

1. A flat-head axe is more suitable for _____, while a pick-head axe is more adaptable to a variety of firefighting functions.

- A. striking B. prying C. heavy work D. chopping

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 591.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 398.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 221.

2. The K-tool is useful in:

- A. opening roofs. B. opening walls.
C. pulling lock cylinders. D. breaking window glass.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 594.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 434.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 227.

3. With a pry bar/rambar, the bar acts as a _____ to multiply the amount of force the person could otherwise apply.

- A. mechanical B. gear C. spring D. lever

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 590.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 404.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 219.

4. The tool that has two knife-like wings that depress as the head is driven through an obstruction and reopen or spread outward under the pressure of self-contained springs is the:

- A. pike pole. B. plaster hook. C. battering ram. D. Kelly tool.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 406.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 218.

5. A tool often used to open a ceiling is a:

- A. pick-head axe. B. pike pole. C. Kelly tool. D. Rex tool.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 594.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 406.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 218.

6. Which of the following tools is considered to be a pulling tool?

- A. Crowbar B. Flat-head axe C. Pike pole D. Halligan tool

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 594.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 405.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 215 and 218.

7. The **most common** of the striking tools is the:

- A. flathead ax. B. clemens tool. C. bolt cutter. D. pike pole.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 589.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 397.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 222.

8. "Irons" are formed by combining a:

- A. Halligan and a crowbar. B. pickhead ax and a crowbar.
C. pickhead ax and a maul. D. flathead ax and a Halligan.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 590.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 410.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 223 and 294.

9. Which of the following tools **does not** belong to the cutting group of tools?

- A. Saws B. Bolt cutters C. Center punch D. Torches

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

- A. only when a specific need for a specific tool occurs.
- B. during suppression activities.
- C. during forcible entry.
- D. during response.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 227.

15. A set of irons is the combination of what two tools?

- A. Flat head axe and halligan
- B. Crow bar and pick head axe
- C. Claw tool and pry bar
- D. Pike pole and flat head axe

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 590.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 398.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 222.

16. Proper care for a tool with a fiberglass handle is:

- A. lightly sand and follow with boiled linseed oil.
- B. paint the handle regularly.
- C. varnish the handle at least annually.
- D. wash the handle with mild detergent, rinse, and wipe dry.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 411.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 231.

17. What is the term for a short (two to four foot) pike pole designed for use in tight spaces?

- A. Closet hook
- B. K tool
- C. Porta power
- D. Baker pole

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.13 and 5.3.13(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 218.

18. _____ should be applied to wooden tool handles to prevent roughness and warping.

- A. Paint B. Mild soap C. Boiled linseed oil D. Varnish

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 411.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 231.

19. Tools equipped with fiberglass handles require:

- A. a coat of linseed oil. B. periodic light sanding.
C. an increased amount of care. D. minimal care.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 231.

20. Utility rope **should not be** used for:

- A. hoisting tools. B. life safety.
C. cordoning off an area. D. securing unstable objects.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 473.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations. 5th Edition, page 264.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 240.

21. The term for a rope that is intended to be used by a fire fighter only for self-rescue from an extreme situation is:

- A. PELSR. B. personal bail rope.
C. escape rope. D. personal rescue rope.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 267.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 239.

22 T Natural fiber **will not** deteriorate with age if properly stored.

. F

Answer: F

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 473.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 240.

23. Exposure to _____ light can damage synthetic ropes.

- A. ultraviolet B. infrared C. incandescent D. fluorescent

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter Handbook, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 499.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 274.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 241.

24. The **most common** synthetic fiber used in life safety rope is:

- A. Sisal. B. Kevlar. C. nylon. D. polypropylene.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 241.

25. The kern of a kernmantle rope is the

- A. core. B. sheath. C. end. D. weave.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 476.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 267.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 242.

26. The lightest of the synthetic fibers is:

- A. polyethylene. B. polybutylene. C. polypentylene. D. polypropylene.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 241.

27. About how much of a kernmantle rope's strength is provided by the mantle?

- A. 10-15% B. 25-30% C. 45-50% D. 60-75%

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 476.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 267.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 242.

28. Rope should be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight because:

- A. exposure to ultraviolet radiation can damage rope.
- B. the inside of a rope heats up to damaging temperatures.
- C. the heat causes delamination of the sheath of ropes.
- D. the rope can easily become hot enough to the touch to cause burns.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 499.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 272.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 246.

29. What is one item that would be included in a life safety rope's record?

- A. Each time it was used
- B. Cost
- C. Who purchased the rope
- D. The rope's life expectancy

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 4th Edition, page 271.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 247.

30. What effect do knots in ropes have on their load-bearing capacity?

- A. Decrease it
- B. Increase it
- C. Have no effect
- D. It depends on the knot

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 274.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 248.

31. Another term for a safety knot is a(n):

- A. rescue knot.
- B. finishing knot.
- C. overhand knot.
- D. double hitch.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 481.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 248.

32. The application of a safety knot is to:

- A. finish the other basic knots.
- B. keep a rope from running completely through a pulley or eye.
- C. form a loop that does not tighten, for rescue.
- D. attach a rope to a pole in a way that cannot vibrate loose.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 481.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 250.

33. Will a correctly tied safety knot slide on the standing part of the rope?

- A. No, it will not slide.
- B. No, it does not touch the standing part of the rope.
- C. Yes, but only in the tightening direction.
- D. Yes, it will slide.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 250.

34. From which end of the rope can a clove hitch accept tension without coming untied?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. From either end | B. The working end only |
| C. The running end only | D. Neither end |

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 2nd Edition, page 481.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 276.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 251.

35. The **primary** use of the _____ is to attach a rope to a round object such as a pike pole.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A. clove hitch | B. bowline |
| C. becket/sheet bend | D. rescue knot |

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

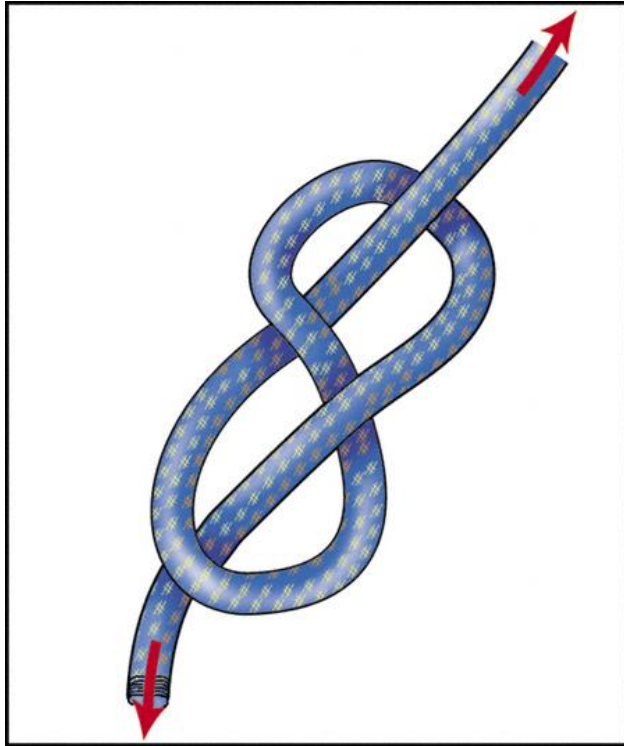
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 276.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 251.

36. The _____ is tied as illustrated below :



- A. bowline
- C. clove hitch

- B. becket/sheet bend
- D. figure-eight

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 488.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 277 and 292, Skill Sheet 7-1-7.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 257.

37. The part of the rope that is used for work such as hoisting or pulling is called the:

- A. working end.
- B. round turn.
- C. running end.
- D. standing part.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 478.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 274.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 248.

38. The combination of knots used to hoist a hose line involves:

- A. the bowline-on-bight and half hitch.
- B. the half-sheep shank and half hitch.

C. a clove hitch and half hitch.

D. the bowline and the sheep shank.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 506.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 299.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 266-268.

39. Fire service rope falls into two use classifications:

A. life safety and utility.

B. braided and kernmantle.

C. dynamic and static.

D. natural and synthetic.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 477.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 264.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 238.

40. An acceptable use for the _____ is to attach a rope to an object such as a pole, post, or hoseline.

A. water knot

B. clove hitch

C. figure-eight

D. becket/sheet bend

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 276.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 251.

41. The knot used to tie two ropes of unequal diameter together is the:

A. clove hitch.

B. square knot.

C. becket/sheet bend.

D. half hitch.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

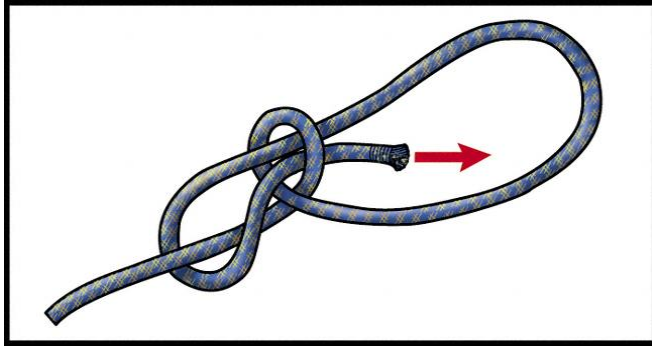
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 278.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 260.

42. The _____ is tied as illustrated in the drawing below.



- A. bowline
- C. clove hitch

- B. becket/sheet bend
- D. figure-eight

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 289.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 261.

43. A bowline is used **primarily** to:

- A. join two ropes of unequal size.
- B. form a loop around an object.
- C. join two ropes of the same size.
- D. connect and tighten a rope between two objects.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 276.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 260.

44. The clove hitch is commonly used in the fire service for:

- A. stringing lines together.
- B. forming the rescue knot.
- C. hoisting fire equipment.
- D. splicing rope together.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 505.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 299.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 251.

45. In kernmantle rope, the kern or core of the rope accounts for approximately _____ of its strength.

- A. 50%
- B. 90%
- C. 75%
- D. 25%

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

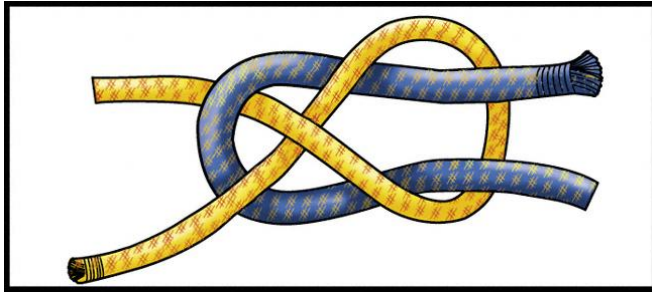
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 476.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 267.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 242.

46. The _____ is tied as illustrated in the drawing below.



- A. bowline
- C. square knot

- B. becket/sheet bend
- D. follow through

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

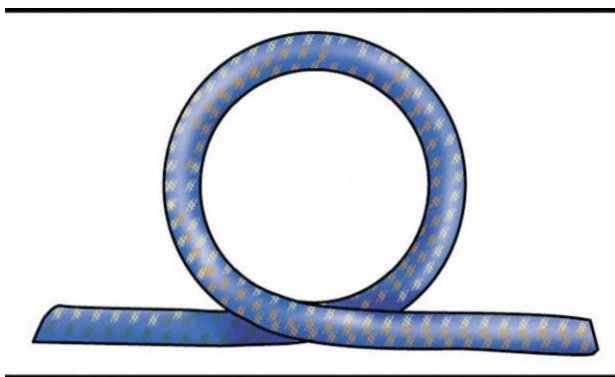
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 484.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 293.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 262.

47. The drawing below depicts one of the three elements of a knot or hitch. It is known as a:



- A. bight.
- B. loop.
- C. round turn.
- D. clove hitch.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 249.

48. Elements for forming a knot are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. bight, loop, and round turn. | B. loop, bend, and crown. |
| C. round turn, standing, and running. | D. standing, bight, and hitch. |

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 478-479.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 274-275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 248.

49. The end of the rope that is used to tie a knot is called the:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. running end. | B. standing part. | C. safety end. | D. working end. |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 478.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 274.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 248.

50. A pike pole should:

- A. be hoisted point down.
- B. be hoisted sideways.
- C. be hoisted point up.
- D. not be hoisted due to the risk of injury to firefighters on the ground.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

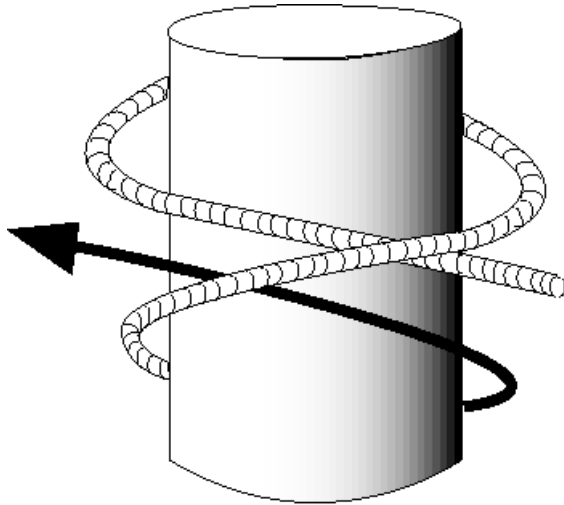
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 505.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 281 and 296 .

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 264.

51. The _____ is tied as illustrated in the drawing below.



- A. bowline B. half-hitch C. clove hitch D. figure-eight

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 483.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 290.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 253.

52. The combination of knots recommended to hoist a pike pole includes:

- A. a becket/sheet bend with a bight. B. several half hitches.
C. bowline and half hitches. D. a clove hitch and half hitches.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 505.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 281 and 295.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 264.

53. A tag/guide line should be used when:

- A. an overhang exists on which the item being hoisted is likely to get caught.
B. there is a strong wind that may cause the item being hoisted to blow out of control.
C. the item being hoisted may rub against the side of the structure causing damage.
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 505-506.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 280.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 264.

54. Which of the following **best** describes a bight?

- A. The part of the rope used for the work
- B. The part of the rope used for hoisting or pulling
- C. Bending one end of the rope back upon itself, while keeping the two sides of the rope parallel
- D. Forming a loop around to a plane parallel with the other side

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 249.

55. Ropes should be inspected:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. after every use. | B. monthly. |
| C. weekly. | D. prior to being used. |

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

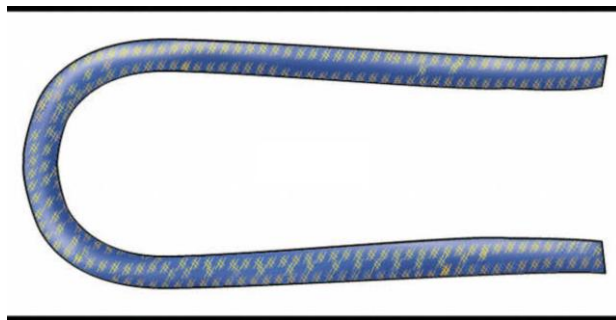
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, 5.5.1, and 5.5.1(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 269.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 246.

56. The drawing below depicts one of the three elements of a knot or hitch.

It is known as a:



- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. bight. | B. loop. |
| C. round turn. | D. becket/sheet bend. |

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 249.

57. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect** with regard to natural fiber ropes?

- A. When compared to synthetic materials, they have a very low strength-to-weight ratio.
- B. They work best as life safety lines.
- C. They have a low shock load absorption capability.
- D. They suffer from natural deterioration/degradation due to age.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

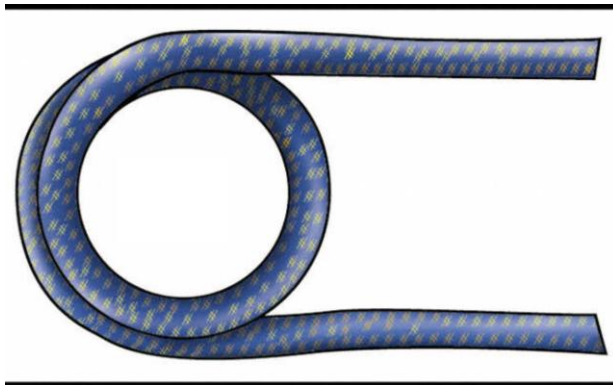
Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 473.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 265 and 266.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 240.

58. The drawing below depicts one of the three elements of a knot or hitch. It is known as a:



- A. bight.
- B. loop.
- C. round turn.
- D. clove hitch.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 275.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 250.

59. The **first step** in tying the becket/sheet bend is to form a:

- A. loop.
- B. bight.
- C. round turn.
- D. half hitch.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1, and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483-484.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 293.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 262.

60. A load or impact being transferred to a rope suddenly and all at one time is called:

- A. shock/impact load.
- B. static.
- C. setting.
- D. tensile strength.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 514.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 264.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 270.

61. Which of the following is an advantage of synthetic kernmantle ropes?

- A. Excellent properties resisting rot, mildew, and natural degradation due to age
- B. Fibers making up the rope are continuous from end to end
- C. No permanent loss of significant strength when they become wet
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 474.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 265-266.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 241.

62. Of the four following materials used in the manufacture of rope, which one will float?

- A. Polyethylene
- B. Manila
- C. Polyester
- D. Nylon

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 475.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 266.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 241.

63. Of the following four types of rope construction, which one is the best choice for rescue rope?

- A. Braided
- B. Laid (twisted)
- C. Braid on braid
- D. Kernmantle

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 476-477.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st printing, pages 267-268.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 242.

64. The quickest and easiest way to hoist an ax is with a:

- A. small figure eight on a bight with a half hitch up the handle.
- B. bowline backed up with a clove hitch.
- C. becket bend backed up with a water knot.
- D. square knot backed up with an overhand safety.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 504.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 260.

65. Life-safety rope should be stored in:

- A. coils or in rope bags.
- B. a large bundle.
- C. moisture proof cases.
- D. coiled in mesh bags.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 500.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 272.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 248.

66. Escape rope should meet the following specifications:

- A. must be constructed like utility rope.
- B. must exceed specification of throwlines.
- C. escape rope is not a recognized category of rope.
- D. is intended to be used once and destroyed.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 267.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 239.

67. Life safety rope for firefighters should:

- A. be able to tolerate high heat and direct flame impingement use after use.
- B. be able to subject repeated impact loads.
- C. use continuous filament fiber.
- D. pass an annual inspection by the manufacturer.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 473 and 474.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 265.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 242.

68. What is the usual method of choice for drying ropes?

- A. Use of mechanical drying device
- B. In-the-bag drying
- C. Air drying
- D. Stretching rope very taut

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 498-499.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 271.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 246.

69. When drying synthetic rope, keep it:

- A. in a warm, dry, sunlit place.
- B. in a cool, moist, sunlit place.
- C. out of sunlight.
- D. in a damp, dark place.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 499.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 272.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 246.

70. When inspecting a kernmantle rope, what finding should alert fire fighters to possible damage in the rope?

- A. Color change of the kern
- B. Apparent intactness of the mantle
- C. Depressions of the kern
- D. Color change of the stress threading in the mantle

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 269.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 247.

71. Ropes should be inspected:

- A. by conducting static load and elongation tests.
- B. only when contact with chemicals has occurred.
- C. after each use.
- D. a minimum of every two years.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 269.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 246.

72. When inspecting kernmantle rope for damage, one can assume:

- A. irregularities in shape or weave are of no concern.
- B. this rope's core can be damaged without showing evidence of outer sheath damage.
- C. 75 percent of the rope's strength lies in the outer sheath.
- D. that if the rope fails an inspection, it may still be used as a life safety rope.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 496.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 269.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, page 252.

73. There are four parts to the maintenance formula for ropes. One of those is:

- A. store.
- B. shore.
- C. coil.
- D. curl.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.1 and 5.5.1(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 246.

74. What is one of the questions to consider when inspecting life safety ropes?

- A. Has the rope ever parted under load?
- B. Has the rope been inactive for more than three months?
- C. Has the rope been exposed to shock loads?
- D. Is the rope routinely used as barrier rope at scenes?

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 238-239.

75. The strategy of the incident includes which of the following?

- A. Offensive or defensive mode
- B. Rescue or fire suppression tactics
- C. Establish or pass command
- D. Incident stabilization or property conservation

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 695.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 70.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 286-287 and 617.

76. The **first** priority in protecting property is:

- A. minimizing water damage inflicted by the fire department.
- B. triaging the value of the contents of the building.
- C. keeping the fire from spreading beyond the area of origin.
- D. spreading salvage covers over the interior contents.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 286.

77. The incident action plan is based on:

- A. measured uncertainties.
- B. information gathered during size-up.
- C. projected initial fire history.
- D. principles of thermodynamics.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 829-830.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 70.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 285.

78. Before opening doors or exiting apparatus, fire fighters should always check for:

- A. air leaks.
- B. a green exit light.
- C. a patent face piece seal.
- D. traffic.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 277.

79. One type of device that should be placed to warn traffic at emergency highway or roadway scenes is/are:

- A. smudge pots.
- B. flagman.
- C. traffic cones.
- D. traffic saw horses.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 277.

80. In addition to PPE, what should fire fighters working a highway incident scene

wear for safety?

- A. Rappelling harnesses
- B. A penetrating whistle
- C. High-visibility safety vests
- D. A PASS Device

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 277.

81. What is always the **first** step in making plans to bring an emergency situation under control?

- A. Size-up
- B. Salvage
- C. Forcible entry
- D. Ventilation

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 347.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 280.

82. An on-going size-up must consider the impact fire fighters are having on the problem, any changing circumstances at the incident, and:

- A. how the incident came into being.
- B. who will be ultimately responsible for creating this incident.
- C. what sort of time line might be needed to clean it all up.
- D. the effectiveness of the initial plan.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 282.

83. The type of approach that is required to manage information in the size-up process is:

- A. modular.
- B. impressionistic.
- C. summary.
- D. systematic.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 282.

84. What is the term for those bits of information that can be reasonably assumed, predicted, or expected to occur, but which **are not** necessarily accurate?

- A. SWAGs
- B. Factoids
- C. Probabilities
- D. Opinions

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 282.

85. What is one source of facts about a structure?

- A. Eyewitness accounts
- B. Caller information
- C. A preincident plan
- D. Generalized assumption

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 685-687.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 282.

86. Another term for the spread of a fire to exposed buildings is:

- A. extension.
- B. attenuation.
- C. mitigation.
- D. trepidation.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 282.

87. The document that provides details about a building's construction, layout, contents, special hazards, and fire protection systems for use during size-up is called a(n):

- A. preincident plan/survey.
- B. engineer's blueprint.
- C. special schematic.
- D. private plot plan.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

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 282.

88. What type of construction, found on some older wooden buildings, provides a path for rapid fire extension?

- A. Side split
- B. Bungalow
- C. Slate roof
- D. Balloon-frame

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 398.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations. 5th Edition, page 138.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 162.

89. What do ladder placement, use of aerial or ground ladders, and emergency exit

routes all depend on?

- A. Building layout
- B. Water pressure
- C. Roof construction
- D. Time of day

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 283.

90. In obscured visibility conditions, the direction of the seat of the fire may sometimes be deduced by a sensation of heat coming from a certain direction or by a:

- A. puff of air through the smoke.
- B. feeling of wetness on the surfaces.
- C. vibration in the floor.
- D. crackling sound.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 283.

91. The term for a report that company officers might prepare for the IC that provides the results of an inspection and exploration of a specific area is a(n):

- A. exposure report.
- B. reconnaissance report.
- C. field command report
- D. freelancing situation report.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 283.

92. An action plan to control an incident can be effective only if _____ can be assembled on a timely basis.

- A. the building owners
- B. a unified command consensus
- C. the necessary resources
- D. the media

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations. 5th Edition, page 70.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 285.

93. An important benefit of using a Personnel Accountability System is:

- A. knowing who is on the fireground.
- B. knowing which firefighter has seniority.
- C. knowing which company arrived on the scene first.

D. keeping track of which firefighters work on which shift.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.5 and 5.3.5(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 824-825.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 74.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 278, 32, and 534.

94. Relative to an apartment on fire, the place a person would be in the **most** immediate danger is in:

- A. the apartment directly underneath the one on fire.
- B. the lowest apartment in a vertical column with the one on fire.
- C. any of the apartments on the same floor as the one on fire.
- D. the apartment directly above the one on fire.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 286.

95. When the handle of a natural gas supply line valve is in line with the pipe, what position is the valve in?

- A. It varies
- B. Half open
- C. Closed
- D. Open

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 280.

96. Which of the following **is least** likely to be shut off or disconnected by the firefighter assigned to checking the utilities at a single family residential fire?

- A. Telephone/cable televisions
- B. Gas supply
- C. Domestic water
- D. Electric

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 699.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 778-779.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 279.

97. In the sequence of tasks required at a working structure fire, the controlling of utilities **usually** occurs:

- A. once overhaul is complete.
- B. immediately prior to overhaul.
- C. about half-way through the suppression effort.
- D. as one of the first tasks to be accomplished.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 279.

98. The potential hazard that exists if a fire fighter were to strike a live electrical wire with an axe while opening a wall is that the:

- A. axe could fuse to the wire rendering it unusable.
- B. edge on the axe could be ruined.
- C. axe could deflect, cutting an unintended part of the wall.
- D. fire fighter could be electrocuted.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 279.

99. Making equipment safe is addressed in what way?

- A. Selection
- B. Inspection and maintenance
- C. Application
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.1.1

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, page 124.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 65-66.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 293.

100. _____ glass is also known as safety glass.

- A. Regular/plate
- B. Laminated
- C. Tempered
- D. Wire

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.3 and 5.3.3(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 621.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 357.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 304.

101. Tempered plate glass should be broken only as a last resort. It is recommended that it be shattered by striking:

- A. in the center with a large, blunt object.
- B. at the lowest corner with the pick end of a fire axe.
- C. with a flat-headed axe with hands above the head.
- D. with a flat-headed axe at the highest corner.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 600.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 433.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.

102. Of these examples, the type of window that is **most difficult** to force open is the _____ window.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| A. casement | B. checkrail |
| C. projected (factory-type) | D. jalousie |

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 414.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.

103. In what type of occupancy will firefighters usually find sliding doors?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A. Barns or warehouses | B. Commercial |
| C. Residential | D. Institutional |

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 417.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 301.

104. The K-tool is used in conjunction with a:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Halligan tool. | B. battering ram. | C. aerial device. | D. pike pole. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 594.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 434.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 313.

105. Firefighters can expect to find ledge doors in:

- A. barns and warehouses.
- B. single-family residential buildings.
- C. churches and temples.
- D. commercial occupancies.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 415.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 298.

106. A battering ram is intended to be used by two or four firefighters. Which of the following describes its recommended use?

- A. It is held horizontally by all involved firefighters, who run toward the object to be battered.
- B. If four fighters are involved, one guides the tip of the ram while two swing it in the direction of the fourth person.
- C. It is held horizontally by pairs of operators who swing it repeatedly against the object.
- D. It is held against the object to be battered by two firefighters, while the third person pounds on the end with a sledge hammer.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 589-590.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 446.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 294 and 222.

107. The **primary** rule of forcible entry is:

- A. "Look before you leap."
- B. "Try before you pry."
- C. "Always stand to leeward."
- D. "Sharp edge pointed down and ahead."

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 589.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 396.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 292.

108. Once overhead doors have been forced, they should be:

- A. removed.
- B. unlocked to prevent locking.
- C. locked.
- D. blocked open.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 423.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 302.

109. One way to force a lock is to physically pull the _____ out of the door using an A-tool or a K-tool.

- A. keyhole B. cylinder C. hasp D. strike plate

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 594-595.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 435.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 313.

110. Of the choices listed below, the **least desirable** point to force entry into a structure is:

- A. a check rail window. B. a swinging door.
C. plate glass. D. a revolving door.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 418.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 302.

111. Panel, slab, and ledge are all types of _____ doors.

- A. wood swinging B. metal swinging
C. overhead rolling D. revolving

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 414.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 297.

112. Once a firefighter has broken a window for purposes of entry, the next action should be to:

- A. call for a charged line.
B. carefully climb through the window.
C. open a window on the windward side of the building.
D. clear the entire window area of glass.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 620.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 439.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 303.

113. In comparison to other doors, metal swinging doors are difficult to force, due to:

- A. construction and design.
- B. the locking mechanism.
- C. weight.
- D. the way they open.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 599-600.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 416.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st Edition, 1st Printing, page 298.

114. Which of the following **is not** a correct procedure for breaking glass?

- A. Strike the top of the glass.
- B. Stand to windward side.
- C. Remove all glass particles from frame.
- D. Make sure the breaking glass is above the hands.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 441.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 303.

115. When forcing entry through a wood checkrail/double-hung window where the sashes are locked at the center of the checkrail, the pry should be made at the:

- A. center of the upper sash.
- B. center of the lower sash.
- C. side of upper sash.
- D. top of lower sash.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 622.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 461.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.

116. The **best** and most practical way to gain entry through a casement window is to:

- A. use an axe or other tool to break out the cross members.
- B. pry at the midpoint between the upper and lower windows to force the lock.
- C. pry the bottom section upward from a center point to break the lock.
- D. break out one of the lowest panes of glass and reach through to disengage the lock.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 623.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 307 and 309.

117. Under ideal conditions, the proper place to stand when breaking window glass is _____ the window.

- A. directly in front of
- B. to the windward side of
- C. to the leeward side of
- D. to either side, slightly lower than

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 441.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 303 and 412.

118. A way to force an overhead folding door is to:

- A. pry up from the bottom at both outside edges.
- B. break out a panel and operate the latch from the inside.
- C. pry open from either side at approximately waist height.
- D. drive a wedge into the bottom center.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 420.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 302.

119. Opening masonry walls is often referred to as:

- A. breaching.
- B. barreling.
- C. mauling.
- D. tunneling.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 623.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 445.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 315.

120. A recommended way to breach a metal wall is to use a:

- A. battering ram.
- B. power saw equipped with a metal-cutting blade.
- C. flat-head axe and a sledge hammer.
- D. large sheet metal cutter.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 624.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 448.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 316.

121. A K-Tool is correctly positioned when the blades bite into the:

- A. cylinder. B. outer rim. C. face. D. keeper.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 616-617.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 434.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

122. Wall covering such as plaster and gypsum wallboard should be opened by:

- A. pulling with a short pike pole. B. cutting along the studs with an axe.
C. high pressure hose streams. D. use of a battering ram.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 316.

123. Fire axes should be carried:

- A. over the shoulder.
B. by the handle with the blade hanging close to the ground.
C. by the handle with the blade toward the body.
D. with the axe blade pointed away from the body and the pick-end shielded.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 597.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 409.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 294.

124. A(n) _____ can be safely carried by two firefighters, although it is designed to be used by two or four firefighters.

- A. hux bar B. Halligan tool
C. battering ram D. oxyacetylene cutting unit

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 589-590.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 446.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 294.

125. Pike poles and plaster hooks should be carried outdoors with the sharp end:

- A. toward the front and lowered.
- B. toward the rear and raised.
- C. straight up.
- D. to the side, away from the body.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 410.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 294.

126. Forcible entry is:

- A. forcing less confident firefighters into the structure.
- B. the ability to gain access to unsecured buildings.
- C. the ability to gain entry to secured areas and buildings at fires and other operations.
- D. forcing openings in a structure to facilitate effective ventilation.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 626.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 395.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 292.

127. Which of the following **is not** one of the three primary parts of the basic Halligan tool?

- A. Adz end
- B. Chisel end
- C. Fork end
- D. Pike/Pick end

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 590.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 295 and 219.

128. Which of the following statements regarding the "K tool" is **incorrect**?

- A. The front of the tool is shaped like the letter "K" and slides over the lock cylinder.
- B. The K tool is designed to pull out lock cylinders and expose the mechanism in order to open the lock with the key tools.
- C. The back of the tool is shaped like the letter "K" and slides over the lock cylinder.
- D. The front of the tool has a loop for the adz of the Halligan tool.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 594-595.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 434-435.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

129. Which of the following rules regarding safety with forcible entry tools is correct?

- A. Make sure tools are in proper operating condition before use.
- B. Follow manufacturer's guidelines for proper operations.
- C. Operate with regard to the safety of others in the immediate area.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 596.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 397.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 293-294.

130. With respect to the forcible entry team, in what direction will a door with exposed or visible hinges move?

- A. It swings away from the forcible entry team.
- B. It can go either toward or away from the team.
- C. When forced, the top swings in, while the bottom swings out.
- D. It swings toward the forcible entry team.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 600.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 413.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 299.

131. The quickest way to force entry through a security roll-up door is to:

- A. cut the door with a torch or saw.
- B. apply a K tool to the latch.
- C. use a J tool on the roller.
- D. use the irons.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 603.

IFSTA, Fundamentals of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 423.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 302.

132. When making a large opening in a masonry wall, a _____ shape should be cut to help maintain structural integrity.

- A. square
- B. circle

C. triangular/inverted V

D. rectangular

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 624.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 465.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 316.

133. What is one kind of steel that has been specially treated to resist cutting by normal means?

A. Case-hardened

B. Low-carbon

C. Acid bathed

D. Zinc-plated

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 592.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 399.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 293 and 321.

134. Forcible entry tools can be grouped into several categories. One is:

A. grinding.

B. striking.

C. twisting.

D. crushing.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.4 and 5.3.4(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 589.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 397.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 294.

135. How many people are need to use a battering ram?

A. Two to four

B. One or two

C. Four to six

D. Six only

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 589-590.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 446.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 294.

136. The tool that combines an adze, a pick/pike, and a claw/fork is a:

A. Halligan bar.

B. pick-head axe.

C. J-shaped crowbar.

D. ball peen hammer.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 590.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 295.

137. The tool that is specifically designed to open double doors equipped with panic bars is a(n):

- A. French curve. B. J tool. C. opening strip. D. claw tool.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 435.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

138. How is the length of bolt cutter handles related to the amount of cutting force that can be applied?

- A. They are not related.
B. The longer the handle, the weaker the cutting force.
C. The longer the handle, the greater the cutting force.
D. It depends on what is being cut.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

139. Circular saw blades that are made of composite material that includes silicon carbide or steel are designed to cut:

- A. masonry. B. steel only.
C. any metal. D. polycarbonate window panes.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 593.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

140. The tool that is designed specifically to cut into a lock cylinder is a(n):

- A. A tool. B. J tool. C. K tool. D. Rabbet tool.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 594-595.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 434.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

141. To force entry into an outward-swinging door, where is the adz end of a Halligan bar applied?

- A. On either side of each hinge in turn
- B. Between the door and the frame near the locking mechanism
- C. Between the door and the frame near each hinge in turn
- D. Between the door and the frame on the latch side, but at hinge height, each in turn

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 611.

IFSTA, Fundamentals of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 4th Edition, pages 431 and 456.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 301.

142. The duck-billed lock breaker is specifically designed for:

- A. circular burglar-alarm locks.
- B. keyed hasp locks.
- C. padlocks.
- D. there is no such tool.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 594-595.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 436 and 437.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 297.

143. When using a striking tool, the firefighter should remember to:

- A. stand downwind of the area.
- B. be positioned lower than the object to strike.
- C. use the pick portion of the axe.
- D. wear eye protection in addition to the helmet faceshield.

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 407.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 293.

144. The most important factor to consider in forcible entry is to:

- A. select the right tool to do the job.
- B. use the tool that can do the job fastest.
- C. use prying tools before striking tools.
- D. use striking tools before prying tools.

Answer: A

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 587.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 407.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 293.

145. From a forcible entry standpoint, which of the following **is not** one of the ways doors function?

- A. revolving
- B. swinging
- C. overhead
- D. lifting

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 600-601.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 413.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 298.

146. Slab doors are constructed in two configurations:

- A. slab and panel.
- B. solid core and hollow core.
- C. raised and flat.
- D. ledge and framed.

Answer: B

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 414.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 297.

147. The most common method to cutting an overhead door is to cut:

- A. one small square 2 x 2 opening.
- B. the edges of the door where the braces are located.
- C. a large triangle in the center of the door.
- D. the handles off and pry the exposed brackets.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 603.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 422.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 303.

148. Which of the following **is not** one of the basic types of locks?

- A. Mortise
- B. Bored (cylindrical)
- C. Rim
- D. Tumbled

Answer: D

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 604-605.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 426.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 310.

149. How much damage is done when forcing entry through double-hung windows?

- A. None, this design is not damaged at all.
- B. Minor damage.
- C. Extensive damage.
- D. It depends on whether it is the top or the bottom that is double hung.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.

150. Jalousie windows are normally opened and closed by:

- A. hand raising and lowering.
- B. rotating a long, plastic rod.
- C. turning a small hand crank.
- D. pulling one side of a rope loop.

Answer: C

Approved by Committee - 12-08-07

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 623.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 442.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 305.