

# Jones and Bartlett Firefighter 1 Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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. A lake or stream is an example of a?**
  - A. Municipal water system**
  - B. Static water source**
  - C. Dry hydrant**
  - D. Water shuttle**
  
- 2. What is the purpose of a fire extinguisher's pressure gauge?**
  - A. To detect leakages**
  - B. To measure the weight of the extinguisher**
  - C. To indicate if the extinguisher is charged and ready for use**
  - D. To show the temperature of the nozzle**
  
- 3. What is a prime consideration when using any kind of tool or equipment?**
  - A. Time of day**
  - B. Safety**
  - C. Authorization by officer**
  - D. Rank of user**
  
- 4. Which part of a ladder must not be exposed to solvents?**
  - A. The rungs**
  - B. The beams**
  - C. The halyard**
  - D. The pawls**
  
- 5. What is generally the maximum distance a CO2 extinguisher can be expected to reach?**
  - A. 32 feet**
  - B. 16 feet**
  - C. 8 feet**
  - D. 4 feet**

- 6. What is a primary concern when using a fog stream?**
- A. Potential for over-application of water**
  - B. Possibility of steam generation that can cause burns**
  - C. Difficulty in establishing a proper pattern**
  - D. Reduced visibility for crew members**
- 7. What is the significance of using a preincident plan during firefighting?**
- A. It reduces response times**
  - B. It provides detailed tactical plans**
  - C. It helps locate hidden dangers**
  - D. It promotes community engagement**
- 8. What qualifies a hammer as a mallet?**
- A. Head filled with sand or bird shot**
  - B. Use requires both hands**
  - C. Short handle and round head**
  - D. Small round ball on one side of head**
- 9. On a two-fire fighter shoulder ladder carry, what should the fire fighter closer to the butt end do, in addition to carrying that end of the ladder?**
- A. Cover the butt spur with a gloved hand.**
  - B. Announce "ladder moving," every few seconds.**
  - C. Extend the free arm forward.**
  - D. Place a helmet over the paw**
- 10. When rescuing an unconscious victim from a window, how many firefighters enter the window to assist the victim?**
- A. 0**
  - B. 1**
  - C. 2**
  - D. 3**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A lake or stream is an example of a?**

- A. Municipal water system**
- B. Static water source**
- C. Dry hydrant**
- D. Water shuttle**

A lake or stream qualifies as a static water source because it represents a body of water that does not flow continuously like a river or a municipal water supply. Static water sources are typically large, contained bodies of water that can provide access to firefighters for water sourcing during firefighting operations. Static water sources are important for firefighting because they can serve as a reservoir from which water can be drawn, particularly in rural or remote areas where traditional water supplies might be limited. Firefighters can employ various methods to utilize this water, including using portable pumps or drafting equipment to draw water directly from these bodies as needed. In contrast, options like a municipal water system refer to the network of water supply within a city or town, which includes water mains and hydrants designed for immediate access to pressurized water. A dry hydrant is a specific type of static water source, typically installed where there is no nearby pressurized water supply, but the term itself wouldn't apply directly to a lake or stream without the context of it being connected to the hydrant system. A water shuttle involves transporting water from a water source to the fire scene, often in a relay using fire apparatus, which is not applicable to the direct sourcing of water from a lake or stream.

**2. What is the purpose of a fire extinguisher's pressure gauge?**

- A. To detect leakages**
- B. To measure the weight of the extinguisher**
- C. To indicate if the extinguisher is charged and ready for use**
- D. To show the temperature of the nozzle**

The purpose of a fire extinguisher's pressure gauge is to indicate if the extinguisher is charged and ready for use. This gauge provides crucial information about the internal pressure of the extinguisher, which is an essential factor in its effective operation. A correctly charged extinguisher will typically display pressure within a specific range that is marked on the gauge. If the pressure is too low, it may indicate that the fire extinguisher is not operational and should be recharged or inspected. This feature is vital for ensuring firefighters and individuals have access to a functioning extinguisher in case of a fire emergency. Understanding the role of the pressure gauge empowers users to check their extinguishers regularly, ensuring they are prepared to act swiftly if needed. Other options relate to different aspects but do not specifically pertain to the crucial function of confirming readiness and usability of the extinguisher in an emergency.

**3. What is a prime consideration when using any kind of tool or equipment?**

- A. Time of day
- B. Safety**
- C. Authorization by officer
- D. Rank of user

Safety is the paramount concern when using any kind of tool or equipment, especially in firefighting and emergency services. Proper utilization of tools and equipment can pose significant hazards if safety protocols are not adhered to. Firefighters are trained to prioritize safety not only for themselves but also for their team members and the public. This involves understanding the tool's design, potential risks, and following standard operating procedures to prevent accidents and injuries. While other factors such as time of day, authorization by an officer, and rank of the user may play roles in specific situations, they do not take precedence over the inherent necessity for safe practices. Prioritizing safety ensures that operations are conducted in a manner that reduces the likelihood of accidents and safeguards the well-being of everyone involved.

**4. Which part of a ladder must not be exposed to solvents?**

- A. The rungs
- B. The beams
- C. The halyard**
- D. The pawls

The halyard of a ladder must not be exposed to solvents because it is typically made from materials that could degrade or weaken when in contact with such substances. The halyard is a rope or line used to raise and lower the fly sections of the ladder. Solvents can compromise the integrity of the halyard, leading to potential failure during operation, which can pose significant safety risks when the ladder is in use. In contrast, the rungs, beams, and pawls are designed with different materials and structures that offer greater resistance to various environmental factors and wear. Therefore, while it's essential to maintain and care for all parts of a ladder to ensure safety and functionality, the halyard is particularly vulnerable to solvents, necessitating special attention to protect it from chemical exposure. This understanding is vital for firefighters who must ensure that their equipment remains safe and operational under all conditions.

**5. What is generally the maximum distance a CO2 extinguisher can be expected to reach?**

- A. 32 feet**
- B. 16 feet**
- C. 8 feet**
- D. 4 feet**

The maximum distance that a CO2 extinguisher can generally be expected to reach is approximately 8 feet. When discharging a CO2 extinguisher, the gas is released under high pressure, which allows for some distance; however, the effectiveness of the extinguisher diminishes as the distance increases. CO2 is a clean agent that displaces oxygen, which helps to suffocate fires, but it loses its cooling effect and concentration at longer distances. Therefore, the operational range of about 8 feet is critical for ensuring that the agent effectively reaches the fire, providing the best chance for successful extinguishment. Understanding the limitations of a CO2 extinguisher is essential for fire safety, as using it beyond this range could lead to ineffective fire suppression efforts.

**6. What is a primary concern when using a fog stream?**

- A. Potential for over-application of water**
- B. Possibility of steam generation that can cause burns**
- C. Difficulty in establishing a proper pattern**
- D. Reduced visibility for crew members**

When using a fog stream, the primary concern revolves around the possibility of steam generation that can cause burns. Fog streams, which consist of small water droplets, are designed to create a wide coverage area and effectively cool hot environments. However, when these small droplets come into contact with hot surfaces or superheated air, they can rapidly turn into steam. This steam can create a dangerous environment for firefighters and can potentially lead to serious burn injuries if not managed properly. The concern lies in the rapid change from water to steam, which expands and can scald anyone in close proximity to the steam generation area. It necessitates that firefighters be aware of their surroundings and the potential for steam burn hazards while using fog streams, especially in confined spaces or high-heat scenarios. This understanding of steam dynamics is crucial for maintaining safety during firefighting operations.

## 7. What is the significance of using a preincident plan during firefighting?

- A. It reduces response times**
- B. It provides detailed tactical plans**
- C. It helps locate hidden dangers**
- D. It promotes community engagement**

Using a preincident plan is crucial in firefighting because it allows for a strategic framework to be developed before an actual incident occurs. This planning can significantly improve a fire department's operational efficiency when responding to emergencies. While reducing response times is an important aspect of preincident planning, the most profound significance lies in the comprehensive understanding and details it provides for various tactical operations. One of the primary functions of a preincident plan is to have detailed tactical plans established in advance, making option B a strong contender. This includes essential information like access routes, building layouts, water supply locations, and potential hazards which can all contribute to safer and more effective firefighting efforts when an incident occurs. These careful preparations ensure that firefighters can engage in operations with a clear strategy, direct execution of tasks, and improved situational awareness. Furthermore, preincident plans also help identify and locate hidden dangers that may not be immediately apparent during an incident response. This foresight can be vital in protecting both firefighters and occupants, making option C very relevant. Lastly, community engagement established through preincident plans can be incredibly beneficial, though its focus is more on proactive communication and awareness initiatives rather than direct firefighting tactics. In summary, a preincident plan's greatest significance is its ability to provide

## 8. What qualifies a hammer as a mallet?

- A. Head filled with sand or bird shot**
- B. Use requires both hands**
- C. Short handle and round head**
- D. Small round ball on one side of head**

A hammer qualifies as a mallet primarily based on its design, particularly the characteristics of its head and handle. The distinction generally centers around the shape and size of the hammer. In this case, a mallet is defined by having a short handle and a round head, which is designed for delivering force to an object without damaging it. The round head allows for a softer impact, making it suitable for tasks like tapping wooden pieces together or striking chisels without causing chipping or breaking. This construction differentiates it from other types of hammers, which may have different head shapes and lengths designed for varied uses. The other characteristics mentioned do not qualify a hammer as a mallet. For example, having a head filled with sand or bird shot is more indicative of a specific type of hammer meant for deadening sound or reducing the shock of strikes. Requiring both hands to use suggests a specific need for leverage or force not intrinsic to the definition of a mallet. Similarly, the presence of a small round ball on one side of the head describes a specific tool design that may serve a niche purpose, rather than the broader category of mallet.

**9. On a two-fire fighter shoulder ladder carry, what should the fire fighter closer to the butt end do, in addition to carrying that end of the ladder?**

- A. Cover the butt spur with a gloved hand.**
- B. Announce "ladder moving," every few seconds.**
- C. Extend the free arm forward.**
- D. Place a helmet over the paw**

In a two-firefighter shoulder ladder carry, the firefighter positioned closer to the butt end of the ladder plays a crucial role in ensuring safety and stability during the movement. By covering the butt spur with a gloved hand, this firefighter helps secure the ladder and maintain control while the team moves. This action prevents the butt end from slipping or sliding, which could lead to accidents or loss of balance while transporting the ladder. Covering the butt spur is particularly important when navigating through narrow or uneven spaces, as it provides an additional layer of control and reduces the risk of the ladder tipping or causing injury to the firefighters or others nearby. This practice reflects the emphasis on safety and teamwork in fire ground operations, ensuring that both firefighters can focus on maintaining proper posture and communication as they carry out their task. The other suggested actions, while they may seem beneficial, do not directly contribute to the essential task of controlling the ladder during transport in the way that covering the butt spur does. Thus, the correct response emphasizes the importance of maintaining secure and stable handling of the ladder for effective operation.

**10. When rescuing an unconscious victim from a window, how many firefighters enter the window to assist the victim?**

- A. 0**
- B. 1**
- C. 2**
- D. 3**

When it comes to rescuing an unconscious victim from a window, having one firefighter enter the window to assist is the most effective and safest choice. This approach allows for a focused effort on the rescue while maintaining safety protocols and dynamics within the rescue operation. Having a single firefighter enter the window to perform the rescue minimizes the risk of overcrowding, which can complicate the operation and increase the chances of injury to both the rescuer and the victim. Additionally, having one firefighter inside allows for proper coordination with other team members who remain outside. They can provide support, facilitate the rescue by securing the victim, and help manage the logistics of the operation, such as hoisting or providing additional leverage if needed. Furthermore, one firefighter can make better use of limited space when navigating through a window. With only one provider assisting the unconscious victim, the rescuer can effectively maneuver, assess the victim's condition, and initiate the necessary retrieval procedures. This approach is typically recommended in training to ensure both efficacy and safety during such critical rescues.

## 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://jonesbartlettfirefighter1.examzify.com>**

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

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