

SUPPRESSION EXAM 2 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. Which of the three primary categories of evidence is witnessed, direct evidence found through the five senses. Ex: Seeing another individual pour & ignite gasoline**
 - A. Direct Evidence
 - B. Circumstantial Evidence
 - C. Physical Evidence
 - D. Documentary Evidence
- 2. Which Class B foam type is film-forming and fluoroprotein-based?**
 - A. Protein foam
 - B. Fluoroprotein foam
 - C. Film forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP)
 - D. Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)
- 3. During pre-incident planning surveys, where should surveyors begin their observations?**
 - A. Inside the building
 - B. Outside the building
 - C. On the roof
 - D. At the main entrance
- 4. Which item is NOT listed as a stabilization tool?**
 - A. Jacks
 - B. Wheel chocks
 - C. Cribbing
 - D. Sledgehammer
- 5. Which term describes the device occupants use to manually initiate the fire signaling system?**
 - A. Push Buttons
 - B. Pull Stations
 - C. Initiating Devices
 - D. Control Panels

6. One basic method of signaling with a search line is this acronym.
- A. HALT
 - B. SAFE
 - C. OATH
 - D. CALL
7. Which of the following is the correct list of the three command staff positions?
- A. Public Information Officer; Safety Officer; Liaison Officer
 - B. Public Information Officer; Safety Officer; Operations Section Chief
 - C. Safety Officer; Liaison Officer; Incident Commander
 - D. Public Information Officer; Liaison Officer; Incident Commander
8. Which risk is associated with painting the flat surface of cribbing blocks?
- A. It can hide defects and make the surface slippery
 - B. It improves grip in wet conditions
 - C. It increases weight
 - D. It reduces cost
9. Orange cables contain high voltage charges up to _____ volts.
- A. 120
 - B. 650
 - C. 240
 - D. 1000
10. Which statement about the three basic types of lifting bags is true?
- A. They are High, Medium, and Low (pressure)
 - B. They are all single-use
 - C. They require electric power to operate
 - D. They are non-pneumatic

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the three primary categories of evidence is witnessed, direct evidence found through the five senses. Ex: Seeing another individual pour & ignite gasoline

A. Direct Evidence

B. Circumstantial Evidence

C. Physical Evidence

D. Documentary Evidence

Direct evidence is evidence that is obtained through the senses and directly proves a fact without needing any inference. Seeing someone pour gasoline and ignite it is a clear, firsthand observation of the act, so it directly establishes that the act occurred. Circumstantial evidence, by contrast, relies on inferences drawn from other facts (like finding a gasoline can at the scene and evidence that a fire started nearby), rather than witnessing the act itself. Physical evidence refers to tangible objects at the scene, and documentary evidence consists of written or recorded materials; neither necessarily involves a firsthand sensory observation of the event itself.

2. Which Class B foam type is film-forming and fluoroprotein-based?

A. Protein foam

B. Fluoroprotein foam

C. Film forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP)

D. Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)

The key idea is combining a film-forming capability with a fluoroprotein base. This type uses a protein foam foundation blended with fluorinated surfactants, which lowers surface tension and creates a stable, spreading film on hydrocarbon fuels. That film blankets the surface quickly, helps separate the fuel from the air, and improves knockdown and recovery resistance—precisely what you want for Class B fires. Among the options, this specific combination is described as film forming fluoroprotein foam. Other foams may be film-forming or fluoroprotein-based, but not both together in this particular formulation, so they don't fit as well.

3. During pre-incident planning surveys, where should surveyors begin their observations?

A. Inside the building

B. Outside the building

C. On the roof

D. At the main entrance

Observations should begin outside the building because the exterior view provides essential context and safety first. From outside you can identify how to approach the structure, where the main entry points and other access routes are, and what surrounding hazards or obstacles might influence entry and egress. You also get a clear read on the size, shape, construction cues, nearby water sources, street layout, and potential collapse zones—all of which shape the plan for any interior survey and firefighting actions. Establishing this exterior baseline helps you determine safe staging areas, anticipate where interior hazards may be most concentrated, and decide which sides to inspect first. With that context in hand, you can then move inside to map rooms, occupancy patterns, and internal hazards more accurately and safely.

4. Which item is NOT listed as a stabilization tool?

- A. Jacks
- B. Wheel chocks
- C. Cribbing
- D. Sledgehammer**

Stabilization relies on devices that securely hold objects in place and distribute load to prevent movement. Jacks lift and support a vehicle or structure at a chosen height, wheel chocks block wheels to stop rolling, and cribbing uses stacked blocks to create solid, adjustable support that resists tipping. A sledgehammer, however, is used to deliver impact to break or move objects, not to provide support or prevent movement. Using it for stabilization could cause shifting or collapse, increasing danger. Therefore, the item that is not a stabilization tool is the sledgehammer.

5. Which term describes the device occupants use to manually initiate the fire signaling system?

- A. Push Buttons
- B. Pull Stations**
- C. Initiating Devices
- D. Control Panels

Manual initiating devices are what occupants use to start the fire signaling system. The term that best fits the device occupants activate is pull stations. They're designed to be highly visible and easy to reach, typically located near exits or along hallways, and require a deliberate action—pulling a lever or breaking a glass covering—to trip the circuit. When a pull station is activated, it sends a signal to the fire alarm control panel, which then alerts occupants and notifies the fire response system. Push buttons can appear as initiating devices in some systems, but the classic, widely recognized occupant-activated device for manually initiating the alarm is the pull station. The control panel is the central unit that processes signals, not the device occupants physically actuate, and “initiating devices” is the broader category that includes both manual and automatic triggers.

6. One basic method of signaling with a search line is this acronym.

- A. HALT
- B. SAFE
- C. OATH**
- D. CALL

Signaling with a search line relies on quick, unambiguous cues that can be seen or felt even when visibility is poor. The four-part code in this context is OATH, a concise sequence that covers the essential exchange: O for On the line (or OK) to indicate the line is in place and movement can begin; A for Acknowledged to confirm the signal was received; T for Take up slack or Time to adjust tension and pace; H for Hold to stop movement or secure the line. This combination gives the team a simple way to start, confirm, pace, and stop without needing to shout, which is crucial in smoky or noisy conditions. It's more flexible and informative than a single command like Halt or a general term like Safe or Call, which don't convey a complete signaling routine.

7. Which of the following is the correct list of the three command staff positions?

- A. Public Information Officer; Safety Officer; Liaison Officer
- B. Public Information Officer; Safety Officer; Operations Section Chief
- C. Safety Officer; Liaison Officer; Incident Commander
- D. Public Information Officer; Liaison Officer; Incident Commander

In ICS, the command staff are the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander and handle areas that support the command: Public Information Officer manages communications and public/media information; Safety Officer oversees safety hazards and safety protocols; Liaison Officer coordinates with outside agencies and organizations. The Incident Commander is the on-scene leader, not a command staff member, and the Operations Section Chief is part of the General Staff, not the command staff. So the best list of the three command staff positions is Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer.

8. Which risk is associated with painting the flat surface of cribbing blocks?

- A. It can hide defects and make the surface slippery
- B. It improves grip in wet conditions
- C. It increases weight
- D. It reduces cost

Coatings on the flat surfaces of cribbing blocks can mask hidden damage and create slip hazards. These blocks are relied on to provide stable, level support for heavy loads, so the surface must be capable of transmitting load without hiding problems. Painting can conceal cracks, splits, rot, or other defects that would signal the block might fail under load. A painted surface can also become slick, especially if dirt or moisture is present, reducing friction between the block and the load or supporting surface and increasing the chance of movement or slip. For safety, cribbing should present a clean, unmasked surface that allows quick inspection for damage and maintains good grip. The notion that painting improves grip in wet conditions isn't accurate, and painting adds negligible weight while not offering a real safety benefit in terms of cost.

9. Orange cables contain high voltage charges up to _____ volts.

- A. 120
- B. 650
- C. 240
- D. 1000

Orange-colored cables are used to warn that they carry high voltage and require special precautions. In many safety training schemes, this orange coding signals a maximum voltage around 650 volts. That's why the blank is filled with 650—the rating matches the warning color and the level of protection and PPE typically needed for work around such cables. The other voltages don't align with this orange-cable convention: 120 and 240 volts are common household voltages and aren't represented by orange in this scheme, while 1000 volts belongs to a higher voltage category that usually uses different color cues and stricter controls.

10. Which statement about the three basic types of lifting bags is true?

A. They are High, Medium, and Low (pressure)

B. They are all single-use

C. They require electric power to operate

D. They are non-pneumatic

Lifting bags used in rescue work are classified by the pressure they operate at—high, medium, and low pressure. This labeling matters because it tells you how quickly a bag inflates, how much force it can apply, and how the load is distributed when you lift. The three basic types correspond to those pressure levels, which is why the statement about high, medium, and low (pressure) is the best description. These bags are powered pneumatically, not by electricity coming from the bag itself, and they're not inherently single-use. They're inflated with an air supply from a pump or compressor, and many are designed to be reused after inspection. The other options don't fit: they aren't inherently single-use, they don't require electric power to operate the bag itself, and they're not non-pneumatic. The choice among high, medium, or low-pressure bags is what typically distinguishes the main types you'd work with.

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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://suppression2.examzify.com>

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

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