

OCFA Auto Extrication 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. What action should you take to prevent sudden activation of seatbelt tensioners?**
 - A. Disconnect the battery**
 - B. Cut the seatbelt**
 - C. Wait for activation**
 - D. Remove the harness**

- 2. In a structurally compromised vehicle, which technique reduces movement?**
 - A. Drive the vehicle on blocks**
 - B. Push on the vehicle to test stability**
 - C. Use cribbing and struts anchored to solid ground to limit shifts**
 - D. Ignore the instability**

- 3. Roof removal is typically performed when?**
 - A. When doors/windows provide easy access**
 - B. When a quick exit is necessary**
 - C. When head/upper body entrapment requires it**
 - D. After airbags have deployed**

- 4. Which combination best describes the prep for patient removal?**
 - A. A clean towel and spare clothing**
 - B. Emergency blanket or debris bag; Gurney, backboard, and ambulance crew ready**
 - C. Medical chart and prescription list**
 - D. Traffic cones and warning signs**

- 5. Before you cut glass, what should you look for?**
 - A. If the manufacturer has an indicated "cut" line already marked on the windshield**
 - B. The color of glass**
 - C. The year model**
 - D. The size of the vehicle**

- 6. What combination is prepared to facilitate safe patient removal from the scene?**
- A. A blanket**
 - B. Backboard and gurney only**
 - C. Emergency blanket or debris bag; Gurney, backboard, and ambulance crew ready**
 - D. Tarp and shade canopy**
- 7. True/False: All airbags should be treated as live during extrication?**
- A. False**
 - B. True**
 - C. It depends on the vehicle**
 - D. Only during maintenance**
- 8. Which action should never be performed during AFV shut down?**
- A. Never cut high voltage harness (unless cut location marked by manufacturer)**
 - B. Disconnect 12V battery**
 - C. Turn off vehicle**
 - D. Place in park**
- 9. What is the recommended approach to using a tool during extrication?**
- A. Let the tool do the work; do not overpower the tool.**
 - B. Force the tool to cut faster.**
 - C. Use two tools at once to increase speed.**
 - D. Stop and reassess only after finishing.**
- 10. What are the two primary access points for occupants in a vehicle extrication?**
- A. Roof and doors**
 - B. Doors and windows**
 - C. Windows and roof**
 - D. Side panels and doors**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action should you take to prevent sudden activation of seatbelt tensioners?

- A. Disconnect the battery**
- B. Cut the seatbelt**
- C. Wait for activation**
- D. Remove the harness**

Disabling electrical power to the vehicle is the way to prevent seatbelt pretensioner deployment. Pretensioners are triggered by the vehicle's electrical system, so removing power stops any potential activation during extrication. The safe approach is to disconnect the battery, typically removing the negative terminal first (then the positive if required by the procedure) and keeping it disconnected long enough for capacitors to discharge before you begin work. Cutting the seatbelt won't reliably disable the system and can create additional risks or injuries, whereas removing power eliminates energy sources that could cause inadvertent deployment. Always follow the vehicle's power-down procedure and ensure scene safety while the system is de-energized.

2. In a structurally compromised vehicle, which technique reduces movement?

- A. Drive the vehicle on blocks**
- B. Push on the vehicle to test stability**
- C. Use cribbing and struts anchored to solid ground to limit shifts**
- D. Ignore the instability**

Stabilizing a structurally compromised vehicle to prevent movement is essential for safe extrication. Using cribbing and struts anchored to solid ground creates a rigid, controlled stabilization system that resists both vertical and horizontal shifts. Cribbing provides a stable platform at critical contact points, distributing the vehicle's weight and absorbing small adjustments, while struts can be extended, locked, and tuned to hold the vehicle firmly in place. Anchoring to solid ground ensures the stabilization remains solid even if the vehicle deforms or the surrounding surface shifts, rather than relying on the vehicle itself or on a temporary surface that could move. Driving the vehicle on blocks can be unpredictable because the blocks may shift, settle, or fail under load, which reintroduces movement. Pushing on the vehicle to test stability introduces a risk of sudden movement and further damage. Ignoring the instability is unsafe because any further movement can endanger victims and rescuers. In short, cribbing and struts anchored to solid ground provide a dependable, controllable way to keep the vehicle from moving during extrication.

3. Roof removal is typically performed when?

- A. When doors/windows provide easy access
- B. When a quick exit is necessary
- C. When head/upper body entrapment requires it**
- D. After airbags have deployed

Roof removal is used when the patient's head and upper body are entrapped and cannot be safely freed through doors or windows. In that situation, removing the roof creates a direct, unobstructed access path to the head, neck, and chest, allowing rescuers to stabilize the spine, manage the airway, and carefully lift or slide the patient out without wrapping through confined space or causing further injury. If doors or windows can be opened or if the patient can be removed without expanding the opening, roof removal isn't the go-to step. It's reserved for when the entrapment of the head/upper body requires access from above to perform a safe and controlled extrication. Airbag deployment can complicate the scene, but it's not the primary reason to remove the roof.

4. Which combination best describes the prep for patient removal?

- A. A clean towel and spare clothing
- B. Emergency blanket or debris bag; Gurney, backboard, and ambulance crew ready**
- C. Medical chart and prescription list
- D. Traffic cones and warning signs

Preparing for patient removal focuses on having the right protective measures, immobilization and transfer equipment, and a coordinated crew ready to move the patient safely. An emergency blanket helps keep the patient warm and reduces shock during removal, and a debris bag can provide a clean barrier or improvised containment if needed. Having a gurney and backboard ensures proper immobilization and a stable path for transfer, while having the ambulance crew ready guarantees a smooth handoff and continued care. The other options don't cover all these essential elements: a simple towel and spare clothing don't provide immobilization or protection; a medical chart isn't needed for the removal itself; and traffic cones and warning signs address scene control rather than the patient's immediate transfer.

5. Before you cut glass, what should you look for?

- A. If the manufacturer has an indicated "cut" line already marked on the windshield**
- B. The color of glass
- C. The year model
- D. The size of the vehicle

Always look for the windshield's cut line. The manufacturer marks a line on the glass to show where it's safest to cut. Cutting along this line guides you to a controlled, predictable break and helps avoid damaging components like the airbag or the instrument panel, while also making removal easier and safer for you and the occupants. Other factors like color, the year model, or the vehicle size don't indicate a safe cutting point, so they aren't useful for this step. If a cut line isn't present, follow standard extrication practices for windshield removal, but the indicated line is the best guide to start with.

6. What combination is prepared to facilitate safe patient removal from the scene?

A. A blanket

B. Backboard and gurney only

C. Emergency blanket or debris bag; Gurney, backboard, and ambulance crew ready

D. Tarp and shade canopy

Focusing on safe removal means coordinating immobilization, protection, and transfer. Immobilize the patient on a backboard and keep them on a stable gurney for transport, with the ambulance crew ready to assist and complete the handoff smoothly. The emergency blanket or debris bag adds protection during extraction—covering the patient to prevent contact with debris, helping control warmth and moisture, and providing a clean surface for sliding or lifting. Having these elements prepared together ensures a controlled, efficient removal from scene to ambulance, minimizing movement of the spine or other injuries and reducing delays. A blanket alone doesn't secure immobilization, and a backboard and gurney without a ready transport team can lead to unsafe delays. A tarp and shade canopy don't address immobilization or the transfer process.

7. True/False: All airbags should be treated as live during extrication?

A. False

B. True

C. It depends on the vehicle

D. Only during maintenance

Airbags store and can release energy through inflators even while you're working on a vehicle, so you must treat them as live during extrication. The system includes multiple airbags (frontal, side, curtain, knee, etc.) linked to high voltage supplies and control modules, with capacitors that can hold charge and inflators that could still trigger if power is present. Because of this risk, the safe practice is to assume all airbags are live until the system is properly isolated—disconnect the battery, follow the vehicle's deactivation procedures, and allow any stored energy to dissipate before continuing work. This universal caution helps protect responders from unexpected deployment or other hazards, regardless of the vehicle type or whether airbags appear deployed.

8. Which action should never be performed during AFV shut down?

- A. Never cut high voltage harness (unless cut location marked by manufacturer)**
- B. Disconnect 12V battery**
- C. Turn off vehicle**
- D. Place in park**

High-voltage systems in AFVs require special handling. Cutting a high-voltage harness isn't something you do unless the manufacturer clearly marks a safe cut location. HV circuitry can stay energized after the vehicle is shut down, and cutting those cables can cause dangerous arcing, short circuits, or unexpected energy release that could injure rescuers or occupants. Safer steps to take during shutdown are to disconnect the 12V battery to kill the low-voltage systems, turn the vehicle off to stop all power, and place the transmission in park to prevent movement. These actions help de-energize and immobilize the vehicle so you can work more safely. If the manufacturer provides a marked cut point for HV cables, follow that specific guidance; otherwise, avoid cutting HV harnesses.

9. What is the recommended approach to using a tool during extrication?

- A. Let the tool do the work; do not overpower the tool.**
- B. Force the tool to cut faster.**
- C. Use two tools at once to increase speed.**
- D. Stop and reassess only after finishing.**

Using a tool during extrication successfully hinges on smooth, controlled application rather than brute force. Let the tool do the work by applying steady, moderate pressure and allowing its cutting or spreading action to do the heavy lifting. Forcing the tool to cut faster or push harder can cause overheating, stalling, and kickback, which jeopardize both the patient and the operator, and can also damage vehicle structure. Trying to run two tools at once increases complexity and the chance of interference, so it's usually safer to coordinate a single, well-timed action rather than multitasking tools. And reassessment should be continuous throughout the operation; stopping to reassess only after finishing misses critical changes in load, occupant condition, or tool performance and can lead to unsafe decisions.

10. What are the two primary access points for occupants in a vehicle extrication?

A. Roof and doors

B. Doors and windows

C. Windows and roof

D. Side panels and doors

Access through doors and windows is the standard path to reach vehicle occupants. Doors are designed for entry and egress, so they're the most reliable way to approach the interior and initiate care or extrication. Windows give a quick secondary route—many vehicles have operable windows, or they can be breached to create an opening for access, ventilation, and debris removal. The roof is not a primary entry point because roof work is more time-consuming, adds risk to both rescuers and occupants, and is typically a backup option when doors and windows cannot be opened or access is blocked. Side panels aren't used as primary entry routes because they're harder to access safely and typically require more extensive cutting with greater risk to occupants and structure.

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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://ocfaautoextrication.examzify.com>

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

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