

SUPPRESSION EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Outlets missing or stuck in place with paint represent which hydrant problem?**
 - A. Obstructions around hydrants
 - B. Outlets facing the wrong direction
 - C. Rusting corrosion
 - D. Outlets missing or stuck in place with paint
- 2. During disposal of partially burned papers, they belong in a _____ to minimize risk.**
 - A. Furnace, stove, or fire place
 - B. Mail bag
 - C. Desk organizer
 - D. Shelf
- 3. Public Alerting Systems include which of the following devices?**
 - A. Telephones
 - B. Two-way radios
 - C. Fire alarm boxes
 - D. All of the above
- 4. Which type of water main is used to deliver water to local zones within a system?**
 - A. Primary mains
 - B. Secondary mains
 - C. Distributors
 - D. Transmission mains
- 5. Tankers/tenders must be capable of dumping or filling at rates of at least 1000 gpm.**
 - A. 800 gpm
 - B. 1000 gpm
 - C. 1200 gpm
 - D. 1600 gpm

- 6. Which of the following is among the six obvious signs of fire origin in a kitchen?**
- A. Electrical receptacles
 - B. Refrigerator
 - C. Microwave
 - D. Sink
- 7. Penciling is described as which firing pattern?**
- A. Short bursts
 - B. Continuous flow
 - C. Circular sprays
 - D. Stationary jets
- 8. When salvage covers are limited, it is good practice to use available covers for which items?**
- A. Roof chutes and stair treads
 - B. Window chocks and door wedges
 - C. Floor mats and ceiling tiles
 - D. Water chutes and catchalls
- 9. PERR stands for Pin, Extended handles, Recessed, and Rocker lugs. Which option represents the correct order of the acronym?**
- A. Pin, Extended handles, Recessed, Rocker lugs
 - B. Pin, Recessed, Rocker lugs, Extended handles
 - C. Extended handles, Pin, Recessed, Rocker lugs
 - D. Pin, Extended handles, Rocker lugs, Recessed
- 10. LPG is about 1/2 times heavier than air and will do what at the lowest point possible?**
- A. Rise
 - B. Sink
 - C. Disperse
 - D. Diffuse

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Outlets missing or stuck in place with paint represent which hydrant problem?

- A. Obstructions around hydrants
- B. Outlets facing the wrong direction
- C. Rusting corrosion
- D. Outlets missing or stuck in place with paint**

Outlets must be accessible and operable for a hydrant to work when needed. When outlets are missing or stuck in place with paint, it shows the paint is causing the outlets to be unusable or inaccessible. This specific issue—outlets hindered or removed because of paint—fits the described situation exactly, so it's the best choice. The other options point to different hydrant problems: material obstructions around the hydrant, outlets oriented incorrectly, or rust/corrosion, which aren't describing paint-related outlet problems.

2. During disposal of partially burned papers, they belong in a _____ to minimize risk.

- A. Furnace, stove, or fire place**
- B. Mail bag
- C. Desk organizer
- D. Shelf

When disposing of partially burned papers, the goal is to keep hot embers contained in a controlled, noncombustible space so they can finish burning safely or cool without spreading fire. A furnace, stove, or fireplace provides that controlled environment: it's designed to handle burning materials, keeps embers away from flammable surroundings, and allows for proper containment of ashes. In contrast, a mail bag, desk organizer, or shelf is not designed to manage heat or hot embers and can ignite or spread flames, increasing the risk. So using a designated burning appliance minimizes risk by containing and controlling any remaining flames or hot ashes.

3. Public Alerting Systems include which of the following devices?

- A. Telephones
- B. Two-way radios
- C. Fire alarm boxes
- D. All of the above**

Public alerting relies on multiple communication channels to reach people quickly during emergencies. Telephones allow direct calls and automated notifications to households and businesses. Two-way radios enable on-scene and interagency communication, helping to disseminate warnings through responders and emergency networks. Fire alarm boxes trigger local alarms and alert authorities, initiating broader warnings and responses. Because each device serves a distinct and essential role in sounding alerts and coordinating action, all of the listed devices are part of public alerting systems.

4. Which type of water main is used to deliver water to local zones within a system?

- A. Primary mains
- B. Secondary mains
- C. Distributors**
- D. Transmission mains

In a water distribution network, mains are organized by function. The type that delivers water to local zones within a system is the distributor mains. They take supply from larger transmission or feeder mains and branch into smaller lines that serve neighborhoods or districts, allowing pressure and flow to be managed for each zone with valves, pumps, and storage as needed. Transmission mains move water over long distances to the general area, while service lines from distributors deliver water directly to individual properties. The distributor mains are specifically the ones that segment the system into local zones.

5. Tankers/tenders must be capable of dumping or filling at rates of at least 1000 gpm.

- A. 800 gpm
- B. 1000 gpm**
- C. 1200 gpm
- D. 1600 gpm

Understanding tanker transfer rates in gallons per minute is key here. The requirement says the tanker must be capable of dumping or filling at least 1000 gpm. That means any rate of 1000 gpm or higher satisfies the standard. Among the given choices, 1000 gpm exactly meets the minimum, while 800 gpm falls short and would not meet the requirement. Rates like 1200 gpm or 1600 gpm exceed the minimum and also satisfy the standard, but the question is about meeting that minimum threshold, so 1000 gpm is the correct choice.

6. Which of the following is among the six obvious signs of fire origin in a kitchen?

- A. Electrical receptacles**
- B. Refrigerator
- C. Microwave
- D. Sink

Electrical components are a common starting point for kitchen fires because kitchens use a lot of electricity and have many cords and outlets. An electrical receptacle can overheat, short, or arc due to a loose connection, overloading, or damaged wiring. That heat or arcing can scorch the wall, melt the outlet or its cover, and ignite nearby combustibles like towels, paper, or cabinet material. Seeing scorch marks, melted plastic around an outlet, or a strong burnt odor concentrated at a wall outlet is a strong clue that the fire originated there. That direct link to the electrical system makes electrical receptacles one of the most obvious signs of fire origin in a kitchen. While other items like a microwave, refrigerator, or sink can contribute to a fire, the outlet itself provides a clear, visible origin indicator tied to ignition from electrical faults.

7. Penciling is described as which firing pattern?

- A. Short bursts**
- B. Continuous flow
- C. Circular sprays
- D. Stationary jets

Penciling is about using short, controlled bursts to place shots quickly and accurately. This pattern keeps recoil manageable and lets you adjust between shots, maintaining accuracy while still delivering a rapid sequence toward the target. It avoids the downsides of a continuous flow, which can widen the shot spread and reduce precision. Circular sprays and stationary jets imply broader, less controlled patterns, which don't describe the deliberate, pencil-like line of fire intended by penciling.

8. When salvage covers are limited, it is good practice to use available covers for which items?

- A. Roof chutes and stair treads
- B. Window chocks and door wedges
- C. Floor mats and ceiling tiles
- D. Water chutes and catchalls**

When salvage covers are limited, protect items that directly control moisture and runoff. Water chutes and catchalls are designed to channel and collect water during salvage work, so covering them helps keep water contained and prevents it from spreading to valuables or areas you're trying to protect. This focused use of limited covers minimizes secondary damage. Other options involve structural parts or smaller hardware that don't impact moisture control as directly, so they're a lower priority in a tight supply.

9. PERR stands for Pin, Extended handles, Recessed, and Rocker lugs. Which option represents the correct order of the acronym?

- A. Pin, Extended handles, Recessed, Rocker lugs**
- B. Pin, Recessed, Rocker lugs, Extended handles
- C. Extended handles, Pin, Recessed, Rocker lugs
- D. Pin, Extended handles, Rocker lugs, Recessed

The idea being tested is how acronyms map to a specific sequence of words. For PERR, the definition gives the exact order: Pin, Extended handles, Recessed, and Rocker lugs. So the terms must appear in that order to match the acronym accurately. Any other arrangement changes the sequence and would not spell PERR the way it's defined.

10. LPG is about 1/2 times heavier than air and will do what at the lowest point possible?

- A. Rise
- B. Sink**
- C. Disperse
- D. Diffuse

LPG is heavier than air, so leaks don't rise like lighter gases. When released, it tends to flow along the floor and collect in the lowest areas, pooling in depressions, basements, or along walls where the ground is lowest. That sinking and pooling behavior at the lowest point is the dominant action, rather than rising or dispersing upward. So the gas will sink to the bottom and accumulate there, creating a hazard until it can be ventilated or ignited.

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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!

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