JFRD STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE (SOG) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://jfrdsog.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which description defines Alert 2?

A. Full emergency: defined as an aircraft known or suspected to have an operational defect that affects normal flight operations to the extent that there is danger of an accident

B. Local standby: defined as an aircraft known or suspected to have an operational defect that should not normally cause serious difficulty in achieving a safe landing. Notification only, no response required

C. Aircraft incident near airport

D. Minor defect requiring immediate action

2. Which position receives deficiency reports from the station captain?

A. Fire Chief

B. District Chief

C. Battalion Chief

D. Station Captain

3. When DVRS is utilized, what action is described?

A. The appropriate chief will announce for crews to switch to the appropriate radio channel

B. Radios automatically switch channels

C. It encrypts all communications

D. It requires no action

4. A roll call will be initiated when which condition exists?

A. There is a possibility of a missing/trapped firefighter

B. Going from offensive to defensive

C. Anytime command determines the need to verify all personnel are accounted for

D. None of the above

5. Which agency assigns the frequency used by the ground guide to contact the ATU?

A. FRCC

B. FAA

C. FCC

D. Local police

SAMPLE

6. The ICS can be subdivided into two stages: which pair?

A. Strategic ICS and Tactical ICS

B. Operational ICS and Administrative ICS

C. Pre-incident ICS and Post-incident ICS

D. Initial response ICS and Extended operations ICS

7. What is the audio cue that indicates a Mayday event?

A. Alert 1 (single tone)

B. Alert 2 (two tones)

C. Alert 3 (three short beeps in succession)

D. None of the above

8. According to MCI 413, which FOGs are defined for incident management?

A. Fog #1

B. Fog #2

C. Fog #1 and Fog #2

D. Fog #3

9. The 10 minute notifications will continue until FRCC has been advised that which condition?

A. All units are clear from incident

B. Power is restored to station

C. Incident command is terminated

D. The situation is under control or patient transport is in progress

10. The decon team is comprised of which station?

A. Fire station 9

B. Fire station 5

C. Fire station 21

D. Fire station 12

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which description defines Alert 2?

A. Full emergency: defined as an aircraft known or suspected to have an operational defect that affects normal flight operations to the extent that there is danger of an accident

B. Local standby: defined as an aircraft known or suspected to have an operational defect that should not normally cause serious difficulty in achieving a safe landing. Notification only, no response required

C. Aircraft incident near airport

D. Minor defect requiring immediate action

This item tests how you identify the alert level for an aircraft incident based on the severity of the defect and the risk it poses. Alert 2 is defined as a full emergency: an aircraft known or suspected to have an operational defect that affects normal flight operations to the extent that there is danger of an accident. That level signals a high-stakes situation where immediate, decisive action is required because the potential for a crash is real. The other descriptions describe less severe scenarios or situations that don't meet the threshold of a full emergency. A local standby is simply notification with no required response, which is much lower in urgency. An aircraft incident near the airport is too vague and doesn't specify a defect causing serious risk. A minor defect requiring immediate action implies trouble, but not at the level of a full emergency. Therefore, the description of a full emergency best matches Alert 2.

2. Which position receives deficiency reports from the station captain?

A. Fire Chief

B. District Chief

C. Battalion Chief

D. Station Captain

Deficiency reports from a station captain are meant to rise to the supervisor who oversees multiple stations and can coordinate corrective actions across that group. The Battalion Chief fits this role, as they supervise a battalion composed of several stations and are responsible for addressing station-level issues, ensuring consistency, and guiding follow-up actions department-wide. The Fire Chief sits at the top of the chain and handles broader strategic matters, not the routine channel for station-level deficiencies. The District Chief would typically be a higher-level administrator who oversees multiple battalions, rather than handling the day-to-day deficiency reports from a single station. The Station Captain is the sender of these reports, not the recipient.

3. When DVRS is utilized, what action is described?

A. The appropriate chief will announce for crews to switch to the appropriate radio channel

B. Radios automatically switch channels

C. It encrypts all communications

D. It requires no action

DVRS is used to coordinate on-scene radio channel usage by having a chief or incident commander issue a switch to crews to move to the correct channel for the current operation. This centralized directive keeps all units on the same channel as the situation evolves, reducing miscommunication and ensuring orders are heard clearly. It isn't an automatic function of the radios, and it isn't about encrypting communications, and it does require action from leadership to issue the switch.

SAMPLE

4. A roll call will be initiated when which condition exists?

A. There is a possibility of a missing/trapped firefighter

B. Going from offensive to defensive

C. Anytime command determines the need to verify all personnel are accounted for

D. None of the above

Accountability of all personnel is a priority at any incident, and a roll call is the tool used to verify that everyone is safe and accounted for. It is initiated whenever command determines there is a need to confirm the status of all personnel. This means the trigger is not tied to a single situation or condition, but to command's decision to verify accountability, which can occur during changes in strategy, such as transitioning from offensive to defensive, or whenever there is concern about a missing or trapped firefighter. The option reflects the command-driven nature of initiating a roll call, which is why it's the best choice.

5. Which agency assigns the frequency used by the ground guide to contact the ATU?

A. FRCC

B. FAA

C. FCC

D. Local police

The main idea here is who controls the specific radio channel used by ground personnel to talk with the Air Traffic Unit during on-airport operations. The Fire Rescue Communications Center (FRCC) handles on-site communications and assigns the exact frequency that the ground guide uses to contact the ATU. This centralized control ensures clear, coordinated communication and prevents interference among multiple on-scene channels. While the FAA oversees national aviation safety and air traffic control practices, it does not assign the day-to-day on-scene frequencies for a ground guide. The FCC licenses radio services and overall spectrum use, but individual operational channels for a ground guide are managed by the FRCC. Local police don't oversee these airport-specific communications either.

6. The ICS can be subdivided into two stages: which pair?

A. Strategic ICS and Tactical ICS

B. Operational ICS and Administrative ICS

C. Pre-incident ICS and Post-incident ICS

D. Initial response ICS and Extended operations ICS

ICS is described in terms of how a response evolves from the moment it starts to a longer, sustained effort. In the initial response, the focus is on life safety, incident stabilization, scene security, and rapid containment, with command established quickly so responders can act fast. As the situation develops and lasts longer, the operation shifts to extended operations, which brings a more formal structure for planning, resource management, logistics, and finance/administration to support a prolonged effort. This two-stage view—starting with immediate actions and moving into sustained management—reflects how incident needs change over time. The other pairings don't fit because they describe internal functions or non-chronological phases rather than how the incident itself progresses. Strategic vs tactical relates to levels of planning, not stages of the incident; Operational vs Administrative points to different ICS functions, not a progression; Pre-incident vs Post-incident refers to times outside the active response, not the evolution during the incident.

SAMPLE

7. What is the audio cue that indicates a Mayday event?

A. Alert 1 (single tone)

B. Alert 2 (two tones)

C. Alert 3 (three short beeps in succession)

D. None of the above

Three short beeps in succession is the audio cue that signals a Mayday. This pattern is designed to cut through noise and stand out from routine radio traffic, so responders recognize an emergency declaration immediately. When heard, crews switch to emergency traffic, confirm the location and conditions, and begin Mayday procedures to locate and assist the distressed firefighter. The other tones are used for different alarms or statuses and do not indicate a Mayday. A rapid three-beep alert is a clear call for help that triggers the Mayday response.

8. According to MCI 413, which FOGs are defined for incident management?

A. Fog #1

B. Fog #2

C. Fog #1 and Fog #2

D. Fog #3

FOGs in MCI 413 set the scalable guidance for managing an incident as the situation develops. Fog #1 is defined as the initial on-scene management level, covering immediate safety, establishing command, and beginning basic coordination and triage. Fog #2 is defined as the next level of incident management, where there's more structured command, expanded staffing and resources, and ongoing coordination as the incident grows. Fog #3 is not part of the standard incident management definitions in this guideline, so it isn't included when identifying which FOGs are defined for incident management. Because both Fog #1 and Fog #2 are specifically defined to guide incident management, they are the correct pair.

9. The 10 minute notifications will continue until FRCC has been advised that which condition?

A. All units are clear from incident

B. Power is restored to station

C. Incident command is terminated

D. The situation is under control or patient transport is in progress

The 10-minute notifications are meant to keep FRCC informed during an active incident, showing that operations are progressing and patient care is being handled. They continue until FRCC is advised that the situation is under control or patient transport is in progress. That point shows concrete progress: either the scene is stabilized with hazards mitigated, or patients are actively being moved to care, after which the high-frequency updates are no longer needed. Other conditions like all units being clear, power restoration, or termination of incident command don't by themselves signal the same ongoing, actionable status FRCC needs to know about to stop the cadence.

SAMPLE

10. The decon team is comprised of which station?

A. Fire station 9

B. Fire station 5

C. Fire station 21

D. Fire station 12

Decontamination operations are a specialized function that requires trained personnel and dedicated equipment to safely remove contaminants from people, gear, and the scene. The SOG assigns the Decon team to a specific station to ensure rapid, organized response and consistent staffing. In this department's guidelines, the Decon team is based at Fire Station 21. That designation ensures the right resources—decon lines, PPE, wash stations, and disposal procedures—are ready for quick deployment when hazmat or contamination incidents occur. Other stations have different roles and would not be the primary Decon team under these guidelines.

SAMPLE

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://jfrdsog.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE