FDNY Firefighter Probationary Training Cycles 1-6 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

1. **What is the flow rate of a 2" LW hose with a 2" smooth bore nozzle operating at 55 psi?**
   - **A. 180 GPM**
   - **B. 220 GPM**
   - **C. 250 GPM**
   - **D. 300 GPM**

2. **What is the correct technique for tying the Halligan tool?**
   - **A. The clove hitch is tied near the fork end with the adz side down**
   - **B. The clove hitch is tied at the middle of the shaft**
   - **C. The clove hitch is tied near the fork end with the adz side up**
   - **D. The clove hitch should not be used with the Halligan**

3. **Which tool is not carried by the first due Roof Firefighter responding to NFPMD?**
   - **A. Chainsaw**
   - **B. Partner Saw**
   - **C. Rooftop Vent Saw**
   - **D. Fire Axe**

4. **What is one of the primary concerns in a backdraft situation?**
   - **A. Visible flames**
   - **B. Structural integrity of the building**
   - **C. Increased smoke density**
   - **D. Rapid oxidation**

5. **What is the typical distance recommended when connecting to a hydrant using a yellow hose?**
   - **A. 15 feet**
   - **B. 35 feet**
   - **C. 50 feet**
   - **D. 10 feet**

6. What does a single glowing green light on the SCBA HUD indicate?

A. 1/2 Cylinder air supply

B. 1/4 Cylinder air supply

C. 3/4 Cylinder air supply

D. Full Cylinder air supply

7. According to the 2008 Building Code, how many hours of fire-proof protection is a fire-wall rated for?

A. 1-2 hours

B. 2-3 hours

C. 3-4 hours

D. 4-5 hours

8. Which option is NOT characteristic of a backdraft?

A. Free burning fire

B. Smoke buildup

C. Sudden ignition

D. High heat concentration

9. During a fire, what is the first priority for a firefighter entering a structure?

A. Search for fire origin

B. Investigate the roof condition

C. Ensure life safety through victim rescue

D. Work on ventilation strategies

10. What is the primary purpose of ensuring a visual survey of the perimeter during firefighting operations?

A. To locate other firefighters

B. To check for potential hazards and victims

C. To assess weather conditions

D. To determine water supply sources

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the flow rate of a 2" LW hose with a 2" smooth bore nozzle operating at 55 psi?

A. 180 GPM

B. 220 GPM

C. 250 GPM

D. 300 GPM

To determine the flow rate of a 2" lightweight (LW) hose equipped with a 2" smooth bore nozzle operating at 55 psi, we can refer to established formulas that relate flow rate, diameter, and pressure. The flow through a smooth bore nozzle can be calculated using the formula: \[GPM = 29.7 \times D^2 \times \sqrt{P} \] where: - GPM is the flow rate in gallons per minute, - D is the diameter of the hose in inches, - P is the pressure at the nozzle in psi. Using the values for a 2" diameter and a pressure of 55 psi, we can substitute into the formula: \[GPM = 29.7 \times (2^2) \times \sqrt{55} \] Calculating this step by step: 1. Calculate \(2^2 = 4 \). 2. Find \(\sqrt{55} \approx 7.42 \). 3. Multiply: \(29.7 \times 4 \times 7.42 \). This results in approximately: \[GPM = 29.7 \times 4 \times 7.42 ≈

2. What is the correct technique for tying the Halligan tool?

A. The clove hitch is tied near the fork end with the adz side down

B. The clove hitch is tied at the middle of the shaft

C. The clove hitch is tied near the fork end with the adz side up

D. The clove hitch should not be used with the Halligan

The correct technique for tying the Halligan tool involves using a clove hitch tied near the fork end with the adz side up. This ensures that the tool is secured properly and remains functional while it is being handled or transported. Tying the knot near the fork end maximizes stability and minimizes the risk of the tool slipping or becoming dislodged during use. When the adz side is positioned upwards, it allows for easier access to the tool's functions and maintains the effectiveness of the tool during operations. It is essential for firefighters to use proper rigging techniques to ensure safety and efficiency, especially in challenging situations. Other methods, such as tying the clove hitch at the middle of the shaft or with the adz side in the opposite position, may not provide the necessary stability and could potentially compromise the tool's usability. Additionally, the assertion that the clove hitch should not be used at all overlooks the importance of proper knot tying for securing firefighting tools like the Halligan. Proper technique is crucial for effective deployment and operational safety.

3. Which tool is not carried by the first due Roof Firefighter responding to NFPMD?

A. Chainsaw

B. Partner Saw

C. Rooftop Vent Saw

D. Fire Axe

The first due Roof Firefighter responding to a roof fire is equipped with essential tools designed to facilitate effective ventilation and rescue operations. Each tool has a specific purpose in managing firefighting tasks. In this scenario, the partner saw, often used for specific cutting needs where collaboration with another firefighter is required, is typically not carried by the first due Roof Firefighter. Instead, this role focuses on utilizing individual tools that enhance autonomy and immediate effectiveness on the roof. Tools like the chainsaw, rooftop vent saw, and fire axe are crucial for cutting through roofs to create ventilation points and aid in fire suppression. Each of these is lightweight and manageable for a single firefighter to operate efficiently. Therefore, the correct tool that does not fit the criteria for being carried by the first due Roof Firefighter is the partner saw, as it is not typically an individual responsibility at this initial response level.

4. What is one of the primary concerns in a backdraft situation?

A. Visible flames

B. Structural integrity of the building

C. Increased smoke density

D. Rapid oxidation

In a backdraft situation, one of the primary concerns is the increased smoke density. This increase in smoke density is significant because it indicates the accumulation of flammable gases that have not yet ignited. When a fire burns in a confined space with limited oxygen, it can produce a large volume of smoke and unburned combustible gases. As conditions change, such as the introduction of oxygen (for example, through a breached entry or other openings), these gases can ignite explosively. The increased smoke density serves as a warning sign of the potential for backdraft, making it crucial for firefighters to recognize and assess smoke conditions carefully to avoid dangerous and unpredictable flashover ignitions. The other factors—visible flames, structural integrity, and rapid oxidation—while relevant in fire situations, do not specifically encapsulate the behavior and risks associated with backdrafts as effectively as smoke density does.

5. What is the typical distance recommended when connecting to a hydrant using a yellow hose?

A. 15 feet

B. 35 feet

C. 50 feet

D. 10 feet

The recommended distance for connecting to a hydrant using a yellow hose is 35 feet. This distance is crucial because it allows firefighters to have enough hose length to reach the fire scene effectively while ensuring that they maintain a safe and manageable connection with the hydrant. Yellow hoses are typically used for water supply and are designed to be highly visible, aiding in quick identification during emergency responses. At 35 feet, firefighters can establish a reliable water supply without the risk of excessive slack or tension, which could complicate hose handling during active firefighting operations. Additionally, this standard supports efficiency and safety in deployment, directly impacting the effectiveness of the firefighting effort.

6. What does a single glowing green light on the SCBA HUD indicate?

A. 1/2 Cylinder air supply

B. 1/4 Cylinder air supply

C. 3/4 Cylinder air supply

D. Full Cylinder air supply

A single glowing green light on the SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus) HUD (Heads-Up Display) indicates that there is a 3/4 cylinder air supply remaining. The SCBA HUD is designed to provide quick visual feedback to firefighters regarding their air supply levels, which is crucial for maintaining safety and situational awareness in potentially hazardous environments. In systems like the SCBA, specific colors and patterns on the HUD are standardized to help users interpret their air supply status quickly. A solid green light signifies that there is still a significant amount of air available (in this case, 3/4 full), allowing the firefighter to continue operating effectively without immediate concern for air supply depletion. Recognizing these indicators can significantly affect decision-making on the fireground, ensuring that firefighters can manage their air supply efficiently and avoid dangerous situations.

7. According to the 2008 Building Code, how many hours of fire-proof protection is a fire-wall rated for?

A. 1-2 hours

B. 2-3 hours

C. 3-4 hours

D. 4-5 hours

A firewall, as defined by the 2008 Building Code, is a critical structural element designed to prevent the spread of fire between different areas of a building or to protect adjacent structures. It is specifically required to have a fire-resistance rating that typically ranges from 2 to 3 hours. This rating reflects its ability to withstand fire exposure for a specified time without compromising its structural integrity or allowing the transfer of fire to the other side. In this context, a firewall rated for 2 to 3 hours provides a significant barrier in protecting lives and property by allowing occupants time to evacuate safely during a fire event, as well as permitting emergency responders time to manage the fire effectively. The protective capabilities of a firewall are critical in multi-tenant buildings or where fire hazards may be present. Understanding the fire-resistance ratings is essential for compliance with building regulations and for the overall safety strategy in fire prevention and control. This knowledge helps ensure that firefighters and building managers can make informed decisions regarding fire safety measures and building design.

8. Which option is NOT characteristic of a backdraft?

A. Free burning fire

B. Smoke buildup

C. Sudden ignition

D. High heat concentration

A backdraft is a dangerous fire phenomenon that occurs when a fire that has consumed most of its oxygen goes unventilated, leading to smoke accumulation and high heat concentration. The defining characteristics of a backdraft include smoke buildup, sudden ignition, and high heat concentration. In a backdraft scenario, as the fire consumes the available oxygen, it creates an explosive potential. When the conditions are right—typically when fresh air is introduced—the accumulated gaseous smoke ignites rapidly, resulting in a sudden and violent explosion. The absence of a free-burning fire is significant in understanding backdrafts. A free-burning fire typically denotes a well-ventilated situation where flames are actively consuming fuel and oxygen. In contrast, a backdraft occurs in a confined space where the fire has smoldered, making it a distinct condition from a free-burning fire. Therefore, the answer indicating that a free-burning fire is not characteristic of a backdraft accurately reflects the nature of this hazardous fire condition.

9. During a fire, what is the first priority for a firefighter entering a structure?

A. Search for fire origin

B. Investigate the roof condition

C. Ensure life safety through victim rescue

D. Work on ventilation strategies

The core focus for firefighters entering a structure during a fire is ensuring life safety through victim rescue. When a firefighter begins their operation inside a burning building, the immediate concern is to identify and rescue any occupants who may still be inside. Time is of the essence in these situations, as smoke and heat can rapidly become life-threatening. While considerations like searching for the fire's origin, assessing roof conditions, and implementing ventilation are crucial aspects of fire suppression and can significantly affect the safety and efficiency of the response, none of these priorities can take precedence over the potential loss of life. Victim rescue not only aligns with the firefighter's primary responsibility to protect human life but also sets the foundation for subsequent tactical decisions related to fire management. Ensuring that all individuals are accounted for and evacuated safely is central to the mission of the fire service.

10. What is the primary purpose of ensuring a visual survey of the perimeter during firefighting operations?

A. To locate other firefighters

B. To check for potential hazards and victims

C. To assess weather conditions

D. To determine water supply sources

The primary purpose of conducting a visual survey of the perimeter during firefighting operations is to check for potential hazards and victims. This step is crucial for fireground safety and situational awareness. By assessing the perimeter visually, firefighters can identify environmental dangers such as downed power lines, hazardous materials involved in the incident, collapsing structures, or other risks that could pose a threat to both the firefighting team and civilians. Additionally, during operations, it is vital to locate any trapped victims in and around the incident area, which can be facilitated by performing a thorough visual survey. Understanding the conditions surrounding the fire scene allows for strategic planning in terms of rescue operations and ensures that all personnel are aware of the dangers present in the environment they are working in. This proactive approach ultimately helps safeguard lives and enhance the effectiveness of the response effort.

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://fdnycycles1to6.examzify.com

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