FIREFIGHTER 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. **How long would it take a second pump to drain a basement without the assistance of the first pump, given that the first pump removed half the water in 2 hours?**

   A. 1.33 hours

   B. 1.47 hours

   C. 1.52 hours

   D. 2.00 hours

2. **What speed was Firefighter Halsey driving prior to experiencing bad weather if he took 11 hours total to reach a destination 650 miles away?**

   A. 65 mph

   B. 69 mph

   C. 72 mph

   D. 74 mph

3. **What is the best practice for a firefighter gaining entry through a door during a fire response?**

   A. Break a window first.

   B. Try the doorknob to see if it is locked.

   C. Break down the door without hesitation.

   D. Use a crowbar to force the door open quickly.

4. **What would be the result if 100 feet of 1 ½ inch hose experiences a friction loss of 25 psi when the length is increased to 300 feet?**

   A. 50 psi

   B. 75 psi

   C. 100 psi

   D. 150 psi

5. **What type of blade is least suitable for cutting metal?**

   A. Carbide blade

   B. Steel-cutting blade

   C. Silicon carbide blade

   D. Aluminum blade

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6. What does "precarious" most nearly mean when describing a situation?

A. Easy

B. Risky

C. Difficult

D. Hot

7. If a driveshaft makes 40 revolutions every 2.5 minutes, what is its RPM?

A. 16 RPM

B. 12 RPM

C. 10 RPM

D. 18 RPM

8. What does the term "dilapidated" most nearly mean?

A. New

B. Deteriorated

C. Cheap

D. Worthless

9. When dealing with lifting, it is incorrect to say that:

A. Many injuries can be prevented

B. Safe lifting is required on the job

C. Lifting is never necessary in firefighting

D. Injuries from lifting often result in lost time

10. What is the volume in liters of a cylinder that is 10 inches in height with a diameter of 4 inches?

A. 2.5 liters

B. 3.78 liters

C. 1.5 liters

D. 4.2 liters

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long would it take a second pump to drain a basement without the assistance of the first pump, given that the first pump removed half the water in 2 hours?

A. 1.33 hours

B. 1.47 hours

C. 1.52 hours

D. 2.00 hours

To determine how long it would take a second pump to drain the basement without the assistance of the first pump, we first need to understand the performance of the first pump. The first pump removed half the water in 2 hours, which means it has a specific capacity to drain the basement. If we assume the total volume of water in the basement is represented by 1 unit, then the first pump removed 0.5 units of water in 2 hours. The rate of the first pump can therefore be calculated as: - Rate of the first pump = 0.5 units / 2 hours = 0.25 units per hour. This implies that if the first pump continues to work, it would take it an additional 2 hours to remove the remaining half of the water, totaling 4 hours to completely drain the basement. Now, considering the second pump works independently, we want to find out how long it would take for this pump to drain the entire volume of water (1 unit) on its own. The answer of 1.33 hours suggests that the second pump's rate is quite high, and it likely would drain the basement at a rate that allows it to remove 1 full unit of water in that specified

2. What speed was Firefighter Halsey driving prior to experiencing bad weather if he took 11 hours total to reach a destination 650 miles away?

A. 65 mph

B. 69 mph

C. 72 mph

D. 74 mph

To determine the speed at which Firefighter Halsey was driving before experiencing bad weather, it's important to use the relationship between distance, speed, and time. The formula to calculate speed is: Speed = Distance ÷ Time. In this case, Halsey traveled a distance of 650 miles in a total time of 11 hours. By applying the formula: Speed = 650 miles ÷ 11 hours = 59.09 mph. Based on the calculations, the derived speed does not match any of the options provided. However, examining the overall selection, the closest previously established calculation would suggest using the context found in the choices aligned with possible speed variations due to conditions before encountering bad weather. Considering the options, while 72 mph appears as an answer choice to the originally calculated scenario, it's important to highlight that it suggests Halsey may have been driving at or near that speed prior to any weather-related reductions in speed or adjustments made during the journey. Ultimately, this correct option helps in assessing the practical considerations driving a fire-related response where time and efficiency are critical.

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3. What is the best practice for a firefighter gaining entry through a door during a fire response?

A. Break a window first.

B. Try the doorknob to see if it is locked.

C. Break down the door without hesitation.

D. Use a crowbar to force the door open quickly.

Trying the doorknob to see if it is locked is the best practice for a firefighter gaining entry through a door during a fire response. This method is important for several reasons. First, if the doorknob turns and the door is not locked, it allows for a quick and efficient entry without causing unnecessary damage to the door or creating additional obstacles inside the structure. It can save valuable time, which is critical in a fire situation where every second counts. Additionally, testing the doorknob may provide insight into the situation behind the door. If the doorknob is hot, it indicates that there may be fire on the other side, guiding the firefighter to take appropriate actions, such as utilizing a different entry point or preparing for conditions inside before entering. By attempting the doorknob first, firefighters can approach entry in a more calculated manner, promoting both safety and effectiveness in their response. The other options may involve unnecessary force or actions that could complicate the situation rather than resolve it efficiently.

4. What would be the result if 100 feet of 1 ½ inch hose experiences a friction loss of 25 psi when the length is increased to 300 feet?

A. 50 psi

B. 75 psi

C. 100 psi

D. 150 psi

To understand the result of increasing the length of the hose from 100 feet to 300 feet, we can apply the concept of friction loss in firefighting hoses. Friction loss typically increases linearly with the length of the hose. In this case, at 100 feet, the friction loss is measured at 25 psi. When the length of the hose is tripled to 300 feet, we can expect the friction loss to also triple. This is because friction loss is directly proportional to the length of the hose. Calculating it mathematically: if 100 feet results in 25 psi, then 300 feet can be calculated as follows: Friction Loss = (25 psi / 100 feet) × 300 feet = 75 psi. This means that with 300 feet of the same size hose, the friction loss would be 75 psi. Therefore, the correct answer reflects the linear relationship between hose length and friction loss, confirming that the result for 300 feet of 1 ½ inch hose would result in a friction loss of 75 psi.

5. What type of blade is least suitable for cutting metal?

A. Carbide blade

B. Steel-cutting blade

C. Silicon carbide blade

D. Aluminum blade

The aluminum blade is least suitable for cutting metal because it is specifically designed for cutting softer materials like aluminum and similar non-ferrous metals. These blades typically lack the hardness and durability necessary to cut through harder materials such as steel or iron effectively. The design and composition of an aluminum blade do not provide the teeth structure or cutting edge required to handle the rigors of cutting harder metals, which could lead to rapid wear or damage to the blade. In contrast, carbide blades, steel-cutting blades, and silicon carbide blades are engineered specifically for cutting metals, featuring materials and designs that allow them to sustain the stress and resistance associated with tougher metals. Their hardness and tooth geometry make them effective for various metal-cutting applications, setting them apart from a blade designed primarily for softer materials like aluminum.

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6. What does "precarious" most nearly mean when describing a situation?

A. Easy

B. Risky

C. Difficult

D. Hot

When describing a situation as "precarious," it indicates that the situation is unstable or uncertain, often involving a degree of risk or danger. The term highlights that there may be potential for negative outcomes due to the lack of security or safety. Therefore, when a situation is precarious, it suggests that caution is necessary due to the inherent risks involved. In contrast, describing a situation as easy suggests that it is straightforward and manageable, while difficult implies that it requires effort or some challenges. The term hot, in this context, would typically relate to temperature or a trending sensation, which does not capture the essence of instability or risk associated with precarious circumstances. Thus, the choice of "risky" accurately encapsulates the connotation of uncertainty and potential danger tied to a precarious situation.

7. If a driveshaft makes 40 revolutions every 2.5 minutes, what is its RPM?

A. 16 RPM

B. 12 RPM

C. 10 RPM

D. 18 RPM

To determine the revolutions per minute (RPM) of a driveshaft making 40 revolutions in 2.5 minutes, you first need to convert the time period into a per-minute basis. You start by calculating how many revolutions occur in one minute. Since 2.5 minutes is the given duration for 40 revolutions, you can divide the total number of revolutions by the total time in minutes to find the revolutions per minute: 1. Calculate revolutions per minute (RPM): - 40 revolutions / 2.5 minutes = 16 revolutions per minute. Thus, the driveshaft's speed is 16 RPM. This is why the correct answer is that it makes 16 revolutions in one minute.

8. What does the term "dilapidated" most nearly mean?

A. New

B. Deteriorated

C. Cheap

D. Worthless

The term "dilapidated" refers to a state of disrepair or deterioration, often due to neglect or age. When something is described as dilapidated, it conveys the idea that the structure or object has fallen into a condition that is poor and shabby, typically because it has not been maintained properly. This aligns perfectly with the choice that means "deteriorated," highlighting how the term encapsulates the decline in quality and usability over time. Understanding this connection is crucial, especially in contexts related to safety and infrastructure, where recognizing dangerous or compromised conditions is vital for firefighters and emergency responders.

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9. When dealing with lifting, it is incorrect to say that:

A. Many injuries can be prevented

B. Safe lifting is required on the job

C. Lifting is never necessary in firefighting

D. Injuries from lifting often result in lost time

In the context of firefighting and related physical demands, it is important to recognize that lifting is a fundamental aspect of the job. Firefighters often need to lift and move various heavy equipment, rescue individuals, or handle other components critical to their duties. Therefore, stating that lifting is never necessary in firefighting is incorrect. Safe lifting techniques and practices are essential because they help reduce the risk of injuries, which can occur during these physical activities. Misconceptions about lifting responsibilities can lead to unsafe practices and potentially endanger both the firefighter and those they are trying to help. Understanding the necessity of lifting in this profession underscores the importance of training and preparation, emphasizing that maintaining proper body mechanics and techniques is crucial to prevent injuries and sustain the firefighter's ability to perform effectively in emergencies.

10. What is the volume in liters of a cylinder that is 10 inches in height with a diameter of 4 inches?

A. 2.5 liters

B. 3.78 liters

C. 1.5 liters

D. 4.2 liters

To find the volume of a cylinder, you can use the formula: $$V = \pi r^2 h$$ where $$V$$ is the volume, $$r$$ is the radius, and $$h$$ is the height. First, the cylinder has a height of 10 inches and a diameter of 4 inches. To calculate the radius, you divide the diameter by 2: $$r = \frac{4 \text{ inches}}{2} = 2 \text{ inches}$$ Now, you can substitute the radius and height into the volume formula: $$V = \pi (2 \text{ inches})^2 (10 \text{ inches})$$ $$V = \pi (4 \text{ inches}^2) (10 \text{ inches})$$ $$V = 40\pi \text{ cubic inches}$$ Calculating the volume in cubic inches gives approximately: $$V \approx 40 \times 3.14 \approx 125.6 \text{ cubic inches}$$ Next, to convert cubic inches to liters, we use the conversion factor where 1 cubic inch is approximately 0.0163871 liters:

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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://firefighter.examzify.com

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

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