Pre-Fire Planning Test

Q. Vapor density____one indicates a vapor lighter than air.

A. less than

Q. First element known to man by experience, a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas which supports life and fire.

A. Oxygen

Q. Burning of magnesium produced the color of?

A. White smoke with bright white flames.

Q. Phases whereby the fire can no longer support the flame and carbon monoxide builds up in volume.

A. Smoldering phase

Q. Combustion is very complex and is a subject of much research. A condensed-phase combustion is usually referred to as:

A. Glowing combustion

Q. Oxygen concentrations below twenty-one (21) percent have some effect on life safety. At what concentration percentage an individual is expected to become unconscious?

A. 10 percent

Q. Which mechanism is not a way to transfer heat?

A. Ignition

Q. A method of heat transfer where the heat is transferred from one body to another either by direct contact or by an intervening heat conducting medium.

A. Convection

Q. Degree to which a solid, liquid, or gas dissolves in a solvent (usually water).

A. Solubility

Q. Usually comes in a form of combustible liquid which is a contrivance to hasten the start of fire?

A. Accelerant

Q. All the items below are the physical states of matter in which fuels are commonly found except one:

A. Plasma

Q. The chemical decomposition of matter through the action of heat.

A. Ashes

Q. This type of heat energy is when a current flows through a conductor or when a spark jumps on air gap.

A. Electrical

Q. These are products of combustion commonly found in structural fires that create a life hazard, except one:

A. Oxygen

Q. Vapor density greater than ___ indicates a vapor heavier than air.

A. One

Q. What to do when answering an emergency call?

A. Answer calls promptly.

Take accurate messages.

Always identify your department and yourself.

Q. Refers to gases liberated by heat.

A. Free radicals

Q. The minimum temperature to which a fuel, in air, must be heated to start self-sustained combustion without a separate ignition source.

A. Ignition temperature

Q. The period when the four elements of the fire tetrahedron come together and combustion begins; the fire is small and confined to the material first ignited.

A. Ignition/ Incipient stage

Q. A kind of heat transfer through circulation within a medium such as gas or liquid.

A. Convection

Q. Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F or 37.8°C and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psi is called?

A. Flammable liquids

Q. It occurs when flames flash over the entire surface of a room as a result of all the materials in the room reaching their ignition temperatures.

A. Flashover

Q. The combustion product must be responsible for the spread of fire in the building is_____.

A. Smoke

Q. Which of the following is false?

A. Heat flows from a colder substance to a hotter substance.

Heat flows from a hot substance to a cold substance. √

Conduction involves transferring heat internally, by vibrations of atoms and molecules.

A colder substance will absorb heat until it reaches thermal equilibrium.

Q. It is the most dangerous of all fuel types because they are already in the natural state required for ignition.

A. Gaseous fuels

Q. Fire Triangle is a plane geometric figure in which the three sides of equilateral triangle represent oxygen, heat, and fuel. These elements are necessary to:

A. Ignite the fire

Q. The color of smoke that indicate humid materials.

A. White smoke

Q. When using the Association of Public Communications Officers (APCO) “10” Codes on Radio conversations, what does "10-70" means?

A. Fire Alarm

Q. It is the ratio of the weight of a solid or liquid substances to the weight of an equal volume of water. In general, the higher the_____of a substance, the greater amount of heat is necessary to decompose it.

A. Specific gravity

Q. Chemical change in which fuel and oxygen react, releasing heat.

A. Oxidation

Q. A process of separating a stable compound to separate a mere flammable substance is called?

A. Distillation

Q. A material that readily yields oxygen in quantities sufficient to stimulate or support combustion is called?

A. Oxidizing material

Q. A fire plume begins to form above the fire which draws or entrains air from surrounding space into the column; heat level rises and oxygen begins to decline.

A. Flashover

Q. Self-sustaining process of rapid oxidation of a fuel which produces heat and light.

A. Fire

Q. Explosion or rapid burning of heated gases and occurs when oxygen is introduced into a smoldering fire. It is often caused by improper ventilation.

A. Backdraft

Q. A form of static electricity or an electrical current of great magnitude producing tremendous amperage and voltage. It is the most common cause of providential fires.

A. Lightning

Q. The transformation of a compound into one or more other substances by heat alone.

A. Ignition

Q. All the items below are the components of the Fire Triangle except one:

A. Fuel

Q. It refers to the initiation of combustion of materials by an internal chemical or biological reaction that has produced sufficient heat to ignite the material.

A. Spontaneous combustion

Q. Any flammable gas liquefied through pressure. The liquid vaporizes under normal atmospheric pressure is called?

A. Liquified Petroleum Gas

Firefighting Techniques and Procedures

Q. It is also known as the DILG Act of 1990, specifying the power and responsibility of the Bureau of Fire Protection.

A. Republic Act 6975

Q. It is the return of all resources to their respective places of origin.

A. Demobilization

Q. It is the required safe distance to be cleared of personnel, equipment and civilians.

A. Isolation distance

Q. The stage where the fire plume begins to form above the fire which draws or entrains air from surrounding space into the column; heat level rises and oxygen begins to decline.

A. Growth

Q. Any unplanned or uncontrolled event resulting from unsafe acts/unsafe occupational conditioning either of which can cause injury.

A. Accident

Q. To effectively and safely respond to fire incidents involving armory and explosive storage and protect the firefighters from harm, firefighters must always maintain an isolation distance of about____?

A. 300 meters radius

Q. You are responding on a fire incident involving armory and explosive storage. What will you do if the Incident Command Post is not yet established at the time of response and valuable information is not at hand?

A. Do not initiate attack. Maintain position at a safe distance.

Q. During a fire in a high-rise building, the responding personnel must determine a point of entry and at least ____ means of egress for the firefighters.

A. 2

Q. All of the items below are the ways on how to prevent extension of fire except one:

A. Opening of windows to allow air to come in.

Q. All of the tools below are used in prying when doing forcible entry except:

A. Flathead axe

Q. Any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration that may cause harm.

A. Radioactive materials

Q. A way to extinguish fire by removing the fuel source or allowing the fire to consume all available fuel.

Starving

Q. It is a system of vertical pipes in the building to which fire hoses can be attached, including a system by which water is made available to the outlet as needed.

A. Wet Stand Pipe System

Q. It sets the standards, policies, procedures, and precautions to safely purchase, operate, maintain the department equipment and educate employees on how to protect themselves from personal injury.

A. Safety Program

Q. A firefighting strategy where all forces are heavily engaged in defensive actions. Typically, it would be used when the volume of fire and the number and nature of exposures preclude anything but defensive techniques.

A. Defensive

Q. This is essentially a “holding action” to keep the fire within reasonable bounds while awaiting the availability of additional forces.

A. Defensive-offensive

Q. These are the types of tools used for forcible entry except one:

A. Poking tools

Q. A firefighting strategy that involves a vigorous attack against the main body of the fire, while taking adequate measures to control actual and potential extension of fire.

A. Offensive-defensive

Q. The term "Means of Egress" means?

A. It is a continuous and unobstructed route of exit from one point in a building, structure or facility to a public way.

Q. To protect themselves from harm when responding to fire incidents involving hospital facilities with radioactive materials, the firefighters must:

A. Always protect themselves from radiation through time, distance and shielding, Always observe distance, time and shielding during radioactive materials response, Ensure that the area is free from radiation before the conduct of overhauling and investigation.

Firefighting Tools, Equipment, and Apparatus

Q. What is a "charged hose"?

A. A pressurized fire hose ready for use. √

Q. refers to the proper clothing and equipment to provide a firefighter protection on hostile environments where they perform their duties.

A. Personal Protective Equipment

Q. At what frequency should dry-chemical fire extinguishers be hydrostically tested?

A. 5 years

Q. A device over which rope or hose may be pulled to raise or lower equipment when firefighters are operating in buildings above the ground level.

A. Hose Hoist

Q. In fire extinguisher usage, what does the mnemonic PASS mean?

A. Pull, aim, squeeze, sweep

Q. Before setting up ladders, always check for...

A. Overhead wires

Q. A hose's burst pressure must be at least _____ times the specified service test pressure.

A. 3

Q. On fire extinguishers, which symbol represents combustible metals or class D fuels?

A. Star

Q. What is the designation for fires involving cooking oils or fats?

A. Class K

Q. Reciprocating saws are generally used by firefighters for...

A. Vehicle and machinery extrications

Structural collapse

Ventilation

Q. Before loading hose back on the truck after use, it should be _____.

A. Washed √

Q. When using a chain saw to cut a ventilation hole, a firefighter should use the _____ of the chain and when cutting trees a firefighter should use the _____ of the chain.

A. Tip; back

Q. A device used to tighten or loosen hose couplings, but this versatile tool can also be used to close utility cocks, pry and hammer.

A. Hose Spanner Wrench

Q. Aluminum oxide abrasive blades are generally used to cut which material?

A. Heaving gauge metals

Q. Cutting, striking, pushing, pulling, and prying are all examples of...

A. Various tasks tools can accomplish on the fireground.

Q. It is the vehicle where the fire chief usually ride and use as command post during the firefighting operation. It is equipped with radio and other command equipment

A. Command Service Vehicle

Q. In responding to a call of "a person or persons stuck in an elevator", which type of firefighting apparatus would be best suited to handle this type of service request?

A. A fire truck.

Q. The most common way to secure a ladder is for the firefighter at the base to _____ the ladder.

A. Foot

Q. Protect the face and lungs from toxic smoke and products of combustion.

A. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

Q. It is a type of flexible tube used by firefighters to carry water under pressure from the source of supply to a point where it is discharged.

A. Fire hose

Q. What is the designation for fires involving electrical or potentially energized electrical equipment?

A. Class C

Q. A pick-head axe has how many cutting bits?

A. 1

Q. Cuts thin steel plates such as in vehicular or heavy metal plates by the motive of power of compressed air in non-rotating method.

A. Air Chisel

Q. A kind of firefighting apparatus designed to use diverse water supply sources as hydrants. It is usually equipped with a water tank and a centrifugal pump.

A. Fire Engine

Q. Silicon carbide blades are generally used to cut which material?

A. Concrete, brick, mortar, etc.

Q. Used to fight fire inside the building or underground by straight spot water application or fine fog application.

A. Fog gun √

Q. What is the designation for fires involving ordinary combustibles?

A. Class C

Q. This firefighting apparatus is designed mainly for firefighting high-rise fires and can be used to rescue trapped people as well as to shoot water at high locations.

A. Aerial ladder

Q. A first aid equipment used to mechanically supply a certain amount of oxygen to a victim who needs oxygen inhalation.

A. Oxygen Inhalator

Q. What is the primary purpose for the "Hurst tool"?

A. Rescue extrication tool