

Firefighter Level 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What term refers to shipping documentation used for road and highway transportation?**
 - A. Waybill**
 - B. Consist**
 - C. Dangerous cargo manifest**
 - D. Bill of lading**
- 2. Which type of rope has minimal stretch under load?**
 - A. Dynamic**
 - B. Fixed**
 - C. Static**
 - D. Pliant**
- 3. Which of the following statements about decontamination of disposable chemical-protective equipment is correct?**
 - A. No decontamination is needed prior to disposal.**
 - B. Only gross decontamination is required.**
 - C. Equipment should be decontaminated sufficiently so that removal is safe for the wearer.**
 - D. Decontamination should be thorough and complete.**
- 4. Which type of truss has a curved upper member and a straight lower member?**
 - A. Lightweight**
 - B. Engineered**
 - C. Open web**
 - D. Bowstring**
- 5. At least one member of every interior firefighting team should be equipped with a:**
 - A. Portable radio**
 - B. Personal atmospheric monitor**
 - C. Spare SCBA cylinder**
 - D. Guide rope**

- 6. You have dug a shallow pit to collect and hold a hazardous liquid. Which control tactic is this?**
- A. Containment**
 - B. Detainment**
 - C. Diking**
 - D. Retention**
- 7. When should firefighters perform a primary search?**
- A. A) After extinguishing the fire**
 - B. B) During overhaul operations**
 - C. C) During the initial attack phase**
 - D. D) After securing the scene**
- 8. Which is the term for building components consisting of individual pieces of wood glued together?**
- A. Engineered**
 - B. Lightweight**
 - C. Modular**
 - D. Manufactured**
- 9. What is the quickest way to force entry through a security roll-up door?**
- A. Cut the door with a power saw**
 - B. Pry the latch bar away from the keeper**
 - C. Pry upward from the bottom of the door**
 - D. Cut the latch bar with a rotary saw**
- 10. What does the acronym IDLH refer to?**
- A. A) Immediate threat to life or inability to escape the atmosphere**
 - B. B) Permissible exposure limits for 30 minutes**
 - C. C) Recommended limits over an 8-hour shift**
 - D. D) Recommended limits for a 10-hour exposure**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term refers to shipping documentation used for road and highway transportation?

- A. Waybill**
- B. Consist**
- C. Dangerous cargo manifest**
- D. Bill of lading**

The term that refers to shipping documentation specifically used for road and highway transportation is a bill of lading. This document serves as a contract between the shipper and the carrier, detailing the type, quantity, and destination of the goods being transported. It is essential for freight moving via truck as it provides proof of the shipment and outlines the responsibilities of both parties involved in the transport of goods. A bill of lading is significant because it not only serves as a receipt for the goods but also acts as a document of title, allowing the holder to claim the goods at their destination. It can also contain terms and conditions under which the goods are being transported, making it crucial for legal and logistical reasons in the shipping process. While other terms, such as waybill, consist, and dangerous cargo manifest, are associated with transportation and shipping in different contexts, they do not specifically pertain to general road and highway transportation documentation in the same comprehensive manner as a bill of lading does.

2. Which type of rope has minimal stretch under load?

- A. Dynamic**
- B. Fixed**
- C. Static**
- D. Pliant**

The type of rope that has minimal stretch under load is static rope. Static ropes are designed specifically for situations where minimal elongation is crucial, such as in rescue operations, high-angle rescues, and when anchoring. This characteristic allows firefighters to maintain stability and control, ensuring safety when working at heights or in potentially hazardous environments. Static ropes are constructed with a tight weave and are usually made from materials that offer low stretch, making them ideal for climbing, rappelling, and securing equipment without the risk of unexpected elongation. Dynamic ropes, on the other hand, are designed to stretch to absorb the shock of a fall, which is essential for climbing activities but would not provide the required stability for certain firefighting applications. The terms fixed and pliant do not specifically refer to rope types with defined stretch characteristics, making them less relevant for situations where minimal stretch is a priority.

3. Which of the following statements about decontamination of disposable chemical-protective equipment is correct?

A. No decontamination is needed prior to disposal.

B. Only gross decontamination is required.

C. Equipment should be decontaminated sufficiently so that removal is safe for the wearer.

D. Decontamination should be thorough and complete.

The correct response emphasizes the importance of ensuring that any disposable chemical-protective equipment is decontaminated to a level that makes removal safe for the wearer. This is critical in maintaining the health and safety of first responders. If decontamination is not performed adequately, harmful chemicals may remain on the equipment, potentially exposing the wearer to hazardous substances during the removal process. Thorough decontamination practices are essential because they reduce the risk of secondary contamination, not only protecting the individual firefighter but also preventing the spread of contaminants to others or to the environment. The focus is on the safety and well-being of the firefighter, reflecting best practices in hazardous materials response and personal protective equipment management. The emphasis on decontamination procedures reinforces the best practices and standards within fire service protocols, which require that all protective equipment be handled with care to mitigate any health risks. This perspective aligns with procedural guidelines in hazardous material operations, which prioritize worker safety above all else.

4. Which type of truss has a curved upper member and a straight lower member?

A. Lightweight

B. Engineered

C. Open web

D. Bowstring

The type of truss that features a curved upper member and a straight lower member is known as a Bowstring truss. This design allows the structure to effectively distribute loads across a wide area while providing a spacious interior without columns obstructing the space underneath. The curved upper chord of the Bowstring truss acts to handle and transfer the forces of compression, while the straight lower chord resists tension. This configuration is particularly advantageous in applications where clear spans are needed, such as in large warehouses or gymnasiums, making the Bowstring truss a popular choice in construction for its strength and aesthetic appeal.

5. At least one member of every interior firefighting team should be equipped with a:

- A. Portable radio**
- B. Personal atmospheric monitor**
- C. Spare SCBA cylinder**
- D. Guide rope**

An interior firefighting team operates in hazardous environments where effective communication is critical for safety and operational success. Equipping at least one member of the team with a portable radio ensures that they can maintain communication with the command center and other team members. This capability is essential for coordinating operations, calling for assistance, reporting conditions, and ensuring that all personnel are accounted for during the operation. While personal atmospheric monitors, spare SCBA cylinders, and guide ropes are important safety tools, the portable radio is vital for maintaining situational awareness and enhancing teamwork during an emergency response. Communication can be a lifeline in dangerous situations, and having at least one member equipped with a radio allows for effective leadership and decision-making on the ground.

6. You have dug a shallow pit to collect and hold a hazardous liquid. Which control tactic is this?

- A. Containment**
- B. Detainment**
- C. Diking**
- D. Retention**

The correct choice in this scenario is retention. Retention refers to the ability to capture and hold hazardous materials to prevent them from spreading and contaminating the surrounding environment. By digging a shallow pit, you create a retention area that can safely contain the hazardous liquid, preventing its movement and reducing the risk of environmental harm. While other terms may seem relevant, they serve different functions. Containment typically involves barriers or other methods to prevent the spread of materials but does not specifically refer to capturing fluids in a holder. Detainment is generally not used in this context and focuses more on the temporary holding of individuals or items, rather than hazardous materials. Diking involves building a physical barrier, such as an earthen berm, to prevent a liquid from flowing out, and, while it is a form of containment, it does not describe the act of capturing liquid in a pit. Thus, retention is the most accurate description of using a pit to hold a hazardous liquid.

7. When should firefighters perform a primary search?

- A. A) After extinguishing the fire
- B. B) During overhaul operations
- C. C) During the initial attack phase**
- D. D) After securing the scene

Firefighters should perform a primary search during the initial attack phase because this is the critical time when lives may still be in imminent danger. The purpose of the primary search is to locate and rescue any victims who may be trapped or in need of assistance within the affected structure. Conducting the search during the initial phase takes advantage of the fire's early stages, when access to potential victims is still feasible and conditions may not have deteriorated significantly. This proactive approach emphasizes the priority of saving lives above all else in fire operations. Once the fire is extinguished or after the scene has been secured, the conditions may change, making it more challenging and dangerous to conduct rescues. Additionally, performing a primary search during overhaul operations could lead to unnecessary risk, as the focus should be on checking for hidden fires and potential hazards rather than conducting rescues. Thus, timing the primary search during the initial attack phase is crucial for effective firefighting operations and victim rescue.

8. Which is the term for building components consisting of individual pieces of wood glued together?

- A. Engineered**
- B. Lightweight
- C. Modular
- D. Manufactured

The term for building components that consist of individual pieces of wood glued together is "engineered." Engineered wood products are designed to optimize the performance of timber by combining smaller pieces into larger, stronger forms. This process enhances the strength and stability of the material, making it suitable for various construction applications. These products often undergo rigorous testing to ensure they meet specific standards and can perform effectively in structural applications. Engineered wood can include products such as laminated veneer lumber, glued-laminated timber, and oriented strand board, all of which utilize adhesives to bond together individual wood strands or layers. The other terms may describe different aspects of building components but do not specifically refer to the process of gluing together pieces of wood. Lightweight typically refers to the overall weight and design of construction elements in relation to load-bearing capabilities. Modular is used to describe pre-fabricated units that can be assembled on-site but doesn't specifically pertain to wood products. Manufactured generally refers to any product created through industrial processes, encompassing a wide range of materials and methods, thus lacking the precision associated with glued wood components.

9. What is the quickest way to force entry through a security roll-up door?

- A. Cut the door with a power saw**
- B. Pry the latch bar away from the keeper**
- C. Pry upward from the bottom of the door**
- D. Cut the latch bar with a rotary saw**

Forcing entry through a security roll-up door often requires quick and effective methods, especially in emergency situations. Using a power saw to cut through the door is typically the fastest means of gaining access. This method allows firefighters to create a large opening quickly, which is crucial when time is of the essence, such as when responding to a fire or other emergency. Cutting the door with a power saw can be effective due to the tool's ability to penetrate various materials, including metal. Additionally, this approach minimizes the risk of damaging surrounding structural components or causing further complications that could arise from prying or forced manipulation. Other methods, like prying the latch bar away or cutting the latch with a rotary saw, may take more time and could require additional effort to ensure a breach is effective. While these methods can also be successful, they may not provide the rapid entry that would be necessary in an urgent situation, reinforcing why utilizing a power saw is deemed the quickest option.

10. What does the acronym IDLH refer to?

- A. A) Immediate threat to life or inability to escape the atmosphere**
- B. B) Permissible exposure limits for 30 minutes**
- C. C) Recommended limits over an 8-hour shift**
- D. D) Recommended limits for a 10-hour exposure**

The acronym IDLH stands for "Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health." This term is crucial in the context of hazardous materials response and firefighting, as it refers to an environment that poses an immediate threat to life or would prevent a person from escaping that atmosphere. Understanding IDLH conditions is essential for firefighters and other emergency responders because it helps determine the necessary protective measures, such as using appropriate breathing apparatus and securing safe exit routes for personnel operating in hazardous environments. While the other options mention exposure limits over varying time frames, they do not capture the immediate and life-threatening nature of IDLH situations. Knowing how to identify and respond to IDLH conditions is fundamental to ensuring the safety of both responders and victims in emergency scenarios.