

# Plans Examiner for Fire and Emergency Services 2nd Edition 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 is the usual symbol for exterior walls on drawings?**
  - A. A pair of parallel lines**
  - B. A solid filled rectangle**
  - C. Dashed line with hatch**
  - D. Hatched area**
  
- 2. It is common for codes to require a \_\_\_\_\_hour Fire-Resistive rating for corridor walls in health-Care facilities.**
  - A. One hour**
  - B. Two hours**
  - C. Three hours**
  - D. Four hours**
  
- 3. A refrigeration machinery room must have a one-hour fire-rated separation from the remainder of the occupancy unless sprinklered.**
  - A. 2-hour**
  - B. 1-hour**
  - C. 3-hour**
  - D. 4-hour**
  
- 4. The most direct load on a building caused by wind is known as direct wind.**
  - A. Direct wind**
  - B. Lateral wind**
  - C. Uplift wind**
  - D. Shear wind**
  
- 5. Which person verifies that occupancy classification matches the intended use of the structure?**
  - A. Code official**
  - B. Inspector or plans examiner**
  - C. Fire marshal**
  - D. Building manager**

- 6. Which type of view shows the internal construction of each assembly?**
- A. Elevation**
  - B. Isometric**
  - C. Sectional**
  - D. Perspective**
- 7. Components of fuel gas systems include all of the following EXCEPT**
- A. Regulators**
  - B. Piping**
  - C. Traps**
  - D. Valves**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a standard type of electrical power?**
- A. Direct current (DC)**
  - B. Alternating current (AC)**
  - C. Cycle current (CC)**
  - D. Direct current and alternating current (DC/AC)**
- 9. What term describes the submission of revised plans after addressing reviewer comments?**
- A. Submittal**
  - B. Interim submission**
  - C. Resubmittal**
  - D. Final submission**
- 10. Which of the following are the first three general steps in the plans review process?**
- A. Application and submittal, review, resubmittal**
  - B. Initial review, permit issuance, final inspection**
  - C. Design development, permit review, construction**
  - D. Site plan, building plan, occupancy permit**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the usual symbol for exterior walls on drawings?**

- A. A pair of parallel lines**
- B. A solid filled rectangle**
- C. Dashed line with hatch**
- D. Hatched area**

Exterior walls on drawings are shown as a pair of parallel lines. This double-line representation communicates both the location of the wall and its thickness, which helps distinguish exterior boundaries from interior partitions and other features. A solid filled rectangle would obscure length, openings, and relationship to surrounding spaces. A dashed line with hatch is typically used for hidden features, section indicators, or underlying structures, not the visible exterior boundary. Hatched areas mark materials or zones, not the boundary line itself. So the double parallel lines provide the clearest, most conventional depiction of exterior walls on standard drawings.

**2. It is common for codes to require a \_\_\_\_\_ hour Fire-Resistive rating for corridor walls in health-Care facilities.**

- A. One hour**
- B. Two hours**
- C. Three hours**
- D. Four hours**

The main idea is that corridor walls in health-care facilities are treated as fire-resistive barriers to protect the escape path. The goal is to slow the spread of fire and smoke so occupants can reach safety and responders can gain access, without the corridor becoming unusable too quickly. A one-hour fire-resistance rating provides a practical balance: it offers enough time for people to evacuate or be relocated and for firefighters to arrive, while keeping construction reasonable in cost. In some cases with higher risk areas or more stringent requirements, higher ratings may be needed, but the common rule in codes for healthcare corridors is a one-hour rating.

**3. A refrigeration machinery room must have a one-hour fire-rated separation from the remainder of the occupancy unless sprinklered.**

- A. 2-hour**
- B. 1-hour**
- C. 3-hour**
- D. 4-hour**

The idea is to limit fire spread from a refrigeration machinery room to the rest of the building. If the space is not protected by an automatic sprinkler system, it must be separated from the remaining occupancy by a fire-rated barrier rated for one hour. The sprinklered condition changes the requirement because the sprinkler system provides the necessary protection to control a fire in that room, so the 1-hour barrier is not required. Higher ratings (2-, 3-, or 4-hour) are not mandated by this rule, which is why the one-hour rating is the correct standard for non-sprinklered cases.

**4. The most direct load on a building caused by wind is known as direct wind.**

**A. Direct wind**

**B. Lateral wind**

**C. Uplift wind**

**D. Shear wind**

Direct wind is the pressure the wind exerts normal to the surface of the building, pushing straight into or away from the face. This perpendicular loading comes from the stagnation of air against the surface and is the most direct way wind transfers load to the building envelope. Lateral wind refers to horizontal forces along the walls, which are important but are not the primary direct surface pressure. Uplift is the vertical suction that can lift the roof, a different load path, and “shear wind” isn’t a standard term for a primary wind-load type. So the direct wind describes the surface-pressing load that acts directly on the exterior surfaces.

**5. Which person verifies that occupancy classification matches the intended use of the structure?**

**A. Code official**

**B. Inspector or plans examiner**

**C. Fire marshal**

**D. Building manager**

Matching a building’s occupancy classification to its intended use is verified during plan review and field inspection. The inspector or plans examiner reviews the proposed design and how the space will be used to ensure the occupancy classification is correct and that the planned means of egress, fire protection, and construction requirements align with that use. This role directly ensures that the classification matches what the structure will actually house and how people will occupy it, allowing occupancy permits to be issued only when compliance is demonstrated. While other roles—like the code official overseeing enforcement, the fire marshal focusing on fire safety systems, or a building manager operating the facility—play important parts in safety and operations, the specific verification of occupancy classification against the intended use is the responsibility of the inspector or plans examiner.

**6. Which type of view shows the internal construction of each assembly?**

- A. Elevation
- B. Isometric
- C. Sectional**
- D. Perspective

To reveal how an assembly is put together, you use a sectional view. This kind of view is created by slicing through the object with a cutting plane and removing one portion, which exposes the interior features—hidden cavities, channels, fasteners, mating surfaces, and how parts stack or fit together. This makes it possible to see details that aren't visible from the outside and to verify clearances, dimensions, and assembly relationships. Elevation shows only the exterior faces, isometric presents a 3D overall form without cutting through to reveal interior details, and perspective renders a scene with depth but doesn't provide true interior construction. Sectional views often show the cut surfaces with hatch marks to indicate material, clarifying how the components are actually constructed.

**7. Components of fuel gas systems include all of the following EXCEPT**

- A. Regulators
- B. Piping
- C. Traps**
- D. Valves

Fuel gas systems are designed to safely deliver gas to appliances and control its pressure and flow. The essential components you'd expect are regulators, which reduce high supply pressure to safe appliance levels; piping, which forms the network carrying the gas; and valves, which allow shutoff and isolation for maintenance or emergencies. Traps are used in plumbing to prevent sewer gases from entering the building; they are not part of the fuel gas distribution system. While you may see fittings to drain condensate in gas lines (drip legs), those are not traps. Therefore, traps do not belong to the typical components of a fuel gas system.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a standard type of electrical power?**

- A. Direct current (DC)
- B. Alternating current (AC)
- C. Cycle current (CC)**
- D. Direct current and alternating current (DC/AC)

In electrical power terminology, the standard categories are direct current and alternating current. Direct current flows in one direction, while alternating current periodically reverses direction, and many devices are designed to work with either one or with both via power electronics (DC/AC). The term cycle current isn't a recognized category for standard power types; it doesn't define a distinct form of power in codes or practice. So, while direct current and alternating current are established types, and some equipment is described as capable of both (DC/AC), cycle current is not a standard power type.

**9. What term describes the submission of revised plans after addressing reviewer comments?**

- A. Submittal**
- B. Interim submission**
- C. Resubmittal**
- D. Final submission**

Resubmittal is the term for submitting revised plans after addressing reviewer comments. In the plan-review process, the project team revises the drawings to reflect the reviewers' notes and then resubmits them for another round of review, signaling that changes have been made and are being reconsidered. The initial submittal refers to the original set of plans, interim submission isn't a standard term for post-comment revisions, and final submission comes after all approvals are in place, not specifically in response to reviewer feedback.

**10. Which of the following are the first three general steps in the plans review process?**

- A. Application and submittal, review, resubmittal**
- B. Initial review, permit issuance, final inspection**
- C. Design development, permit review, construction**
- D. Site plan, building plan, occupancy permit**

The first three general steps in the plans review process are submitting the application and plan package, having those plans reviewed, and then making a resubmittal with revisions in response to the review comments. This sequence starts with the client or design team providing the required documentation and drawings, so the authority having jurisdiction can perform a completeness check and code-based review. If the reviewer finds deficiencies or questions, the applicant revises the plans and resubmits them for another review cycle. This cyclical flow continues until the plans meet the requirements and permit can be issued. Other options pull in steps that occur later or belong to different phases. Permit issuance and final inspection happen after the plan review is satisfied and construction is underway or completed. Design development or construction reflects earlier planning or the actual build, not the initial plan-review sequence. Site plan, building plan, and occupancy permit are types of documents or milestones, not the initial steps of the review process.

## 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://plansexaminerforfireemergency2nded.examzify.com>**

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

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