

Chapter 1 Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

- _____ 1. What is the mission of the fire service? (12)
- A. Protect personal and public property from fire and disrepair
 - B. Completely eliminate the occurrence of fires in residential structures
 - C. Employ the all-hazard approach to providing community protection
 - D. Save lives and protect property and the environment from fires and other hazardous situations
- _____ 2. In the most common type of fire department organizational structure, (13)
- A. firefighters of all different ranks share equal decision-making authority.
 - B. a fire department safety officer ranks above everyone else in the department.
 - C. decisions and information are directed from the fire chief down through the intermediate levels.
 - D. decisions and information are passed from the base up through the intermediate levels to the fire chief.
- _____ 3. Which fire service organizational principle refers to the formal line of authority, responsibility, and communication within an organization? (14)
- A. Discipline
 - B. Span of control
 - C. Division of labor
 - D. Chain of command

- _____ 4. Which type of fire department is continually staffed by full-time paid firefighters who typically live in the station? (15)
- A. Public
 - B. Career
 - C. Private
 - D. Volunteer
- _____ 5. The basic unit of firefighting operations is called a: (15)
- A. battalion.
 - B. company.
 - C. local division.
 - D. response district.
- _____ 6. Which statement describes the difference in the roles of a Fire Fighter I and a Fire Fighter II? (17)
- A. A Fire Fighter I works under the direct supervision of a Fire Fighter II or company officer.
 - B. A Fire Fighter II works under the direct supervision of a Fire Fighter I or other Fire Fighter II.
 - C. A Fire Fighter I can oversee a maximum of five personnel, but a Fire Fighter II can oversee any number of personnel.
 - D. A Fire Fighter I can only assume command at a structural fire scene, but a Fire Fighter II can assume command at any type of emergency incident.
- _____ 7. Written regulations such as organization's policies and procedures clarify expectations and: (20)
- A. award promotions.
 - B. delegate authority.
 - C. organize the budget.
 - D. create personnel schedules.

- _____ 8. Which organization or agency would assist the fire department with incident scene security, crowd control, and explosives disposal? (22)
- A. Media
 - B. Utility company
 - C. Law enforcement
 - D. Disaster management agency
- _____ 9. Which duty is a Fire Fighter I expected to perform? (23)
- A. Forcing entry into a structure
 - B. Overseeing personnel at an incident scene
 - C. Providing ropes and knots training to new recruits
 - D. Performing fire suppression activities at an airport
- _____ 10. Why did the National Fallen Firefighters Association develop the 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives in 2004? (24)
- A. Eliminate public criticism of the fire service
 - B. Increase funding for new apparatus and equipment
 - C. Mandate changes that must be made in the fire service
 - D. Provide the fire service with a blueprint for making changes
- _____ 11. What must a fire department's health and safety program address? (25)
- A. Documentation of new recruit skills training
 - B. Organization of personnel service and promotional records
 - C. All anticipated hazards to which members might be exposed
 - D. The most dangerous hazards to which members might be exposed
- _____ 12. NFPA 1500 requires all personnel operating in an immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmosphere to: (27)
- A. be trained as a company officer.
 - B. be fully equipped with the appropriate PPE.
 - C. utilize rehabilitation facilities every ten minutes.
 - D. verbally report to the battalion chief every five minutes.

- _____ 13. A(an) _____ is meant to help reduce firefighter illnesses, injuries, and deaths by ensuring that firefighters are healthy. (29)
- A. IAP
 - B. wellness program
 - C. facility safety program
 - D. employee assistance initiative
- _____ 14. What is the main purpose of a fire department member assistance program (MAP)? (34)
- A. Help eliminate the need for personal counseling
 - B. Help members who are facing financial hardship
 - C. Allow firefighters to continue working regular shifts after a major illness or injury
 - D. Offer easily accessible, confidential assistance with personal problems that affect job performance
- _____ 15. What does it mean to practice situational awareness on the fireground? (38)
- A. Following the IC's orders without question
 - B. Performing all duties to the best of your ability
 - C. Creating a strategic plan of attack for fire suppression
 - D. Being observant about hazards and changing conditions
- _____ 16. When does the response to an emergency begin? (38)
- A. At the start of each shift
 - B. Upon arrival at the emergency scene
 - C. After the firefighters don PPE and SCBA
 - D. As soon as the department is notified of the emergency
- _____ 17. Which safety guideline will help minimize a firefighter's exposure to risk at a structural fire scene? (39)
- A. Maintain communication with team members and Command
 - B. Report directly to the officer in command of the incident
 - C. Use apparatus lighting to fully illuminate the scene and surrounding area
 - D. Divide labor into smaller, more manageable tasks in order to equalize the work load

- _____ 18. Emergency scene lighting and portable rescue equipment are powered by apparatus-mounted generators, the apparatus' electrical system, or: (41)
- A. solar panels.
 - B. the local power grid.
 - C. adaptable converters.
 - D. portable electric generators.
- _____ 19. What are personnel accountability systems designed to do? (42)
- A. Organize preincident plans and site surveys
 - B. Document incident near misses and injuries
 - C. Track personnel training and promotional records
 - D. Track personnel in and out of the IDLH environment
- _____ 20. When operating at highway/roadway incident scenes, apparatus lights: (44)
- A. provide effective traffic control.
 - B. will assist with eliminating the hazard.
 - C. provide adequate scene lighting for most operations.
 - D. can confuse motorists and make the situation more hazardous.