

Ryanair Fire and Smoke 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 class is associated with Live Electrical equipment?**
 - A. Class E**
 - B. Class B**
 - C. Class A**
 - D. Class C**

- 2. What is the step immediately before checking the seal for a secure fit in the PBE procedure?**
 - A. Pull hood down until headband is fitted to forehead**
 - B. Bend forward from waist, insert chin and pull across face and overhead**
 - C. Remove device from protective bag**
 - D. Tear off red pull strip**

- 3. Which duration matches the PBE?**
 - A. 13 minutes**
 - B. 15 minutes**
 - C. 17 minutes**
 - D. 19 minutes**

- 4. How do you remove oxygen from a fire?**
 - A. By smothering**
 - B. By cooling**
 - C. By starving**
 - D. By ventilating**

- 5. How do you remove heat from a fire?**
 - A. By cooling**
 - B. By applying oxygen**
 - C. By removing fuel**
 - D. By ventilating**

- 6. What is included in the role of back up?**
- A. Collect equipment from first communicator; collect other firefighting equipment from cabin; collect empty bar box; be ready to take over**
 - B. Direct passengers to exit**
 - C. Identify the source of fire**
 - D. Schedule a follow-up briefing.**
- 7. Choose the correct duration for the PBE.**
- A. 5 minutes**
 - B. 15 minutes**
 - C. 25 minutes**
 - D. 35 minutes**
- 8. What is the role of the second communicator (comprehensive duties)?**
- A. Make reassurance PA to pax; move pax and anything that could fuel the fire; distribute wet towels for pax to breathe through**
 - B. Collect halon, crash axe and fire gloves**
 - C. Identify the source**
 - D. Call the captain**
- 9. Which information should you pass onto the firemen?**
- A. Location**
 - B. What is on fire**
 - C. THOB**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. Which smell is commonly associated with an electrical fire?**
- A. Fishy/Rubbery smell**
 - B. Sweet syrup smell**
 - C. Fresh pine smell**
 - D. Metallic odor**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which class is associated with Live Electrical equipment?

- A. Class E**
- B. Class B**
- C. Class A**
- D. Class C**

When dealing with fires, the label on the class tells you what kind of hazard you're fighting and what extinguishing method is safest. A fire involving live electrical equipment is treated specially because electricity is still present, so you must use an extinguishing agent that won't conduct electricity and won't create a shock risk. That's why the classification for this scenario is Class E. It specifically covers fires in energized electrical equipment, guiding you to use safe, non-conductive extinguishing media and, if possible, to switch off the power before or while applying the agent. The other classes describe different hazards—ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids—and don't apply to a live electrical fire, so they aren't the correct match.

2. What is the step immediately before checking the seal for a secure fit in the PBE procedure?

- A. Pull hood down until headband is fitted to forehead**
- B. Bend forward from waist, insert chin and pull across face and overhead**
- C. Remove device from protective bag**
- D. Tear off red pull strip**

The essential thing before checking the seal is to position the hood so the headband sits on the forehead. Pulling the hood down until the headband is at the hairline frames the seal around the face, making it possible to test for leaks accurately. After this placement, you would then check the seal by exhaling gently to feel for any air escaping. The other steps—removing the device from its bag and tearing the red pull strip—occur earlier in the process to activate and ready the PBE, while bending forward and pulling the hood across the face describes parts of the donning motion but not the step right before verifying the seal.

3. Which duration matches the PBE?

- A. 13 minutes**
- B. 15 minutes**
- C. 17 minutes**
- D. 19 minutes**

PBE duration is about the air supply life of protective breathing equipment. The equipment is designed to provide breathable air for a fixed period, typically 15 minutes, which is why 15 minutes is the correct match. This standard duration gives crew enough time to don the gear, manage the situation in smoke, communicate, and move to safety before the air supply runs out. The other options don't align with the PBE's rated air life, so they don't reflect the equipment's standard performance under normal conditions.

4. How do you remove oxygen from a fire?

- A. By smothering**
- B. By cooling**
- C. By starving**
- D. By ventilating**

The idea here is depriving the flame of the air it needs to burn. Smothering works by covering the fire or sealing off the area so that little to no air reaches the flame, effectively removing the oxygen it relies on and causing the fire to go out. Cooling reduces heat but doesn't take away the oxygen, so it's not about removing air. Starving eliminates fuel, not oxygen. Ventilating would bring in more air, which would feed the fire rather than starve it. So the best way to remove oxygen from a fire is smothering.

5. How do you remove heat from a fire?

- A. By cooling**
- B. By applying oxygen**
- C. By removing fuel**
- D. By ventilating**

Removing heat from a fire is achieved through cooling. Fire needs heat, fuel, and oxygen; lowering the heat energy in the system drops the temperature below ignition and slows the combustion process. Cooling works especially well because substances like water absorb a lot of energy as they heat up and especially as they turn into steam, pulling heat away from the fuel and surrounding environment and reducing flame intensity and the chance of reignition. Applying oxygen would feed the fire rather than take heat away, while removing fuel reduces available fuel but doesn't actively lower the existing heat. Ventilating can change how heat and gases move, sometimes helping to clear smoke, but it doesn't directly reduce the fire's heat energy and can even increase heat elsewhere if it brings in more oxygen or feeds flames. So, cooling is the best way to remove heat.

6. What is included in the role of back up?

- A. Collect equipment from first communicator; collect other firefighting equipment from cabin; collect empty bar box; be ready to take over**
- B. Direct passengers to exit**
- C. Identify the source of fire**
- D. Schedule a follow-up briefing.**

The back up role is all about keeping the firefighting effort moving smoothly by providing support and ensuring a fresh supply of gear is ready when it's needed. The person in this role stays close to the action and focuses on equipment and relief so there's no delay in continuing the attack. Collecting equipment from the first communicator makes sure the arriving crew member has what has already been mobilized and avoids duplicating gear. Gathering other firefighting equipment from the cabin brings in any additional tools needed to control the fire, keeping the active team equipped without wandering to storage. Picking up the empty bar box ensures it's replaced or replenished so the next batch of equipment can be loaded quickly. Being ready to take over means the back up can step in at the right moment to relieve the current firefighter, maintaining safety and momentum.

7. Choose the correct duration for the PBE.

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 15 minutes**
- C. 25 minutes
- D. 35 minutes

The main idea here is how long the protective breathing equipment (PBE) can keep a user breathing normally once it's activated. For airline PBEs, the operating duration is about 15 minutes. That means once the hood is opened and the flow starts, you have roughly a quarter of an hour of breathable air to complete critical tasks—donning the gear properly, locating any fire or source of smoke, and moving to a safer area or starting an evacuation. Why 15 minutes is the right number: it provides a practical window for crew to act in a smoke-filled cabin without exhausting the supply. Shorter durations, like five minutes, would risk running out before you can reach safety. Longer durations (25 or 35 minutes) would imply a different, heavier system than what is standard for cabin crew PPE, and aren't typical for routine emergency use. So, fifteen minutes is the standard, correct duration for a PBE in this context.

8. What is the role of the second communicator (comprehensive duties)?

- A. Make reassurance PA to pax; move pax and anything that could fuel the fire; distribute wet towels for pax to breathe through**
- B. Collect halon, crash axe and fire gloves
- C. Identify the source
- D. Call the captain

The main idea here is that the second communicator handles actions that directly protect passengers and reduce danger during a fire or smoke event. Their role isn't just to relay information; it includes practical steps to keep people calm, clear the way, and lessen the fire's fuel. Reassuring passengers via the public address helps prevent panic and ensures orderly behavior, which is crucial for safety in a tense situation. Moving passengers away from the fire and removing anything that could fuel the fire reduces the fuel available to the flames and helps keep evacuation routes clear. Distributing wet towels gives passengers a simple, immediate aid to breathe through smoke, which can reduce inhalation injuries and buy time for decision-making and movement. Taken together, these actions address the well-being of passengers and the evolving hazard in a cohesive, comprehensive way. The other options describe important tasks but aren't as aligned with the broad, passenger-focused duties of the second communicator: collecting firefighting gear is a technical task for the crew member in charge of fire suppression; identifying the source is a tactical action that may be part of the search, not the overarching duties of the second communicator; and calling the captain is a communication step but doesn't capture the practical, comprehensive responsibilities toward passengers and the immediate environment.

9. Which information should you pass onto the firemen?

- A. Location**
- B. What is on fire**
- C. THOB**
- D. All of the above**

Sharing information with the fire crew is about giving them a clear snapshot to plan a safe, effective response. The exact location tells responders where to find the fire or smoke so they can position equipment and crews quickly. Knowing what is on fire informs tactic choices and the likely hazards—different materials produce different flames, heat, and toxic smoke, which affects what extinguishing method to use and how to approach the scene. THOB provides additional essential context about the on-board situation, helping firefighters assess hazards, potential spread, and any special dangers or considerations onboard. When you pass all of these pieces together, you give the fire team the full picture, reducing delays and increasing safety. Relying on just one piece—location or burn type alone—leaves gaps that could slow response or raise risk, so including all of them is the best approach.

10. Which smell is commonly associated with an electrical fire?

- A. Fishy/Rubbery smell**
- B. Sweet syrup smell**
- C. Fresh pine smell**
- D. Metallic odor**

Electrical fires often give off a distinctive fishy or rubbery odor because burning insulation and plastics in wiring release volatile compounds that smell acrid and tangy. That smoke or scent is a practical cue: if you notice a sharp fishy/rubbery smell coming from electrical equipment, it's a strong sign the source is electrical, not burning fabric or fuel. The other smells—sweet syrup, fresh pine, or a metallic odor—are not typical indicators of an electrical fault and are more associated with other materials or situations. Recognizing the fishy/rubbery odor helps you respond quickly by safely cutting power if possible and using the appropriate extinguishing method for electrical fires.

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://ryanairfireandsmoke.examzify.com>

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

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