NEW YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT (FDNY) A-35 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. What is the main objective of conducting fire drills in buildings?

A. To practice locating fire extinguishers

B. To prepare occupants for an emergency evacuation

C. To familiarize firefighters with the building layout

D. To test smoke detectors

2. What should you NEVER use for cleaning a compressor due to explosion risks?

A. Soap and water solution

B. Benzene or kerosene

C. Compressed air

D. Heavy-duty degreasers

3. How does effective communication impact FDNY operations during an emergency?

A. It has little effect on the outcome of the situation

B. It ensures a coordinated response among units

C. It slows down the response time due to confusion

D. It is handled exclusively by command staff

4. What should a CF holder monitor to ensure the safety of the compressor system?

A. The temperature of the compressor

B. The pressure gauge reading

C. The oil level in the compressor

D. The age of the compressor

5. What is the primary guideline to follow when performing maintenance on a compressor?

A. Always have a certified technician present

B. Follow guidelines outlined by the manufacturer

C. Consult previous maintenance records

D. Use the lowest possible power settings

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6. What happens when the low oil level indicator switch is triggered?

A. The compressor continues to operate without issue

B. The compressor automatically shuts down

C. A warning signal is sent

D. The pressure relief valve activates

7. What should be done before repairing a compressor?

A. Close all windows in the area

B. Always turn off the compressor and shut down electrical supply

C. Notify all personnel in the vicinity

D. Drain the oil from the compressor

8. What is the primary purpose of compliance with Lockout/Tagout regulations?

A. To enhance employee productivity

B. To prevent fatalities and injuries related to hazardous energy

C. To reduce training costs for safety personnel

D. To increase machinery efficiency

9. What significant historical event influenced the FDNY's operations and training?

A. The Great Fire of 1835

B. The September 11 attacks in 2001

C. The formation of the FDNY in 1865

D. The introduction of modern fire codes

10. What type of training is provided to FDNY firefighters regarding hazardous materials?

A. Basic firefighter training

B. Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations training

C. Advanced tactics and strategy training

D. Rescue operations training

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the main objective of conducting fire drills in buildings?

A. To practice locating fire extinguishers

B. To prepare occupants for an emergency evacuation

C. To familiarize firefighters with the building layout

D. To test smoke detectors

The primary objective of conducting fire drills in buildings is to prepare occupants for an emergency evacuation. Fire drills simulate emergency conditions, allowing individuals within the building to practice an organized and efficient evacuation process. This training is crucial, as it helps occupants understand the quickest and safest routes to exits, reduces panic during an actual emergency, and ensures that everyone knows how to respond appropriately when an alarm sounds. By regularly participating in fire drills, occupants can develop familiarity with the evacuation procedures and the layout of the building, which can significantly decrease the risk of injury and improve chances for safe escape during a real fire event. Ensuring that everyone is informed of their roles and responsibilities also enhances overall safety. While other options, like familiarizing firefighters with the building layout or testing smoke detectors, contribute to fire safety, the primary goal of drills focuses on occupant preparedness for a safe evacuation.

2. What should you NEVER use for cleaning a compressor due to explosion risks?

A. Soap and water solution

B. Benzene or kerosene

C. Compressed air

D. Heavy-duty degreasers

Using benzene or kerosene for cleaning a compressor poses significant explosion risks due to their highly flammable nature. Both substances are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that can easily vaporize and create flammable mists, which could ignite if exposed to a spark or an open flame. In the context of compressors, which may experience heat or electrical sparks during operation or maintenance, the presence of these flammable liquids can lead to a catastrophic explosion or fire. This makes them particularly dangerous in environments where compressors operate. In contrast, other options such as a soap and water solution, compressed air, and heavy-duty degreasers are generally safer choices. Soap and water solutions are typically non-flammable and effective for cleaning, while compressed air can be used to remove dust and debris without introducing flammable materials. Heavy-duty degreasers, although potent, are often formulated to minimize flammability or contain safety precautions to reduce risk when used correctly. Thus, benzene and kerosene's volatility and flammability make them inappropriate for cleaning compressors.

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3. How does effective communication impact FDNY operations during an emergency?

A. It has little effect on the outcome of the situation

B. It ensures a coordinated response among units

C. It slows down the response time due to confusion

D. It is handled exclusively by command staff

Effective communication is crucial during emergency operations, especially for an organization like the FDNY. When communication is clear and efficient, it facilitates a coordinated response among different units involved in the emergency. This coordination helps ensure that all team members are aware of their roles and responsibilities, enabling them to act swiftly and effectively in high-pressure situations. In emergencies, various units, such as engines, ladders, and support staff, need to work together seamlessly. Effective communication allows for real-time updates regarding the situation, resource availability, and tactical changes, which are all essential for achieving successful outcomes. For instance, when a fire alarm is triggered, communication among units enables them to understand exactly where they need to go, what equipment to bring, and how to assist each other on the scene. This level of coordination is vital for both the safety of firefighters and the public they serve. In contrast, other options suggest negative impacts of communication that do not reflect the reality of emergency operations. Effective communication does not slow down response times; rather, it enhances the speed and accuracy of those responses. It is also not a function handled solely by command staff; all firefighters are integral to the communication process, contributing to a well-informed and collective effort in managing emergencies.

4. What should a CF holder monitor to ensure the safety of the compressor system?

A. The temperature of the compressor

B. The pressure gauge reading

C. The oil level in the compressor

D. The age of the compressor

Monitoring the pressure gauge reading is crucial for ensuring the safety and effective operation of the compressor system. The pressure reading provides immediate feedback on the system's performance and helps identify any abnormal conditions that could lead to failure or accidents. Excessive pressure can lead to dangerous situations such as ruptures in piping or the compressor itself, and insufficient pressure may indicate leaks or other issues that need attention. While monitoring temperature, oil levels, and even the age of the compressor is important for overall maintenance and performance, the pressure gauge directly reflects the operational safety and efficiency of the compressor system at any given moment. By regularly checking the pressure, a CF holder can prevent hazardous situations and maintain optimal system function.

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5. What is the primary guideline to follow when performing maintenance on a compressor?

A. Always have a certified technician present

B. Follow guidelines outlined by the manufacturer

C. Consult previous maintenance records

D. Use the lowest possible power settings

The primary guideline to follow when performing maintenance on a compressor is to follow the guidelines outlined by the manufacturer. This is critical because manufacturers provide specific recommendations that ensure safe and efficient operation, including how often maintenance should be performed, what inspections are necessary, and which replacement parts should be used. Adhering to these guidelines helps to maintain the integrity of the compressor, prolong its lifespan, and ensure compliance with safety standards. Manufacturer guidelines encapsulate a wealth of knowledge tailored to that particular compressor model, taking into account its unique specifications, design features, and operational requirements. Therefore, following these guidelines is the most reliable way to enhance performance and prevent issues that could arise from improper maintenance practices.

6. What happens when the low oil level indicator switch is triggered?

A. The compressor continues to operate without issue

B. The compressor automatically shuts down

C. A warning signal is sent

D. The pressure relief valve activates

When the low oil level indicator switch is triggered, the compressor automatically shuts down. This safety mechanism is in place to prevent damage to the compressor, which could occur if it continues to operate without sufficient oil. Oil is essential for lubricating the moving parts, and operating with a low oil level can lead to increased friction and potential failure of the compressor. Therefore, the automatic shutdown protects the equipment and ensures operational safety. While warning signals may be a feature of the system (as suggested in one of the options), the primary action taken in response to the low oil level being detected is the immediate shutdown of the compressor. This is a critical safety function designed to avoid catastrophic failures and costly repairs.

7. What should be done before repairing a compressor?

A. Close all windows in the area

B. Always turn off the compressor and shut down electrical supply

C. Notify all personnel in the vicinity

D. Drain the oil from the compressor

Before repairing a compressor, it is essential to always turn off the compressor and shut down the electrical supply. This action ensures safety for the personnel performing the repair work by eliminating the risk of accidental operation of the compressor during maintenance. Turning off the power prevents any electrical shocks or unintended activation that could lead to injury. Additionally, it allows the technician to conduct repairs without the worry of the equipment unexpectedly starting up. While notifying personnel in the vicinity and draining oil are important safety measures in different contexts, they do not address the immediate safety needs linked to working with the electrical and mechanical components of the compressor. Closing windows might be useful for controlling environmental factors, but it does not provide the necessary safety measures needed prior to beginning repair work.

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8. What is the primary purpose of compliance with Lockout/Tagout regulations?

A. To enhance employee productivity

B. To prevent fatalities and injuries related to hazardous energy

C. To reduce training costs for safety personnel

D. To increase machinery efficiency

The primary purpose of compliance with Lockout/Tagout regulations is to prevent fatalities and injuries related to hazardous energy. These regulations are designed to protect workers who are performing maintenance or servicing on machines and equipment. When machinery is shut down for maintenance, it can still pose a risk due to stored energy and moving parts. Lockout/Tagout procedures ensure that the equipment is properly shut off and cannot be started again until maintenance is completed and the lockout/tagout devices are removed. This process is critical in reducing the risk of accidental machine startups, which can result in severe injuries or even fatalities. By strictly adhering to these regulations, the safety of employees is prioritized, thereby providing a safer work environment and reducing the potential for accidents related to hazardous energy sources.

9. What significant historical event influenced the FDNY's operations and training?

A. The Great Fire of 1835

B. The September 11 attacks in 2001

C. The formation of the FDNY in 1865

D. The introduction of modern fire codes

The September 11 attacks in 2001 had a profound impact on the operations and training of the New York City Fire Department (FDNY). In the aftermath of this tragic event, which resulted in the loss of 343 firefighters, the FDNY underwent significant changes to improve its response capabilities and enhance personnel safety. This event revealed the vulnerabilities in emergency response systems and highlighted the need for better coordination among various agencies. Consequently, there was an increased emphasis on training for large-scale incidents, including active shooter situations and terrorism-related responses. The department adopted new tactical approaches, improved equipment, and revised training programs to prepare firefighters for the complexities of large-scale emergencies. Additionally, the importance of psychological support for first responders was recognized, leading to initiatives aimed at addressing the mental health challenges faced by firefighters. Overall, the September 11 attacks were a pivotal moment that reshaped how the FDNY operates, emphasizing the need for preparedness and resilience in the face of unprecedented challenges.

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10. What type of training is provided to FDNY firefighters regarding hazardous materials?

A. Basic firefighter training

B. Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations training

C. Advanced tactics and strategy training

D. Rescue operations training

FDNY firefighters receive specialized Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations training to prepare them for incidents involving hazardous substances. This training equips firefighters with the knowledge and skills necessary to recognize hazardous materials, understand the risks associated with them, and respond effectively to mitigate those risks. The focus of this training is on ensuring the safety of both the firefighters and the public during hazardous material incidents, including spills, leaks, and contamination scenarios. This training covers essential topics such as identifying various hazardous materials, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), safe handling and containment procedures, and the implementation of appropriate response techniques. By undergoing this specific training, firefighters are better prepared to assess situations, communicate effectively, and coordinate with other emergency services during hazardous incidents, which is crucial for effective response and public safety. In contrast, other types of training such as basic firefighter training or advanced tactics may not specifically address the unique challenges presented by hazardous materials, and rescue operations training is focused on saving lives rather than managing hazardous situations. Thus, the specialized Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations training is essential for proper handling and response in scenarios involving potentially dangerous substances.

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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://fdnya35.examzify.com

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

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