

# OCFA Strategy and Tactics - Truck Operations 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. Which operation is performed to prepare for a heat hole on a conventional flat roof?**
  - A. Install a full roof replacement**
  - B. Remove all rafters**
  - C. Leave the area untouched**
  - D. Begin dicing operation for heat hole and expand as necessary**
  
- 2. What is the purpose of smoke indicators in ventilation operations?**
  - A. To mark the location of smoke color**
  - B. To help ventilation speed**
  - C. Acts as a visual indicator towards our escape route**
  - D. To measure air pressure**
  
- 3. What percentage of involvement constitutes a Defensive posture for a Heavy Timber Arch?**
  - A. 10%**
  - B. 25%**
  - C. 50%**
  - D. 75%**
  
- 4. Lightweight Construction is found in which building types?**
  - A. Residential and Commercial**
  - B. Industrial and Agricultural**
  - C. Government and Public**
  - D. Historic and Modern**
  
- 5. Under what circumstances is a primary exterior search performed prior to interior entry?**
  - A. When interior conditions are unsafe or there is an imminent life hazard necessitating rapid exterior assessment**
  - B. Only after interior search**
  - C. Never**
  - D. Only if fire is small**

- 6. Which action helps future responses by recording the roof in Premise History?**
- A. Have PRA Tied Arch Roof placed into the Premise History for future responses/other responding units**
  - B. Ignore the roof in Premise History**
  - C. Document after incident is closed**
  - D. Only document if requested**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a required hoseline for Taxpayers?**
- A. Hoseline for Ventilation**
  - B. Hoseline for Fire Attack**
  - C. Hoseline for Backup Fire Attack**
  - D. Hoseline to protect the stairwell**
- 8. Which item is NOT a priority of Truck Operations?**
- A. Vehicle maintenance**
  - B. Firefighter Safety**
  - C. Force Entry and/or Ventilation**
  - D. Known vs Unknown Rescue**
- 9. Which statement best describes the purpose of maintaining stage separation and radio discipline on a multi-crew fire scene?**
- A. To minimize travel time between tasks.**
  - B. To prevent interference, ensure clear radio channels, and organize tasks efficiently.**
  - C. To maximize distance between all crews, regardless of communication.**
  - D. To reduce the use of staging.**
- 10. During tied arch tactics, which action is essential to ensure all personnel are aware of the roof before operations begin?**
- A. Preplan**
  - B. All personnel aware of roof**
  - C. Have PRA Tied Arch Roof placed into the Premise History for future responses/other responding units**
  - D. Hoseline protection a must**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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1. Which operation is performed to prepare for a heat hole on a conventional flat roof?
  - A. Install a full roof replacement
  - B. Remove all rafters
  - C. Leave the area untouched
  - D. Begin dicing operation for heat hole and expand as necessary**

When venting a fire on a conventional flat roof, the goal is to create an opening that releases heat and smoke in a controlled way. The safest and most effective approach is to start a dicing operation for a heat hole and expand it as necessary. This means you cut a small, planned opening first, then enlarge the opening only as fire conditions require. Starting small gives you control over airflow, helps prevent over-ventilation that could feed the fire or create dangerous backdraft, and allows crews below the roof to remain protected while you assess conditions. You avoid unnecessary structural risk by not removing more decking than needed at once, and you don't jump to a full roof replacement or remove structural members. Leaving the area untouched won't vent the fire, and removing rafters would destabilize the roof. So beginning with a confined cut and expanding as needed is the correct, practical method.

2. What is the purpose of smoke indicators in ventilation operations?
  - A. To mark the location of smoke color
  - B. To help ventilation speed
  - C. Acts as a visual indicator towards our escape route**
  - D. To measure air pressure

Smoke indicators are used to guide firefighters when visibility is low by showing the path of smoke and pointing toward the safest way out. They act as a visual cue that helps crews orient themselves and move toward an escape route where the air is clearer, reducing the chance of getting trapped as conditions change during ventilation. They aren't about marking smoke color, which isn't the purpose of indicators here. They don't directly make ventilation faster, since speed depends on fan placement and openings. They also don't measure air pressure, which requires different instruments.

**3. What percentage of involvement constitutes a Defensive posture for a Heavy Timber Arch?**

- A. 10%
- B. 25%**
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

Defensive posture is chosen when interior fire control is no longer safe and operations must be conducted from the outside. For a Heavy Timber Arch, the point at which you switch to defensive strategy is when about 25% of the structure is involved. At this level, the combination of heavy timber members and the arched design makes the risk of rapid structural failure and collapse significant, so interior attack becomes too dangerous. You shift to exterior water application, exposure protection, and preserving unburned areas while watching for signs of redistribution or collapse. If involvement is only around 10%, interior operations may still be feasible; very high involvement, like 50% or 75%, indicates extreme danger and collapse potential, but the standard guideline used here identifies 25% as the tipping point to a defensive posture.

**4. Lightweight Construction is found in which building types?**

- A. Residential and Commercial**
- B. Industrial and Agricultural
- C. Government and Public
- D. Historic and Modern

Lightweight construction uses light-frame systems—such as wood studs or light-gauge steel—that keep the building light and economical but can break down quickly under fire. This approach is most common in residential and many commercial buildings, where quick, cost-efficient construction with lighter materials is standard. Industrial and agricultural buildings typically employ heavier framing or large-span metal systems built for durability and load, so they aren't generally classified as lightweight construction. Government and public facilities and historic structures don't define construction in the same way; historic buildings often rely on heavier timber, masonry, or older methods, and the term lightweight construction doesn't describe their typical methods. So the pairing that best fits the concept is residential and commercial.

5. Under what circumstances is a primary exterior search performed prior to interior entry?

**A. When interior conditions are unsafe or there is an imminent life hazard necessitating rapid exterior assessment**

B. Only after interior search

C. Never

D. Only if fire is small

When interior conditions are unsafe or there's an imminent life hazard requiring a rapid assessment, a primary exterior search is performed first. This quick outside sweep focuses on locating any obvious occupants near entry points or escaping routes and identifying exterior hazards, so crews can prioritize rescues and plan a safer interior approach. If the inside is too dangerous to enter or time is critical to save lives, waiting to search the exterior can reveal where people are, whether egress is blocked, and what hazards to expect, guiding immediate tactical decisions. The other scenarios don't fit as well: exterior search isn't limited to after an interior search, nor is it never performed. It isn't triggered merely by fire size being small. The decision hinges on safety and life hazard conditions, not on fire magnitude alone.

6. Which action helps future responses by recording the roof in Premise History?

**A. Have PRA Tied Arch Roof placed into the Premise History for future responses/other responding units**

B. Ignore the roof in Premise History

C. Document after incident is closed

D. Only document if requested

Recording critical building features in Premise History helps future responses by giving responders immediate visibility into hazards before arriving on scene. Placing PRA Tied Arch Roof into Premise History ensures future responding units know the roof type and its associated risks, allowing them to tailor their approach from the moment they arrive. This preparedness supports safer, faster operations: it guides where to position units, how to ventilate, whether vertical ventilation is feasible, potential collapse zones, and water supply considerations. Premise History is a living record meant to be consulted across responses, so having this roof information available streamlines decision-making for subsequent incidents at the same location. Ignoring the roof deprives teams of critical hazard knowledge; documenting after the incident closes the window for practical use on future calls; and documenting only if requested is reactive and delays essential planning.

**7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a required hoseline for Taxpayers?**

- A. Hoseline for Ventilation**
- B. Hoseline for Fire Attack**
- C. Hoseline for Backup Fire Attack**
- D. Hoseline to protect the stairwell**

In a taxpayer operation, the water lines are planned to support interior fire attack and crew safety: a primary line for direct fire attack, a backup line to back up or extend the main attack, and a line dedicated to protecting the stairwell to maintain a safe path for occupants and crews. Ventilation, while essential as a tactic to remove smoke and heat, is not a water line and isn't listed as a required hoseline in this plan. That's why the line for ventilation is the one that isn't included among the required lines.

**8. Which item is NOT a priority of Truck Operations?**

- A. Vehicle maintenance**
- B. Firefighter Safety**
- C. Force Entry and/or Ventilation**
- D. Known vs Unknown Rescue**

Truck operations on scene concentrate on actions that directly affect life safety and incident control. Firefighter safety is the top priority, guiding how crews move, position, and operate to avoid hazards. Forcible entry and ventilation are core truck tasks because they enable access and improve conditions for teams inside the structure. Addressing known or unknown rescue priorities is about locating and removing people in danger, which is central to saving lives. Vehicle maintenance, while essential for readiness, is a pre-incident or post-incident responsibility rather than an on-scene priority. It supports the job but isn't what you tackle first during active operations.

**9. Which statement best describes the purpose of maintaining stage separation and radio discipline on a multi-crew fire scene?**

- A. To minimize travel time between tasks.**
- B. To prevent interference, ensure clear radio channels, and organize tasks efficiently.**
- C. To maximize distance between all crews, regardless of communication.**
- D. To reduce the use of staging.**

On a multi-crew fire scene, keeping resources in a separate staged area and using disciplined radio communications is all about preventing chaos and making actions orderly and safe. Stage separation helps keep crews and equipment out of the active incident area until they're assigned, reducing crowding, confusion, and accidental interference with ongoing operations. It also helps the incident command track what resources are available and when they're needed, so tasks can be prioritized and coordinated without people stepping on each other's toes. Radio discipline ensures messages are heard by the right people and acted on promptly. That means speaking clearly and concisely, using designated channels, identifying units, and transmitting only necessary information. When transmissions are brief and on the correct channel, critical instructions—like who is responsible for what task, where resources are needed, or when a change in strategy occurs—don't get buried in traffic. This combination keeps the operation efficient, minimizes miscommunication, and enhances safety for everyone on scene. Other options don't fit because they either misstate the purpose—focusing on travel time, or keeping crews constantly distant regardless of communication, or suggesting less staging than is needed. The goal is organized resource management and clear, reliable communication, not merely distance or reduced staging.

**10. During tied arch tactics, which action is essential to ensure all personnel are aware of the roof before operations begin?**

- A. Preplan**
- B. All personnel aware of roof**
- C. Have PRA Tied Arch Roof placed into the Premise History for future responses/other responding units**
- D. Hoseline protection a must**

The key idea here is ensuring everyone on the team shares a unified understanding of the roof before any tied arch work begins. When crews know exactly where the roof is, which sections are sound or weakened, and what the ventilation plan involves, they can move and work in a coordinated, safety-focused way. This shared awareness reduces the chance of stepping on a weak or unsupported area, avoids miscommunication about where to cut or pressurize, and keeps everyone aligned on the entry, exit routes, and safe zones. In fast-moving incident scenes, a quick, team-wide confirmation that the roof status is known and understood is what prevents dangerous surprises and underpins successful, safe operations. Preplanning is important for preparedness, but it happens before the incident and doesn't guarantee real-time awareness on this specific job. Placing roof information into Premise History aids future responses but doesn't address the immediate need to synchronize the current crew's understanding. Requiring hose line protection is vital, but without a shared knowledge of the roof, protection alone can't prevent hazards related to roof placement and movement.

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

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