

San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT considered a stroke center in San Francisco?**
 - A. Mission Bernal**
 - B. UCSF Medical Center**
 - C. SF General Hospital**
 - D. Kaiser Foundation Hospital**
- 2. In what context is the LVAD commonly used?**
 - A. For patients with acute respiratory failure**
 - B. For patients with end-stage heart failure**
 - C. For patients undergoing surgical interventions**
 - D. For patients who are stable post-operatively**
- 3. Which service is NOT typically provided by the SFFD during an emergency response?**
 - A. Evacuation assistance**
 - B. Traffic management**
 - C. Fire suppression**
 - D. Legal representation**
- 4. Where is the BVM (Bag-Valve-Mask) located within the SFFD equipment?**
 - A. In the medic bag**
 - B. On the fire truck**
 - C. In the jumpbag**
 - D. At the station**
- 5. What is the SFFD's commitment to diversity and inclusion?**
 - A. To hire solely based on experience**
 - B. To create a workforce that reflects the community**
 - C. To maintain existing hiring practices**
 - D. To provide equal training opportunities**

6. What does Article 39.24 refer to?

- A. Recruitment policy**
- B. Disobedience**
- C. Code of ethics**
- D. Emergency response times**

7. What is the purpose of compression in CPR?

- A. To clear the airway**
- B. To provide ventilation**
- C. To circulate blood**
- D. To reduce cardiac muscle fatigue**

8. What are key elements assessed during fire safety inspections conducted by SFFD?

- A. Public interest and outreach efforts**
- B. Fire exits, alarm systems, and fire hazard conditions**
- C. Energy efficiency of buildings**
- D. Compliance with local arts programs**

9. What type of training do SFFD firefighters undergo?

- A. Only fire suppression**
- B. Fire suppression and rescue operations**
- C. Fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response**
- D. Hazardous waste disposal**

10. What are the mechanisms responsible for pulmonary edema?

- A. Increased lung capacity and fluid retention**
- B. Excessive pressure and increased permeability of the micro vasculature**
- C. Decreased oxygen levels and lung inflammation**
- D. Poor circulation and infection**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT considered a stroke center in San Francisco?

- A. Mission Bernal**
- B. UCSF Medical Center**
- C. SF General Hospital**
- D. Kaiser Foundation Hospital**

Mission Bernal is not considered a stroke center in San Francisco, while the other listed hospitals are designated as certified stroke centers. Stroke centers are specialized facilities equipped with the necessary resources and expertise to provide comprehensive care for stroke patients, including advanced diagnostic capabilities and immediate access to treatment options. UCSF Medical Center, SF General Hospital, and Kaiser Foundation Hospital have the necessary accreditations and facilities to handle stroke emergencies. They have trained personnel and established protocols for rapid assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of stroke patients, crucially affecting patient outcomes. Recognizing the distinction between certified stroke centers and other healthcare facilities is important, as timely and specialized medical intervention can significantly improve the prognosis for individuals experiencing strokes.

2. In what context is the LVAD commonly used?

- A. For patients with acute respiratory failure**
- B. For patients with end-stage heart failure**
- C. For patients undergoing surgical interventions**
- D. For patients who are stable post-operatively**

The left ventricular assist device (LVAD) is primarily used for patients with end-stage heart failure. This device is designed to help those whose heart is no longer able to pump sufficiently on its own. End-stage heart failure indicates a serious condition where the heart's ability to function is severely compromised, often resulting in significant symptoms and a poor quality of life. LVADs serve as a mechanical pump that assists in blood circulation, providing temporary support while waiting for a heart transplant or as long-term support for patients who are not candidates for surgery. This context is critical because the LVAD can dramatically improve the quality of life and increase survival rates for these patients by ensuring adequate blood flow throughout the body, which is essential for organ function. It is not typically employed for patients who have conditions such as acute respiratory failure, those undergoing surgical interventions, or patients who are stable post-operatively, as these situations often do not warrant the need for such an invasive mechanical support system.

3. Which service is NOT typically provided by the SFFD during an emergency response?

- A. Evacuation assistance**
- B. Traffic management**
- C. Fire suppression**
- D. Legal representation**

The service that is not typically provided by the San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) during an emergency response is legal representation. The primary role of fire departments, including the SFFD, revolves around emergency medical services, fire suppression, fire prevention, rescue operations, and public safety education. Legal representation, however, falls outside the purview of the SFFD's responsibilities. While fire departments may work closely with law enforcement and legal entities in various situations, they do not provide legal services to individuals or represent them in legal matters. The focus of SFFD during an emergency is to protect life, property, and the environment rather than engage in legal aspects of emergency scenarios. In contrast, services such as evacuation assistance, traffic management, and fire suppression are essential aspects of their response strategy to ensure public safety during emergencies, making them fundamental components of a fire department's operations.

4. Where is the BVM (Bag-Valve-Mask) located within the SFFD equipment?

- A. In the medic bag**
- B. On the fire truck**
- C. In the jumpbag**
- D. At the station**

The Bag-Valve-Mask (BVM) is typically located in the jump bag, which is specifically designed for quick access by emergency responders. The jump bag contains essential medical equipment and supplies that paramedics and EMTs can rapidly deploy during emergency situations, ensuring they can provide immediate and effective care to patients. The placement of the BVM in the jump bag highlights its critical role in airway management. When a patient is unresponsive or unable to breathe adequately, the BVM allows responders to assist with effective ventilation. Having it readily available in the jump bag ensures that first responders can act quickly without needing to search for equipment during a time-sensitive situation. Other locations mentioned, such as in the medic bag, on the fire truck, or at the station, may not provide the accessibility needed in high-pressure scenarios. Thus, the jump bag is the most appropriate and practical location for vital life-saving equipment like the BVM within the context of SFFD operations.

5. What is the SFFD's commitment to diversity and inclusion?

- A. To hire solely based on experience
- B. To create a workforce that reflects the community**
- C. To maintain existing hiring practices
- D. To provide equal training opportunities

The commitment of the San Francisco Fire Department to diversity and inclusion focuses on creating a workforce that reflects the community it serves. This means actively seeking to employ individuals from a wide range of backgrounds, cultures, and experiences, which not only enhances the department's ability to effectively serve a diverse population but also fosters an environment of equality and representation within the organization. By prioritizing this commitment, the SFFD aims to ensure that its personnel can empathize with and understand the various needs of the community, ultimately leading to improved public safety outcomes and enhanced trust between the department and the residents it serves.

6. What does Article 39.24 refer to?

- A. Recruitment policy
- B. Disobedience**
- C. Code of ethics
- D. Emergency response times

Article 39.24 refers specifically to disobedience within the context of conduct expectations for members of the fire department. This article serves as a guideline to ensure that all personnel adhere to the established rules and protocols of the department. Disobedience can undermine operational integrity and safety, making it essential for members to be aware of the consequences of failing to follow orders or directives from superior officers. Proper understanding of this article helps maintain discipline and a cohesive working environment, which is vital in emergency services where prompt and decisive action is necessary. In contrast, recruitment policy deals with the hiring practices of the department, the code of ethics outlines the moral principles guiding members' conduct, and emergency response times refer to the measures and standards for response in emergency situations. Although these elements are important to the overall function of the fire department, they do not specifically encompass the issues of disobedience described in Article 39.24.

7. What is the purpose of compression in CPR?

- A. To clear the airway
- B. To provide ventilation
- C. To circulate blood**
- D. To reduce cardiac muscle fatigue

The purpose of compression in CPR is to circulate blood. When a person experiences cardiac arrest, their heart is unable to pump blood effectively to supply oxygen to the brain and other vital organs. High-quality chest compressions help create artificial circulation by manually compressing the chest, which increases pressure in the thoracic cavity. This pressure is essential because it helps push blood out of the heart and into the body, particularly to critical areas such as the brain, while also allowing for blood to flow back into the heart during relaxation of the chest. In CPR, the emphasis on performing compressions at the correct rate and depth is crucial for maintaining blood flow to these vital organs, improving chances of survival and increasing the likelihood of a positive outcome when emergency medical personnel arrive. This understanding underscores the importance of focusing on compressions over other interventions during the early moments of CPR, particularly in layperson rescues where immediate action can significantly impact survival rates.

8. What are key elements assessed during fire safety inspections conducted by SFFD?

- A. Public interest and outreach efforts
- B. Fire exits, alarm systems, and fire hazard conditions**
- C. Energy efficiency of buildings
- D. Compliance with local arts programs

The focus of fire safety inspections by the San Francisco Fire Department centers on critical life safety elements. During these inspections, key areas such as fire exits, alarm systems, and fire hazard conditions are meticulously assessed to ensure the safety of occupants and minimize the risk of fire incidents. Fire exits are examined to verify they are accessible, clearly marked, and adequately maintained, allowing for safe evacuation in emergencies. Alarm systems are evaluated for functionality, ensuring they provide timely alerts to occupants in case of a fire. Additionally, inspectors look for fire hazard conditions, such as the presence of combustible materials or improper storage practices that could increase fire risks. These elements are essential for maintaining fire safety standards in buildings and protecting the lives of those who occupy them. Other options, such as public interest, energy efficiency, or compliance with local arts programs, while they may be important in different contexts, do not pertain directly to the primary objectives of fire safety inspections.

9. What type of training do SFFD firefighters undergo?

- A. Only fire suppression
- B. Fire suppression and rescue operations
- C. Fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response**
- D. Hazardous waste disposal

Firefighters with the San Francisco Fire Department undergo extensive training that encompasses a wide range of skills necessary for their role in protecting the community. The correct answer highlights that SFFD personnel are trained in fire suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials response. Fire suppression is essential as it involves techniques and strategies to extinguish fires safely and effectively, ensuring both the safety of the firefighters and the public. Additionally, emergency medical services training is crucial since firefighters often respond to medical emergencies, requiring them to provide life-saving care on the scene until further medical assistance arrives. Lastly, hazardous materials response training equips them with the knowledge and skills needed to handle dangerous substances, mitigating the risks associated with chemical spills or other hazardous situations that may arise during emergencies. In contrast, the other choices do not encompass the full scope of training needed for modern firefighters. While only fire suppression training would be insufficient given the diverse emergencies firefighters face, and focusing solely on hazardous waste disposal would not prepare them for active fire or medical emergencies, the inclusion of all these critical areas in option C reflects a comprehensive approach that meets the demands of their roles.

10. What are the mechanisms responsible for pulmonary edema?

- A. Increased lung capacity and fluid retention
- B. Excessive pressure and increased permeability of the microvasculature**
- C. Decreased oxygen levels and lung inflammation
- D. Poor circulation and infection

Pulmonary edema is primarily caused by the accumulation of fluid in the lungs, which can occur due to several mechanisms, with excessive pressure and increased permeability of the microvasculature being particularly significant. When there is heightened hydrostatic pressure in the pulmonary capillaries, it can lead to fluid being pushed out of the blood vessels and into the alveolar spaces, resulting in edema. Furthermore, increased permeability of the microvasculature allows proteins and fluids to leak from the blood vessels into the interstitial space and alveoli, which contributes to the fluid buildup. This condition can arise from various underlying issues such as heart failure, where the heart's inability to pump effectively raises pressure in the pulmonary circulatory system, or from inflammatory processes that damage the capillary walls, increasing their permeability. The other options describe factors that do not directly lead to pulmonary edema. For instance, increased lung capacity and fluid retention do not directly address the mechanisms of fluid accumulation in the lungs. Similarly, decreased oxygen levels and lung inflammation are consequences or related conditions rather than primary mechanisms causing pulmonary edema, and poor circulation and infection can lead to secondary complications but do not define the direct physiological causes of edema in the lungs.

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://sanfranciscofiredeptsffd.examzify.com>

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

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