

Emergency Vehicle Technician (EVT) F-2 Practice Exam (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

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- 1. GAWR refers to which measure?**
 - A. Maximum load per axle**
 - B. The maximum weight of the vehicle**
 - C. The maximum distributed weight that may be supported by an axle**
 - D. The weight rating of tires**

- 2. How should emergency scene lighting and portable scene lights be checked to ensure reliability?**
 - A. Inspect bulbs/LEDs, battery packs, charging system, cords and plugs, housing, and test all functions; verify battery status**
 - B. Test only brightness**
 - C. Check only cables**
 - D. Replace bulbs monthly**

- 3. The piping system of the fire pump must withstand hydrostatic testing to which pressure?**
 - A. 400 psi**
 - B. 600 psi**
 - C. 300 psi**
 - D. 500 psi**

- 4. Which steps ensure safe removal or replacement of emergency lighting components without damaging the vehicle's electrical system?**
 - A. Ignore the backup battery and remove lighting components with power connected.**
 - B. Disconnect the battery, isolate the circuit, use insulated tools, label connectors, and follow the OEM wiring harness routing and torque specs.**
 - C. Use metal tools to pry connectors and skip torque specs.**
 - D. Routinely replace all connectors without labeling.**

- 5. Cavitation is the formation of bubbles in a liquid typically caused by the movement of a propeller.**
 - A. Acceptance Test**
 - B. Authority Having Jurisdiction**
 - C. Cavitation**
 - D. Certification Test**

- 6. A quality assurance test is known as a**
- A. Acceptance Test**
 - B. Angle of Departure**
 - C. Bonding**
 - D. Certification Test**
- 7. How should you verify proper fuse sizing and circuit protection for a high-energy emergency lighting system?**
- A. Use OEM indicated fuse type and amperage, verify circuits, inspect for corrosion, and test under load.**
 - B. Use any fuse type and amperage that fits.**
 - C. Check only the fuse label; do not test under load.**
 - D. Rely on the battery voltage to determine fuse size without inspection.**
- 8. Net Pump Discharge Pressure is defined as what?**
- A. The Discharge Pressure**
 - B. The Intake Pressure**
 - C. The Sum Of Discharge And Intake Pressures**
 - D. The Actual Pressure Produced By The Pump; Difference Between The Intake Pressure And The Discharge Pressure**
- 9. Which action is appropriate when brake fluid is contaminated?**
- A. Flush and bleed the system with correct DOT specification fluid**
 - B. Add more fluid**
 - C. Replace pads**
 - D. Ignore**
- 10. What are common indicators of a failing HVAC blower motor and how is it diagnosed?**
- A. Strong airflow regardless of settings and no noise.**
 - B. Weak or no airflow, unusual noise; check for voltage supply, resistor pack, and replace faulty blower motor or resistor.**
 - C. Excessively loud airflow with full power and no need for testing.**
 - D. Replace the blower motor without checking electrical supply.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. GAWR refers to which measure?

- A. Maximum load per axle**
- B. The maximum weight of the vehicle**
- C. The maximum distributed weight that may be supported by an axle**
- D. The weight rating of tires**

GAWR is the maximum load an individual axle can safely carry. It represents the weight that the axle, along with its wheels and suspension, can support with the load distributed across that axle's two wheels. This value is set by the manufacturer and applies per axle, not to the whole vehicle. It's different from the vehicle's total permissible weight (GVWR), which is the combined limit for the entire vehicle. It's also not the tire's own rating, which is a separate consideration.

2. How should emergency scene lighting and portable scene lights be checked to ensure reliability?

- A. Inspect bulbs/LEDs, battery packs, charging system, cords and plugs, housing, and test all functions; verify battery status**
- B. Test only brightness**
- C. Check only cables**
- D. Replace bulbs monthly**

The essential idea is to treat emergency scene lighting and portable scene lights as a complete system and verify every critical part that keeps them running when you need them. Check the light source itself—bulbs or LEDs—for brightness, color, and any signs of failure. Inspect power components such as battery packs and the charging system to make sure batteries hold a charge, recharge properly, and provide sufficient runtime. Examine cords and plugs for wear, damage, or loose connections, and inspect the housing for cracks, moisture intrusion, or other damage that could affect durability or sealing. Finally, test all functions of the lights—on/off, brightness levels, mode changes, and any directional features—to ensure every control works and the unit responds reliably. Verify the battery status with indicators or a test measurement to confirm adequate remaining runtime. This thorough approach catches potential failures across power, light source, and hardware before you rely on the equipment in the field. The other options are too narrow: focusing only on brightness ignores power and hardware reliability, checking only cables misses issues with the light source or batteries, and replacing bulbs monthly is not an evidence-based or practical maintenance strategy.

3. The piping system of the fire pump must withstand hydrostatic testing to which pressure?

- A. 400 psi
- B. 600 psi
- C. 300 psi
- D. 500 psi**

Hydrostatic testing verifies that the piping system can withstand pressures higher than normal operation without leaking or failing. For fire pump installations, the test pressure is set to provide a substantial safety margin above the maximum working pressure, typically by applying about 1.5 times that operating pressure. In practice, this standard margin commonly translates to a test pressure of 500 psi for many systems, ensuring all joints, welds, and components hold up under stress. Pressures like 400 psi would offer less margin, 600 psi can exceed component ratings in some setups, and 300 psi would be insufficient for the required safety headroom. Therefore, 500 psi is the appropriate hydrostatic test pressure.

4. Which steps ensure safe removal or replacement of emergency lighting components without damaging the vehicle's electrical system?

- A. Ignore the backup battery and remove lighting components with power connected.
- B. Disconnect the battery, isolate the circuit, use insulated tools, label connectors, and follow the OEM wiring harness routing and torque specs.**
- C. Use metal tools to pry connectors and skip torque specs.
- D. Routinely replace all connectors without labeling.

The main idea is to protect you and the vehicle's electrical system by fully de-energizing and handling components in a controlled, traceable way. Start by disconnecting the battery to cut all power and prevent arcing or backfeed through other circuits. Isolating the circuit after that ensures no current can flow to the lighting components while you work, which is essential for safety and to prevent damage to modules and wiring. Using insulated tools reduces the chance of creating a short if you accidentally contact another conductor, especially in confined spaces where wires and metal components are close together. Labeling each connector as you disconnect it helps you reconnect everything exactly as it was, avoiding miswiring or cross-connecting similar plugs, which can cause malfunctions or damage. Following the OEM wiring harness routing and torque specs is important to maintain the integrity of the harness: proper routing avoids pinching, abrasion, or interference with moving parts, and correct torque ensures connectors and fasteners stay secure without damaging threads or over-stressing the components. In short, de-energize and isolate, use insulated tools, label everything, and adhere to the manufacturer's routing and torque guidelines to safely remove or replace emergency lighting components and protect the vehicle's electrical system.

5. Cavitation is the formation of bubbles in a liquid typically caused by the movement of a propeller.

- A. Acceptance Test**
- B. Authority Having Jurisdiction**
- C. Cavitation**
- D. Certification Test**

Cavitation is the rapid formation of vapor-filled bubbles in a liquid when the local pressure falls below the liquid's vapor pressure. In propellers, the moving blades create regions of very low pressure on the suction side; if this pressure drops below the liquid's vapor pressure, bubbles form. As those bubbles move into higher-pressure areas, they collapse violently, which can cause pitting, vibration, and noise. That describes the phenomenon tied to moving propellers, making it the correct concept in the question. The other terms refer to testing or regulatory processes, not to a fluid-dynamic phenomenon, so they don't describe what cavitation is.

6. A quality assurance test is known as a

- A. Acceptance Test**
- B. Angle of Departure**
- C. Bonding**
- D. Certification Test**

Quality assurance tests aim to show that a product, process, or system meets defined standards and requirements, often leading to formal recognition of compliance. A certification test specifically provides that official confirmation — it verifies conformance to standards and results in a certificate or formal certification that the item meets the required quality criteria. That's why it's the best fit here: it represents the formal, standards-based acknowledgment of quality. The other options don't fit as well. An acceptance test focuses on whether the product satisfies customer or contract requirements for release, rather than producing official certification. Angle of Departure is a flight-path term with no relation to QA testing, and bonding is an electrical/grounding concept, not a QA test method.

7. How should you verify proper fuse sizing and circuit protection for a high-energy emergency lighting system?
- A. Use OEM indicated fuse type and amperage, verify circuits, inspect for corrosion, and test under load.**
 - B. Use any fuse type and amperage that fits.
 - C. Check only the fuse label; do not test under load.
 - D. Rely on the battery voltage to determine fuse size without inspection.

Using the OEM indicated fuse type and amperage ensures the protection matches the system's actual needs, including normal current, inrush, and the response time required to safeguard conductors and components in a high-energy emergency lighting setup. Following the manufacturer's guidance helps prevent nuisance trips while still providing rapid interruption during a fault, which is crucial for protecting high-energy loads. After selecting the fuse, verify the circuits by inspecting wiring integrity, conductor sizing, and terminations, because corrosion or loose connections can alter resistance, generate heat, and compromise protection performance. Finally, test the system under actual load to confirm the protection behaves correctly during startup and continuous operation; this validates that the fuse will intervene when a fault occurs without preventing normal operation. Relying on battery voltage to size a fuse, or choosing any fuse that fits, or skipping load testing, can lead to inadequate protection and undiscovered faults.

8. Net Pump Discharge Pressure is defined as what?
- A. The Discharge Pressure
 - B. The Intake Pressure
 - C. The Sum Of Discharge And Intake Pressures
 - D. The Actual Pressure Produced By The Pump; Difference Between The Intake Pressure And The Discharge Pressure**

Net Pump Discharge Pressure is the pressure increase the pump provides as water moves from the suction side to the discharge side. It's the actual pressure the pump adds to the water, equal to the difference between the discharge pressure and the intake (suction) pressure. In practice you measure the discharge pressure and the suction pressure and subtract suction from discharge to get this value. This reflects the pump's head development and is what drives water through the hose, overcoming friction and elevation changes. For example, if the discharge gauge reads 100 psi and the intake gauge reads 60 psi, the net pump discharge pressure is 40 psi. The other options don't fit because they either ignore the suction pressure, just use the discharge pressure, or wrongly add pressures together instead of finding the pump's added pressure.

9. Which action is appropriate when brake fluid is contaminated?

- A. Flush and bleed the system with correct DOT specification fluid**
- B. Add more fluid**
- C. Replace pads**
- D. Ignore**

When brake fluid is contaminated, the proper action is to flush and bleed the system with fresh fluid that meets the correct DOT specification. Contaminants such as water, dirt, or degraded seals lower the fluid's boiling point and can cause corrosion inside the hydraulic circuit, swelling seals, and a spongy or grabbed brake feel. A full flush removes the dirty fluid and any moisture, and bleeding ensures air is purged from the lines so the system returns to a firm pedal and reliable braking performance. Use the same DOT specification the system is designed for, because mixing fluids can create chemical incompatibilities, damage seals, and lead to unpredictable braking behavior. After flushing and bleeding, verify the pedal feel, check for leaks, and ensure the reservoir is properly topped up. Simply adding fluid won't remove contaminants, replacing pads doesn't fix the hydraulic fluid condition, and ignoring the issue can lead to brake failure or accelerated corrosion.

10. What are common indicators of a failing HVAC blower motor and how is it diagnosed?

- A. Strong airflow regardless of settings and no noise.**
- B. Weak or no airflow, unusual noise; check for voltage supply, resistor pack, and replace faulty blower motor or resistor.**
- C. Excessively loud airflow with full power and no need for testing.**
- D. Replace the blower motor without checking electrical supply.**

When the HVAC blower motor is failing, you usually see weak or no airflow and you might hear unusual grinding or squealing noises. That combination points to a problem in the motor itself or in the control path (like the blower resistor pack) rather than a simple duct or sensor issue. Diagnosing effectively means confirming the electrical supply to the blower at different fan speeds and inspecting the resistor pack for opens, shorts, or signs of burning. If voltage reaches the motor but it won't run or only runs on some speeds, the motor or the resistor pack is faulty and should be replaced. In contrast, airflow that is strong at all settings with little to no noise suggests other issues, and replacing the motor without checking the electrical supply risks missing a controllable fault.

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://evtf2.examzify.com>

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

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