Ben Hirst Firefighter 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

1. **Spot detectors are heat detectors that are spaced throughout an occupancy with each detector covering a specific floor area. What term describes this concept?**

   A. A large occupancy

   B. Ceiling corners

   C. Adjacent rooms

   D. A specific floor area

2. **During a dashboard displacement, where should a relief cut or notch be made?**

   A. Where the A-post meets the top of the dashboard

   B. At the bottom of the A-post where it meets the sill or floor

   C. Where the B-post meets the sill or floor

   D. Where the A-post meets the roof

3. **During a collapse rescue, which material may be supplied to support structural elements?**

   A. Shoring

   B. Packaging

   C. Packing

   D. Rehabilitation

4. **Platform frame construction is typically used in which vehicle design?**

   A. Unibody

   B. Platform

   C. Welded frame

   D. Split body

5. **Which practice is recommended when evidence is discovered at a fire scene?**

   A. Leave it in place and notify the appropriate authority.

   B. Remove it immediately for analysis.

   C. Move it to a storage area.

   D. Photograph and then remove it.

6. Which statement regarding a Class I standpipe system is correct?

A. It is designed for use by building occupants.

B. A single standpipe should flow a minimum of 500 gpm.

C. The system uses 3-inch outlets.

D. It is designed for use by the fire department.

7. If step chocks are not available or not the correct size, how can vertical movement stabilization be achieved on an accident vehicle that ended up on its wheels?

A. One rescue lift airbag located on each side of the vehicle

B. Box cribs of correct height

C. Cribbing in front and back of wheels

D. Two sets of wedges placed one upon the other

8. Before conducting a pre-incident survey, the occupant should be notified in advance so that:

A. The occupant can correct any fire hazards before the fire department arrives.

B. There will be minimal inconvenience to the occupant.

C. The owner can have fire extinguishers filled.

D. Someone will be at the location to fill out fire department forms.

9. Aqueous Film Forming Foam is used in which percent concentrations?

A. 0.1 and 0.5

B. 3 and 6

C. 8 and 10

D. 12 and 15

10. Which sprinkler system has all sprinkler heads open and water is released through all heads?

A. Wet Pipe

B. Dry Pipe

C. Deluge

D. Preaction

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Spot detectors are heat detectors that are spaced throughout an occupancy with each detector covering a specific floor area. What term describes this concept?

A. A large occupancy

B. Ceiling corners

C. Adjacent rooms

D. A specific floor area

Spot detectors are designed to protect a defined footprint. Each detector covers a fixed portion of the floor—the area of coverage or footprint. Describing it as a specific floor area conveys that the protection is organized into precise, limited zones, with each detector responsible for that exact area. This is why the term "a specific floor area" best fits the concept.

2. During a dashboard displacement, where should a relief cut or notch be made?

A. Where the A-post meets the top of the dashboard

B. At the bottom of the A-post where it meets the sill or floor

C. Where the B-post meets the sill or floor

D. Where the A-post meets the roof

When you're displacing the dashboard, you want a controlled point where the dash can flex and move without catching on metal or glass. Placing a relief cut or notch at the bottom of the A-pillar where it meets the sill or floor does exactly that. This spot is where the dash tends to press as you pry it forward, so the notch gives the dash a designed weak point to move through. It reduces the risk of binding against the sill or pillar and helps the dash clear the interior without tearing or binding the frame. Not at the top of the A-pillar, or at the B-pillar/sill area, or where the A-pillar meets the roof, because those locations don't provide the same relief and can lead to binding, structural damage, or uncontrolled movement that hinders safe and effective extrication.

3. During a collapse rescue, which material may be supplied to support structural elements?

A. Shoring

B. Packaging

C. Packing

D. Rehabilitation

Stabilizing a damaged structure with temporary supports is essential in collapse rescue. Shoring provides that support by placing vertical shores and horizontal braces under or against weakened elements, transferring the load to stable portions and preventing further collapse while rescuers work. This on-scene technique uses materials like timber or steel shores to create a safe, stable area for operations. Packaging, packing, and rehabilitation don't serve this immediate stabilization role—packaging/packing relate to enclosing or securing items, and rehabilitation is about restoring the structure after the incident.

4. Platform frame construction is typically used in which vehicle design?

A. Unibody

B. Platform

C. Welded frame

D. Split body

Platform frame construction refers to using a separate chassis, or platform, that the vehicle's body is mounted to. This describes body-on-frame design, where the rigid frame provides the main structural support and a sturdy base for mounting the drivetrain and suspension. In contrast to unibody designs, where the body and frame are integrated into a single structure, the platform frame approach keeps the chassis as a distinct, removable backbone. That's why this term aligns with the platform design. The other options describe different concepts: unibody combines body and frame, a welded frame isn't the standard designation used here, and split body isn't a typical modern design category.

5. Which practice is recommended when evidence is discovered at a fire scene?

A. Leave it in place and notify the appropriate authority.

B. Remove it immediately for analysis.

C. Move it to a storage area.

D. Photograph and then remove it.

Preserve evidence and maintain the chain of custody. When something is found at a fire scene, the priority is to keep it in its original place so its location, condition, and context aren't altered. Leaving the item undisturbed prevents contamination, movement, or loss of trace materials that could be crucial for determining origin, cause, or possible arson indicators. Immediately notifying the appropriate authority ensures trained personnel can secure the area, document the scene, and collect evidence properly, following standard procedures. Moving or removing evidence, or trying to analyze it on the spot, can destroy or alter details that investigators rely on, such as residue patterns, placement, or linked objects. Photographing the scene and then removing evidence might seem helpful for documentation, but it still disrupts the evidence's original state and context, which can compromise the investigation. By contrast, leaving it in place and escalating to the proper authorities preserves integrity and supports an accurate analysis.

6. Which statement regarding a Class I standpipe system is correct?

A. It is designed for use by building occupants.

B. A single standpipe should flow a minimum of 500 gpm.

C. The system uses 3-inch outlets.

D. It is designed for use by the fire department.

Class I standpipe systems are designed for fire department use. They provide 2 1/2-inch outlets that allow firefighters to deploy attack lines inside the building quickly and with sufficient flow. They are not intended for use by building occupants—that role belongs to other standpipe types or fire protection features. The outlets are not 3 inches in size; Class I uses 2 1/2-inch outlets to accommodate large-diameter hoses. Flow requirements vary by building and code, so there isn't a universal minimum like 500 gpm for a single standpipe. The essential point is that this system is configured to support firefighters' interior fire attack, making the statement that it is designed for use by the fire department the correct one.

7. If step chocks are not available or not the correct size, how can vertical movement stabilization be achieved on an accident vehicle that ended up on its wheels?

A. One rescue lift airbag located on each side of the vehicle

B. Box cribs of correct height

C. Cribbing in front and back of wheels

D. Two sets of wedges placed one upon the other

Stabilizing a vehicle on its wheels without step chocks relies on creating a solid, rigid base that won't shift as rescue operations proceed. Box cribs of the correct height provide that kind of foundation: interlocking pieces form a stable, rectangular block under the vehicle or between load paths, distributing the weight and locking together so the vehicle can't rise, drop, or tilt. This creates a dependable vertical support, giving rescuers a reliable platform to work from. Airbags can lift or push against the vehicle, but they are not as rigid or inherently stable for long-term vertical support and can shift or deflate under load. Wedges stacked on top of each other are prone to slipping or sudden movement and don't offer the same solid, distributed support. Placing cribbing only in front and back of the wheels can help, but without a proper, interlocked base, vertical stabilization remains less secure than a well-built box crib system.

8. Before conducting a pre-incident survey, the occupant should be notified in advance so that:

A. The occupant can correct any fire hazards before the fire department arrives.

B. There will be minimal inconvenience to the occupant.

C. The owner can have fire extinguishers filled.

D. Someone will be at the location to fill out fire department forms.

A pre-incident survey is an information-gathering visit where firefighters assess how a building is used, where access and egress are, what fire protection features exist, and where hazards may be. Notifying the occupant in advance helps ensure the visit causes minimal disruption to the occupants' operations. When people know to expect the survey, they can arrange access, designate a guide, and prepare relevant information, so the team can conduct the assessment smoothly without interrupting the day-to-day activities. The other options don't fit the purpose: hazards may still be present and not instantly corrected by a survey, filling extinguishers isn't part of the survey, and filling out forms is a procedural detail rather than a reason for advance notice.

9. Aqueous Film Forming Foam is used in which percent concentrations?

A. 0.1 and 0.5

B. 3 and 6

C. 8 and 10

D. 12 and 15

AFFF works by mixing a foam concentrate with water to create a foam solution that blankets and cools the fuel, forming a protective film on hydrocarbon fires. The percent figure in this context is the concentrate-to-water ratio used to make that foam solution. For AFFF, the standard mixing ratios are 3% and 6%. That means you blend 3 parts concentrate with 97 parts water for a 3% mix, or 6 parts concentrate with 94 parts water for a 6% mix. A 3% mix is common for many hydrocarbon fires, while a 6% mix is used for heavier fuels or larger incidents where faster knockdown and a stronger film are beneficial. The other percentages listed aren't the typical AFFF strengths and wouldn't provide the expected film-forming performance.

10. Which sprinkler system has all sprinkler heads open and water is released through all heads?

A. Wet Pipe

B. Dry Pipe

C. Deluge

D. Preaction

Deluge systems flood the entire sprinkler network. All heads are open, so when the system is activated water is released through every head at once, delivering rapid, widespread suppression across the protected area. This is different from other types where water only flows from the head that triggers or where water release requires a detector or a delay. Wet pipe systems have water-filled pipes with heads normally closed by heat-sensitive devices, so only the activated head pours water. Dry-pipe systems hold air in the pipes and release water into the network after a trigger, but not necessarily through all heads simultaneously. Preaction requires a two-step process (detection triggering water release into the pipes before heads release water). Deluge is the one where every head delivers water immediately on activation.

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://benhirstfirefighter2.examzify.com

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