

# New York City Fire Life and Safety Director (FLSD) Practice Test (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. For which group is refresher training conducted once a year?**
  - A. Group A**
  - B. Group B**
  - C. Group R1**
  - D. Group C**
  
- 2. Which of the following statements about panic is incorrect?**
  - A. No evidence of panic exists without the hope of escape**
  - B. People follow leaders in times of stress**
  - C. Panic occurs when an individual does not follow the group**
  - D. Contagious behavior is very uncommon in emergencies**
  
- 3. What is an important function of the fire command station during an emergency?**
  - A. To manage the parking facilities**
  - B. To control access to the roof**
  - C. To indicate the location of the alarm's activation**
  - D. To provide refreshments for first responders**
  
- 4. In buildings classified in occupancy group E and 100 feet or more in height, how many elevators must be available for fire department use?**
  - A. Every car, where a floor is serviced by two or less elevator cars**
  - B. At least four elevator cars, where a floor is serviced by more than three elevator cars**
  - C. Every car, where a floor is serviced by three or less elevator cars**
  - D. At least four elevator cars, where a floor is serviced by more than four elevator cars**
  
- 5. What is the required testing frequency for the Floor Wardens Phones?**
  - A. Monthly**
  - B. Semi-annually**
  - C. Annually**
  - D. Quarterly**

- 6. What do you call a device that closes automatically upon detecting heat to restrict airflow and flame passage?**
- A. Fire Exhaust System**
  - B. Fire Damper**
  - C. Ceiling Damper**
  - D. Flame Spread System**
- 7. What Class of fire is represented by flammable and combustible liquids and gases, such as gasoline and oil?**
- A. Class A**
  - B. Class B**
  - C. Class C**
  - D. Class D**
- 8. When should evacuations from floors other than the fire floor begin?**
- A. When a majority of tenants demand it**
  - B. When instructed by the Property Manager**
  - C. When conditions indicate such action**
  - D. When the Fire Brigade suggests it**
- 9. Which of the following must an automatic extinguishing system for hoods do?**
- A. Shut off the gas**
  - B. Shut off the exhaust fans**
  - C. Close the dampers in the exhaust system**
  - D. All of the above**
- 10. What is the maximum distance allowed between interior fire alarm pull stations in larger buildings?**
- A. 200 feet**
  - B. 150 feet**
  - C. 300 feet**
  - D. 100 feet**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. For which group is refresher training conducted once a year?**

- A. Group A**
- B. Group B**
- C. Group R1**
- D. Group C**

Refresher training for fire safety personnel is important to ensure that staff remain up-to-date with safety protocols and emergency procedures. Group B is specifically required to undergo refresher training once a year because their duties often involve higher levels of responsibility and direct engagement with life safety systems, which may change or evolve over time. This annual training is essential for maintaining a high level of preparedness and compliance with safety regulations. In New York City, different groups have varying training requirements based on the complexity and nature of their roles in fire safety and life safety management. Group B personnel typically include those responsible for supervising and managing emergency situations, necessitating them to stay current with annual training to effectively perform their duties. This proactive approach helps ensure that all members are well-prepared to respond in emergencies, contributing to overall safety within the building environment.

**2. Which of the following statements about panic is incorrect?**

- A. No evidence of panic exists without the hope of escape**
- B. People follow leaders in times of stress**
- C. Panic occurs when an individual does not follow the group**
- D. Contagious behavior is very uncommon in emergencies**

The statement indicating that contagious behavior is very uncommon in emergencies is deemed incorrect because, in reality, such behavior is quite common during crises. In emergency situations, individuals often look to others for cues on how to react, leading to a phenomenon known as social contagion. This can manifest quickly; for instance, if one person begins to evacuate or expresses fear, others are likely to follow suit, even if they initially felt calm or safe. This behavior illustrates the influence of group dynamics in the face of perceived threats, highlighting how people's reactions can spread rapidly through a crowd. Understanding this principle is crucial for Fire Life and Safety Directors, as it underlines the importance of clear communication and leadership in emergencies. If leaders maintain a calm and organized demeanor, they can help mitigate the risk of panic spreading through a crowd, ensuring a more controlled response to the emergency at hand.

**3. What is an important function of the fire command station during an emergency?**

- A. To manage the parking facilities**
- B. To control access to the roof**
- C. To indicate the location of the alarm's activation**
- D. To provide refreshments for first responders**

The function of indicating the location of the alarm's activation is critical for effective emergency response. During an emergency situation, first responders rely on accurate and timely information to assess the situation quickly. The fire command station serves as a central hub for monitoring fire alarms and other emergency systems within the building. By pinpointing where the alarm has been activated, the command station allows firefighters and emergency personnel to focus their efforts on the correct area, minimizing response time and enhancing the effectiveness of their actions. This information is vital as it helps in determining the nature of the incident, such as whether it is a false alarm or an actual fire, and ensures that resources are allocated appropriately to manage the emergency.

**4. In buildings classified in occupancy group E and 100 feet or more in height, how many elevators must be available for fire department use?**

- A. Every car, where a floor is serviced by two or less elevator cars**
- B. At least four elevator cars, where a floor is serviced by more than three elevator cars**
- C. Every car, where a floor is serviced by three or less elevator cars**
- D. At least four elevator cars, where a floor is serviced by more than four elevator cars**

In buildings classified in occupancy group E and reaching a height of 100 feet or more, the requirement for fire department-use elevators is strictly defined to ensure effective evacuation and accessibility during emergencies. The correct choice emphasizes the need for every elevator car to be available for use when a floor is serviced by three or fewer elevator cars. This requirement is critical because, in such high-rise buildings, where potential emergencies like fires can occur, the reliability and availability of elevators for emergency personnel are paramount. If a building only has three or fewer elevators servicing a floor, it is essential that each one is in working condition and accessible, as this provides the fire department with the necessary mobility to effectively respond to incidents. In contexts where buildings have more than three elevators servicing a floor, different regulations come into play, as the distribution of elevators gives way for redundancy and alternative access routes for fire department operations. Thus, the focus on ensuring every elevator car is available in these scenarios underlines the priority of safety and efficient emergency response in high-rise buildings.

**5. What is the required testing frequency for the Floor Wardens Phones?**

- A. Monthly**
- B. Semi-annually**
- C. Annually**
- D. Quarterly**

The required testing frequency for the Floor Wardens Phones is monthly. This regular testing ensures that the communication system is always operational and ready to relay emergency information quickly and effectively. Floor wardens play a critical role during emergency situations, and reliable communication is essential for coordinating evacuation or other life safety procedures. Monthly testing helps identify and rectify any issues with the phone system before they can become potentially dangerous during an emergency. Keeping the system in peak working condition through frequent testing aligns with best practices in fire life safety management.

**6. What do you call a device that closes automatically upon detecting heat to restrict airflow and flame passage?**

- A. Fire Exhaust System**
- B. Fire Damper**
- C. Ceiling Damper**
- D. Flame Spread System**

A device that closes automatically upon detecting heat to restrict airflow and flame passage is known as a fire damper. This device plays a crucial role in the fire protection system within buildings. When a fire occurs, it is essential to prevent smoke and flames from spreading through the building's ductwork, which is where the fire damper comes into play. The fire damper is designed to close in response to the heat generated by a fire, thereby blocking the passage of flames and smoke through the air ducts. By doing so, it helps to contain the fire to the area of origin, allowing for safer evacuation of the building and more effective firefighting efforts. This function is vital in maintaining structural integrity and protecting occupants from smoke inhalation and fire spread. Understanding the role of a fire damper in fire safety systems is critical for anyone involved in building management or safety protocols, as it significantly contributes to the overall effectiveness of fire containment strategies in facilities.

**7. What Class of fire is represented by flammable and combustible liquids and gases, such as gasoline and oil?**

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

Class B fires involve flammable and combustible liquids and gases, including substances like gasoline, oil, paint, and solvents. These types of fires occur when such materials ignite, presenting unique challenges for firefighting. Unlike Class A fires, which involve ordinary combustible materials such as wood, paper, and textiles, Class B fires require specific extinguishing methods, as water can aggravate the situation by spreading the flammable liquids. Therefore, firefighting agents for Class B fires typically include foam, dry chemical extinguishers, or carbon dioxide, which can effectively suppress the flames without causing the burning liquid to spread. Understanding the classification of fires, particularly the characteristics of Class B, is essential for effective fire prevention and response strategies in any facility.

**8. When should evacuations from floors other than the fire floor begin?**

- A. When a majority of tenants demand it
- B. When instructed by the Property Manager
- C. When conditions indicate such action**
- D. When the Fire Brigade suggests it

Evacuations from floors other than the fire floor should begin when conditions indicate such action due to the potential dangers posed by smoke, heat, or other hazardous factors associated with a fire. This response is grounded in the assessment of the situation by trained personnel, such as the Fire Life Safety Director or fire safety teams, who are equipped to evaluate the risk to occupants on other floors. Evacuating based on conditions ensures that evacuations occur when it is necessary to protect lives, as it takes into account the prevailing circumstances—like smoke spread or fire escalation—that could make staying on those floors unsafe. It emphasizes the importance of situational awareness and the proactive approach to safety, which is a critical element in fire management. The other options suggest actions that may not be as immediate or as safety-focused. For instance, waiting for a majority of tenants to demand an evacuation could lead to delays that endanger lives. Depending solely on direction from a Property Manager may also not reflect the urgency of a fire emergency, and relying on suggestions from the Fire Brigade is appropriate but typically occurs after the conditions have already prompted an evacuation assessment. Therefore, acting based on the evaluation of conditions is the most effective and immediate approach to ensure the safety of all occupants.

**9. Which of the following must an automatic extinguishing system for hoods do?**

- A. Shut off the gas**
- B. Shut off the exhaust fans**
- C. Close the dampers in the exhaust system**
- D. All of the above**

An automatic extinguishing system for hoods is designed to enhance fire safety in commercial kitchens by effectively suppressing potential fires that can occur in cooking equipment. For the system to function correctly and prevent the spread of fire, it must execute several critical actions. Shutting off the gas is vital because it stops the fuel supply to the cooking appliances, thereby preventing further combustion and reducing the risk of a flare-up after the extinguishing system has activated. Turning off the exhaust fans is equally important, as these fans, if left running, could draw the fire and smoke out of the hood area, potentially spreading it throughout the kitchen or building. By shutting off these fans, the system contains the fire where it originated and allows for more effective suppression. Closing the dampers in the exhaust system plays a crucial role in preventing smoke and heated gases from escaping into other areas of the building. This containment helps protect other parts of the kitchen and the overall structure from fire damage and increases the effectiveness of the extinguishing agent used in the hood. Therefore, all these actions - shutting off the gas, turning off the exhaust fans, and closing the dampers - are necessary for the effective operation of an automatic extinguishing system in kitchen hoods, making the correct answer comprehensive

**10. What is the maximum distance allowed between interior fire alarm pull stations in larger buildings?**

- A. 200 feet**
- B. 150 feet**
- C. 300 feet**
- D. 100 feet**

The maximum distance allowed between interior fire alarm pull stations in larger buildings is 200 feet. This distance is established to ensure that occupants can easily access a pull station in case of a fire or emergency. Having pull stations within this range improves response time and the overall effectiveness of the fire alarm system, facilitating quick action to alert emergency services. This standard is critical for maintaining safety and ensuring compliance with fire codes and regulations. By adhering to the maximum distance of 200 feet, building safety protocols can be effectively implemented, reducing the likelihood of delays during a critical situation. This approach is particularly important in larger buildings where distances can be significant, making it essential that pull stations are strategically placed for easy visibility and accessibility.

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

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

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