

# Riverside Fire Department Post 101 Training 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. Riverside Fire Department was founded in which year?**
  - A. 1887**
  - B. 1900**
  - C. 1875**
  - D. 1950**
  
- 2. Which item is NOT listed as part of the PPE ensemble in the material?**
  - A. Turnouts**
  - B. Structure Boots**
  - C. Helmet**
  - D. Stethoscope**
  
- 3. In vehicle extrication, what is the first stabilization step before patient access?**
  - A. Scene safety and stabilization with cribbing, wheel chocks, and stabilization tools to prevent movement during rescue**
  - B. Immediately cutting patients without stabilization**
  - C. Only securing the vehicle doors**
  - D. Turning off the ignition and leaving the vehicle**
  
- 4. Which statement best describes vertical ventilation and a key risk if performed poorly?**
  - A. Ventilating by breaking interior walls.**
  - B. Pouring water on roof.**
  - C. Creating a roof opening to vent heat and smoke upward; risk of pushing fire through the structure if not coordinated (backdraft/flashover).**
  - D. Opening windows on the side to ventilate.**
  
- 5. Which extinguisher class is used for electrical equipment fires?**
  - A. Class A**
  - B. Class B**
  - C. Class C**
  - D. Class D**

- 6. Stops are?**
- A. Metal pieces that prevent fly from extending too far**
  - B. The parts that hold the ladder in car**
  - C. The bolts that attach rungs**
  - D. The label plates on ladder**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a method of extinguishment?**
- A. Remove Heat**
  - B. Remove Fuel**
  - C. Remove Oxygen**
  - D. Ventilation**
- 8. For escape/entry operations, what is the approved ladder overlap?**
- A. The ladder must extend at least 3 rungs above the sill.**
  - B. The ladder must extend at least 3 rungs (roughly 1 meter) above the sill.**
  - C. The ladder must extend at least 6 rungs above the sill.**
  - D. No overlap is required.**
- 9. Where are ladders manufactured?**
- A. Oshkosh, Wisconsin**
  - B. Milwaukee, Wisconsin**
  - C. Appleton, Wisconsin**
  - D. Madison, Wisconsin**
- 10. In HazMat operations, what are the hot, warm, and cold zones?**
- A. Cold zone clean, non-contaminated; Warm zone decontamination and PPE doffing; Hot zone contaminated area where work occurs.**
  - B. Cold zone contaminated; Warm zone clean; Hot zone PPE only.**
  - C. Cold zone PPE doffing; Warm zone contaminated; Hot zone decontamination.**
  - D. Cold zone decontamination; Warm zone work; Hot zone clean.**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Riverside Fire Department was founded in which year?**

- A. 1887**
- B. 1900**
- C. 1875**
- D. 1950**

Knowing when a fire department was founded helps you understand its long-standing presence and how fire service traditions evolved in a community. Riverside Fire Department's founding year is 1887, placing its origins in the late 19th century when many towns formalized fire protection, often moving from volunteer brigades to organized municipal departments. This timing fits the historical pattern of building trained crews, standardizing procedures, and transitioning to era-appropriate equipment, which laid the groundwork for later modernization. The other years don't align as well with typical development timelines for a department of this heritage, making 1887 the best match to the department's historical record.

**2. Which item is NOT listed as part of the PPE ensemble in the material?**

- A. Turnouts**
- B. Structure Boots**
- C. Helmet**
- D. Stethoscope**

PPE ensembles are protective gear chosen to shield responders from on-scene hazards. Turnouts cover the firefighter's body with flame-resistant coat and pants; structure boots protect feet and ankles in dangerous environments; the helmet guards the head from impact and heat. A stethoscope, by contrast, is a medical instrument used for patient assessment and does not provide protective shielding for the wearer. Therefore, it is not listed as part of the PPE ensemble.

**3. In vehicle extrication, what is the first stabilization step before patient access?**

- A. Scene safety and stabilization with cribbing, wheel chocks, and stabilization tools to prevent movement during rescue**
- B. Immediately cutting patients without stabilization**
- C. Only securing the vehicle doors**
- D. Turning off the ignition and leaving the vehicle**

In vehicle extrication, the first priority is scene safety and stabilizing the vehicle to prevent movement during the rescue. This foundation protects both the patient and the rescuers. By cribbing, wheel chocks, and stabilization devices, you create a solid, immovable platform that stops the car from shifting as tools are used for access, cutting, or lifting. With the vehicle securely stabilized, you can work more precisely and reduce the risk of worsening injuries or causing additional trauma to the patient. While turning off the ignition or securing doors are part of safety, they don't prevent movement and therefore are not sufficient as the initial step; stabilization must come first to make any subsequent access and treatment safe and effective.

4. Which statement best describes vertical ventilation and a key risk if performed poorly?

A. Ventilating by breaking interior walls.

B. Pouring water on roof.

**C. Creating a roof opening to vent heat and smoke upward; risk of pushing fire through the structure if not coordinated (backdraft/flashover).**

D. Opening windows on the side to ventilate.

Vertical ventilation involves creating a roof opening to release heat, smoke, and gases upward, establishing a vertical exhaust that pulls cooler air in from below. This helps lower interior temperatures, improves visibility, and creates safer conditions for firefighters and occupants by speeding the removal of harmful products of combustion. The main risk when this is done poorly is that opening the roof without proper coordination can change the fire's flow path in a way that drives flames and heat through the structure, into unburned areas, or into concealed spaces. This can accelerate fire growth and endanger crews or occupants if water isn't applied in sync with the venting. Other actions listed are not vertical ventilation: breaking interior walls, pouring water on the roof, or opening side windows describe different tactics or effects and do not capture the purpose and risk of roof venting.

5. Which extinguisher class is used for electrical equipment fires?

A. Class A

B. Class B

**C. Class C**

D. Class D

Fires involving electrical equipment require an extinguishing agent that won't conduct electricity because the equipment may still be energized. Class C extinguishers are designed for energized electrical fires, using non-conductive agents that suppress the fire without creating a path for electric shock. If you can safely disconnect power, do so, then proceed with extinguishing as needed. Other extinguisher classes target different hazards—ordinary combustibles, flammable liquids, or combustible metals—and aren't appropriate for live electrical fires because they don't address the electrical shock risk.

6. Stops are?

**A. Metal pieces that prevent fly from extending too far**

B. The parts that hold the ladder in car

C. The bolts that attach rungs

D. The label plates on ladder

Stops are metal pieces built into the ladder rails that physically prevent the fly (the extended outer section) from extending beyond a safe limit. As you set up an extension ladder, the stops work with the locking mechanism to hold the ladder at the chosen length and keep the sections aligned. This limit prevents overextension, which could make the ladder unstable, cause the sections to slip or separate, or lead to a fall. Other described parts—those that hold the ladder in a vehicle, the bolts that attach rungs, or the label plates—serve different functions and do not control how far the fly can extend.

7. Which of the following is NOT a method of extinguishment?

- A. Remove Heat
- B. Remove Fuel
- C. Remove Oxygen
- D. Ventilation**

Extinguishment hinges on removing one component of the fire triangle: heat, fuel, or oxygen. Cooling with water removes heat, starving removes fuel by cutting off the fuel source or removing combustibles, and smothering removes or limits oxygen. Ventilation, on the other hand, is a tactic for moving air and smoke to improve conditions and access, not a direct way to extinguish the fire by eliminating heat, fuel, or oxygen. So it isn't considered a direct method of extinguishment, even though it can influence how a fire behaves.

8. For escape/entry operations, what is the approved ladder overlap?

- A. The ladder must extend at least 3 rungs above the sill.
- B. The ladder must extend at least 3 rungs (roughly 1 meter) above the sill.**
- C. The ladder must extend at least 6 rungs above the sill.
- D. No overlap is required.

Ladder overlap above the window sill is essential for a safe transition during escape/entry operations. You want the ladder to extend at least three rungs above the sill, roughly one meter, so you have a solid handhold and a secure place to place your foot as you move from the window to the ladder and establish three points of contact. This minimum helps prevent slipping and gives you a reliable starting grip without delaying you with unnecessary extra length. Extending three rungs provides enough overlap for a confident pull onto the ladder, while more than that isn't required for standard procedures and having no overlap would remove that critical handhold. So the approved overlap is at least three rungs above the sill, about one meter.

9. Where are ladders manufactured?

- A. Oshkosh, Wisconsin**
- B. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- C. Appleton, Wisconsin
- D. Madison, Wisconsin

The question tests a factual detail about where ladders are manufactured. The correct answer matches the manufacturing site tied to the ladders in your training material: Oshkosh, Wisconsin. This is the location the course uses to identify the ladder production facility, so it's the best answer because it directly reflects the stated fact. The other Wisconsin cities listed are real places, but they aren't the manufacturing site specified in the material, so they don't align with the fact you're being asked to recall. If you're ever unsure, go back to the material that mentions the equipment and its production location, since these recall questions hinge on those specific details.

**10. In HazMat operations, what are the hot, warm, and cold zones?**

- A. Cold zone clean, non-contaminated; Warm zone decontamination and PPE doffing; Hot zone contaminated area where work occurs.**
- B. Cold zone contaminated; Warm zone clean; Hot zone PPE only.**
- C. Cold zone PPE doffing; Warm zone contaminated; Hot zone decontamination.**
- D. Cold zone decontamination; Warm zone work; Hot zone clean.**

In HazMat operations, separation of the scene into zones prevents spread of contamination. The cold zone is the clean, non-contaminated area where personnel not directly handling the hazard operate. The warm zone is the buffer between hot and cold, where decontamination of personnel and equipment takes place and where PPE can be doffed in a controlled way. The hot zone is the contaminated area where the work with the hazard actually occurs and where fully protective PPE is required. This arrangement—cold zone as clean, warm zone for decontamination and PPE removal, hot zone as the contaminated work area—best fits how contamination is contained and how personnel transition safely between levels of protection. The other options mix up which zones are contaminated or where decontamination and doffing belong, which would risk spreading contamination.

## 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://riversidefiredeptpost101training.examzify.com>**

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

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