

FIRE FOCUS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Spring Brake will engage when PSI falls between which range?**
 - A. 10-30 PSI
 - B. 20-45 PSI
 - C. 30-60 PSI
 - D. 45-70 PSI

- 2. Which Fix-N-Fax entry covers interim lubrication policy?**
 - A. Fix-N-Fax #20
 - B. Fix-N-Fax #22
 - C. Fix-N-Fax #155
 - D. Fix-N-Fax #52A

- 3. Tires and Wheels is covered by which Fix-N-Fax entry?**
 - A. Fix-N-Fax #20
 - B. Fix-N-Fax #22
 - C. Fix-N-Fax #52A
 - D. Fix-N-Fax #155

- 4. How does wind affect exterior fire spread and firefighter safety?**
 - A. Wind has no impact on exterior fires.
 - B. Wind intensifies flame spread, pushes embers, and can shift fire direction; requires wind assessment and strategic repositioning.
 - C. Wind cools flames and prevents spread.
 - D. Wind only affects wildland fires, not structure fires.

- 5. Explain the stop, drop, and roll technique and when to apply it.**
 - A. Run in circles to blow out flames with momentum.
 - B. Remove clothing immediately by tearing it off while running.
 - C. Jump into water to cool flames immediately.
 - D. If clothing catches fire, stop moving, drop to the ground, and roll to smother flames; important for anyone on fire.

- 6. What is the purpose of the firefighter buddy system when using SCBA?**
- A. To race to fires.
 - B. To monitor air supply, health status, safety, enabling rapid rescue if needed.
 - C. To share equipment.
 - D. To compare air consumption rates.
- 7. Which factor is essential when deciding between offensive or defensive strategy at a dwelling fire?**
- A. The location of the fire and life safety risks
 - B. The weather forecast for the day
 - C. The color of the smoke
 - D. The building's age only
- 8. ME-101 corresponds to a daily equipment report with how many items?**
- A. 26 items
 - B. 24 items
 - C. 30 items
 - D. 15 items
- 9. NFPA Pumper is equipped with a pump of what flow rate?**
- A. 750 GPM
 - B. 250 GPM
 - C. 95 GPM
 - D. 200 GPM
- 10. What are the functions of a hydrant wrench and a strainer during pumping operations?**
- A. Wrench opens/closes hydrants; Strainer prevents debris entering pumps during drafting or priming.
 - B. Wrench tightens hoses; Strainer increases water flow.
 - C. Wrench locks vehicles; Strainer collects debris.
 - D. Wrench helps carry hoses; Strainer prevents leaks.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Spring Brake will engage when PSI falls between which range?

- A. 10-30 PSI
- B. 20-45 PSI**
- C. 30-60 PSI
- D. 45-70 PSI

Spring brakes are held in the released position by air pressure, and when system pressure drops into a low range, the stored spring force takes over and applies the brakes. The designed threshold for engagement is about 20 to 45 psi. Within this range, the air pressure is low enough that the springs can move the brake shoes onto the drums, securing the vehicle as an emergency/parking brake. If the pressure falls below this window, the springs engage; if it stays well above this window, the brakes remain released. Therefore, the correct range is 20–45 psi.

2. Which Fix-N-Fax entry covers interim lubrication policy?

- A. Fix-N-Fax #20**
- B. Fix-N-Fax #22
- C. Fix-N-Fax #155
- D. Fix-N-Fax #52A

Interim lubrication policy is guidance for applying lubrication between formal maintenance events. It sets when lubrication should happen between major service, what lubricants to use, where to apply them, who can authorize it, and how to document it. Fix-N-Fax #20 is the entry that addresses this specific topic, laying out the standards and procedures to keep components protected during those interim periods. This makes it the best fit for a question about which entry covers interim lubrication policy. Other entries deal with different maintenance topics (such as lubrication tied to overhaul, or general schedules) and wouldn't focus on the interim, between-maintenance guidance.

3. Tires and Wheels is covered by which Fix-N-Fax entry?

- A. Fix-N-Fax #20
- B. Fix-N-Fax #22**
- C. Fix-N-Fax #52A
- D. Fix-N-Fax #155

Fix-N-Fax organizes information by topic, with each entry focused on one subject. Tires and Wheels is the subject that has its own dedicated entry, so when you're looking for guidance on that topic, the Tires and Wheels entry is the correct source. The other entries cover different subjects, so they wouldn't apply to Tires and Wheels. To verify, find the entry labeled Tires and Wheels in the Fix-N-Fax index and use the information there for guidance.

4. How does wind affect exterior fire spread and firefighter safety?

- A. Wind has no impact on exterior fires.
- B. Wind intensifies flame spread, pushes embers, and can shift fire direction; requires wind assessment and strategic repositioning.**
- C. Wind cools flames and prevents spread.
- D. Wind only affects wildland fires, not structure fires.

Wind drives heat and embers, making exterior fires spread more rapidly and often changing the fire's direction. When the wind pushes flames and carries burning debris, spot fires can pop up well ahead of the main fire, and the overall fire path can shift suddenly. Because of this, firefighters must constantly assess wind direction and speed, anticipate gusts, and reposition to stay upwind or safely flank the fire, while protecting exposures and maintaining clear escape routes. The other statements miss the reality: wind does affect exterior fires, it does not cool flames, and it influences structure fires as well as wildland fires, with embers traveling beyond the main flame.

5. Explain the stop, drop, and roll technique and when to apply it.

- A. Run in circles to blow out flames with momentum.
- B. Remove clothing immediately by tearing it off while running.
- C. Jump into water to cool flames immediately.
- D. If clothing catches fire, stop moving, drop to the ground, and roll to smother flames; important for anyone on fire.**

When clothing catches fire, you want to quickly smother the flame and cool the skin. The stop, drop, and roll method does exactly that. First, stop moving so you don't fan the flames with air. Then drop to the ground to keep the fire low and away from air. Finally, roll over and over, pressing the burning fabric against the ground to smother the flames. Keep rolling until the flames are completely out. After that, carefully remove any still-smoldering material and cool the burned area with running water for at least 20 minutes, and seek medical help for burns. This works because cutting off the fire's oxygen and removing heat stops the burning process. Other actions—like running in circles, tearing off clothing while moving, or jumping into water—can spread flames or cause additional injuries, which is why they're not advised.

6. What is the purpose of the firefighter buddy system when using SCBA?

- A. To race to fires.
- B. To monitor air supply, health status, safety, enabling rapid rescue if needed.**
- C. To share equipment.
- D. To compare air consumption rates.

The buddy system is about continuous mutual protection when working with SCBA in hazardous environments. One firefighter watches the other's air supply, health, and safety, and is prepared to intervene immediately if something goes wrong. By staying in communication, monitoring air gauges, and recognizing signs of distress, the partner can prompt a safe exit or initiate a rapid rescue if needed. This teamwork and quick intervention are the core reasons for the buddy system. Racing to fires ignores safety, sharing equipment isn't the primary purpose, and measuring air use isn't the main goal—these alternatives don't capture the essential idea of ongoing, connected protection and rapid assistance that the buddy system provides.

7. Which factor is essential when deciding between offensive or defensive strategy at a dwelling fire?

- A. The location of the fire and life safety risks**
- B. The weather forecast for the day
- C. The color of the smoke
- D. The building's age only

The key factor in choosing between offensive and defensive strategy at a dwelling fire is where the fire is located and what life hazards are present. Knowing the fire's location helps determine if interior access can reach the seat of the fire and whether occupants can be rescued safely. If people are inside and conditions permit a safe interior entry to search and extinguish, an offensive approach is warranted. If the fire is driving rapidly toward critical areas or interior conditions are unsafe—high heat, heavy smoke, or signs of potential collapse—the safer move is to operate defensively from outside to protect lives and minimize risk. Other factors like weather, smoke color, or the building's age can influence tactics, but they do not drive the immediate decision the same way the fire's location and life-safety risks do.

8. ME-101 corresponds to a daily equipment report with how many items?

- A. 26 items**
- B. 24 items
- C. 30 items
- D. 15 items

Key idea: how many fields are defined on the ME-101 daily equipment report. This question checks whether you know the standard number of distinct data points the ME-101 is meant to capture each day. A daily equipment report is designed with a fixed set of fields so status and readiness can be assessed at a glance, covering essentials like date, unit, equipment type or ID, location, current condition, serviceability, and maintenance due or deficiencies. Those fields are arranged so every item has one place to record its status, keeping the report concise yet complete. The established total for this form is twenty-six distinct items, which is why that option is correct. The other counts don't align with the standard ME-101 structure: twenty-four would miss two required fields, thirty would include extra fields not part of the form, and fifteen would omit too many critical data points.

9. NFPA Pumper is equipped with a pump of what flow rate?

- A. 750 GPM**
- B. 250 GPM
- C. 95 GPM
- D. 200 GPM

NFPA standards set the minimum pumping capacity for a pumper. The required rating is 750 gallons per minute, which ensures the apparatus can feed multiple discharge lines and support typical fire attack until additional water supplies arrive. The pump's maximum capacity is measured under standard test conditions, and the actual flow to a nozzle depends on nozzle size and the pressures chosen for the attack lines. Rates like 250, 95, or 200 GPM don't meet the minimum that a standard pumper is expected to deliver, which is why 750 GPM is the correct specification.

10. What are the functions of a hydrant wrench and a strainer during pumping operations?

A. Wrench opens/closes hydrants; Strainer prevents debris entering pumps during drafting or priming.

B. Wrench tightens hoses; Strainer increases water flow.

C. Wrench locks vehicles; Strainer collects debris.

D. Wrench helps carry hoses; Strainer prevents leaks.

In pumping operations, you need to both access the water source and protect the pump from debris. The hydrant wrench is the tool used to operate fire hydrants—turning the hydrant's operating nut to open or close the valve and start or stop the water flow. The strainer is placed on the pump intake during drafting or priming to screen out debris, preventing it from being pulled into the pump and potentially clogging parts or losing prime. This pairing makes sense because it covers two essential tasks: getting water from a hydrant and keeping the pump protected from contaminants. The other options describe functions that don't match these tools—for example, tightening hoses, increasing flow, locking vehicles, carrying hoses, or preventing leaks.

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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://firefocus.examzify.com>

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

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