

PRACTICE EXAM 9: SIMULATION

1. The Fire Officer I written certification exam most commonly consists of how many multiple-choice questions?

- A. 50 questions
- B. 75 questions
- C. 90 questions
- D. 100 questions

2. How many broad duty areas are defined for the Fire Officer I in NFPA 1021 Chapter 4?

- A. Six duty areas
- B. Four duty areas
- C. Eight duty areas
- D. Ten duty areas

3. The recommended fire service span of control ranges from three to seven, with which number considered optimal?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Nine

4. How many broad types of building construction are recognized in the fire service?

- A. Three types

- B. Five types
- C. Seven types
- D. Two types

5. A typical passing score for the Fire Officer I certification examination is approximately what percentage?

- A. 50 percent
- B. 60 percent
- C. 65 percent
- D. 70 percent

6. How many elements are represented in the fire triangle?

- A. Two elements
- B. Three elements
- C. Four elements
- D. Five elements

7. How many elements are represented in the fire tetrahedron?

- A. Three elements
- B. Four elements
- C. Five elements
- D. Six elements

8. How many incident priorities guide the development of an action plan?

- A. Five priorities

- B. Four priorities
- C. Two priorities
- D. Three priorities

9. How many intervention categories make up the "Five E's" of community risk reduction?

- A. Four categories
- B. Five categories
- C. Six categories
- D. Three categories

10. How many components make up a complete means of egress?

- A. Two components
- B. Three components
- C. Four components
- D. Five components

11. How many stages are typically identified in the development of a compartment fire?

- A. Four stages
- B. Three stages
- C. Five stages
- D. Two stages

12. How many stages are commonly identified in the team development model?

- A. Three stages

- B. Four stages
- C. Five stages
- D. Six stages

13. On a 100-question exam with a 70 percent passing score, how many questions must a candidate answer correctly to pass?

- A. 60 questions
- B. 70 questions
- C. 75 questions
- D. 80 questions

14. If a fireground policy allows two hours to complete 100 questions, approximately how much time does that allow per question?

- A. About 72 seconds
- B. About 30 seconds
- C. About 5 minutes
- D. About 10 seconds

15. A blind guess on a four-option multiple-choice question has approximately what probability of being correct?

- A. 25 percent
- B. 50 percent
- C. 10 percent
- D. 75 percent

16. How many classic leadership styles are most commonly taught in the foundational framework?

- A. Two styles
- B. Three styles
- C. Four styles
- D. Five styles

17. How many recognized fire cause classifications are commonly used?

- A. Four classifications
- B. Three classifications
- C. Five classifications
- D. Two classifications

18. Which NFPA standard number governs the selection, care, and maintenance of structural firefighting protective ensembles?

- A. NFPA 1021
- B. NFPA 1500
- C. NFPA 1620
- D. NFPA 1851

19. Which NFPA standard number establishes the professional qualifications for the Fire Officer I?

- A. NFPA 1021
- B. NFPA 1500
- C. NFPA 1620
- D. NFPA 1851

20. Which NFPA standard number provides guidance specifically on pre-incident planning?

- A. NFPA 1021
- B. NFPA 1500
- C. NFPA 1620
- D. NFPA 1851

21. Which NFPA standard number establishes the fire department occupational safety, health, and wellness program?

- A. NFPA 1500
- B. NFPA 1021
- C. NFPA 1620
- D. NFPA 1851

22. The maximum number of consecutive identical exam answers permitted under sound randomization practice in this guide is:

- A. Five
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Two

23. How many heat transfer mechanisms must the Fire Officer I understand?

- A. One mechanism
- B. Two mechanisms
- C. Three mechanisms
- D. Five mechanisms

24. The construction type offering the greatest fire resistance is designated by which Roman numeral?

- A. Type V
- B. Type III
- C. Type I
- D. Type IV

25. The construction type that is combustible wood framing throughout is designated by which Roman numeral?

- A. Type V
- B. Type I
- C. Type II
- D. Type III

26. Which duty area carries the greatest number of Job Performance Requirements among the six?

- A. Administration
- B. Health and Safety
- C. Inspection and Investigation
- D. Human Resource Management

27. A candidate scoring 68 out of 100 on a 70 percent exam falls how many questions short of passing?

- A. Two questions
- B. Five questions
- C. Ten questions
- D. Zero questions

28. If a span of control exceeds seven, the recommended action is to:

- A. Add a supervisory level to reduce the span
- B. Continue with the larger span unchanged
- C. Eliminate all supervision entirely
- D. Reduce the span to a single subordinate

29. Among the five construction types, which Roman numeral designates "ordinary" masonry-and-joist construction?

- A. Type I
- B. Type II
- C. Type III
- D. Type V

30. The construction type designated Type IV is commonly known as:

- A. Heavy timber
- B. Fire-resistive
- C. Wood-frame
- D. Noncombustible

31. A series of ten 100-question simulation exams provides a total of how many practice questions?

- A. 1,000 questions
- B. 500 questions
- C. 750 questions
- D. 1,200 questions

32. In an ideal 25 percent answer distribution across 100 questions, how many should correspond to each letter?

- A. 22 each
- B. 23 each
- C. 20 each
- D. 25 each

33. How many of the five construction types are primarily noncombustible in their structural elements (Types I and II)?

- A. Zero
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three

34. The first of the three incident priorities is:

- A. Life safety
- B. Incident stabilization
- C. Property conservation
- D. Documentation

35. The second of the three incident priorities is:

- A. Life safety
- B. Incident stabilization
- C. Property conservation
- D. Documentation

36. The third of the three incident priorities is:

- A. Property conservation
- B. Life safety
- C. Incident stabilization
- D. Documentation

37. Under the risk management principle, the level of risk warranted to save property that is already lost is:

- A. A great calculated risk
- B. A moderate risk
- C. No risk
- D. The maximum possible risk

38. Under the risk management principle, the level of risk warranted to save a savable human life is:

- A. No risk at all
- B. A minimal risk only
- C. A great, calculated risk
- D. An uncalculated, reckless risk

39. How many JPRs roughly characterize the Human Resource Management duty area as "the largest"—more than any other?

- A. Exactly one
- B. More than any other duty area
- C. Fewer than any other duty area
- D. Exactly equal to all others

40. Among the three classic leadership styles, which is most appropriate when time is critically short?

- A. The autocratic (directive) style
- B. The democratic (participative) style
- C. The laissez-faire (delegative) style
- D. The consensus-seeking style

41. A fire resistance rating is most precisely expressed in which unit?

- A. Gallons per minute
- B. Pounds per square inch
- C. Hours of fire exposure
- D. Degrees of temperature

42. Fire flow is most precisely expressed in which unit?

- A. Hours of exposure
- B. Gallons per minute
- C. Pounds of fuel
- D. Degrees Fahrenheit

43. Of the six duty areas, how many specifically relate to emergency scene operations as a primary focus (Emergency Service Delivery)?

- A. Three of them
- B. Two of them
- C. One of them
- D. Four of them

44. A candidate answering 85 of 100 questions correctly achieves what score?

- A. 85 percent
- B. 70 percent
- C. 75 percent
- D. 90 percent

45. Under sound randomization, predictable patterns such as ABAB alternating are:

- A. Encouraged for memorability
- B. Permitted in moderation
- C. Required for fairness
- D. Prohibited

46. The number of Job Performance Requirements in the Health and Safety duty area added emphasis to it in which NFPA 1021 edition?

- A. The 1997 edition
- B. The 2009 edition
- C. The 2014 edition
- D. The 2020 edition

47. Across the five construction types, fire resistance generally trends in which direction from Type I to Type V?

- A. It increases from Type I to Type V
- B. It decreases from Type I to Type V
- C. It remains identical across all types
- D. It is unrelated to type number

48. A company of one officer supervising five firefighters has a span of control of:

- A. One
- B. Five
- C. Ten
- D. Fifteen

49. If a fire officer must keep consecutive identical answers to a maximum of two, a run of three identical answers is:

- A. Acceptable under the rule
- B. Encouraged for variety
- C. A violation of the rule
- D. Required occasionally

50. Among the Five E's, how many begin with the letter "E"?

- A. Three of them
- B. Four of them
- C. Two of them
- D. All five of them

51. The Fire Officer I corresponds to which level of supervision in the organization?

- A. The first line of supervision
- B. The second line of supervision
- C. The executive level
- D. The chief officer level

52. A candidate needs at least 70 correct on 100 questions. Answering exactly 70 correctly results in:

- A. A failing score
- B. An incomplete result
- C. A passing score at the minimum
- D. An automatic perfect score

53. How many of the three incident priorities rank above property conservation?

- A. Zero
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three

54. The optimal span of control number falls at what point within the three-to-seven range?

- A. The midpoint, five
- B. The lowest, three
- C. The highest, seven
- D. Outside the range entirely

55. Under the risk management principle, the level of risk warranted to save savable property is:

- A. Less, and calculated, risk
- B. The greatest possible risk
- C. No risk whatsoever
- D. Reckless, uncalculated risk

56. How many letters (answer options) appear in a standard four-option multiple-choice question?

- A. Three options
- B. Four options
- C. Five options
- D. Two options

57. The number of times a Personnel Accountability Report should be conducted during an incident is best described as:

- A. Exactly once at the start
- B. Exactly once at the end
- C. Never, since it is automatic
- D. Repeatedly, at benchmarks and intervals

58. Among the three classic leadership styles, how many provide minimal direction to the crew (laissez-faire)?

- A. Three of them
- B. Two of them
- C. Zero of them
- D. One of them

59. A 100-question exam divided evenly among four answer letters yields how many of each letter in a perfect distribution?

- A. 20 each
- B. 22 each
- C. 25 each
- D. 30 each

60. The Fire Officer I prerequisite levels typically include Firefighter II and which instructor certification?

- A. Fire Instructor III
- B. Fire Instructor IV
- C. Fire Officer II
- D. Fire Instructor I

61. How many of the six duty areas were notably expanded in the 2020 edition to include community risk reduction?

- A. All six of them
- B. Three of them
- C. Two of them
- D. One of them (Community and Government Relations)

62. A candidate improving from 65 to 78 percent across two practice exams gained how many percentage points?

- A. Eight points
- B. Thirteen points
- C. Twenty points
- D. Five points

63. The number of separate JPRs that distinguishes Human Resource Management is best characterized as:

- A. The fewest of any duty area
- B. Equal to every other area
- C. Exactly two

D. The most of any duty area

64. How many of the three incident priorities must be satisfied before the others when they compete?

A. None; they are equal

B. All three simultaneously

C. The last one listed

D. The higher-ranked priority first

65. A fire resistance rating of two hours means a structural element can withstand fire exposure for approximately how long while functioning?

A. Two minutes

B. Two hours

C. Two days

D. Two seconds

66. Among the four stages of fire development, which stage number (in sequence) is the fully developed stage?

A. The first stage

B. The third stage

C. The second stage

D. The fourth stage

67. Among the four stages of fire development, the decay stage occupies which position in the sequence?

A. The first stage

- B. The second stage
- C. The fourth stage
- D. The third stage

68. How many directions does communication flow through the chain of command for the company officer?

- A. Only upward
- B. Only downward
- C. Both upward and downward
- D. Neither direction

69. The number of answer options that should be approximately equal in length on a well-written question is:

- A. Two of the four
- B. All four
- C. Only the correct one
- D. None of them

70. A candidate who scores 92 percent on a practice exam has answered how many of 100 questions correctly?

- A. 92 questions
- B. 82 questions
- C. 72 questions
- D. 62 questions

71. Among the five construction types, how many are primarily combustible in their structural elements (Types III partially, IV, and V)?

- A. One type
- B. Two types
- C. Three types (in part)
- D. Zero types

72. The number of incident priorities that place human life first is:

- A. One; life safety is always first
- B. Two; both stabilization and life safety
- C. Three; all are equal
- D. Zero; property comes first

73. Under situational leadership, as readiness increases, the officer moves through how many general approaches from directing to delegating?

- A. One approach only
- B. Two approaches
- C. Five approaches
- D. A progression toward delegation

74. A maximum of two consecutive identical answers means the longest allowable run of the letter "C" in a row is:

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

75. Among the six duty areas, how many primarily address pre-fire prevention and planning activities (Inspection and Investigation, plus Community Relations)?

- A. One area
- B. Two areas
- C. Four areas
- D. Six areas

76. A company officer supervising a single crew typically oversees a span of control within which range?

- A. Eight to twelve
- B. Fifteen to twenty
- C. Three to seven
- D. Twenty to thirty

77. The number of letters in a complete answer key sequence for a 100-question exam is:

- A. 25
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 400

78. Among the three classic leadership styles, the autocratic style is positioned where on a directive-to-permissive spectrum?

- A. The most directive end
- B. The most permissive end
- C. Exactly in the middle

D. Outside the spectrum

79. The 2020 edition of NFPA 1021 is the current edition referenced for which Fire Officer level chapter (Chapter 4)?

A. Fire Officer III

B. Fire Officer IV

C. Fire Officer I

D. Fire Officer II

80. A perfectly even distribution of 100 questions across four answer letters leaves how many questions unassigned?

A. Twelve

B. Eight

C. Four

D. Zero

81. The number of consecutive identical answers permitted before a randomization rule is violated is exceeded at what count?

A. At two in a row

B. At one in a row

C. At exactly two

D. At three in a row

82. Among the Five E's, the intervention representing effective fire and EMS response is:

A. Education

- B. Emergency Response
- C. Engineering
- D. Enforcement

83. A candidate scoring exactly at the 70 percent threshold on 100 questions has missed how many questions?

- A. Twenty questions
- B. Twenty-five questions
- C. Fifteen questions
- D. Thirty questions

84. The number of bases of power commonly identified in the classic framework is:

- A. Five
- B. Three
- C. Two
- D. Seven

85. Among the bases of power, how many flow from the person rather than the position (expert and referent)?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Two
- D. One

86. Among the bases of power, how many flow from the position rather than the person (legitimate, reward, coercive)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. One

87. A standard structural firefighting protective ensemble's care is governed by a standard whose number ends in:

- A. 21
- B. 00
- C. 51
- D. 20

88. The number identifying the standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications ends in:

- A. 51
- B. 00
- C. 21
- D. 20

89. Among the four fire development stages, the incipient stage occupies which position?

- A. The fourth stage
- B. The third stage
- C. The second stage
- D. The first stage

90. A two-hour exam window for 100 questions provides a total of how many minutes?

- A. 60 minutes
- B. 90 minutes
- C. 100 minutes
- D. 120 minutes

91. The number of "W's" in the "5 W's and an H" completeness framework is:

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

92. Including the "H," how many total prompts are in the "5 W's and an H" framework?

- A. Five
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

93. A company officer's optimal span of control of five means how many additional subordinates beyond the officer are supervised?

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Five

94. The number of fire cause classifications that involve deliberate human action (incendiary) is:

- A. Three
- B. Two
- C. Zero
- D. One

95. Among the four team development stages, the storming stage occupies which position?

- A. The first stage
- B. The second stage
- C. The third stage
- D. The fourth stage

96. A perfectly balanced answer key for a 50-question exam would assign how many to each of the four letters (allowing for rounding)?

- A. About 12 to 13 each
- B. About 20 each
- C. About 25 each
- D. About 5 each

97. Among the three incident priorities, incident stabilization occupies which position in the sequence?

- A. The first position
- B. The third position
- C. The second position
- D. Outside the sequence

98. The number of NFPA 1021 editions referenced as current in this guide for Fire Officer I is:

- A. Two (2014 and 2020)
- B. One (the 2020 edition)
- C. Three editions
- D. Zero editions

99. Among the four fire development stages, the growth stage occupies which position?

- A. The second stage
- B. The first stage
- C. The third stage
- D. The fourth stage

100. A maximum of two identical answers in a row means a sequence of "AA" is permitted but a sequence of "AAA" is:

- A. Encouraged for balance
- B. Required occasionally
- C. Permitted freely
- D. Prohibited as a violation

Answer Key & Full Explanations

1. D — 100 questions. The Fire Officer I written certification exam most commonly consists of 100 multiple-choice questions based on NFPA 1021 Chapter 4. This format is confirmed across multiple certifying bodies.

2. A — Six duty areas. NFPA 1021 Chapter 4 defines six duty areas: Human Resource Management, Community and Government Relations, Administration, Inspection and Investigation, Emergency Service Delivery, and Health and Safety. These form the framework for the exam.

3. B — Five. The recommended span of control is three to seven, with five considered optimal. Exceeding this range degrades supervision, accountability, and safety.
4. B — Five types. Building construction is classified into five broad types, from fire-resistive Type I to wood-frame Type V. They are distinguished by combustibility and fire resistance.
5. D — 70 percent. The Fire Officer I certification exam passing score is typically about 70 percent, though it varies slightly by AHJ. This means at least 70 of 100 questions must be answered correctly.
6. B — Three elements. The fire triangle represents fuel, oxygen, and heat. Removing any one prevents or extinguishes the fire.
7. B — Four elements. The fire tetrahedron adds a self-sustaining chemical chain reaction to the triangle's three elements. Removing any one of the four extinguishes the fire.
8. D — Three priorities. The three incident priorities are life safety, incident stabilization, and property conservation. They guide every strategic and tactical decision in order.
9. B — Five categories. The "Five E's" are Education, Engineering, Enforcement, Economic Incentives, and Emergency Response. Together they form a comprehensive risk-reduction toolkit.
10. B — Three components. A means of egress consists of the exit access, the exit, and the exit discharge. Together they form a continuous, unobstructed path to a public way.
11. A — Four stages. A compartment fire develops through incipient, growth, fully developed, and decay stages. Understanding them is essential for both firefighting and investigation.
12. B — Four stages. Team development proceeds through forming, storming, norming, and performing. Recognizing the sequence helps the officer guide the team forward.
13. B — 70 questions. A 70 percent passing score on 100 questions requires answering 70 correctly. Each question is worth one point on the 100-point scale.

14. A — About 72 seconds. Dividing two hours (7,200 seconds) by 100 questions yields about 72 seconds per question. Steady pacing within this budget prevents time pressure at the end.

15. A — 25 percent. A blind guess on a four-option question has a one-in-four (25 percent) chance of being correct. This is why candidates should never leave a question blank.

16. B — Three styles. The foundational framework identifies three classic leadership styles: autocratic, democratic, and laissez-faire. Each has appropriate uses depending on the situation.

17. A — Four classifications. The recognized fire cause classifications are accidental, natural, incendiary, and undetermined. The officer makes a preliminary determination among these.

18. D — NFPA 1851. NFPA 1851 governs the selection, care, and maintenance of structural firefighting protective ensembles. Proper care protects firefighters and extends equipment life.

19. A — NFPA 1021. NFPA 1021 is the Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, with Chapter 4 defining the Fire Officer I. It is the basis of the certification exam.

20. C — NFPA 1620. NFPA 1620 provides guidance specifically on pre-incident planning. It supports developing plans with the information responders need.

21. A — NFPA 1500. NFPA 1500 establishes the framework for a fire department's occupational safety, health, and wellness program. It is foundational to fire service safety.

22. D — Two. Sound randomization permits no more than two consecutive identical answers. A run of three or more creates a predictable, detectable pattern.

23. C — Three mechanisms. The three heat transfer mechanisms are conduction, convection, and radiation. Understanding them helps the officer trace and predict fire spread.

24. C — Type I. Type I is fire-resistive, built of noncombustible materials with the greatest fire resistance. It is typical of high-rise and major buildings.

25. A — Type V. Type V uses combustible wood framing throughout and is typical of most residential construction. This contrasts with the noncombustible elements of Types I and II.

26. D — Human Resource Management. This duty area carries more Job Performance Requirements than any other under NFPA 1021 Chapter 4. It reflects how much of the officer's role is managing people.

27. A — Two questions. A score of 68 on a 70 percent (70-correct) exam falls two questions short of the 70 needed to pass. The candidate must answer two more correctly.

28. A — Add a supervisory level to reduce the span. When span of control exceeds seven, the recommended action is to add a supervisory level, expanding the structure. This restores manageable supervision and accountability.

29. C — Type III. Type III "ordinary" construction has masonry exterior walls with combustible interior structural elements ("brick and joist"). It is distinct from fully noncombustible and fully combustible types.

30. A — Heavy timber. Type IV is commonly known as heavy timber, using large-dimension exposed structural members. These resist early failure but provide significant fuel.

31. A — 1,000 questions. Ten exams of 100 questions each total 1,000 practice questions. This is the full practice question count of the guide's simulation series.

32. D — 25 each. A true 25 percent distribution across 100 questions assigns exactly 25 to each of the four letters. This is the mathematically correct distribution for a 100-question exam.

33. C — Two. Types I and II are primarily noncombustible in their structural elements. Types III (partially), IV, and V involve combustible elements.

34. A — Life safety. Life safety is the first of the three incident priorities. Protecting human life always takes precedence.

35. B — Incident stabilization. Incident stabilization is the second incident priority, following life safety and preceding property conservation. It involves controlling the emergency to stop it from worsening.

36. A — Property conservation. Property conservation is the third and final incident priority. It is addressed after life safety and incident stabilization.

37. C — No risk. The risk management principle directs taking no risk to save property that is already lost. Risking firefighters for what cannot be saved is never justified.

38. C — A great, calculated risk. The risk management principle permits taking great, calculated risk to save savable human lives. The risk is calculated, not reckless.

39. B — More than any other duty area. Human Resource Management carries more Job Performance Requirements than any other duty area, making it the largest. This reflects the people-centered nature of the officer's role.

40. A — The autocratic (directive) style. When time is critically short, the autocratic/directive style is most appropriate, giving clear, immediate direction. There is no time for consultation when seconds protect life.

41. C — Hours of fire exposure. A fire resistance rating is the time, in hours, that a structural element can withstand fire exposure while functioning. These ratings underlie the construction-type distinctions.

42. B — Gallons per minute. Fire flow is the rate of water flow, typically expressed in gallons per minute, required to control a fire. Matching available supply to required fire flow is fundamental to firefighting capability.

43. C — One of them. Emergency Service Delivery is the one duty area whose primary focus is emergency scene operations. The other five address non-emergency or prevention competencies.

44. A — 85 percent. Answering 85 of 100 questions correctly yields a score of 85 percent. This comfortably exceeds the 70 percent passing benchmark.

45. D — Prohibited. Predictable patterns such as ABAB alternating are prohibited under sound randomization. They allow a test-taker to guess answers from the pattern rather than knowledge.

46. D — The 2020 edition. The 2020 edition of NFPA 1021 treats Health and Safety as its own distinct duty area, adding emphasis to it. This reflected the growing recognition of firefighter safety's importance.

47. B — It decreases from Type I to Type V. Fire resistance generally decreases from fire-resistive Type I toward combustible Type V. This trend helps the officer anticipate how a building will perform under fire.

48. B — Five. One officer supervising five firefighters has a span of control of five, the optimal number. This falls within the recommended three-to-seven range.

49. C — A violation of the rule. With a maximum of two consecutive identical answers, a run of three is a violation. Three in a row creates a detectable pattern.

50. D — All five of them. All Five E's — Education, Engineering, Enforcement, Economic Incentives, and Emergency Response — begin with "E." This is the origin of the "Five E's" name.

51. A — The first line of supervision. The Fire Officer I is the first line of supervision in the fire department organization. This distinguishes the company officer from chief officers above.

52. C — A passing score at the minimum. Answering exactly 70 of 100 correctly meets the 70 percent threshold, achieving a passing score at the minimum. Anything below 70 would fail.

53. C — Two. Life safety and incident stabilization both rank above property conservation. Property conservation is the third and last priority.

54. A — The midpoint, five. The optimal span of control, five, falls at the midpoint of the three-to-seven range. This balances effective supervision against operational capacity.

55. A — Less, and calculated, risk. The risk management principle permits less, calculated risk to save savable property. This is more cautious than the great risk warranted for savable lives.

56. B — Four options. A standard multiple-choice question presents four answer options, A through D. This is the format used throughout the certification exam.

57. D — Repeatedly, at benchmarks and intervals. A PAR is conducted repeatedly at benchmarks and intervals throughout an incident to confirm accountability. It is a continuous responsibility, not a one-time check.

58. D — One of them. Among the three classic styles, only the laissez-faire (delegative) style provides minimal direction. Autocratic and democratic styles involve more officer direction.

59. C — 25 each. A perfectly even distribution of 100 questions across four letters yields exactly 25 of each. This is the true 25 percent distribution.

60. D — Fire Instructor I. The Fire Officer I prerequisites typically include Firefighter II and Fire Instructor I, plus a practical examination. These ensure foundational competence before supervision.

61. D — One of them (Community and Government Relations). The 2020 edition expanded the Community and Government Relations duty area to explicitly include community risk reduction. This reflected the shift toward proactive risk reduction.

62. B — Thirteen points. Improving from 65 to 78 percent is a gain of 13 percentage points. This demonstrates measurable progress between practice exams.

63. D — The most of any duty area. Human Resource Management has the most JPRs of any duty area, distinguishing it as the largest. This is why it generates the most exam questions.

64. D — The higher-ranked priority first. When incident priorities compete, the higher-ranked one is satisfied first, with life safety always at the top. Protecting life takes precedence over saving property.

65. B — Two hours. A two-hour fire resistance rating means a structural element can withstand fire exposure for about two hours while functioning. These ratings define construction-type distinctions.

66. B — The third stage. Fire development proceeds incipient, growth, fully developed, decay, making fully developed the third stage. It is characterized by maximum intensity.

67. C — The fourth stage. The decay stage is the fourth and final stage of fire development, following fully developed. Fuel or oxygen becomes depleted and the fire diminishes.

68. C — Both upward and downward. For the company officer, communication flows both upward (reports, requests) and downward (orders, direction) through the chain of command. Respecting both directions preserves accountability.

69. B — All four. On a well-written question, all four answer options should be approximately equal in length. This prevents the correct answer from standing out by length alone.

70. A — 92 questions. A score of 92 percent on 100 questions means 92 were answered correctly. This well exceeds the 70 percent passing benchmark.

71. C — Three types (in part). Types III (partially), IV, and V involve combustible structural elements. Types I and II are primarily noncombustible.

72. A — One; life safety is always first. Among the three priorities, life safety alone occupies the first position and is always addressed first. Stabilization and property conservation follow.

73. D — A progression toward delegation. Under situational leadership, rising readiness moves the officer through a progression from directing to coaching to supporting to delegating. The end point is greater autonomy for the competent member.

74. B — Two. With a maximum of two consecutive identical answers, the longest allowable run of "C" is two. Three in a row would violate the rule.

75. B — Two areas. Inspection and Investigation, together with Community and Government Relations, primarily address prevention and planning activities. These complement the emergency-focused and management duty areas.

76. C — Three to seven. A company officer supervising a single crew oversees a span of control within the recommended three-to-seven range. Five is considered optimal.

77. C — 100. A complete answer key for a 100-question exam contains 100 answer letters, one per question. Each maps to its corresponding question.

78. A — The most directive end. On a directive-to-permissive spectrum, the autocratic style occupies the most directive end. Laissez-faire occupies the most permissive end.

79. C — Fire Officer I. NFPA 1021 Chapter 4 (2020 edition) defines the Fire Officer I. Chapters 5, 6, and 7 cover Fire Officer II, III, and IV respectively.

80. D — Zero. A perfectly even distribution of 100 questions across four letters (25 each) leaves zero unassigned. This is why exactly 25 each is the correct distribution.

81. D — At three in a row. The randomization rule permits up to two consecutive identical answers, so it is exceeded at three in a row. Three creates a detectable pattern.

82. B — Emergency Response. Among the Five E's, Emergency Response represents effective fire and EMS response to mitigate events that still occur. The other E's address prevention and risk reduction.

83. D — Thirty questions. Scoring exactly 70 percent on 100 questions means 70 correct and 30 missed. The candidate passes at the minimum threshold.

84. A — Five. The classic framework identifies five bases of power: legitimate, reward, coercive, expert, and referent. They differ in source and durability of influence.

85. C — Two. Expert (competence) and referent (character) power flow from the person rather than the position. These two earn the most durable followership.

86. B — Three. Legitimate, reward, and coercive power flow from the position rather than the person. These three compel or incentivize but do not earn lasting loyalty.

87. C — 51. NFPA 1851 governs structural firefighting protective ensemble care, and its number ends in 51. It addresses selection, care, and maintenance.

88. C — 21. NFPA 1021, the Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, ends in 21. Chapter 4 defines the Fire Officer I.

89. D — The first stage. The incipient stage is the first stage of fire development, when the fire has just begun and is small and localized. It precedes growth, fully developed, and decay.

90. D — 120 minutes. A two-hour exam window provides 120 minutes total. Divided among 100 questions, this allows about 72 seconds each.

91. C — Five. The "5 W's" are Who, What, When, Where, and Why — five W-words. The framework adds an "H" for How.

92. C — Six. The "5 W's and an H" framework includes six total prompts: Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How. Applying all six ensures report completeness.

93. D — Five. An optimal span of control of five means the officer supervises five subordinates beyond themselves. This falls within the three-to-seven range.

94. D — One. Among the four fire cause classifications, only incendiary involves deliberate human action. Accidental, natural, and undetermined do not.

95. B — The second stage. Team development proceeds forming, storming, norming, performing, making storming the second stage. It is characterized by conflict and jockeying for position.

96. A — About 12 to 13 each. A balanced 50-question key assigns about 12 to 13 to each of the four letters, totaling 50. This reflects the true 25 percent distribution at that length.

97. C — The second position. Among the three incident priorities, incident stabilization occupies the second position, between life safety and property conservation. It involves controlling the emergency.

98. A — Two (2014 and 2020). The guide references the 2020 edition as current, while some certifying bodies still cite the 2014 edition, so two editions appear in current use. The 2020 edition is the current standard for Chapter 4.

99. A — The second stage. The growth stage is the second stage of fire development, following incipient and preceding fully developed. It is when the fire develops and the compartment heats up.

100. D — Prohibited as a violation. With a maximum of two consecutive identical answers, "AA" is permitted but "AAA" is prohibited as a violation. Three in a row creates a detectable pattern.