

1. The plan or written document for tactical operations is known as a department's:

- A. S.O.P./S.O.G.
- B. organizational chart.
- C. prefire plan.
- D. mission statement.

Answer: A

2. NFPA 1001 is the:

- A. Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.
- B. Standard for Industrial Fire Brigades.
- C. Standard for Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program.
- D. Standard for Blood Borne Pathogen Training.

Answer: A

3. Depending on a department's mission statement, a firefighter may also be required to perform as a(n):

- A. Hazardous Materials Technician.
- B. Rescue Specialist.
- C. Emergency Medical Technician or Paramedic.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

4. Which of the following **is not** considered one of the basic duties of an engine company?

- A. Attacking and extinguishing fires in vehicles and structures
- B. Delivering water at the fire scene
- C. Performing technical rescue
- D. Stretching hose lines

Answer: C

5. One of the **primary** functions of the truck/ladder company is:

- A. performing forcible entry to fire building.
- B. directing traffic at fire scene.
- C. laying supply lines for engine companies.
- D. fire attack.

Answer: A

6. Which of the following **is not** considered a function of the rescue company?

- A. Vehicle extrication
- B. Rope rescue operations
- C. Confined-space operations
- D. Stretching the initial attack line

Answer: D

7. The person ultimately responsible for the operations and administration of the fire department is the:

- A. mayor/supervisor.
- B. fire chief.
- C. company officer.
- D. firefighter.

Answer: B

8. In all fire departments, training must:

- A. be a useful disciplinary tool.
- B. occur only as needed.
- C. be a continuing function.
- D. occur when time and finances allow.

Answer: C

9. Why have many departments adopted SOGs in lieu of SOPs?

- A. Guidelines are more flexible and useable by line officers.
- B. Guidelines are less flexible and it is difficult for line officers to rigidly follow them with no deviations.
- C. Procedures are too complex; guidelines are simple.
- D. To meet NFPA 1500 requirements

Answer: A

10. The chain of command:

- A. includes training, safety, finance, and logistics.
- B. includes incident stabilization, life safety, and property conservation.
- C. allows for supervision of five people by one person.
- D. is the pathway of responsibility from the highest level of the department to the lowest.

Answer: D

11. \_\_\_\_\_ relates to the number of personnel an individual can effectively supervise.

- A. Staff rule
- B. Span of control
- C. Rule of thumb
- D. Line rule

Answer: B

12. What is developed to provide definite guidelines for present and future actions?

- A. Analyses
- B. Policies
- C. Comparisons
- D. Post-incident plans

Answer: B

13. What is the term for that kind of rescue situation requiring specialized knowledge or training?

- A. Class II rescue
- B. Technical rescue
- C. Barrel rescue
- D. Second stage rescue

Answer: B

14. What is the principle called that says each fire fighter answers to only one supervisor?

- A. Span of responsibility
- B. Organizational accountability
- C. Unity of command
- D. Delegation of duty

Answer: C

15. Where are medical requirements for fire fighters specified?

- A. In the AMA publication "Specifications for Industrial Fitness"
- B. NFPA 1582
- C. In ANSI Circular 904
- D. NFPA 1500

Answer: B

16. The proper sequence of information and command flow describes:

- A. chain of command.
- B. discipline.
- C. span of control.
- D. unity of command.

Answer: A

17. The order of rank and authority in the fire service describes:

- A. chain of command.
- B. discipline.
- C. span of control.
- D. unity of command.

Answer: A

18. The process of dividing large jobs into smaller jobs to make them more manageable is described as:

- A. chain of command.
- B. division of labor.
- C. span of control.
- D. unity of command.

Answer: B

19. Division of labor is necessary in the fire service in order to accomplish all of the following **except** to:

- A. assign responsibility.
- B. prevent duplication of effort.
- C. determine chain of command.
- D. make specific and clear-cut assignments.

Answer: C

20. Which of the following **is true** regarding NFPA standards?

.

- A. They are regarded as law.
- B. They are consensus documents.
- C. They are adopted at the federal level.
- D. They identify the maximum allowable by law.

Answer: B

21. Which of the following **is not** considered one of the basic tasks of the ladder company crew?

- A. Advancing hose lines to extinguish the fire
- B. Forcible entry to gain access to the fire
- C. Gaining access to the roof for ventilation
- D. Gaining access to upper floors for search and rescue

Answer: A

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ method is performed with **two** firefighters and used for breaking tight couplings without the use of a spanner wrench.

- A. stiff-arm
- B. foot-tilt
- C. knee-press
- D. coupling-tilt

Answer: A

23. The first due engine company's purpose on the fire scene is:

- A. ventilation.
- B. salvage and overhaul.
- C. to advance hoselines.
- D. forcible entry.

Answer: C

24. OSHA may establish regulations governing fire department activities such as:

- A. work hours.
- B. anti-discrimination laws.
- C. the level of experience required to hold a chief's office.
- D. health and safety.

Answer: D

25. What is/are the rule(s) for developing standard operating procedures (SOPs)/standard operating guides(SOGs)?

- A. Firefighter safety is the first consideration for all procedures.
- B. SOPs/SOGs should be detailed actions that identify every possible emergency incident.
- C. SOPs/SOGs should be based on local actions rather than on national standards.
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

26. What is the leading cause of firefighter injuries?

- A. Exposure to fire products
- B. Being struck by objects
- C. Overexertion and strain
- D. Exposure to chemicals

Answer: C

27. How much of the body is structural firefighting Personal Protective Equipment designed to cover?

- A. Every square inch
- B. All but the neck and ears
- C. All but the ears
- D. All but the wrists

Answer: A

28. To ensure safety, the team should:

- A. look out for each other.
- B. work together and remain intact.
- C. utilize an Incident Management System.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

29. Which of the following actions **does not** contribute to firefighter safety?

- A. Free-lancing
- B. Performing as trained
- C. Understanding and acting within the chain of command
- D. Proper use of PPE and SCBA

Answer: A

30. Structural firefighting Personal Protective Equipment is designed to be worn with what specific piece of equipment?

- A. Rappelling harness
- B. SCBA
- C. Flotation vest
- D. Chemical splash suit

Answer: B

31. Each fire fighter accident or injury **must** be thoroughly investigated for two reasons. One is to determine why it happened and the other is to:

- A. determine its classification under the S.I.M.P.L.E. system.
- B. preclude any civil liability situation should it happen again.
- C. determine whether or not a de-facto feausance occurred.
- D. determine how it can be avoided in the future.

Answer: D

32. What is the **lowest** rank on the chain of command that shares the responsibility

for safety?

- A. The sector officers
- B. The company officers
- C. The individual department members
- D. The incident commander

Answer: C

33. What should fire fighters do if they see something that they feel is an unsafe practice occurring on the training ground?

- A. Nothing; this is not the place of trainees.
- B. Go over and warn the fellow trainees involved.
- C. Go over and attempt to reduce the hazard or danger.
- D. Bring it to the attention of the instructors or a designated safety officer.

Answer: D

34. What traffic laws are volunteer fire fighters responding in their own vehicles obligated to obey?

- A. None of them
- B. All traffic laws
- C. Only those that authorized emergency vehicles also have to obey
- D. All the traffic laws except those dealing with speed limits and parking

Answer: B

35. The part of the body that should be used for a heavy lift is the:

- A. waist.
- B. legs.
- C. back.
- D. shoulder girdle.

Answer: B

36. Who should accompany fire fighters to the rehabilitation area?

- A. No one
- B. Their company officer
- C. The rapid intervention crew
- D. The rest of the crew

Answer: D

37. How soon after a traumatic call should Critical Incident Stress Debriefing be held?

- A. As soon as possible
- B. After returning to the station, showering, and calming down
- C. Some time during the next shift
- D. Not less than three days later, preferably in the evening

Answer: A

38. Over the last two decades, an average of more than \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. firefighters die each year in the line of duty.

- A. 10                      B. 100                      C. 1,000                      D. 10,000

Answer: B

39. Proper back lifting requires:

- A. lifting with your back, not your legs.
- B. lifting with your legs, not your back.
- C. bending at the waist instead of squatting.
- D. squatting instead of bending at the waist.

Answer: B

40. Toxic atmospheres due to smoke and heat are called:

- A. firefighter hazardous environments.
- B. immediately dangerous to life and health.
- C. carcinogenic hazard areas.
- D. exclusionary zones.

Answer: B

41. When using positive pressure SCBA, a poor seal between the facepiece and the firefighter's face is:

- A. not dangerous, because the positive pressure will keep toxic gases out of the facepiece.
- B. dangerous, because it is depleting the air supply more quickly.
- C. not possible, because the positive pressure will seal the facepiece to the face.
- D. the main cause of deaths on the fireground.

Answer: B

42. When donning an SCBA, fire fighters should check to ensure that the cylinder has at least a certain minimum specified percentage of its capacity of air. What percentage?

- A. 90%                      B. 75%                      C. 50%                      D. 10%

Answer: A

43. The bypass valve on a self-contained breathing apparatus is used:

- A. during hazardous materials incidents.
- B. in emergency situations involving a malfunctioning regulator.
- C. to clear the mask of unwanted condensation.
- D. to cool the face piece when high heat is encountered.

Answer: B

44. Which of the following is considered to be a hazardous atmosphere encountered during fires?

- A. Oxygen deficiency
- B. Elevated temperatures
- C. Smoke
- D. All of the above
- E.
- F.

Answer: D

45. When tightening the straps on a SCBA facepiece, the \_\_\_\_\_ straps should always be tightened first.

- A. lower
- B. temple
- C. upper
- D. harness

Answer: A

46. As the oxygen supply in any given area falls below \_\_\_\_\_ percent, unconsciousness can occur.

- A. 21
- B. 17
- C. 12
- D. 9

Answer: D

47. The **first** noticeable signs of oxygen deficiency are:

- A. profuse sweating and ringing in the ears.
- B. dizziness, impaired vision, and giddiness.
- C. increased respiratory rate and impaired muscular coordination.
- D. headache and rapid fatigue.

Answer: C

48. Four hazardous atmospheres that firefighters are likely to encounter at a fire are:

- A. super-heated air, toxic gases, oxygen deficiency, and smoke.
- B. toxic gases, hyperventilation, oxygen deficiency, heat.
- C. heat, light, smoke, and chemical chain reaction.
- D. carbon monoxide, ammonia, water, and hydrogen sulfide.

Answer: A

49. Rescue from sewers, grain silos, and similarly confined spaces requires the use of self-contained breathing apparatus due to the danger of:

- A. toxic gases.
- B. oxygen deficiency.
- C. ambient temperature.
- D. Both A and B are correct.

Answer: D

50. PASS devices are designed to assist rescuers attempting to:

- A. move through traffic while responding to an incident.
- B. locate trapped firefighters.
- C. eject smoke from a building.
- D. roll hose faster than by hand.



Answer: B

51. All breathing apparatus must be stored so that it is ready to be:

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. refilled and inspected. | B. inspected and cleaned.    |
| C. donned and used.        | D. sanitized and deodorized. |

Answer: C

52. Trapped firefighters awaiting rescue will use less air if they:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. partially close the cylinder valve. | B. open the bypass valve.   |
| C. struggle to get free.               | D. control their breathing. |

Answer: D

53. A closed circuit or "rebreather" type breathing apparatus uses a cylinder of \_\_\_\_\_ in its operation.

- |                   |                   |           |           |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. compressed air | B. carbon dioxide | C. oxygen | D. carbon |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|

Answer: C

54. The **primary** function of the bypass valve on SCBA is:

- A. to enable the wearer to breathe more oxygen.
- B. for use if the regulator fails.
- C. to help control excessive heat in the facepiece.
- D. to facilitate removal of condensation from the lens of the facepiece.

Answer: B

55. The proper position of the bypass valve on positive-pressure SCBA under normal conditions is:

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. fully open.   | B. cracked open.          |
| C. fully closed. | D. open three full turns. |

Answer: C

56. All SCBA regulators should be provided with a \_\_\_\_\_ valve to be opened in the event of regulator failure.

- |             |             |           |           |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. mainline | B. reducing | C. bypass | D. safety |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

Answer: C

57. A firefighter is susceptible to poisoning or irritation from carbon monoxide through:

- |               |                |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. ingestion. | B. absorption. | C. inhalation. | D. injection. |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|

Answer: C

58. Which type of breathing apparatus recycles the user's exhaled breath after removing carbon dioxide and adding supplemental oxygen?

- A. Open-circuit      B. Closed-circuit      C. SAR      D. Positive pressure

Answer: B

59. What are the two general types of self-contained breathing apparatus?

- A. Demand and pressure-demand      B. Open-circuit and closed-circuit  
C. OSHA approved and NIOSH approved      D. Compressed air and liquid oxygen

Answer: B

60. NFPA 1001 requires fire fighters to don personal protective clothing within a specified time, which is:

- A. 30 seconds.      B. 45 seconds.      C. 60 seconds.      D. 75 seconds.

Answer: C

61. Which of the following **is not** a component of an open-circuit breathing apparatus?

- A. Regulator      B. Facepiece  
C. Low-pressure alarm      D. Oxygen cylinder

Answer: D

62. Which of the following **is not** a limitation affecting a firefighter's ability to use SCBA effectively?

- A. Physical      B. Medical  
C. Mental      D. Oxygen cylinder size

Answer: D

63. When filling an SCBA cylinder, the cylinder must be:

- A. placed in a fragmentation containment or other shielded device.  
B. placed in water.  
C. filled in the open to allow for checking of signs of weakness in the cylinder.  
D. wrapped in a blanket or towel.

Answer: A

64. An advantage of a facepiece nose cup is that it:

- A. assists in communication.      B. helps control internal fogging.  
C. increases user time.      D. makes breathing easier.

Answer: B

65. The \_\_\_\_\_ must be stamped or labeled on a compressed air cylinder.

- A. fire department's initials.
- B. last hydrostatic test date.
- C. date on which the cylinder must be hydrostatically tested.
- D. last fill date.

Answer: B

66. Which of the body's systems is most vulnerable to injury from the toxic conditions and gases encountered during firefighting operations?

- A. Circulatory
- B. Respiratory
- C. Digestive
- D. Nervous

Answer: B

67. Atmospheres are classified as oxygen deficient when they fall below \_\_\_\_\_ percent oxygen.

- A. 25
- B. 19.5
- C. 16
- D. 13.5

Answer: B

68. \_\_\_\_\_ has the sole responsibility for testing and certification of respiratory protection including fire service SCBA.

- A. NFPA
- B. OSHA
- C. The Department of Labor
- D. NIOSH

Answer: D

69. Which of the following is/are disadvantages of an SCBA unit based on design and size?

- A. Peripheral vision is reduced.
- B. The weight and bulk of the unit restricts mobility and agility for firefighters.
- C. Ability to communicate is decreased.
- D. All the above.

Answer: D

70. SCBA limitations that the firefighter should be aware of is/are:

- A. increased physical stress may cause anxiety.
- B. SCBA and PPE add approximately 40-50 pounds of weight to the firefighter.
- C. the degree of training or experience users have with SCBA effects their level of self-confidence.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

71. Which of the following statements regarding the two SCBA types in fire service use is **incorrect**?

- A. In an open-circuit SCBA, exhaled air is vented to the outside atmosphere.
- B. In a closed-circuit SCBA, exhaled air stays in the system for filtering, cleaning, and circulation.
- C. The closed-circuit type is commonly used for structural firefighting.
- D. SCBAs for fire service use are designed and built in accordance with NIOSH and NFPA standards.

Answer: C

72. Which of the following **is not** one of the four basic components of SCBA?

- A. Face piece assembly
- B. Regulator
- C. Harness assembly
- D. Voice box

Answer: D

73. SCBA cylinders for fire service use are made out of all the following materials **except**:

- A. aluminum.
- B. kevlar composite.
- C. titanium.
- D. carbon fiber composite.

Answer: C

74. Hoop-wrapped and kevlar/carbon composite cylinders must be hydrostatically tested every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 7.5
- D. 15

Answer: B

75. Hydrostatic testing of cylinders is done to ensure that cylinders:

- A. do not leak if they get wet.
- B. do not give off excess static electricity.
- C. are capable of withstanding their rated pressure, capacity, and stress created when the cylinders are being filled.
- D. Both A and B are correct answers.

Answer: C

76. What is the **first step** a firefighter should take if their SCBA becomes damaged or malfunctions?

- A. Use the protective hood as a filter.
- B. Manually activate the PASS device.
- C. Remain calm and rely on previous training.
- D. Run for the nearest exit as quickly as possible.

Answer: C

77. Firefighters must be fit tested \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure they are using the proper size facepiece.

- A. every seven years
- B. every five years
- C. annually
- D. biannually

Answer: C

78. What is the **first step** a firefighter should perform before donning the SCBA?

- A. Check the air supply of the SCBA unit.
- B. Check the PASS device.
- C. Test the low air alarm.
- D. Loosen all straps on the harness.

Answer: A

79. Firefighters should practice reduced profile maneuvers with SCBA, but they must realize that this procedure:

- A. should be used at every fire.
- B. should be used as a last resort for an emergency escape from a hostile environment.
- C. does **not** require much practice to attain proficiency.
- D. is best left to the chief officers.

Answer: B

80. The purpose of a pass device is to:

- A. sound an alarm if certain fire or asphyxiate gases are detected.
- B. warn fire fighters when their air supply is low.
- C. sound an alarm if a fire fighter is motionless for a set period of time.
- D. keep track of elapsed time in deteriorating conditions.

Answer: C

81. Recharging air cylinders can be done from a bank of three or more large air cylinders. This type system is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A. combination
- B. cascade
- C. multiple
- D. in line

Answer: B

82. Oxygen deficient atmospheres are those having less than \_\_\_\_\_ percent oxygen in the air.

- A. 21
- B. 20.5
- C. 20
- D. 19.5

Answer: D

83. The low alarm of the SCBA will sound when \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the cylinder is remaining.

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 30

Answer: C

84. At the beginning of the shift, the firefighter should make sure their SCBA is at least \_\_\_\_\_ percent full.

- A. 75                      B. 80                      C. 85                      D. 90

Answer: D

85. There are two methods that can be used to don SCBA that is stored in a case:

- A. over-the-head and coat method.
- B. compartment and coat method.
- qq over-the-head and compartment method.
- C.
- D. jacket and backup mount.

Answer: A

86. Which of the following **is true** regarding SCBA?

- A. Tighten the top straps of the SCBA facepiece first.
- B. All SCBA facepieces must be fit-tested.
- C. Hoods should be worn under the SCBA straps and facepiece.
- D. Positive pressure should be tested by breaking the regulator seal.

Answer: B

87. When should the inner thermal layer be removed from a turnout coat?

- A. Not ever
- B. On excessively hot days during outdoor operations only
- C. On excessively hot days during any operations
- D. Only when the coat is being cleaned

Answer: D

88. Fire fighters should make sure their PPE is dry before engaging in structural fire fighting because:

- A. Nomex is rendered non-flame-resistant when wet and heated.
- B. the outer shell becomes brittle and tears easily when wet
- C. water trapped in the fabric can cause steam burns in fire conditions.
- D. water trapped in the fabric greatly enhances its thermal protection and that cuts off abruptly when the fabric dries.

Answer: C

89. One requirement of structural firefighting gloves is that they must:

- A. provide a positive electrical ground.

- B. have three points of flexion.
- C. meet the applicable NFPA standard.
- D. be able to be twisted and wrung dry.

Answer: C

90. Wearing clothing that **is not** dry:

- A. provides better thermal protection.
- B. can lead to reduced thermal resistance and burns.
- C. makes the wearer more susceptible to fatigue.
- D. does not increase or decrease thermal protection.

Answer: B

91. Failure to wear your PPE can lead to:

- A. negligence.
- B. injury.
- C. fines.
- D. increased protection.

Answer: B

92. The purpose of the moisture barriers found in structural firefighting PPE is to keep:

- A. liquids and vapors from reaching the skin.
- B. steam evolved from the body from escaping.
- C. perspiration from the body from evaporating.
- D. the skin from drying out.

Answer: A

93. Which of the following **is not** one of the components of the layered protection system in structural PPE?

- A. Vapor/moisture barrier
- B. Waterproof outer layer
- C. Thermal barrier
- D. Outer shell

Answer: B

94. The purpose for the use of reflective trim on PPE is to:

- A. increase the visibility of the wearer to others.
- B. provide protection for material under the trim.
- C. allow the wearer to blend in with the surroundings.
- D. be more stylish than the plain PPE.

Answer: A

95. Which of the following **is not** one of the advantages to wearing gloves that meet NFPA standards for structural firefighting?

- A. Thermal protection
- B. Protection from puncture

C. Protection from scrapes and cuts

D. Reduced dexterity

Answer: D

96. To improve dexterity with gloves, be sure to have a good fit and:

A. purchase the most expensive gloves available.

B. use the gloves only when required.

C. practice with the gloves.

D. purchase gloves that are advertised in trade journals.

Answer: C

97. How long does it take for the PASS device to alarm if the wearer becomes inactive?

A. 20 seconds

B. 30 seconds

C. 45 seconds

D. 60 seconds

Answer: B

98. Following notification of an emergency response, when should fire fighters don PPE?

A. Immediately upon dismounting the apparatus at the scene

qq While on the apparatus, en route to the call

B.

C. While on the apparatus, prior to pulling out of the station

D. Prior to mounting the apparatus

Answer: D

99. Which of the following **is true** regarding personal protective clothing?

A. It must comply with NFPA 1900 standard.

B. It requires firefighters to wear the most appropriate PPE for the hazard they face.

C. It requires PASS activation whenever bunker gear is worn.

D. It prevents a firefighter from burns in situations such as flashover.

Answer: B

100. Which of the following **is true** regarding structural fire helmets?

A. Faceshields should be tinted to reduce glare.

B. Faceshields alone provide sufficient protection from flying debris.

C. They must have earflaps or neck covers.

D. Chin straps are optional selections.

Answer: C

101. With respect to the protective firefighter hood:

A. the SCBA facepiece must be secured before the hood is pulled over it.

B. the hood should be placed first and then SCBA straps should go over the hood.



- C. the old short style hoods are no longer approved.
- D. it provides the least protection when compared to the other PPE components.

Answer: A

102. Which of the following **is true** regarding the firefighter turnouts?

- A. Wearing PPE increases the risk for heat stress.
- B. All structural PPE provides minimal chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive protection.
- C. PPE increases the firefighter's ability to feel ambient heat.
- D. The firefighter will feel thermal burns quickly due to wicking characteristics.

Answer: A

103. All of the following concerning downed power lines are correct **except**:

- A. downed power lines should be considered energized until the power company confirms it is dead.
- B. secure the area around the power line and keep the public at a safe distance.
- C. do **not** use solid and straight streams on fires in energized electrical equipment.
- D. it is acceptable to drive apparatus over a downed line because the rubber in the tires acts as an insulator.

Answer: D

104. A personnel accountability system tracks which fire fighters are assigned to each vehicle and:

- A. when each fire fighter arrives.
- B. each crew's assignment.
- C. intra-crew communications.
- D. post-dispatch caller information.

Answer: B

105. One purpose of a Personnel Accountability System is to:

- A. keep track of firefighters' salaries.
- B. identify trapped or injured firefighters.
- C. create a job complaint form.
- D. help the Fire Chief control sick leave abuse.

Answer: B

106. Team members working in a hazardous area should maintain contact with each other at all times through one or more of three means, two of which are visual and vocal, and the third is:

- A. area.
- B. radio.
- C. standard.
- D. physical.

Answer: D

107. What is the term for small magnetic boards carried by company officers as part

of a personnel accountability system?

- A. PAR                      B. Passports                      q PASS                      D. Status boards  
q  
C.

Answer: B

108. During overhaul, either a safety officer or someone else should be assigned to monitor the atmosphere for the presence of what dangerous gas?

- A. Nitrogen oxide                      B. Carbon monoxide  
C. Di-hydrogen oxide                      D. Sulfur dioxide

Answer: B

109. Firefighters should treat all downed wires as:

- A. energized.  
B. safe if in contact with the ground.  
C. only dangerous if nearby homes have power.  
D. safe if not arcing.

Answer: A

110. Worn, damaged, and deteriorated parts of a SCBA must be replaced according to:

- A. past practice.  
B. NIOSH/OSHA Respiratory Protection Act.  
C. manufacturer's instructions.  
D. the wearer's recommendations.

Answer: C

111. Composite SCBA cylinders must be hydrostatically tested every:

- A. year.                      B. three years.                      C. six years.                      D. ten years.

Answer: B

112. Steel and aluminum cylinders for breathing apparatus should be hydrostatically tested after each \_\_\_\_\_-year period.

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

Answer: D

113. Following each use, the facepiece of a breathing apparatus should be cleaned by:

- A. washing with warm water only.  
B. spraying with a disinfectant.  
C. washing with a mixture of warm water and approved disinfectant.

D. washing with an alcohol and hot water mixture.

Answer: C

114. A fire department's comprehensive SCBA program should include:

- A. inspecting, disinfecting, maintaining, and storing.
- B. visual inspection of the harness and frame only.
- C. an annual maintenance as a minimum.
- D. using, recording, cleaning, and examining only.

Answer: A

115. Defective SCBA cylinder units should be:

- A. repaired by the person who discovers the defect.
- B. removed from service.
- C. put on reserve fire apparatus.
- D. filled to 80% capacity.

Answer: B

116. Which of the following has the highest priority for a radio transmission?

- A. Notification from dispatch of road closures
- B. Emergency traffic from a unit working at a fire or rescue
- C. Vital signs of a patient being transported by fire department ambulance
- D. Transmission of local forest fire danger notice

Answer: B

117. All fire department radio operations must follow rules of the:

- A. NFPA
- B. DOT
- C. FCC
- D. CFR

Answer: C

118. Prearrival instructions can be defined as:

- A. self-help instructions intended to enhance the overall safety of the citizen until first responders arrive on the scene.
- B. a system of cards that provides specific information on which apparatus responds to specific areas.
- C. a computer-based system that assists the telecommunicator in assessing dispatch information and recommends responses.
- D. a communications device that has no information processing capabilities.

Answer: A

119. All of the following are considered valuable characteristics or traits for a person who receives emergency calls **except**:

- A. the ability to perform multiple tasks.
- B. an inability to retain composure.
- C. the ability to remember details and recall information easily.
- D. the ability to exercise voice control.

Answer: B

120. Which radio system uses computer processors that make the most efficient use of the radio spectrum?

- A. Duplex systems
- B. Multisite trunking systems
- C. Simplex systems
- D. Cellular phones

Answer: B

121. Determining exactly which units to send to a call depends on the location of the incident and the:

- A. time since last response (TSLR) of the nearest units.
- B. time lapse between call receipt and dispatch.
- C. classification of the incident.
- D. identity of the caller.

Answer: C

122. Computer-aided dispatch (CAD) can be defined as a(n):

- A. computer-based automated system that assists the telecommunicator in assessing dispatch information and recommends responses.
- B. organized collection of similar facts.
- C. system typically used by operations chief officers in the fire service.
- D. emergency alerting devices primarily used by volunteer department personnel to receive reports of emergency incidents.

Answer: A

123. When receiving reports of emergencies by telephone, the individual should always speak:

- A. rapidly with low volume.
- B. softly with some hesitation.
- C. clearly, slowly, and with good volume.
- D. clearly, rapidly, and with good volume.

Answer: C

124. What is the largest difference between Basic 911 and Enhanced 911?

- A. Enhanced systems have the capability to provide the caller's telephone number and address.
- B. Enhanced systems are used only in rural areas.
- C. Basic systems are more reliable than enhanced.
- D. Basic systems have the capability to provide the caller's telephone

number and address.

Answer: A

125. Which of the following **is not** one of the advantages of cellular phones in reporting emergencies?

- A. They are widely available to a cross section of citizens.
- B. Callers are more likely to know exact location.
- C. Cell phones are by nature more mobile.
- D. Calls are routed to a predetermined answering point.

Answer: B

126. The **primary disadvantage** of the simplex radio system is the:

- A. need for multiple frequencies.
- B. cost of the system.
- C. limited range and interference between multiple units in same system.
- D. complexity of the system.

Answer: C

127. Complete and accurate records should be maintained at communication centers for:

- A. all responses.
- B. only emergency responses.
- C. only responses that may be criminally related.
- D. areas of the district that generate high call volume.

Answer: A

128. The **most important** piece of information that the caller gives is:

- A. from where s(he) is calling.
- B. the caller's telephone number.
- C. the location of the emergency.
- D. the nature of the emergency.

Answer: C

129. Information needed to determine the scope of emergency includes:

- A. incident location.
- B. incident/situation.
- C. time the incident occurred.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

130. The **most common** form of reporting emergencies is by using:

- A. a radio fire alarm box.
- B. a manual pull station.
- C. the telephone system.
- D. a fire alarm telegraph box.

Answer: C

131. What is another term for communications center dispatchers?

- A. Call originators
- B. Telecommunicators
- C. Public interface officials
- D. Signals technicians

Answer: B

132. The Americans with Disabilities Act requires that communications centers be able to receive calls by voice communication and what other medium?

- A. Morse code
- B. Walk-in
- C. Radio transmission
- D. Text message

Answer: D

133. What does the Automatic Number Identification feature of enhanced 9-1-1 do?

- A. Provide the caller's identity
- B. Lock the caller's phone open
- C. Show the caller's phone number
- D. Provide access to real-time language translation

Answer: C

134. What is the usual response when a caller disconnects before full information can be gathered and the dispatcher cannot reconnect by calling the caller back?

- A. Log the incident and wait for them to call back.
- B. Send a full complement of responses, police, EMS, and fire.
- C. Send a police unit to check on the caller.
- D. Lock the caller's phone line so that the next time it is picked up it will again ring to the 9-1-1 center.

Answer: C

135. What type of listening is required by a telecommunicator to draw out all the necessary information from a caller who may be excited, confused, or dealing with a language barrier?

- A. Selective
- B. Active
- C. Modal
- D. Presumptive

Answer: B

136. What are TDD and TTY?

- A. Location finders on so-called smart, enhanced 9-1-1
- B. Routers that allow calling the 9-1-1 system in another city
- C. Devices to help hearing-impaired people use telephones
- D. Chips that go into PDAs and PCs respectively, to allow them to call 9-1-1

Answer: C

137. The telecommunicator's **first** responsibility is to:

- A. obtain the information that is required to dispatch the appropriate units to the correct location.
- B. reassure the caller that help will be forthcoming shortly and that his/her problem can be dealt with.
- C. provide the caller with real-time, emergency instructions such as how to perform CPR.
- D. ascertain the exact type of event that the caller is reporting.

Answer: A

138. Which of the following **is not** a proper radio procedure for fire personnel?

- A. Transmit when the airwaves are clear.
- B. Hold the radio/microphone one to two inches from the mouth.
- C. Speak as you key the microphone to save time.
- D. Think about what is going to be said prior to transmitting.

Answer: C

139. During a fire, you hear another team call "Mayday." You should:

- A. report on the radio to your supervisor advising of your location.
- B. stay off the radio and listen for instructions.
- C. rush into the building to find the crew calling for help.
- D. activate your emergency button on your radio.

Answer: B

140. Before transmitting any information over the fire department radio, a firefighter should:

- A. press the key two or three times to signal the intent to transmit.
- B. key the microphone and then clear his/her throat to be sure his/her voice will be clear.
- C. turn up the volume control if his/her voice is naturally soft.
- D. listen to be sure the channel is not being used.

Answer: D

141. The coupling on the high pressure hose that is attached to an SCBA cylinder should be:

- A. of the reverse thread type.
- B. hand tight.
- C. secured with an adjustable wrench.
- D. treated with teflon tape.

Answer: B

142. In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area responsible for all

costs and aspects of an incident, especially at a large-scale, long-term incident, is:

- A. Finance                      B. Operations.                      C. Logistics.                      D. Command.

Answer: A

143. In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials necessary to support an incident is:

- A. Planning.                      B. Operations.                      C. Logistics.                      D. Command.

Answer: C

144. In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area that directs the organization's tactics to meet the strategic goals developed by command and is responsible for the management of all activities applicable to the primary mission is:

- A. Planning.                      B. Operations.                      C. Logistics.                      D. Command.

Answer: B

145. In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area responsible for all incident activities, including the development and implementation of strategic decisions, is:

- A. Planning.                      B. Operations.                      C. Logistics.                      D. Command.

Answer: D

146. In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information concerning the development of an incident is:

- A. Planning.                      B. Operations.                      C. Logistics.                      D. Command.

Answer: A

147. One of the major advantages of an Incident Management System (IMS) is that it allows agencies to communicate using common \_\_\_\_\_ and operating procedures.

- A. terminology                      B. personnel                      C. apparatus                      D. equipment

Answer: A

148. What is generally considered the upper limit of span of control?

- A. 25                      B. 13                      C. 8                      D. 7

Answer: D

149. On the fireground, the safety officer reports to:

- A. the incident commander.                      B. the operations chief.  
C. the safety council.                      D. the sector chief.



Answer: A

150. The street, or address side of the structure is termed:

- A. Division A.            B. Division B.            C. Division C.            D. Division D.

Answer: A