

FDNY Non-Fire Emergency Response Practice Test (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. If you observe a suspicious package while on duty, what is the best procedure to follow?**
 - A. Open the package to investigate**
 - B. Ignore it and continue your duties**
 - C. Call 911 and activate the non-fire emergency plan**
 - D. Try to remove it to a safe location**

- 2. What should all emergency responders carry when on duty?**
 - A. Personal protective equipment**
 - B. A first aid handbook**
 - C. A laptop for reporting**
 - D. Meals for long shifts**

- 3. Which pre-hospital assessment tool assists in assessing a patient's neurological status?**
 - A. Field triage categorization**
 - B. Immediate life support protocol**
 - C. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)**
 - D. Oxygen saturation level analysis**

- 4. Which of the following is an action to take during an active shooter scenario?**
 - A. Attempt to confront the shooter**
 - B. Hide and lock doors if possible**
 - C. Gather all occupants in one place**
 - D. Immediately evacuate the building**

- 5. During a medical emergency, why should a designated FLS staff member greet emergency responders?**
 - A. To provide them with refreshments**
 - B. To help emergency responders reach the patient more quickly**
 - C. To inform them about the building layout**
 - D. To manage the crowd**

6. During a propane leak, which areas are most at risk and should be prioritized?

- A. Rooms with higher elevation**
- B. Areas closest to the leak**
- C. Common gathering areas**
- D. Emergency exits**

7. What is the purpose of an initial assessment in emergency response?

- A. To prepare to deliver long-term care**
- B. To quickly confirm the patient's identity**
- C. To determine the immediate life threats and prioritize care**
- D. To gather information for the incident report**

8. What is the best way to help a person experiencing a seizure?

- A. Hold them down to prevent injury**
- B. Look for a medical ID bracelet**
- C. Place something in their mouth**
- D. Clear the area around them and protect their head**

9. What is a potential consequence of natural disasters that do not cause structural collapse?

- A. Mandatory evacuation**
- B. Increased insurance claims**
- C. Minor physical damage requiring in-building relocation**
- D. Immediate building closure**

10. What role do hazards play in emergency situations?

- A. They are only a concern after the emergency is resolved**
- B. They must be assessed to ensure safety for responders and victims**
- C. They can sometimes be ignored in urgent situations**
- D. They only pertain to chemical incidents**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If you observe a suspicious package while on duty, what is the best procedure to follow?

- A. Open the package to investigate**
- B. Ignore it and continue your duties**
- C. Call 911 and activate the non-fire emergency plan**
- D. Try to remove it to a safe location**

When encountering a suspicious package while on duty, the best procedure to follow is to call 911 and activate the non-fire emergency plan. This response is crucial for several reasons. First, calling 911 ensures that trained professionals are alerted to the situation, who can assess the threat effectively and take appropriate action. This includes deploying bomb squads or specialized units that are trained in handling potentially dangerous items. Activating the non-fire emergency plan ensures that protocols already established for such incidents are followed, which may involve evacuating the area, isolating the package, and ensuring public safety. Attempting to open the package or ignore it could lead to dangerous situations, including exposure to hazardous materials or devices. Moving the package to a different location may also pose risks, as the contents could be volatile or harmful. Therefore, involving authorities through emergency channels is the safest and most responsible action to take in this scenario.

2. What should all emergency responders carry when on duty?

- A. Personal protective equipment**
- B. A first aid handbook**
- C. A laptop for reporting**
- D. Meals for long shifts**

Emergency responders are required to carry personal protective equipment (PPE) when on duty to ensure their safety while addressing emergencies. PPE acts as a barrier between responders and various hazards they might encounter, including biological, chemical, or physical hazards during their service. This equipment typically includes items such as helmets, gloves, masks, and goggles, which are essential for protecting responders from potential injuries or exposure to dangerous materials. While a first aid handbook, a laptop for reporting, and meals for long shifts can all be valuable resources or tools for emergency responders, they do not serve the primary purpose of ensuring personal safety in hazardous situations. Personal protective equipment is fundamentally necessary for the well-being of responders, as it enables them to effectively and safely perform their duties.

3. Which pre-hospital assessment tool assists in assessing a patient's neurological status?

- A. Field triage categorization**
- B. Immediate life support protocol**
- C. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)**
- D. Oxygen saturation level analysis**

The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is specifically designed to assess a patient's level of consciousness and neurological status. It evaluates three key areas: eye opening, verbal response, and motor response. Each category is scored, and the total score provides a quick and efficient indication of the patient's brain function and consciousness level. This is critical in emergency medicine, as it helps first responders gauge the severity of brain injury and determine appropriate interventions. Other assessment tools mentioned serve different purposes. Field triage categorization helps prioritize patients based on the severity of their condition but does not specifically focus on neurological assessment. Immediate life support protocol outlines steps for managing life-threatening situations, such as airway management and circulation support, but again does not specifically assess neurological status. Oxygen saturation level analysis assesses a patient's respiratory function, indicating how well oxygen is being delivered to the body, but it does not provide direct information about neurological function. Therefore, GCS is the most relevant and targeted tool for neurological assessment in pre-hospital settings.

4. Which of the following is an action to take during an active shooter scenario?

- A. Attempt to confront the shooter**
- B. Hide and lock doors if possible**
- C. Gather all occupants in one place**
- D. Immediately evacuate the building**

In an active shooter scenario, hiding and locking doors, if possible, is a critical action to enhance your safety. This strategy minimizes exposure to the shooter and helps create a sense of security while waiting for law enforcement to arrive. By finding a secure location, individuals can protect themselves from potential harm and reduce the likelihood of being seen by the shooter. Taking such measures provides time to assess the situation and plan an escape if the opportunity allows. It is generally advised to remain quiet and remain in lockdown until it is confirmed that law enforcement has secured the area and it is safe to exit. While trying to confront the shooter or immediately evacuating might appear to be proactive measures, they come with significant risks that can lead to additional harm. Gathering all occupants in one place might create a situation where a large number of individuals are at risk if the shooter were to enter that area. Therefore, prioritizing hiding and securing oneself behind locked doors is a best practice in such scenarios.

5. During a medical emergency, why should a designated FLS staff member greet emergency responders?

- A. To provide them with refreshments**
- B. To help emergency responders reach the patient more quickly**
- C. To inform them about the building layout**
- D. To manage the crowd**

Greet emergency responders to help them reach the patient more quickly is crucial during a medical emergency. When an emergency response team arrives, every second counts. A designated staff member can guide responders to the right location immediately, bypassing any confusion or delay that might occur if they have to search for the patient on their own. This not only ensures that the patient receives timely assistance but also facilitates a more organized response to the situation. The presence of a staff member who is familiar with the layout and specifics of the facility can significantly streamline the process, enabling responders to focus on their critical tasks rather than navigating the environment. Contextually, while providing refreshments, informing about the building layout, or managing a crowd may be important in other scenarios, they are not as immediately critical to the core objective of delivering swift medical assistance. In emergencies, prioritizing actions that directly impact patient care is essential.

6. During a propane leak, which areas are most at risk and should be prioritized?

- A. Rooms with higher elevation**
- B. Areas closest to the leak**
- C. Common gathering areas**
- D. Emergency exits**

The most at-risk areas during a propane leak are those closest to the leak itself. Propane is heavier than air and tends to accumulate at lower levels and in enclosed spaces. Therefore, the areas immediately surrounding the leak are critical because they are likely to have the highest concentration of propane gas and pose an immediate danger to anyone in the vicinity. In a propane leak scenario, it's essential to prioritize evacuation and hazard mitigation in the zones that are directly affected by the leak, as these areas will have the greatest risk for explosion or asphyxiation. Addressing situations in proximity to the leak allows responders to take the necessary actions promptly, which can include isolating the leak and ensuring the safety of any occupants in those areas. While other options like common gathering areas, emergency exits, and rooms with higher elevation might be of concern, their risk levels depend on the specific dynamics of the leak and environmental conditions. For instance, higher elevated areas may not be at immediate risk if they are located far from the source of the leak, likewise for common areas that are not directly adjacent to the leak. The primary focus must always remain on the areas where the risk is most severe—immediately surrounding the leak itself.

7. What is the purpose of an initial assessment in emergency response?

- A. To prepare to deliver long-term care**
- B. To quickly confirm the patient's identity**
- C. To determine the immediate life threats and prioritize care**
- D. To gather information for the incident report**

The initial assessment in emergency response is critical for identifying any immediate life threats a patient may be experiencing. This assessment allows responders to prioritize their care efficiently and ensure that the most critical conditions are addressed first. In emergencies, time is often of the essence, and understanding what life-threatening issues need immediate intervention can greatly influence outcomes. By focusing on the immediate life threats, responders can decide whether the patient requires interventions like airway management, bleeding control, or other urgent measures. This first step sets the stage for more in-depth evaluations and interventions that may follow, but its core purpose is to ensure that the patient's most pressing needs are met without delay. Such prioritization is essential for effective emergency care and can significantly impact survival rates and recovery times. In contrast, preparing for long-term care, confirming a patient's identity, or gathering information for incident reports may be important aspects of emergency management but are not the primary focus of the initial assessment. These activities typically occur later in the response process, once immediate threats to life have been addressed.

8. What is the best way to help a person experiencing a seizure?

- A. Hold them down to prevent injury**
- B. Look for a medical ID bracelet**
- C. Place something in their mouth**
- D. Clear the area around them and protect their head**

In the case of someone experiencing a seizure, it is crucial to ensure their immediate safety and minimize the risk of injury. Clearing the area around the person helps to remove any objects that could potentially harm them during the seizure. This proactive step protects against accidental bumps or falls that could occur during the seizure activity. Additionally, protecting the person's head is essential, as they may experience uncontrolled movements or spasms that could lead to head trauma. Using a soft surface or placing a jacket or something similar under their head can provide the necessary cushioning to prevent injury. Taking these actions is in line with first aid best practices for seizures, emphasizing the importance of a safe environment and injury prevention, rather than attempting to restrain the person or placing objects in their mouth, which can lead to additional harm or complications.

9. What is a potential consequence of natural disasters that do not cause structural collapse?

- A. Mandatory evacuation**
- B. Increased insurance claims**
- C. Minor physical damage requiring in-building relocation**
- D. Immediate building closure**

A potential consequence of natural disasters that do not lead to structural collapse is minor physical damage requiring in-building relocation. This reflects the reality that even when a structure remains standing, elements like water intrusion, broken windows, or compromised utilities can make certain areas unsafe or uninhabitable. As a result, occupants may need to relocate within the building to ensure their safety while the damage is assessed and repairs are made. In such scenarios, the focus is not solely on the structural integrity but also on the immediate environment and usability of space. It's essential for emergency responders to evaluate the impact of the disaster thoroughly, ensuring that the affected individuals can continue to function safely and effectively within the building. By addressing minor damages and facilitating in-building relocation, first responders can mitigate risks and avoid broader complications that could arise from crowds or confusion in a potentially hazardous environment.

10. What role do hazards play in emergency situations?

- A. They are only a concern after the emergency is resolved**
- B. They must be assessed to ensure safety for responders and victims**
- C. They can sometimes be ignored in urgent situations**
- D. They only pertain to chemical incidents**

In emergency situations, assessing hazards is crucial for ensuring both responder and victim safety. Identifying potential hazards helps to establish a safe operational environment, allowing emergency personnel to effectively manage the incident without putting themselves or others at risk. Proper hazard assessment leads to informed decision-making, enabling responders to implement appropriate safety protocols, such as the use of personal protective equipment or the establishment of safe zones. By evaluating the specific risks present in any given situation—whether they are physical, environmental, or health-related—responders can prioritize their actions and resources effectively. This proactive approach to hazard identification reduces the likelihood of additional injuries or complications arising during the emergency response. Responding to an emergency without carefully considering the hazards can lead to serious consequences, including further injury or jeopardizing the effectiveness of the response. Therefore, ongoing assessment of hazards is essential throughout the duration of an incident, not merely an afterthought. The correct answer emphasizes the importance of hazard assessment as a foundational principle in emergency response.

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://fdnynonfireemergencyresponse.examzify.com>

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

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