

Public Safety 1 Practice Exam (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. Security and protective services includes occupations dedicated to protecting which of the following?**
 - A. Life and property**
 - B. Information systems**
 - C. Public infrastructure**
 - D. Recreational areas**

- 2. Which statement best describes the role of EMTs within the EMS system?**
 - A. They provide routine office-based clinical care.**
 - B. They provide basic medical care and transport in emergencies.**
 - C. They perform hospital administration.**
 - D. They manage emergency scene communications from a remote location.**

- 3. Which career field is described as following the Incident Command on scene by obtaining needed resources?**
 - A. Fire Service**
 - B. Public Health**
 - C. Law Enforcement**
 - D. Emergency Management**

- 4. What is the main purpose of the Emergency Response Guidebook?**
 - A. To guide patient care protocols in EMS**
 - B. To provide information used in transportation-related incidents involving dangerous goods and/or hazardous materials**
 - C. To determine staffing levels at emergency scenes**
 - D. To assist in fire suppression training**

- 5. What is the correct approach to removing PPE to minimize contamination?**
 - A. Remove PPE by touching only uncontaminated surfaces, then place into designated bags and sanitize hands**
 - B. Remove PPE by touching contaminated surfaces**
 - C. Reuse PPE after a wipe-down**
 - D. Share PPE with others**

- 6. Which statement best describes the role of PPE and situational awareness on arrival to an incident?**
- A. Public relations blitz.**
 - B. Focusing on equipment alone.**
 - C. PPE and situational awareness.**
 - D. Ignoring environmental hazards.**
- 7. In mass casualty incidents, what is the first priority according to triage principles?**
- A. Treat those with minor injuries first**
 - B. Treat all patients equally regardless of severity**
 - C. Call for additional resources before treating**
 - D. Treat those with life-threatening injuries who can be saved with minimal resources (prioritize rapid stabilization)**
- 8. Which term describes working or acting together for a common purpose or benefit?**
- A. Cooperation**
 - B. Conflict**
 - C. Isolation**
 - D. Competition**
- 9. Which of the following is needed for a firefighter to carry out strenuous tasks, such as raising ladders or rescuing victims?**
- A. Extensive medical knowledge**
 - B. Advanced firefighting certifications**
 - C. Physical strength and stamina**
 - D. High levels of theoretical math**
- 10. Which is an example of a security level in a correctional facility?**
- A. Minimum**
 - B. Maximum**
 - C. Administrative**
 - D. Medium**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Security and protective services includes occupations dedicated to protecting which of the following?

- A. Life and property**
- B. Information systems**
- C. Public infrastructure**
- D. Recreational areas**

The main idea is that security and protective services are about safeguarding people and physical belongings from harm. This field focuses on keeping individuals safe, preventing crime, and protecting tangible assets and facilities from damage or loss. Jobs in this area—like police officers, security personnel, and emergency responders—work to deter threats, respond to incidents, and maintain safety in everyday environments. Information systems are guarded by cybersecurity specialists; protecting public infrastructure or recreational areas involves other specialties or broader safety roles, but the core mission here is protecting life and property.

2. Which statement best describes the role of EMTs within the EMS system?

- A. They provide routine office-based clinical care.**
- B. They provide basic medical care and transport in emergencies.**
- C. They perform hospital administration.**
- D. They manage emergency scene communications from a remote location.**

EMTs within the EMS system are frontline responders who provide basic medical care at the scene and during transport. They perform patient assessment, basic life support, airway management, control of bleeding, splinting, oxygen administration, and rapid transport to an appropriate hospital. They work under medical protocols to stabilize patients and coordinate with more advanced providers as needed. This role focuses on immediate care and safe conveyance to definitive care, rather than routine office-based clinical work, hospital administration, or remote dispatch activities, which are handled by other professionals in the system.

3. Which career field is described as following the Incident Command on scene by obtaining needed resources?

- A. Fire Service**
- B. Public Health**
- C. Law Enforcement**
- D. Emergency Management**

Coordinating and securing resources for incident response sits with Emergency Management. On scene, the Incident Command is in charge of operations, but it relies on a dedicated effort to obtain what's needed—personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services. Emergency Management professionals oversee this process, handling resource requests, activating mutual aid, coordinating with vendors and agencies, and tracking assets so responders have what they need without delay. This broader coordination and logistics role supports the command on the ground, enabling effective and timely response. While fire service, law enforcement, and public health participate actively in operations, their focus is primary response and protection, not the overall resource orchestration that Emergency Management provides.

4. What is the main purpose of the Emergency Response Guidebook?

- A. To guide patient care protocols in EMS**
- B. To provide information used in transportation-related incidents involving dangerous goods and/or hazardous materials**
- C. To determine staffing levels at emergency scenes**
- D. To assist in fire suppression training**

The main idea being tested is what the Emergency Response Guidebook is used for in real incidents. It's a field reference designed to help responders handle transportation incidents that involve dangerous goods or hazardous materials. It provides quick access to information that helps identify what a material is and what actions to take right away to protect people and the environment. This includes recognizing hazards from placards, labels, or shipping papers and using that information to decide initial protective actions, such as how to set up a safe scene, whether to evacuate, and what personal protective equipment might be needed. This tool isn't about patient care protocols, staffing decisions at the scene, or fire suppression training, so those tasks aren't addressed by the guide. Instead, its core value is guiding first responders on initial, scene-based decisions for hazmat situations, helping them understand potential risks and respond safely in the crucial first moments of an incident.

5. What is the correct approach to removing PPE to minimize contamination?

A. Remove PPE by touching only uncontaminated surfaces, then place into designated bags and sanitize hands

B. Remove PPE by touching contaminated surfaces

C. Reuse PPE after a wipe-down

D. Share PPE with others

Removing PPE safely centers on preventing self-contamination as you take off and dispose of gear. PPE becomes contaminated during use, so you should handle it only by clean, uncontaminated surfaces and avoid touching your skin, face, or other clean areas. After you finish removing all pieces, place them into designated disposal bags and perform hand hygiene to remove any residual contaminants. This approach keeps the contaminants contained and minimizes the chance of transferring them to you or others. The other practices—touching contaminated surfaces, reusing PPE after a wipe-down, or sharing PPE—raise the risk of spreading pathogens and are not appropriate.

6. Which statement best describes the role of PPE and situational awareness on arrival to an incident?

A. Public relations blitz.

B. Focusing on equipment alone.

C. PPE and situational awareness.

D. Ignoring environmental hazards.

Arriving at an incident, staying safe starts with wearing the right PPE for the hazards you expect and keeping a clear, realistic view of the scene. PPE protects you from immediate dangers—respiratory protection for smoke or fumes, eye protection for debris, a helmet and protective clothing for head and body safety, gloves for handling rough or contaminated materials, and sturdy boots to guard against slips and sharp objects. Simultaneously, situational awareness means actively observing the surroundings: spotting hazards like unstable structures, traffic, energized equipment, or hazardous materials; identifying safe entry and egress paths; noting changes in conditions; and communicating those observations to the team. Conditions can change rapidly, so recognizing risks early and adjusting your actions keeps you and others safer while you perform needed tasks. The other options don't address immediate safety at the scene: public relations focus doesn't protect responders, focusing on equipment alone ignores the environment, and ignoring environmental hazards is dangerous and unacceptable.

7. In mass casualty incidents, what is the first priority according to triage principles?

- A. Treat those with minor injuries first**
- B. Treat all patients equally regardless of severity**
- C. Call for additional resources before treating**
- D. Treat those with life-threatening injuries who can be saved with minimal resources (prioritize rapid stabilization)**

In mass casualty triage, the priority is to maximize the number of lives saved with limited resources. The first focus is on those who have life-threatening injuries but can be stabilized quickly with minimal resources. By prioritizing rapid stabilization for these patients, you prevent death from controllable threats like severe bleeding or airway compromise while you continue to assess and treat others. Treating minor injuries first would waste precious time that could save someone in immediate danger. Treating everyone equally ignores severity and resource limits, delaying essential care for those who need it most. Waiting to call for more resources before starting treatment can allow preventable deterioration. And prioritizing those with extensive needs or poor chances of survival would waste resources that could help more people. Hence, the best approach is to identify and rapidly stabilize patients who are life-threatening but salvageable with minimal resources.

8. Which term describes working or acting together for a common purpose or benefit?

- A. Cooperation**
- B. Conflict**
- C. Isolation**
- D. Competition**

Cooperation means working together toward a shared goal, coordinating actions, and sharing resources to achieve a benefit for the group. This fits the description of acting together for a common purpose or benefit because the emphasis is on unity and collaboration rather than individual effort. For example, in a safety drill, responders pool their efforts, communicate clearly, and assign roles so the team reaches a safe outcome efficiently. In contrast, conflict involves opposing interests, isolation means staying apart, and competition centers on outperforming others rather than collaborating.

9. Which of the following is needed for a firefighter to carry out strenuous tasks, such as raising ladders or rescuing victims?

- A. Extensive medical knowledge**
- B. Advanced firefighting certifications**
- C. Physical strength and stamina**
- D. High levels of theoretical math**

Firefighting tasks that are physically demanding require substantial strength and endurance. Lifting, carrying, and maneuvering heavy equipment like hoses, tools, and protective gear, plus climbing ladders and dragging or lifting victims, all demand powerful legs, a strong core, and good grip. The body also has to sustain effort for extended periods in high-heat environments, which makes cardiovascular stamina crucial. Without this level of physical fitness, performers can tire quickly or risk injury, slowing down operations and compromising safety. Medical knowledge, advanced certifications, or strong math skills support safety, decision-making, and technical proficiency, but they don't directly enable the physical actions required to raise ladders or rescue victims. That practical capability mainly comes from physical strength and stamina.

10. Which is an example of a security level in a correctional facility?

- A. Minimum**
- B. Maximum**
- C. Administrative**
- D. Medium**

Security levels describe how much containment and supervision an inmate requires based on risk. Maximum security is the highest level of containment, with stricter controls, fortified perimeters, limited inmate movement, more armed staff, and tighter routines to prevent violence and escapes. This makes it the clearest example of a security level among the options. While minimum and medium are valid levels that indicate lower risk and more freedom, and administrative refers to a management designation rather than a standard housing level, the concept being tested is recognizing the most intensive level of security, which is maximum.

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://publicsafety1.examzify.com>

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

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