Chapter 1 Test

name: _		Date:
Directions	·· \//rit	e the correct letter on the blank before each question.
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	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 hazardB. chain of commandC. incident awarenessD. 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.

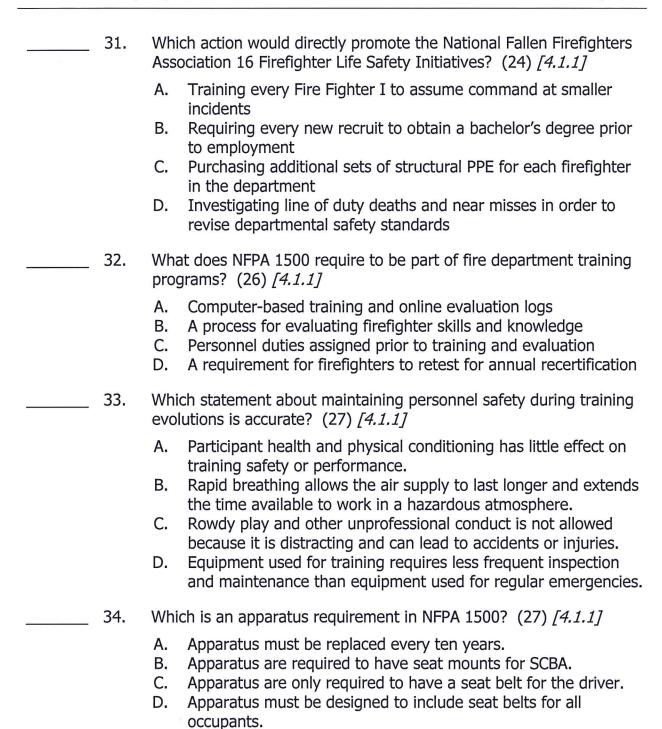
 5.	Each employee reporting to just one supervisor, who in turn moves up the chain of command, is an example of: (14) [4.1.1] A. discipline. B. span of control. C. division of labor. D. unity of command.
6.	 The division of labor refers to: (14) [4.1.1] A. each employee reporting to just one supervisor. 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.

F	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 companyB. Ladder companyC. Engine companyD. 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 companyB. Engine companyC. Rescue companyD. 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 companyB. Rescue companyC. Emergency medical companyD. 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 personnelB. Staff personnelC. Career firefightersD. 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

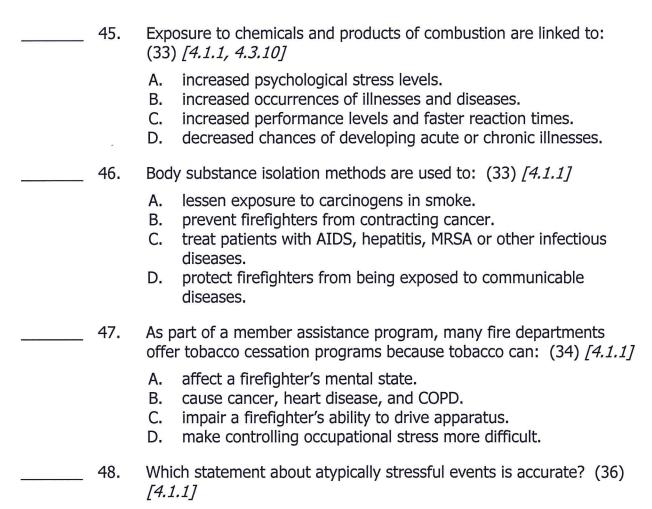
 20.	Which member of a fire department's training division is in charge of providing training for entry level personnel and staff members? (20) [4.1.1]
	A. InstructorB. Training officerC. Fire protection specialistD. Fire and life safety educator
 21.	What should firefighters do first if they have questions 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. policyB. standardC. procedureD. 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. MediaB. Utility companyC. Law enforcementD. 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. MediaB. Local hospitalC. Utility companyD. 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.

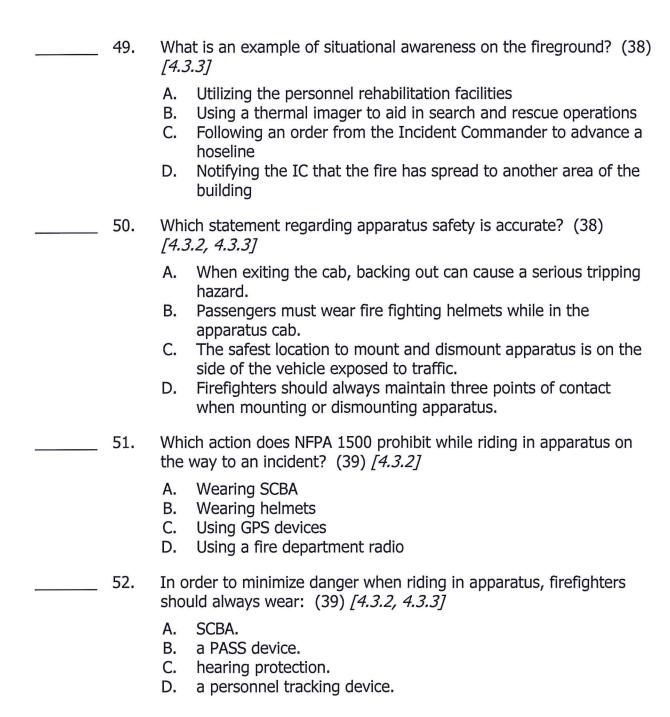


 35.	In order to ensure the safety of personnel operating in hazardous areas, fire departments should: (27) [4.1.1]
	 A. purchase apparatus equipped with seat mounts for SCBA. B. give members a new pair of structural PPE at least once a year. C. provide members with at least one full set of protective 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 njuries? (30) [4.1.1]
	 Maintain a high level of personal physical fitness Create a physical training program for new recruits Purchase the newest available personal protective equipment 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 C. Cardiovascular disease
 42.	irefighters are at a risk of contracting respiratory diseases such as ung cancer and COPD because of repeated exposure to: (31) [4.1.1, 4.3.10]
	 high temperatures. chronic infectious diseases. atypically stressful situations. smoke, dangerous gases, and chemicals.
 43.	lanufactured products affect firefighters' exposure to contaminants ecause they tend to burn at higher temperatures and these higher emperatures: (32) [4.1.1]
	decrease the toxic gases and vapors in smoke. reduce the amount of chemicals deposited on protective gear. increase the skin's ability to absorb chemicals deposited on it. lessen the likelihood of firefighters being contaminated in most fires.
 44.	n order to prevent or limit chemical exposures at fires, firefighters hould: (32) [4.1.1]
	work downwind of fires and smoke plumes. clean contaminated turnouts at least once a month. find a safe place for contaminated gear in the rehab area. wash hands and neck skin immediately after working a fire.



- 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.



 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 zoneB. Cold zoneC. Warm zoneD. 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 systemB. SCBA tag systemC. manual reporting systemD. 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 spillB. Wreckage debrisC. Downed power lineD. 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