

Minneapolis Fire Department (MFD) SOP Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. What are the 2 phases of putting elevators in fire service mode?**
 - A. Phase 1 - Manual control, Phase 2 - Emergency use**
 - B. Phase 1 - Automatic recall, Phase 2 - Use of called elevators**
 - C. Phase 1 - Emergency recall, Phase 2 - Manual override**
 - D. Phase 1 - Standby mode, Phase 2 - Active use**
- 2. What is crucial to prevent a gap in the command process when passing command?**
 - A. Command is transferred on arrival**
 - B. Incident analysis is completed before transfer**
 - C. A verbal confirmation from the next unit is obtained**
 - D. All personnel are briefed before transfer**
- 3. What should be your response for a 79-year-old female in cardiac arrest?**
 - A. Defibrillation**
 - B. 15 minutes of rescue CPR**
 - C. Establish IV access**
 - D. Begin advanced airway management**
- 4. Who is responsible for carrying the high-fire bundle at a high-rise fire?**
 - A. The Officer**
 - B. Nozzle Person**
 - C. Backup Person**
 - D. Rookie Firefighter**
- 5. Which engine FMO is responsible for covering the fire department connection for the sprinkler system if it is separate from the standpipe connection?**
 - A. First-in**
 - B. Second-in**
 - C. Third-in**
 - D. Fourth-in**

- 6. At what time does sleeping in at the fire station end?**
- A. 0700**
 - B. 0800**
 - C. 0900**
 - D. 1000**
- 7. Which of the following is true regarding the use of seat belts in MFD vehicles?**
- A. Optional for firefighters**
 - B. Makes no difference in safety**
 - C. Mandatory for all personnel**
 - D. Only for patients being transported**
- 8. Who is designated as the Public Information Officer (PIO) for the MFD?**
- A. Chief of Operations**
 - B. Assistant Chief of Administration**
 - C. Deputy Fire Chief**
 - D. Fire Captain**
- 9. Which of the following should be assessed after initiating artificial ventilation?**
- A. Skin color and warmth**
 - B. Pulse and blood pressure**
 - C. Breath sounds and chest rise**
 - D. Pupil reaction to light**
- 10. What type of uniforms require a tie?**
- A. Class C only**
 - B. Both Class A and B**
 - C. Class A only**
 - D. All Classes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the 2 phases of putting elevators in fire service mode?

- A. Phase 1 - Manual control, Phase 2 - Emergency use**
- B. Phase 1 - Automatic recall, Phase 2 - Use of called elevators**
- C. Phase 1 - Emergency recall, Phase 2 - Manual override**
- D. Phase 1 - Standby mode, Phase 2 - Active use**

The correct answer identifies the two specific phases involved in managing elevators during a fire response. Phase 1, which consists of automatic recall, is initiated when a fire alarm is activated. This function is crucial because it allows the elevators to return to a designated floor—typically the ground floor—where they can safely be accessed by emergency personnel. This automatic recall is essential for ensuring that elevators do not operate in a way that could put occupants at risk, such as taking them to a floor with a fire. Phase 2 encompasses the use of called elevators, which permits firefighters to use the elevators specifically to reach the fire floor or other critical levels in a controlled manner. This phase grants firefighters regained control over the elevator system, enhancing their operational capacity during a fire emergency. Together, these phases ensure that elevators are managed effectively and safely during a fire situation, minimizing risks to both occupants and first responders.

2. What is crucial to prevent a gap in the command process when passing command?

- A. Command is transferred on arrival**
- B. Incident analysis is completed before transfer**
- C. A verbal confirmation from the next unit is obtained**
- D. All personnel are briefed before transfer**

Transferring command effectively is vital in maintaining a continuous and coordinated response to an incident. The principle that command is transferred on arrival emphasizes that command should be passed as soon as the next incident commander arrives at the scene. This ensures that there is no lapse in leadership during critical moments, which can lead to confusion or miscommunication about the status and priorities of the incident response. This practice reinforces a clear chain of command, allowing for an immediate assessment and understanding of the situation by the new commander. By initiating the transfer upon arrival, a seamless transition occurs that promotes ongoing operational effectiveness and situational awareness, ultimately enhancing the response efforts. In contrast, the other options address important aspects of command transfer but may not directly focus on the timing of the command transfer itself. While conducting an incident analysis, obtaining verbal confirmations, and briefing personnel are all important components of operational readiness, they do not inherently prevent gaps in command if the actual transfer does not occur promptly upon arrival. Timeliness in transferring command is fundamental to maintaining continuity and authority on the scene.

3. What should be your response for a 79-year-old female in cardiac arrest?

A. Defibrillation

B. 15 minutes of rescue CPR

C. Establish IV access

D. Begin advanced airway management

In the case of a 79-year-old female in cardiac arrest, initiating CPR immediately is crucial. Rescue CPR involves high-quality chest compressions and rescue breaths, which help maintain circulation and oxygenation until advanced medical assistance arrives. For a patient in cardiac arrest, the priority is to start CPR as quickly as possible to increase the chances of survival, given that the heart is not effectively pumping blood. Focusing on high-quality chest compressions can help restore a perfusion pressure in the absence of a functional heartbeat. This is particularly important for elderly patients, who may have a low chance of survival if immediate CPR is not initiated. It is recommended to perform rescue CPR continuously for an extended period, typically until a defibrillator is available or advanced medical help arrives. The other choices, while relevant in certain emergency contexts, are secondary in a situation where immediate chest compressions are needed. Defibrillation is also important but presupposes that the rhythm is shockable; thus, it does not take precedence over starting CPR. Establishing IV access and advanced airway management can be vital aspects of resuscitation but should follow the initiation of CPR. The primary objective in a cardiac arrest scenario remains to provide sufficient circulation and oxygenation through immediate resuscitative

4. Who is responsible for carrying the high-fire bundle at a high-rise fire?

A. The Officer

B. Nozzle Person

C. Backup Person

D. Rookie Firefighter

The nozzle person is designated to carry the high-fire bundle at a high-rise fire due to their primary role in operating the hose and applying water to the fire. This choice is rooted in the fact that the nozzle person needs immediate access to the equipment necessary for effective firefighting. Their responsibilities include not only managing the water flow but also ensuring that they have all essential tools and resources to engage the fire safely and efficiently. The high-fire bundle is specifically arranged to provide the nozzle person with the necessary supplies, including hose lines and tools, which are critical during high-rise operations where access and maneuverability can be challenging. This setup is designed to streamline the firefighting process and maintain the safety and effectiveness of the operation. While other roles, such as officers, backup personnel, and rookie firefighters, each have their own responsibilities and tasks within fire operations, the nozzle person's focus on managing the fire attack demands that they be equipped with the high-fire bundle. Therefore, they carry the equipment that allows them to take direct action against the fire, making it essential for their role.

5. Which engine FMO is responsible for covering the fire department connection for the sprinkler system if it is separate from the standpipe connection?

- A. First-in**
- B. Second-in**
- C. Third-in**
- D. Fourth-in**

The correct choice indicates that the engine designated as the third-in is responsible for covering the fire department connection (FDC) for the sprinkler system when it is separate from the standpipe connection. This is important as it highlights the specific roles and responsibilities that different engines assume during firefighting operations. In a typical response scenario, the first-in engine usually takes the lead in establishing water supply and managing initial fire attack. The second-in engine often assists or provides additional support for these efforts, such as setting up backup lines or providing manpower. The third-in engine plays a critical role by ensuring that other necessary connections, such as the FDC for sprinklers, are appropriately managed during an incident where multiple water supply points are involved. As such, the third-in engine effectively ensures that hydration for the sprinklers is maintained, which is essential for the overall fire control strategy. This sequence reinforces the standard operating procedures by clarifying incident command and operational hierarchy, ensuring that each resource is used effectively for the best outcome during emergency responses.

6. At what time does sleeping in at the fire station end?

- A. 0700**
- B. 0800**
- C. 0900**
- D. 1000**

Sleeping in at the fire station typically ends at 08:00, which allows firefighters to complete their rest period before the start of daily activities and responsibilities. This time is structured to ensure that personnel get adequate rest between shifts while transitioning effectively into their daily routines. Resting until this time provides enough sleep for firefighters who may have had late calls the night before, helping to mitigate fatigue and ensure they are alert and ready for duty. By designating this end time, the department establishes a standard that balances operational readiness with the well-being of its personnel.

7. Which of the following is true regarding the use of seat belts in MFD vehicles?

- A. Optional for firefighters**
- B. Makes no difference in safety**
- C. Mandatory for all personnel**
- D. Only for patients being transported**

The use of seat belts in MFD vehicles is mandatory for all personnel, which highlights the commitment to safety and adherence to standard operating procedures aimed at minimizing injury risks during transport. This requirement not only helps protect firefighters and other crew members from potential accidents or sudden stops but also reinforces a culture of safety within the department. By ensuring that all personnel are secured during transit, the Minneapolis Fire Department can reduce the likelihood of injuries during emergency responses, which often involve high-speed driving and unexpected situations. This mandatory policy also serves as a model for best practices in fire service and emergency response operations, reinforcing the importance of safety equipment as an essential component of personal protective equipment.

8. Who is designated as the Public Information Officer (PIO) for the MFD?

- A. Chief of Operations**
- B. Assistant Chief of Administration**
- C. Deputy Fire Chief**
- D. Fire Captain**

The designation of the Public Information Officer (PIO) being the Assistant Chief of Administration reflects the role's importance in managing communications on behalf of the Minneapolis Fire Department. The Assistant Chief of Administration typically has the necessary authority and experience to articulate department policies, disseminate information to the public and media, and address any inquiries effectively. This position requires a comprehensive understanding of the department's operations and the ability to respond to public concerns and inquiries with clarity and authority. The Assistant Chief of Administration is thus strategically positioned to ensure accurate and timely information flows between the department and the community, especially during incidents or events that require public awareness or response.

9. Which of the following should be assessed after initiating artificial ventilation?

- A. Skin color and warmth**
- B. Pulse and blood pressure**
- C. Breath sounds and chest rise**
- D. Pupil reaction to light**

Assessing breath sounds and chest rise after initiating artificial ventilation is crucial because it directly indicates whether the ventilation is effective. Monitoring breath sounds helps determine if air is moving freely in and out of the lungs, and any abnormal sounds could signal obstructions or complications, such as fluid or foreign bodies in the airway. Additionally, evaluating chest rise allows responders to visually confirm that the lungs are expanding and that adequate ventilation is occurring. If the chest doesn't rise properly, it suggests that the ventilation may not be successful, prompting immediate reassessment of the airway and ventilation techniques. The other options, while important aspects of overall patient assessment, do not provide as immediate feedback regarding the efficacy of artificial ventilation. Skin color and warmth may indicate circulation status but do not specifically relate to the effectiveness of ventilation. Pulse and blood pressure offer insights into the patient's cardiovascular status, but again, do not assess how well air is being delivered to the lungs. Pupil reaction to light involves neurological assessment rather than respiratory evaluation. Thus, focusing on breath sounds and chest rise gives the best immediate evaluation of the ventilation being provided.

10. What type of uniforms require a tie?

- A. Class C only**
- B. Both Class A and B**
- C. Class A only**
- D. All Classes**

The requirement for wearing a tie is specifically associated with formal uniforms. In the Minneapolis Fire Department, Class A uniforms are typically designated for formal functions and events, where a full professional appearance is essential. Class B uniforms often serve a function between formal and casual, still maintaining a level of professionalism but without the strict requirement for a tie. Thus, both Class A and Class B uniforms require ties to reinforce a cohesive and polished appearance during professional duties and represent the department appropriately in public. This understanding helps ensure that members of the department present themselves in a consistent and respectful manner during various fire service engagements, allowing for a professional image at all times. Class C uniforms, on the other hand, are more practical and focused on operational readiness, often used in training or during emergency responses, where a tie would be impractical and unnecessary. The inclusion of ties in the uniform policy underscores the importance of maintaining professionalism while on duty, especially during occasions that involve public interaction or formal representation of the department.

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://mfdsop.examzify.com>

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