

Chapter 1 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

- _____ 1. What is the overall mission of the fire service? (12) [4.1.1]
- A. Prevent arson fires by educating the public
 - B. Eliminate the use of unsafe building practices
 - C. Provide low-cost emergency services to the public
 - D. Save lives and protect property and the environment
- _____ 2. A(an) _____ concept allows all responders to use a similar, coordinated approach with a common set of authorities, protections, and resources. (12) [4.1.1]
- A. all hazard
 - B. chain of command
 - C. incident awareness
 - D. hazard enforcement
- _____ 3. A type of fire departmental organizational structure where decisions and information are directed from the top and filtered down through intermediate levels to the base can be described as: (13) [4.1.1]
- A. linear.
 - B. scalar.
 - C. modular.
 - D. sequential.
- _____ 4. Most fire departments are organized in a series of levels, with the intermediate levels made up of personnel assigned by: (13-14) [4.1.1]
- A. rank and duty.
 - B. age and name.
 - C. years of experience.
 - D. geographical location.

- _____ 5. Each employee reporting to just one supervisor, who in turn moves up the chain of command, is an example of: (14) [4.1.1]
- A. discipline.
 - B. span of control.
 - C. division of labor.
 - D. unity of command.
- _____ 6. The division of labor refers to: (14) [4.1.1]
- A. each employee reporting to just one supervisor.
 - B. an organization's responsibility to provide leadership.
 - C. the formal line of authority, responsibility, and communication within an organization.
 - D. the process of dividing large jobs into smaller pieces to make them more manageable.
- _____ 7. Why is the division of labor necessary in the fire service? (14) [4.1.1]
- A. Comply with federal law
 - B. Prevent the duplication of effort
 - C. Ensure fair work loads for all members
 - D. Keep department expenses at a minimum
- _____ 8. Which statement describes the staffing and funding of volunteer fire departments? (15) [4.1.1]
- A. Continuously staffed and publicly funded
 - B. Continuously staffed and may rely on fundraisers for funding
 - C. Not continuously staffed and funded by state and federal level grants
 - D. Not continuously staffed and may rely on fundraisers for funding
- _____ 9. Multiple fire companies within a response area whose day-to-day functions are overseen by the operations division are called a(an): (15) [4.1.1]
- A. squad.
 - B. battalion.
 - C. operations group.
 - D. combination department.

- _____ 10. Which type of specialized fire company is assigned to a pumping apparatus and performs suppression duties at structure fires? (16) [4.1.1]
- A. Brush company
 - B. Ladder company
 - C. Engine company
 - D. Rescue company
- _____ 11. Which type of specialized fire company generally has the primary duty of searching for victims and removing them from areas of danger or entrapment? (16) [4.1.1]
- A. Brush company
 - B. Engine company
 - C. Rescue company
 - D. Hazardous materials company
- _____ 12. Which type of specialized fire company generally has the primary duty of transporting patients to a hospital? (16) [4.1.1]
- A. Brush company
 - B. Rescue company
 - C. Emergency medical company
 - D. Hazardous materials company
- _____ 13. Fire department line personnel are responsible for: (16) [4.1.1]
- A. repairing broken department apparatus.
 - B. providing emergency services to the public.
 - C. overseeing the department's annual budget.
 - D. organizing personnel medical evaluation records.
- _____ 14. Which group of fire department employees provides administrative and logistical support in areas such as finance, maintenance, and training? (16) [4.1.1]
- A. Line personnel
 - B. Staff personnel
 - C. Career firefighters
 - D. Volunteer firefighters

- _____ 15. On which National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard are the professional qualifications for Fire Fighter I based? (16) [4.1.1]
- A. NFPA 1001
 - B. NFPA 1006
 - C. NFPA 1500
 - D. NFPA 1670
- _____ 16. How does the level of responsibility of a Fire Fighter I differ from that of a Fire Fighter II? (17) [4.1.1]
- A. A Fire Fighter I is able to oversee personnel while working under the direct supervision of a Fire Fighter II.
 - B. Fire Fighters I and II have the same level of responsibility, but the Fire Fighter II has more years of experience.
 - C. A Fire Fighter I cannot obtain specialized training, but a Fire Fighter II can have multiple specializations.
 - D. A Fire Fighter II is trained to coordinate Fire Fighter I and Fire Fighter II personnel while working under the supervision of a company officer.
- _____ 17. Which fire fighting personnel are trained specifically to extinguish fires in outdoor vegetation? (17) [4.1.1]
- A. Airport firefighter
 - B. Rescue technician
 - C. Wildland firefighter
 - D. Hazardous materials technician
- _____ 18. Which type of fire officer is directly in charge of monitoring operational safety at fires and other emergencies? (19) [4.1.1]
- A. Fire chief
 - B. Fire marshal
 - C. Fire department incident safety officer
 - D. Fire department health and safety officer
- _____ 19. Which member of the fire prevention division is tasked with determining the origin and cause of a fire? (19) [4.1.1]
- A. Fire protection engineer
 - B. Fire and arson investigator
 - C. Fire and life safety educator
 - D. Fire department incident safety officer

- _____ 20. Which member of a fire department's training division is in charge of providing training for entry level personnel and staff members? (20) [4.1.1]
- A. Instructor
 - B. Training officer
 - C. Fire protection specialist
 - D. Fire and life safety educator
- _____ 21. What should firefighters do first if they have questions about departmental regulations? (20) [4.1.1]
- A. Use the Internet as a reference
 - B. Ask their supervisor for clarification
 - C. Rely on other firefighters for guidance
 - D. Revise the document so that it is easily understood
- _____ 22. A _____ is a guide to decision-making within an organization that addresses issues such as working hours, emergency response guidelines, and chain of command. (21) [4.1.1]
- A. policy
 - B. standard
 - C. procedure
 - D. regulation
- _____ 23. What is a detailed written plan that lists specific steps for approaching a recurring problem or situation? (21) [4.1.1]
- A. Law
 - B. Policy
 - C. Guideline
 - D. Procedure
- _____ 24. Which organization or agency assists the fire department by shutting off natural gas lines, electricity, or public water mains? (22) [4.1.1]
- A. Media
 - B. Utility company
 - C. Law enforcement
 - D. Emergency medical services

- _____ 25. Which organization or agency assists the fire department by alerting the public of traffic incidents or evacuations? (22) [4.1.1]
- A. Media
 - B. Local hospital
 - C. Utility company
 - D. Public works department
- _____ 26. Which duty would likely be assigned to a Fire Fighter I? (23) [4.1.1]
- A. Driving fire apparatus
 - B. Establishing Incident Command
 - C. Extricating a victim at a vehicle incident
 - D. Conduct search and rescue operations as part of a team
- _____ 27. A Fire Fighter I would likely be assigned to: (23) [4.1.1]
- A. inspect an aerial apparatus.
 - B. extricate a victim trapped in a vehicle.
 - C. rescue a victim from a trench collapse.
 - D. set up lighting equipment to illuminate a scene.
- _____ 28. Which duty would likely be performed by a Fire Fighter I? (23) [4.1.1]
- A. Maintaining pumping apparatus
 - B. Supervising a group of new recruits
 - C. Cleaning and inspecting ground ladders
 - D. Determining the origin and cause of a fire
- _____ 29. According to NFPA 1001, which duty is a Fire Fighter I required to be able to perform? (23) [4.1.1]
- A. Inspect and maintain fire apparatus
 - B. Assume command of an interior fire attack
 - C. Prepare apparatus hose loads for response
 - D. Extinguish an ignitable liquid fire using firefighting foam
- _____ 30. One goal of the National Fallen Firefighters Association 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives is to: (24) [4.1.1]
- A. mandate the use of specific brands of PPE.
 - B. empower all firefighters to stop unsafe practices.
 - C. advocate the use of exclusively defensive firefighting tactics.
 - D. require departments to use computer-based accountability systems.

- _____ 31. Which action would directly promote the National Fallen Firefighters Association 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives? (24) [4.1.1]
- A. Training every Fire Fighter I to assume command at smaller incidents
 - B. Requiring every new recruit to obtain a bachelor's degree prior to employment
 - C. Purchasing additional sets of structural PPE for each firefighter in the department
 - D. Investigating line of duty deaths and near misses in order to revise departmental safety standards
- _____ 32. What does NFPA 1500 require to be part of fire department training programs? (26) [4.1.1]
- A. Computer-based training and online evaluation logs
 - B. A process for evaluating firefighter skills and knowledge
 - C. Personnel duties assigned prior to training and evaluation
 - D. A requirement for firefighters to retest for annual recertification
- _____ 33. Which statement about maintaining personnel safety during training evolutions is accurate? (27) [4.1.1]
- A. Participant health and physical conditioning has little effect on training safety or performance.
 - B. Rapid breathing allows the air supply to last longer and extends the time available to work in a hazardous atmosphere.
 - C. Rowdy play and other unprofessional conduct is not allowed because it is distracting and can lead to accidents or injuries.
 - D. Equipment used for training requires less frequent inspection and maintenance than equipment used for regular emergencies.
- _____ 34. Which is an apparatus requirement in NFPA 1500? (27) [4.1.1]
- A. Apparatus must be replaced every ten years.
 - B. Apparatus are required to have seat mounts for SCBA.
 - C. Apparatus are only required to have a seat belt for the driver.
 - D. Apparatus must be designed to include seat belts for all occupants.

- _____ 35. In order to ensure the safety of personnel operating in hazardous areas, fire departments should: (27) [4.1.1]
- A. purchase apparatus equipped with seat mounts for SCBA.
 - B. give members a new pair of structural PPE at least once a year.
 - C. provide members with at least one full set of protective equipment.
 - D. order the newest and most advanced personnel accountability system available.
- _____ 36. NFPA 1500 requires that emergency operations be managed through a(an): (28) [4.1.1]
- A. manual reporting system.
 - B. incident management system.
 - C. computerized tracking system.
 - D. personnel accountability system.
- _____ 37. With regard to facility safety, NFPA 1500: (28) [4.1.1]
- A. prohibits all tobacco use in the facilities.
 - B. prohibits cleaning PPE inside the facilities.
 - C. requires dedicated workout spaces in career departments.
 - D. requires separate sleeping quarters for officers and firefighters.
- _____ 38. What is a medical or physical requirement set forth in NFPA 1500? (28) [4.1.1]
- A. Individualized nutrition counseling
 - B. Standardized national physical fitness testing
 - C. Department-funded tobacco cessation programs
 - D. Annual medical exams to verify continued fitness
- _____ 39. What is a guideline for maintaining personal health? (29) [4.1.1]
- A. Wear full PPE at every incident.
 - B. Clean PPE after every exposure to smoke.
 - C. Maintain a body mass index (BMI) of under 20.
 - D. Eat a diet that is high in carbohydrates and fats.

- _____ 40. What is the BEST way for a Fire Fighter I to prevent work-related injuries? (30) [4.1.1]
- A. Maintain a high level of personal physical fitness
 - B. Create a physical training program for new recruits
 - C. Purchase the newest available personal protective equipment
 - D. Utilize the fire department's member assistance program resources
- _____ 41. What is the leading cause of firefighter fatalities? (31) [4.1.1, 4.3.10]
- A. Diabetes
 - B. Brain cancer
 - C. Genetic disorders
 - D. Cardiovascular disease
- _____ 42. Firefighters are at a risk of contracting respiratory diseases such as lung cancer and COPD because of repeated exposure to: (31) [4.1.1, 4.3.10]
- A. high temperatures.
 - B. chronic infectious diseases.
 - C. atypically stressful situations.
 - D. smoke, dangerous gases, and chemicals.
- _____ 43. Manufactured products affect firefighters' exposure to contaminants, because they tend to burn at higher temperatures and these higher temperatures: (32) [4.1.1]
- A. decrease the toxic gases and vapors in smoke.
 - B. reduce the amount of chemicals deposited on protective gear.
 - C. increase the skin's ability to absorb chemicals deposited on it.
 - D. lessen the likelihood of firefighters being contaminated in most fires.
- _____ 44. In order to prevent or limit chemical exposures at fires, firefighters should: (32) [4.1.1]
- A. work downwind of fires and smoke plumes.
 - B. clean contaminated turnouts at least once a month.
 - C. find a safe place for contaminated gear in the rehab area.
 - D. wash hands and neck skin immediately after working a fire.

- _____ 45. Exposure to chemicals and products of combustion are linked to: (33) [4.1.1, 4.3.10]
- A. increased psychological stress levels.
 - B. increased occurrences of illnesses and diseases.
 - C. increased performance levels and faster reaction times.
 - D. decreased chances of developing acute or chronic illnesses.
- _____ 46. Body substance isolation methods are used to: (33) [4.1.1]
- A. lessen exposure to carcinogens in smoke.
 - B. prevent firefighters from contracting cancer.
 - C. treat patients with AIDS, hepatitis, MRSA or other infectious diseases.
 - D. protect firefighters from being exposed to communicable diseases.
- _____ 47. As part of a member assistance program, many fire departments offer tobacco cessation programs because tobacco can: (34) [4.1.1]
- A. affect a firefighter's mental state.
 - B. cause cancer, heart disease, and COPD.
 - C. impair a firefighter's ability to drive apparatus.
 - D. make controlling occupational stress more difficult.
- _____ 48. Which statement about atypically stressful events is accurate? (36) [4.1.1]
- A. Individuals should be able to cope with atypically stressful events on their own.
 - B. CISD remains the most effective means of treating individuals following an atypical stressful event.
 - C. Officers should monitor their personnel following an atypically stressful event for signs of posttraumatic stress disorder.
 - D. Fire department supervisors must be trained to provide counseling to individuals who experience atypically stressful events.

- _____ 49. What is an example of situational awareness on the fireground? (38) [4.3.3]
- A. Utilizing the personnel rehabilitation facilities
 - B. Using a thermal imager to aid in search and rescue operations
 - C. Following an order from the Incident Commander to advance a hoseline
 - D. Notifying the IC that the fire has spread to another area of the building
- _____ 50. Which statement regarding apparatus safety is accurate? (38) [4.3.2, 4.3.3]
- A. When exiting the cab, backing out can cause a serious tripping hazard.
 - B. Passengers must wear fire fighting helmets while in the apparatus cab.
 - C. The safest location to mount and dismount apparatus is on the side of the vehicle exposed to traffic.
 - D. Firefighters should always maintain three points of contact when mounting or dismounting apparatus.
- _____ 51. Which action does NFPA 1500 prohibit while riding in apparatus on the way to an incident? (39) [4.3.2]
- A. Wearing SCBA
 - B. Wearing helmets
 - C. Using GPS devices
 - D. Using a fire department radio
- _____ 52. In order to minimize danger when riding in apparatus, firefighters should always wear: (39) [4.3.2, 4.3.3]
- A. SCBA.
 - B. a PASS device.
 - C. hearing protection.
 - D. a personnel tracking device.

- _____ 53. In order to help minimize exposure to risk at a structural fire scene, firefighters should: (39) [4.3.3]
- A. do a risk/benefit analysis for every action.
 - B. don SCBA as soon as exiting the cab of the apparatus.
 - C. use apparatus lights as the sole light source for the incident scene.
 - D. use a personnel accountability system exclusively for nighttime operations.
- _____ 54. When establishing scene control zones at an emergency scene, firefighters should avoid tying rope or caution tape to: (40) [4.3.3]
- A. trees.
 - B. fences.
 - C. vehicles.
 - D. light posts.
- _____ 55. Which scene control zone directly surrounds the incident site and should only be entered by personnel directly involved in disposing of the problem? (40) [4.3.3]
- A. Hot zone
 - B. Cold zone
 - C. Warm zone
 - D. Action zone
- _____ 56. Which scene control zone immediately surrounds the other two zones and provides an area for staging personnel and portable equipment? (41) [4.3.3]
- A. Hot zone
 - B. Cold zone
 - C. Warm zone
 - D. Action zone
- _____ 57. Which type of emergency lights are mounted on a vehicle and are usually deployed by raising, lowering, and rotating the telescoping poles to which they are affixed? (41) [4.3.17]
- A. Fixed lights
 - B. Portable lights
 - C. Auxiliary lights
 - D. Extended lights

- _____ 58. What is the most common power source used by emergency personnel to power scene lighting and portable rescue equipment? (41) [4.3.17]
- A. Batteries
 - B. Generators
 - C. Local power grid
 - D. Apparatus electrical system
- _____ 59. All auxiliary equipment must be: (42) [4.3.17]
- A. fixed.
 - B. cordless.
 - C. intrinsically safe.
 - D. battery-operated.
- _____ 60. What may result in poor lighting and possible damage to the lights, generator, or electrical system? (42) [4.3.17]
- A. Using a single light source
 - B. Removing damaged cords
 - C. Overtaxing a power source
 - D. Positioning generators downwind
- _____ 61. Why are personnel accountability systems vital to emergency incident operations? (43) [4.2.4, 4.3.5]
- A. They organize statistical information about an incident, which helps when creating reports.
 - B. They track personnel training and certifications, which helps the IC determine who is qualified to operate on scene.
 - C. They track the number of personnel operating on scene, which helps when determining budgets and staffing levels.
 - D. They identify which personnel are working at a scene and help the IC determine if any firefighters are trapped inside.
- _____ 62. In the _____, the accountability officer bases expected exit time on the team member who has the lowest air-pressure reading. (43) [4.2.4, 4.3.5]
- A. PPE tag system
 - B. SCBA tag system
 - C. manual reporting system
 - D. computer-based electronic system

- _____ 63. The type of personnel accountability system which provides the greatest level of safety, but should only be used as a supplemental safety measure is the: (43) [4.2.4, 4.3.5]
- A. PPE tag system.
 - B. passport system.
 - C. manual reporting system.
 - D. computer-based electronic system.
- _____ 64. One way that firefighters can maintain situational awareness at highway/roadway incidents is to: (44) [4.3.3]
- A. walk facing oncoming traffic.
 - B. stand by with a charged hoseline.
 - C. wear SCBA during extrication operations.
 - D. use apparatus headlights to warn oncoming traffic.
- _____ 65. Which highway/roadway incident hazard would require firefighters in full PPE to stand by with a charged hoseline? (45) [4.3.3]
- A. Fuel spill
 - B. Wreckage debris
 - C. Downed power line
 - D. Glass in the roadway
- _____ 66. What should be the first priority of firefighters when there are downed high-voltage power lines? (45) [4.3.3]
- A. Gather necessary rescue equipment
 - B. Attempt to rescue victims in the area
 - C. Gather information for the incident report
 - D. Contact the electric company to shut off power