

1. When pulling a ceiling for overhaul purposes, the firefighter should:

- A. pull down and away on the pike pole.
- B. pull downward on the pike pole using his/her entire body weight.
- C. use a nonmetallic pole to prevent possible electric shock.
- D. remove some protective clothing to lessen the possibility of fatigue.

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 885.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 577-578.

Answer: A

2. During salvage and overhaul operations, it is essential for firefighters to:

- A. remove their coats once the fire has been extinguished.
- B. work without coat, gloves, and helmet.
- C. remove protective breathing apparatus.
- D. wear complete protective equipment, including SCBA.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 736.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, and page 881.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 573.

Answer: D

3. Searching for hidden fires is a **primary** function of:

- A. size up.
- B. salvage.
- C. fire investigation.
- D. overhaul.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 869 and 881.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 570.

Answer: D

4. Cracked plaster, peeling paint, and discoloration of materials may be signs of:

- A. an intense fire.
- B. fire origin.
- C. possible arson fire.
- D. hidden fire.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 883.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 576.

Answer: D

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

- A. pick-hand axe. B. pike pole. C. kelly tool. D. K tool.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 885.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 578.

Answer: B

6. The search for and extinguishment of hidden fire and placing the building in a safe condition is known as:

- A. overhaul. B. secondary search.
C. size-up. D. salvage.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 869 and 881.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 570.

Answer: A

7. Hidden fires in concealed spaces can often be detected by:

- A. feeling with back of hand. B. strategic fan placement.
C. tearing down the entire wall. D. use of salvage techniques.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 884.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 576.

Answer: A

8. Which of the following **is not** considered a valuable benefit of proper overhaul?

- A. Helps locate hidden fires
B. Helps prevent rekindle
C. Helps in the removal of water
D. All of the above.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 743-744.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 869.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 570-571.

Answer: C

9. A firefighter can often detect hidden fires in a concealed space by:

- A. opening up the entire concealed space. B. waiting for flames to appear.
C. sight, touch, and sound. D. smelling for burning material.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 743-744.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 883-884.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 576.

Answer: C

10. Firefighters can assist the investigator in all the following ways **except** by:

- A. performing overhaul before the investigator arrives.
- B. reporting unusual fire behavior.
- C. waiting for the investigator to release an area for overhaul.
- D. reporting what witnesses to the fire have said about the fire starting.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.13, 5.3.13(A)(B), 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 747.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 916.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 575 and 973.

Answer: A

11. Overhaul operations should commence:

- A. at the same time as suppression.
- B. after fire investigation concerns are met.
- C. immediately after fire suppression.
- D. prior to the first line going into operation.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.13 and 5.3.13(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 869 and 881.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 575.

Answer: B

12. During overhaul, if firefighters have a concern about a void space concealing a "hot spot," they should:

- A. check the area periodically without opening the void space.
- B. open void space only if smoke or fire is evident.
- C. open the void space immediately.
- D. check with incident commander for instructions.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 744.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 885.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 577.

Answer: C

13. Firefighters must use care in checking attic spaces with blown-in insulation because:

- A. some types of insulation can cause skin irritation.
- B. embers can smolder in insulation for many hours before igniting.

- C. the spaces may be small and difficult to work in.
- D. heated surfaces will not be detected with thermal imagers.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 744.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 884.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 575.

Answer: B

14. Which one of the following statements regarding debris removal is **incorrect**?

- A. All loose material damaged in the fire must be removed.
- B. The material removed is placed in a pile and lightly hosed down.
- C. Debris should be placed on a driveway for easy clean up.
- D. Debris should be tossed out the window into a pile.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 746.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 918.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 577.

Answer: D

15. A fire **cannot be** considered fully extinguished until _____ is complete.

- A. primary search
- B. overhaul
- C. secondary search
- D. cause determination

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 577.

Answer: B

16. Ideally, when should fire investigators begin their work at a fire scene?

- A. After overhaul is complete
- B. Before overhaul starts
- C. Any time other than when overhaul operations are occurring
- D. During salvage operations

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations Skills, 5th Edition, page 869.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 575.

Answer: B

17. What should fire fighters do if they observe something suspicious, particularly something suggestive of arson while performing overhaul operations?

- A. Make a mental note of the findings and circumstances and report to investigators later.

- B. Make a written note of the findings and circumstances and turn it in to investigators later.
- C. Nothing; continue as instructed.
- D. Stop operations until investigators can examine what they found.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 747.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 575.

Answer: D

18. What does a thermal imaging device detect?

- A. Movement
- B. Differences in temperature
- C. The presence of bioactive material
- D. The absence of heat

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 745.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 575.

Answer: B

19. During overhaul, what should be available to douse any hot spots or flare-ups that occur?

- A. A Class D fire extinguisher
- B. A pike hole and Halligan bar
- C. A thermal blanket
- D. A charged hose line

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.13, 5.3.13(A)(B) and 5.3.10(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 744.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 882.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 573.

Answer: D

20. In order to extinguish smoldering mattresses during overhaul, they should be:

- A. smothered with a salvage cover.
- B. stood up and allowed to burn out.
- C. removed outside and then soaked.
- D. ripped open with a chainsaw or similar tool and wet thoroughly.

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 885-886.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 577.

Answer: C

21. Which areas of a wall are usually opened first, during overhaul?

- A. The most heavily damaged areas
- B. The least damaged areas
- C. The areas closest to any openings in that wall

D. The area closest to the baseboard

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.13, 5.3.13(A)(B), 5.3.10, and 5.3.10(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 884.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 577.

Answer: A

22. Can salvage and overhaul ever be delayed until an investigator has examined the scene?

- A. No, they cannot ever be delayed and it is illegal to do so.
- B. No, they should not ever be delayed, but there is no law against it.
- C. Yes, they can be delayed, but only in extraordinary circumstances.
- D. Yes, they can often be delayed for this reason.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.13, 5.3.13(A)(B), 5.3.14, and 5.3.14(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 743 and 747.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 918.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 575.

Answer: D

23. One way to remove water coming through the ceiling from upper floors is by the use of:

- A. sponges.
- B. chutes.
- C. carryalls.
- D. floor runners.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 740-741.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 879, and 898-899.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564.

Answer: B

24. Which of the following is placed on the floor to hold small amounts of water?

- A. Floor runner
- B. Carryall
- C. Catchall
- D. Water chute

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 740.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 879-880.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564.

Answer: C

25. A commonly used method for two firefighters to deploy a large salvage cover is a(n):

- A. combination throw/toss.
- B. balloon throw/toss.
- C. accordion toss.
- D. horseshoe throw/toss.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 738.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 879 and 897.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 568.

Answer: B

26. Fire protection professionals agree that salvage work is:

- A. not practical considering present day staffing requirements.
- B. not a fire department responsibility.
- C. an effective means of promoting positive public relations.
- D. best accomplished by private companies who specialize in this kind of work.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 727.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 868.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 559.

Answer: C

27. To form the corners of the basin when constructing a catchall, the firefighter should lay ends of the side rolls over at a _____ angle.

- A. 30°
- B. 60°
- C. 90°
- D. 180°

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 740-741.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 900, Skill sheet 17-1-10.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 566.

Answer: C

28. Methods and operating procedures that reduce fire, water, and smoke damage during and after fires are known as:

- A. overhaul.
- B. size up.
- C. salvage.
- D. a coordinated fire attack.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 736.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 869.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 555.

Answer: C

29. In salvage operations, floor runners:

- A. are firefighters who carry debris from the building.
- B. are water chutes constructed of rolled-up salvage covers placed to catch and drain excess water.
- C. is a term used to describe the type of fire which progresses vertically.

- D. are constructed of a lightweight, durable material placed over the floor to protect it from damage.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 728.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 876.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 570.

Answer: D

30. **Directions:** Read the statements below. Then choose the appropriate answer from choices A-D listed below.

1. Salvage work in the fire service consists of procedures that reduce fire, water, and smoke damage during and after fires.
 2. Overhaul activities consist of all activities that take place after the fire has been extinguished.
 3. Overhaul operations must be completed before salvage.
- A. All statements are true.
B. The first and second statements are false; the third statement is true.
C. The first statement is true; the second and third statements are false.
D. The first statement is false; the second and third statements are true.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 736 and 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 869, 870, and 881.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 555 and 570.

Answer: C

31. A device used to route water short distances through doors, windows, or other openings is a:

- A. water chute. B. carryall. C. floor runner. D. catchall.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 740-741.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 879, and 898-899.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564.

Answer: A

32. In addition to controlling runoff water, a salvage cover may be used:

- A. to collect debris. B. to cover furniture. C. as a catchall.
D. All of the above. E. F.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 737-738, 740-741.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 878, 879, and 880.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 565.

Answer: D

33. When making a water chute using a ladder and salvage covers, what other item(s) is/are required?

- A. Halligan tool B. Pike poles C. Utility rope D. Hose line

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 740.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 899, Skill sheet 17-1-9.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 565.

Answer: B

34. The basic premise of salvage operations is:

- A. to prevent fire extension.
B. to protect fire department property from being damaged at the fire scene.
C. to separate or protect interior and exterior materials from the harmful environment.
D. to provide better information to the fire inspector.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 727.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 869.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 559.

Answer: C

35. If salvage operations are going on while active suppression operations are taking place, how should the salvage crew be dressed?

- A. Station work uniforms are acceptable.
B. They should wear full protective clothing, including SCBA.
C. They should wear full protective clothing less SCBA.
D. Gloves and a helmet with eyeshield are appropriate attire.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 736.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 870, Figure 17.2.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 560.

Answer: B

36. One of the **most common** hazards of salvage work is:

- A. hot spots. B. steam burns. C. ceiling collapse. D. heat exhaustion.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 736.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 560.

Answer: C

37. The shoulder toss is done by a single firefighter and is used to cover:

- A. small fragile items.
- B. fragile items a little taller than the firefighter.
- C. items a little taller than the firefighter.
- D. large unbreakable items (i.e., rack storage).

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 733.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 568.

Answer: D

38. One of the simplest ways to protect items in a room from smoke damage is to:

- A. close the door.
- B. use the balloon toss.
- C. break out the window.
- D. move the items to another room.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 739.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 565.

Answer: A

39. If large amounts of water need to be removed from areas lacking floor drains, firefighters may _____ to remove the water quickly.

- A. drill holes in the floor
- B. remove toilets and use the sewer system as a drain.
- C. drill holes in exterior walls
- D. open exterior walls to allow for sufficient drainage.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 740.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 870.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564.

Answer: B

40. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- A. A catch-all is used when the volume of water is too great for a water chute.
- B. The balloon toss requires two firefighters.
- C. A water chute is used when the volume of water is too great for a catch-all.
- D. The shoulder toss is a one-person operation.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 733, 738, and 740.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 879-880.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564.

Answer: A

41. A carry-all is used for:

- A. removing fire victims.
- B. bringing additional fire equipment to the scene.
- C. catching water that is leaking into an area.
- D. carrying debris out of an area.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 743.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 876.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564.

Answer: D

42. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- A. A floor runner is a firefighter who acts as a messenger.
- B. The perimeter of the salvage cover is ringed with grommets.
- C. A floor runner is used to cover the floor in a hallway or along a traffic area.
- D. Water vacuums come in two basic types, backpack and wheeled.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 728, 729.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 876.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 564-570.

Answer: A

43. Which of the following items is a sign that a sheet rock ceiling is becoming saturated with water and may collapse?

- A. The sheet rock will begin to smoke.
- B. The seams will begin to show.
- C. The sheet rock will begin to char.
- D. The sheet rock will start to contract.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 736-737.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 560.

Answer: B

44. When ordered to, the firefighter can shut down the sprinkler system by:

- A. closing the indicating valve on each branch line.
- B. closing the main control valve.
- C. shutting down and removing hoses connected to the fire department connection.

D. resetting the alarm check valve.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 370.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 847, and 856-857.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561.

Answer: B

45. The flow of water from an individual sprinkler head can be controlled by using:

- A. the main system control valve only.
- B. sprinkler wedges or tongs.
- C. the valve required at each branch line.
- D. individual controls.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 368-369.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 856-857, 860-861.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561.

Answer: B

46. A _____ is commonly used to stop water from flowing from a sprinkler head.

- A. wedge
- B. pipe wrench
- C. halligan
- D. rubber pellet

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 368-369.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 856-857, and 860.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561.

Answer: A

47. During salvage, what should be done with any pictures on the walls?

- A. They should be left in place as they are.
- B. They should be left in place, but turned toward the wall.
- C. They should be removed and placed with the furniture.
- D. They should be set on the floor against the wall, facing the wall.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 738.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 870.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 565.

Answer: C

48. For what application might it be preferable to use long rolls of construction-grade polyethylene film instead of salvage covers?

- A. A gathering of furniture in the middle of the room.
- B. A long retail display counter.

- C. A twenty-gallon fish tank.
- D. A vertical surface.

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 872.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 566.

Answer: B

49. If a nozzle must be left partly open in a structure to prevent freezing in cold temperatures, what technique can help reduce water damage to the structure?

- A. Direct the flow along a baseboard.
- B. Direct the flow into a floor vent.
- C. Direct the flow out a window.
- D. Direct the flow across a floor.

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 883.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561.

Answer: C

50. What technique is needed to use a sprinkler wedge to stop an activated sprinkler?

- A. Insert one wedge into the deflector and hammer it into place with helmet.
- B. Insert one wedge into the orifice and tap it into place with palm of hand.
- C. Insert one wedge into the orifice and one into the deflector, then deform them to touch by hammering sharply.
- D. Insert one wedge from either side between the orifice and the deflector and push them together.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 371.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 860. Skill sheet 16-1-2.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561.

Answer: D

51. If individual sprinkler heads **cannot be** shut off, what should be done to stop the flow of water?

- A. Crimp the piping in the riser.
- B. Open the fire department connection outside.
- C. Close the sprinkler control valve.
- D. Activate more heads using a mechanical heat source.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, pages 370, 741-742.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 847 and 856.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561.

Answer: C

52. What should fire fighters take with them if sent to shut off a main sprinkler control valve without the necessary key?

- A. An Allen wrench
- B. A pipe wrench
- C. A crow bar
- D. Bolt cutters

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 742.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 561-562.

Answer: D

53. Which way does the wheel on an OS&Y valve turn to close the valve?

- A. It depends whether the system is on city or private water
- B. Counterclockwise
- C. It depends on the valve color
- D. Clockwise

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 742.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 562.

Answer: D

54. One limitation of backpack water vacuums is that they:

- A. cannot pull water up from the floor.
- B. cannot be worn with SCBA.
- C. can only be used once.
- D. are illegal in many places.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 729.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 849.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 565.

Answer: B

55. All of the following are associated with portable scene lighting, **except**:

- A. they generally range from 300-1000 watts.
- B. they are supplied by a power cord.
- C. the lights usually have handles and large bases.
- D. they are mounted to the apparatus.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17 and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 331-332.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 556.

Answer: D

56. Twist-lock electrical receptacles provide _____ connections.

- A. secure B. waterproof C. explosion proof D. insulated

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17 and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 556.

Answer: A

57. All power outlets used on a scene should:

- A. be easily off loaded from the truck.
B. have at least 4 outlets.
C. have ground-fault circuit interrupters.
D. All of the above.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17 and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 333.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 556 and 558.

Answer: C

58. What is one limitation of inverters?

- A. They can only operate for a few minutes at a time before requiring a ten-minute cooling off period.
B. They cannot provide enough power to run high-draw appliances, such as ventilation fans.
C. They jam any nearby radio traffic.
D. Their voltage output is erratic which can damage electronics.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17 and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 557.

Answer: B

59. What is one hazard to be managed when running an electrical generator in an enclosed space?

- A. They are prohibitively noisy.
B. They can move, like an out-of-balance washing machine.
C. They can produce carbon monoxide.
D. If not properly ventilated, they can overheat and catch fire.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17 and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 557.

Answer: C

60. Portable fireground lights can range from 300 watts upward. What is the upper range, in watts?

- A. 500 B. 750 C. 800 D. 1,000 or more

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17 and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 556.

Answer: D

61. The device that steps up the power of the vehicle's 12 or 24-volt DC current into 110 or 220-volt AC current is the:

- A. transformer. B. inverter. C. generator. D. power plant.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17, and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 557.

Answer: B

62. Generators used for emergency services are usually:

- A. portable and wheeled. B. 110 or 220 DC current.
C. 12 or 24-volt AC current. D. portable or vehicle-mounted system.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17, and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 555.

Answer: D

63. Lighting equipment used for emergency services are usually:

- A. portable and fixed. B. 110 or 220 DC current.
C. 12 or 24-volt AC current. D. portable or wheeled.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.17, and 5.3.17(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 331.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 555.

Answer: A

64. After salvage covers are _____, they must be examined for holes and tears before being placed on the apparatus.

- A. rinsed off B. thrown C. dried D. rolled

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 731.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 873.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 568.

Answer: C

65. Ordinarily, the only cleaning that is required for salvage covers is:

- A. scrubbing with a solution of mild detergent and water.
- B. rinsing with a hose stream and scrubbing with a broom.
- C. hanging and drying after each use.
- D. spraying with a disinfectant and mildew preventer.

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

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 873.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 568.

Answer: B

66. Three important factors in ground cover firefighting are fuel, weather, and:

- A. flames.
- B. topography.
- C. heat.
- D. oxygen

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 683.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 800.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: B

67. Which **is not** a specific need of wildland firefighting PPE?

- A. Firm ankle support
- B. Lightweight material that provides breathability
- C. Heavyweight material that reflects radiant heat
- D. Hot ember protection

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 147.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 608.

Answer: C

68. A fire shelter is a:

- A. last resort protective device for firefighters caught or trapped in an environment where fire storm or blow-up is imminent.
- B. place where homeowners fleeing a brush fire can gather.
- C. tent used in wildland firefighting to cover vehicles.
- D. fixed place of safety for 3-4 wildland firefighters.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 147-148.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 608.

Answer: A

69. A direct attack on a wildland fire is initiated:

- A. on either flank.
- B. on its windward flank.
- C. from the unburned area toward the heel.
- D. on its leading/burning edge.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, pages 805-806.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 605.

Answer: D

70. Which one of the following statements regarding wildland firefighting is **incorrect**?

- A. From a flat to a 30° slope, the fire will double its rate of spread.
- B. A ridge fire does not tend to draw fire to itself.
- C. A fire burns downhill faster than it does uphill.
- D. A fire burns uphill faster than it does downhill.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

Delmar, *Firefighter's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 685-686.

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 803.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: C

71. In wildland firefighting, the term anchor point refers to:

- A. the direction a slope faces given in compass directions.
- B. a canyon open on one end and closed on the other.
- C. a safe location from which to begin line construction on a wildland fire.
- D. the degree of incline or vertical rise of a given piece of land.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Delmar, *Firefighter's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 710 and 720.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 605.

Answer: C

72. A suppression action taken by a firefighter around the perimeter of a wildland fire is called:

- A. black line.
- B. direct attack.
- C. cold fire edging
- D. water curtain.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Delmar, *Firefighter's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 710.

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 805.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 605.

Answer: B

73. A fire caused by flying embers, that starts outside the perimeter of the main fire, is called

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a _____ fire.

- A. spot B. surface C. torch D. slash

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 804.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: A

74. Roots, peat, and duff are _____ fuels.

- A. patchy B. heavy C. subsurface D. aerial

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 801.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: C

Directions: Match the wildland fire terms listed in Column A with the appropriate definition listed in Column B.

Column A

Column B

75. Head
76. Origin
77. Spot fire
78. Heel

- A. Where a fire started
B. Burns slowly and easy to control
C. Unburned area inside the perimeter
D. Caused by flying sparks or embers landing outside the main fire
E. Hottest part of a fire that spreads rapidly

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 803-804.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: E,A,D,B

79. The three **most important** factors that affect wildland firefighting are:

- A. fuel, equipment, and location. B. topography, resources, and time of day.
C. fuel, weather, and topography. D. staffing, resources, and apparatus.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

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Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 683.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 800.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 600.

Answer: C

80. Into which of the following groups or types are wildfire fuels generally classified?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Ground, subsurface, and surface | B. Surface, intermediate, and crown |
| C. Ground, subsurface, and crown | D. Subsurface, surface, and aerial |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 801-802.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: D

81. Which, if any, of the fire triangle elements is not needed for wildland fires to burn?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Oxygen is not required. | B. Fuel is not required. |
| C. They are all required. | D. None are required. |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 600.

Answer: C

82. How are wildland fuels classified?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Living or dead | B. Organic or inorganic |
| C. Fine or heavy | D. Light or dark |

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: C

83. What type of fuel is ground duff?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| A. Heavy | B. Dense | C. Sparse | D. Fine |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------|

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: D

84. What type of fuel is usually the main type of fuel present in ground cover fires?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|
| A. Coarse | B. Light | C. Heavy | D. Fine |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: D

85. Surface fuels are involved in what type of fire?

- A. Ground cover B. Mixed C. Racing D. Track pattern

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 801.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: A

86. How high up do fuels have to be in order to be considered aerial fuels?

- A. More than twenty-five feet B. More than twelve feet
C. More than six feet D. More than two feet

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 802.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 601.

Answer: C

87. Why do compact fuels burn more slowly than less compact fuels?

- A. Heat is more efficiently radiated in compact fuels.
B. Air cannot circulate as freely around the more compact fuels.
C. Heat is more efficiently radiated in less compact fuels.
D. Air is trapped in more compact fuels.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 802.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: B

88. What is the term for fuels that are close to each other or touch each other?

- A. Contiguity B. Continuity C. Contactivity D. Constancy

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 802.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: B

89. How does the oxygen requirement of the fire triangle differ for wildland fires as opposed to structure fires?

- A. Unlike structure fires, wildland fires do not need oxygen to ignite or burn.
B. Unlike most structure fires, wildland fires have unlimited oxygen available.
C. Compared to structure fires, wildland fires need almost six times more oxygen to burn.
D. Compared to structure fires, wildland fires need more than thirty times the oxygen to burn.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: B

90. What are the two weather conditions that **most influence** wildland fires?

- A. Barometric pressure and moisture
- B. Moisture and wind
- C. Wind and temperature
- D. Temperature and barometric pressure

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: B

91. Relative humidity is the ratio of the amount of water vapor present in the air compared to:

- A. the amount of water it would make if it came out of the vapor state.
- B. the maximum amount the air can hold at a given temperature.
- C. the amount that would totally exclude the oxygen in that volume of air.
- D. the amount of oxygen in the same volume of air at that particular time.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: B

92. What relationship is there between the relative humidity and the dryness of the vegetative fuels in an area?

- A. When the relative humidity is high the fuels dry out.
- B. When the relative humidity is low the fuels dry out.
- C. When the relative humidity is right at 21% the fuels dry out.
- D. There is no relationship between these quantities.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: B

93. What happens to the relative humidity as the temperature warms up during the day?

- A. It goes up.
- B. It goes down until it reaches optimum, then it goes up.
- C. Nothing; it is not affected by temperature change.
- D. It goes down.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: D

94. What effect does a built barrier, such as a highway, have on a wildland fire?

- A. It gives the fire a sudden surge as it jumps over.
- B. It adds a hydrocarbon fuel to the fire.
- C. It has no measurable effect, usually.
- D. It makes it easier to contain the fire.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: D

95. With wind changes, a wildland fire can develop a long, narrow extension that projects out from the head of the fire. What is this extension called?

- A. A rod
- B. A river
- C. A header
- D. A finger

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 803.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: D

96. The burned area of a wildland fire is called the:

- A. black.
- B. harbor.
- C. parking lot.
- D. post.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 711.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 804.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Answer: A

97. What is the combination hoe and rake tool called?

- A. A Ramos rake
- B. A Forestry hoe
- C. A Wilt bar
- D. A McLeod tool

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19 and 5.3.19(A)(B)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 605.

Answer: D

98. Which of the following is a major consideration in wildland fire development?

- A. Relative humidity
- B. Conduction
- C. Heat of compression
- D. Endothermic heat release

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.19, and 5.3.19(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 96.

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Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 602.

Answer: A

99. If a roof area requires extensive overhaul:

- A. bring in fresh crews to do the overhaul.
- B. have the crews that performed suppression do the overhaul.
- C. use heavy caliber streams to assist the crews.
- D. use heavy construction equipment with fire crews underneath the roof area.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 745.

Answer: A

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

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.14 and 5.3.14(A)

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

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

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

Answer: T