

# North Carolina Fire Investigation Technician (FIT) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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**SAMPLE**

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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

- 1. What can be deduced about the standard methods of communication in investigations?**
  - A. Informal settings are the most effective**
  - B. Documentation aids in building a case**
  - C. Verbal discussions replace all formal communication**
  - D. Communication should only occur electronically**
- 2. What type of fuels do engine lubricants belong to in vehicles?**
  - A. Solid fuels**
  - B. Gaseous fuels**
  - C. Liquid fuels**
  - D. Combustible solids**
- 3. An investigation must take place within a "reasonable time" following which event?**
  - A. Detection of accelerants**
  - B. Suppression and extinguishment of the fire**
  - C. Evacuation of civilians**
  - D. Notification of authorities**
- 4. Insulation or conductors in electrical systems primarily prevent what?**
  - A. Overheating of the wiring**
  - B. Faulting or leakage via unwanted paths**
  - C. Damage from environmental factors**
  - D. Excessive energy consumption**
- 5. According to fire investigation principles, what is critical to establish at the hypothesized origin?**
  - A. Presence of witnesses**
  - B. History of the building**
  - C. A competent ignition source**
  - D. Size of the fire**

- 6. Which of the following factors does NOT influence the effects of heat on a body?**
- A. Body composition**
  - B. Age**
  - C. Time of day**
  - D. Weight and height**
- 7. What is thermal inertia?**
- A. The resistance to change in temperature**
  - B. The product of thermal conductivity and density**
  - C. The ability of materials to absorb moisture**
  - D. The rate of heat transfer through a material**
- 8. What is described as a reaction that travels through air at subsonic velocities?**
- A. Deflagration**
  - B. Detonation**
  - C. Flashover**
  - D. Combustion**
- 9. Vehicle identification begins with which of the following?**
- A. The last service date**
  - B. Owner's registration details**
  - C. Make, model, and year**
  - D. Insurance policy number**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a generally recognized category of evidence?**
- A. Real/physical evidence**
  - B. Demonstrative evidence**
  - C. Intentional evidence**
  - D. Documentary evidence**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What can be deduced about the standard methods of communication in investigations?**

- A. Informal settings are the most effective**
- B. Documentation aids in building a case**
- C. Verbal discussions replace all formal communication**
- D. Communication should only occur electronically**

The correct choice highlights the importance of documentation in investigations. Comprehensive documentation serves multiple vital purposes; it creates a permanent record of evidence, observations, and discussions that can be referenced later. This is particularly crucial in fire investigations, where details can be complex and may need to be recalled at a later date for legal processes or further analysis. Proper documentation can strengthen a case by providing a clear, organized account of findings that can be reviewed by other investigators, legal counsel, or courts. In comparison, informal settings may lead to misunderstandings or incomplete information, which could undermine the investigation. While verbal discussions are essential for collaboration and sharing immediate insights, they cannot replace the necessity for formal documentation that solidifies the findings and ensures they're available for future reference. Lastly, limiting communication to electronic means alone might exclude valuable exchanges that can occur in face-to-face settings or informal discussions, which can yield insights not easily captured in written form. Thus, thorough documentation remains a cornerstone of effective investigation practices.

**2. What type of fuels do engine lubricants belong to in vehicles?**

- A. Solid fuels**
- B. Gaseous fuels**
- C. Liquid fuels**
- D. Combustible solids**

Engine lubricants in vehicles are classified as liquid fuels primarily because they are in a liquid state at ambient temperatures and are designed to reduce friction between moving parts, assisting in the overall functioning of the engine. These lubricants typically consist of a base oil, derived from crude oil or synthetic sources, combined with various additives that enhance performance characteristics such as viscosity, oxidation resistance, and thermal stability. In contrast to solid fuels, which are typically in a solid state and require a different combustion process, or gaseous fuels, which exist in a vapor state and are primarily used in gas-powered engines for combustion processes, lubricants do not function as combustion fuels. They are not intended to burn as a source of energy; rather, they support the operation of the engine by minimizing wear and tear. Combustible solids, while capable of burning to produce energy, do not apply to engine lubricants either, as lubricants do not serve the purpose of providing energy through combustion. Hence, identifying engine lubricants as liquid fuels is consistent with their physical state and their role within automotive engines.

**3. An investigation must take place within a "reasonable time" following which event?**

- A. Detection of accelerants**
- B. Suppression and extinguishment of the fire**
- C. Evacuation of civilians**
- D. Notification of authorities**

The requirement for an investigation to occur within a "reasonable time" following the suppression and extinguishment of the fire is critical for several reasons. First, once a fire has been extinguished, the scene remains dynamic, with evidence that can deteriorate or be destroyed due to environmental factors, contamination, or even subsequent actions taken at the site. Investigating the scene while conditions are stable allows for the collection of physical evidence such as fire patterns, any remaining accelerants, and additional forensic details that contribute to understanding the cause and origin of the fire. Moreover, conducting the investigation post-suppression ensures that investigators have a clearer picture of the fire's impact and can analyze the scene before any alterations take place. Once the area is re-entered or altered for recovery or cleanup, valuable information may be lost. In contrast, although detection of accelerants and notification of authorities are indeed important steps in the overall process, they do not represent the tipping point at which the physical investigation of the fire scene itself must begin. The evacuation of civilians is also crucial to ensure safety but occurs even earlier in the response timeline and does not directly relate to the timing of the investigation itself. Thus, the critical factor in establishing a timeline for investigation is the suppression

**4. Insulation or conductors in electrical systems primarily prevent what?**

- A. Overheating of the wiring**
- B. Faulting or leakage via unwanted paths**
- C. Damage from environmental factors**
- D. Excessive energy consumption**

Insulation or conductors in electrical systems primarily serve to prevent faulting or leakage via unwanted paths. Insulation acts as a protective barrier around the electrical conductors, preventing unintended contact that can lead to electrical shorts, grounding issues, or stray currents. These unwanted paths can create serious safety hazards, contributing to the risk of electrical fires or equipment damage. This prevention is critical because any leakage can lead to a variety of issues, ranging from minor equipment malfunctions to significant safety risks in the form of potential electric shock or fire. Conductors, on the other hand, are responsible for carrying electrical current efficiently and safely to their intended destinations, reducing the likelihood of undesired electrical behavior. While it is true that insulation also plays a role in minimizing overheating of wiring, protecting against environmental damage, and reducing excessive energy consumption, the primary focus of insulation is to ensure electrical integrity and safety by preventing leakage through unwanted paths. This is essential for maintaining safe operation within electrical systems.

**5. According to fire investigation principles, what is critical to establish at the hypothesized origin?**

- A. Presence of witnesses**
- B. History of the building**
- C. A competent ignition source**
- D. Size of the fire**

Establishing a competent ignition source at the hypothesized origin is critical in fire investigation because it helps to confirm how the fire initiated. Identifying the ignition source allows investigators to connect the cause of the fire to the materials that were present, leading to a better understanding of how the fire spread and developed. This is crucial for determining whether the fire was accidental, intentional, or a result of negligence. While the presence of witnesses, the history of the building, and the size of the fire can provide valuable context and support conclusions about the fire's circumstances, they do not directly establish the cause of the fire. A competent ignition source is fundamental to linking the fire's origin to the subsequent fire behavior and ultimately to the investigation's findings about responsibility and prevention.

**6. Which of the following factors does NOT influence the effects of heat on a body?**

- A. Body composition**
- B. Age**
- C. Time of day**
- D. Weight and height**

The factor that does not influence the effects of heat on a body is the time of day. The physiological responses to heat are primarily influenced by the body's internal characteristics and external environmental factors. Body composition, age, weight, and height are all factors that can directly alter how the body interacts with heat. Body composition affects thermal regulation; for example, individuals with higher fat content may retain heat differently than leaner individuals. Age can influence thermoregulation as well, with younger and older individuals experiencing heat differently due to metabolic changes. Weight and height impact the surface area to volume ratio, influencing how heat is absorbed or dissipated. In contrast, the time of day does not have a direct physiological impact on how the body responds to heat, even though it may affect environmental temperature. Thus, it is not a relevant factor when considering the effects of heat on the body.

## 7. What is thermal inertia?

- A. The resistance to change in temperature
- B. The product of thermal conductivity and density**
- C. The ability of materials to absorb moisture
- D. The rate of heat transfer through a material

Thermal inertia is defined as the product of a material's thermal conductivity, density, and specific heat capacity. This concept essentially describes how a material responds to a change in temperature over time. It indicates the material's ability to absorb and store heat, which ultimately affects the rate at which it heats up or cools down. The thermal conductivity of a material measures how easily heat can move through it. Density provides insight into how much mass is present in a given volume, contributing to the material's ability to store thermal energy. Specific heat capacity relates to the amount of energy required to change the temperature of the material. When combined, these properties give a comprehensive view of how the material will behave thermally, particularly when exposed to fluctuating temperatures. The other options do not capture the complete essence of thermal inertia accurately. While resistance to temperature change is a part of the concept, it doesn't encompass the full interaction of the properties involved. Similarly, the ability of materials to absorb moisture pertains to hygroscopic properties rather than thermal characteristics. The rate of heat transfer focuses solely on conductivity without considering the combined effects of density and specific heat. Understanding thermal inertia is crucial in fire investigations to predict how materials will perform under heat exposure.

## 8. What is described as a reaction that travels through air at subsonic velocities?

- A. Deflagration**
- B. Detonation
- C. Flashover
- D. Combustion

Deflagration refers to a rapid reaction that occurs at subsonic speeds, typically resulting in the combustion of a fuel in the presence of an oxidizer. In this process, the combustion wave travels through the gas mixture at a velocity slower than the speed of sound in that medium, creating a thermal wave instead of a shock wave. This type of reaction is characterized by a gradual buildup of heat and pressure that can lead to flames spreading through the material. Deflagration is differentiated from detonation, which involves a supersonic reaction that produces a shock wave, thereby leading to a more explosive effect. Flashover and combustion, while related to the broader context of fire dynamics, do not specifically describe the characteristics of a reaction that propagates through air at subsonic velocities in the same way that deflagration does. Understanding this difference is essential for fire investigation technicians as it aids in analyzing fire dynamics and the behavior of materials during combustion.

**9. Vehicle identification begins with which of the following?**

- A. The last service date
- B. Owner's registration details
- C. Make, model, and year**
- D. Insurance policy number

Vehicle identification commonly begins with the make, model, and year of the vehicle. These fundamental characteristics are essential for distinguishing one vehicle from another, as they provide key information that is universally recognized and used for identification purposes. Knowing the make and model gives investigators the initial framework needed to gather more specific details about the vehicle involved in an incident, including its history, specifications, and any related documentation. The other options, while they may contain relevant information, are not primary identifiers when it comes to initially recognizing and cataloging a vehicle. The last service date does not provide necessary details about the vehicle itself, and insurance policy numbers and owner registration details are more administrative aspects that can be referenced after establishing basic identification through the make, model, and year.

**10. Which of the following is NOT a generally recognized category of evidence?**

- A. Real/physical evidence
- B. Demonstrative evidence
- C. Intentional evidence**
- D. Documentary evidence

The classification of evidence in the context of fire investigations includes several key categories, each serving a distinct purpose in the analysis and legal proceedings of a case. Real or physical evidence refers to tangible items that can be directly connected to the incident, such as tools, residues, or burn patterns. Demonstrative evidence, on the other hand, supplements understanding by visually illustrating evidence or theories, like diagrams or models. Documentary evidence consists of written or recorded materials that provide information relevant to the case, such as reports or witness statements. Intentional evidence is not a recognized category within standard evidentiary classifications. This term fails to align with established categories and does not represent a distinct type of evidence that would be analyzed during an investigation. The commonly accepted categories are focused on the nature of the evidence rather than on the intent behind its collection or presentation. Understanding the correct classifications of evidence is vital for fire investigation technicians as it aids in the proper collection, documentation, and presentation of evidence in legal contexts, ensuring that investigations are thorough and credible.



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

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