

FDNY FIREFIGHTER PROBATIONARY TRAINING CYCLES 1-6 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 does nylon webbing need to avoid during drying?**
 - A. Direct sunlight
 - B. Extreme cold
 - C. High humidity
 - D. Wet environments
- 2. 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
- 3. How frequently is the personal harness inspected?**
 - A. Monthly
 - B. Before each tour and after each use
 - C. At the end of each day
 - D. Weekly
- 4. In the size-up acronym COAL WAS WEALTH, what does the S stand for?**
 - A. Street conditions
 - B. Structural integrity
 - C. Safety protocols
 - D. Surrounding environment
- 5. True or False: Operating a hose line upward and forward covers less surface area and reduces the absorption of heat.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only in specific situations
 - D. Only with trained personnel

- 6. What is the primary purpose of bleeding a hoseline?**
- A. To maintain pressure in the line.
 - B. To prevent backflow of water.
 - C. To ensure it is free of air pockets.
 - D. To improve water flow rate.
- 7. What do the New Brunswick Police Department refer to in their pumper operations?**
- A. Turning on the water supply.
 - B. Neutral, Brake (check RPMs), Switch wheels to Pump with knob, put pump into Drive.
 - C. Start the engine and engage the pump.
 - D. Prepare for emergency evacuation.
- 8. What is a feature of a carbide tip blade used with portable power saws?**
- A. It cuts through concrete and steel
 - B. It cuts through wood, gravel, tar, and light sheet metal
 - C. It is primarily used for cutting wires
 - D. It is designed for underwater cutting
- 9. In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, what does the second A stand for?**
- A. Auxiliary systems: sprinklers, stand pipes, and alarms
 - B. Access routes for firefighting
 - C. Air quality mechanisms
 - D. Active fire systems
- 10. In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, what does the first A stand for during size-up?**
- A. Assessment
 - B. Area
 - C. Access
 - D. Action

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does nylon webbing need to avoid during drying?

- A. Direct sunlight
- B. Extreme cold
- C. High humidity
- D. Wet environments

Nylon webbing can be adversely affected by direct sunlight during the drying process. When exposed to UV rays, nylon fibers can degrade over time, leading to a reduction in strength and durability. This degradation can compromise the safety and effectiveness of the webbing, which is essential for various rescue and safety operations in firefighting contexts. While extreme cold, high humidity, and wet environments can also have an impact on materials, they do not directly affect the integrity of nylon webbing as significantly as direct sunlight does. Extreme cold might be problematic in terms of flexibility and usability, but it does not cause the same level of long-term damage as UV exposure. High humidity may slow the drying process or encourage mold growth, but it's not as detrimental to the material itself. Similarly, wet environments might complicate performance but do not inherently weaken the webbing like sunlight can. Therefore, avoiding direct sunlight is crucial to maintain the webbing's strength and prolong its life.

2. 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.

3. How frequently is the personal harness inspected?

- A. Monthly
- B. Before each tour and after each use
- C. At the end of each day
- D. Weekly

The personal harness is inspected before each tour and after each use to ensure optimal safety and functionality. This practice is crucial because each time a firefighter utilizes their harness, it faces potential wear and tear or damage that may not be visible at first glance. Regular inspection before and after use helps identify any issues that could render the harness unsafe during critical situations. By insisting on these frequent inspections, the FDNY promotes a culture of safety and accountability among its firefighters. This practice is especially important in a high-risk environment such as firefighting, where equipment failure can have serious consequences. Thus, the practice of inspecting the harnesses is not just a precaution but a vital part of ensuring the safety and readiness of firefighters for their duties.

4. In the size-up acronym COAL WAS WEALTH, what does the S stand for?

- A. Street conditions**
- B. Structural integrity
- C. Safety protocols
- D. Surrounding environment

In the size-up acronym COAL WAS WEALTH, the S represents "Street conditions." This aspect is crucial during the initial assessment of a scene as it provides valuable insights into the accessibility for emergency vehicles, potential hazards for firefighters, and the overall dynamics of the incident area. Understanding street conditions helps determine the safest and most efficient approach to the scene, which can have a significant impact on both the effectiveness of the response and the safety of the firefighters involved. While other aspects such as structural integrity, safety protocols, and the surrounding environment are important considerations during size-up, they are addressed in different parts of the acronym. The focus on street conditions specifically emphasizes the logistical and operational factors firefighters must evaluate right away to ensure a strategic response to an emergency.

5. True or False: Operating a hose line upward and forward covers less surface area and reduces the absorption of heat.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only in specific situations
- D. Only with trained personnel

The statement is false because operating a hose line upward and forward generally aims to cover more surface area and effectively combat the heat present in a fire situation. When a hose line is directed upward, it can create a wider pattern of water distribution that helps to absorb heat more effectively. This technique is especially important in firefighting as it allows firefighters to navigate the vertical spaces of a structure, such as stairwells or upper floors, where heat may accumulate. Moreover, water vapor has an important role in heat absorption and cooling. By applying water in a forward and upward motion, firefighters can more thoroughly cover walls, ceilings, and other surfaces that are exposed to flames, increasing their chances of extinguishing the fire and reducing the temperature of the environment. It's essential to ensure the technique is executed properly for maximal effectiveness, but the general assumption that this method reduces coverage and heat absorption is incorrect.

6. What is the primary purpose of bleeding a hoseline?

- A. To maintain pressure in the line.
- B. To prevent backflow of water.
- C. To ensure it is free of air pockets.**
- D. To improve water flow rate.

Bleeding a hoseline is primarily done to ensure it is free of air pockets. When a hose is charged with water, air can become trapped within the line, especially if the hose is elevated or if there are any significant bends. These air pockets can impede water flow and reduce the effectiveness of firefighting efforts. By bleeding the hoseline, firefighters release any trapped air, allowing for a more uniform and powerful water stream when the hose is put into operation. This step is crucial in ensuring that the water flows correctly and effectively reaches its intended target, enabling successful fire suppression. Addressing the other options, maintaining pressure is an essential function during firefighting operations, but it is not the primary reason for bleeding a hoseline. Preventing backflow of water is a crucial safety consideration, but again, it does not directly relate to the practice of bleeding a hoseline. Similarly, while improving the water flow rate can be a benefit of bleeding the line, the main objective focuses on removing air pockets to ensure proper flow.

7. What do the New Brunswick Police Department refer to in their pumper operations?

- A. Turning on the water supply.
- B. Neutral, Brake (check RPMs), Switch wheels to Pump with knob, put pump into Drive.**
- C. Start the engine and engage the pump.
- D. Prepare for emergency evacuation.

The process outlined in the response describes the specific steps taken by the New Brunswick Police Department during their pumper operations, particularly focusing on the technical aspects of operating the fire pump. This includes essential actions such as checking the RPMs (Revolutions Per Minute) to ensure the engine is operating at the proper speed for efficient water pump operations. The instruction to switch the wheels to "Pump" with a knob indicates a transition from standard driving mode to pumping mode, which is a critical component in fire service operations. Engaging the pump correctly is paramount to ensure that water can be effectively delivered from the fire truck to the fire scene. This methodical approach ensures that all equipment functions are correctly engaged to maximize safety and efficiency during emergency operations. In contrast, other options, while they mention aspects of pumper operations, do not provide the same level of detail or technical correctness that is specific to the operational standards for pumper trucks, making the chosen response the most accurate representation of what is involved in their operational protocol.

8. What is a feature of a carbide tip blade used with portable power saws?

- A. It cuts through concrete and steel
- B. It cuts through wood, gravel, tar, and light sheet metal**
- C. It is primarily used for cutting wires
- D. It is designed for underwater cutting

The correct choice highlights the functionality of a carbide tip blade that is specifically designed for cutting through materials such as wood, gravel, tar, and light sheet metal. These blades are known for their durability and versatility, making them effective for various construction and emergency service applications where these materials are commonly encountered. Carbide tipped blades are manufactured with high-quality materials that can withstand wear and heat generated during cutting, allowing for smooth and efficient cuts. They are particularly useful in situations where firefighters might need to gain access through structures made from these materials during rescue operations or fire suppression. In contrast, the other options suggest uses that are not typically associated with the characteristics of carbide tip blades. Some options imply capabilities more suited to other types of cutting tools or blades, which might not deliver the same cutting efficiency or effectiveness specific to the materials in consideration. Understanding the appropriate application of each type of blade is crucial for optimal performance in the field.

9. In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, what does the second A stand for?

A. Auxiliary systems: sprinklers, stand pipes, and alarms

B. Access routes for firefighting

C. Air quality mechanisms

D. Active fire systems

In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, the second A stands for "Auxiliary systems: sprinklers, stand pipes, and alarms." This is crucial in firefighting and fire prevention because auxiliary systems are essential components of a building's fire protection strategy. These systems provide vital resources for firefighters, allowing for effective management of fire incidents. For instance, sprinklers are designed to automatically suppress fires, reducing damage and improving safety for occupants. Standpipes ensure that firefighters have access to a reliable water supply during firefighting operations, particularly in multi-story structures where hoses may not reach. Alarms play a critical role in alerting occupants to a fire, facilitating timely evacuation and enabling firefighters to respond quickly to emergencies. Understanding these systems is key for firefighters to assess a building's fire safety features and strategize effectively during an incident.

10. In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, what does the first A stand for during size-up?

A. Assessment

B. Area

C. Access

D. Action

In the COAL WAS WEALTH acronym, which is utilized for conducting a thorough size-up in firefighting, the first A represents "Area." This aspect emphasizes the importance of recognizing and understanding the specific characteristics and conditions of the environment where a fire is occurring. Understanding the "Area" encompasses various factors, such as the physical layout, potential exposures, and occupancy types in the immediate vicinity. By assessing the area, firefighters are able to gauge potential hazards, identify escape routes, and determine tactical approaches tailored to the specifics of the scene. This foundational component is crucial for ensuring safety and effectiveness in firefighting operations. While the other terms in your options—Assessment, Access, and Action—are relevant to the overall size-up process, they relate to different stages or aspects of evaluating and responding to an emergency situation. For instance, assessment involves analyzing various data points, access pertains to how firefighters can enter the structure or environment safely, and action refers to the strategies implemented based on the size-up findings. Understanding that the first A specifically stands for "Area" helps ensure proper evaluation and decision-making in potentially hazardous situations.

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!

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