

JBL FIREFIGHTER 1 STATE PRACTICE TEST (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. Hose that is at least 3 1/2" (88 mm) in diameter is considered _____ diameter.
- A. Standard
 - B. Small
 - C. Large
 - D. Extra-large
2. An engine lays hose from a water source to the fire scene in a _____ lay.
- A. Reverse
 - B. Forward
 - C. Sideways
 - D. Diagonal
3. What material is recognized as approved for structural firefighting boots?
- A. Rubber
 - B. Canvas
 - C. Leather
 - D. Nylon
4. What type of fire is encompassed in Class A?
- A. Fires fueled by electrical equipment
 - B. Fires involving flammable gases
 - C. Fires involving ordinary combustibles
 - D. Fires involving metals
5. What is a common use for a hose clamp?
- A. To increase water pressure
 - B. To open the hydrant before connection
 - C. To connect two hoses
 - D. To extend hose reach

6. Approximately _____ fire fighters are killed in the line of duty each year in the United States.
- A. 50
 - B. 100
 - C. 150
 - D. 200
7. Which knot is typically used to tie together two ropes of unequal size?
- A. Bowline
 - B. Becket bend
 - C. Sheet bend
 - D. Double fisherman's
8. What distinguishes a water thief from a wye fitting?
- A. More outlets
 - B. 2 1/2 outlet
 - C. Size of the opening
 - D. Material construction
9. How should firefighters ideally approach a vehicle fire?
- A. Directly from the front
 - B. From behind
 - C. 45 degree angle from the side
 - D. From above
10. What is the maximum allowable pressure difference between an SCBA cylinder gauge and the regulator?
- A. 50 psi
 - B. 75 psi
 - C. 100 psi
 - D. 125 psi

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Hose that is at least 3 1/2" (88 mm) in diameter is considered _____ diameter.

- A. Standard
- B. Small
- C. Large**
- D. Extra-large

Hose that is at least 3 1/2 inches (88 mm) in diameter is classified as large diameter hose. This designation is based on the needs for water supply operations in firefighting. Large diameter hoses are typically used for drafting and supplying water to multiple lines, and they enable the rapid flow of a significant volume of water, which is critical in combating larger fires or providing adequate water supply to firefighting operations. This classification helps firefighters quickly identify the appropriate hoses for their tasks and ensures efficient water delivery during emergencies. Smaller hoses, by contrast, are used for different purposes, such as handlines for extinguishing small to moderate structural fires or protecting exposures, and are generally less than 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The terms "standard" and "extra-large" don't align with typical firefighting terminology regarding hose size classification, further clarifying why large diameter is the correct answer in this context.

2. An engine lays hose from a water source to the fire scene in a _____ lay.

- A. Reverse
- B. Forward**
- C. Sideways
- D. Diagonal

The term "forward lay" refers to the practice of laying hose from a water source, such as a hydrant, directly to the fire scene. This technique is standard in firefighting as it provides a continuous and reliable supply of water to the firefighters operating at the incident. By laying the hose in a forward direction, it allows the firefighters to quickly access the water they need to combat the fire without having to backtrack to the water source. This efficiency is crucial in emergency scenarios where time is of the essence. Understanding the forward lay also helps firefighters quickly establish water supply lines, ensuring that they can maximize their firefighting efforts right from the moment they arrive at the scene. In contrast, terms like reverse or sideways lay do not typically align with standard operational procedures for effectively managing a water supply in firefighting.

3. What material is recognized as approved for structural firefighting boots?

- A. Rubber
- B. Canvas
- C. Leather**
- D. Nylon

Structural firefighting boots need to be crafted from materials that provide adequate protection against heat, flames, and hazardous materials. Leather is the recognized material for approved structural firefighting boots due to its durability, resistance to abrasion, and ability to provide excellent protection against extreme conditions. Leather effectively withstands high temperatures and resists burning, making it a suitable choice for firefighters who face direct exposure to flames and heated environments. Additionally, leather boots can be constructed to offer waterproof properties, essential for maintaining dryness in various firefighting situations. They also provide good ankle support, which is critical for the physically demanding nature of firefighting operations. While rubber can be used for certain types of firefighting boots, it lacks the level of thermal protection offered by leather and is more commonly associated with boots designed for other applications, such as water rescue. Canvas and nylon may not provide sufficient heat protection or durability required for structural firefighting scenarios, making them unsuitable choices for this purpose.

4. What type of fire is encompassed in Class A?

- A. Fires fueled by electrical equipment
- B. Fires involving flammable gases
- C. Fires involving ordinary combustibles**
- D. Fires involving metals

Class A fires are defined as those that involve ordinary combustibles. This includes common substances such as wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and certain plastics. These materials are characterized by their ability to burn and produce ash, which is a key identifier of Class A fires. Understanding this classification is crucial for firefighting because it determines the appropriate extinguishing agents and strategies to use. For instance, water is often an effective means of extinguishing Class A fires due to its ability to cool the burning materials and prevent re-ignition. The other types mentioned in the question correspond to different classes of fires: electrical fires fall under Class C, flammable gases are part of Class B, and fires involving metals are categorized as Class D. Each class has specific characteristics and requires tailored approaches for suppression and safety. This classification system helps firefighters quickly assess and respond to different types of fire incidents appropriately.

5. What is a common use for a hose clamp?

- A. To increase water pressure
- B. To open the hydrant before connection**
- C. To connect two hoses
- D. To extend hose reach

The common use for a hose clamp is to connect two hoses. This tool is essential in firefighting to securely join sections of hose, ensuring a tight seal that prevents leaks under pressure. A hose clamp maintains the integrity of the water flow during an operation, allowing firefighters to extend their reach and effectively combat fires. This capability ensures that crews can handle different types of incidents without losing water pressure or encountering separation in their hose lines. While other choices present important aspects related to fire operations, they don't align with the primary function of a hose clamp, which is specifically to provide a secure connection between hoses.

6. Approximately _____ fire fighters are killed in the line of duty each year in the United States.

- A. 50
- B. 100**
- C. 150
- D. 200

The choice of approximately 100 firefighters killed in the line of duty each year in the United States is well-supported by data reported by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and other reputable sources. This statistic reflects the risks and dangers faced by firefighters in the line of their work, which includes battling wildfires, responding to structure fires, and handling emergency situations where they are often exposed to life-threatening conditions. The number of firefighter fatalities can vary from year to year based on factors such as the frequency of large-scale incidents, changes in safety protocols, and advancements in firefighting technology and training. While figures in previous years have fluctuated, the range of around 100 fatalities has been consistently cited in recent reports, making it a reliable estimate for quiz purposes. Understanding this statistic highlights the sacrifices made by firefighters and underscores the importance of safety measures, training, and commitment to reducing line-of-duty deaths. This knowledge is crucial for current and aspiring firefighters as they prepare for the challenges they will face in their careers.

7. Which knot is typically used to tie together two ropes of unequal size?

- A. Bowline
- B. Becket bend**
- C. Sheet bend
- D. Double fisherman's

The becket bend is commonly used to join two ropes of unequal size effectively. This knot creates a secure connection, allowing for the thicker rope to pass through the thinner one without compromising the integrity of either rope. The way the becket bend is constructed provides a stable and reliable hinge point, making it a preferred choice for situations involving different rope sizes, such as when a smaller line needs to be attached to a larger one. The bowline is primarily used to create a fixed loop at the end of a rope and is not designed for connecting two different-sized ropes. The sheet bend can also connect ropes but is most effective when both ropes are of similar size; it doesn't perform as well when the size difference is significant. The double fisherman's knot, while robust for joining two ropes, works best for ropes of similar diameter and is often used in climbing or fishing contexts, making it less suitable for joining ropes of unequal size.

8. What distinguishes a water thief from a wye fitting?

- A. More outlets
- B. 2 1/2 outlet**
- C. Size of the opening
- D. Material construction

A water thief is specifically designed to allow multiple hoses to be connected to a single water source, while also being able to draw water from various outlets. The distinctive feature of a water thief is that it typically has one or more large outlets (usually 2 1/2 inch) that allow for high volumes of water flow, making it suitable for connecting to larger hoses or for high-demand situations. In contrast, a wye fitting usually has two or more outlets but is designed primarily for splitting a single water supply into several lines without the same volume capacity as a water thief. Hence, the presence of a 2 1/2 outlet is a key characteristic that differentiates a water thief fitting from a wye fitting, as the water thief is optimized for higher flow rates and larger diameter lines. The other options, such as the number of outlets, size of the opening, and material construction, might vary depending on specific products, but the significant identifying feature that aligns with the question is the 2 1/2 outlet that defines the water thief fitting's capability for high-volume delivery.

9. How should firefighters ideally approach a vehicle fire?

- A. Directly from the front
- B. From behind
- C. 45 degree angle from the side**
- D. From above

Approaching a vehicle fire from a 45-degree angle from the side is the best practice because it allows firefighters to maintain a safe distance from the potential hazards associated with the fire. This angle provides a strategic position that enables better visibility of the situation, while also minimizing exposure to the direct flames and potential explosions that can occur, especially if the vehicle has a fuel tank or pressurized systems. By approaching from the side, firefighters can observe the fire's behavior and assess the risk of any explosive materials igniting. This position also allows for easier access to vital areas of the vehicle for firefighting efforts, such as the engine compartment or passenger area. Furthermore, it helps protect the firefighters from the heat and smoke that are often more concentrated at the front or directly overhead of the vehicle. While other approaches might seem reasonable, they can expose firefighters to greater risk or limit their ability to effectively manage the fire. For instance, approaching directly from the front can place them in a dangerous line of fire, and from behind might obstruct visibility. A position from above is not practical and does not allow for direct engagement with the fire. Thus, the 45-degree angle is both a tactical advantage and a safety consideration in vehicle fire response.

10. What is the maximum allowable pressure difference between an SCBA cylinder gauge and the regulator?

- A. 50 psi
- B. 75 psi
- C. 100 psi**
- D. 125 psi

The correct answer is that the maximum allowable pressure difference between an SCBA cylinder gauge and the regulator is 100 psi. This is a critical safety parameter in firefighting operations involving self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Understanding the pressure readings is vital for ensuring that the SCBA functions correctly under various conditions, particularly during emergencies. The cylinder gauge indicates the amount of air pressure within the tank, while the regulator controls the flow of air to the wearer based on their inhalation demands. A discrepancy of up to 100 psi signifies that both the gauge and regulator are operating effectively and that there is a reasonable margin of error in their readings. Beyond this threshold, it could indicate a malfunction, potential air leaks, or a discrepancy that needs to be addressed before the SCBA can be relied upon safely. By maintaining this standard, firefighters can ensure that they have an adequate supply of breathable air throughout their operation, reducing the risk of asphyxiation or other breathing-related emergencies during high-stress incidents.

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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://jblfirefighter1state.examzify.com>

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

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