

WICHITA FIRE DEPARTMENT RESCUE AND SEARCH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 often a critical factor to consider when planning a rescue in extreme environments?**
 - A. Availability of transportation vehicles
 - B. The physical condition of the rescuers
 - C. Potential hazards specific to the environment
 - D. The number of team members available
- 2. What is emphasized in the performance of a thorough secondary search?**
 - A. Speed over accuracy
 - B. Completeness and attention to detail
 - C. Simplicity of method
 - D. Teamwork without communication
- 3. What is the best strategy for managing a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?**
 - A. Prioritizing the treatment of the most critical patients first
 - B. Only focusing on those who can walk
 - C. Ignoring potential hazards in the environment
 - D. Responding without a plan
- 4. Why might drones be favored over helicopters for certain rescue operations?**
 - A. Lower operational costs and reduced personnel needs
 - B. Increased noise levels in populated areas
 - C. Ability to transport heavy loads
 - D. More complicated navigation systems
- 5. Which aspect of drone use contributes to enhanced situational awareness in rescue efforts?**
 - A. Thermal imaging capabilities
 - B. Ability to carry multiple rescuers
 - C. Long flight times without charging
 - D. High cost of equipment

- 6. What type of conditions should be evaluated during an exterior size-up?**
- A. Occupancy status
 - B. Human behavior
 - C. Smoke and fire conditions
 - D. Weather conditions
- 7. What is the term for the systematic examination of a building to locate individuals and assess potential fire spread?**
- A. Search
 - B. Rescue
 - C. Assessment
 - D. Investigation
- 8. What should be done if a potential victim is located in a hazardous environment?**
- A. Immediately dive in to retrieve the victim
 - B. Wait for trained personnel or use appropriate equipment to safely extract the victim
 - C. Contact the victim to encourage them to move
 - D. Surround the area to prevent further access
- 9. What is the typical survival rate for victims found by Fire Attack?**
- A. 30%
 - B. 49%
 - C. 51%
 - D. 66%
- 10. When planning to remove a victim via a window, what type of conversion should be considered?**
- A. Window to door conversion
 - B. Window to stair conversion
 - C. Door to window conversion
 - D. Door to stair conversion

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is often a critical factor to consider when planning a rescue in extreme environments?

- A. Availability of transportation vehicles
- B. The physical condition of the rescuers
- C. Potential hazards specific to the environment**
- D. The number of team members available

When planning a rescue in extreme environments, one crucial factor to consider is the potential hazards specific to that environment. Extreme environments, such as mountains, deserts, or urban disaster sites, can present unique challenges that affect both the safety of the rescuers and the success of the mission. These hazards can include weather conditions, terrain features, wildlife, structural instability, and the presence of hazardous materials. Understanding these specific risks allows rescue planners to develop appropriate strategies, equipment needs, and safety protocols. For example, in a mountainous terrain, rescuers must contend with the risk of avalanches or altitude sickness, while in a flooded area, swift water dangers must be assessed. Identifying and addressing these potential hazards is essential for ensuring the welfare of the rescuers and the individuals they are attempting to save. Other factors like the availability of transportation, the physical condition of the team, and the number of team members can certainly impact a rescue operation, but they do not fundamentally alter the nature of the risks that must be navigated in an extreme environment. Therefore, focusing on the unique hazards related to the environment is vital for effective rescue planning and execution.

2. What is emphasized in the performance of a thorough secondary search?

- A. Speed over accuracy
- B. Completeness and attention to detail**
- C. Simplicity of method
- D. Teamwork without communication

The emphasis on completeness and attention to detail during a thorough secondary search is crucial for ensuring the safety of individuals who may still be in a structure and for gathering necessary information about the environment. A secondary search is conducted after the primary search, which primarily focuses on locating any victims quickly. In contrast, the secondary search is more comprehensive and is aimed at identifying all potential hazards, ensuring that no person remains unaccounted for, and collecting evidence if needed. This meticulous approach allows responders to assess the situation thoroughly, ensuring that all areas are checked and reducing the risk of overlooking anyone who may need help. The focus on details helps firefighting and rescue personnel to ensure a complete assessment of the environment, which is vital for their safety and the safety of the victims. In contexts such as fire rescue operations, rushing through inspections can lead to dangerous oversights, whereas thoroughness enables a more effective and safer operation overall. Thus, the emphasis on completeness and attention to detail is paramount during a secondary search.

3. What is the best strategy for managing a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?

A. Prioritizing the treatment of the most critical patients first

B. Only focusing on those who can walk

C. Ignoring potential hazards in the environment

D. Responding without a plan

Prioritizing the treatment of the most critical patients first is a key strategy in managing a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI). This approach is rooted in the concept of triage, which helps emergency responders quickly assess and categorize victims based on the severity of their injuries and the urgency of their need for medical care. By identifying and treating those with life-threatening conditions first, responders can maximize the chances of survival and optimize the use of limited resources in a chaotic environment. Effective triage allows responders to make informed decisions about where to direct their efforts, ensuring that those who need immediate medical attention receive it promptly. This strategy not only addresses the most urgent needs but also helps in preventing additional casualties by managing the overall flow of patients and ensuring that medical personnel can work efficiently under pressure. In an MCI, where the number of casualties may overwhelm available resources, prioritizing care based on severity is essential for an effective response. In contrast, other approaches mentioned - such as only focusing on individuals who can walk or ignoring environmental hazards - can lead to serious oversights, potentially exacerbating the situation and putting both victims and responders at increased risk. Similarly, responding without a plan undermines the effectiveness of the response, as a structured approach is crucial for coordinated efforts

4. Why might drones be favored over helicopters for certain rescue operations?

A. Lower operational costs and reduced personnel needs

B. Increased noise levels in populated areas

C. Ability to transport heavy loads

D. More complicated navigation systems

Drones are increasingly favored over helicopters for certain rescue operations primarily due to their lower operational costs and the reduced personnel needs associated with their deployment. Drones are generally more cost-effective to operate than helicopters since they consume less fuel, require less maintenance, and do not necessitate a large crew for flight operations. This makes them a more viable option for many emergency scenarios where budgets and resources might be limited. Additionally, drones can often be operated by a single individual, allowing for quicker deployment and reducing the logistical burdens placed on rescue teams. Their ability to swiftly and efficiently survey areas, gather data, and provide real-time video feeds enhances their effectiveness in search and rescue missions. This advantage in operational efficiency is particularly valuable during time-sensitive emergencies where every moment counts. In contrast, the other options highlight characteristics that do not align with the advantages of drone use in rescue operations. For example, increased noise levels can hamper operations in populated areas, while the ability to transport heavy loads is generally a strength of helicopters rather than drones, which tend to have weight limitations. Complicated navigation systems may also pose challenges, while drones are typically easier to navigate and control, especially for trained operators.

5. Which aspect of drone use contributes to enhanced situational awareness in rescue efforts?

- A. Thermal imaging capabilities**
- B. Ability to carry multiple rescuers
- C. Long flight times without charging
- D. High cost of equipment

Thermal imaging capabilities significantly enhance situational awareness during rescue operations. When using drones equipped with thermal cameras, responders can detect heat signatures from individuals, which is especially valuable in low-visibility conditions such as nighttime or smoky environments. This technology allows search teams to quickly identify and locate victims who may be trapped or unreachable, improving response times and increasing the likelihood of successful rescues. While other options might have some relevance, they do not provide the same level of situational awareness as thermal imaging. For instance, carrying multiple rescuers directly on a drone is impractical due to weight limitations and operational constraints. Similarly, while long flight times can be beneficial, they do not directly enhance the ability to discern critical information in a rescue scenario. Lastly, the high cost of equipment may limit accessibility but does not contribute to the operational effectiveness or awareness on-site during rescue efforts.

6. What type of conditions should be evaluated during an exterior size-up?

- A. Occupancy status
- B. Human behavior
- C. Smoke and fire conditions**
- D. Weather conditions

Evaluating smoke and fire conditions during an exterior size-up is essential to understanding the situation at hand. Smoke color, volume, and movement can indicate the stage of a fire and the materials involved, providing critical information for incident command. For instance, dark, thick smoke usually points to combustion of synthetic materials, while light, wispy smoke may suggest different fuels are burning. Assessing fire conditions helps responders make informed decisions regarding tactics, such as whether to initiate an offensive or defensive fire attack, as well as identifying potential hazards that may affect crew safety and civilian evacuation. In addition to fire conditions, other factors are also important for comprehensive situational awareness during a size-up, but they focus on different aspects. Occupancy status gives insight into the potential risks for occupants and can influence search and rescue prioritization. Human behavior can inform responders about whether individuals are trapped or if others are actively evacuating. Weather conditions can affect fire behavior and the safety of responders but do not provide direct insights into the immediate fire dynamics. Therefore, while all elements contribute valuable context, assessing smoke and fire conditions directly impacts strategy and safety on the scene.

7. What is the term for the systematic examination of a building to locate individuals and assess potential fire spread?

- A. Search**
- B. Rescue
- C. Assessment
- D. Investigation

The term "Search" refers to the systematic examination of a building to locate individuals who may be trapped or in danger while also assessing the potential for fire spread within that space. This process is crucial for ensuring the safety of victims and firefighters alike. During a search operation, firefighters methodically check rooms and areas for signs of people needing assistance, while also keeping an eye on fire conditions, smoke, and the structure's integrity to make informed decisions about how to proceed. Effective searching is fundamental in rescuing individuals and preventing further escalation of the fire situation. Other terms mentioned, such as "Rescue," relate closely but suggest a focus on the action of safely removing individuals from dangerous conditions rather than the initial examination phase. "Assessment" typically involves evaluating the situation more generally and may not specifically denote the active process of searching for victims. "Investigation" denotes an inquiry into the cause of the fire rather than the immediate actions taken to locate individuals during an emergency situation.

8. What should be done if a potential victim is located in a hazardous environment?

- A. Immediately dive in to retrieve the victim
- B. Wait for trained personnel or use appropriate equipment to safely extract the victim**
- C. Contact the victim to encourage them to move
- D. Surround the area to prevent further access

When a potential victim is located in a hazardous environment, the most prudent action is to wait for trained personnel or use appropriate equipment to safely extract the victim. This approach recognizes the critical importance of safety for both the rescue team and the victim. Hazardous environments can pose various risks such as fire, toxic fumes, unstable structures, or hazardous materials. Attempting a direct dive in to retrieve the victim without proper assessment and equipment may exacerbate the situation, putting the rescuer at significant risk. Trained emergency responders have the knowledge and tools necessary to evaluate the environment, conduct a safe approach, and execute a rescue without compromising their safety or that of the victim. Additionally, even if the victim appears capable of moving, encouraging them to do so can lead to injury or worsen their condition, especially if they are injured or in shock. Surrounding the area to prevent further access may be a part of the safety protocol, but it does not address the immediate need to assist the victim appropriately. Therefore, the best course of action is to prioritize safety and wait for the qualified rescue team to act.

9. What is the typical survival rate for victims found by Fire Attack?

- A. 30%
- B. 49%
- C. 51%**
- D. 66%

The typical survival rate for victims found by Fire Attack is a critical statistic in fire rescue operations. A survival rate of 51% indicates that just over half of the victims rescued under these circumstances have a favorable outcome. This figure reflects the effectiveness of prompt and skilled interventions by the fire department during rescue missions. Factors contributing to this rate include the speed of the response, the strategies employed during the fire attack, and the immediate care provided to the victims once located. The higher survival rates associated with rapid response times and professional firefighting techniques underscore the importance of training and preparedness in ensuring the safety of both victims and rescuers. Additionally, this statistic serves as a benchmark for evaluating the success of fire rescue departments in saving lives during emergencies.

10. When planning to remove a victim via a window, what type of conversion should be considered?

- A. Window to door conversion**
- B. Window to stair conversion
- C. Door to window conversion
- D. Door to stair conversion

When planning to remove a victim via a window, considering a "window to door conversion" is critical because this approach maximizes the safety and efficiency of the evacuation process. In this context, a window-to-door conversion involves assessing whether it is more effective to remove the victim through a window and then transition them to a door for further evacuation. This can be particularly valuable in scenarios where obstacles or hazards in the environment prevent safe and quick access to ground level. This method enables rescuers to utilize available exit points more effectively, ensuring that victims are moved swiftly and safely while maintaining clear communication and coordination among team members. It allows for a planned and methodical approach to rescue operations, especially in environments where immediate egress routes might be obstructed or unsafe. The focus on this conversion type highlights the practical consideration of leveraging different access points in an emergency response framework, ultimately enhancing the chances of safe recovery for victims.

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://cichitafiredeptrescuerearch.examzify.com>

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

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