

10. How should pressurized water extinguishers be used?

A. Only on class B and C fires.

B. On class A fires without restrictions.

C. For all classes of fires if properly trained.

D. On class A and class D fires only.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about Brownstone style row frames is INCORRECT?

A. They usually have roof access

B. They typically do not have rear fire escapes

C. They commonly feature front porches

D. They are often made of wood

Brownstone style row frames are a distinct architectural style primarily found in urban settings. These buildings are known for their characteristic features and structural design. When considering the statements about Brownstone style row frames, the assertion that they typically do not have rear fire escapes is not accurate. In fact, many Brownstone buildings do have rear fire escapes as a safety feature, providing an essential means of egress in case of emergencies. This is particularly important in densely populated urban areas where space is limited, and buildings are closely arranged. The other statements reflect the common characteristics of Brownstones. For instance, having roof access is typical for these structures, often allowing additional living space or recreational areas. Front porches are also a common feature, providing outdoor space that enhances the building's aesthetic appeal. Additionally, many of these buildings are constructed primarily of wood, which contributes to their historical significance and architectural charm. Understanding these elements helps to appreciate the design and functionality of Brownstone style row frames within urban environments, while also emphasizing the importance of safety features like fire escapes.

2. In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym regarding size-up, what does the third A stand for?

A. Apparatus and personnel

B. Assessment of risk

C. Areas at risk

D. Action plan

In the context of the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, the third A represents "Apparatus and personnel." This component emphasizes the importance of evaluating the resources available at the scene, including the firefighting apparatus and the personnel who will be responding to the incident. Understanding which apparatus is available allows for effective strategizing concerning the type of suppression tactics that can be deployed. Additionally, assessing the personnel on site includes accounting for their training, experience, and capabilities, which directly influences operational effectiveness. This holistic approach to size-up ensures that firefighters can formulate an efficient and safe plan for tackling the incident at hand. Other interpretations such as "Assessment of risk," "Areas at risk," and "Action plan" provide different aspects of situational awareness but do not capture the specifics of the apparatus and personnel, which are crucial for immediate and ongoing operations.

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3. Which type of collapse poses the greatest risk for secondary collapse?

A. Vertical collapse

B. Horizontal collapse

C. Cantilever collapse

D. Pancake collapse

The type of collapse that poses the greatest risk for secondary collapse is cantilever collapse. In a cantilever collapse, portions of the structure may remain supported on one side while the other side falls, creating an unstable situation where sections of the structure can easily shift or collapse further. This can lead to additional loads being placed on adjoining areas or floors that are still standing, increasing the risk of a secondary collapse. Understanding the dynamics of a cantilever collapse is crucial for firefighters, as the unpredictable nature of how remaining parts of the structure may behave poses significant dangers during operations. Awareness of this collapse type enables firefighters to make informed decisions regarding their safety and the safety of others in the vicinity during structural firefighting operations. Other collapse types, while dangerous, typically do not create the same kind of precarious balance that can lead to secondary incidents as effectively as a cantilever collapse does.

4. Which of the following is a method to connect to a hydrant?

A. 30' long 4" red hose

B. 35' long 5" yellow hose

C. 15' long 2 1/2" blue hose

D. 25' long 3" green hose

The preferred method for connecting to a hydrant is typically achieved using a larger diameter hose that can effectively handle the high flow rates often required in firefighting operations. A 35' long 5" yellow hose is optimal because it offers a substantial volume of water flow, which is essential when suppressing fires or supplying water streams. The 5" diameter allows for greater water delivery compared to smaller hoses, which is crucial during emergencies where time and water availability are critical for effective response. Additionally, the length of 35 feet provides sufficient reach to connect from the hydrant to the engine without being unwieldy. Other hose options, while they may be suitable for certain tasks or scenarios, generally do not provide the same flow capacity as the 5" yellow hose and may not be as effective in high-demand situations that firefighters commonly face during large-scale incidents.

5. What is NOT true about the PRA device on the SCBA apparatus?

A. It provides real-time pressure readings

B. It boosts face piece pressure

C. It reduces pressure below atmospheric pressure

D. It alerts users of low pressure

The statement that the PRA device on the SCBA apparatus reduces pressure below atmospheric pressure is not true. The purpose of the Pressure Regulating Assembly (PRA) is to manage and distribute airflow, ensuring that it provides consistent and safe pressure to the user's facepiece during operation. The PRA device is designed to maintain a pressure that is above atmospheric levels, allowing for a proper seal and suitable breathing conditions for the firefighter. It does not function to lower the pressure to sub-atmospheric levels, as that would be counterproductive to the safety and effectiveness of the breathing apparatus. The other features of the PRA device, such as providing real-time pressure readings and alerting users to low pressure, highlight its essential role in the safe and effective use of SCBA equipment. Boosting facepiece pressure is also a critical function to ensure that the mask seal remains intact under varying conditions. Therefore, the role of the PRA in maintaining a positive pressure ensures that it operates effectively for the safety of the user.

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6. What is the correct method to cut an American series 2000 puck lock?

A. Cut through the lock about 1/3 of the distance from the keyway

B. Cut through the lock approximately 2/3 of the distance from the keyway

C. Drill a hole through the center of the lock

D. Remove the entire lock from the door

The correct method to cut an American series 2000 puck lock involves cutting through the lock approximately 2/3 of the distance from the keyway. This approach is effective because it allows the cutting tool to bypass the internal components of the lock, such as the pins and springs, which are located closer to the keyway. By cutting deeper into the lock, the tool can sever the locking mechanism, enabling quick access without compromising the structure of the surrounding area. In practice, this method has proven efficient for emergency situations where rapid entry is necessary. Other methods, like drilling through the lock or cutting at a lesser depth, may not compromise the lock sufficiently or may involve more complex procedures that require additional time and effort. Removing the entire lock is not always practical, especially in an emergency when every second counts. Thus, the choice to cut about 2/3 of the distance from the keyway provides the most effective balance between speed and effectiveness in breaching the lock.

7. In firefighting strategy, why is teamwork emphasized during operations?

A. To ensure compliance with regulations

B. To effectively utilize resources and improve safety

C. To speed up firefighting techniques

D. To minimize fire damage to properties

Teamwork is emphasized during firefighting operations primarily because it allows for the effective utilization of resources and significantly enhances safety for both firefighters and civilians. In high-pressure situations like fires, effective communication and collaboration between team members lead to better decision-making and more efficient responses to emergencies. When firefighters work together, they can cover more aspects of an operation simultaneously, such as extinguishing the fire, conducting search and rescue operations, and ensuring that everyone is safe. This coordination helps to optimize the use of equipment and manpower. For instance, one team can focus on firefighting efforts while another handles ventilation or searches for occupants, thereby improving overall mission success. Additionally, safety is paramount in firefighting. By working as a cohesive unit, firefighters can watch out for each other, recognize hazards, and reduce the risk of injury or death. Teamwork fosters a culture of accountability where members rely on one another to perform their roles effectively, making it less likely for crucial tasks to be overlooked. By understanding the importance of teamwork in these critical aspects, firefighters can enhance operational effectiveness, thereby saving lives and property more efficiently.

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8. What are partitions provided for the purpose of protecting life by furnishing an area of refuge or egress called?

A. Firewalls

B. Fire-partitions

C. Emergency exits

D. Safety zones

Fire-partitions are specifically constructed barriers that help to protect lives during an emergency by providing designated areas of refuge or safe egress routes. These partitions are designed to resist the passage of fire and smoke for a certain period, giving occupants safe spaces to gather while they wait for evacuation or assistance. They serve a crucial role in ensuring that people have safe alternatives to escape dangerous situations, particularly in larger buildings where smoke and heat can rapidly spread. In contrast, firewalls are structural components intended to prevent the spread of fire between different structures or sections of a building but are not specifically designed for providing areas of refuge. Emergency exits are the physical exits in a building that lead outside or to safety but do not inherently include the protective features of partitions. Safety zones are more general terms that may refer to any area deemed safe from danger, without the specific construction standards and fire-resistance requirements that fire-partitions possess.

9. After achieving ventilation through an 8'x8' roof cut, what is the immediate benefit?

A. Better visibility for firefighting crews

B. Reduced heat and smoke buildup

C. Faster response time for reinforcements

D. Enhanced structural stability of the building

The immediate benefit of achieving ventilation through an 8'x8' roof cut is the reduction of heat and smoke buildup within the structure. When a fire burns, it produces excessive heat and smoke, which not only poses a danger to occupants but also makes it challenging for firefighting crews to operate effectively. By creating an opening in the roof, hot air and smoke can escape, lowering the temperature and improving conditions inside the building. This reduction in heat and smoke makes the environment safer for both trapped individuals and firefighters, facilitating more effective fire suppression operations and search and rescue efforts. While better visibility for firefighting crews can be a secondary result of this action, it is not the immediate benefit of conducting the roof cut. Similarly, the other options related to response time for reinforcements and enhanced structural stability do not directly result from the act of ventilation itself. The primary purpose of cutting the roof is to mitigate the dangerous conditions created by the fire, making it possible to control the situation more effectively.

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10. How should pressurized water extinguishers be used?

A. Only on class B and C fires.

B. On class A fires without restrictions.

C. For all classes of fires if properly trained.

D. On class A and class D fires only.

The assertion that pressurized water extinguishers can be used on Class A fires without restrictions reflects an important understanding of how to effectively utilize this type of fire extinguisher. Class A fires consist of ordinary combustible materials such as wood, paper, and cloth, which can be effectively extinguished by water. The cooling properties of water help to reduce the temperature of the burning materials below their ignition point, thereby quenching the fire. Using water extinguishers on Class A fires is not problematic because these fires typically do not involve flammable metals, electrical equipment, or flammable liquids, which would be positively dangerous and ineffective if water were to be applied. Water can displace the heat and absorb the fire's energy, promoting effective extinguishment. In contrast, using water extinguishers on other classes of fires, such as B (flammable liquids) or C (electrical fires), poses serious safety risks. For instance, applying water to Class B fires can spread the fire due to the nature of flammable liquids, while using water on Class C fires can create a risk of electrocution since water is a conductor of electricity. Thus, the recommendation to use pressurized water extinguishers on Class A fires without restrictions is based on safe

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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://fdnycycles1to6.examzify.com

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

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