

1. The parts of an extension ladder that prevent the fly section from being extended too far are called:

- A. guides. B. locks. C. anchors. D. stops.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Answer: D

2. The dogs of an extension ladder serve to:

- A. prevent the fly section from being over-extended.
B. hold the fly section in place after it has been extended.
C. raise the fly section.
D. guide the fly section while it is being raised.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Answer: B

3. A bangor ladder has attachments for added leverage that are called:

- A. staypoles. B. truss poles. C. guide poles. D. rails.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 420.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 420.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Answer: A

4. The proper name for one of the two principal structural sides of a ladder is a:

- A. truss block. B. beam. C. guide. D. rung.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472-473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 327.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472-473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 327.

Answer: B

5. When referring to ladders, the term tie rod is used to describe a metal rod running from:

- A. one beam to the other. B. a beam to a rung.
C. rung to truss block. D. the pulley(s) to the ladder frame.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Answer: A

6. In the arms-length/suitcase carry of a ladder by two firefighters, each grasps the _____, permitting the ladder to swing along side their legs at arm's length.

- A. bottom beam B. nearest rung
C. inside of the bottom beam D. outside of the top beam

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438-439.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 488 and 490.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 343.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438-439.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 488 and 490.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 343.

Answer: D

7. When a ladder is raised, it should be placed at an angle of approximately _____ to ensure a safe climb.

A. 55°

B. 75°

C. 65°

D. 45°

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B) 5.3.12, and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427 and 442.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 337 and 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B) 5.3.12, and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427 and 442.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 337 and 347.

Answer: B

8. Manufacturers of fiberglass and metal ladders require that the fly section be placed:

A. in, toward building.

B. out, away from building.

C. even with the window sill.

D. either in or out, placement does not matter.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 445 and 448.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 496-497.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 352.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 445 and 448.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 496-497.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 352.

Answer: B

9. A **primary** safety concern when raising a ladder should be:

A. ladder selection.

B. teamwork and strength.

C. possible contact with electrical wires and overhead obstructions.

D. ladder placement and angle of inclination.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.12, and 5.3.12(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 433 and 443.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 495-497.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.12, and 5.3.12(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 433 and 443.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 495-497.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: C

10. When lifting a ladder or other heavy object, a firefighter should:

- A. bend at the knees and waist, lift with the legs.
- B. bend at the knees keeping the back straight, lift with the legs.
- C. bend at the knees and back, lift with the arms.
- D. keep knees straight, bend over, lift with the arms.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438, 440-441.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 340.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438, 440-441.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 340.

Answer: B

11. If 24 feet of a 35-foot extension ladder is needed to reach a victim, the butt of the ladder should be placed approximately _____ feet from the building.

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 11

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: B

12. When a firefighter is to perform ventilation of a window, the ladder should be

placed:

- A. even with the sill.
- B. with the ladder tip about even with the top of the window.
- C. to the leeward side.
- D. directly in front of the window with the top two rungs above the sill.

*References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.*

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 484-485.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

*References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.*

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 484-485.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Answer: B

13. When a ladder is used for the rescue of an injured victim from a narrow window, the tip should be placed:

- A. alongside the window.
- B. slightly below the sill.
- C. to the windward side.
- D. to the leeward side.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 484-485.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 339.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 484-485.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 339.

Answer: B

14. When carrying a ladder using the low-shoulder method, firefighters will normally face
the _____ during the carry.

- A. rungs
- B. tip or top
- C. beams
- D. heel or butt

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438 and 440.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 512.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438 and 440.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 512.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Answer: D

15. Other than a ladder safety belt, a firefighter can be safely secured to a ground ladder using:

- A. a rope. B. an arm lock. C. hose strap. D. a leg lock.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 434-435 and 455.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 504-505, and 531.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 357.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 434-435 and 455.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 504-505, and 531.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 357.

Answer: D

16. Why should fire fighters climbing a ladder not look up, as a rule?

- A. So that any falling debris will not strike them in the face.
B. Because to climb with the head tilted back causes vertigo.
C. Because this is what a person passing out will do and it may cause an immediate, unnecessary rescue.
D. Because doing so shifts the center of balance from neutral to negative.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 432.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 355-356.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 432.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 355-356.

Answer: A

17. When a firefighter is carrying a ladder, all lifting and lowering should be done using the _____ muscles.

- A. back B. wrist C. leg D. upper arm

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438 and 440-441.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 340.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.11, 5.3.11(A)(B), 5.3.12 and 5.3.12(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438 and 440-441.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 340.

Answer: C

18. The lower section of an extension ladder is known as the:

- A. fly. B. base or bed. C. beam. D. truss.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 2nd Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 474-475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 2nd Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 474-475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Answer: B

19. An upper section or top section of an extension ladder is known as a:

- A. truss. B. bed. C. fly. D. main.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472 and 474.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472 and 474.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Answer: C

20. If 40 feet of a 50-foot extension ladder is used, the butt of the ladder should be placed approximately _____ feet from the building.

- A. 8 B. 10 C. 12 D. 15

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.9, 5.3.9(A)(B), 5.3.11, and 5.3.11(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 442-443.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6, 5.3.6(A)(B), 5.3.9, 5.3.9(A)(B), 5.3.11, and 5.3.11(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 442-443.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: B

21. When climbing a ladder, a firefighter's eyes should be directed:

- A. forward and occasionally upward.
- B. downward and occasionally upward.
- C. sideways and occasionally upward.
- D. in a sweeping motion from side to side.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 432.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 503.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 355-356.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 432.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 503.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 355-356.

Answer: A

22. A nonadjustable ladder that consists of only one section is called a _____ ladder.

- A. combination
- B. single/wall
- C. folding
- D. special-use

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 419.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 419.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Answer: B

23. The rope used for hoisting the fly section of a ladder is called the:

- A. hand line.
- B. tag line.
- C. running line.
- D. halyard.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 473-474.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 473-474.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Answer: D

24. A _____ ladder features unlocking sections, enabling it to be used either as an A-frame or a straight ladder.

A. folding

B. roof

C. combination

D. extension

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 421.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 477-478.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 421.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 477-478.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Answer: C

25. Ladders should extend five rungs above the roof edge to aid firefighters in climbing onto and off the ladder and:

A. so firefighters can find the ladder in heavy smoke conditions.

B. to help locate victims who may be trapped.

C. to prevent damage to the tips of the beams.

D. to keep the ladder cool under heavy fire conditions.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 485.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 339.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 485.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 339.

Answer: A

26. A firefighter who is climbing a ladder and carrying a tool in one hand, should:

- A. grasp only every other rung during the climb.
- B. place the tool at every other rung during the climb for balance.
- C. slide the free hand up the underside of the beam while making the climb.
- D. A firefighter should never climb a ladder with only one hand free.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 432.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 504-505.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 356.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 432.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 504-505.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 356.

Answer: C

27. While a roof ladder is being taken up an extension ladder, the hooks are:

- A. retracted or bedded.
- B. extended toward the firefighters as handles.
- C. extended outward from the firefighters.
- D. on the lower end of the ladder.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 525-526.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 358.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 525-526.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 358.

Answer: C

28. When performing the one-person raise, the _____ of the ladder is placed against the building wall.

- A. tip
- B. beam
- C. butt
- D. stay poles

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 442, 455, and 456.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 515-517.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 442, 455, and 456.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 515-517.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: C

29. What part of a ladder is the beam?

- A. The top
- B. The bottom
- C. The pieces in the middle used for steps in climbing
- D. The rails on the side that run the full length of the ladder

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472-473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 327.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472-473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 327.

Answer: D

30. What is the purpose of a sensor label on fire department ladders?

- A. The label is used to warn firefighters that the ladder has been dropped and may have suffered structural damage.
- B. The heat sensitive label is affixed to the ladder to alert firefighters that the ladder has been exposed to potentially damaging heat levels.
- C. The temperature sensitive label is affixed to the ladder to alert firefighters that the ladder has been exposed to subfreezing temperatures that may have structurally damaged the ladder.
- D. The label is used to warn firefighters that the ladder is placed on an angle that makes working from it unsafe.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 328 and 335.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 328 and 335.

Answer: B

31. When dismounting a ladder onto a balcony, parapet, or a roof where there is no

structural element to grasp, a firefighter should first check for structural stability:

- A. with his body, by jumping onto the roof feet first.
- B. with a tool, striking the area before stepping on it.
- C. with a tool, throwing the tool down at the area.
- D. by maintaining a grip on the ladder and using one foot to stomp around the area before letting go of the ladder.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 458.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 560.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 356.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 458.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 560.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 356.

Answer: B

32. The common length of the straight ground ladder is usually between _____ feet.

- A. 6 to 14
- B. 12 to 24
- C. 18 to 30
- D. 25 to 50

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 419.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 419.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Answer: B

33. The roof ladder is used when:

- A. operating on a sloped roof.
- B. attempting to gain access to the roof of multistory buildings.
- C. extra support is needed for a Bangor ladder.
- D. crossing from a building roof to an adjacent building's roof.

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 420.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 420.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Answer: A

34. The proper distance the foot or butt of a ladder should stand out from a building is _____ of the working distance of the ladder from the base of the wall.

- A. one-half B. one-quarter C. one-third D. one-eighth

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 427.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 427.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: B

35. What are two methods of raising a ladder to the vertical position?

- A. One-person raise and two-person raise
B. Manual raise and mechanical raise
C. East raise and West raise
D. Rung raise and beam raise

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 443.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 498-499, and 521-524.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

References: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 443.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 498-499, and 521-524.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: D

36. The very top of a ladder is called the:

- A. fly. B. top plate. C. claw. D. tip.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 473 and 475.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 473 and 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Answer: D

37. What are butt spurs on a ladder?

- A. Protrusions that attach the hose strap to the ladder
- B. The teeth of the cam system that extends the fly sections
- C. Bumps and dents on the foot pad
- D. Spikes on the base that keep it from slipping

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 472-473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 472-473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Answer: D

38. What do the stops do on an extension ladder?

- A. Prevent it from over-extending
- B. Limit how far the fly sections can collapse
- C. Lock the extensions in place when extended
- D. Prevent the whole ladder from slipping on the ground

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 475.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Answer: A

39. Another term for portable ladders is:

- A. modular ladders.
- B. stand-alone ladders.
- C. ground ladders.
- D. bangor ladders.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 418.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 418.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Answer: C

40. What purpose do the hooks of a roof ladder serve?

- A. They dig into the ground to keep the ladder from slipping.
- B. They grip the eave of the roof to keep the ladder from slipping.
- C. They serve as safe attachment points for fire fighters and equipment.
- D. They secure the tip of the ladder to the peak of a pitched roof.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 417.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 476.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Answer: D

41. Before climbing an extension ladder, fire fighters should make sure the halyard is tied and:

- A. the rungs are perpendicular.
- B. the fly is tied to the bed.
- C. the base is chocked.
- D. the dogs are locked.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 445 and 449.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 355.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 445 and 449.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 355.

Answer: D

42. What type of knot is used to tie off a ladder halyard?

- A. A clove hitch
- B. A sheepshank
- C. A figure 8 knot
- D. A bowline on a bight

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 497-498.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 348.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 497-498.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 348.

Answer: A

43. The reason that ground ladders must be cleaned periodically even if **not used** at a scene is that:

- A. their heat-resistant treatment attracts dust.
- B. they build up an ionic charge which attracts dirt out of the air.
- C. normal atmospheric moisture reacts with them depositing a thin film.
- D. they accumulate dirt from being on the apparatus.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 422 and 425.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 422 and 425.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Answer: D

44. Why should fire fighters not place a foot in the rungs of an extension ladder while it is being raised?

- A. This puts a diagonal load on the hoister's back.
- B. If the fly slips, the foot could be injured.
- C. This reduces the hoister's leverage by about a fourth.
- D. This produces a hoisting angle that is outside the design parameters.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 352.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 352.

Answer: B

45. What is the weight limit, in pounds, that **most** portable ladders can support?

- A. 300
- B. 450
- C. 600
- D. 750

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Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 337.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 337.

Answer: D

46. Where does the top beam of the ladder rest in the one-fire fighter carry?

A. On the hip

B. In the hand

C. On the shoulder

D. On the crook of the elbow

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 439 and 442.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 489.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 439 and 442.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 489.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Answer: C

47. When a roof ladder is being carried, which end should be facing forward?

A. It doesn't matter

B. The tip end, if the ladder is less than 14 feet long, otherwise the butt end

C. The butt end

D. The tip end

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 348.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 348.

Answer: D

48. The two-fire fighter carry is usually used with extension ladders up to:

A. 50 feet.

B. 35 feet.

C. 24 feet.

D. 16 feet.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 488.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 348.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 488.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 348.

Answer: B

49. On a three-fire fighter shoulder carry, how should the fire fighters be aligned?

- A. The front person should be on the left, the others on the right.
- B. They should all be on the same side of the ladder.
- C. The front and rear person should be on the left, the middle person on the right.
- D. The front and middle person should both be on the right and the rear person on the left.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438-439.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 438-439.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 341.

Answer: B

50. A three-fire fighter flat shoulder carry is useful when:

- A. there are power lines nearby.
- B. the ground is hard.
- C. the ladder must be carried over short obstacles.
- D. the ladder is not made of aluminum.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 343.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 343.

Answer: C

51. When a ladder is placed at the proper angle for climbing and a fire fighter is standing on a rung, how far away will the rung at shoulder height be from the fire fighter?

- A. One hand width
- B. Two hand widths
- C. Arm's length
- D. About an arm-and-a-half away; one has to lean forward to make contact

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 443.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 482-483 and 503.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 355.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 443.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 482-483 and 503.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 355.

Answer: C

52. What is the danger if the butt of a ladder is placed too close to the side of the building and people climb it?

- A. The tip could pull away from the wall.
- B. The butt could slide away from the wall.
- C. Contact might be made with power lines.
- D. The butt might sink into the ground.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 494.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Answer: A

53. The **best** method for stabilizing a ladder is to secure:

- A. it in the middle, capturing some of both sections.
- B. the tip.
- C. the base.
- D. both the tip and the base.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 500 and 503, Figures 10.60A and 10.60B.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 355.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 500 and 503, Figures 10.60A and 10.60B.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 355.

Answer: D

54. Which of the following statements concerning ground ladder placement is correct?

- A. If a ladder is to be used for a firefighter to break a window for ventilation, it should be placed on the leeward side.
- B. If a ladder is to be used for a firefighter to break a window for ventilation, its tip should be even with the bottom of the window.
- C. If a ladder is to be used for entry or rescue from a window, its tip is placed slightly below the sill.

- D. If the window opening is wide enough to permit the ladder tip to project into it, place the ladder so that five rungs extend above the sill.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 491.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 339.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 and 5.3.6(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 427-428.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 491.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 339.

Answer: C

55. Metal ladders that have been exposed to excessive heat should be:

- A. thoroughly washed before being placed back into service.
- B. visually inspected for metal fatigue.
- C. constructed well enough to withstand damage.
- D. placed out of service until tested.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 422.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 338.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 422.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 338.

Answer: D

56. How often should ladder service testing be done?

- A. Monthly B. Quarterly C. Semi-annually D. Annually

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 333-334.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 333-334.

Answer: D

57. To clean or remove any oily or greasy residues from a metal ground ladder, it is recommended to use:

- A. good quality waxing compound.
- B. clear water and an approved detergent.

- C. a top quality commercial lacquer thinner.
- D. sandpaper and steel wool.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 422 and 425.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 422 and 425.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Answer: B

58. When assigned to perform routine maintenance on ground ladders, a firefighter should do all of the following **except**:

- A. remove dirt with a brush and running water.
- B. use an approved detergent to remove oily residues.
- C. look for structural defects in the ladder.
- D. perform an extension ladder hardware test.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 422 and 425.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 332-333.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 422 and 425.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 332-333.

Answer: D

59. Halyards and wire cables on extension ground ladders shall be replaced:

- A. annually.
- B. semiannually.
- C. by certified technicians.
- D. when they become frayed or kinked.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 424.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 424.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Answer: D

60. After cleaning a ladder with a brush and running water, the ladder should be:

- A. wiped down to dry it before placing it back on the apparatus.
- B. placed back wet on the apparatus.
- C. stood vertically to allow the excess water to run off.
- D. subjected to the Horizontal Bending Test.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 334.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 334.

Answer: A

61. For smooth operation, parts of metal ladders should be lubricated _____ where the _____.

- A. weekly, dogs contact the rungs
- B. sometimes, guides contact the beams
- C. thoroughly, testing agency suggests
- D. occasionally, manufacturer recommends

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 334.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 334.

Answer: D

62. It is permissible to use paint on a fire department ladder:

- A. to mark the bed section on multisection ladders.
- B. when there is a possibility of dry rot.
- C. to mark the ladder ends for visibility.
- D. when salt water may be a problem.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 424.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 424.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Answer: C

63. Fire department ladders should be _____ after each use and on a monthly basis.

- A. tested B. lubricated C. inspected D. varnished

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 422.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 332.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 422.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 332.

Answer: C

64. Because of the high risks associated with search and rescue:

- A. all floors must be searched simultaneously.
B. it is done by teams of firefighters.
C. one firefighter should accomplish the task.
D. it is not recommended in large structures.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 369.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 369.

Answer: B

65. Before firefighters enter a burning building to perform rescue work, they must first consider:

- A. manpower on the scene. B. weather conditions.
C. damaging evidence of forced entry. D. their own safety.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 308-309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 367.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 308-309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 367.

Answer: D

66. The two-in/two-out regulation came from the federal agency called:

- A. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency).
- B. DOT (Department of Transportation).
- C. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration).
- D. FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency).

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 121.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 378.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 121.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 378.

Answer: C

67. OSHA regulations require that when firefighters are inside a structure fire, at least _____ trained and equipped firefighters must be standing by outside.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 121.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 77-78.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 378.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 121.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 77-78.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 378.

Answer: A

68. A firefighter who is lost in a structure and finds a firehose should remember:

- A. male coupling indicates the direction to the exit.
- B. female coupling indicates the direction of exit.
- C. activation of bypass is the best process for escape breathing.
- D. to immediately issue a PAR and then try to attempt a rescue.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 523-524.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 209.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 377-378.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 523-524.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 209.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 377-378.

Answer: A

69. Which of the following **is not true** regarding crawling in limited visibility?

- A. It allows firefighters to avoid high heat found closer to ceiling.
- B. It allows firefighters to get below the thermal layer.
- C. Firefighters should "duck walk" when they can not see the floor to increase search time.
- D. It allows firefighters to feel the floor in front of them with a tool.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, and 5.3.5(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 211.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, and 5.3.5(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 211.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

Answer: C

70. Which of the following **violates** a rule of personal safety?

- A. Always work in pairs or teams.
- B. Completely search one room before moving on.
- C. Remain standing even when you cannot see your feet.
- D. Before entering the building, locate more than one means of egress.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, 5.3.9(A)(B), 5.3.10, and 5.3.10(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 189-190.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, 5.3.9(A)(B), 5.3.10, and 5.3.10(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 189-190.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

Answer: C

71. When assisting a conscious victim down a ladder, a firefighter should be:

- A. at least four rungs below the victim, with a hand on the victim's belt.
- B. above the victim at all times to prevent him/her from reentering the structure.
- C. just below with arms encircling the victim and maintaining contact with the ladder.

- D. far enough away from the victim to prevent him/her from pulling the firefighter off the ladder should the victim panic.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 505 and 506, Figure 10.66.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 390.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 505 and 506, Figure 10.66.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 390.

Answer: C

72. Given the choices below, which is the **preferred** method for rescuing a victim from an elevated position?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Ground ladder | B. Aerial platform |
| C. Pompier ladder | D. Aerial ladder |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 395.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 395.

Answer: B

73. In the fire service, the basic definition of the word rescue is:

- A. removing a victim from a hazardous situation to safety.
- B. stabilizing a victim before transporting.
- C. performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation(CPR) on a victim.
- D. All of the above.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 519.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 366.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 519.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 366.

Answer: A

74. When rescuing an unconscious child or small adult from a window, how many rescuers enter the window to assist the victim?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 392.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 392.

Answer: B

75. During search operations, the firefighter should:

A. rest to conserve air.

B. regroup with all those searching.

C. listen for calls or signals for help.

D. leave a trail to aid escape.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 526.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, page 310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 370 and 374.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 526.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, page 310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 370 and 374.

Answer: C

76. Which of the following are characteristics of a **primary** search?

A. Rapid and systematic

B. Slow and deliberate

C. Accomplished only with a charged hose line

D. Begun only after top-side ventilation is provided

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 524.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 309-310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 524.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 309-310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

Answer: A

77. When conducting a **primary** search within a structure, a firefighter should begin:

A. in the center of the room.

B. on a wall.

C. always start with right hand pattern.

D. under or behind furnishings.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 521-522.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 316.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 371.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 521-522.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 316.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 371.

Answer: B

78. When executing a blanket drag, you should:

- A. pull victim forward, place the blanket around victim, and lower the victim until flat.
- B. lift victim onto the blanket and drag feet first.
- C. roll victim on side, position blanket underneath, and roll victim back to original position.
- D. carefully work blanket under victim without moving the victim.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 536-537.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 380.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 536-537.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 380.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Answer: C

79. When firefighters enter a burning building to perform rescue work, they must **first** consider:

- A. water supply.
- B. their own safety.
- C. communications.
- D. safety of victims.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 308-309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 367.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 308-309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 367.

Answer: B

80. At a minimum, firefighters must work in teams of _____ when entering an

involved structure.

- A. two B. three C. seven D. five

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 760.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 369.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 520.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 760.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 369.

Answer: A

81. As firefighters approach a structure that is going to be searched, they should:

- A. familiarize themselves with the type of building construction.
- B. complete a 180 of the building first.
- C. have several rapid intervention teams readily available.
- D. not enter until the building has been ventilated.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 521.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 368.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 521.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 368.

Answer: A

82. When lifting an object during a search, firefighters should **always**:

- A. use their back to lift.
- B. use their legs to lift, not their back.
- C. try to twist and reach at the same time.
- D. lift with their arms and back.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 533.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 382.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 533.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 382.

Answer: B

83. The _____ carry can be used on a conscious patient.

- A. firefighter's B. leg C. seat D. two-person

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 330.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 380 and 383.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 330.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 380 and 383.

Answer: C

84. When being dragged, a patient should always be dragged:

- A. feet first. B. head first.
C. sideways. D. after being completely immobilized.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 536.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 536.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Answer: B

85. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Use care when dragging a firefighter wearing an SCBA to prevent breaking the seal.
B. All types of rescue drags provide good spinal immobilization.
C. Drags are intended to be used where greater harm will come to the patient if he is not immediately moved.
D. Rescue drags do not provide effective spinal immobilization.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 538.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 379.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 538.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 379.

Answer: B

86. The area that is the first search priority is the

- A. area immediately around the fire.
- B. exterior of the structure.
- C. top floor.
- D. area directly inside the main egress.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 525.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 369.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 525.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 310.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 369.

Answer: A

87. Adults who try to escape a fire on their own are often found in one of two locations. One of those is:

- A. in the attic.
- B. in a closet
- C. in the middle of a room.
- D. near a door.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

Answer: D

88. Another term for a clockwise search of a room is a:

- A. forward search.
- B. Carolina search.
- C. split search.
- D. left-hand search.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 371.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 371.

Answer: D

89. What is the rule about the point of exit when doing a primary search of a room?

- A. Exit through a different door than the one you entered.
- B. Exit through the same door you entered.
- C. Exit through the first door to the left of the one you entered.
- D. Exit through the first door to the right of the one you entered.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 371.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 371.

Answer: B

90. Can a thermal imaging device see a person in the dark?

- A. Yes, but only if the person is wearing a special thermally active suit.
- B. No, not unless the person's clothing is on fire.
- C. Yes.
- D. No.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 527-528.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 372.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 527-528.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 372.

Answer: C

91. When is a secondary search performed?

- A. After the fire is under control or fully extinguished.
- B. Immediately upon completion of the primary search.
- C. Only when the primary search discovered no victims.
- D. Only when the primary search discovered victims.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 526.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 526.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

Answer: A

92. If fire fighters become disoriented and must rely on the hose line to find their way out, how can the couplings help?

- A. The male couplings point toward the nozzle.

- B. The male coupling is towards the water source.
- C. The couplings do not indicate direction, but can be banged on the floor to signal for help.
- D. The Higbee cut points toward the side of less pressure.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 523-524.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 320-321.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 377.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 523-524.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 320-321.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 377.

Answer: B

93. What exception is there to the two-in/two-out rule?

- A. None--there are no exceptions allowed.
- B. Can be waived if not enough people are on hand to enact.
- C. Imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action can save life.
- D. Waiving of this right of protection by entering fire fighters.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 378.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 378.

Answer: C

94. What condition is the victim in when the exit assist is appropriate?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Unresponsive and unable to walk | B. Unresponsive, but able to walk |
| C. Responsive, but unable to walk | D. Responsive and able to walk |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 379.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 379.

Answer: D

95. When is the two-person chair carry particularly useful?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Across open fields | B. Going under low obstacles |
| C. In elevators | D. In narrow corridors |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 380.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 380.

Answer: D

96. When using the clothes drag, the victim's head is supported by:

- A. the rescuer's arms.
- B. the victim's arms.
- C. the victim's hands.
- D. a roll of blanket.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 535-536.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 383.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 535-536.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 383.

Answer: A

97. What type of drag provides a faster removal from a dangerous area than some other drags?

- A. Clothes drag
- B. Blanket drag
- C. Lower extremities drag
- D. Webbing sling drag

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Answer: D

98. One attractive feature of the fire fighter drag is that it:

- A. requires no equipment to carry out.
- B. can be done in a toxic environment without SCBA.
- C. can be used when the victim is heavier than the rescuer.
- D. works just as well as a water-rescue technique.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 385.

Answer: C

99. All ladder rescues should be performed with _____ fire fighter(s) whenever possible.

- A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 1

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 390.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 390.

Answer: C

100. How should an unconscious child be carried down a ladder?

- A. Vertically, in the crook of one arm B. Cradled across the rescuer's arms
C. Across the shoulders D. Over one shoulder

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 506-507.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 394.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 506-507.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 394.

Answer: B

101. When performing search and rescue, the firefighter should adhere to all of the following **except**:

- A. maintain contact with wall, hoseline, or tagline when visibility is obscured.
B. mark entry doors into rooms, turn opposite direction when leaving the room.
C. the firefighters should duck walk when they are unable to see the floor.
D. check door for excessive heat before opening.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 51-526.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 521-526.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

Answer: C

102. When performing an emergency move of a victim:

- A. the spinal injury should always take priority over preserving a life.
- B. the chief damage is aggravating a spinal injury.
- C. the victim should be moved sideways.
- D. jackknifing the body is acceptable method for going downstairs.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 379.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 379.

Answer: B

103. Which of the following lifts and drags is effective for carrying children or small adults who are conscious?

- A. cradle-in-arms lift/carry.
- B. incline drag.
- C. blanket drag.
- D. webbing drag.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 384.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 384.

Answer: A

104. Which of the following lifts and drags is effective for two rescuers carrying a conscious/unconscious victim?

- A. Cradle-in-arms lift/carry
- B. Incline drag
- C. Blanket drag
- D. Seat lift/carry

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 380 and 383.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 329.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 380 and 383.

Answer: D

105. Immobilizing a victim who is suspected of having a spinal injury on a long backboard requires _____ rescuers.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 540.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 391.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 540.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 330.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 391.

Answer: C

106. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) is defined as:

- A. a formal gathering of incident responders to help defuse and address stress from a given incident.
- B. a process for managing the short- and long-term effects of critical incident stress reactions.
- C. a defined program that offers professional mental health and other health services to employees.
- D. an informal critique following a traumatic incident.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 1105.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 62.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 548 and 34.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 1105.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 62.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 548 and 34.

Answer: B

107. The term made to the Incident Commander signifying that companies working in the hazard zone are all safe and accounted for is:

- A. all clear.
- B. personnel accountability report (PAR).
- C. under control.
- D. safety done.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 77.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 538.

Answer: A

111. The analysis of fire fighter fatalities and serious injuries has shown that fire fighters themselves often contribute to the deterioration of the situation by:

- A. leaving their radios behind to squeeze through a small space.
- B. ignoring the bell ringing on their SCBA.
- C. taking off their PPE in an effort to escape entrapment.
- D. delaying calling for help when they need it.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 536.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 536.

Answer: D

112. A _____ System helps the incident commander know who is on the fireground and where firefighters are located.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Personnel Accountability | B. Personal Alert |
| C. Personnel Attendance | D. P.A.S.S. |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 824-825.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 74.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 534 and 32.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 824-825.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 74.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 534 and 32.

Answer: A

113. The process of comparing the positive results that can be achieved in an action with the probability and severity of potential negative consequences is called:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. quid pro quo. | B. risk-benefit analysis. |
| C. validated needs assessment. | D. job task analysis. |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 830.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 532.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 830.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 532.

Answer: B

114. If there are no lives to be saved, but there is value to the property, can fire fighters be committed to an interior attack?

- A. Yes, as long as they do not go in so far that they are lost to sight from the outside.
- B. No, not unless there is an obvious seat of the fire within easy reach of a point of entry.
- C. Yes.
- D. No.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 830.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 532.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 830.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 532.

Answer: C

115. When are company officers and safety officers involved in risk-benefit analysis?

- A. Never; this is solely an IC function.
- B. On a continuous basis.
- C. Only at the beginning of an incident.
- D. Only at the mid-incident review.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 830.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 532.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 830.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 532.

Answer: B

116. The **most important** reason for team integrity in firefighting operations is:

- A. chain of command.
- B. span of control.
- C. safety of personnel.
- D. unity of command.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 130.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 534.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5, 5.3.5(A)(B), 5.3.1, and 5.3.1(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 130.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 309.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 534.

Answer: C

117. How should on-call volunteer fire fighters assemble upon arrival at a fire?

- A. As a resource group
- B. Into squads
- C. Into companies
- D. As individuals

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 534.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 534.

Answer: C

118. What is defined as a systematic way to keep track of the location and function of all personnel operating at the scene of an incident?

- A. A grid search system
- B. A scalar organizational system
- C. A personnel accountability system
- D. A self-modulating personnel system

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 824-825.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 74.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 534.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 824-825.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 74.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 534.

Answer: C

119. What happens to the personnel accountability passports at the scene of an incident?

- A. They are left with the Company Officer.
- B. They are left with a designee at the command post or hazardous area entry point.
- C. They are left with the Extrication Officer.
- D. They are left with the "Rit" team.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 824.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 75.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 824.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 75.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Answer: B

120. What do company officers do when the Incident Commander requests a PAR?

- A. Take all the members of that company over to rehab
- B. Physically verify that all assigned members are present
- C. Release the members of their company for reassignment
- D. Meet the CP for an in-progress tactics and strategy review

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Answer: B

121. In the system of accountability, what should be requested at the occurrence of tactical benchmarks, such as going from an offensive to a defensive strategy?

- A. A rehabilitation assignment for those coming off the fight
- B. A system communications check
- C. A PAR
- D. A BARKS check

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Answer: C

122. After company officers carry out a PAR, per order of the Incident Commander, the next step would be to:

- A. continue with previous assignment.
- B. report the results to the Incident Commander.
- C. send the passport to the CP by runner.
- D. send a runner to the CP to retrieve the passport.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 836.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 71.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 535.

Answer: B

123. During a search of a building involved in fire, if a firefighter becomes disoriented, the firefighter should **attempt** to:

- A. remain calm.
- B. retrace steps to original location.
- C. seek a place of refuge and activate PASS device.
- D. All of the above.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 837.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 320-321.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 538-539.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9 and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 837.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 320-321.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 538-539.

Answer: D

124. When a firefighter is lost, trapped or disoriented, they should:

- A. try to call their partner and then activate their PASS.
- B. immediately transmit a Mayday.
- C. advise command that they may need help if they do not find their way in the next five minutes.
- D. follow the female coupling side to the exterior.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 835.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 538-539.

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 835.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 538-539.

Answer: B

125. A rapid intervention crew team is composed of:

- A. at least four firefighters.
- B. firefighters to rescue occupants if found.
- C. at least two firefighters.
- D. firefighters waiting by ready to don PPE if necessary.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 833.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 536.

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Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.9, and 5.3.9(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 833.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 307.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 536.

Answer: C