



CFI Fire Inspector Practice 20

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Practice Questions

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1. What is the primary purpose of properly documenting code violations during an inspection?

- A. To increase the number of citations issued by the department
- B. To complete paperwork requirements only
- C. To demonstrate the inspector's knowledge of codes
- D. To create legally defensible evidence that may be used in court proceedings

2. When testifying in court regarding a fire code violation, what should an inspector focus on presenting?

- A. Speculation about the violator's intentions
- B. Informal conversations with other inspectors
- C. Factual observations without personal opinions
- D. Their personal feelings about the violator

3. What is the primary source of a fire inspector's legal authority to enforce codes?

- A. Individual agreements with property owners
- B. Adopted laws, ordinances, and regulations of the jurisdiction
- C. Personal interpretation of national standards
- D. Verbal directives from the fire chief

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4. What should a fire inspector do if they encounter resistance or denial of entry during an attempted inspection?

- A. Follow AHJ procedures to obtain an administrative search warrant or order
- B. Force entry regardless of resistance
- C. Leave and never return to the property
- D. Immediately issue maximum penalties to the owner



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5. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'due process' as it relates to fire code enforcement?

- A. Immediate revocation of permits without notification
- B. Processing paperwork within the department's preferred timeframe
- C. Using discretion to enforce only certain code requirements
- D. Ensuring violators receive proper notice, information about corrections, and opportunities to appeal

6. When should a fire inspector consult with legal counsel regarding enforcement actions?

- A. Only after issuing a citation
- B. Never, as inspectors should handle all legal matters independently
- C. When dealing with complex cases, repeat violators, or potential litigation
- D. For every inspection regardless of findings

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7. What is the purpose of a 'notice of violation' in the fire code enforcement process?

- A. To transfer legal responsibility to the building occupants
- B. To formally document violations, inform responsible parties, and establish a correction timeline
- C. To immediately fine the property owner
- D. To close a business until all violations are corrected

8. What information should be included in a fire code violation citation to ensure legal sufficiency?

- A. Specific code sections violated, clear description of violations, location, responsible party, and required corrections
- B. Only the inspector's opinion of the violation severity
- C. Just the address and date of inspection
- D. Only a general reference to the fire code being violated

9. What is the proper response when a business owner requests additional time to correct a non-life-threatening code violation?

- A. Always deny all extension requests regardless of circumstances
- B. Verbally agree without documenting the extension
- C. Ignore the violation completely since it's non-life-threatening
- D. Follow AHJ policies for time extensions, documenting the request and decision according to procedures



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10. In what circumstance might a fire inspector need to issue an immediate cease and desist order?

- A. Only after three consecutive failed inspections
- B. When a business owner disagrees with the inspector
- C. When imminent life safety hazards exist that could cause immediate harm
- D. For any minor violation of the fire code

11. What should be maintained in an inspection file to support potential legal proceedings?

- A. Just the final compliance status
- B. Inspection reports, violation notices, photographs, correspondence, compliance timelines, and follow-up documentation
- C. Only verbal descriptions of violations
- D. Personal opinions about the property owner

12. Which of the following best describes the chain of custody for evidence collected during a fire code investigation?

- A. Continuous documentation of who had possession of evidence, when, and where it was stored
- B. Verbal accounts of evidence handling
- C. Keeping evidence in the inspector's personal possession
- D. Allowing unlimited access to evidence by department staff

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13. What is the proper procedure when a fire inspector discovers evidence of criminal activity during a routine inspection?

- A. Ignore the evidence and focus only on fire code violations
- B. Conduct a criminal investigation independently
- C. Immediately confront the business owner about the activity
- D. Secure the scene, document observations, and notify appropriate law enforcement according to AHJ policies



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14. What is the significance of the 'right of entry' in fire code enforcement?

- A. It only applies to government-owned buildings
- B. It has no legal significance in fire inspections
- C. It legally authorizes inspectors to enter properties for inspection purposes, subject to constitutional limitations
- D. It allows inspectors to enter any property at any time without restrictions

15. During a legal proceeding, what should a fire inspector do if asked a question about a code requirement they are uncertain about?

- A. Defer all questions to someone else regardless of their expertise
- B. Honestly acknowledge uncertainty rather than attempting to guess
- C. Make up an answer to appear knowledgeable
- D. Refuse to answer any further questions

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16. Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of a fire inspector's inspection report?

- A. To document findings and violations accurately
- B. To generate revenue for the jurisdiction
- C. To demonstrate knowledge of fire codes
- D. To find as many violations as possible

17. When a fire inspector needs to explain a code modification to a building owner, which approach is most appropriate?

- A. Use technical jargon to demonstrate expertise
- B. Avoid explaining technical details to simplify the process
- C. Threaten penalties to ensure compliance
- D. Provide clear, concise explanations focusing on the safety reasons behind requirements

18. What information must be included in a properly completed permit application for a fire protection system?

- A. Only the building address and owner contact information
- B. Only the type of system being installed
- C. System specifications, building plans, contractor information, and installation schedule
- D. Only the payment information



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19. Which action should a fire inspector take when observing a minor housekeeping violation during an inspection?

- A. Close the building until the violation is corrected
- B. Document the violation, educate the responsible party, and establish a correction timeframe
- C. Ignore the violation if it seems insignificant
- D. Immediately issue a citation with maximum penalties

20. What is the first step in processing a complaint about potential fire code violations?

- A. Gather and document all relevant information from the complainant
- B. Immediately schedule an inspection without review
- C. Issue a citation to the property owner
- D. Refer the complaint to law enforcement

21. When applying codes and standards during an inspection, which of the following is most important?

- A. Finding ways to exempt businesses from requirements
- B. Applying stricter standards than required by code
- C. Allowing personal relationships to influence enforcement decisions
- D. Consistency in application to ensure fairness and effectiveness

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22. What should a fire inspector do when encountering a situation not clearly addressed by existing codes?

- A. Ignore the situation since it's not in the code
- B. Tell the owner they can do whatever they want
- C. Consult with supervisors or AHJ officials for guidance
- D. Make an independent decision without consultation

23. Which of the following is a key element of effective communication when explaining violations to property owners?

- A. Minimizing the importance of the violations
- B. Using clear, non-technical language to ensure understanding
- C. Speaking as quickly as possible to save time
- D. Using technical jargon to demonstrate authority



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24. When reviewing a permit application for a fire protection system, what should the inspector verify first?

- A. That all required documentation is complete and accurate
- B. That the permit fee has been paid
- C. That the contractor has prior experience with the AHJ
- D. That the building owner personally submitted the application

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25. Which of the following is NOT typically part of a fire inspector's administrative duties?

- A. Processing permit applications
- B. Documenting inspection findings
- C. Explaining code requirements
- D. Designing fire protection systems for buildings

26. What information should be included in a fire inspection report regarding water supply?

- A. Only the water bill payment history
- B. Only the water pressure at domestic fixtures
- C. Location and condition of hydrants, flow test results, and operational status
- D. Only the location of the nearest water main

27. What is the most appropriate action when a building owner requests an extension for correcting violations?

- A. Base the decision solely on personal relationship with the owner
- B. Evaluate safety impact, check compliance history, and follow AHJ policies for extensions
- C. Automatically deny all extension requests
- D. Automatically approve all extension requests

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28. When documenting observations of flame spread characteristics during an inspection, what should be included?

- A. Types of materials present, flame spread ratings, proper installation, and violations
- B. Only the color of the materials
- C. Only the manufacturer of the materials
- D. Only the age of the materials

29. Which approach should a fire inspector take when explaining housekeeping requirements to a business owner?

- A. Emphasize only the potential for fines and penalties
- B. Suggest that housekeeping requirements are optional
- C. Avoid mentioning specific issues to prevent confrontation
- D. Focus on how proper housekeeping reduces fire hazards and show specific examples in the facility

30. What is the primary purpose of processing permit applications for the Authority Having Jurisdiction?

- A. To create additional paperwork for businesses
- B. To delay construction projects
- C. To ensure compliance with codes and standards before work begins
- D. To collect fees for the jurisdiction



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1. D — To create legally defensible evidence that may be used in court proceedings

Proper documentation creates the legal basis for enforcement actions and provides admissible evidence if the case proceeds to court, ensuring violations can be effectively addressed.

2. C — Factual observations without personal opinions

In court proceedings, inspectors must present factual observations rather than personal opinions to maintain credibility and provide proper evidence for the case.

3. B — Adopted laws, ordinances, and regulations of the jurisdiction

Fire inspectors derive their enforcement authority from laws, ordinances, and regulations adopted by the jurisdiction, which provide the legal basis for their actions.

4. A — Follow AHJ procedures to obtain an administrative search warrant or order

When denied entry, inspectors should follow AHJ procedures to obtain administrative warrants or orders rather than forcing entry, which ensures legal compliance and proper due process.

5. D — Ensuring violators receive proper notice, information about corrections, and opportunities to appeal

Due process in fire code enforcement ensures that violators receive proper notification of violations, clear information about required corrections, and opportunities to appeal decisions, fulfilling legal requirements for fairness.

6. C — When dealing with complex cases, repeat violators, or potential litigation

Consulting with legal counsel is appropriate when dealing with complex cases, repeat violators, or potential litigation to ensure proper legal procedures are followed and actions are defensible.

7. B — To formally document violations, inform responsible parties, and establish a correction timeline

A notice of violation formally documents code violations, informs responsible parties of required corrections, and establishes a timeline, serving as an official record in the enforcement process.

8. A — Specific code sections violated, clear description of violations, location, responsible party, and required corrections

A legally sufficient citation must include specific code sections violated, clear descriptions of the violations, location details, responsible party information, and required correction actions with deadlines.

9. D — Follow AHJ policies for time extensions, documenting the request and decision according to procedures

For non-life-threatening violations, inspectors should follow AHJ policies regarding extensions, which typically allow reasonable time extensions when formally requested and documented.



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10. C — When imminent life safety hazards exist that could cause immediate harm

Immediate cease and desist orders are warranted when imminent life safety hazards exist that could cause immediate harm, requiring immediate action to protect occupants.

11. B — Inspection reports, violation notices, photographs, correspondence, compliance timelines, and follow-up documentation

Comprehensive inspection files should contain inspection reports, violation notices, photographs, correspondence, compliance timelines, and follow-up documentation to support potential legal proceedings.

12. A — Continuous documentation of who had possession of evidence, when, and where it was stored

Chain of custody requires continuous documentation of who had possession of evidence, when they possessed it, and where it was stored to maintain admissibility in legal proceedings.

13. D — Secure the scene, document observations, and notify appropriate law enforcement according to AHJ policies

When criminal activity is discovered, inspectors should secure the scene, document observations, and notify appropriate law enforcement agencies according to AHJ policies to ensure proper handling.

14. C — It legally authorizes inspectors to enter properties for inspection purposes, subject to constitutional limitations

Right of entry provisions in fire codes legally authorize inspectors to enter properties to conduct inspections, though constitutional limitations still require consent, warrants, or exigent circumstances.

15. B — Honestly acknowledge uncertainty rather than attempting to guess

When uncertain about a code requirement during legal proceedings, inspectors should honestly acknowledge the uncertainty rather than guessing, which maintains credibility and integrity.

16. A — To document findings and violations accurately

The primary purpose of an inspection report is to document findings and violations accurately, which creates an official record and provides a basis for enforcement actions.

17. D — Provide clear, concise explanations focusing on the safety reasons behind requirements

Clear, concise explanations that focus on the safety reasons behind requirements help building owners understand the importance of compliance and how modifications improve safety.

18. C — System specifications, building plans, contractor information, and installation schedule

A properly completed permit application must include detailed system specifications, building plans, contractor information, and proposed installation schedule to ensure compliance with codes and standards.

19. B — Document the violation, educate the responsible party, and establish a correction timeframe

For minor violations, documenting the issue, educating the responsible party about the hazard, and establishing a reasonable timeframe for correction is the appropriate professional approach.

20. A — Gather and document all relevant information from the complainant

The first step in handling a complaint is to gather and document all relevant information from the complainant to ensure the investigation addresses the specific concerns and potential violations.

21. D — Consistency in application to ensure fairness and effectiveness

Consistent application of codes and standards ensures fairness and effectiveness in enforcement, maintains



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inspector credibility, and supports the overall goal of public safety.

22. C — Consult with supervisors or AHJ officials for guidance

When facing situations not clearly covered by existing codes, consulting with supervisors or AHJ officials ensures consistent policy application and proper guidance for unique circumstances.

23. B — Using clear, non-technical language to ensure understanding

Using clear, non-technical language helps ensure property owners understand the nature of violations, why they matter for safety, and what steps are needed for compliance.

24. A — That all required documentation is complete and accurate

Verifying that all required documentation is complete and accurate is the crucial first step in the permit review process, as incomplete applications can't be properly assessed for code compliance.

25. D — Designing fire protection systems for buildings

Designing fire protection systems is typically the responsibility of fire protection engineers or licensed contractors, not fire inspectors, whose role is to verify compliance with codes and standards.

26. C — Location and condition of hydrants, flow test results, and operational status

A comprehensive inspection report should document the location, condition, and operational status of hydrants, as well as flow test results to ensure adequate water supply for firefighting operations.

27. B — Evaluate safety impact, check compliance history, and follow AHJ policies for extensions

When considering extension requests, evaluating the safety impact, checking the owner's compliance history, and following AHJ policies ensures consistent, fair enforcement while addressing legitimate circumstances.

28. A — Types of materials present, flame spread ratings, proper installation, and violations

Documentation should include the types of materials present, their flame spread ratings, proper installation verification, and any observed violations to accurately assess fire risks.

29. D — Focus on how proper housekeeping reduces fire hazards and show specific examples in the facility

Focusing on how proper housekeeping reduces fire hazards and showing specific examples in the facility helps business owners understand the practical safety benefits of compliance.

30. C — To ensure compliance with codes and standards before work begins

The primary purpose of the permit process is to ensure compliance with codes and standards before work begins, preventing safety issues rather than addressing them after installation.



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