

Chapter 11 Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. Tactical ventilation should be coordinated with an emphasis on: (494)
- A. exposure protection.
 - B. controlling resources used.
 - C. controlling oxygen availability.
 - D. limiting personnel at the fire scene.
- _____ 2. Firefighters use ventilation to control: (494)
- A. structural integrity of buildings.
 - B. the toxicity of products of combustion.
 - C. the amount of fuel available for the fire.
 - D. where hot gases and smoke exhaust from a structure.
- _____ 3. The longer a structure or compartment is allowed to ventilate without water being applied, the sooner _____ occurs. (496)
- A. flashover
 - B. backdraft
 - C. transition to fuel-limited conditions
 - D. intermittent improved fire conditions
- _____ 4. Which is a condition specific to tactical ventilation that should be communicated to crew members and/or a supervisor? (500)
- A. Relative humidity
 - B. Ambient temperature
 - C. Wind direction and strength
 - D. Barometric pressure changes

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- _____ 5. Unplanned ventilation can significantly influence _____ in ventilation-limited fires. (500)
- A. fire behavior
 - B. forcible entry
 - C. hose operations
 - D. escape locations
- _____ 6. Which is an indication of possible roof collapse? (503)
- A. Melting asphalt
 - B. Swirling winds above the roof
 - C. Smoke coming from upper windows
 - D. Building systems such as HVAC shutting down
- _____ 7. Which tools would be used to open a ceiling after a ventilation hole has been made in the roof? (504)
- A. Axes
 - B. Pike poles
 - C. Chain saws
 - D. Power saws
- _____ 8. Which type of ventilation consists of opening doors and windows to allow air currents and pressure differences to remove heat and smoke from a building? (506)
- A. Hydraulic ventilation
 - B. Mechanical ventilation
 - C. Natural horizontal ventilation
 - D. Secondary horizontal ventilation
- _____ 9. Which type of ventilation is accomplished by using fans, blowers, or smoke ejectors to create negative or positive pressure? (506)
- A. Hydraulic ventilation
 - B. Mechanical ventilation
 - C. Natural horizontal ventilation
 - D. Primary horizontal ventilation
- _____ 10. What is the goal of positive-pressure ventilation (PPV)? (511)
- A. Equalize interior and exterior pressure
 - B. Increase pressure to higher than the fire can produce
 - C. Increase pressure to higher than the exterior of the structure
 - D. Decrease pressure to lower than the exterior of the structure

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- _____ 11. Which type of ventilation requires that firefighters operating the nozzle remain in the heated, hazardous atmosphere throughout the operation? (513)
- A. Hydraulic ventilation
 - B. Mechanical ventilation
 - C. Natural horizontal ventilation
 - D. Primary horizontal ventilation
- _____ 12. Which is an example of vertical ventilation? (514)
- A. Rerouting HVAC equipment for smoke removal
 - B. Opening upper story windows or balcony doors
 - C. Directing a hose stream through an upper story window
 - D. Opening existing roof access doors, scuttles, or skylights
- _____ 13. When ventilation work on a roof is complete, personnel should: (517)
- A. evacuate the roof promptly.
 - B. cut back-up ventilation points.
 - C. direct hose streams onto the roof.
 - D. remain on the roof to monitor ventilation.
- _____ 14. Which inspection hole is the easiest and fastest to cut? (518)
- A. Box cut
 - B. Kerf cut
 - C. Trench cut
 - D. Triangle cut
- _____ 15. When ventilating shingle-covered pitched roofs, always cut exhaust openings: (519)
- A. where it is most convenient.
 - B. near the middle of one side of the roof.
 - C. at or very near the lowest point of the roof when possible.
 - D. at or very near the highest point of the roof when possible.
- _____ 16. Which type of fires are difficult to access without effective ventilation because firefighters would have to descend through intense rising heat and smoke to get to the seat of the fire? (522)
- A. High-rise fires
 - B. Basement fires
 - C. Warehouse fires
 - D. Fires in windowless buildings

- _____ 17. Which type of ventilation is usually required for fires in windowless buildings? (523)
- A. Natural ventilation
 - B. Hydraulic ventilation
 - C. Mechanical ventilation
 - D. Primary and secondary ventilation