

1. To which units should completed preincident plans be available?

- A. The highest ranking field supervisor over the area, only
- B. All units that would respond to an incident at that location
- C. The first due unit for that location, only
- D. Staff officers, only

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 784.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 643.

2. In addition to their use in actual emergencies, preincident plans can also be useful as an aid in:

- A. budget development.
- B. personnel selection.
- C. training activities.
- D. law enforcement.

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 784.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 970.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 643.

3. How is the designation target hazard related to the risk such a property poses to fire fighters?

- A. There is no consistent relationship between this designation and risk posed to fire fighters.
- B. Target hazards pose a decreased risk to fire fighters.
- C. Target hazards pose the same risk as any other property to fire fighters.
- D. Target hazards pose an increased risk to fire fighters.

Answer: D

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 782.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 966.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 644.

4. During the response phase of an emergency incident, two aspects of a property are particularly important. One of those is building layout and the other is:

- A. water supply type.
- B. access information.
- C. location of riser valves on the detection system.
- D. location of any activated sensor heads on the suppression system.

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 782.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 646.

5. A _____ permits fire fighters to gain access during an emergency.

- A. lockout
- B. tagout
- C. Baker box
- D. key box/lock box

Answer: D

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.3.4, and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 771.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 396.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 650 and 512.

6. The **primary** role of a fire alarm system is to:

- A. notify the fire department.
- B. hold the fire in check.
- C. alert occupants.
- D. summon help.

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.3.14, and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 352.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 825.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 650-651.

7. Where is the annunciator panel **usually** located in a building?

- A. In the building basement
- B. Near a building entrance
- C. Above the fire department connections in a weather-proof cabinet
- D. In the cab of the first-due engine company

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.3.14, and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 651.

8. Areas where flammable liquids are used or stored may have sophisticated fire suppression systems of one or two certain types. One of the types is:

- A. hydrogenated hydrocarbon.
- B. water mist.
- C. foam.
- D. dry powder.

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.3.14, and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 651.

9. What is the term for locations from which an engine can draft out of a static water supply source?

- A. Drafting/fill sites
- B. Standpipes

C. Source locations

D. Relay origins

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.3.15, and 5.3.15(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 243-244.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 610-612.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 651 and 444.

10. If electricity is supplied to a building by underground cables, the shutoff may be in the basement of the building or in:

- A. a remote utility-controlled switching house.
- B. an indicating pole switch similar to a Post Indicator Valve (PIV).
- C. an underground vault.
- D. the reception area.

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.3.18, and 5.3.18(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 653.

11. What is the **most challenging** problem during an emergency incident at a health care facility?

- A. Having to perform operations without undue noise
- B. Protecting nonambulatory patients
- C. The presence of plumbed oxygen
- D. The presence of flammable gas

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 656.

12. Under fire conditions, which building will present with a greater potential for building collapse?

- A. Heavy-timber construction
- B. Fire resistive construction
- C. Lightweight truss construction
- D. Masonry construction

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.12, and 5.3.12(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 404.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 154.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 649.

13. There are _____ types of standard building construction.

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

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.12, 5.3.12(A)(B), 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 393.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 146.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 648.

14. Type I is _____ construction.

- A. noncombustible B. heavy timber C. ordinary D. fire resistive

Answer: D

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.12, 5.3.12(A)(B), 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 393.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 146.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 648 and 157.

15. Occupancies are usually broken down into five basic areas. Which of the following **is not** one of those areas?

- A. Residential B. Business C. Industrial D. Fire resistive

Answer: D

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.12, 5.3.12(A), 5.3.11 and 5.3.11(A)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 401.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 650 and 656.

16. Do fire investigators have police powers?

- A. Yes, they are law enforcement officers.
B. It varies by jurisdiction.
C. They have all but arrest powers.
D. They have arrest but no other police powers.

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.8, 5.3.8(A)(B), 5.3.13, 5.3.13(A)(B), 5.3.14, and 5.3.14(A)(B)
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 910.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 973.

17. A fire department sprinkler connection consists of a _____ with at least _____ 2-1/2" female connections.

- A. clappered Siamese, three B. Siamese, two
C. gated wye, two D. post indicator valve, two

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 366-367, 369.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 850-851.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 957.

18. A fire department connection is nothing more than a:

- A. siamese.
- B. 2-1/2 inch wye.
- C. water thief.
- D. four-way valve.

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 366-367.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 850-851.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 957 and 480.

19. What feature is required on a fire department connection that allows a firefighter to charge the first hoseline prior to connecting the second?

- A. Gate valve
- B. Clapper valve
- C. Quarter-turn couplings
- D. Cap

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 366-367, 369.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 850-851.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 959.

20. When the water flow alarm (water gong) sounds, this indicates that:

- A. water has stopped flowing in the system.
- B. heat detection devices have been activated and one may expect the deluge set to begin discharging water momentarily.
- C. water is flowing in the system.
- D. a heat actuating device has been activated and someone should turn the main sprinkler valve to the open position.

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 850.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 950 and 957.

21 T Upright-type sprinkler heads **should not** be inverted for use in the . F hanging position (pendant) position.

Answer: T

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 360.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 846.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 953.

22. In which position should pendant-type sprinkler heads should be used?

- A. Sidewall B. Upright C. Inverted D. Any position

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 360.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 846.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 953.

23. Which of the following devices **is not** used as a release mechanism in sprinkler heads?

- A. Solder pellets B. Glass bulbs (liquid)
C. Glass bulbs (gas) D. Fusible links

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 360.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 845-846.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, page 950.

24. A water motor gong is operated by:

- A. a remote pull station. B. an electrical signal.
C. water movement. D. radio frequency.

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 374.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 850.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 950.

25. Automatic sprinklers enhance occupant safety because they:

- A. discharge water directly on the fire while it is still small.
B. reduce the possibility of a fire starting.
C. limit the amount of water damage.
D. are installed during the construction phase.

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 357.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 843.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, pages 949-950.

26. Sprinkler heads rated for the Ultra High temperature classification are color coded:

- A. yellow. B. white. C. blue. D. orange.

D. suppression device.

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 940.

32. When a manual fire alarm initiation switch requires two separate steps to initiate the alarm, that type of device is called a:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. two-tier activation switch | B. double-action pull-station |
| C. two-stage patrol box | D. tamper-resistant sender |

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 940.

33. Commercial photoelectric beam smoke detectors respond to a certain diminishment in the intensity of the light beam at the receiving end. What is the term for how much of the light is being blocked?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. Obscuration rate | B. Rate of diffusion |
| C. Obfuscation rate | D. Rate of diffraction |

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 943.

34. What are heat detectors called that are spaced throughout an occupancy with each detector covering a specific floor area?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. Sprinkler heads | B. Stand-alones |
| C. Spot detectors | D. Soldiers |

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 943.

35. The lack of a certain feature on older heat detectors makes it difficult to track down the cause of an alarm. What is it they lack?

- A. Color-coding of their activation thresholds
- B. Wide spaced combs
- C. Visual triggers that tell which device was activated
- D. Narrow spaced combs

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, page 943.

36. What is the type of heat detector called which activates if the temperature of the

surrounding air rises more than a set amount in a given period of time?

- A. Closed-chamber heat detector
- B. Rate-of-rise heat detector
- C. Open-chamber heat detector
- D. Variable-threshold heat detector

Answer: B

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 353.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 829.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 943.

37. In a cross-zoned smoke detection system, what must happen after the activation of a detector before the actual alarm will sound?

- A. A second detector must activate.
- B. A human must manually activate the alarm.
- C. The detector must continue reverting to alarm after three attempts at auto-reset.
- D. A sprinkler head must also be activated and flow water.

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 945.

38. What type of fire alarm annunciation system identifies the zone in which the alarm was initiated both at the alarm control panel and through the audio notification device?

- A. Zoned
- B. Wired
- C. Coded
- D. Central

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 945.

39. Sprinkler heads perform two functions, one of which is to apply water to the fire. What is the other?

- A. To notify occupants of the fire
- B. To auto-restore when the fire is out
- C. To activate the system
- D. To report any trouble in the system

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 361-362.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 842.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 950.

40. What does a frangible bulb do in a sprinkler head?

- A. Direct the water flow into a flower pattern
- B. Regulate the pressure of the water flow
- C. Break at a certain temperature

D. Enhance appearance only

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 360.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 846.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 951.

41. What is a typical activation temperature for a sprinkler head in a light-hazard occupancy such as an office building?

A. 165°F

B. 185°F

C. 205°F

D. 225°F

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 361.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 953.

42. What does the W stand for in WPIV(_____ post indicator valve)?

A. Wall

B. Water

C. Waiting

D. Wrapped

Answer: A

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 367.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 848.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 954.

43. Where are the main sprinkler system valves usually installed?

A. Outside the building, coming up out of the ground, and then going back down underground

B. Outside the building, coming up out of the ground on a post

C. On the main riser, above the water supply control valve

D. On the main riser, below the water supply control valve

Answer: C

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 361-362.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 2nd Printing, pages 847-848.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, pages 955-956.

44. In a pre-action sprinkler system, what else must happen in addition to a head being activated before water will flow?

A. The alarm condition must persist for a set time.

B. The preliminary mini-discharge must fail to put out the fire.

C. Some physical shock must have occurred to the system.

D. A secondary device must be activated.

Answer: D

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 365.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 854.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 959.