

FIREFIGHTER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 is the approximate horsepower rating of the all-purpose saw?**
 - A. 3.5 horsepower
 - B. 4.5 horsepower
 - C. 7.5 horsepower
 - D. 6,000 horsepower
- 2. The fire department pays for 75% of medical insurance costs and \$150 for dental insurance. If the total combined benefits are \$600, how much does the department pay for medical insurance?**
 - A. \$550
 - B. \$575
 - C. \$600
 - D. \$625
- 3. How does using the all-purpose saw contribute to firefighting operations?**
 - A. It reduces the need for manpower
 - B. It assists in making cutting operations faster
 - C. It is used exclusively for rescue operations
 - D. It can only be operated by experienced firefighters
- 4. What is the main concern regarding calculated risks in firefighting?**
 - A. It cannot be accurately measured
 - B. It may not involve any risk assessment
 - C. It puts firefighters in a precarious situation
 - D. It is always entirely subjective
- 5. If a driveshaft makes 40 revolutions every 2.5 minutes, what is its RPM?**
 - A. 16 RPM
 - B. 12 RPM
 - C. 10 RPM
 - D. 18 RPM

- 6. When assessing fire hose durability, what is a key factor to evaluate?**
- A. Visibility in the dark
 - B. Resistance to UV rays
 - C. Frequency of usage
 - D. Color coding of the hose
- 7. In a situation where aluminum chips catch fire, which class of fire extinguisher should be used?**
- A. Class A
 - B. Class B
 - C. Class C
 - D. Class D
- 8. Which statement about the all-purpose saw is INCORRECT?**
- A. It is rarely used by the fire service
 - B. It comes equipped with various blades
 - C. It can cut nearly any material
 - D. It is used during fires or emergencies
- 9. What is the best method for conducting forcible entry if both metal doors are locked and there are no windows on the ground floor?**
- A. Use an oxyacetylene cutting torch on the front door
 - B. Utilize a pry bar or similar tool to wedge open the door
 - C. Create a hole in the door using a fireman's axe
 - D. Use a gasoline powered circular saw with a metal cutting blade
- 10. Why do gasoline engines operate more efficiently at sea level compared to higher elevations?**
- A. Higher oxygen availability
 - B. Cooler air temperature
 - C. Less fuel needed
 - D. Reduced engine wear

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the approximate horsepower rating of the all-purpose saw?

- A. 3.5 horsepower
- B. 4.5 horsepower**
- C. 7.5 horsepower
- D. 6,000 horsepower

The all-purpose saw, commonly used in firefighting and rescue operations for cutting through various materials, typically has a horsepower rating of around 4.5. This power output is sufficient to allow the saw to handle dense materials like wood, metal, and other obstacles that may be encountered during emergencies. The 4.5 horsepower rating reflects an optimal balance between performance and manageability, enabling firefighters to use the equipment effectively without excessive strain or difficulty in operation. The other options either greatly exceed the practical power output for this type of saw or fall short, making them impractical for the intended uses in firefighting situations. For instance, a horsepower of 3.5 may not provide enough cutting power in critical situations, whereas 6,000 horsepower is far beyond what's necessary for handheld tools, indicating a misunderstanding of the power requirements for this type of equipment.

2. The fire department pays for 75% of medical insurance costs and \$150 for dental insurance. If the total combined benefits are \$600, how much does the department pay for medical insurance?

- A. \$550
- B. \$575
- C. \$600**
- D. \$625

To determine how much the fire department pays for medical insurance, it's important to break down the information given about the total benefits and the specific contributions of the department towards medical and dental insurance. The total combined benefits are \$600. According to the details, the fire department covers 75% of the medical insurance costs. Additionally, they contribute a fixed amount of \$150 for dental insurance. To find out how much is allocated for medical insurance, you can start by subtracting the dental insurance contribution from the total benefits. Since the fire department pays \$150 for dental insurance, you subtract that amount from the total benefits of \$600: $\$600 \text{ (total benefits)} - \$150 \text{ (dental insurance)} = \450 (amount left for medical insurance). The department pays 75% of the medical insurance cost, hence we can set up the equation where 'x' represents the total medical insurance cost: $0.75x = \$450$. To find 'x', you would divide both sides of the equation by 0.75: $x = \$450 / 0.75$, $x = \$600$. This means that the total medical insurance cost is \$600. The department pays 75% of this total, which is: 0.75

3. How does using the all-purpose saw contribute to firefighting operations?

- A. It reduces the need for manpower
- B. It assists in making cutting operations faster**
- C. It is used exclusively for rescue operations
- D. It can only be operated by experienced firefighters

The all-purpose saw is a versatile tool that significantly aids firefighting operations by making cutting activities faster and more efficient. In situations where rapid access to the site of a fire, victims, or hazards is crucial, the speed at which a saw can cut through various materials, such as wood, metal, or drywall, is invaluable. This efficiency not only helps to quickly extinguish flames but also enables firefighters to perform rescues effectively. The all-purpose saw can be used in a range of applications, from ventilating smoke-heavy areas to creating access points through barriers. The ability to swiftly make cuts enhances the overall response time of the firefighting team, thereby improving operational effectiveness and potentially saving lives. While factors such as training and experience do play a role in operating the saw safely and effectively, the primary contribution of the tool lies in its role in expediting cutting operations during emergencies.

4. What is the main concern regarding calculated risks in firefighting?

- A. It cannot be accurately measured
- B. It may not involve any risk assessment**
- C. It puts firefighters in a precarious situation
- D. It is always entirely subjective

The primary concern regarding calculated risks in firefighting lies in the potential discrepancy in the risk assessment process. Calculated risk implies that there is an evaluation of the risks involved in a situation before proceeding with an action. If a situation does not accurately involve any risk assessment, it increases the likelihood of making uninformed decisions, which can compromise the safety of firefighters and potentially lead to tragic outcomes. In the context of firefighting, a thorough risk assessment is essential for understanding the hazards present in an emergency situation. Without this assessment, firefighters may underestimate or overlook dangers, such as structural instability, toxic smoke, or the presence of hazardous materials. Thus, the absence of risk evaluation can lead to situations where the risks taken are not adequately informed, resulting in heightened danger for the firefighters involved. So, the primary concern about calculated risks is not only about measuring risk but ensuring that any actions taken are based on sound, thorough evaluations that foster safe operational practices in the field.

5. If a driveshaft makes 40 revolutions every 2.5 minutes, what is its RPM?

- A. 16 RPM**
- B. 12 RPM
- C. 10 RPM
- D. 18 RPM

To determine the revolutions per minute (RPM) of a driveshaft making 40 revolutions in 2.5 minutes, you first need to convert the time period into a per-minute basis. You start by calculating how many revolutions occur in one minute. Since 2.5 minutes is the given duration for 40 revolutions, you can divide the total number of revolutions by the total time in minutes to find the revolutions per minute: 1. Calculate revolutions per minute (RPM): - $40 \text{ revolutions} / 2.5 \text{ minutes} = 16 \text{ revolutions per minute}$. Thus, the driveshaft's speed is 16 RPM. This is why the correct answer is that it makes 16 revolutions in one minute.

6. When assessing fire hose durability, what is a key factor to evaluate?

- A. Visibility in the dark
- B. Resistance to UV rays
- C. Frequency of usage**
- D. Color coding of the hose

When assessing the durability of fire hoses, it is essential to consider the resistive qualities that contribute to their longevity and effectiveness in various operational conditions. One key factor in this evaluation is the hose's resistance to UV rays. Fire hoses are typically exposed to the elements, including sunlight, which can lead to degradation and deterioration over time. UV rays can weaken the materials, making the hose more prone to failure or leaks during use. In addition to UV resistance, understanding a hose's frequency of usage helps gauge its wear and tear. However, assessing the actual durability of the material is more directly achieved by examining the strength and resilience against environmental stressors, such as UV exposure. This supports the long-term reliability and performance of the hose in emergency situations where every second counts. Thus, the evaluation of UV resistance is critical to ensuring that fire hoses maintain their structural integrity and functional capability over time.

7. In a situation where aluminum chips catch fire, which class of fire extinguisher should be used?

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D**

The correct answer is Class D, which is specifically designed for extinguishing fires involving combustible metals, such as aluminum. In incidents where fine metal chips ignite, traditional fire extinguishers would not be effective, as they could react adversely with the burning metal. Class D extinguishers use dry powder agents that smother the fire while also preventing oxygen from reaching the burning metal. This is critical because metals like aluminum can burn at very high temperatures and can react violently to water or foam, which are used in Class A, B, or C extinguishers. Understanding the different classes of fire extinguishers is essential in handling fires properly and safely. Each class targets different types of materials, and using the wrong class can either be ineffective or dangerous.

8. Which statement about the all-purpose saw is INCORRECT?

- A. It is rarely used by the fire service**
- B. It comes equipped with various blades
- C. It can cut nearly any material
- D. It is used during fires or emergencies

The all-purpose saw is a versatile tool utilized in various emergency situations, especially in firefighting scenarios. It is designed to aid firefighters in cutting through a wide range of materials encountered during rescue operations or when accessing difficult areas. While it is true that it may not be as commonly used as some other firefighting tools, its utility in specific situations like cutting through wood, metal, or concrete makes it valuable. Therefore, stating that it is rarely used by the fire service is misleading. Firefighters often rely on this tool for its ability to perform diverse cutting tasks, making it an important asset in their equipment arsenal. The other statements accurately describe the capabilities and applications of the all-purpose saw, emphasizing its multifunctional nature and relevance in fire-related operations.

9. What is the best method for conducting forcible entry if both metal doors are locked and there are no windows on the ground floor?

- A. Use an oxyacetylene cutting torch on the front door
- B. Utilize a pry bar or similar tool to wedge open the door
- C. Create a hole in the door using a fireman's axe**
- D. Use a gasoline powered circular saw with a metal cutting blade

Creating a hole in the door using a fireman's axe is an effective method for conducting forcible entry when faced with locked metal doors and an absence of windows. The fireman's axe is designed for such tasks; it allows firefighters to penetrate the door while minimizing noise and potential damage compared to other methods. This technique permits quick access to the interior without the extensive time or hazards associated with more destructive tools, such as an oxyacetylene torch. While a torch would provide a cutting advantage, it poses greater risks due to fire and potential injury in close quarters. Similarly, using a pry bar may not be effective against locked metal doors, as they are often reinforced in ways that resist prying. Employing a gasoline-powered circular saw, although capable of cutting through metal, is likely impractical in a situation requiring swift entry due to the machinery's weight, noise level, and safety concerns. Thus, using a fireman's axe combines efficiency with controlled entry, making it the most suitable choice in this scenario.

10. Why do gasoline engines operate more efficiently at sea level compared to higher elevations?

- A. Higher oxygen availability**
- B. Cooler air temperature
- C. Less fuel needed
- D. Reduced engine wear

Gasoline engines operate more efficiently at sea level primarily due to the higher availability of oxygen in the air. At lower elevations, the atmospheric pressure is greater, which means there is a higher concentration of oxygen molecules in the air. This is crucial for combustion, as gasoline engines rely on a specific air-to-fuel mixture to achieve optimal performance and power output. At higher elevations, the decrease in atmospheric pressure results in less oxygen available for combustion. This leads to a less efficient burn of the fuel, as the engine is not able to draw in the same volume of oxygen as it can at sea level. Consequently, the engine may run richer (more fuel in comparison to air) or produce less power, affecting overall efficiency. The other options do not accurately explain the primary reason for the difference in efficiency. For example, cooler air temperature can be advantageous for performance; however, it is not the primary factor when considering the specific impact of elevation on oxygen availability. Similarly, while less fuel being needed might be a consideration in certain conditions, it is directly related to the optimal air-fuel mixture that is most achievable with sufficient oxygen, which returns to the advantage of operating at sea level. Lastly, reduced engine wear is not specifically connected to the operations of gasoline

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://firefighter.examzify.com>

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

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