

Session 6 test answers

1. After connecting the supply line to the hydrant, the firefighter should _____ the hydrant.

- A. partially open
- B. fully open
- C. barely crack open
- D. never open

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 239.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 695 Skill sheet 13-1-12.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 454.

Answer: B

2. The recommended **minimum** pressure for water coming from a fire hydrant is:

- A. 115 psi.
- B. 80 psi.
- C. 50 psi.
- D. 20 psi.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 247.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 449 and 458.

Answer: D

3. Portable water tanks should be positioned in a location that allows easy access from:

- A. multiple directions.
- B. only one direction.
- C. the windward side.
- D. the leeward side.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 242-243.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 615.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 446.

Answer: A

4. The term for an arrangement of water mains that delivers water to hydrants from more than one direction at the same time is a:

- A. grid.
- B. matrix.
- C. nexus.
- D. web.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 599-600.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 450.

Answer: A

5. Sometimes the hydrant is color-coded. What do these color codes indicate?

- A. The size of the discharges
- B. Whether they are wet-barrel or dry
- C. Whether they have ANSI threads or SIMI

D. The available flow from the hydrant

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 607 and 609.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 456.

Answer: D

6. If a portable tank is self-expanding, fire fighters may need to hold onto the _____ while the tank is being filled.

- A. frame B. check rope C. distributor D. collar

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 448.

Answer: D

7. To what type of water source does a dry hydrant provide access?

- A. A municipal water system B. A static water source
C. A proprietary source D. An artesian source

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 239.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, 611.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 453.

Answer: B

8. What is the minimum acceptable interval between hydrant checks?

- A. Every five years B. Tri-annually C. Bi-annually D. Annually

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 455-456.

Answer: D

9. The smallest pipes in a water distribution system which deliver the water finally to the homes and hydrants on individual streets are called:

- A. capillaries. B. promontory. C. distributors. D. cross mains.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 238.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 599.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 450.

Answer: C

10. The pipes that make up the distribution grid in a water system are called:

- A. filler pipes. B. water mains. C. re-circulators. D. drain fields.

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Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 236-238.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 598.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 449.

Answer: B

11. Tankers/tenders are primarily used to transport water to the scene and have a capacity of:

- A. 500 gallons.
- B. 750 gallons.
- C. 300 gallons.
- D. 1,000 gallons or more.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 236.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 445.

Answer: D

12. Tenders combined with _____ can efficiently provide large volumes of water to a fire ground operation.

- A. large diameter hose
- B. automatic nozzles
- C. portable water tanks
- D. ladder trucks

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 236.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 612.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 445-446.

Answer: C

13. The **most common** water distribution system is a _____ system.

- A. pumped
- B. combination pumped/gravity
- C. gravity
- D. tender shuttle

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 237.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 597.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 450.

Answer: B

14. Which of the following statements regarding dead-end water mains is **incorrect**?

- A. Connecting to a dead-end main may not provide adequate water.
- B. Two units on the same dead-end main may rob water from each other.
- C. Dead-end mains provide the most volume in the system.
- D. Where possible, firefighters should avoid using them.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 238.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 599-600.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 450.

Answer: C

15. The two major hydrant types are:

- A. wet barrel and dry barrel.
- B. high-pressure and low-pressure.
- C. ground water and surface water.
- D. treated water and untreated water.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 238.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 605-607.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 452.

Answer: A

16. Which of the following statements regarding wet barrel and dry barrel hydrants is **incorrect**?

- A. Dry barrel hydrants are used in areas where freezing temperature could damage the hydrant.
- B. Wet barrel hydrants have water in the barrel up to the valves of each outlet.
- C. Dry barrel hydrants use a valve at the base to control water flow to all outlets.
- D. Wet barrel hydrants are commonly used in the northern parts of the United States.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 238-239.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 605-607.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 452-453.

Answer: D

17. Which of the following statements regarding dry hydrants is **incorrect**?

- A. They are used primarily in rural areas with no water systems.
- B. They are a pipe system with a pumper suction connection at one end and a strainer at the other.
- C. Dry hydrant is another term for dry barrel hydrant.
- D. They are a connection point for drafting from a static water source.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 239-240.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 611.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 453.

Answer: C

18. Which of the following statements regarding a shuttle operation **is incorrect**?

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- A. The fill site is set up first.
- B. The operation involves tenders moving large quantities of water between a dump site and a fill site.
- C. Dump sites should be selected for availability to unload multiple tenders, operational area, and a variety of other factors.
- D. The fill site is the location of the water source where the tenders are filled.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 243-244.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, 612-615.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 449.

Answer: A

19. Residual pressure is:

- A. the pressure in the system with no hydrants or water flowing.
- B. the pressure remaining in a system after water has begun flowing.
- C. the level of ground water under the surface.
- D. a device that speeds the unloading of water from a tender.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 247.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 604.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 457.

Answer: B

20. On a dry barrel hydrant the valve that controls water flow to all outlets is located _____ of the hydrant.

- A. at the top
- B. on the side
- C. at the base
- D. by each outlet

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 239.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 605-606.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 452.

Answer: C

21. Dump site selection should be based on:

- A. access to hydrants.
- B. turn-around area for the tenders.
- C. the size of available mains.
- D. the location of the fill site.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 243.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 616.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 448.

Answer: B

22. In general, the largest diameter pipes in a distribution system are the:

- A. branch lines.
- B. primary feeder lines.
- C. secondary feeder lines.
- D. distribution lines.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 237-238.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 599.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 450.

Answer: B

23. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 291 Standard, a fire hydrant color-coded red will flow:

- A. 1500 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater.
- B. 1000-1499 gpm.
- C. 500-999 gpm.
- D. less than 500 gpm.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 609.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 456.

Answer: D

24. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 291 Standard, a fire hydrant color-coded orange will flow:

- A. 1500 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater.
- B. 1000-1499 gpm.
- C. 500-999 gpm.
- D. less than 500 gpm.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 609.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 465.

Answer: C

25. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 291 Standard, a fire hydrant color-coded green will flow:

- A. 1500 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater.
- B. 1000-1499 gpm.
- C. 500-999 gpm.
- D. less than 500 gpm.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 609.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 465.

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Answer: B

26. One-inch rubber-covered and rubber-lined hose equipped with one-inch couplings is commonly called a:

- A. forestry hose. B. supply hose. C. booster hose. D. engine line.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.8, 5.3.8(A), 5.3.10, and 5.3.10(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 255-256.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 632.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

Answer: C

27. A hose roller is a:

- A. rope or strap used to hoist hose.
B. device by which a hose can be rolled.
C. device that is fastened to the hose coupling in preparation for fastening.
D. curved metal frame that fits over the edge of a roof or windowsill.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 261.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 649.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

Answer: D

28. Solid-stream handlines are designed to be operated at a nozzle pressure of _____ psi.

- A. 50 B. 75 C. 90 D. 100

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 326.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 726.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 517.

Answer: A

29. When a hose is being rolled into twin rolls secured together by a portion of hose itself, it is called a _____ roll.

- A. donut B. hi-rise C. self-locking D. straight

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.5.2, and 5.5.2(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 267-269.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 483 and 486.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 517.

Answer: C

30. Prior to entering a fire area with a charged hoseline, the nozzle operator should first:

- A. bleed air from the line.
- B. wait for a building layout.
- C. wait for the power to be shut off.
- D. wait for direction from the pump operator.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 292.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 673.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 505.

Answer: A

31. In a multi-story building with a standpipe system, a firefighter should make the connection _____ the fire floor.

- A. on the floor below
- B. on the floor above
- C. on
- D. two levels above

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 377 and 705.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 674.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 514.

Answer: A

32. In reference to a fire stream, friction loss is defined as:

- A. the loss of the stream velocity after it exits the nozzle.
- B. that part of the pressure that is used to overcome friction in the hose.
- C. the amount of pressure needed to overcome friction caused by water turbulence.
- D. the friction created by dragging the hose along the ground.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 335 and 1109.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 722.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 465.

Answer: B

33. When water flowing through a fire hose or pipe is suddenly stopped, the resulting surge is referred to as:

- A. static energy absorption.
- B. a water hammer.
- C. flow pressure.
- D. residual pressure.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 724.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

Answer: B

34. To properly operate a fire hose nozzle valve, it should be:

- A. opened slowly and closed quickly.
- B. opened quickly and closed slowly.
- C. opened and closed slowly.
- D. opened and closed quickly.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 724.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 505.

Answer: C

35. A(n) _____ nozzle will discharge a wide range of flows with an effective fire stream, depending on the pressure being supplied to the nozzle.

- A. set gallonage B. solid C. automatic D. proportioner

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 327-328.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 730.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 518.

Answer: C

36. A stream discharging **more** than 350 gpm is know as a/an _____ stream.

- A. booster B. solid C. elevated D. master

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 312 and 332.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 725.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 472 and 624.

Answer: D

37. Nozzles with flows in excess of _____ gallons per minute **are not** recommended for handlines.

- A. 40 B. 125 C. 350 D. 250

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 312.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 724.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 516 and 618.

Answer: C

38. Which of the following statements concerning automatic constant pressure nozzles **is not** correct?

- A. The nozzle automatically varies the flow rate to maintain an effective nozzle pressure.
B. A minimum nozzle pressure is needed to maintain a good spray pattern.
C. The nozzle person can change the flow rate by opening and closing the shut-off valve.
D. The pump operator must change the pump setting to change the flow rate of the nozzle.

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Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 730.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 516.

Answer: D

39. The standard nozzle pressure for a solid stream nozzle on a handline is _____ psi.

A. 50

B. 80

C. 100

D. 125

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 326.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 726.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 517.

Answer: A

40. Nozzle controls, hydrants, valves, and hose clamps should be operated _____ to prevent a water hammer.

A. one-half turn at a time

B. slowly

C. rapidly

D. during low pressure only

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 724.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

Answer: B

41. When advancing a **dry** hoseline up a ladder, firefighters should position themselves on the ladder:

A. on opposing sides of the beam.

B. no more than six feet apart.

C. with no more than one firefighter per section

D. within arms' reach of each other

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 299-300.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 675-676.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 511.

Answer: C

42. When advancing a hoseline into a burning structure, it is recommended to bleed the air out of the line _____ entering the fire area.

A. immediately after

B. before

C. soon after

D. upon

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 292.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 673.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 505.

Answer: B

43. To avoid sharp bends and kinks during the advancement of a hoseline **up** a stairway:

- A. lay the hose on the stairs against the inside wall.
- B. the hose should not lie on the steps, but in a vertical position to the next upper level.
- C. fold the hose back onto itself.
- D. lay the hose on the stairs against the outside wall.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 293.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 673.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 507.

Answer: D

44. Firefighters assisting with a working line drag (hose drag) should place the hose _____ with the coupling _____.

- A. over the shoulder; in front
- B. under the shoulder; in the front
- C. under the shoulder; in the rear, resting on the firefighter's back
- D. over the shoulder; in the rear, resting on the firefighter's back

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 272.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 672 and 701.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 507.

Answer: A

45. How many female couplings are on a wye hose appliance?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.8, and 5.3.8(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 643-644.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Answer: A

46. One way to identify the physical structure of a male coupling is by the:

- A. swivel protector.
- B. lugs on the shank.
- C. coating.
- D. shank length.

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

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Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 259.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 639-640.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 467.

Answer: B

47. The **primary** purpose of a spanner wrench is for use in:

- A. breaking glass.
- B. shutting-off gas valves.
- C. operating hydrant valves.
- D. tightening/loosening hose couplings.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 261.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 651.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 468.

Answer: D

48. A hose _____ is used to seal small cuts or breaks that may occur in fire hose or to connect mismatched or damaged couplings of the same size to stop leaking.

- A. bridge
- B. clamp
- C. jacket
- D. seal

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 261.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 649.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 481.

Answer: C

49. A water thief is considered a:

- A. variation of a siamese appliance.
- B. variation of a wye appliance.
- C. tool used to prevent leakage in water supplies.
- D. pressure release device.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 262.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 644-645.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Answer: B

50. A straight stream is discharged from a/an _____ nozzle.

- A. smooth-orifice
- B. adjustable-fog
- C. special-purpose
- D. applicator

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 326-327.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 728.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 517 and 619.

Answer: B

51. The Higbee indicator is:

- A. a type of thread on hose couplings.
- B. a type of ditch or cut for rescue purposes.
- C. utilized for aligning the male with the female coupling.
- D. a cut in the coupling to provide protection against damage.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 259.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 641.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 468.

Answer: C

52. The appliance needed to combine two hoselines into one hoseline is called a:

- A. water thief.
- B. wye.
- C. siamese.
- D. double male.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 262.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 644.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 480.

Answer: C

53. A firefighter **without** a spanner wrench can usually break a tight coupling if the _____ method is used.

- A. knee-jerk
- B. stiff-arm
- C. arm-press
- D. knee-press

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 264-265.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 688,
Skill sheet 13-1-5.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 470-471.

Answer: D

54. To safely operate a hoseline from a ladder, the hose should be:

- A. secured to the ladder.
- B. secured to the halyard.
- C. looped through the ladder.
- D. looped through the halyard.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 2nd Printing, page 303.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 711.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 511.

Answer: A

55. Devices through which water flows, used in conjunction with fire hose, such as a gate valve, are known as:

- A. apparatus.
- B. appliances.
- C. tools.
- D. flow controls.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 2nd Printing, page 260.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 643.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Answer: B

56. The standpipe connection is usually located in the _____ of a multistory building.

- A. equipment room
- B. building lobby
- C. elevator shaft (bottom)
- D. stairwell

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 373.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 674.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 514.

Answer: D

57. When advancing dry fire hose up a multi-section ladder, firefighters should climb approximately _____ ladder section(s) apart from one another.

- A. 1
- B. 1.5
- C. 2
- D. 2.5

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)(B).
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 675-676.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 511.

Answer: A

58. A water hammer is:

- A. a hydraulic tool used for breaking apart concrete.
- B. the pressure surge that occurs when water valves or nozzles are slowly opened and closed.
- C. the use of water to assist in overhaul by washing pieces of plaster and other building materials away from the structure.
- D. the pressure surge that occurs when water valves or nozzles are rapidly opened or closed.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 724.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

Answer: D

59. The two types of couplings are:

- A. male and female.
- B. brass and aluminum.
- C. threaded and nonthreaded/Storz.
- D. national standard and iron pipe.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 639.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 467.

Answer: C

60. The first step in uncoupling a charged line is to:

- A. place spanners on lugs going in opposite directions.
- B. have at least two people available to perform the uncoupling.
- C. fold hose over on itself and press knee down on coupling.
- D. open the nozzle and bleed off the pressure.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 264.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 470.

Answer: D

61. A dutchman is:

- A. used when loading hose and has a short fold or a reverse fold with a coupling at the point where a fold should occur.
- B. a process for uncoupling hose.
- C. a short length of hose that connects a deluge set to the engine company's pump.
- D. the fold in a twin donut roll.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 273.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 656.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 493.

Answer: A

62. Which of the following statements regarding the accordion load is **incorrect**?

- A. It is easy to load and unload.
- B. It can be used as an additional supply line.
- C. It is ideal for making shoulder loads.
- D. It is the preferred way to load large diameter hose (LDH).

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)
Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 273.
IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 658.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 495.

Answer: D

63. Which of the following statements regarding advancing a hoseline up a ladder is **incorrect**?

- A. The safest and best manner is to advance a charged hoseline up the ladder.

- B. The safest and best manner is to advance an uncharged hoseline up the ladder.
- C. Use two firefighters who coordinate and maintain their distance on the ladder and the hose.
- D. The nozzle person, with both hands free for climbing, begins climbing the ladder to point about 20 feet up and stops.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 296.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 675.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 510-511.

Answer: A

64. The most often used hose lay at fire scenes is the _____ lay.

- A. split B. forward C. reverse D. accordion

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

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.

Answer: B

65. When should the fire fighter attaching hose to the hydrant charge the supply line?

- A. As soon as possible
- B. Not until the driver/operator's signal is received
- C. After slowly opening the hydrant all the way
- D. After ten full minutes from the time of drop-off

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.15, and 5.3.15(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 304.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 665-666.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.

Answer: B

66. Which of the following statements regarding solid streams **is not** correct?

- A. A solid stream has less effect on a room's thermal balance.
- B. Solid stream produces minimal amounts of steam compared to narrow and wide fog patterns.
- C. It has poor penetration into piles of burning material.
- D. Solid streams have the ability to penetrate through fire's heat without absorbing the heat before reaching the target.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A)(B), 5.3.7, 5.3.7(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 326.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 727.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 517.

Answer: C

67. Which of the following statements regarding fog nozzles **is not** correct?

- A. Adjustable fog nozzles provide personal protection because of the screening effect between them and the fire.
- B. Fog nozzles provide better heat absorption.
- C. They have a greater reach than solid stream nozzles.
- D. Fog streams can produce more steam that can extinguish hidden fire.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10, 5.3.10(A), 5.3.7, 5.3.7(A), 5.3.8 and 5.3.8(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 328.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 731.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 517.

Answer: C

68. Cellar nozzles are designed to be used to fight localized fires in basements where firefighters cannot make a direct attack. It operates by:

- A. forming a water curtain to protect exposures.
- B. directing the stream in one direction.
- C. piercing block walls or aircraft skin.
- D. rotating in a circular spray pattern.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 328-329.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 731.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 518.

Answer: D

69. What type of valves are opened or closed by rotating a handle a quarter-turn?

- A. Gate
- B. Siamese
- C. Butterfly
- D. Post-indicating

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 643-644.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 482.

Answer: C

70. The hose diameter used by **most** fire departments for heavy interior attack is:

- A. 3-1/4".
- B. 3".
- C. 2-3/4".
- D. 2-1/2".

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 498.

Answer: D

71. Hose that is **usually** carried on a hose reel, is made of rubber, and flows only 30 to 50 gallons per minute is called:

- A. booster hose.
- B. dumpster hose.
- C. fool's hose.
- D. attic hose.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 256.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, pages 663 and 724.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

Answer: A

72. What does a gated wye enable that a non-gated wye **does not**?

- A. Remote control of the valves inside by radio frequency from a distance
- B. Regulating the flow to either side of the wye independently of the other side
- C. Securing the wye from tampering by anyone without a special tool
- D. Hose lines of unequal diameter to be connected to the two sides

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 479.

Answer: B

73. The purpose of a hose adaptor is to connect two hose sections of:

- A. equal diameter, but differing threads.
- B. unequal diameter but similar threads.
- C. equal diameter and similar threads.
- D. unequal diameter and differing threads.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 262.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 647.

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

Answer: A

74. The type of appliance used to attach hoselines of differing diameters is a/an:

- A. adaptor.
- B. engager.
- C. distributor.
- D. reducer.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 262.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 647.

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

Answer: D

75. Which of the following is a recommended practice to prevent mechanical fire hose damage?

- A. Maintain the same fold positions when reloading hose on apparatus.
- B. Eliminate all chafing blocks in the vicinity of the operating pumper.
- C. Open and close nozzles, valves and hydrants slowly.
- D. Avoid inserting hose in ramps or bridges.

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

Session 6 test answers

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 634.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 466.

Answer: C

76. When performing a forward lay, the pumper is driven from the:

- A. fire scene to water source.
- B. water source to fire scene.
- C. water source to fire scene to water source.
- D. discharge of one pumper to intake of another.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 311.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 664-665.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.

Answer: B

77. The term reverse lay describes an apparatus that lays out a supply line:

- A. while the apparatus is moving in reverse.
- B. from the fire to the water source.
- C. from the water source to the fire.
- D. with the male coupling ending up at the fire scene.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 312.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 666-667.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 488.

Answer: B

78. Soft sleeve intake hose is used for:

- A. transferring water from a hydrant to an apparatus.
- B. primarily drafting water from a static source.
- C. siphoning water from one portable tank to another.
- D. transferring water from pump to tank.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 256.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 633.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 474.

Answer: A

79. An advantage of a forward lay is:

- A. that the pumper is located at the hydrant to boost water pressure.
- B. that the supply line is dropped off at the fire location.
- C. the ability to utilize poor or static water sources.

D. that the pumper is located at the fire with access to additional hoselines.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 311.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 664.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 487.

Answer: D

80. The space provided for hose on fire apparatus is generally referred to as the:

- A. hose box. B. hose load. C. hose bed. D. hose lay.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 257.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 655.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 492.

Answer: C

81. The function of hard suction hose is:

- A. connecting to distant municipal hydrants.
B. connecting to another pumper in relay.
C. drafting water from a static source.
D. supplying a master stream device.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 256.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 633.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 474.

Answer: C

82. When hose has been exposed to small amounts of oil, it should be washed with:

- A. clear water. B. cold water and scrub brush.
C. mild soap or detergent. D. solvent solution.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 258.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 637.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 476-477.

Answer: C

83. When loading fire hose, the _____ serves to change the direction of the hose and can also change the location of a coupling.

- A. horseshoe B. flat load C. reverse lay D. Dutchman

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2, 5.5.2(A)(B), 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 273.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 656.
Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 493.

Answer: D

84. When supply hose beds on apparatus contain two different sections, usually loaded with dissimilar hose, this is known as a:

- A. two-stage load.
- B. Detroit load.
- C. baffle bed.
- D. split hose bed.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 655.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 490.

Answer: D

85. The main advantage of the donut roll is:

- A. the female end is exposed and the male end is protected in the center of the roll.
- B. both ends are available on the outside of the roll.
- C. the hose can be rolled into a twin roll and secured by a portion of the hose itself.
- D. the couplings are connected to keep them together and protect the threads.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2, 5.5.2(A)(B), 5.3.10 and 5.3.10(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 266.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 653.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 482.

Answer: B

86. Hose is unloaded at the scene of a fire and the pumper proceeds to the water source. This is an example of a _____ lay.

- A. combination
- B. forward
- C. reverse
- D. direct

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2, 5.5.2(A)(B), 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 312.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 666.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 488.

Answer: C

87. Which of the following **is not** a method for preventing mechanical damage to fire hose?

- A. Avoid closing the nozzle abruptly.
- B. Remove wet hose from apparatus and replace with dry hose.
- C. Prevent vehicles from driving over fire hose.
- D. Avoid laying hose over rough, sharp edges or corners.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 257-258.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 634.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 466-476.

Answer: B

88. Of the following, the most important factor relating to the life of a hose is the:

- A. method of service testing.
- B. manufacturing process.
- C. care it receives.
- D. number of jackets used in construction.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 637.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 474.

Answer: C

89. Which coupling goes on the inside of a straight hose roll?

- A. The female
- B. The male.
- C. Either A or B
- D. It depends on the diameter.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, page 266.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, page 653.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, pages 482-483.

Answer: B

90. Which of the following **is not** a common load for preconnected attack lines?

- A. Flat load
- B. Triple layer load
- C. Straight load
- D. Minuteman load

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 279.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 662-663.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 499.

Answer: C

91. Which of the following is an advantage of the flat load?

- A. Hose for shoulder carries can easily be taken from the load.
- B. Hose loaded in this manner has fewer sharp bends than other loads.
- C. It is the best way to load large-diameter hose.
- D. Only four people are required to perform the load.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 658.

Jones and Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 492.

Answer: C

92. Which of the following is an advantage of the horseshoe load?

- A. Ease of loading

- B. Hose for shoulder carries can easily be taken from the load.
- C. Hose loaded in this manner is less subject to wear from apparatus vibration.
- D. Hose loaded in this manner has fewer sharp bends than other loads.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.5.2 and 5.5.2(A)(B)

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 657.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 494.

Answer: D

93. Water supply is one of the **most critical** elements of firefighting because:

- A. of the great expense in obtaining it.
- B. water is the most common extinguishing agent.
- C. water freezes at high temperatures.
- D. of its ability to suffocate a fire.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, *Firefighter's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 234.

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 593.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 617.

Answer: B

94. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding why water is the most common extinguishing agent?

- A. It is readily available.
- B. It has the ability to absorb large quantities of heat.
- C. It is expensive.
- D. Its expansion ratio.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, *Firefighter's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 234.

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 593.

Jones and Bartlett, *Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills*, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing, page 617.

Answer: C

95. A cistern is a(n):

- A. underground water tank made from natural rock or concrete.
- B. above ground water storage pool.
- C. elevated water storage facility that holds up to 20,000 gallons.
- D. pocket of natural spring water.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, *Firefighter's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 236.

IFSTA, *Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations*, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 610.

Answer: A

96. Which of the following statements regarding rural water supply operations is **correct**?

- A. Rural water supply operations require careful coordination and control.
- B. A water supply officer should be part of the incident command system with full authority over tender operations.
- C. Firefighters assigned to water supply operations may find this task less glamorous than actual firefighting.
- D. All of the above.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 242.

Answer: D

97. High-pressure hydrants are hydrants connected to a separate high-pressure water system used only for:

- A. fire protection purposes.
- B. industrial water supply.
- C. augmenting residential areas during peak demand.
- D. generating hydroelectric power.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 240.

Answer: A

98. What step **should not** be taken when attempting to lower shuttle time?

- A. Increase efficiency of personnel at fill site.
- B. Increase vehicle speed on highway during shuttle operations.
- C. Increase efficiency of personnel at dump site.
- D. Use jet dumps to increase dumping time.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 244.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 612 and 615.

Answer: B

99. The device that speeds the process of dumping a load of water from a tender is a:

- A. gravity siphon.
- B. special pump.
- C. jet dump.
- D. portable water tank.

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

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 243.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, page 615.

Answer: C

100. Flowing capacity of a hydrant is:

Session 6 test answers

- A. the force or weight of a substance, usually water, measured over an area.
- B. the amount of water available or amount that the water distribution system is capable of flowing.
- C. a measure comparing the amount of heat the fire is capable of generating vs. the amount of water required for cooling the fuels below their ignition temperature.
- D. length x width = gallons per minute required for effective fire suppression.

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.15 and 5.3.15(A)

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, 3rd Edition, 1st Printing, page 249.

IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations, 5th Edition, 1st Printing, pages 604-605.

Answer: B