

CFD EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATIONS COURSE (EVOC) 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.

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. Which statement is listed as one of the top five safe driving behaviors?**
 - A. Communicate your intentions to other drivers and pedestrians
 - B. Drive as fast as traffic allows
 - C. Drive with dashboard instruments obscured
 - D. Ignore signals from other vehicles
- 2. Which item is included in the last five of the top 10 safe driving behaviors?**
 - A. Continually survey your surroundings
 - B. Never stop at signs
 - C. Speed up at intersections
 - D. Ignore cross traffic
- 3. Which Smith System principle focuses on getting the big picture of traffic?**
 - A. Get the Big Picture
 - B. Aim High Steering
 - C. Keep Eyes Moving
 - D. Allow an Out
- 4. Which class corresponds to tractor drawn apparatus such as aerial and tanker?**
 - A. Class 1
 - B. Class 2
 - C. Class 3
 - D. Class 4
- 5. Which traction type corresponds to 0% efficiency?**
 - A. Sliding traction
 - B. Static traction
 - C. Rolling traction
 - D. Moth effect

- 6. What does the acronym SIPDE stand for in the context of emergency vehicle operations?**
- A. Scan Sense Search Identify Predict Decide Execute
 - B. Scan See Search Identify Predict Decide Execute
 - C. Scan Sense See Identify Predict Decide Execute
 - D. Scan Sense Search Identify Predict Stop Execute
- 7. At 55 mph, how many steps are used for cone placement?**
- A. 60 Steps
 - B. 65 Steps
 - C. 70 Steps
 - D. 75 Steps
- 8. Which occupants are required to use safety lap belts and shoulder harnesses?**
- A. Occupants of front seats must use safety lap belts and shoulder harnesses
 - B. All passengers must wear seat belts at all times
 - C. Only drivers must wear seat belts
 - D. Seat belts are optional for front seats
- 9. Which visual condition describes focusing on a small area and missing the periphery?**
- A. Tunnel vision
 - B. Eye sight
 - C. Peripheral vision
 - D. Depth perception
- 10. Which weight range defines Class 2 vehicles, which include most ambulances and small fire apparatus?**
- A. 0-10,000 lbs
 - B. 10,001-26,000 lbs
 - C. 26,001+ lbs
 - D. Tractor drawn apparatus- aerial, tanker

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement is listed as one of the top five safe driving behaviors?

A. Communicate your intentions to other drivers and pedestrians

B. Drive as fast as traffic allows

C. Drive with dashboard instruments obscured

D. Ignore signals from other vehicles

Predictability through clear communication is essential in emergency driving. When you openly signal your intended maneuvers—such as lane changes or turns—using turn signals, lights, and appropriate siren use, you give other drivers and pedestrians a heads-up about what you plan to do. This allows them to adjust their speed and position, yielding or stopping as needed, so your path is anticipated rather than surprising. That reduces the risk of sudden, conflicting moves and crashes, which is why this behavior is the best choice. The other behaviors undermine safety: rushing to drive faster than necessary can overwhelm your visibility and reaction time; obscuring dashboard instruments hides important information you need to manage speed and vehicle status; ignoring signals from others eliminates essential cues you rely on to coordinate safely with surrounding traffic.

2. Which item is included in the last five of the top 10 safe driving behaviors?

A. Continually survey your surroundings

B. Never stop at signs

C. Speed up at intersections

D. Ignore cross traffic

Understanding how safe driving behaviors are prioritized shows that continuous scanning is a repeated, ongoing habit that remains in the final group of the list. Continually surveying your surroundings keeps you aware of everything happening around you, which is essential for spotting hazards early, anticipating other drivers' actions, and making timely, safer decisions—especially when operating an emergency vehicle where conditions can change quickly. That ongoing, vigilant behavior naturally fits into the last five items because it's a continuous practice you maintain throughout the drive rather than a one-time action. The other options describe unsafe practices: never stopping at signs, speeding through intersections, and ignoring cross traffic all increase the risk of crashes and violate traffic laws, so they wouldn't be considered part of safe driving behaviors.

3. Which Smith System principle focuses on getting the big picture of traffic?

A. Get the Big Picture

B. Aim High Steering

C. Keep Eyes Moving

D. Allow an Out

Get the Big Picture. This Smith System principle is all about scanning the entire traffic environment to understand how everything in front of you, beside you, and behind you is interacting. By continuously taking in the broader scene—cars, pedestrians, signals, changing lanes, potential conflicts—you build a mental map of how traffic is flowing and where risks might emerge. That broad awareness lets you anticipate issues and plan safe moves well in advance. Aim High Steering focuses on selecting a distant target to steer toward, which helps you maintain a safe path but isn't the same as building a wide, comprehensive view of all traffic elements. Keep Eyes Moving is about not fixating and ensuring your gaze sweeps across the scene, while Leave Yourself an Out emphasizes maintaining an escape path. Each supports safer driving, but the principle that centers on understanding the overall traffic picture is Get the Big Picture.

4. Which class corresponds to tractor drawn apparatus such as aerial and tanker?

- A. Class 1
- B. Class 2
- C. Class 3
- D. Class 4**

The main idea is that fire apparatus are grouped by how they are configured and driven on the road. Tractor-drawn trailer setups, like aerials and tankers, use a separate tractor unit to pull a long trailer carrying the equipment. This arrangement changes handling, turning radius, braking, and weight distribution compared to single-piece, self-contained units. Because aerials and tankers are typically driven as tractor units with a trailer, they fall into the tractor-drawn category. That category reflects the driving skills and vehicle dynamics needed for such heavy, trailer-tow configurations, making it the best answer for this question.

5. Which traction type corresponds to 0% efficiency?

- A. Sliding traction**
- B. Static traction
- C. Rolling traction
- D. Moth effect

Power transfer from the tires depends on gripping without slip. When the tire slides across the road, the contact patch is moving relative to the road and all the effort goes into overcoming sliding friction, turning energy into heat rather than into forward motion. In that slipping state, the propulsion system isn't doing useful work to move the vehicle, so the traction efficiency is effectively zero. Static traction, by contrast, means no slip at the contact patch; most of the engine's torque is converted into forward motion with minimal loss, giving high efficiency. Rolling traction involves the tire rolling with some energy loss due to deformation and hysteresis in the tire and road, so it's less than static but still produces propulsion rather than wasting it entirely. The "moth effect" isn't a real traction type and doesn't describe a mechanism for propulsion. So sliding traction best matches the idea of 0% efficiency because slipping tires do not contribute to moving the vehicle forward.

6. What does the acronym SIPDE stand for in the context of emergency vehicle operations?

- A. Scan Sense Search Identify Predict Decide Execute**
- B. Scan See Search Identify Predict Decide Execute
- C. Scan Sense See Identify Predict Decide Execute
- D. Scan Sense Search Identify Predict Stop Execute

SIPDE is a stepwise approach emergency drivers use to maintain awareness and reduce risk by continuously perceiving and planning. In this context, it expands to Scan, Sense, Search, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute. Start by scanning the scene to gather information about the overall environment. Then use your senses to perceive hazards—what you can see, hear, feel, or sense about the road and surrounding traffic. Next, search beyond the most obvious path to catch hazards that aren't immediately in view. After gathering information, identify what the hazards actually are so you know what you're dealing with. Then predict what might happen next given the current actions and speeds of others, so you can anticipate potential consequences. Based on that prediction, decide on a safe course of action. Finally, execute that plan through the appropriate driving maneuvers, braking, acceleration, or communication to other road users. This sequence emphasizes proactive perception and timely action, which is why this option best reflects SIPDE. Other choices mix in terms like See or Stop, or omit a step, which don't align with the SIPDE process.

7. At 55 mph, how many steps are used for cone placement?

- A. 60 Steps
- B. 65 Steps
- C. 70 Steps**
- D. 75 Steps

Using a step-based cadence for cone placement gives a repeatable distance that creates a safe, predictable taper for traffic control. As speed increases, you need more distance between cones so drivers have enough warning to slow and merge safely, protecting responders and equipment. At 55 mph, the guideline calls for about seventy steps between cones. This spacing balances providing adequate warning with keeping the setup efficient. Too few steps would shorten the warning distance, making it harder for drivers to react; more steps would waste time and space without added safety in many conditions.

8. Which occupants are required to use safety lap belts and shoulder harnesses?

- A. Occupants of front seats must use safety lap belts and shoulder harnesses**
- B. All passengers must wear seat belts at all times
- C. Only drivers must wear seat belts
- D. Seat belts are optional for front seats

Front-seat occupants must wear safety lap belts and shoulder harnesses because this combination provides the most complete restraint in a crash. The lap belt secures the pelvis and reduces lower body injuries and the risk of ejection, while the shoulder harness controls the upper body and helps prevent chest and head injuries and reduces forward movement. This is the safety requirement for front seats, where crash forces are typically greatest. Statements that say all passengers must wear belts at all times, or that only drivers wear belts, or that belts are optional for front seats, don't specify the front-seat dual-strap protection described here.

9. Which visual condition describes focusing on a small area and missing the periphery?

- A. Tunnel vision**
- B. Eye sight
- C. Peripheral vision
- D. Depth perception

When drivers focus on a small area and miss the rest of the scene, the situation is described as tunnel vision. In driving, especially in emergency scenarios, you need a wide visual field to detect hazards all around you—vehicles in adjacent lanes, pedestrians entering crosswalks, and changes at the edges of your path. Tunnel vision narrows that field, so you become unaware of threats coming from the sides or behind, and your reaction time can suffer. This isn't about overall eyesight or the ability to see details in the center; it's about the breadth of your vision. Peripheral vision is the broad, side-to-side awareness you lose when you experience tunnel vision. Depth perception concerns judging distance, which is a separate issue from how wide your field of view is. So the description fits tunnel vision best because it specifically means focusing on a small area and missing the peripheral, which is critical for safe operation in high-pressure driving situations.

10. Which weight range defines Class 2 vehicles, which include most ambulances and small fire apparatus?

- A. 0-10,000 lbs
- B. 10,001-26,000 lbs**
- C. 26,001+ lbs
- D. Tractor drawn apparatus- aerial, tanker

Class 2 covers a weight range where vehicles are heavier than light-duty units but not yet in the heavy-pumper category. About ten thousand one pounds up to twenty-six thousand pounds is the middle zone where most ambulances and small fire apparatus sit. Weight affects how a vehicle behaves: heavier vehicles require more braking distance, longer stopping times, and greater handling effort, so training and performance expectations are tuned to this range. Ambulances and brush or small engine companies commonly fall into this category, which is why they're grouped here. Lighter vehicles under ten thousand pounds fall into a lighter class, while larger pumps, tankers, and big apparatus exceed twenty-six thousand pounds and are treated as a heavier class. Tractor-drawn apparatus are not included in this weight-range grouping because they're configured differently and often fall into separate classifications.

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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://cfdevoc.examzify.com>

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

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