Suppression Exam 2 Practice (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

1. Which item is NOT a physical hazard?

A. Confined spaces

B. Adverse weather

C. Sharp, jogged, unstable debris

D. Unprotected openings

2. The pipe connecting the riser to the cross mains is called the

A. Riser

B. Feed Main

C. Cross Main

D. Branch Line

3. PFD stands for what?

A. Public Floating Device

B. Portable Floatation Device

C. Personal Flotation Device

D. Personal Fire Device

4. After a hose test is complete, it is important to record hose pass or fail on an _____ _____

A. Approved checklist

B. Maintenance form

C. Test log

D. Quality sheet

5. Direct Evidence is witnessed through the senses. Which example illustrates Direct Evidence?

A. Hearing a sequence of events

B. Seeing another individual pour and ignite gasoline

C. Reading a written report

D. Inferring from footprints

6. Which of the following is a valid time to perform service testing of fire hose?

A. Biweekly

B. Monthly

C. Annually

D. Daily

7. A system that continuously monitors a remote location for reporting supervisory, trouble, or fire alarm signals to the appropriate authorities is called?

A. Local Alarm System

B. Central Monitoring System

C. Supervising Station Alarm Systems

D. Remote Alarm Network

8. What does SIPS stand for?

A. Side Impact Protection System

B. Structural Integrated Protection System

C. Side Impact Prevention System

D. Safety Integrated Passenger System

9. Which approach to assume command is described as acceptable, with one preferred method?

A. Radio only

B. Face-to-face only

C. Both radio and face-to-face

D. Written notification only

10. Do hydrocarbon fuels mix with water?

A. Yes

B. Only sometimes

C. Only with solvents

D. No

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which item is NOT a physical hazard?

A. Confined spaces

B. Adverse weather

C. Sharp, jogged, unstable debris

D. Unprotected openings

The key idea here is distinguishing between physical hazards and environmental conditions. Physical hazards are tangible things or conditions in the workplace that can injure you through direct contact or interaction—things you can touch or interact with that pose a risk, such as confined spaces, sharp, jagged, or unstable debris, and unprotected openings, all of which can directly cause injury like cuts, falls, or being crushed. Adverse weather, while it creates risk, isn't a physical hazard in the same sense. It's an environmental or meteorological condition that affects safety rather than a physical object or feature you encounter. Weather can increase the chance of slips, poor visibility, or debris being blown around, but the hazard itself isn't a physical substance or structure. So the item that is not a physical hazard is the weather condition, whereas the other items describe concrete physical dangers you could directly encounter in the workplace.

2. The pipe connecting the riser to the cross mains is called the

A. Riser

B. Feed Main

C. Cross Main

D. Branch Line

The connecting pipe is the feed main. In a typical fire protection or plumbing layout, water travels up a vertical riser and then is fed into horizontal distribution through the cross mains. The pipe that carries water from the riser into the cross mains is called the feed main because its job is to feed the horizontal network with the supply needed to distribute water to the branches and sprinklers. The riser is the vertical conduit, the cross mains are the horizontal distribution lines, and branch lines are smaller pipes that go from the cross mains to individual sprinkler heads.

3. PFD stands for what?

A. Public Floating Device

B. Portable Floatation Device

C. Personal Flotation Device

D. Personal Fire Device

The main idea here is understanding what PFD stands for in water-safety terms: Personal Flotation Device. It's a wearable buoyant device designed to keep a specific person afloat in the water, such as a life jacket or buoyant vest. The key is that it's meant for that individual, providing buoyancy to prevent drowning when you're in or around water. The other options aren't standard terms in boating or rescue contexts, and one even uses a different spelling and meaning entirely.

4. After a hose test is complete, it is important to record hose pass or fail on an _____ _____

A. Approved checklist

B. Maintenance form

C. Test log

D. Quality sheet

Recording hose test results on an approved checklist provides standardized, auditable documentation of pass or fail. An approved checklist is a formal tool that the organization has reviewed and authorized, so it ensures all the necessary fields are completed consistently—test date, device ID, technician, pass or fail, any observations, corrective actions, and required signatures. This built-in validation and sign-off create clear traceability for maintenance decisions and safety audits, making it the most reliable format for formal test documentation. Other forms like a maintenance form or a quality sheet may be broader or less tied to the specific test procedure, while a test log, though useful, doesn't inherently carry the same level of standardized approval and accountability.

5. Direct Evidence is witnessed through the senses. Which example illustrates Direct Evidence?

A. Hearing a sequence of events

B. Seeing another individual pour and ignite gasoline

C. Reading a written report

D. Inferring from footprints

Direct evidence is evidence you perceive with your senses in real time, a firsthand account of what happened. Seeing someone pour and ignite gasoline is the clearest example because it captures the actual act as it occurs, with your own eyes, leaving little room for interpretation. The incident is witnessed directly, tying the action to the scene without relying on someone else's description or an inference. Reading a written report is secondhand information; it's someone else's account and they may omit or summarize details. Inferring from footprints involves deduction based on physical evidence but still requires interpretation to connect the traces to a specific act or person. Hearing a sequence of events can be direct if you personally heard it, but the most straightforward direct observation of the ignition act is the visual witnessing of the action itself.

6. Which of the following is a valid time to perform service testing of fire hose?

A. Biweekly

B. Monthly

C. Annually

D. Daily

Service testing checks that hoses are still capable of performing under expected service conditions after use, aging, or repairs. The idea is to verify integrity without imposing unnecessary wear from testing itself. Testing daily or even biweekly would subject the hose to repeated pressurization too often, increasing wear and shortening its life; monthly is still more frequent than needed for routine maintenance. An annual service test strikes a practical balance, catching deterioration over time while keeping the testing impact on hose life reasonable and fitting typical maintenance schedules. If hoses see heavy use or have been repaired, they should be retested as needed, but the normal cadence is yearly.

7. A system that continuously monitors a remote location for reporting supervisory, trouble, or fire alarm signals to the appropriate authorities is called?

A. Local Alarm System

B. Central Monitoring System

C. Supervising Station Alarm Systems

D. Remote Alarm Network

The idea being tested is remote monitoring and automatic notification to authorities. A supervising station alarm system is designed to continuously watch a protected location and relay any alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals to a supervising station. That station then initiates contact with the appropriate authorities or designated responders. This off-site monitoring ensures that events are reported even if the location itself isn't actively watched, which is why this type of system is described in terms of supervising a remote site and communicating with authorities. Local alarm systems only trigger alarms on-site, and a central monitoring system refers to the facility that receives signals from various sites but doesn't inherently define the remote-location supervision-and-notification role. Remote alarm networks aren't a standard term in this context.

8. What does SIPS stand for?

A. Side Impact Protection System

B. Structural Integrated Protection System

C. Side Impact Prevention System

D. Safety Integrated Passenger System

SIPS stands for Structural Integrated Protection System. The idea here is protection that is built into the vehicle's design and works as an integrated whole with other safety features. The structural aspect means the frame, pillars, and side beams are engineered to absorb and redirect crash energy, helping keep the cabin intact. The integrated part means this protection coordinates with other safety components—like side airbags, door reinforcements, and mounts—so they all work together to reduce injury in a side impact. This description best captures how the acronym is meant to convey a cohesive system, compared with options that focus only on prevention, a narrow side-impact emphasis, or generic safety.

9. Which approach to assume command is described as acceptable, with one preferred method?

A. Radio only

B. Face-to-face only

C. Both radio and face-to-face

D. Written notification only

Transferring command during an incident relies on a clear, reliable handoff, and the guidance typically allows more than one method while indicating a preferred approach. Face-to-face transfer is often considered the best option because it lets the outgoing and incoming leaders confirm understanding, exchange the incident briefing in person, and pick up on nonverbal cues that help ensure nothing is missed. When distance or safety make meeting in person impossible, using radio to communicate the transfer keeps the command chain moving and ensures the new commander is immediately aware of the situation and authority. Written notification, by contrast, can be slow and may not convey urgency or all critical details, so it's usually not relied on as the primary method for assuming command. Therefore, the acceptable set-up is that both radio and face-to-face transfers are allowed, with one preferred method, typically face-to-face when feasible.

10. Do hydrocarbon fuels mix with water?

A. Yes

B. Only sometimes

C. Only with solvents

D. No

Hydrocarbon fuels are composed of nonpolar molecules, while water is highly polar and forms strong hydrogen bonds with itself. Because of this difference in intermolecular forces, water molecules prefer to interact with each other rather than with nonpolar hydrocarbon molecules. That's why hydrocarbon fuels do not dissolve in water; they're immiscible, forming two separate liquid layers with the hydrocarbon typically floating on top due to lower density. You can shake them together to create a temporary oil-in-water emulsion, where tiny droplets are dispersed, but that's not true dissolution—the droplets will later coalesce and separate again. Only polar solvents mix well with water, while nonpolar substances like hydrocarbons mix well with other nonpolar solvents. So, hydrocarbon fuels do not mix with water.

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://suppression2.examzify.com

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