

# G-1 Strategic Decision-Making for Initial Company Operations Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## Questions

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a mode of operation in strategic decision-making?**
  - A. Rescue**
  - B. Strategic**
  - C. Investigative**
  - D. Command**
- 2. How does the RMP view the concept of sacrificing firefighters' lives?**
  - A. It encourages taking risks at all costs**
  - B. It views the loss of lives as acceptable**
  - C. It does not allow risking lives for saved properties already lost**
  - D. It promotes saving lives regardless of the situation**
- 3. What should the IC assess regarding the condition of the building during a working fire?**
  - A. Local government involvement**
  - B. Strategies for community interaction**
  - C. Fire load, status, and external access points**
  - D. Firefighter mental health status**
- 4. What is the significance of a balanced scorecard in strategic management?**
  - A. It focuses solely on financial indicators**
  - B. It helps to measure organizational performance beyond financial indicators**
  - C. It eliminates the need for strategic planning**
  - D. It only assesses employee performance**
- 5. What is the purpose of the second layer in the 3-Deep Deployment Model?**
  - A. To provide backup to initial arriving units**
  - B. To oversee all tactical operations**
  - C. To replace exhausted personnel**
  - D. To serve as a liaison with dispatch**



- 6. What is the primary function of stakeholder analysis in strategic planning?**
- A. To increase competition within the industry**
  - B. To disregard external influences on the organization**
  - C. To identify and analyze affected parties**
  - D. To provide immediate financial forecasts**
- 7. What is included in the responsibilities of a tactical division/group supervisor?**
- A. Scheduling training sessions**
  - B. Enforcing safety protocols**
  - C. Coordinating with other divisions/groups**
  - D. Conducting interviews with media**
- 8. What is the importance of time management in the strategic decision-making process?**
- A. It allows for the delegation of tasks among team members**
  - B. Effective time management ensures thorough analysis and timely implementation of decisions**
  - C. It enhances networking opportunities**
  - D. It focuses solely on deadlines without flexibility**
- 9. Which aspect is specifically addressed under customer stabilization?**
- A. Risk management**
  - B. Conservation of property**
  - C. Supporting recovery efforts**
  - D. Incident stabilization**
- 10. What is one key benefit of using SWOT analysis in strategic decision-making?**
- A. It limits the scope of strategic options**
  - B. It allows for a comprehensive view of internal and external factors**
  - C. It is solely focused on financial metrics**
  - D. It provides a rigid structure to follow**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following is NOT a mode of operation in strategic decision-making?**

- A. Rescue
- B. Strategic**
- C. Investigative
- D. Command

The mode of operation in strategic decision-making typically includes approaches that facilitate effective planning and execution of strategies. The term "strategic" inherently refers to the overarching framework used in the decision-making process. It's about formulating strategies that align with the company's goals and objectives. In this context, aiding in guiding choices and actions means that "strategic" is fundamentally a part of the decision-making process rather than a distinct mode of operation itself. On the other hand, the options "rescue," "investigative," and "command" represent different approaches or operational styles that can be employed in specific situations to address challenges or implement strategies. For instance, the rescue mode may involve urgent, tactical decision-making in crisis situations, while investigative pertains to a thorough analysis and inquiry into strategic decisions. Command mode typically involves a unilateral decision-making approach, where authority plays a significant role in execution. Thus, identifying "strategic" as a standard aspect of decision-making rather than a separate operational mode clarifies its central role in guiding how decisions are made within a company's strategic framework.

**2. How does the RMP view the concept of sacrificing firefighters' lives?**

- A. It encourages taking risks at all costs
- B. It views the loss of lives as acceptable
- C. It does not allow risking lives for saved properties already lost**
- D. It promotes saving lives regardless of the situation

The correct approach emphasizes that the RMP (Risk Management Plan) does not advocate for risking firefighters' lives when the properties that could be saved have already been lost. This perspective prioritizes the safety of personnel over the property. In scenarios where there is no potential to save lives or property, it is crucial to ensure that firefighters are not placed in unnecessary danger, aligning with the overall goals of risk management that focus on minimizing harm and making informed decisions that safeguard personnel above all else. The rationale behind this approach is rooted in the principle that, in emergency situations, the risk to human life must always be the paramount consideration. Strategies should involve assessing the current situation to determine whether further intervention could realistically save lives or valuable property. If there is a clear understanding that losses cannot be prevented, then the strategy must pivot away from aggressive risk-taking to safeguard the health and safety of firefighters. This viewpoint reflects a broader shift in fire service management and operations, focusing on safety, accountability, and strategic decision-making rather than placing unnecessary risk on first responders under the guise of saving property or achieving operational goals.

**3. What should the IC assess regarding the condition of the building during a working fire?**

- A. Local government involvement**
- B. Strategies for community interaction**
- C. Fire load, status, and external access points**
- D. Firefighter mental health status**

Assessing the fire load, status, and external access points during a working fire is critical for the Incident Commander (IC) to ensure the safety and effectiveness of firefighting operations. Understanding the fire load, which refers to the amount and type of combustible materials present, helps the IC gauge the intensity of the fire and potential hazards. The status of the fire indicates how far it has progressed and if it can be contained or if additional resources are necessary. Evaluating external access points also plays a vital role, as these allow for the entry of firefighting personnel and equipment as well as the safe evacuation of occupants. Proper access routes can significantly influence the overall response strategy and resource allocation to mitigate risks. Thus, this comprehensive assessment equips the IC with the necessary information to make informed decisions on tactical approaches, resource deployment, and overall safety measures for both firefighters and civilians in the affected area.

**4. What is the significance of a balanced scorecard in strategic management?**

- A. It focuses solely on financial indicators**
- B. It helps to measure organizational performance beyond financial indicators**
- C. It eliminates the need for strategic planning**
- D. It only assesses employee performance**

The significance of a balanced scorecard in strategic management lies in its comprehensive approach to measuring organizational performance. By incorporating a variety of performance indicators beyond just financial metrics, the balanced scorecard allows organizations to assess and align their strategic goals across multiple dimensions. These dimensions typically include financial performance, customer perspectives, internal business processes, and learning and growth. This holistic view facilitates a better understanding of how different areas of the organization contribute to overall success, enabling leaders to make informed decisions that drive improvement in strategies and operations. Through this approach, the balanced scorecard not only supports financial accountability but also emphasizes critical non-financial aspects that contribute to long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the organization. In contrast, focusing solely on financial indicators neglects other important factors that may impact overall performance. Eliminating the need for strategic planning undermines the proactive approach necessary for guiding an organization towards its goals. Additionally, restricting assessment to employee performance limits the ability to evaluate the broader organizational strategies and customer interactions that are essential for success.

**5. What is the purpose of the second layer in the 3-Deep Deployment Model?**

- A. To provide backup to initial arriving units**
- B. To oversee all tactical operations**
- C. To replace exhausted personnel**
- D. To serve as a liaison with dispatch**

The purpose of the second layer in the 3-Deep Deployment Model is to provide backup to initial arriving units. This layer acts as a critical support mechanism, ensuring that initial responders are not left without assistance. By having a dedicated backup, the model enhances the overall responsiveness and effectiveness of operations. The second layer is instrumental in maintaining continuity and stability in operations, especially in scenarios where the situation may escalate or where the initial units require additional resources or manpower to manage challenges effectively. This design allows for a structured approach to deployment, where each layer has distinct roles and responsibilities. The first layer typically consists of the initial responders who engage directly with the operational environment, while the second layer serves as a safety net, ready to step in when needed. Hence, this organization aids in efficient resource allocation and planning during critical operations.

**6. What is the primary function of stakeholder analysis in strategic planning?**

- A. To increase competition within the industry**
- B. To disregard external influences on the organization**
- C. To identify and analyze affected parties**
- D. To provide immediate financial forecasts**

The primary function of stakeholder analysis in strategic planning is to identify and analyze affected parties. This process involves recognizing all the individuals, groups, and organizations that have an interest in the company's activities and decisions. Understanding stakeholders allows a company to gauge their interests, needs, and potential impacts on the business. By systematically analyzing stakeholders, organizations can better align their strategies to accommodate or address these various interests, ultimately leading to more informed and effective decision-making. Stakeholder analysis is critical because it offers insights into potential support or opposition a company may face, which can influence both the strategic direction and its implementation. Engaging with stakeholders ensures that their voices are heard, fostering a more collaborative environment and improving the organization's reputation and relationship with the community. In contrast, options that focus on increasing competition or disregarding external influences do not align with the purpose of stakeholder analysis and can mislead decision-making. Additionally, providing immediate financial forecasts, while important in its own right, does not capture the comprehensive nature of stakeholder dynamics essential for successful strategic planning.

**7. What is included in the responsibilities of a tactical division/group supervisor?**

- A. Scheduling training sessions**
- B. Enforcing safety protocols**
- C. Coordinating with other divisions/groups**
- D. Conducting interviews with media**

The responsibilities of a tactical division/group supervisor primarily focus on overseeing operations, ensuring effective communication and coordination within their team and with other divisions or groups. This aspect is critical because a supervisor needs to align the goals and activities of their division with those of the organization as a whole. Coordination helps ensure that resources are utilized effectively and that all teams are working towards a common objective, facilitating a more efficient operational flow. While scheduling training sessions and enforcing safety protocols are important tasks, these are typically more specific to operational roles within a team rather than the supervisory level of responsibility. Conducting interviews with media is usually the domain of public relations or communications professionals rather than tactical supervisors, who concentrate on internal processes and team management. Therefore, the emphasis on coordination highlights the supervisor's role in ensuring that all parts of the organization work together seamlessly.

**8. What is the importance of time management in the strategic decision-making process?**

- A. It allows for the delegation of tasks among team members**
- B. Effective time management ensures thorough analysis and timely implementation of decisions**
- C. It enhances networking opportunities**
- D. It focuses solely on deadlines without flexibility**

Effective time management is crucial in the strategic decision-making process because it directly influences the quality and outcomes of the decisions made. When time is managed properly, decision-makers can conduct comprehensive analyses that consider various factors, such as market conditions, resources, and potential risks. This thorough analysis is essential to ensure that decisions are informed and strategically sound. Additionally, when time management is prioritized, it allows for timely implementation of decisions, which can be pivotal for the success of a strategic initiative. If decisions are made hastily or without adequate analysis due to poor time management, it can lead to suboptimal outcomes or failures. In contrast, while delegating tasks can contribute to overall efficiency, it is not the primary focus of time management in decision-making. Enhancing networking opportunities and focusing solely on deadlines without flexibility do not capture the essence of how time management impacts the strategic decision-making process. Effective time management encompasses much more than these aspects, serving as a foundation that supports thoroughness and responsiveness in decision-making. Thus, understanding and utilizing time management effectively is integral to developing and executing strategies that lead to successful outcomes.



**9. Which aspect is specifically addressed under customer stabilization?**

- A. Risk management**
- B. Conservation of property**
- C. Supporting recovery efforts**
- D. Incident stabilization**

The focus of customer stabilization is primarily on supporting recovery efforts. This aspect emphasizes the importance of sustaining customer relationships and ensuring their needs are met during and after a crisis or disruption. By providing necessary support, businesses can help customers navigate challenges, thereby retaining their loyalty and trust. The act of aiding customers through recovery not only reinforces the relationship but also positions the company as a reliable partner in times of need. This element is critical for maintaining a positive brand image and fostering long-term customer engagement, which are essential for continued success and market presence. The approach taken in customer stabilization directly influences how customers perceive the company's commitment to their well-being, which can ultimately lead to increased customer satisfaction and a stronger competitive advantage. Other choices touch upon related areas, but they don't directly align with the overarching goal of customer stabilization in the same way. Risk management deals with identifying and mitigating potential threats, conservation of property pertains to protecting physical assets, and incident stabilization focuses on controlling situations post-incident, none of which specifically address the recovery support aspect crucial for customer stabilization.

**10. What is one key benefit of using SWOT analysis in strategic decision-making?**

- A. It limits the scope of strategic options**
- B. It allows for a comprehensive view of internal and external factors**
- C. It is solely focused on financial metrics**
- D. It provides a rigid structure to follow**

Using SWOT analysis in strategic decision-making offers a key benefit in that it provides a comprehensive view of both internal and external factors that can influence an organization's success. The acronym SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. By analyzing these components, organizations can identify their internal capabilities and challenges (strengths and weaknesses) while simultaneously assessing external factors (opportunities and threats) that could impact their strategic direction. This holistic approach fosters a deeper understanding of the environment in which the organization operates, leading to informed decision-making. It enables companies to capitalize on their strengths, address their weaknesses, seize opportunities, and mitigate potential threats. This well-rounded perspective ensures that strategies developed are grounded in reality, accommodating various influences and factors that may not be immediately apparent if only isolated metrics or a limited scope were considered.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://g1strategicdecisionmaking.examzify.com>**

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