1. Which one of the following **is not** a method by which foam acts as a suppression agent?

A. Smothering
B. Cooling
C. Inhibiting the chemical chain reaction
D. Separating

Answer: C

2. The **preferred** method of controlling flammable liquid fires is:

A. the use of foam.
B. the use of large amounts of water.
C. the use of unmanned nozzles.
D. letting the fire burn undisturbed.

Answer: A

Directions: Match the following terms regarding use of water on Class B fire in Column A with the definitions in Column B.

Column A	Column B
3. Cooling agent	
4. Mechanical tool	
5. Crew protection	

A. Displace fuel from pipes
B. Cools the vapor space of tank
C. Most useful for exposure protection
D. Move flammable product to another area

Answer: C,D,B

6. The safest recommended means for a firefighter to disconnect electrical service to a building is to:

A. cut the service entrance wire.
B. pull the meter.
C. locate the nearest transformer and deactivate it.
D. shut off the main power breaker/fuse in the panel box.

Answer: D

7. Which of the following **is not** an indicator of potential building collapse?

A. Prolonged fire operations in fire building
B. Deteriorated mortar between the masonry
C. Walls that appear to be leaning
D. Large amounts of steam coming from ventilation openings

Answer: D

8. A forward staging area for high-rise fires is usually established _____ floors below the fire floor.

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

Answer: B

9. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding interior fire attack and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Offensive and defensive operations refer respectively, to interior and exterior fire attack.

Statement 2 Offensive and defensive operations should never be performed simultaneously.

Statement 3 Multiple hose crews operating simultaneously within a structure should be coordinated so that they do not oppose one another during water application.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

Directions: Match the terms in Column A, regarding suppressing Class A fires, with the definitions in Column B.

Column A	**Column B**
10. Direct Attack	A. Unable to enter fire area because of intense fire conditions
11. Indirect Attack	B. Play stream off floor to generate steam in fire area
12. Combination Attack	C. Solid stream at base of fire until fire "darkens down"
	D. "Z" patterns at ceiling level, then at floor

Answer: C,A,D

13. When coordinating an interior fire attack on a Class A fire, which of the following **would not** be considered?

A. Water damage
B. Ventilation
C. Forcible entry
D. Rescue problems

Answer: A

14. As lead of an interior fire crew, you notice a sudden change in fire conditions after ensuring the safety of your crew. The next thing you should do is:

A. contact and give the saftey officer an update on interior conditions.
B. order your crew to exit the building.
C. notify the Incident Commander of changes you observed.
D. call for PAR on all interior crews.

Answer: C

15. It is recommended that the minimum size hoseline used to make an offensive attack on a single room and contents fire is:

A. 1" booster line.
B. 1-3/4" handline.
C. 2" handline.
D. 2-1/2" handline.

Answer: B

16. Prior to making entry into a structure fire, firefighters should consider all of the following **except**:

A. the location of the Incident Safety Officer.
B. reading the smoke conditions and fire behavior.
C. understanding assignment given by IC.
D. identifying emergency escape routes for crew.

Answer: A

17. Pressurized flammable liquids and gases should:

A. always be extinguished.
B. not be extinguished unless the fuel can be immediately shut off.
C. not be extinguished by firefighters; trained specialists should be called for these fires.
D. not be extinguished unless the product involved has a vapor density greater than one.

Answer: B

18. During a fire, in order to achieve the **maximum efficient** use of water when cooling flammable gas storage tanks, fire streams should be directed:

A. around the tank base.
B. above the level of the contained liquid.
C. below the level of the contained liquid.
D. into the involved tank.

Answer: B

19. A BLEVE:

A. most commonly occurs when flames contact the relief valve.
B. can occur when insufficient water is applied to keep the tank cool.
C. is a slow deterioration of the tank.
D. is a condition caused by consolidation of vaporization.

Answer: B

20. An increase in the intensity of sound or fire issuing from a relief valve may indicate:

A. the relief valve is clogged.
B. rupture of the vessel is imminent.
C. the fire is burning out.
D. the tank is cooling down.

Answer: B

21. Fires burning at the relief valves or piping should:

A. be extinguished with water.
B. be extinguished with foam.
C. be extinguished with fog streams.
D. not be extinguished.

Answer: D

22. When containers of flammable gases are exposed to flame impingement, the water for cooling the container should be applied to cool the:

A. container base. B. relief valve. C. ends of the tanks. D. firefighters.

Answer: A

23. T F A small LPG bottle, used as a fuel source for a grill, will **not** BLEVE because of its size and construction features.

Answer: F

24. Proper protective clothing for a fire attack crew on a LPG cylinder includes all of the following **except**:

A. SCBA.
B. thermal protective clothing.
C. Level A protective clothing.
D. protective hoods.

Answer: C

25. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding fire involving a flammable gas cylinder?

A. Downwind areas should be the first areas evacuated.
B. Apparatus should be staged uphill.
C. Fire should only be extinguished if the valve is **not** involved.
D. Fire should only be extinguished if the valve can be shut off.

Answer: C

26. One cubic foot of liquid propane will convert into _____ cubic feet of gas when it is released into the atmosphere.

A. 270 B. 1700 C. 8.33 D. 1200

Answer: A

27. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding flammable gas cylinders and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Propane gas cylinders are usually made from steel or aluminum.

Statement 2 Inside a propane cylinder there is a space filled with propane gas above the level of the liquid propane.

Statement 3 The internal piping in the cylinder is arranged to draw product from the liquid space.

A. Statement 1 is true, statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true, statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: B

28. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding stopping the flow of flammable gas from a cylinder which is involved in a fire, and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 The fire should be approached by two crews with hand lines set on wide fog pattern.

Statement 2 The team leader should be positioned between the two nozzle operators.

Statement 3 The crews should advance together to the cylinder main discharge valve. The team then turns off the valve, stopping the flow of gas. Any remaining fire is then extinguished.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

29. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding response to a reported LPG leak and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Firefighters and their apparatus should stage downhill and downwind of the scene.

Statement 2 Firefighters should be aware that an explosion could happen at any time.

Statement 3 When using meters to check for LPG, low-lying areas must be tested for concentrations of the gas.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: C

30. It is important for fire fighters acting as members of teams suppressing a flammable gas cylinder fire to:

A. Approach the fire quickly because time is of the essence, shut off the fuel flow, then retreat quickly.
B. Approach the fire with water flowing, shut off the fuel flow, then retreat in a timely fashion.
C. Approach the fire with water flowing, shut off the fuel flow, extinguish any remaining fire, then shut down the hose lines and retreat in a timely fashion.
D. Approach the fire with two intersecting handlines flowing, shut off the fuel flow, extinguish any remaining fire, then cool the cylinder as they slowly retreat, all the while facing the fire and cylinder.

Answer: D

31. Once the valve on a container of flammable gases has been shut off, the hose crew should:

A. shut off the nozzles and exit the area.
B. continue to apply water as they exit the area.
C. continue to apply water and wash down the area.
D. shut off the water and monitor the area.

Answer: B

32. Which one of the following statements regarding duct systems is **false?**

A. The HVAC system should be shut down immediately by fire personnel to alleviate the spread of heat/smoke and fanning of hidden fire.
B. Firefighters should be familiar with manual controls of a building's HVAC system.
C. Preincident plans should indicate design capabilities of the building's HVAC system.
D. Openings for cleaning and duct outlets can be used to check for smoke/fire spread.

Answer: A

33. Regarding standpipe and sprinkler systems, fire department personnel should know the type of system and all of the following **except:**

A. water supply points.
B. location of key valves.
C. location of all fire department connections.
D. the contact person at the alarm company.

Answer: D

34. While conducting an inspection, a pre-planning site visit or survey, the firefighter should check all of the following **except**:

A. insure that fire protection equipment, such as fire alarm pull stations and manual activation controls for exhaust hood suppression systems, are accessible.
B. that the building fire alarm system is functional by simply activating a pull station.
C. that the standpipe system connections and Fire Department Connections are free of obstructions.
D. insure that all sprinkler control valves are open and readily accessible, and that the Fire Department Connection is free of obstructions.

Answer: B

35. Building construction is an important factor to be identified in a preincident survey. While conducting a survey on a property, you observe the structure members are of noncombustible materials but may not have fire resistive protection. How would you identify this construction type on the survey form?

A. Type I B. Type II C. Type III D. Type IV

Answer: B

36. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding private water main systems in large industrial or commercial complexes and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Private water supply systems can provide water for sprinkler systems, standpipes, and fire hydrants.

Statement 2 Preincident surveys should be used to verify that private water systems are maintained in good operating condition.

Statement 3 The presence of such systems eliminates the need to include public off-site hydrants or static water supplies in the preincident plan.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.

D. All three statements are true.

Answer: B

37. Purposes for fire company surveys include all of the following **except** to:

A. detect and eliminate hazards.
B. collect information for prefire planning.
C. provide a show of force to the public and building owner.
D. provide valuable life safety information services to property owners.

Answer: C

38. A facility in which there is a great potential likelihood of life or property loss from a fire is
called a _____ hazard.

A. special B. assembly C. target D. industrial

Answer: C

39. During the pre-incident site visit, what information should be obtained and documented?

A. Built-in fire protection
B. Access points to the site and interior of the structure
C. Structure size, height, and number of stories
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

40. Which of the following is a factor in deciding to preplan a structure or area?

A. Type of hazards expected
B. Complexity of firefighting operations
C. Nature of activities conducted at the occupancy
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

41. Which of the following statements regarding building inspections is **incorrect?**

A. Fire inspectors should not be escorted while performing inspections.
B. How a building is inspected is not important as long as the method is efficient, systematic, and thorough.
C. Company officers should insist that the crew be escorted during the inspection.
D. Under no circumstances should company officers argue with business owners.

Answer: A

42. Which of the following statements regarding preparing for an inspection visit is **incorrect?**

A. Plan the area to be inspected.
B. Review occupancy files prior to leaving the station.
C. Inspections are performed around firefighting schedules and not the schedule of the business owner.
D. Give consideration to the type of activities conducted at the business relative to the time of day chosen for the inspection.

Answer: C

43. Which of the following statements **is** **correct** regarding a home safety survey and a pre-planning survey?

A. Code enforcement is accomplished during both activities.
B. Pre-planning is for gathering information and home safety is for giving information.
C. Home safety surveys are followed up by the fire marshal if needed.
D. Pre-planning is required by the NFPA for all business in your district.

Answer: B

44. During the preincident site visit/survey, what information should be obtained and documented?

A. Built-in fire protection
B. Construction type
C. Structure size, height and number of stories
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

45. The _____ process requires firefighters to become familiar with community structures.

A. preventive
B. code enforcement
C. investigative
D. survey/site visit

Answer: D

46. After permission to survey a building has been obtained, a firefighter should **first** inspect the:

A. roof.
B. basement.
C. interior.
D. exterior.

Answer: D

47. A hazard that could produce or promote a fire that may cause a large loss of life or property damage **best** defines a(n) _____ hazard.

A. special
B. common
C. expected
D. target

Answer: D

48. A fire hazard that arises from processes or operations that are related to a specific occupancy **best** defines a(n) _____ hazard.

A. special B. common C. expected D. target

Answer: A

49. Before conducting a pre-incident survey and inspection for the purpose of prefire planning, the occupant should be notified in advance so:

A. the occupant can correct any fire hazards before the fire department arrives.
B. there will be minimum inconvenience to the owner, occupant, and fire department.
C. the owner can have fire extinguishers filled.
D. someone will be at the location to fill out fire department forms.

Answer: B

50. Which foam application technique is used when the others **are not** feasible?

A. The sweep, roll-on or bank-in technique
B. The rain-down technique
C. The sub-surface injection technique
D. The bankdown, bank-back or bankshot technique

Answer: B

51. The process of sorting and prioritizing accident victims according to injury is called:

A. size-up.
B. situational awareness.
C. S.T.A.R.
D. triage.

Answer: D

52. Rescue tools are operated:

A. as portable or fixed units.
B. manually or by powered hydraulics.
qq on 12-volt or 110-volt power.
D. as rams or spreaders.
C.

Answer: B

53. The basic types of lifting bags are:

A. high, medium, and low pressure.
B. lift, squeeze, and patch bags.
C. large, medium, and small bags.
D. air, oxygen, and hydraulic pressure.

Answer: A

54. To chock the wheels of a vehicle involved in an accident, the firefighter should:

A. chock the wheels on the uphill side.
B. chock the wheels in both directions.

C. use stabilizing jacks and airbags to ensure the vehicle will not move.
D. use hydraulic chocks that will automatically adjust to any potential vehicle movement.

Answer: B
55. When cribbing is used for vehicle stabilization, a _____ formation is most often used to support and stabilize vehicles.

A. wedging B. pyramid C. box D. straight stack

Answer: C
56. Hybrid vehicles present the following hazards to rescuers -

A. air bags can self-explode while the power is on.
B. high-voltage cables that have an electrocution hazard.
C. fuel tanks in the rear that can lead to explosion hazards.
D. fuel sources have a tendency to leak.

Answer: B
57. When performing disentanglement procedures, the firefighter should:

A. gain access through the front windshield first as it is the largest possible opening.
B. remove the patient before beginning patient care.
C. wear PPE appropriate for the hazards when working inside the vehicle.
D. remove the patient from the vehicle, **not** the vehicle from the patient.

Answer: C
58. When using a spring-loaded center punch to open a window, the firefighter should press the center punch at the:

A. center of the window.
B. lower corner of the window.
C. upper corner of the window.
D. at the top of the window.

Answer: B
59. When referring to the standard doorpost of a vehicle, the A post is the:

A. front post by windshield.
B. middle post between front and back seats.
C. middle post below the window level.
D. rear post by back window.

Answer: A
60. When referring to the standard doorpost of a vehicle, the B post is the:

A. front post by windshield.
B. middle post between front and back seats.

C. middle post below the window level.
D. rear post by back window.

Answer: B
61. When referring to the standard doorpost of a vehicle, the C post is the:

A. front post by windshield.
B. middle post between front and back seats.
C. middle post below the window level.
D. rear post by back window.

Answer: D
62. Any vehicles in which a person is entrapped must be _____ to prevent them from shifting and inflicting more damage or injuries.

A. stabilized B. hosed down C. removed D. left untouched

Answer: A
63. When dealing with accident vehicles in the upright position, the two main stabilization concerns are to prevent the vehicle from moving horizontally and:

A. vertically. B. forward. C. backward. D. to the side.

Answer: A
64. Several methods of stabilization can be used to prevent horizontal movement. The **most common** method of preventing horizontal movement is to:

A. apply the emergency brake.
B. place the shift selector in park.
C. chock/crib the vehicle's wheels.
D. deflate the vehicle's tires.

Answer: C
65. To maintain safety while lifting a vehicle using air bags, the rescuers should:

A. plan the lifting operation before starting.
B. never work under a load supported only by air bags.
C. be thoroughly familiar with the equipment.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D
66. Which of the following tools is essential for stabilizing a vehicle?

A. Hydraulic jack
B. Block and tackle
C. High-pressure air bags
D. Cribbing

Answer: D
67. The length of cribbing pieces may vary, but _____ inches is the standard.

A. 8 to 10 B. 18 to 24 C. 24 to 26 D. 10 to 12

Answer: B

68. When placing an air bag on a box crib, the layer of cribbing in contact with the bag should be:

A. half the normal size of the box crib.
B. perpendicular to the bag.
C. cribbing spaced at even distances apart.
D. a solid layer of cribbing.

Answer: D

69. Which of the phrases below **best** defines the term stabilization?

A. A means of stopping lateral movement
B. Providing block and tackle attachment
C. Process of providing additional support to key places between the vehicle and the ground
D. A means of stopping horizontal movement

Answer: C

70. The front post area of a vehicle where the door is connected to the body is the:

A. A-post B. B-post C. C-post D. D-post

Answer: A

71. _____ glass is hardened glass designed to shatter into small pieces.

A. Tempered B. Plastic-coated C. Laminated D. Shock-resistant

Answer: A

72. A passenger vehicle has several types of glass, including:

A. plate, safety, and laminated.
B. tempered and laminated.
C. safety and laminated.
D. shock-resistant.

Answer: B

73. The key to an efficient extrication operation is proper _____ of the situation.

A. dispatch B. size-up C. triage D. assignment

Answer: B

74. To gain access to a vehicle's interior, the order of attempt should be through the:

A. doors, roof, windows.
B. doors, windows, body.
C. windows, trunk, floor.
D. roof, doors, trunk.

Answer: B
75. If rescuers are able to get into a vehicle, their first action should be to:

A. begin extraction.
B. place a backboard.
C. assess/protect the victim(s).
D. remove broken glass.

Answer: C
76. A spring-loaded center punch is a good tool to use for breaking _____ vehicle glass.

A. laminated
B. tempered
C. lexan
D. plate

Answer: B
77. You are operating as a member of a rescue company at the scene of an auto extrication. The scene, vehicle, and the patient(s) are stabilized, all hazards are controlled, and access and disentanglement have been accomplished. The next step in the extrication process should be:

A. termination and post-incident analysis.
B. patient packaging and patient removal.
C. transporting patient(s) to appropriate facilities.
D. initiating extrication operations on another vehicle, if needed.

Answer: B
78. Which of the following statements regarding air bags is **incorrect?**

A. Bags must be on or against a solid base.
B. You must crib as you lift.
C. Do not stack more than two bags.
D. When stacking two bags of different sizes the larger bag goes on top.

Answer: D
79. **Most** windshields are affixed in place by:

A. spring retention clips.
B. use of a strong glue.
C. crimps of sheet metal.
D. dense rubber gaskets.

Answer: B
80. When extricating a patient from a motor vehicle crash, disassemble refers to the:

A. displacement of major parts (i.e., doors, roof, dash).
B. cutting off of components (i.e., brake pedal, steering wheel).
C. bending of sheet metal or components.
D. actual taking apart of the vehicle components.

Answer: D

81. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding vehicle frame types and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 There are two common types of vehicle frames, platform frame and unibody construction.

Statement 2 Unibody construction is used for most modern cars.

Statement 3 A weakness of unibody construction is that it does not provide a structurally sound place for stabilizing the vehicle or an anchor point for attaching cables or extrication tools.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

82. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding vehicle frame types and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Unibody construction combines the vehicle body and frame into a single component.

Statement 2 Unibody construction is used for most modern cars.

Statement 3 From an accident victim extrication perspective, unibody construction can be treated in the same manner as platform frame construction with the regard to stabilization and anchor points for cables or extrication tools.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statements 1 and 2 are false; statement 3 is true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: B

83. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding vehicle frame types and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Platform frame construction is found primarily in the load-bearing frame of a vehicle.

Statement 2 Platform frame constructions found primarily in trucks and sport utility vehicles.

Statement 3 A strength of a platform frame construction is that it provides a structurally sound place for stabilizing the vehicle and an anchor point for attaching cables or extrication tools.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are false; statement 3 is true.
C. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

84. When referring to the left or right side of a vehicle, what is the point of reference?

A. As an observer in front of the car would see it
B. As a person standing on the driver's side would see it
C. As an observer sitting in the driver's seat would see it
D. As a person standing on the passenger's side would see it

Answer: C

85. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding vehicle airbags and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 The steering wheels of most recently manufactured automobiles contain the driver's side airbag.

Statement 2 If not deployed during the crash, an airbag presents a hazard for both the vehicle occupant and rescue personnel.

Statement 3 To protect the vehicle occupant from airbag deployment caused by the rescue operation, place a backboard between the occupant and the steering wheel.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are false; statement 3 is true.
C. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: C

86. When performing a dash (or dashboard) displacement, a ''relief'' cut or notch must be made. Where on the vehicle is this procedure done?

A. At the bottom of the A-post where it meets the sill or floor of the vehicle
B. Where the A-post meets the top of the dash (dashboard)
C. Where the A-post meets the roof
D. Where the B-post meets the sill or floor

Answer: A

87. Once the dash (or dashboard) has been displaced enough to free the victim, what prevents the dash (or dashboard) from settling back into place?

A. The relief cut or notch
B. The hydraulic ram used for displacement
C. Cribbing inserted between the dash (dashboard) and the sill
D. The high lift mechanical jack used for displacement

Answer: C

88. After the crash, some vehicles come to rest on their roofs or sides. What is their status regarding stabilization?

A. None is required, they are usually very stable in either position.
B. They require stabilization. Rescue lift airbags by themselves, one on each side, is the best manner of stabilization.
C. They require stabilization. Rescue lift airbags in conjunction with wedges, one on each end, is the best manner of stabilization.
D. Generally, a combination of cribbing, ropes, webbing, and chains are used to accomplish these types of stabilization tasks.

Answer: D

89. Which of the following **is not** a hand tool typically used to displace or distort metal parts of a vehicle in order to gain access to a victim or disentangle a victim from the vehicle?

A. Pry bar B. Halligan tool C. Pry axe D. Pick head axe

Answer: D

90. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding victim disentanglement by removing the steering wheel and select your answers from choices A through D.

Statement 1 One method of removing a steering wheel is to cut the spokes as close to the hub as possible.

Statement 2 Cutting the steering wheel hoop or ring off completely or in sections is an alternative to cutting the spokes at the hub.

Statement 3 Once the steering wheel has been removed, in whole or in part, all hazards to the victim and rescuers have been eliminated.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are false; statement 3 is true.
C. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: C

91. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding the removal of window glass during victim extrication and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Removing window glass should not be performed unless proper PPE including safety glasses or goggles is worn.

Statement 2 Window glass can be broken with a spring-loaded center punch, a pickhead axe or screwdriver.

Statement 3 Breaking windows is a relatively simple procedure because the glass is laminated.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statements 1 and 2 are false; statement 3 is true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: B

92. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding the removal of windshields during vehicle accident victim extrication and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Windshields cannot be broken with a spring - loaded center punch.

Statement 2 Windshields are constructed of tempered glass.

Statement 3 Total windshield removal is an essential step to removing the roof of the vehicle.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
C. Statements 1 and 3 are true; statement 2 is false.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: C

93. Which of the following hand tools would probably **not** be used to break tempered automobile glass?

A. Spring-loaded center punch
B. Pick-head axe
C. K-tool
D. Screwdriver/hammer combination

Answer: C

94. An alternative-powered vehicle can be identified by a:

A. single, red vertical stripe on the right side of each bumper.
B. cylinder-shaped sticker in the windshield and rear window.

C. small handle protruding out under the far driver's side of the front bumper.
D. CNG sticker on the front and back of the vehicle.

Answer: D
95. The designation for the forward-most posts on a car is the:

A. A posts. B. forward posts. C. bow posts. D. number 1 posts.

Answer: A
96. The reason that many departments have a policy of placing apparatus at an angle to the crash site at a vehicle accident is:

A. because this position presents the widest profile of flashing lights to oncoming traffic.
B. because then the pump operator can see through the walkway of a mid-mount apparatus and watch the scene as well as oncoming traffic.
C. so that if it is struck from behind by an oncoming vehicle, it will be pushed off to the side.
D. so that it will present the largest possible barrier profile to oncoming traffic.

Answer: C
97. What absolutely must be used in conjunction with rescue lift airbags?

A. Cribbing
B. Hose tape
C. Blocking
D. Designator ribbon

Answer: A
98. When using rescue lift airbags, boards and plywood **must not** be used:

A. underneath them.
B. on either side of them.
C. between or above them.
D. anywhere within fifteen feet of them.

Answer: C
99. What shape of low-pressure rescue lift airbag offers the **greatest** stability?

A. Trapezoidal, short side in
B. Trapezoidal, short side out
C. Square
D. Circular

Answer: C
100. If a windshield must be removed to gain access, what tool is appropriate?

A. An axe
B. A spring-loaded center punch
C. A screwdriver
D. An Allen wrench (6mm)

Answer: A
101. Another term for a dash displacement is a(n):

A. decompress. B. come along. C. dash roll-up. D. anchor pull.

Answer: C
102. During a dash displacement, the front doors should be:

A. secured shut.
B. continuously swung back.
C. can be tied open.
D. rocked.

Answer: C
103. Where should rescuers begin their cuts on a windshield?

A. Bottom, center
B. Middle, passenger side
C. Middle, driver side
D. Top, center

Answer: D
104. An air or pneumatic chisel is **especially** effective in cutting:

A. solid steel members.
B. medium to heavy-gauge sheet metal.
C. light to medium thickness plastic.
D. fiberglass.

Answer: B
105. When using pneumatic air bags to perform a lift, one should never stack **more** than _____ bags.

A. two B. three C. four D. five

Answer: A
106. Which of the following **is** **not** a lifting/pulling tool?

A. Come-a-long
B. Vehicle mounted winch
C. Cribbing
D. Tripod

Answer: C
107. In patient removal, the term used to dress and bandage, splint fractures, and immobilize the patient's body to reduce possibility of further injury is called:

A. advanced life support care.
B. packaging.
C. full body immobilization.
D. all clear.

Answer: B
108. Of the situations listed below, which **would** **not** apply to a shoring situation?

A. Vehicle chocking
B. Earth openings

C. Cave-ins D. Building collapse

Answer: A

109. The process of erecting materials such as wood panels, timber, or jacks to strengthen a wall or prevent further collapse is known as:

A. shoring. B. cribbing. C. packing. D. supporting.

Answer: A

110. When rescuing persons from an elevator:

A. open hoistway doors using elevator key.
B. make sure all fire fighters entering elevator shaft are wearing proper harnesses.
C. shut off power to the elevator.
D. instruct occupants to force the door open from the inside.

Answer: C

111. The **most common** hazard encountered at a confined space incident is:

A. an oxygen deficient atmosphere. B. engulfment.
C. collapse of structure. D. entrapment.

Answer: A

112. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding assisting special rescue teams and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 As a fire fighter, training with the special rescue team is probably the most important thing you can do.

Statement 2 By training with the special rescue team, fire fighters can get a feel for how the team operates, and the team will get an idea of what they can trust the fire fighters with.

Statement 3 The more knowledge fire fighters have, the more they can assist the special rescue team.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

113. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding technical rescue incidents and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Awareness level Technical Rescue Incident training emphasize

recognize hazards, securing the scene, and calling for appropriate assistance.

Statement 2 Operations level Technical Rescue Incident training allows firefighters to directly assist rescue operation teams and to use certain skills and procedures to help conduct the rescue.

Statement 3 A Fire Fighter can function at the Operations level Technical Rescue Incident at a special rescue operation.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

114. Which of the following tools or equipment would you as a Fire Fighter **most** expect to be used at a trench or excavation collapse rescue incident?

A. Cribbing
B. Hydraulic cutters
C. Lockout, tagout kit
D. Carabiners and locking "O" rings

Answer: A

115. Which of the following tools or equipment would you as a Fire Fighter **most** expect to be used at a confined space rescue incident?

A. Cutting torch
B. Cribbing
C. Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus
D. Air chisel

Answer: C

Directions: Match the type of special rescue operation in Column A with its associated hazard, listed in Column B.

Column A	Column B
116. Confined space	A. Vibration causing secondary collapse
117. Trench collapse	B. Strong water current
118. Structural collapse	C. Escaping natural or propane gas
119. Industrial machinery	D. IDLH atmosphere
	E. Electricity

Answer: D,A,C,E

Directions: Match the geographical area around and including a special rescue incident; located in Column A with the people or activity to which it is restricted located in Column B.

Column A	Column B
120. Warm zone	A. Public and the media
121. Outer perimeter	B. Entry and rescue teams
122. Hot zone	C. Property trained/equipped personnel
123. Cold zone	D. Command post and vehicle staging
	E. Finance/Administration

Answer: C,A,B,D

124. The **first** level of technical rescue training is called:

A. airport fire fighter.
B. Level A.
C. awareness level.
D. Tech 1.

Answer: C

125. When given orders by a superior in a technical rescue situation, the fire fighter should:

A. follow them.
B. refuse them unless the fire fighter is trained to the technician level in technical rescue.
C. rephrase into their own words and ask the superior if that is what was meant.
D. confirm each order with their assigned immediate superior prior to execution.

Answer: A

126. In the FAILURE acronym, what does the I stand for?

A. Improper technique attempted
B. Inadequate rescue skills
C. Irresponsible act
D. Impulse behavior

Answer: B

127. How many steps are there in the multi-step special rescue sequence?

A. Four
B. Seven
C. Ten
D. Sixteen

Answer: C
128. An adequate response to a technical rescue incident from an agency that has its own technical rescue team would include the team, an engine company, a chief, and a:

A. law enforcement contingent.
B. senior staff member to handle PIO.
C. medic unit.
D. contract civilian engineer.

Answer: C
129. What is one resource that utility companies have readily accessible that may be necessary on technical rescue incident calls?

A. Heavy equipment
B. Surveying equipment
C. Field-portable office facilities
D. Mobile and portable radios

Answer: A
130. At a worksite or industrial facility, the foreman or supervisor is also known as the:

A. industry contact.
B. responsible party.
C. local controller.
D. property trustee.

Answer: B
131. At a technical rescue incident, in what control zone does decontamination take place?

A. The warm zone
B. The decontamination zone
C. The control zone
D. The staging zone

Answer: A
132. What adjunct is used **most** **frequently** to stabilize sitting victims during the removal stage of a technical rescue incident?

A. Seat belts
B. Short spine board
C. Air splints
D. Sling and swathe

Answer: B
133. At a Technical Rescue Incident, atmospheric monitoring is begun during the stabilization process. This monitoring is done to identify:

A. any IDLH environments.
B. any static electrical charge present.
C. moisture content of the surrounding air.
D. flammable, radioactive, biological hazards.

Answer: A

134. During the access phase of a technical rescue incident, should communications be undertaken with the trapped victim?

A. Yes, continuously, both for reassurance and to make sure they are not injured further by rescue operations.
B. Yes, at first, but only to say that rescue is here and help is beginning.
C. No, not unless the victim has specific information or questions and initiates the conversation.
D. No, not at all; this only agitates victims and causes them to struggle, which can further injure or endanger them.

Answer: A

135. What is the step in the technical rescue incident process called in which victims are freed from entrapment?

A. Access
B. Recovery
C. Release
D. Disentanglement

Answer: D

136. The **most common** method of establishing the control zones for an emergency incident site is:

A. stationing fire fighters along a perimeter.
B. the use of police or fire line tape.
C. stationing police along a perimeter.
D. police-style pedestrian traffic barricades.

Answer: B

13 T The first thing to be done on an industrial extrication is to turn off the power to
7. F the machinery involved in the situation.

Answer: F

138. A firefighter assisting in a technical rescue situation can do all of the following **except**:

A. secure the scene and deny access to others.
B. make entry into a confined space to make a rescue.
C. gather tools and equipment.
D. notify the Incident Commander of changing conditions.

Answer: B

139. At 212°F, water expands to _____ times its original volume when it converts to steam.

A. 500 B. 970 C. 1700 D. 9000

Answer: C
140. What is the simplest and **most effective** method of achieving the fire service goal of the preservation of life and property?

A. Prevention
B. Improved technology
C. More fire fighters
D. More fire stations

Answer: A
141. What is a voluntary home fire inspection that is requested by a homeowner called?

A. A G-code inspection
B. A secondary code inspection
C. A home fire safety survey
D. A Class II inspection

Answer: C
142. One of the goals of public fire safety education is to:

A. wake people up to the legal ramifications of having a fire.
B. awaken public interest and support in the fire department.
C. teach people how to react if a fire occurs.
D. lower insurance rates.

Answer: C
143. Does a residential fire safety survey require the occupant's permission?

A. Yes.
B. Yes, unless a fire or life safety hazard is clearly visible from the outside.
C. No, not unless the occupant in still within three months of having moved into the residence.
D. No.

Answer: A
144. What **usually** initiates a residential fire safety survey?

A. A complaint from a neighbor
B. A request from the occupant
C. A response to that residence
D. A building code inspector referral

Answer: B
145. During a residential fire safety survey, if fire fighters discover that the occupant does not have any type of fire extinguisher, they should:

A. recommend a vendor to buy an extinguisher.
B. make recommendations as to appropriate extinguisher type and placement.
C. report this to the fire or building codes enforcement authorities.
D. make no mention of this, nor indicate any disapproval.

Answer: B
146. Should smoke alarms be dusted and vacuumed?

A. Yes, but only after a dusty event, such as wood or drywall work in the room.
B. Yes, regularly.
C. No, never.
D. No, not unless it is a very low temperature (VLT) detector.

Answer: B
147. What type of fire extinguisher should be located in the kitchen?

A. ABC B. CO_2 C. Halon 1301 D. Dry Powder

Answer: A
148. Where should gasoline and other flammable liquids be stored around a residence?

A. In the basement only
B. In the garage only
C. In the attic or garage
D. In an outside storage area or out building

Answer: D
149. Positive public relations between a fire department and the community can be enhanced by:

A. identifying life safety concerns or conditions.
B. preventing fires.
C. helping owners or occupants understand and improve existing conditions.
D. All of the above

Answer: D
15 T New fire fighters are involved in code enforcement activities.
0. F

Answer: F
15 T Fire codes are closely related to building codes?
1. F

Answer: T
152. Select the **best** description of fire codes from the choices below.

A. A set of suggestions based on science, which may be voluntarily adopted by builders, homeowners, and government agencies
B. Findings from fire statistics research addressing such topics as loading, fire spread,

crowd behavior, and panic behavior
C. Regulations that have been legally adopted by a government body with the authority to pass laws and enforce safety regulations
D. Previously adopted building codes that, upon investigation, appear to have a positive effect on fire saftey as well

Answer: C

153. Which of the following **should not** be done when performing a private dwelling inspection?

A. Maintain a courteous attitude at all times.
B. Make constructive comments regarding the elimination of hazards.
C. Discuss hazards with the occupant.
D. Share inspection results with insurance carriers.

Answer: D

154. T F Before conducting a private dwelling inspection, it is necessary for a firefighter to ask for permission to enter the dwelling.

Answer: T

155. In addition to providing a service, private dwelling inspections also:

A. afford the opportunity to introduce members of the fire department.
B. provide an educational and advisory service.
C. afford an opportunity to impress upon the public the benefits of the fire department.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

156. T F During private dwelling inspections, the firefighter is to look primarily for hazards, not code violations.

Answer: T

157. The primary purpose of conducting a residential fire safety survey is to:

A. pre-plan residential areas.
B. look for illegal activities.
C. reduce loss of life and property.
D. impress the city council.

Answer: C

158. All of the following are residential fire causes or concerns **except**:

A. a malfunctioning water heater.
B. a locked room with covered windows.
C. overloaded extension cords and outlets.
D. gasoline stored in a basement near a water heater.

Answer: B
159. Which of the following would you **not** do during a residential fire survey?

A. Keep a copy of the survey for later reference.
B. Survey all rooms including the garage.
C. Offer constructive suggestions for correcting or eliminating a hazardous condition.
D. Leave fire prevention information in the mail box for those who were not home.

Answer: D
160. The goal of fire prevention activities is to accomplish all of the following **except:**

A. reducing the dangers to firefighters.
B. receiving appropriate media coverage of emergencies.
C. reducing the risk of public safety.
D. reducing the amount of property damage.

Answer: B
161. The simplest and **most effective** method of achieving the fire service goal of the preservation of life and property is:

A. prevention.
B. improved technology.
C. more firefighters.
D. more fire stations.

Answer: A
162. Fire departments should educate _____ to recognize potential hazards and take appropriate corrective action.

A. preschoolers
B. the elderly
C. adults
D. citizens of all ages

Answer: C
163. One topic a firefighter may be asked to present during a fire safety presentation to an external group is:

A. fire stream applications.
B. home safety practices.
C. fire extinguisher maintenance.
D. rescue practices.

Answer: B
164. The first step in making a fire safety presentation is to:

A. transfer facts and ideas.
B. practice new ideas.
C. explain information.
D. prepare the audience for learning.

Answer: D
165. During a fire, the control valve on a sprinkler system should be closed:

A. as soon as the fire department arrives.
B. after ensuring the fire is out or completely under control.
C. prior to advancing hoselines into fire area.
D. when building occupants decide fire is out.

Answer: B
166. In a fire situation, the main sprinkler control valve should be closed:

A. as soon as no more smoke is showing.
B. when it appears that excessive water damage may occur from further use.
C. as soon as a pumper hooks up to the fire department connection.
D. only after the officer in charge has ordered the valve closed.

Answer: D
167. Items found in the typical control room of a high-rise building may include all of the following **except**:

A. diagrams of the building layout and systems.
B. manage primary power supply for system.
C. fire alarm panels.
D. back-up power supply.

Answer: D
168. Which extinguishing agent generally **is not** used in total flooding or specialized systems?

A. Carbon dioxide B. Dry chemicals C. Water D. Foam

Answer: C
169. Which of the following statements regarding the hose provided with a Class III standpipe system is **incorrect?**

A. Hose provided should not be used because it is not tested.
B. Hose provided may be single-jacketed unlined hose.
C. Firefighters can use hose provided without concern.
D. The nozzle provided may have no shut-off.

Answer: C
170. Firefighters expect to find flame detectors in:

A. industrial or petroleum facilities.
B. hospitals.
C. lumber yards.
D. auto-storage facilities.

Answer: A
171. Which one of the following statements regarding a Class I standpipe system is **incorrect?**

A. The system uses 2-1/2 inch outlets.
B. It is designed for use by untrained building occupants.
C. It is designed for use by the fire department.
D. A single standpipe should flow a minimum of 500 gpm.

Answer: B
172. An example of a manually activated fire alarm component is a:

A. thermally sensitive device.
B. flame detector.
C. water flow detector.
D. pull station.

Answer: D
173. Manual detection systems typically have two problems. The first is that many are local only, and the second is that:

A. they are very technical to use.
B. they are placed in closets to reduce false alarms.
C. building occupants need a key to operate system.
D. a person must be present to activate the system.

Answer: D
174. Heat detectors:

A. cannot be used as part of a suppression system.
B. are slow to activate.
C. are expensive to install and operate.
D. are responsible for most false alarms.

Answer: B
175. Smoke detectors work primarily on the principles of photoelectricity and:

A. rate of rise.
B. fixed temperature.
C. ionization.
D. laser beam.

Answer: C
176. Which of the following statements is **incorrect?**

A. Sprinkler systems are designed to automatically distribute water through sprinklers that are placed at set intervals on a system of piping to extinguish or control the spread of fires.
B. Most sprinkler heads detect the heat of a fire and begin to apply water directly over the source of the heat.

C. Sprinkler systems are ineffective.
D. Sprinkler heads, unless deluge type heads, are heat sensitive-devices that react to a fixed temperature.

Answer: C
177. The purpose of the fire department connection to a sprinkler system is to:

A. supplement the water supply while maintaining operational pressure.
B. provide water, since most systems are dependent on the fire department for water supply.
C. boost the water to upper stories, since most water pressure is **not** sufficient to supply water above the sixth floor.
D. add water pressure to the system because normal water distribution is inadequate when less than three heads are activated.

Answer: A
178. _____ sprinkler systems should be used in buildings where piping may be subjected to freezing temperatures.

A. Wet-pipe B. Dry-pipe C. Deluge D. Residential

Answer: B
179. The common classifications of sprinkler systems include all of the following **except** _____ systems.

A. preaction B. residential C. deluge D. external-supply

Answer: D
180. The _____ system is equipped with all sprinkler heads of the open type.

A. wet-pipe B. dry-pipe C. deluge D. preaction

Answer: C
181. A fire department connection to a sprinkler system enables firefighters to:

A. connect handlines for attacking the fire. B. drain water from the system.
C. increase water supply. D. test the system.

Answer: C
182. Every sprinkler system should be equipped with a main control valve located between the:

A. riser and the branches.
B. source of water supply and the sprinkler system.
C. cross mains and the riser.
D. fire department connection and the riser.

Answer: B
183. Dry pipe systems are used in all of the following incidents **except:**

A. in buildings that refrigerate or freeze materials.
B. in unheated buildings.
C. outdoor applications where freezing temperatures occur.
D. where rapid activation is required.

Answer: D
184. The simplest sprinkler system in design and operation is the _____ system.

A. wet pipe B. deluge C. dry pipe D. preaction

Answer: A
185. Which of the following **is not** one of the commonly used release mechanisms to activate a sprinkler?

A. Fusible links B. Valve cap C. Frangible bulb D. Chemical pellet

Answer: B
Directions: Match the sprinkler color coding in Column A with the temperature rating in Column B.

Column A	Column B
186. White	A. 400-475º
187. Blue	B. 325-375º
188. Green	C. 250-300º
	D. 175-225º

Answer: D,C,A
189. Which of the following **is not** one of the normal observations that firefighters make to assist in determining fire cause?

A. How the fire reacted to water application
B. People leaving the fire scene in a hurry
C. Hindrances to firefighting
D. The number and location of observers

Answer: D

190. Firefighters should always remember how they gained entry into a building because:

A. entry may have an effect on the behavior of the fire.
B. the fire investigator may want to know.
C. you may need to use the opening in case of a rekindle.
D. you should always exit the same way you entered.

Answer: B

191. Prior to the fire investigator's arrival, firefighters should _____ any evidence found.

A. tag and photograph
B. protect and preserve
C. collect and package
D. isolate and remove

Answer: B

192. Fire officials investigating a building fire may prevent owners and occupants from reentering until:

A. they can be accompanied by fire department personnel.
B. they are cleared as suspects.
C. they cleared by certified fire investigators.
D. an insurance representative arrives.

Answer: A

193. What should you do if you encounter an incendiary device that has not ignited during overhaul?

A. Immediately apply a low volume fire stream to prevent its ignition, yet preserve it as evidence.
B. Notify the company officer and others in the area immediately.
C. Move it as quickly as possible to the outside of the structure.
D. Attempt to disable it.

Answer: B

194. Following a fire of suspicious origin, the firefighter should:

A. carefully wash all burned articles with water to clean them off.
B. remove any possible evidence to the outdoors where it can be properly tagged, identified, and photographed.
C. have the building owner walk through the building to pick up valuables.
D. leave suspected evidence where it is found.

Answer: D

195. Who is frequently the **first** link in the chain of custody of physical evidence of a fire?

A. The fire investigator
B. The incident commander
C. The company officer
D. The firefighter who discovered the evidence

Answer: D
196. Combustible liquids are those that have a flash point higher than _____º F.

A. 60 B. 70 C. 90 D. 100

Answer: D
197. One of the most important problems that must be addressed during a flammable liquids incident is:

A. to control all ignition sources.
B. to place attack lines near the apparatus for protection.
C. to contact the hazardous materials team on call.
D. to establish the staging area near the command post.

Answer: A
198. Which of the following statements regarding fires in high-rise buildings is **incorrect**?

A. Firefighters need to take additional equipment with them to the fire floor.
B. Elevators may be used to transport equipment to the fire floor.
C. Firefighters can determine fire floor layout by looking at other floors in the building.
D. Glass in high-rise buildings creates unique safety problems.

Answer: B
199. When selecting a hoseline for initial interior fire attack, you should consider all of the following **except**:

A. location of back-up team.
B. fire load.
C. material burning.
D. number of firefighters on the scene.

Answer: A
200. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding cast iron as a building construction material and select your answers from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Cast iron is commonly used in modern construction.

Statement 2 Cast iron withstands heat from a fire well, but may crack or shatter when rapidly cooled, as with fire streams.

Statement 3 Fire suppression crews must be concerned with possible failure of a cast iron mounting hardware during a fire, causing large sections of

metal to come crashing down.

A. Statement 1 is true, statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true, statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: C

201. Which of the following statements **is true** regarding steel as used for structural support in construction?

A. Steel will not begin to fail until it reaches temperatures of over 2000 degrees F.
B. Steel will always buckle in the middle before it fails.
C. Steel may begin to fail at 1000 degrees F.
D. Steel trusses will last longer than wood trusses under fire conditions.

Answer: C

202. All of the following are dangerous building conditions **except**:

A. sprinkler pipes hanging from wood trusses.
B. large open spaces.
C. wooden shake shingles.
D. combustible material in a furniture store.

Answer: A

203. When making foam, in order for the nozzle and eductor to work properly:

A. both should come from the same manufacturer.
B. the nozzle must have a lower flow rating than the eductor.
C. the nozzle must have a higher flow rating than the eductor.
D. both should have the same flow rating.

Answer: D

204. An in-line eductor **should not** be positioned more than _____ above the liquid surface of the foam concentrate in the container.

A. 18 inches B. 2 feet C. 5 feet D. 6 feet

Answer: D

205. Solubility is defined as:

A. having the ability to mix with water.
B. the study of fluids at rest and in motion.
C. an aggregate of gas-filled bubbles formed from aqueous solutions.
D. referring to evidence gathered at arson scenes.

Answer: A
206. At flammable liquid spills, fire apparatus should be positioned:

A. downhill and downwind.
B. downhill and upwind.
C. uphill and downwind.
D. uphill and upwind.

Answer: D
207. Which of the following **is not** a hydrocarbon?

A. Ketone
B. Kerosene
C. Gasoline
D. Fuel/heating oil

Answer: A
208. Upon arrival at the scene of a fully-involved building fire, a firefighter observes large metal stars mounted on the exterior walls and tie rods. The firefighter should:

A. disregard such decorative hardware in his/her assessment.
B. take special precautions with respect to possible building collapse.
C. use these cut-in areas in the event that breaching is required.
D. avoid this section of the building since this reinforcement indicates the possible storage of explosives.

Answer: B
209. What is a common problem found when water is used to extinguish chimney flue fires?

A. Water used for extinguishment may freeze due to the cold weather.
B. The water causes the flue liner or firebricks to crack.
C. The steam created causes excess pressure to build up inside the chimney.
D. Too much water may accidentally close the damper.

Answer: B
210. The use of a power saw in a flammable atmosphere is:

A. not recommended.
B. recommended only when the saw is equipped with a blade spark arrestor.
C. acceptable when trapped victims are present.
D. recommended only when the saw is equipped with a muffler spark arrestor.

Answer: A
211. Scuttle hatches normally provide:

A. natural light into individual apartments.
B. an adequate opening for ventilation purposes.
C. an entrance large enough to climb onto the roof.
D. natural light throughout a building.

Answer: C
212. For purposes of ventilation, a large opening at least _____ feet is much better than several small ones.

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

Answer: D
213. The **best** method for forcing a tempered glass door is to:

A. strike a sharp blow to the glass with a blunt tool.
B. use the through-the-lock technique.
C. use a saw to cut the frame.
D. use a saw to cut the wall next to the door.

Answer: B
214. During fire situations below grade level, coupled with good ventilation techniques, firefighters may put the nozzle on a _____ pattern to assist in gaining access to the fire.

A. straight stream B. combination C. blitz D. wide fog

Answer: D
215. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

A. Basement fires are more hazardous due to fuel cells being located in them.
B. Basement fires are more punishing on fire crews.
C. Ventilation holes in basement fires should be located near an exit.
D. Cellar nozzles can be used through windows in basement fires.

Answer: C
216. Structure fires should **most commonly** be attacked from:

A. the burned side. B. the unburned side.
C. the outside of the structure. D. above the fire.

Answer: B
217. In a two-story single-family home, the bedrooms are generally located on _____ of the dwelling.

A. the street side lower floor B. the upper floor
C. both floors D. the back side of lower floor

Answer: B
218. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding interior fire attack and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 The team should approach and attack the fire from the unburned side.

Statement 2 If adequate ventilation ahead of the attack team can be provided, a narrow fog pattern can be used.

Statement 3 When adequate ventilation cannot be provided ahead of the attack team, a wide fog pattern should be used to keep from upsetting the thermal layering.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: B

219. For incidents involving a break in a natural gas line, firefighters should:

A. evacuate the area upwind from it.
B. eliminate ignition sources in the area.
C. extinguish any flames coming from the line.
D. shut down the main valve to stop the leak.

Answer: B

220. Approaches to flammable liquid tanks should be made at _____ the tank.

A. the ends of
B. a minimum of 50 feet from
C. a 45° angle to
D. right angles to

Answer: C

221. When fire crews are advancing to cool a flame-impinged tank, a back-up line should be deployed. The back-up line should be:

A. a large-diameter line greater than three inches.
B. placed at the ends of the tank for safety.
C. established by unmanned nozzles.
D. supplied by a separate pump and water source.

Answer: D

222. Passengers and drivers/operators of responding emergency vehicles should do all of the following **except:**

A. wear hearing protection when noise levels exceed 90 decibels.
B. ride on the tailboard.
C. remain seated in their seats with their seat belts fastened.
D. ride inside a fully enclosed portion of the cab whenever possible.

Answer: B
223. As an Incident Commander at a working structure fire, which of the following **would not be** a high priority in making your initial decisions?

A. Establishing operations chief
B. Life safety
C. Property conservation
D. Incident stabilization

Answer: A
224. A tank with an "LPG" label on it would contain:

A. liquid phosgene gas
B. liquefied petroleum gas
C. liquefied pressurized gas
D. liquid potassium gas

Answer: B
225. Unburned LP Gas may be dissipated by use of a _____ stream of at least _____ gpm.

A. straight; 100
B. solid; 125
C. fog; 100
D. straight; 125

Answer: C
226. What is the **most common** position in which a vehicle involved in a traffic accident comes to rest?

A. Upside down
B. Upright
C. On its side
D. On top of another vehicle

Answer: B
227. The **primary** goal of stabilization is to prevent further movement of the vehicle by:

A. minimizing the area of contact between the vehicle and the ground.
B. removing all victims as quickly as possible.
C. maximizing the area of contact between the vehicle and the ground.
D. pulling valve stems from tires.

Answer: C
228. _____ jacks can be dangerous because they are the least stable of all types of jacks.

A. Hydraulic
B. Ratchet-lever
C. Air
D. Bar screw

Answer: B
229. The major **disadvantage** of a ratchet-lever jack is that it:

A. has a limited lift span.
B. will not retract.
C. can fail under heavy loads.
D. is a mechanical device.

Answer: C
230. The use of a tool handle extension or "cheater bar":

A. may reduce the physical force being applied.
B. should always be used for additional leverage.
C. may overload a tool and cause it to break.
D. should be sized to the tool handle length.

Answer: C
231. The first power hydraulic tool that became available to firefighters was:

A. cutters (also known as shears).
B. spreaders.
C. the combination tool.
D. ram.

Answer: B
232. Repaired or recoupled fire hose should be retested to:

A. the acceptance test pressure.
B. the service test pressure.
C. at least 50% greater than the service test pressure.
D. at least 50% less than the acceptance test pressure.

Answer: B
233. To prevent injury should the hose fail, a _____ should be used when testing fire hose.

A. dedicated pumper
B. special in-line gate valve
C. hose trap
D. special type of supply hose

Answer: B
234. Under NIMS, which of the following is a new area that has been added since 2001?

A. Logistics.
B. Intelligence.
C. Administration.
D. Planning.

Answer: B
235. Which of the following, the information that **would not** be contained on a fire report is the:

A. number of personnel who responded.
B. time call was dispatched.
C. patient medical information.
D. number of apparatus used on scene.

Answer: C
236. Information obtained from completed fire incident reports can be used for all of the

following **except**:

A. justify budget requests.
B. code enforcement.
C. promotions.
D. resource allocations.

Answer: D

237. A(n) _____ System tracks fire department units on a map as they move around city or town streets.

A. Low-Jack (LJ)
B. Automatic Global Positioning (AGP)
C. Automatic Vehicle Locating (A.V.L.)
D. Vehicle Down-Link (V.D.L)

Answer: C

238. Emergency communications backup power sources should:

A. be installed only if finances allow.
B. be tested on a regular basis.
C. never have a fuel supply on-site.
D. be installed at a remote location from the center.

Answer: B

239. Under NIMS, radio procedures require the use of _____ when speaking on the radio.

A. clear text
B. 10-code
C. NIMS issued terms
D. straight text

Answer: A

240. There are two types of tests for fire hose; service and _____ testing.

A. manufacturer B. pressure C. acceptance D. distance

Answer: C

241. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding fire hose testing and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 The service testing of all types of fire hose is **always** performed under pressure.

Statement 2 Hard sleeves are vacuum tested at 22 inches of mercury for 10 minutes.

Statement 3 Hard sleeves used under positive pressure conditions must be service tested at 165 psi.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.

B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: C

242. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding fire hose testing and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 There are two tests for fire hose: acceptance testing and service testing.

Statement 2 Acceptance testing should not be attempted by fire service personnel.

Statement 3 Guidelines for both types of tests are in the NFPA 1962 Standard for the Care and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and Testing Fire Hose.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statements 1 and 3 are true; statement 2 is false.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

243. Blades and chains on saws should be properly maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendation because a _____ saw is more likely to cause an accident than a _____ saw.

A. fine-toothed; coarse-toothed
B. carbide-tipped; standard
C. masonry blade; metal blade
D. dull; sharp

Answer: D

244. Which of the following statements regarding fire cause determination is **incorrect**?

A. Proper overhaul skills will rearrange fire scene evidence.
B. A firefighter is an important link in the chain of fire cause determination.
C. Firefighters may be required to give statements to insurance investigators.
D. Firefighters should treat all fire scenes as a crime scene.

Answer: A

245. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding fire department actions to preserve evidence during overhaul and select your answers from choices A through D.

Statement 1 If possible, the investigator should look at the fire area before overhauling begins.

Statement 2 Evidence located during overhaul should be left where found, untouched and undisturbed until the investigator examines it.

Statement 3 Evidence that must be removed from the scene should be properly identified, documented, photographed, packaged, and placed in a secure location.

A. Statement 1 is true; statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true; statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

246. All of the following can produce a "v" pattern **except**:

A. A flammable liquid used along the base of a wall to set an intentional fire.
B. The point of origin of the fire being investigated.
C. Something that fell from a higher level and burned on the floor.
D. An easily ignited and intensely burning fuel source at the location of the middle pattern.

Answer: A

247. **Directions:** Read the following statements regarding discovery and preservation of evidence and select your answer from choices A through D.

Statement 1 Firefighters have a responsibility to preserve evidence that could indicate the origin or cause of fire.

Statement 2 Evidence discovered should be left in place and protected, and a company officer or the fire investigator should be notified immediately.

Statement 3 Evidence is most often found during salvage and overhaul.

A. Statement 1 is true, statements 2 and 3 are false.
B. Statements 1 and 2 are true, statement 3 is false.
C. Statement 1 is false; statements 2 and 3 are true.
D. All three statements are true.

Answer: D

248. Which of the following **can** produce a inverted v- pattern?

A. The point of origin of the fire being investigated.
B. An easily ignited and intensely burning fuel source at the middle of the base of the pattern.
C. A flammable liquid poured along the base of a wall to set an intentional fire.

D. An object that fell from a higher level and burned on the floor.

Answer: C

249. Which U.S. Supreme Court case held that "once in a building to extinguish a fire, firefighters may seize, without a warrant, evidence of arson that is in plain view"?

A. Michigan vs. Tyler
B. Michigan vs. Taylor
C. Louisiana vs. Jones
D. Florida vs. Campbell

Answer: A

250. A fire occurred at 2:00 am and the fire investigator is not available until 9:00 am. The simplest way to maintain legal control of the fire scene is to:

A. turn the home back over to the owners and get a search warrant to return in the morning.
B. place fire barrier tape around the home and return with the fire investigator at 9:00.
C. secure the scene and leave a minimum of one firefighter on scene until the investigator arrives.
D. secure the scene with barrier tape and have the police department make hourly visits to the scene and document it.

Answer: C