SEARCH AND EXTRACTOR EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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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 does load the knot mean?

A. The End Of The Rope Used To Make All Of The Bends To Tie The Knot

B. The Free End Of The Rope Used For Hauling If Needed

C. The Middle Of The Rope Between The Working End And The Running End

D. Once Tied, The Knot Should Be Pulled Tight To Avoid Any Accidental Movement When A Person Is Loaded On The Line

2. Where is the hot zone in a rescue operation?

A. Hot zone is the area where rescue is taking place

B. Hot zone is for staging vehicles

C. Hot zone is for command post

D. Hot zone is for media

3. Which term describes the free end of the rope used for hauling if needed?

A. Loop

B. Working End

C. Standing Part

D. Running End

4. What is the water knot used for?

A. Tie two ropes for load bearing purposes

B. Used to join two pieces of webbing

C. Bind two ropes of the same diameter together

D. Haul, ascend, and self-rescue

5. Disposal methods of PPE must comply with which organization?

A. OSHA

B. NIOSH

C. EPA

D. FDA

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6. What should be included when requesting air support?

A. ETA and fuel status

B. Weather report and ETA

C. Pilot license

D. Name/agency of caller; callback number; nature of emergency; number of patients (if known); exact location (GPS); radio frequency and call sign of LZ command

7. Which statement correctly describes Type I helicopters?

A. Type I: large seats 16 people; max 5,000 lb

B. Type I: large seats 12 people; max 4,000 lb

C. Type I: large seats 20 people; max 6,000 lb

D. Type I: large seats 18 people; max 3,500 lb

8. Which action best represents dressing the knot?

A. Apply A Final Tightening To Ensure The Knot Holds

B. Arrange Knot Parts So That Contact Is Consistent And Remove Kinks

C. Secure Loose Ends With Another Knot

D. Inspect The Rope For Damage Before Tying

9. Which knot on a rope is used as an anchor knot that creates a fixed loop that won't slip when tied on a bight?

A. Figure-eight knot

B. Figure-eight follow through

C. Overhand knot

D. Figure-eight on a bight

10. Which form is the Medical Plan Form in the ICS set?

A. ICS 206 Medical Plan Form

B. ICS 208 Safety Message/Plan

C. ICS 201 Incident Briefing

D. ICS 209 Incident Status Summary

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does load the knot mean?

A. The End Of The Rope Used To Make All Of The Bends To Tie The Knot

B. The Free End Of The Rope Used For Hauling If Needed

C. The Middle Of The Rope Between The Working End And The Running End

D. Once Tied, The Knot Should Be Pulled Tight To Avoid Any Accidental Movement When A Person Is Loaded On The Line

Loading a knot means seating it under tension so it stays secure and won't slip when weight is on the line. After you tie a knot, you deliberately pull on the rope to apply load and tighten the knot, letting it set properly. This ensures there's no accidental movement when someone is loaded. The other options describe parts of the rope or hauling, not the act of tightening and securing the knot under load.

2. Where is the hot zone in a rescue operation?

A. Hot zone is the area where rescue is taking place

B. Hot zone is for staging vehicles

C. Hot zone is for command post

D. Hot zone is for media

In rescue operations, the hot zone is the area of immediate danger where the hazard exists and where rescue work is actively taking place. It's the zone that requires specialized protective gear and strict safety procedures because the threat to life is ongoing. That's why this option is the best fit: it directly describes where the life-saving actions occur under the highest risk. Staging vehicles belong in a safer area set back from the hazard (the warm or cold zone) to avoid clutter and exposure. The command post is also located in a safe zone (cold or warm) where incident management can happen without direct risk. The media is kept far from the scene in the cold zone to avoid interference and exposure.

3. Which term describes the free end of the rope used for hauling if needed?

A. Loop

B. Working End

C. Standing Part

D. Running End

The main idea here is rope-end terminology: ropes have a portion that stays fixed (the standing part) and free ends that you can move. The free end you pull to haul when needed is called the running end. It's the end that "runs" through knots, pulleys, or devices as you apply tension. The other end you might use to tie the knot or hitch is the working end, which is different from the end you actively haul with in many setups. A loop, by contrast, is simply a bend or circle formed in the rope, not an end.

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4. What is the water knot used for?

A. Tie two ropes for load bearing purposes

B. Used to join two pieces of webbing

C. Bind two ropes of the same diameter together

D. Haul, ascend, and self-rescue

The water knot is used to join two ends of webbing, forming a secure sling or loop. It's designed specifically for flat webbing, so it lies flat and distributes load well along the strap. It's not meant for tying rope to rope or for rope-based hauling, ascending, or self-rescue, which require knots and devices designed for rope. So the best answer is that it's used to join two pieces of webbing.

5. Disposal methods of PPE must comply with which organization?

A. OSHA

B. NIOSH

C. EPA

D. FDA

Disposal methods of PPE are governed by the safety framework that protects workers from contamination on the job. OSHA is the authority that sets and enforces requirements for how PPE used in potentially hazardous environments should be handled, decontaminated, and disposed of. This includes procedures to prevent cross-contamination, proper waste labeling, and training for workers on disposal practices. While NIOSH conducts research and offers recommendations, it doesn't enforce disposal rules; EPA handles environmental waste management on a broader environmental scale; and FDA focuses on medical device safety and labeling, not the routine disposal procedures for PPE in workplaces. So, OSHA provides the appropriate workplace-standard guidance for PPE disposal.

6. What should be included when requesting air support?

A. ETA and fuel status

B. Weather report and ETA

C. Pilot license

D. Name/agency of caller; callback number; nature of emergency; number of patients (if known); exact location (GPS); radio frequency and call sign of LZ command

When requesting air support, you must provide information that lets the air team locate you quickly, assess the situation, and coordinate a safe response. The best answer includes who is calling and how to reach them, what is happening, how many patients are involved (if known), the exact location, and the specific radio frequency and call sign for the Landing Zone (LZ) command. Breaking down why each piece matters helps the crew act fast and safely: your identity and agency establish authority and point of contact; a callback number keeps the line open for updates or changes; the nature of the emergency guides the level of response and medical priority; the number of patients informs crew size and equipment needs; an exact GPS location removes guesswork and saves time; and the LZ frequency and call sign set up clear, direct comms between the air crew and ground command to coordinate approach, landing, and on-scene operations. Other options miss critical elements. They might address timing or safety factors, but they don't supply the full picture needed to deploy quickly and land safely, nor do they establish on-scene communication and patient load. The pilot's license isn't something required from the caller to initiate air support, and it doesn't facilitate the on-scene coordination that the air crew must have to respond effectively.

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7. Which statement correctly describes Type I helicopters?

A. Type I: large seats 16 people; max 5,000 lb

B. Type I: large seats 12 people; max 4,000 lb

C. Type I: large seats 20 people; max 6,000 lb

D. Type I: large seats 18 people; max 3,500 lb

Type I helicopters are the larger passenger-carrying rotorcraft defined by a specific seating and weight limit. The statement that matches this category describes 16 seats and a maximum gross weight of 5,000 pounds, which is why it's the correct description. The other options mix different seat counts and weights that don't fit Type I, so they don't describe this category.

8. Which action best represents dressing the knot?

A. Apply A Final Tightening To Ensure The Knot Holds

B. Arrange Knot Parts So That Contact Is Consistent And Remove Kinks

C. Secure Loose Ends With Another Knot

D. Inspect The Rope For Damage Before Tying

Dressing a knot means arranging its parts so they lie correctly, are evenly aligned, and sit flush with each other—no twists, crossovers, or kinks. This sets the knot up so the rope components contact each other uniformly when loaded, ensuring the knot seats properly and behaves as intended. That's why the best action is to arrange knot parts so contact is consistent and remove kinks. Final tightening is something you do after dressing to set the knot, not the dressing itself. Securing loose ends with another knot is finishing the job, not dressing. Inspecting the rope for damage is a safety check before tying, not how you dress the knot.

9. Which knot on a rope is used as an anchor knot that creates a fixed loop that won't slip when tied on a bight?

A. Figure-eight knot

B. Figure-eight follow through

C. Overhand knot

D. Figure-eight on a bight

When you need a loop that stays put as an anchor under load, you want a fixed loop created by tying a knot on a bight. The figure-eight on a bight does exactly that: you fold the rope to form a bight and tie a figure-eight around the two strands, producing a loop that remains fixed and does not slip when tension is applied. The knot's shape creates multiple contact points that grip the rope, so the loop stays in place even as you load it. This is why it's preferred for anchor points. Other knots listed aren't designed to form a stable fixed loop when tied on a bight: a standard figure-eight is simply a stopper that doesn't give you a reliable fixed loop tied on a folded rope; the figure-eight follow-through is used for tying rope to a harness rather than creating a dedicated fixed anchor loop on a bight; the overhand is a simple stopper knot that can jam and doesn't provide the same reliable, non-slipping loop under load.

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10. Which form is the Medical Plan Form in the ICS set?

A. ICS 206 Medical Plan Form

B. ICS 208 Safety Message/Plan

C. ICS 201 Incident Briefing

D. ICS 209 Incident Status Summary

In ICS, forms are specialized tools used to capture and communicate specific parts of incident management. The Medical Plan Form is the one that records how medical support will be organized during the incident—things like patient care needs, treatment locations, and transport arrangements so medical resources can be coordinated effectively. That's why the form titled ICS 206 Medical Plan Form is the correct choice. The other forms serve different purposes: ICS 208 is about safety messages/plans, ICS 201 provides an initial incident briefing overview, and ICS 209 tracks overall incident status. None of those focus on outlining the medical plan.

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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://searchandextractor1.examzify.com

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

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