

BEN HIRST FIREFIGHTER 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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

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- 1. What is the first step in preparing a fire safety presentation?**
 - A. Transfer facts and ideas
 - B. Explain information
 - C. Prepare the audience for learning
 - D. Practice new ideas
- 2. Which sprinkler system is typically installed in unheated buildings to prevent freezing?**
 - A. Wet Pipe
 - B. Deluge
 - C. Preaction
 - D. Dry Pipe
- 3. The two basic types of smoke detectors are photoelectric and which?**
 - A. Rate of Rise
 - B. Fixed Temperature
 - C. Ionization
 - D. Laser Beam
- 4. To create a safe haven when a liquid propane gas truck is involved in fire, firefighters should:**
 - A. Let the fire burn itself out.
 - B. Off-load the tank.
 - C. Advance hoselines from the sides of the tank.
 - D. Advance two 1-3/4 inch handlines from both ends of the tank.
- 5. Which statement regarding fire reports is correct?**
 - A. Fire reports are public records.
 - B. Information found in fire reports cannot be used by insurance investigators.
 - C. National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data locally is more effective than national data.
 - D. NFIRS reports do not need to be completed for EMS report.

- 6. Gasoline and other flammable liquids should be stored in**
- A. The basement only.
 - B. The garage only
 - C. The attic or garage.
 - D. An outside storage area.
- 7. Which statement about NFIRS is true?**
- A. Statement 1 is true, statements 2 and 3 are false.
 - B. Statement 3 is true, statements 1 and 2 are false.
 - C. Statement 2 is true, statements 1 and 3 are false.
 - D. All three statements are true.
- 8. In a fire alarm system, which component is primarily used to indicate an alarm to occupants?**
- A. Initiation device
 - B. Notification device
 - C. Annunciation device
 - D. Suppression device
- 9. When placing an air bag on a box crib, the layer of cribbing in contact with the bag should be**
- A. a solid layer of cribbing.
 - B. cribbing spaced at even distances apart.
 - C. perpendicular to the bag.
 - D. half the normal size of the box crib.
- 10. What is the maximum number of high-pressure air bags that should be stacked?**
- A. Two
 - B. Four
 - C. Three
 - D. Five

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first step in preparing a fire safety presentation?

- A. Transfer facts and ideas
- B. Explain information
- C. Prepare the audience for learning**
- D. Practice new ideas

Getting the audience ready to learn is the first step. Before you present facts, you want to engage their attention, connect the material to their needs, and set clear expectations. This setup helps learners see why fire safety matters for them, makes them more receptive, and creates a learning climate where questions and participation are welcome. When the audience is prepared, the subsequent steps—sharing facts, explaining concepts, and guiding practice—work more effectively. Transferring facts and ideas and explaining information are important, but they come after you've primed the learners; practicing new ideas is something they do once the material has been introduced.

2. Which sprinkler system is typically installed in unheated buildings to prevent freezing?

- A. Wet Pipe
- B. Deluge
- C. Preaction
- D. Dry Pipe**

In unheated spaces, the biggest risk is water in the pipes freezing and causing damage. The option that prevents this keeps the piping dry until a sprinkler head is activated. In this setup, water is stored in a separate vessel and the main lines in the building are filled with pressurized air (or nitrogen). When a sprinkler head is heated and releases, air is forced out and water gradually fills the pipes to release through the heads. Because most of the piping stays dry until activation, there's far less chance of freezing and bursting in cold conditions. The trade-off is a slower response time, since the pipes must fill with water after activation, but the benefit for unheated buildings is clear: reduced freezing risk.

3. The two basic types of smoke detectors are photoelectric and which?

- A. Rate of Rise
- B. Fixed Temperature
- C. Ionization**
- D. Laser Beam

Two basic smoke detection methods use different sensing principles. Photoelectric detectors rely on light scattering: a beam is produced inside a chamber, and when smoke enters, the particles scatter the light toward a sensor, triggering the alarm. Ionization detectors use a small amount of radioactive material to ionize the air between two plates, creating a steady current; when smoke enters, it disrupts the current and the alarm sounds. The other options aren't the standard smoke-detection types—heat detectors use rate of rise or fixed temperature, and laser beam detectors are a specialized design, not the fundamental pair. So Ionization is the other basic type alongside photoelectric.

4. To create a safe haven when a liquid propane gas truck is involved in fire, firefighters should:

- A. Let the fire burn itself out.
- B. Off-load the tank.
- C. Advance hoselines from the sides of the tank.**
- D. Advance two 1-3/4 inch handlines from both ends of the tank.

When propane is heated in a fire, the tank can fail violently if the heat isn't controlled. The main goal is to prevent a BLEVE by cooling the tank so its temperature and internal pressure don't spike. Applying water to the sides of the tank achieves this by covering a large surface area around the vessel, cooling the metal and slowing heat absorption from the fire. That cooling helps preserve the tank's integrity, making it safer for firefighters to place themselves in a protective haven behind the tank as the fire is managed. Letting the fire burn or off-loading the tank expose you to extreme heat and potential spills or rupture, so those aren't viable options. Attacking from the ends can focus water on fittings and may not cool the entire tank effectively, which is why cooling from the sides is the preferred tactic.

5. Which statement regarding fire reports is correct?

- A. Fire reports are public records.**
- B. Information found in fire reports cannot be used by insurance investigators.
- C. National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data locally is more effective than national data.
- D. NFIRS reports do not need to be completed for EMS report.

Fire incident reports are public records in many jurisdictions. Public records laws typically allow the public to request and review fire department incident reports, which helps ensure transparency and accountability in how responses are carried out. Personal details are usually redacted to protect individuals' privacy, but the core incident information—what happened, what actions were taken, and the outcomes—is generally accessible. This is why stating that fire reports are public records is the best answer: it reflects the common, practical reality of access to these documents. Insurance investigators often use information from fire reports to assess claims and determine the cause or responsibility, so the idea that such information cannot be used is incorrect. NFIRS data serves both local and national needs, and its usefulness isn't accurately captured by claiming one level is categorically more effective than the other; reporting requirements also vary by jurisdiction. Likewise, NFIRS reporting for EMS calls isn't universally required, as some EMS incidents may not be entered into NFIRS depending on local policy.

6. Gasoline and other flammable liquids should be stored in

- A. The basement only.
- B. The garage only
- C. The attic or garage.
- D. An outside storage area.**

Gasoline and other flammable liquids give off vapors that can ignite in the presence of a spark or heat. Storing them in an outside storage area keeps those vapors away from living spaces and ignition sources and provides better ventilation, which reduces the chance of a fire or explosion starting. Enclosed spaces like basements, garages, or attics can trap vapors and expose people, equipment, or vehicles to fire risk. Outside storage should be in an approved container and kept away from heat sources, direct sun, and any potential ignition points.

7. Which statement about NFIRS is true?

- A. Statement 1 is true, statements 2 and 3 are false.
- B. Statement 3 is true, statements 1 and 2 are false.
- C. Statement 2 is true, statements 1 and 3 are false.
- D. All three statements are true.**

NFIRS is the nationwide standard for fire incident reporting. It exists so every fire department records incidents in a consistent way, which makes it possible to compare data across jurisdictions, track trends, and support research and policy decisions. Why all three statements fit NFIRS: NFIRS uses standardized data elements and coding across multiple data areas—things like incident type, location, cause, property loss, injuries, and suppression actions—so the information is comparable no matter where it's collected. It is designed to support national statistics and deeper analysis, helping agencies understand patterns, allocate resources, and measure progress over time. It also facilitates electronic submission by departments, often through software that feeds NFIRS directly, and it provides ongoing updates, training, and quality control to keep reporting consistent. Because these aspects are true, all three statements about NFIRS align, making the statement that all of them are true the best answer.

8. In a fire alarm system, which component is primarily used to indicate an alarm to occupants?

- A. Initiation device
- B. Notification device**
- C. Annunciation device
- D. Suppression device

Getting occupants to evacuate relies on clear alerting, which is provided by the notification device. This component delivers the alarm through audible and visual signals—things like horns, bells, and strobe lights—so people know to evacuate. Initiation devices are sensors or pull stations that start the alarm, but they don't by themselves notify occupants. Annunciation devices display the system status to building personnel, not to the occupants, and suppression devices control extinguishing actions. So the element designed specifically to indicate an alarm to people in the area is the notification device.

9. When placing an air bag on a box crib, the layer of cribbing in contact with the bag should be

- A. a solid layer of cribbing.**
- B. cribbing spaced at even distances apart.
- C. perpendicular to the bag.
- D. half the normal size of the box crib.

The surface that the air bag sits on must be a solid, continuous layer of cribbing. Air bags exert significant, concentrated pressure where they contact a surface, so any gaps or voids under the bag can cause it to deform, pinch the fabric, or dive into openings as it inflates. A solid layer distributes the load evenly across the bag's footprint, reduces point loading, and keeps the bag stable during lifting, which helps prevent punctures or shifts that could compromise the rescue operation. Cribbing that is spaced apart or arranged with gaps would fail to provide the uniform support the bag needs, and making the top layer smaller or oriented in a particular way does not cure the fundamental requirement for continuous contact.

10. What is the maximum number of high-pressure air bags that should be stacked?

A. Two

B. Four

C. Three

D. Five

Stacking high-pressure air bags changes how the lift behaves because each bag adds height and weight, raising the center of gravity and shifting load distribution. To keep the lift safe and controllable, there is a safety limit on how many bags can be stacked. Staying within this limit maintains a stable base and predictable lifting behavior, reducing the risk of the stack tipping, shifting, or bag failure during inflation or lifting. Exceeding the limit makes the setup top-heavy and unstable, increasing danger to personnel and anyone nearby. So the correct choice reflects the safety-recommended maximum number of bags to stack, in line with manufacturer guidance and training.

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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://benhirstfirefighter2.examzify.com>

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

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