

Vehicle Rescue and Extrication Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. The expression $\text{Mass}/2 \times \text{velocity}^2$ is used to calculate which type of energy?**
 - A. Potential energy**
 - B. Thermal energy**
 - C. Kinetic energy**
 - D. Chemical energy**

- 2. What is the spread capability range of the hydraulic spreader mentioned?**
 - A. 18-26 inches**
 - B. 24-32 inches**
 - C. 30-40 inches**
 - D. 12-20 inches**

- 3. What is kinetic energy?**
 - A. Energy of motion**
 - B. Stored energy**
 - C. Thermal energy**
 - D. Energy due to position**

- 4. Which construction is described as having no formal frame and where the body and frame are one piece?**
 - A. Unibody Construction**
 - B. Space frame**
 - C. Body over frame**
 - D. Ladder frame**

- 5. Which bag type has a maximum air pressure of 15 psi?**
 - A. Low-pressure bags**
 - B. Medium-pressure bags**
 - C. High-pressure bags**
 - D. Multi-cell high-pressure bags**

- 6. How many wood box-cribbing configurations are described in the material?**
- A. Four**
 - B. Five**
 - C. Six**
 - D. Seven**
- 7. Compared to air, hydrogen is which of the following?**
- A. Densest**
 - B. Heavier than air**
 - C. Lighter**
 - D. Similar density to air**
- 8. True or False: A Task Force is defined as a group of up to five single resources of any type.**
- A. False**
 - B. True**
 - C. Not Applicable**
 - D. Not Sure**
- 9. Which of the following describes a single-tiered system?**
- A. One agency responding with a fire apparatus staffed with firefighter/paramedics**
 - B. Two agencies with separate apparatus**
 - C. Three agencies sharing command**
 - D. Only EMS responds without fire apparatus**
- 10. Low- or medium- voltage cable can be identified by a which color?**
- A. Red**
 - B. Yellow**
 - C. Blue**
 - D. Green**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The expression $\text{Mass}/2 \times \text{velocity}^2$ is used to calculate which type of energy?

- A. Potential energy
- B. Thermal energy
- C. Kinetic energy**
- D. Chemical energy

Energy of motion is a concept called kinetic energy. The expression one-half times mass times velocity squared captures how much energy an object has simply because it is moving. Mass contributes directly, and velocity contributes more strongly because it is squared, so faster, heavier objects carry more kinetic energy. This is different from potential energy, which comes from an object's position in a field (like height in gravity), thermal energy, tied to temperature and microscopic motion, and chemical energy, stored in chemical bonds. So the given formula is specifically used to calculate kinetic energy.

2. What is the spread capability range of the hydraulic spreader mentioned?

- A. 18-26 inches
- B. 24-32 inches**
- C. 30-40 inches
- D. 12-20 inches

The spread capability range tells you how far apart the tips of the hydraulic spreader can push when it's fully opened. For a standard rescue spreader, that opening is typically about 24 to 32 inches. That range is broad enough to pry apart door gaps or spread panels enough to create a workable space for patient access while still staying within the tool's mechanical limits. Options that are much smaller would not generate enough clearance, while ranges that are much larger exceed what a common handheld rescue spreader can reliably and safely achieve. So the 24-32 inch range matches the typical capability of a standard hydraulic spreader used in vehicle rescue.

3. What is kinetic energy?

- A. Energy of motion**
- B. Stored energy
- C. Thermal energy
- D. Energy due to position

Kinetic energy is the energy an object has because it is moving. It depends on how heavy the object is and how fast it's going, with faster motion boosting the energy more (the energy increases with the square of speed). The standard expression is $KE = 1/2 m v^2$, where m is mass and v is velocity. This makes "energy of motion" the best description. Stored energy refers to energy waiting to be released (like potential energy), energy due to position is a form of potential energy, and thermal energy relates to the random microscopic motion inside a substance. A moving vehicle has kinetic energy, which is why, in rescue scenarios, controlling motion and deceleration is crucial.

4. Which construction is described as having no formal frame and where the body and frame are one piece?

A. Unibody Construction

B. Space frame

C. Body over frame

D. Ladder frame

Unibody construction is when the body and the frame are one integrated structure. There isn't a separate frame carrying the vehicle's load; the body itself provides the chassis and carries stresses, supports the suspension, and guides crash energy through the structure. This design is common in most modern passenger cars because it's lighter, more space-efficient, and lets the entire shell work together to improve rigidity and safety. In other constructions, the frame and body are distinct. A space frame relies on a tubular frame that the body attaches to, rather than being the body itself. A ladder frame uses two long rails with crossmembers, with the body mounted on top. Body over frame places the body on a separate frame that's not integrated into the shell.

5. Which bag type has a maximum air pressure of 15 psi?

A. Low-pressure bags

B. Medium-pressure bags

C. High-pressure bags

D. Multi-cell high-pressure bags

The essential idea is that air bags are categorized by how much pressure they're designed to reach. Medium-pressure bags are rated to a maximum of about 15 psi, which is why they're the correct choice for a bag whose limit is 15 psi. Low-pressure bags stay well below that (typically just a few psi), while high-pressure and multi-cell high-pressure bags are designed for much higher pressures (often well over 15 psi). So the bag type whose maximum is 15 psi is the medium-pressure bag, making it the best fit for that rating.

6. How many wood box-cribbing configurations are described in the material?

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Seven

The idea being tested is how many wood box-cribbing configurations the material describes. Five distinct configurations are covered, spanning the range from simple to more complex arrangements. Each configuration is presented to address different contact points and load directions you might encounter during stabilization, helping you distribute weight safely and create a stable, level base for the vehicle. This variety ensures you have appropriate options for varying ground conditions and vehicle geometry, which is why the material counts five.

7. Compared to air, hydrogen is which of the following?

- A. Densest**
- B. Heavier than air**
- C. Lighter**
- D. Similar density to air**

Hydrogen is much lighter than air. At standard conditions, its density is about 0.089 kg/m³, while air is about 1.225 kg/m³, so hydrogen is roughly 14 times lighter. That means it rises quickly and tends to accumulate near ceilings or escape upward through openings. So the best description is that hydrogen is lighter than air. This behavior matters in rescue scenarios because a hydrogen leak will migrate upward, influencing ventilation, detection, and ignition risk. It isn't dense or similar to air, and it isn't heavier than air.

8. True or False: A Task Force is defined as a group of up to five single resources of any type.

- A. False**
- B. True**
- C. Not Applicable**
- D. Not Sure**

In incident command system terms, a Task Force is a group of resources under a single supervisor assembled to accomplish a specific objective. It can include different types of resources and is kept small enough to be easily coordinated, typically up to five resources. This means a Task Force can be a mix of different resource types, counted as individual units, and managed under one leader. That's why the statement fits: a Task Force is defined as a group of up to five single resources of any type. Note the distinction from a Strike Team, which is five identical resources working together under one supervisor.

9. Which of the following describes a single-tiered system?

- A. One agency responding with a fire apparatus staffed with firefighter/paramedics**
- B. Two agencies with separate apparatus**
- C. Three agencies sharing command**
- D. Only EMS responds without fire apparatus**

A single-tier system means one organization provides the full response with a single unit that handles both fire suppression and medical care, using crews trained for both roles. The described scenario fits this because one agency (the fire department) responds with a fire apparatus whose crew are firefighter/paramedics, able to treat medical patients on scene while also handling firefighting if needed, all under one command and unit. The other setups involve more than one agency or a split mission. Two agencies with separate apparatus require coordination between organizations; three agencies sharing command adds even more multi-agency coordination; EMS-only response without a fire apparatus lacks a single unit delivering both fire and medical capabilities.

10. Low- or medium- voltage cable can be identified by a which color?

A. Red

B. Yellow

C. Blue

D. Green

In vehicle rescue situations, cables are color-coded to show the voltage level they carry. Blue is used to identify low- or medium-voltage lines, signaling to responders that these conductors can still be energized and require appropriate caution, but are not part of the high-voltage system. This helps crews distinguish them from high-voltage circuits, which are typically marked with orange and demand extra safety measures and isolation procedures. The other colors correspond to different designations or warnings and aren't the standard indicators for low- or medium-voltage cables in this context. So blue is the cue that those cables are the lower-voltage part of the vehicle's electrical system.

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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://vehiclerescueextrication.examzify.com>

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

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