Suppression Exam 1 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. What does CNG stand for?

A. Compressed Natural Gas

B. Cyclized Nitrogen Gas

C. Crystalline Natural Gas

D. Compressed Nitrogen Gas

2. Which of the following is NOT a generally accepted classification of fire cause?

A. Accidental

B. Natural

C. Incendiary

D. Catastrophic

3. Low-volume stream discharges less than ____ gpm.

A. 20 GM

B. 40 GM

C. 60 GM

D. 80 GM

4. For unclosed cabs, what safety equipment is required?

A. Safety bars/gates and PPE

B. Seat belts only

C. Hard hats only

D. Gloves only

5. Operating pressure at the nozzle for hand lines is _____ psi.

A. 40 psi

B. 50 psi

C. 60 psi

D. 70 psi

6. Telephones receive both emergency and nonemergency calls and are equipped with which feature?

A. Caller ID

B. Call Waiting

C. Voicemail

D. Speakerphone

7. Which type of hose is used to transfer water from a pressurized water source to the pump intake?

A. Soft intake hose

B. Hard intake hose

C. Suction hose

D. Discharge hose

8. What does LDH stand for in firefighting equipment terms?

A. Large Diameter Hose

B. Long Diameter Hose

C. Large Distance Hose

D. Light Duty Hose

9. For small burning objects, what action should you take?

A. Submerge the entire object in water

B. Drench with a stream of water

C. Cover with soil

D. Move to outdoor burn pit

10. Operating pressure at the nozzle for master streams is _____ psi.

A. 60 psi

B. 70 psi

C. 80 psi

D. 90 psi

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What does CNG stand for?

A. Compressed Natural Gas

B. Cyclized Nitrogen Gas

C. Crystalline Natural Gas

D. Compressed Nitrogen Gas

CNG is an acronym for compressed natural gas. The C stands for compressed, and NG stands for natural gas, which is primarily methane. Compressing natural gas lets more fuel be stored in a container, making it practical for use in vehicles and backup power. The other options don't fit because they refer to nitrogen or use terms (cyclized, crystalline) that aren't used to describe this fuel. Compressed nitrogen gas is a different substance, and natural gas is not nitrogen.

2. Which of the following is NOT a generally accepted classification of fire cause?

A. Accidental

B. Natural

C. Incendiary

D. Catastrophic

Fire cause classifications describe where or how a fire started, not how bad it turns out. The standard categories you'll see are accidental, natural, and incendiary. Accidental covers unintentional ignition, like a left-on stove or a dropped cigarette. Natural refers to ignitions from natural events outside human control, such as lightning. Incendiary means the fire was deliberately set. Catastrophic, on the other hand, describes the scale of damage or destruction, not the initiating event. Since it's about the outcome rather than the origin, it isn't used as a typical fire-cause category. That's why catastrophic is the correct choice for not belonging to the usual classifications.

3. Low-volume stream discharges less than ___ gpm.

A. 20 GM

B. 40 GM

C. 60 GM

D. 80 GM

In suppression terminology, streams are categorized by how much water they deliver per minute, which guides tactic and equipment choices. A low-volume stream is defined as delivering less than 40 gallons per minute. This threshold is used because it marks the point where you're dealing with a small, more controllable flow that's suitable for precise application or protecting exposures without overwhelming water damage. Streams under this limit are typically produced by smaller nozzles or handlines and allow for quicker, more deliberate knockdown on small fires. Once you exceed 40 gpm, you generally move into higher-volume approaches that require larger hose lays and more robust water supply, aimed at larger fires. So the cutoff of 40 gpm is the standard boundary used to distinguish low-volume from higher-volume streams.

4. For unclosed cabs, what safety equipment is required?

A. Safety bars/gates and PPE

B. Seat belts only

C. Hard hats only

D. Gloves only

Unclosed cabs need two layers of protection: a physical barrier to keep the operator from falling out and personal protective equipment to guard against hazards the barrier can't prevent. Safety bars or gates provide the essential barrier, stopping ejections when the machine moves or jostles. Personal protective equipment covers risks such as head injuries, debris, and other exposure risks that a bar or gate can't fully mitigate. Relying on a seat belt alone isn't enough in an open cab because the sides aren't enclosed and a fall can still occur; a hard hat or gloves alone don't address the fall or guard against other hazards. So, safety bars or gates plus PPE together meet the safety needs for unclosed cabs.

5. Operating pressure at the nozzle for hand lines is _____ psi.

A. 40 psi

B. 50 psi

C. 60 psi

D. 70 psi

Operating pressure at the nozzle is the pressure the nozzle itself receives to create the stream. For handlines, the standard nozzle pressure is 50 psi because it provides a reliable balance: enough pressure to produce a solid, controllable stream with adequate reach and penetration, without demanding excessive pump output or causing heavy nozzle reaction. Dropping to 40 psi would yield a weaker stream with less reach, while increasing toward 60–70 psi increases friction losses along the hose and makes handling more difficult without a clear performance gain for typical handline use. So, 50 psi is the best fit for standard handline operations.

6. Telephones receive both emergency and nonemergency calls and are equipped with which feature?

A. Caller ID

B. Call Waiting

C. Voicemail

D. Speakerphone

Identifying who is calling is essential when a phone system handles both emergency and nonemergency calls. Caller ID provides the caller's number and sometimes name, giving responders or operators the information needed to verify the caller, locate the source, and dispatch help quickly. Other features address different needs: Call Waiting manages multiple calls, Voicemail stores messages, and Speakerphone changes how you listen or speak, but none of these directly helps identify the caller or streamline emergency routing. For these situations, Caller ID is the most relevant and useful feature.

7. Which type of hose is used to transfer water from a pressurized water source to the pump intake?

A. Soft intake hose

B. Hard intake hose

C. Suction hose

D. Discharge hose

When water is coming from a pressurized source like a hydrant, the hose that feeds water into the pump is chosen for quick, flexible connection rather than for drafting from a still source. A soft intake hose fits this situation because it's flexible and easy to connect to the hydrant and to the pump's intake, allowing water to flow into the pump efficiently. The other options don't match this feed path: a discharge hose carries water away from the pump to the nozzle, a suction hose is used for drawing water from a source that isn't pressurized, and a hard intake hose is a rigid option more suited to drafting from static sources. So soft intake hose is the best choice to transfer water from a pressurized source to the pump intake.

8. What does LDH stand for in firefighting equipment terms?

A. Large Diameter Hose

B. Long Diameter Hose

C. Large Distance Hose

D. Light Duty Hose

Large Diameter Hose is the term for the large-bore supply hoses used to move big volumes of water for fire suppression. These hoses are typically 3 inches or larger and are chosen for their high capacity; the larger diameter reduces friction losses at high flows, allowing water to be delivered over longer distances from hydrants to the pumpers or between engines. This emphasis on diameter—large, not length or distance—explains why this term is the standard. Other phrases like Long Diameter Hose or Large Distance Hose aren't used in standard fire service terminology, and Light Duty Hose would describe a smaller, less robust hose meant for lighter tasks, not high-volume supply.

9. For small burning objects, what action should you take?

A. Submerge the entire object in water

B. Drench with a stream of water

C. Cover with soil

D. Move to outdoor burn pit

When extinguishing a small burning object, the key idea is to remove heat completely so the material can't reignite. Submerging the entire object in water achieves this best because water absorbs heat very efficiently, including the latent heat as it turns to steam. That means every part of the object is cooled below its ignition temperature, stopping combustion entirely and making reignition unlikely. Drenching with a stream of water might leave hot spots or pockets that can smolder and later flare up. Covering with soil can smother the flames, but it doesn't guarantee complete cooling of all surfaces and can keep heat trapped. Moving to an outdoor burn pit delays extinguishment and risks embers spreading. So fully submerging the object in water is the most reliable way to ensure it's completely out.

10. Operating pressure at the nozzle for master streams is _____ psi.

A. 60 psi

B. 70 psi

C. 80 psi

D. 90 psi

Master streams are built to deliver large volumes of water through a sizable nozzle, so they need more pressure at the nozzle to overcome friction losses and push water effectively through the large opening. The standard nozzle pressure used for most master stream devices is eighty pounds per square inch. This level hits a balance between achieving the desired flow and keeping nozzle reaction manageable for the operator. Pushing for less pressure would reduce flow and reach, while using higher pressure would increase the nozzle reaction and equipment stress without meaningful gains in typical setups. In practice, you set the nozzle to about eighty psi and then account for hose friction losses and elevation when determining the pump discharge pressure.

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://suppression1.examzify.com

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