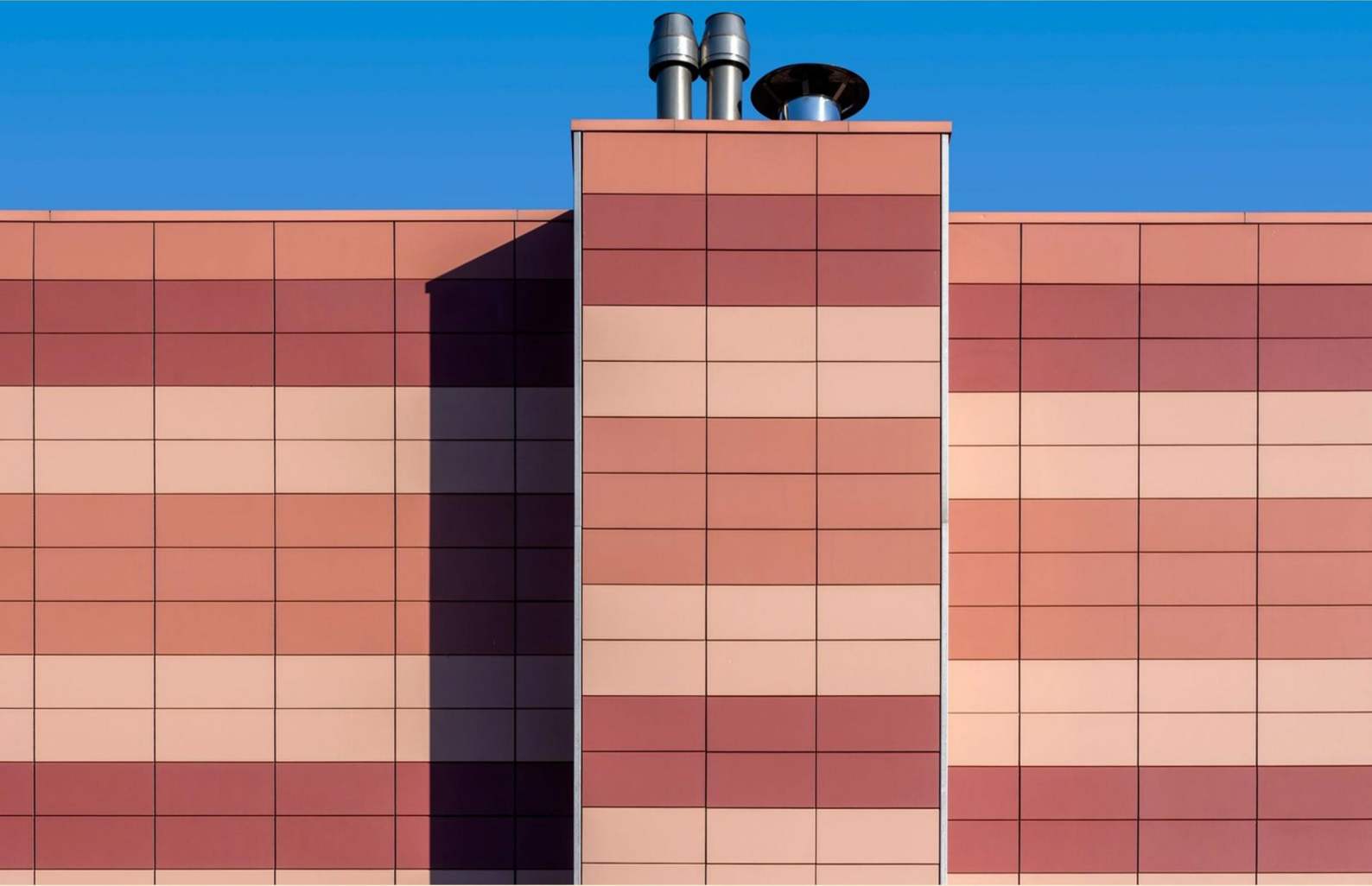


FIRE CAPTAIN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. Mass Care ESF is assigned to which organization?**
 - A. FEMA
 - B. Department of Agriculture
 - C. American Red Cross
 - D. Department of Defense
- 2. Which fuel type transition results in a fourfold increase in rate of spread?**
 - A. Brush to grass
 - B. Timber mixed with brush to grass
 - C. Timber and second growth to brush
 - D. Timber and second growth to grass
- 3. CAL FIRE Structure Protection Tactical Operating Principle implies what as primary objective?**
 - A. The most effective form is suppress the wildland fire; perimeter control is primary; prep and planning essential.
 - B. Perimeter control is a minor tactic; focus is on suppression elsewhere.
 - C. Use only hand crews; engines are not needed.
 - D. Wait for structure protection until the fire is adjacent.
- 4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Swiftwater Rescue Tactical Priority?**
 - A. Search
 - B. Wade/Shallow Water Crossing
 - C. Talk
 - D. Climb
- 5. Which is NOT one of the B-NICE categories?**
 - A. Biological
 - B. Nuclear
 - C. Optical
 - D. Explosive

6. Which standpipe is a wet system connected to a water supply with 2 1/2 inch outlets and feeds into the sprinkler system?

- A. Class I Standpipe
- B. Class II Standpipe
- C. Class III Standpipe
- D. Class IV Standpipe

7. What best defines Automatic Aid?

- A. An agreement where one agency must request response assistance from another agency.
- B. An agreement established prior to an incident to provide service to another agency without first having to request permission.
- C. An agreement to hire private contractors to respond to emergencies.
- D. An agreement that activates only within a designated hazard zone.

8. Bump and Run tactic main characteristics?

- A. A long-term defense behind the main flame front.
- B. Only used on stationary, slow-moving fires.
- C. Avoids any perimeter control due to safety concerns.
- D. Move ahead of the fire front in spotting zone to extinguish spot fires and defend structures; can be offensive or defensive.

9. In an MCI, what is the primary duty of the first due company?

- A. Perform a thorough size up and transmit a report on conditions.
- B. Establish Command
- C. Establish a Triage Unit Leader and begin triage using the approved tags
- D. If ALS equipped, initiate MEDCOM

10. In High Rise 3 crew rotation, which position is located just outside the entry point, ready to relieve Fire Attack?

- A. Fire Attack
- B. On Deck
- C. Stand-By
- D. Division Supervisor

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Mass Care ESF is assigned to which organization?

- A. FEMA
- B. Department of Agriculture
- C. American Red Cross**
- D. Department of Defense

Mass Care is an Emergency Support Function that coordinates sheltering, feeding, and welfare services for people affected by disasters. The American Red Cross is the lead organization for this function because it specializes in shelter operations, mass feeding, reunification, and providing welfare services in emergencies, working with other federal, state, and local partners. Federal coordination, including FEMA, supports these efforts, but does not own the Mass Care function. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense do not lead Mass Care.

2. Which fuel type transition results in a fourfold increase in rate of spread?

- A. Brush to grass
- B. Timber mixed with brush to grass
- C. Timber and second growth to brush
- D. Timber and second growth to grass**

Rate of spread rises dramatically when the fuel becomes finer and more continuous. Grass is fine, lightweight fuel that ignites and preheats the ahead fuels much more quickly than timber or second-growth, and it tends to burn in a continuous layer, allowing the flame front to move forward rapidly. So switching from heavy timber and second-growth to grass creates the largest, most rapid boost in spread, often described as a fourfold increase. While transitioning to grass from other fuel types (like brush) also increases spread, none match the magnitude seen when moving from heavy, bulky fuels to grass.

3. CAL FIRE Structure Protection Tactical Operating Principle implies what as primary objective?

- A. The most effective form is suppress the wildland fire; perimeter control is primary; prep and planning essential.**
- B. Perimeter control is a minor tactic; focus is on suppression elsewhere.
- C. Use only hand crews; engines are not needed.
- D. Wait for structure protection until the fire is adjacent.

Structure protection work aims to reduce the risk to buildings by actively slowing and suppressing the fire where it threatens structures and by establishing a defensible perimeter around those assets. The primary objective described here is to suppress the wildland fire, because stopping the fire at its approach lowers heat, flame, and ember exposure to structures. Perimeter control is the main tactic since creating and maintaining a defined boundary around the protected area allows crews to defend structures effectively, apply cooling and suppression actions, and prevent the fire from crossing into the protected zone. Prep and planning are essential because successful protection hinges on prior surveys, pre-positioned equipment and water sources, clear access, and coordinated roles so actions are rapid and well organized when the fire reaches the vicinity. The other ideas don't fit because they downplay the need for a defensible perimeter, rely on a single resource, or suggest waiting until the fire is right next to structures, which isn't consistent with proactive protection.

4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Swiftwater Rescue Tactical Priority?

- A. Search
- B. Wade/Shallow Water Crossing
- C. Talk
- D. Climb**

Swiftwater Rescue Tactical Priorities follow a tight, five-step sequence: Talk to the team and victim to coordinate actions, try to Reach the victim without entering the water, Throw a line if possible, Row or maneuver to position the victim, and Go in to rescue if other methods won't work. Climbing isn't listed as one of those top priorities. It's a technique that might be used in certain situations, but it's not a named priority in the standard swiftwater framework, so it isn't part of the official priority sequence. The other options map to actions you'd take within that framework—talk is explicit, and methods like wading across shallow water fall under the go/approach phase, while searching for a victim is typically part of scene size-up and locating the target rather than a separate priority.

5. Which is NOT one of the B-NICE categories?

- A. Biological
- B. Nuclear
- C. Optical**
- D. Explosive

B-NICE groups are used to categorize WMD-related hazards responders train to recognize: Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, and Explosive. Each category covers a type of agent or device that creates significant mass-casualty risks and requires specific protective and response measures. The option that doesn't fit this framework is Optical, because light-related phenomena aren't a category in this WMD hazard taxonomy. Biological involves pathogens or toxins; Nuclear concerns radiological or nuclear material; Incendiary devices ignite fires; Chemical involves toxic or caustic agents; Explosive covers high-energy blasts. So Optical is not part of B-NICE.

6. Which standpipe is a wet system connected to a water supply with 2 1/2 inch outlets and feeds into the sprinkler system?

- A. Class I Standpipe
- B. Class II Standpipe
- C. Class III Standpipe
- D. Class IV Standpipe**

Standpipes are categorized by outlet size and who uses them, and a wet system is kept charged with water in the pipes. If a standpipe is connected directly to the building's water supply, has 2 1/2 inch outlets, and its purpose is to feed water into the sprinkler system, that configuration aligns with Class IV. This class describes a wet standpipe arrangement that serves the sprinkler network, meaning the piping is always pressurized and ready to deliver water to sprinklers. The other classes differ in outlet sizes and intended users: Class I uses 2.5 inch outlets for firefighters, Class II provides 1.5 inch outlets with built-in hoses for occupant use, and Class III combines both 2.5 inch and 1.5 inch outlets for both occupants and firefighters.

7. What best defines Automatic Aid?

- A. An agreement where one agency must request response assistance from another agency.
- B. An agreement established prior to an incident to provide service to another agency without first having to request permission.**
- C. An agreement to hire private contractors to respond to emergencies.
- D. An agreement that activates only within a designated hazard zone.

Automatic Aid is a pre-arranged agreement between neighboring fire agencies that allows certain units to respond automatically to incidents in another agency's jurisdiction without needing to request permission at the scene. The point is to have resources dispatched based on pre-defined coverage and incident types so response times are faster and cross-jurisdiction gaps are filled efficiently. This preauthorization prevents delays that would come from waiting for a formal request, which is why it's considered the best definition. It's not about hiring private contractors, and it isn't limited to a hazard zone, nor does it require a separate request each time a response is needed.

8. Bump and Run tactic main characteristics?

- A. A long-term defense behind the main flame front.
- B. Only used on stationary, slow-moving fires.
- C. Avoids any perimeter control due to safety concerns.
- D. Move ahead of the fire front in spotting zone to extinguish spot fires and defend structures; can be offensive or defensive.**

Bump and run is a proactive suppression approach that pushes crews ahead of the fire front into the spotting zone. The idea is to locate and knock down spot fires sparked by embers before they can spread, while also defending structures by establishing or reinforcing control lines in front of the head of the fire. This tactic can be used in an offensive sense—actively extinguishing spots and driving containment forward—or in a defensive sense—protecting high-value assets when conditions limit direct attack from the main front. It emphasizes moving into the area where embers are landing, rather than staying behind the main flame front, to interrupt the fire's spread and safeguard priorities.

9. In an MCI, what is the primary duty of the first due company?

- A. Perform a thorough size up and transmit a report on conditions.
- B. Establish Command**
- C. Establish a Triage Unit Leader and begin triage using the approved tags
- D. If ALS equipped, initiate MEDCOM

On arrival at an MCI, establishing Command sets up the incident command system and gives the scene a clear lead. This creates a single point of control, defines who leads, and starts the process of coordinating all further actions. With Command in place, the incident gains structure for assigning tasks, requesting resources, and communicating with dispatch and other units, while also establishing safety priorities and the overall strategy. From there, other critical tasks—like conducting a rapid size-up and relaying conditions, assigning a Triage Unit Leader and beginning triage, or activating medical operations—are then carried out within the established command framework. Without first establishing Command, those subsequent steps lack the unified direction and coordinated communication that keep responders and patients safe and efficiently managed.

10. In High Rise 3 crew rotation, which position is located just outside the entry point, ready to relieve Fire Attack?

- A. Fire Attack
- B. On Deck**
- C. Stand-By
- D. Division Supervisor

In a High Rise 3 crew rotation, the key idea is keeping interior fire attack uninterrupted by rotating personnel at the door. The position located just outside the entry point, ready to relieve the interior team, is On Deck. This role stands at the doorway so they can step in quickly when the inside crew needs relief due to fatigue, air supply limits, or after a segment of work is completed. That placement is what allows a smooth handoff and maintains continuous attack inside the stairwell or building. The Fire Attack team is the crew currently inside advancing and applying water. The Division Supervisor is outside in command, coordinating the overall operation. Stand-By is a supportive outside position but not the immediate relief at the entrance. So the person right at the doorway, ready to relieve the inside team, is On Deck.

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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://firecaptain.examzify.com>

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

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