

JONES AND BARTLETT FIREFIGHTER 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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 does NFPA stand for?**
 - A. A) National Fire Protection Association
 - B. B) National Fire Prevention Authority
 - C. C) National Firefighter Protection Agency
 - D. D) National Fire Proficiency Association
- 2. What should firefighters do if they find something suspicious during overhaul that suggests arson?**
 - A. Make a mental note and report to investigators later.
 - B. Make a written note and turn it in to investigators later.
 - C. Nothing; continue with overhaul operations.
 - D. Stop operations until investigators can examine what they found.
- 3. What can be used to protect a hose line being hoisted over a roof or windowsill?**
 - A. Hose ramp
 - B. Hose clamp
 - C. Hose jacket
 - D. Hose roller
- 4. When establishing a water supply, what is the first action that should be taken by firefighters?**
 - A. Position the fire engine near the water source
 - B. Connect the hose to the hydrant
 - C. Check the hydrant for proper operation
 - D. Communicate the needs to the incident commander
- 5. Which of the following is true about a shelter-in-place?**
 - A. When possible, occupants should always be sheltered in place rather than removed from the fire building.
 - B. Occupants may be sheltered in place when they are conscious and found in a part of the building that is adequately protected from the fire.
 - C. Occupants should be sheltered in place only when in a fire-resistive construction.
 - D. In no circumstances should occupants be sheltered in place.

- 6. When should operating sprinklers at a fire be shut down?**
- A. As soon as the first attack line is charged
 - B. As soon as the IC declares that the fire is under control
 - C. As soon as the first attack line is flowing
 - D. As soon as the seat of the fire is located
- 7. Which class of fire involves combustible liquids?**
- A. Class A
 - B. Class B
 - C. Class C
 - D. Class D
- 8. Which specialized fire fighter is trained in dealing with aircraft fires and extrication of victims on aircraft?**
- A. Aircraft rescue fire fighter
 - B. Hazardous materials technician
 - C. Technical rescue technician
 - D. SCUBA dive rescue technician
- 9. What should firefighters consider before engaging in fire suppression activities?**
- A. Weather conditions
 - B. Cost of equipment
 - C. Time of day
 - D. Property ownership
- 10. Which type of fire extinguisher is most commonly used in residential settings?**
- A. A, B, C type
 - B. D type
 - C. K type
 - D. A type

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does NFPA stand for?

- A. A) National Fire Protection Association
- B. B) National Fire Prevention Authority
- C. C) National Firefighter Protection Agency
- D. D) National Fire Proficiency Association

The correct answer is the National Fire Protection Association, commonly referred to as NFPA. This organization plays a crucial role in the fire service and public safety community by developing consensus codes and standards for fire prevention, safety, and building regulations. Established in 1896, the NFPA's guidelines are instrumental in ensuring that firefighters and the public are protected from fire hazards. The association provides education and training, research on fire risks, and routinely updates its codes to reflect new technologies and practices in the fire safety industry. Other options presented, such as the National Fire Prevention Authority, National Firefighter Protection Agency, and National Fire Proficiency Association, do not exist as recognized organizations or standards within the realm of fire safety and protection. These fictitious names may cause confusion, but they lack the historical significance and authority that the NFPA holds in the field of fire safety.

2. What should firefighters do if they find something suspicious during overhaul that suggests arson?

- A. Make a mental note and report to investigators later.
- B. Make a written note and turn it in to investigators later.
- C. Nothing; continue with overhaul operations.
- D. Stop operations until investigators can examine what they found.

When firefighters discover something suspicious during overhaul that suggests potential arson, the appropriate response is to stop operations until investigators can examine the findings. This is critical for several reasons. First, preserving the scene of a potential crime is essential to ensure that any evidence is not disturbed or destroyed. Investigators rely on physical evidence to determine the cause of the fire and whether criminal activity is involved. By halting overhaul operations, firefighters protect the integrity of the scene for further examination. Additionally, stopping operations allows for a more thorough investigation, which can lead to the identification of arson and potentially prevent future incidents. It also demonstrates a commitment to safety and adherence to protocol, as proper procedures require that any potential criminal activity be reported and investigated without interference. In contrast, making a mental or written note or continuing overhaul operations would risk compromising crucial evidence and could hinder the investigation process. Therefore, stopping operations is the most responsible and appropriate action to take under these circumstances.

3. What can be used to protect a hose line being hoisted over a roof or windowsill?

- A. Hose ramp
- B. Hose clamp
- C. Hose jacket
- D. Hose roller**

The appropriate method for protecting a hose line being hoisted over a roof or windowsill is through the use of a hose roller. A hose roller is designed specifically to guide a hose smoothly over edges, preventing damage to the hose's exterior and maintaining its integrity during the lifting process. This is crucial, as abrasions or kinks in the hose can lead to reduced water flow or even failure during an emergency situation. Using a hose roller ensures that the hose does not become pinched or caught on sharp edges, which could create leaks or compromises in the hose structure. Additionally, hose rollers often have a design that allows for easy movement and can accommodate various sizes of hose, making them versatile tools in firefighting operations. The other options listed serve different purposes and are not suitable for protecting a hose during hoisting. A hose ramp is typically used to create a smooth transition for hoses on different surfaces but does not have the same protective function during vertical hoisting. A hose clamp is used to stop the flow of water in the hose and is not relevant to the hoisting process. A hose jacket provides reinforcement and protection against abrasion, but it does not facilitate the smooth transition of a hose over a roof or windowsill like a hose roller does.

4. When establishing a water supply, what is the first action that should be taken by firefighters?

- A. Position the fire engine near the water source
- B. Connect the hose to the hydrant
- C. Check the hydrant for proper operation**
- D. Communicate the needs to the incident commander

Establishing a reliable water supply is crucial in firefighting operations, and the first action that should be taken is to check the hydrant for proper operation. This step ensures that the hydrant is functional and has adequate water pressure and flow capacity to meet the demands of firefighting efforts. By verifying the hydrant's operational status, firefighters can avoid wasting time and resources on a hydrant that might be malfunctioning or out of service, which could lead to a critical situation if water is needed urgently. Positioning the fire engine near the water source and connecting the hose to the hydrant are important subsequent steps, but they rely on the initial confirmation that the hydrant is working correctly. Communicating needs to the incident commander is also vital during operations, but it comes into play once the firefighters are in a position to assess their water supply and relay any issues or requirements. Thus, checking the hydrant first supports effective and efficient firefighting operations.

5. Which of the following is true about a shelter-in-place?

- A. When possible, occupants should always be sheltered in place rather than removed from the fire building.
- B. Occupants may be sheltered in place when they are conscious and found in a part of the building that is adequately protected from the fire.**
- C. Occupants should be sheltered in place only when in a fire-resistive construction.
- D. In no circumstances should occupants be sheltered in place.

The concept of "shelter-in-place" refers to the practice of keeping occupants inside a building rather than evacuating them during certain emergencies, especially fires. This is a strategy designed to ensure their safety when evacuation may not be safe or feasible. Choosing to shelter occupants in place is appropriate when they are conscious and situated in an area that is adequately protected from the fire's influence. This means that the location they are in has barriers that can provide time and safety until rescue can occur. Features of such areas may include fire-resistant walls, no proximity to smoke or flames, and access to fresh air. In situations where occupants are in less protected locations or unconscious, the risks may warrant evacuation instead. Thus, careful assessment of both the occupants' awareness and the safety of their environment is crucial in determining whether to implement a shelter-in-place strategy.

6. When should operating sprinklers at a fire be shut down?

- A. As soon as the first attack line is charged
- B. As soon as the IC declares that the fire is under control**
- C. As soon as the first attack line is flowing
- D. As soon as the seat of the fire is located

Operating sprinklers at a fire should be shut down only when the Incident Commander (IC) declares that the fire is under control. This is crucial because the primary goal of sprinklers is to control or suppress a fire until firefighters can arrive and take over. If sprinklers are shut off prematurely, it could allow the fire to reignite or spread, which poses a risk to both firefighters and civilians. The situation on the ground evolves constantly during a fire incident, and the IC has the best overview of the overall fire dynamics, including the effectiveness of the attack lines and the progress being made. Shutting down sprinklers too early could lead to additional damage or complicate firefighting efforts. The IC's declaration of the fire being under control signifies that it is safe to do so, ensuring that the control measures in place remain effective until the fire is fully extinguished.

7. Which class of fire involves combustible liquids?

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

The classification of fires is based on the materials that are burning, and this categorization is crucial for determining the appropriate suppression methods. Class B fires specifically involve combustible liquids and gases, including substances like gasoline, grease, alcohol, and oil. These materials are flammable and can present unique challenges in firefighting, as they can spread rapidly and produce explosive vapors. Firefighting techniques for Class B fires often include the use of foam or dry chemical extinguishing agents that can effectively smother the flames by interrupting the chemical reaction and reducing the supply of oxygen. Understanding that Class B is dedicated to liquid fires allows firefighters to select the right equipment and tactics tailored to the nature of the material burning. By knowing that Class A refers primarily to ordinary combustibles like wood and paper, Class C relates to electrical fires, and Class D pertains to flammable metals, one can appreciate the specificity of Class B for liquid fuels and the importance of this classification in devising a safe and effective firefighting strategy.

8. Which specialized fire fighter is trained in dealing with aircraft fires and extrication of victims on aircraft?

- A. Aircraft rescue fire fighter**
- B. Hazardous materials technician
- C. Technical rescue technician
- D. SCUBA dive rescue technician

The specialized firefighter trained specifically for dealing with aircraft fires and the extrication of victims from aircraft is the Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighter (ARFF). This role requires a unique set of skills and knowledge specific to aircraft incidents, due to the challenges posed by the environment, materials involved, and potential hazards during aircraft emergencies. ARFF personnel are trained to respond to both structural and fuel-related fires that can occur during aircraft operations. They often work at airports and must be familiar with the types of aircraft, their design, and the unique fire risks associated with them, such as aviation fuels and the materials used in aircraft construction. Their training ensures that they can effectively manage fire suppression, conduct rescue operations, and mitigate hazards specific to aviation incidents. The other roles mentioned, such as hazardous materials technicians, technical rescue technicians, and SCUBA dive rescue technicians, focus on different aspects of rescue and firefighting. Hazardous materials technicians deal with incidents involving chemical spills or hazardous substances, whereas technical rescue technicians are trained in various rescue operations, including but not limited to urban search and rescue. SCUBA dive rescue technicians are specialized in underwater rescues. While all these roles are essential in their respective fields, none are specifically dedicated to the unique requirements of aircraft emergency response, making the

9. What should firefighters consider before engaging in fire suppression activities?

A. Weather conditions

B. Cost of equipment

C. Time of day

D. Property ownership

Firefighters should prioritize weather conditions before engaging in fire suppression activities because these conditions significantly impact both the safety and effectiveness of their operations. Factors such as wind speed and direction can influence how a fire spreads, potentially putting firefighters at greater risk or complicating suppression efforts. High temperatures and low humidity can also increase fire intensity and make it harder to control, while rain or moisture can positively affect fire behavior by slowing its spread. Understanding weather conditions helps firefighters to strategic positioning, resource allocation, and determining the best tactics to utilize during suppression efforts. This knowledge allows them to minimize risks to themselves and to civilians while maximizing the effectiveness of their operations. In contrast, while cost of equipment, time of day, and property ownership are relevant considerations, they do not have the same immediate and critical impact on the personnel's safety and operational efficiency during a fire response.

10. Which type of fire extinguisher is most commonly used in residential settings?

A. A, B, C type

B. D type

C. K type

D. A type

The most commonly used fire extinguisher in residential settings is designated as type A, B, C. This classification indicates that the extinguisher can handle fires involving ordinary combustibles (type A), flammable liquids (type B), and electrical equipment (type C). In homes, the presence of materials such as wood, paper, textiles, and electrical appliances makes this combination particularly practical. Type A extinguishers are specifically effective for everyday materials that might be found in a typical household and are vital for extinguishing fires which could arise from common activities like cooking or heating. The versatility of an extinguisher that can address multiple types of fires provides an added layer of safety, making it a practical choice for residential areas where diverse fire risks exist. In contrast, extinguishers classified as type D are meant for combustible metals and are rarely found in home settings. Type K extinguishers are designed for kitchens where cooking oils are utilized, but they are less common outside commercial kitchen environments. The A, B, C classification effectively targets the type of risks most prevalent in typical home environments, hence its frequent recommendation for residential use.

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://jonesbartlettfirefighter1.examzify.com>

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

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