

TFD BASIC HOSE PRACTICE TEST (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. What is the purpose of nozzle pattern control?

- A. To Adjust Spray Pattern From Solid Stream to Wide Fog or Other Patterns to Meet Heat and Exposure Needs
- B. To Increase Water Temperature
- C. To Lock the Nozzle
- D. To Improve Hose Durability

2. How do you check for leaks after charging a line?

- A. Observe Couplings for Moisture and Listen for Hissing; Verify Pressure on the Gauge
- B. Just Look at the Gauge
- C. Shake the Hose
- D. Check at the Nozzle Only

3. How are the markings on 5-inch hose indicated?

- A. Double line at 50' and single lines at 25' and 75'.
- B. Line markings are color-coded every 25 feet.
- C. No markings at 25' or 75'.
- D. Single white or black line at 25' & 75', double line at 50'.

4. What is the thread count per inch for 2½ inch coupling threads?

- A. 7.5 threads per inch
- B. 5.0 threads per inch
- C. 9.0 threads per inch
- D. 6.5 threads per inch

5. What is the primary use of 5-inch hose?

- A. Used for interior attack lines
- B. Pumper receives water from hydrant (supply hose)
- C. For fog streams on scene
- D. Used to drain water to a pond

- 6. What benefit does keeping hoses free of slack and knots provide during hose advancement?**
- A. To reduce wear on the hose.
 - B. To ensure the hoses float on water easier.
 - C. To maintain control, prevent tripping, and avoid tangles while advancing.
 - D. To increase the chance of snagging on obstacles.
- 7. The Attack Pack is described as which of the following?**
- A. 100 feet flat loaded 1.75 inches
 - B. 150 feet of 1.75 inches triple or flat loaded
 - C. 200 feet of 1.75 inches flat loaded
 - D. 100 feet of 2.5 inches flat loaded
- 8. Which option correctly states the starting coupling order for in-service rolling hose orientation compared with out-of-service?**
- A. In-Service begins with Female Coupling (Male Coupling Out); Out-of-Service begins with Male Coupling (Female Coupling Out)
 - B. In-Service begins with Male Coupling (Female Coupling Out); Out-of-Service begins with Female Coupling (Male Coupling Out)
 - C. In-Service begins with Ground End First; Out-of-Service begins with End A First
 - D. In-Service begins with End A First; Out-of-Service begins with Ground End First
- 9. What is the exact test pressure and duration for the wildland hose test?**
- A. 180 psi for 7 minutes
 - B. 210 psi for 5 minutes
 - C. 200 psi for 5 minutes
 - D. 210 psi for 5 minutes
- 10. What are the pressure ratings and test duration for 5-inch coupling?**
- A. 120 psi max non-locking, 180 psi max locking; tested at 200 psi for 5 minutes
 - B. 150 psi max non-locking, 180 psi max locking; tested at 200 psi for 5 minutes
 - C. 150 psi max non-locking, 160 psi max locking; tested at 210 psi for 5 minutes
 - D. 150 psi max non-locking, 180 psi max locking; tested at 200 psi for 4 minutes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of nozzle pattern control?

- A. To Adjust Spray Pattern From Solid Stream to Wide Fog or Other Patterns to Meet Heat and Exposure Needs
- B. To Increase Water Temperature
- C. To Lock the Nozzle
- D. To Improve Hose Durability

The purpose of nozzle pattern control is to adjust the spray pattern to meet heat and exposure needs. By changing the pattern, you can direct water as a solid stream for distance and penetrating power or switch to a wide fog for rapid cooling and better protection of firefighters and exposures. A solid stream can reach into the fire to knock down flames or push heat away from occupants, while a wide fog pattern blankets a larger area, lowers the temperature quickly, and helps manage visibility and steam production. This flexibility lets you choose the pattern that best suits the current fire conditions and safety needs, rather than simply pouring water in a fixed way. The other features aren't what nozzle pattern control is for: it doesn't increase water temperature, it isn't a locking mechanism, and it doesn't affect hose durability.

2. How do you check for leaks after charging a line?

- A. Observe Couplings for Moisture and Listen for Hissing; Verify Pressure on the Gauge
- B. Just Look at the Gauge
- C. Shake the Hose
- D. Check at the Nozzle Only

Determining leaks after charging a line relies on three cues: visually inspect the couplings for moisture, listen for a hissing sound as air escapes, and verify that the pressure on the gauge stays at the intended level. Moisture around a connection shows a water leak at that joint, the hiss reveals air escaping from a leak anywhere along the hose or fittings, and a stable gauge reading confirms the line is maintaining pressure—if the pressure drops, there's a leak or loose connection somewhere. Relying only on the gauge can miss small leaks, shaking the hose isn't a reliable or safe diagnostic, and checking just at the nozzle leaves leaks elsewhere undetected.

3. How are the markings on 5-inch hose indicated?

- A. Double line at 50' and single lines at 25' and 75'.
- B. Line markings are color-coded every 25 feet.
- C. No markings at 25' or 75'.
- D. Single white or black line at 25' & 75', double line at 50'.

Distance markings on 5-inch hose show how far the hose has been laid, using 25-foot increments for quick measurement. The pattern is a single line at the 25-foot and 75-foot points, with a double line at the 50-foot point, and these markings are usually white or black for visibility. This setup lets firefighters easily estimate distance from the source to the nozzle or to a hydrant, which helps with coordinating pump pressure, water supply, and overall deployment. The single/double line arrangement at these specific distances provides a clear, repeatable cue that is faster and more reliable than generic color coding every 25 feet.

4. What is the thread count per inch for 2½ inch coupling threads?

- A. 7.5 threads per inch**
- B. 5.0 threads per inch
- C. 9.0 threads per inch
- D. 6.5 threads per inch

Thread count per inch is the standard pitch of the threads on a hose coupling. For a 2½ inch fire hose coupling, the accepted pitch is 7.5 threads per inch. That means there are seven and a half ridges in every inch of the threaded portion, which equals about 0.133 inches per thread. This specific pitch is standardized so hoses and couplings from different manufacturers fit together properly. The other numbers don't match this size's standard pitch, so they wouldn't thread correctly for a 2½ inch coupling.

5. What is the primary use of 5-inch hose?

- A. Used for interior attack lines
- B. Pumper receives water from hydrant (supply hose)**
- C. For fog streams on scene
- D. Used to drain water to a pond

The main idea is that a 5-inch hose is used as a water supply line to bring large volumes of water from a hydrant or other source to the pump. Its big diameter minimizes friction loss, so the engine can receive enough water to feed the attack lines. This is different from interior attack lines, which use smaller hoses to deliver water at higher pressure directly to a nozzle for applying the fire. Fog streams come from specific nozzles and smaller-diameter lines, not from a supply hose. Draining water to a pond isn't a typical fire-ground use for this hose. So, its primary role is to provide a continuous water supply to the pumper from hydrants or other sources.

6. What benefit does keeping hoses free of slack and knots provide during hose advancement?

- A. To reduce wear on the hose.
- B. To ensure the hoses float on water easier.
- C. To maintain control, prevent tripping, and avoid tangles while advancing.**
- D. To increase the chance of snagging on obstacles.

Keeping hoses free of slack and knots is about maintaining a clean, controllable path for the line as you move it toward the fire. When the hose is taut and free of tangles, you can feel and steer its direction more reliably, which helps you push or pull it where you intend without fighting the line. Slack on the ground can coil, snag on doors, debris, or uneven surfaces, creating tripping hazards for the crew and the operator at the nozzle. Knots and tangles act like snag points that can slow progress, cause sudden jerks when tension changes, and make it harder to advance smoothly. A straight, orderly hose line reduces friction, keeps the team moving predictably, and helps deliver water to the outlet more efficiently.

7. The Attack Pack is described as which of the following?

- A. 100 feet flat loaded 1.75 inches**
- B. 150 feet of 1.75 inches triple or flat loaded
- C. 200 feet of 1.75 inches flat loaded
- D. 100 feet of 2.5 inches flat loaded

When you're aiming for a quick, ready-to-use handline, the Attack Pack is configured for fast deployment and easy handling. The standard description is 100 feet of flat-loaded 1.75-inch hose. This size provides a good balance between enough flow for an initial interior attack and practical weight for rapid maneuvering. The 100-foot length is short enough to pull and advance quickly through doors and corridors, yet long enough to reach many typical fire room distances. Flat loading compresses neatly into a compact pack and allows the hose to come out smoothly in a straight pull, reducing snags and delays compared with other loading methods. Using a longer length or a wider diameter would add weight and slow deployment, while a smaller diameter would limit flow for a sustained attack. Hence, 100 feet of flat-loaded 1.75-inch hose best matches the Attack Pack's purpose.

8. Which option correctly states the starting coupling order for in-service rolling hose orientation compared with out-of-service?

- A. In-Service begins with Female Coupling (Male Coupling Out); Out-of-Service begins with Male Coupling (Female Coupling Out)
- B. In-Service begins with Male Coupling (Female Coupling Out); Out-of-Service begins with Female Coupling (Male Coupling Out)**
- C. In-Service begins with Ground End First; Out-of-Service begins with End A First
- D. In-Service begins with End A First; Out-of-Service begins with Ground End First

The idea being tested is how hose ends are oriented when rolling a length of hose for different purposes. For in-service use, you want the end you'll grab first to be the male coupling, with the female coupling placed at the outer end of the roll. This setup puts the end you need to connect first in a predictable, readily accessible position, helping you quickly make the proper connection during deployment and keep the other end secured and organized as you pull the hose through obstacles. Conversely, for out-of-service (storage or maintenance), the roll is oriented so the starting end is the female coupling, with the male end on the outside. This reversal helps distinguish a non-active hose from a ready-to-use one and reduces confusion during handling and training, since the ends are consistently oriented opposite to the in-service setup.

9. What is the exact test pressure and duration for the wildland hose test?

- A. 180 psi for 7 minutes
- B. 210 psi for 5 minutes
- C. 200 psi for 5 minutes**
- D. 210 psi for 5 minutes

In wildland hose testing, hoses are pressurized to a fixed standard and held there for a set time to verify they can maintain integrity under typical operating stress. The exact test pressure and duration are 200 psi for 5 minutes. This combination is chosen because it provides enough stress to reveal leaks or weak spots without risking damage from excessive pressure, and five minutes is long enough to expose slow leaks or material weaknesses. Other options don't fit the standard: 180 psi is below the required test stress and wouldn't adequately challenge the hose; 210 psi is higher than the documented test limit and could cause unnecessary damage; 210 psi for 5 minutes is likewise more demanding than the standard.

10. What are the pressure ratings and test duration for 5-inch coupling?

- A. 120 psi max non-locking, 180 psi max locking; tested at 200 psi for 5 minutes
- B. 150 psi max non-locking, 180 psi max locking; tested at 200 psi for 5 minutes**
- C. 150 psi max non-locking, 160 psi max locking; tested at 210 psi for 5 minutes
- D. 150 psi max non-locking, 180 psi max locking; tested at 200 psi for 4 minutes

The main idea is that pressure ratings for hose couplings depend on whether the coupling is locking or non-locking, and the test uses a higher, short-duration hydrostatic pressure to verify integrity. A locking 5-inch coupling can safely handle more pressure than a non-locking one, so the rated working pressure is higher for locking than for non-locking. For this size, the typical maximum working pressures are 150 psi for non-locking and 180 psi for locking. To prove everything holds up under a stress higher than the working limit, the assembly is hydrostatically tested at 200 psi for 5 minutes. This combination—150 psi non-locking, 180 psi locking, tested at 200 psi for 5 minutes—matches the standard testing practice, ensuring there are no leaks or failures under peak load. The other options either give incorrect pressure limits for locking versus non-locking, or wrong test pressure or duration.

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://tfdbasichose.examzify.com>

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

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