

1. In the fire service, the term mutual aid refers to:

- A. an agreement to provide reciprocal assistance.
- B. an engine and truck company working together at a fire.
- C. two or more firefighters mutually aiding each other.
- D. two or more companies from the same department aiding each other.

Answer: A

2. Life safety, incident stabilization, and _____ are the three most important organizational duties for fire departments to pursue.

- A. building inspections
- B. public information
- C. property conservation
- D. resource management

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: A

4. Fire department standard operating procedures/standard operating guides should be established in the **most commonly** accepted order of fireground priorities, which is:

- A. life safety, property conservation, fire control.
- B. property conservation, life safety, fire control.
- C. fire control, life safety, property conservation.
- D. life safety, incident stabilization, and property conservation.

Answer: D

5. The **most common** injuries related to improper lifting techniques are:

- A. back strains
- B. bruises.
- C. sprains.
- D. fractures.

Answer: A

6. _____ and _____ are two of the most common activities that result in injury at a fire station.

- A. Improper lifting techniques / slip and fall accidents
- B. Improper mounting / dismounting of the apparatus
- C. Running / horseplay
- D. Improper tool handling / not wearing eye protection

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: A

8. Who has the key position in the organization and is essential to the department in fulfilling its mission?

- A. Fire Chief B. Fire Marshal C. Company Officer D. Firefighter

Answer: D

9. NFPA 1001 is the:

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: D

11. Which of the following **is not** a requirement for an individual trained in fire suppression?

- A. Knowing the department's operating procedures
B. Being certified as a pumper driver/operator
C. The ability to use a self-contained breathing apparatus
D. Knowing the department's response area or district

Answer: B

12. Historically, the basic unit of a fire department is:

- A. the firefighter. B. the company. C. a battalion. D. a platoon/shift.

Answer: B

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

- A. Attacking and extinguishing fires in vehicles and structures

- B. Delivering water at the fire scene
- C. Performing technical rescue
- D. Stretching hose lines

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: D

16. In all fire departments, training must:

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

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: D

18. Which of the following terms **does not** relate to fire and emergency operations?

- A. Bylaws
- B. Procedures
- C. Policies
- D. Regulations

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: A

20. A common factor with regard to multiple firefighter deaths at emergency incidents is:

- A. the lack of an organized, effective command structure.
- B. all the incidents occurred during forest fires.
- C. they all occurred in urban settings.
- D. they all involved industrial complexes.

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: B

22. The leading cause of firefighter fatalities is:

- A. heart attack.
- B. internal trauma.
- C. asphyxiation.
- D. crushing injuries.

Answer: A

23. What is the leading cause of firefighter injuries?

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

Answer: C

24. How does OSHA look at NFPA standards when addressing issues not directly covered by the Code of Federal Regulations?

- A. NFPA standards are viewed as regulations.
- B. NFPA standards are viewed as guidelines.
- C. NFPA standards are not reviewed by OSHA.
- D. It depends on the particular incident how OSHA views NFPA standards

Answer: B

25. Which of the following topics is not covered by NFPA 1500?

- A. Administration
- B. Emergency operations
- C. Medical and physical
- D. Budgeting requirements

Answer: D

26. Which of the following is not one of the five components of the accident chain?

- A. Human factors
- B. The event
- C. The injury
- D. Procedures

Answer: D

27. What is the difference between intervention and mitigation?

- A. Intervention is typically reactive and mitigation typically proactive.
- B. Intervention and mitigation are essentially the same thing.
- C. Intervention is typically proactive and mitigation is typically reactive.
- D. Intervention is typically performed after mitigation.

Answer: A

28. Which of the following **is not** one of the three key components that make up most fire service operational environments?

- A. Procedures
- B. Equipment
- C. Personnel
- D. The event

Answer: D

29. Which of the following statements regarding procedures is **incorrect**?

- A. Procedures can be classified as formal or informal.
- B. Formal procedures are those that are in writing either as standard operating procedures (SOPs) or standard operating guidelines (SOGs).
- C. Both formal and informal procedures have little responsibility for the overall safety of a department.
- D. Informal procedures are those processes and operations that are obviously part of the routine of a given department but may not be written.

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: D

31. Which of the following items **is not** important when factored into the firefighter's safety equation?

- A. Gender
- B. Attitude
- C. Training
- D. Fitness/health

Answer: A

32.

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

Answer:

33. What are some strategies that firefighters can use to retain knowledge and skills

presented in training sessions?

- A. Take notes and keep handouts.
- B. Practice skills that are not used frequently.
- C. Envision the application of all training.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

34. Which of the following training subjects **is not** essential for increased incident safety?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Personal protective equipment | B. Fire service traditions |
| C. Apparatus driving | D. Accountability systems |

Answer: B

35. Which of the following **is not** one of the keys to improving the firefighter's physical health?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Gender/ethnic background | B. Nutrition education |
| C. Annual health screening | D. Ongoing fitness programs |

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: A

37. Which of the following factors **does not** affect safety attitudes?

- A. The fire department's history
- B. Type of department (career, volunteer, or combination)
- C. The fire department's safety "culture"
- D. The example set by others

Answer: B

38. Which of the following are steps included in creating a positive safety attitude?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Learn from others. | B. Practice good habits. | C. Be vigilant. |
| D. All of the above | E. | F. |

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: A

40. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) is defined as:

- A. a formal gathering of incident responders to help defuse and address stress from a given incident.
- B. a process for managing the short- and long-term effects of critical incident stress reactions.
- C. a defined program that offers professional mental health and other health services to employees.
- D. an informal critique following a traumatic incident.

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: A

42. Making equipment safe is addressed in what way?

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

Answer: D

43. The chain of command:

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

Answer: D

44. _____ relates to the number of personnel an individual can effectively supervise.

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

Answer: B

45. A fireground management system that addresses procedures for controlling

personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications and is designed to be expanded as needed is the:

- A. Critical Incident Management System.
- B. Emergency Management System.
- C. Task Management System.
- D. Incident Management System.

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

49. 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

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

. F

Answer: F

51. Exposure to _____ light can damage synthetic ropes.

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: C

53. The kern of a kernmantle rope is the

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

Answer: A

54. The lightest of the synthetic fibers is:

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

Answer: D

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

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

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

Answer: C

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. The kind of loop that a figure eight on a bight creates is a(n):

- A. secure loop at the working end.
- B. loop that will tighten at the standing end.
- C. sliding loop at the running end.
- D. double loop at both ends.

Answer: A

64 T Firefighters' risk of injury or collapse increases as they become tired
. F and/or dehydrated.

Answer: T

65. What normal body cooling mechanism is lost when wearing PPE?

- A. Radiation from the head
- B. Radiation from the body
- C. Internal cooling from ingestion
- D. Evaporation of perspiration

Answer: D

66. Up to how much fluid can fire fighters lose in an hour of action ?

- A. Ten ounces
- B. One pint
- C. Two quarts
- D. Five-sixths of the entire normal body volume

Answer: C

67. What is one factor that plays a significant role in a fire fighter's level of endurance?

- A. Conditioning
- C. Electrolyte activity

- B. Breakfast habits
- D. Posture of a repose

Answer: A

68 T The concept of rehabilitation should be addressed at all types of incidents.
. F

Answer: T

69. What is one aspect of high-rise fires that is especially draining of energy?

- A. Walking up many flights of stairs in PPE
- B. Taking the elevator up only to the floor below the fire
- C. The inevitable compromise of the HVAC system
- D. Establishing the staging sometimes many floors below the fire floor

Answer: A

70. What is the one tactic a fire department might adopt to help reduce the load on fire fighters at a high-rise fire?

- A. Assign three companies to do the work normally assigned to one.
- B. Attack the fire in waves: ten minutes on, ten minutes off.
- C. Temporarily suspend the two-in, two-out rule.
- D. Take the elevator to the fire floor.

Answer: A

71. Where is the rehabilitation/staging center, usually, at a high-rise fire?

- A. In an uninvolved section of the fire floor
- B. Two or three floors below the fire
- C. In the lobby of the fire building
- D. Outside the fire building

Answer: B

72. Who should always plan ahead so that there is a fresh or rested crew ready to rotate with a crew that needs rehabilitation?

- A. The staging officer
- B. The company officer
- C. The incident commander
- D. The logistics section chief

Answer: C

73. What is one type of incident, other than a fire, which might impose a tremendous energy drain on fire fighters?

- A. A hazardous materials incident requiring fully encapsulating suits
- B. A medical emergency where the victim is choking

- C. Holding the C-spine at a car crash
- D. An ARFF standby

Answer: A

74. What part does returning the body's temperature back to normal play in rehabilitation?

- A. It plays no role in rehabilitation, as it is a self-correcting problem.
- B. It is one of the primary roles of rehabilitation.
- C. It is indirectly addressed by fluid replenishment.
- D. It is there, but is the lowest priority.

Answer: B

75. If evaporative cooling is reduced, say by high humidity, what effect does this have on fire fighters?

- A. It has no effect on fire fighters, but it does affect the speed of hazardous materials chemical reactions.
- B. It allows them to cool more rapidly, since the perspiration is kept in a liquid state longer.
- C. It reduces the fogging on the inside of SCBA face masks, allowing for clearer vision.
- D. It makes it more difficult for the body to regulate its internal temperature.

Answer: D

76. What is the **first** function of rehabilitation?

- A. Revitalization
- B. Fire fighter sign-in
- C. Physical assessment
- D. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

Answer: C

77. What is the main part of the rehabilitation process?

- A. Reassimilation B. Reinvigoration C. Reinitiation D. Revitalization

Answer: D

78. What should fire fighters do with their Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in rehabilitation?

- A. Remove it
- B. Keep it on, but unfastened, except for helmets and gloves
- C. Keep it on, but unfastened, including helmets and gloves
- D. Keep it all on and fastened and remain ready to go on a moment's notice

Answer: A

79. During firefighting activity, in what time frame can a fire fighter lose two quarts of fluid?

- A. In a two-hour period
- B. In one hour
- C. In the time it takes to deploy two hose lines
- D. In the time it takes for the second alarm to arrive

Answer: B

80. Electrolytes are:

- A. detectable neurological activities in the brain.
- B. the chemicals by which nerves propagate their pulses.
- C. small, positively charged ions in the blood that regulate pH.
- D. certain salts and other chemicals dissolved in body fluids.

Answer: D

81. Because they contain _____, drinks like colas, coffee and tea should be avoided as rehabilitation fluid replacement drinks.

- A. aspartame
- B. nicotine
- C. caffeine
- D. tannin

Answer: C

82. What is the **best** indicator of proper hydration?

- A. The lack of thirst
- B. Capillary refill time
- C. Absence of skin tenting
- D. The color of the person's urine

Answer: D

83. What is the result if blood sugar levels drop too low in the body?

- A. The kidneys shut down.
- B. The body becomes weak and shaky.
- C. Fluid begins to accumulate in the lungs.
- D. The victim begins to hallucinate.

Answer: B

84. During short incidents, what type of nourishment would be appropriate for fire fighters to sustain peak performance levels?

- A. Low-sugar, high-protein sports bars
- B. Pure carbs
- C. Water and vitamin D only
- D. Just a multi-vitamin supplement

Answer: A

85. Once rested, rehydrated, refueled, and rechecked in rehabilitation, what should become of fire fighters?

- A. They should keep under watch for the rest of the incident.
- B. They should be released for reassignment.
- C. They should be relieved of duty.
- D. They should return to the station.

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: B

91. The systems in high-rise buildings that deliver water from the outside up to fire hose outlets on each floor are called:

- A. dry bed.
- B. standpipe.
- C. cross feed.
- D. cistern.

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: C

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

- A. Drafting/fill sites
- B. Standpipes
- C. Source locations
- D. Relay origins

Answer: A

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

- A. a remote utility-controlled switching house.

- B. an indicating pole switch similar to a Post Indicator Valve (PIV).
- C. an underground vault.
- D. the reception area.

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

100. Where are medical requirements for fire fighters specified?

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

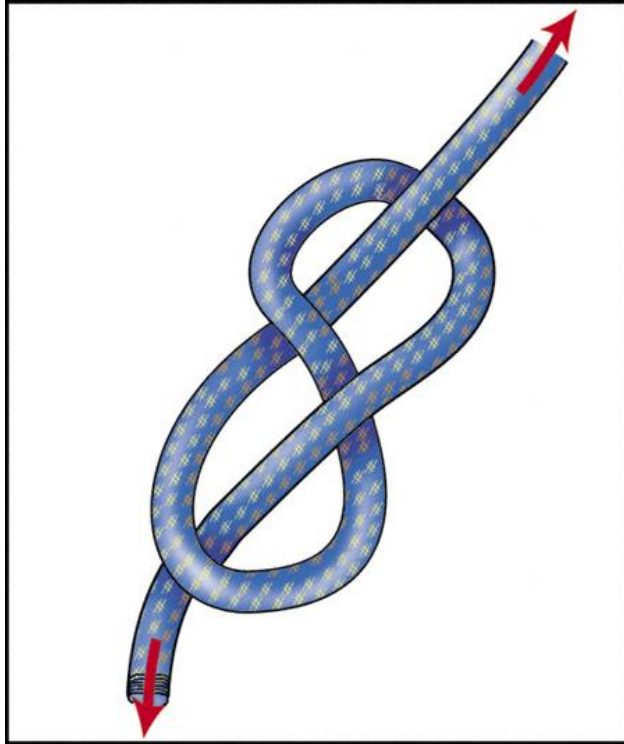
Answer: A

107. 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

108. The _____ is tied as illustrated below :



- A. bowline
- C. clove hitch

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

Answer: D

109. 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

110. 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

111. 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

112. 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

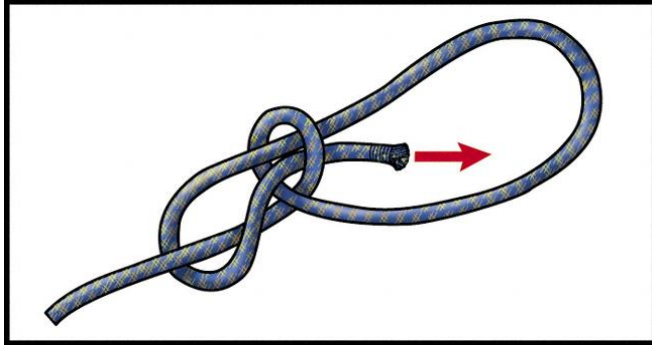
Answer: B

113. 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

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



- A. bowline
- B. becket/sheet bend
- C. clove hitch
- D. figure-eight

Answer: A

115. 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

116. 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.

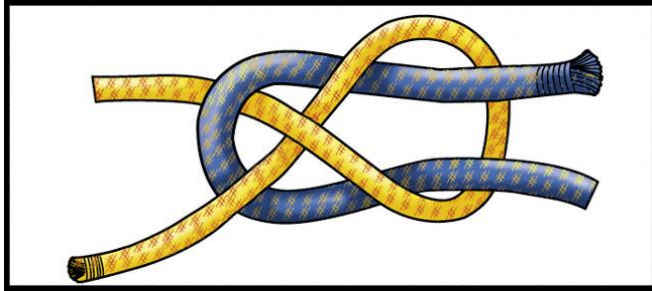
Answer: C

117. 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

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



A. bowline
C. square knot

B. becket/sheet bend
D. follow through

Answer: B

119. When hoisting a ladder, the rope should be threaded and secured through the ladder _____ the distance from the top.

A. 1/6

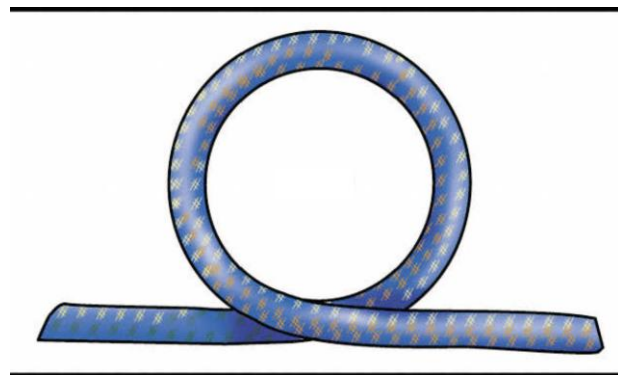
B. 1/5

C. 1/3

D. 1/2

Answer: C

120. 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

121. 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

122. 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

123. 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

124. Which of the following statements regarding the washing of synthetic fiber ropes is **incorrect**?

- A. Use only cold tap water.
- B. Use bleach to remove grease or oils.
- C. When using a washing machine, use only a front-loading machine without an agitator.
- D. Kernmantle rope can be placed in a mesh bag or "chained" and washed in a front-loading washing machine.

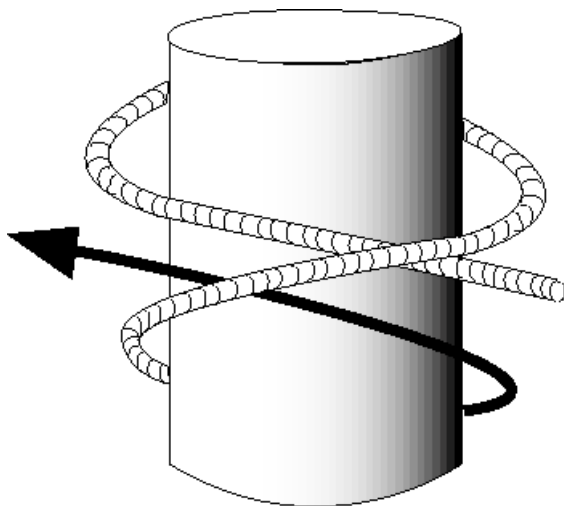
Answer: B

125. What is the **best** way to clean natural-fiber rope?

- A. Brush off dirt or foreign materials with a dry stiff broom or brush.
- B. Wash the rope in a commercial washing machine using mild soap.
- C. Natural-fiber rope should only be washed by hand in a bucket using warm water and diluted vinegar.
- D. Natural-fiber ropes do not require cleaning.

Answer: A

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



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

Answer: C

127. 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

128. 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

129. 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

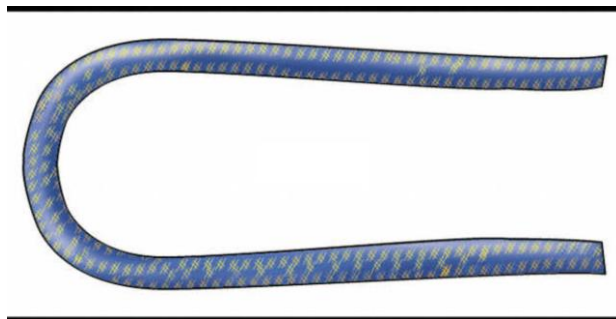
Answer: C

130. Ropes should be inspected:

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

Answer: A

131. 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

132. 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.

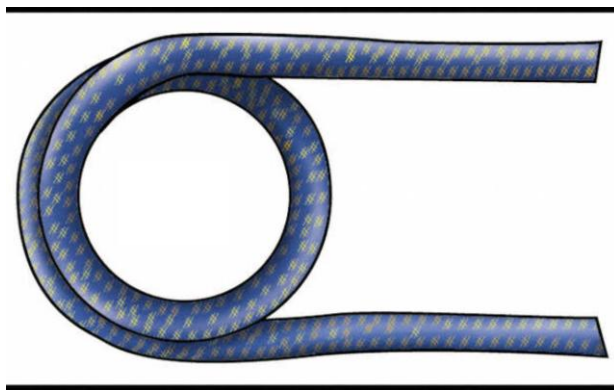
Answer: B

133. The preferred knot when working with synthetic rope is a:

- A. bowline.
- B. square.
- C. water.
- D. figure eight.

Answer: D

134. 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

135. Firefighters should practice tying knots:

- A. in low visibility.
- B. with gloves on.
- C. when the rope is wet.
- D. All of the above
- E.
- F.

Answer: D

136. 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

137. 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

138. 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

139. 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

140. 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

141. Which one of the following statements regarding ropes and knots is **incorrect**?

- A. If a bowline is **not** properly dressed, set, and secured with a safety knot, there is a possibility of it inverting and becoming a slip knot.
- B. Extreme caution is necessary if a clothes dryer is to be used to dry rope.
- C. The rescue knot can only be used on an unconscious patient.
- D. Ropes can be stored either in bags or by coiling them.

Answer: C

142. The advent of synthetic-fiber ropes greatly reduced the use of the bowline knot because:

- A. it is too difficult to tie when using synthetic-fiber ropes.
- B. synthetic-fiber ropes are not strong enough to have a bowline tied in them.
- C. it has a dangerous tendency to slip when used on synthetic-fiber ropes.
- D. the bowline is an inherently tight knot, which causes it to be almost impossible to untie when used on synthetic-fiber ropes.

Answer: C

143. 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

144. Firefighters should possess all of the following characteristics **except**:

- A. integrity.
- B. professional pride.
- C. courage.
- D. personal motive.

Answer: D

145. **Directions:** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from alternatives A-D below

Statement 1: Most fire departments use fire prevention, code enforcement, and public education programs to prevent fires.

Statement 2: In the United States, the ambulance service is the main first-line medical responder in the virtually every community.

Statement 3: The mission of the fire service is to save lives.

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

Answer: A

146. The first and highest priority in any emergency operation is:

- A. incident stabilization.
- B. property conservation.
- C. life safety.
- D. firefighter motive.

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: C

150. The highest and most positive form of discipline is:

- A. preventative discipline.
- B. self-discipline.
- C. corrective discipline.
- D. negative discipline.

Answer: B

151. Which statement best describes the duties of a Firefighter I?

- A. The Firefighter I performs general tasks and supervises volunteer firefighters.
- B. The Firefighter I is a volunteer position, whereas the Firefighter II is a paid position.
- C. The Firefighter I operates as the supervising officer at emergency incidents.
- D. The Firefighter I performs specifically assigned tasks under the supervision of the Firefighter II.

Answer: D

152. The person that stabilizes the victim of accidents or illness until more highly trained medical personnel arrive is the:

- A. Paramedic.
- B. Emergency Medical Technician.
- C. First Responder.
- D. Firefighter II.

Answer: C

153. **Directions:** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from alternatives A-D below.

Statement 1: A policy is a guide to thinking or decision making.

Statement 2: A procedure is a detailed plan of action.

Statement 3: Standard operating procedures apply to both emergency and non-emergency situations.

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: A

155. When the group's assigned function at an emergency incident is completed, the group is:

- A. to report directly to rehabilitation. B. ready to return to the station.
C. to report to the command post. D. available for reassignment.

Answer: D

156. According to statistics compiled by the United States Fire Administration, an average of _____ firefighter injuries are reported each year.

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

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

159. A general overview and critique of the incident by members of responding agencies is called:

- A. postincident analysis. B. incident critique. C. command document.
D. All of the above. E. F.

Answer: A

160. The postincident analysis should take place within _____ of the incident.

- A. 2 days B. 1 week C. 2 weeks D. one month

Answer: C

161. **Directions:** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from

choices A-D below.

Statement 1: Federal OSHA authority and regulations apply mainly to private sector and do not cover employees of state and local governments.

Statement 2: Federal OSHA has jurisdiction over every state in the U.S.

Statement 3: Agencies must adopt OSHA as recognized national standards.

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

Answer: A

162. To be effective, the department safety program must be:

- A. implemented by the Company Officer.
- B. enforced by upper management.
- C. adopted by the Firefighter I.
- D. promoted and practiced at all levels throughout the organization.

Answer: D

163. To maintain personal health, the Firefighter I should receive recommended vaccination against hepatitis:

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

Answer: B

164. The defusing consists of all of the following **except**:

- A. addresses chemical or biological exposures.
- B. identifies personnel who violated procedures.
- C. identifies damaged equipment and apparatus that require immediate attention.
- D. gathers information for postincident analysis.

Answer: B

165. Proper back lifting requires:

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

Answer: B

166. Electrical tools marked "double insulated" should have a three-prong plug that requires:

- A. use only in areas where water may be present.
- B. special generators to operate them.
- C. 220 volt electricity instead of 110 volt.
- D. the third prong connected to a ground while the tool is in use.

Answer: D

167. Critical factors in the scene size-up include all of the following **except**:

- A. life safety hazards.
- B. nature and extent of the emergency.
- C. offensive mode.
- D. building type and access.

Answer: C

168. 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

169. The term made to the Incident Commander signifying that companies working in the hazard zone are all safe and accounted for is:

- A. all clear.
- B. personnel accountability report (PAR).
- C. under control.
- D. safety done.

Answer: B

170. Which of the following **is true** regarding heat release rate?

- A. Plastics contain more potential heat energy than wood.
- B. Heat of combustion is expressed as BTUs.
- C. All material release heat energy at the same rate.
- D. The heat release rate is given off by the fuel prior to ignition.

Answer: A

171. Pyrolysis begins at temperatures below _____ degrees Fahrenheit.

- A. 700
- B. 600
- C. 500
- D. 400

Answer: D

172. **Directions:** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer

from choices A-D below.

Statement 1: Slow oxidation, such as rust, generates enough heat to become self-sustained.

Statement 2: Extinguishing agents deprive the combustion process of fuel, oxygen, or sufficient heat to sustain the reaction.

Statement 3: Halon-replacement extinguishing agent interferes with the chemical chain reaction and terminates the combustion process.

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

Answer: B

173. Class C fires involve:

- A. combustible materials.
- B. flammable liquids.
- C. energized electrical equipment.
- D. metals.

Answer: C

174. Which of the following has the wider flammable range?

- A. Propane
- B. Methane
- C. Diesel
- D. Carbon monoxide

Answer: D

175. Class K fires involve:

- A. combustible materials.
- B. flammable liquids.
- C. energized electrical equipment.
- D. oils and greases found in commercial kitchens.

Answer: A

176. A phenomenon that occurs when mixtures of alkaline-based chemicals and certain cooking oils come into contact resulting in the formation of a soapy film is called:

- A. saponification.
- B. pyrolysis.
- C. heat of compression.
- D. emulsion.

Answer: A

177. To get the most out of the debriefing session, it should be accomplished within _____ of the incident.

- A. 72 hours B. 1 week C. 2 weeks D. one month

Answer: A

178. The stage phases of fire development are:

- A. initial, growth, developed, decline.
- B. incipient/ignition, growth, fully developed, decay.
- C. origin, intermediate, growth, decline.
- D. spontaneous, incipient, growth, decay.

Answer: B

179. The stage of fire development that is influenced by the configuration of the compartment and the amount of ventilation is:

- A. growth.
- B. incipient.
- C. fully developed.
- D. decay.

Answer: A

Directions: Match the following harness types in Column A with the correct description in Column B.

Column A

Column B

- 180. Class I harness
- 181. Class II harness
- 182. Class III harness

- A. Fastens around the waist and around the thighs or under the buttocks and is intended to be used for emergency escape with load of up to 300 lbs.
- B. Fastens around the waist and around the thighs or under the buttocks and over the shoulders and is intended to be used for emergency escape with load of up to 600 lbs.
- C. Fastens around the waist and around the thighs or under the buttocks and over the shoulders and is intended to be used for emergency escape with load of up to 300 lbs.
- D. fastens around the waist and around the thighs or under the buttocks and is intended to be used for emergency escape with load of up to 600 lbs.

Answer: A,D,B

183. Which of the following **is true** regarding hoisting tools and equipment?

- A. Use hand over hand method to control rope when hoisting.
- B. Fire extinguishers and SCBA should not be hoisted.
- C. Use edge roller over sharp edges to prevent physical damage to rope.
- D. When working with heights, use teams to ensure safety.

Answer: B

184. The knot to tie two sections of webbing together is the:

- A. water knot.
- B. figure eight knot.
- C. becket bend.
- D. clove hitch.

Answer: A

185. The maximum heat that can be produced if all combustible materials in a given area burn is known as:

- A. fire resistive.
- B. fire load.
- C. heat loading.
- D. content capability.

Answer: B

186. Webbing for firefighter use is constructed in two main types:

- A. round braided design and round coiled design.
- B. solid flat design and tubular design.
- C. solid design and braided design.
- D. flat design and braided design.

Answer: B

187. 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

188. The core of kernmantle rope is made of high-strength fibers which account for _____ percent of the total strength of the rope.

- A. 65
- B. 75
- C. 85
- D. 95

Answer: B

189. 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

190. Two types of rope are used in life-safety situations:

- A. dynamic and static rope.
- B. utility and kernmantle rope.
- C. dynamic and utility rope.
- D. static and kernmantle rope.

Answer: A

191. 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

192. Which of the following statements about protective breathing apparatus is correct?

- A. Beards or facial hair is allowable as long as it is neat and trim.
- B. Contacts used under six months are allowable in SCBA masks.
- C. Eyeglasses with side frames passing through the seal area of the SCBA mask are allowable.
- D. Firefighters do not need to maintain a tight seal as the mask maintains positive pressure.

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

194. More fire deaths result from which toxic gas present at fires?

- A. Carbon monoxide
- B. Hydrogen cyanide
- C. Phosgene
- D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: A

195. Which of the following **is true** regarding smoke?

- A. Complete combustion results in dark black smoke.

- B. More fire deaths result from exposure to hydrogen cyanide than any other gas.
- C. Hydrogen chloride has a smell similar to almonds.
- D. The darker the smoke, the higher the carbon monoxide.

Answer: D

196. Fire fighters must be trained in the methods of fire cause determination and evidence preservation because:

- A. it is less expensive to train in the methods of fire academy than later.
- B. all fire fighters also serve as fire cause determiners, on a rotation basis.
- C. an understanding of fire cause aids in fire suppression.
- D. evidence can be lost during suppression and overhaul activities.

Answer: D

197. An observant firefighter can give the fire investigator all of the following items of information **except**:

- A. the name of the individual(s) who reported the fire.
- B. whether there were signs of a break-in.
- C. how appliances were found.
- D. where the fire was.

Answer: A

198. What is the term for an intentionally set fire?

- A. Intrinsic
- B. Incendiary
- C. External
- D. Legal

Answer: B

199. Where do **most** structure fires occur?

- A. Residences
- B. Light commercials
- C. Dense commercials
- D. Dense industrials

Answer: A

200. The fire investigation process **usually** begins with examination of the:

- A. exterior.
- B. main entry way.
- C. unburned interior.
- D. most burned interior.

Answer: A