Chapter 12 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

_____ 1. Which type of hose transports water from the pumping apparatus to the nozzle where it is applied to the fire? (541) *[4.3.8]*

A. Attack hose
B. Supply hose
C. Hard suction hose
D. Large diameter hose

_____ 2. A fire hose is labeled according to the: (541) *[4.3.8]*

A. size of its couplings.
B. size of its inside diameter.
C. length of one of its sections.
D. longest hose stream it can produce.

_____ 3. Which type of hose is designed to connect the pumping apparatus to a pressurized water source, such as a hydrant? (542) [4.3.8]

A. Attack hose
B. Booster hose
C. Large diameter soft sleeve hose
D. Small diameter hard suction hose

_____ 4. Why is it advantageous for departments to use hose with national standard threaded couplings? (544) *[4.3.8]*

A. National standard threaded couplings are less likely to leak than other types of couplings.
B. Different departments that respond together can connect their hose sections without adapters.
C. Departments will be able to connect any size hose to hydrants without using adapters.
D. National standard threaded couplings are less prone to wear and tear than other types of couplings.

_____ 5. A male hose coupling: (544) *[4.3.8]*

A. has the thread on the interior.
B. has the thread on the exterior.
C. can only be connected to other male couplings.
D. can be connected to a nonthreaded coupling without an adapter.

_____ 6. The part of the coupling where it attaches to the hose is called the: (544) *[4.3.8]*

A. shank.
B. spanner.
C. Higbee cut.
D. Higbee indicator.

_____ 7. The _____ on a coupling is a flattened angle at the end of the threads that helps prevent cross-threading when connecting couplings. (544) *[4.3.8]*

A. lugs
B. shank
C. Higbee cut
D. Higbee indicator

_____ 8. What is the purpose of lugs on a fire hose coupling? (545) *[4.3.8]*

A. Act as a handle when carrying hose rolls
B. Aid in tightening and loosening connections
C. Seal the coupling connection to prevent leaks
D. Prevent cross-threading when connecting male and female couplings

_____ 9. Which type of lugs are shallow holes drilled into booster hose couplings that require a special spanner wrench to tighten? (545) *[4.3.8]*

A. Pin lugs
B. Rocker lugs
C. Extended lugs
D. Recessed lugs

_____ 10. Which statement describes two-way couplings? (546) *[4.3.8]*

A. Only used on attack hose
B. Do not have male and female threads
C. No risk of connections coming undone
D. Require adapters to connect two sections of hose

_____ 11. Which is a characteristic of nonthreaded couplings? (546) *[4.3.8]*

A. An adapter must be used to connect nonthreaded couplings to hydrants.
B. Nonthreaded couplings require double-male adapters to connect hose sections together.
C. Nonthreaded couplings have no risk of accidentally becoming uncoupled once they are connected.
D. Connecting hose with nonthreaded couplings is much more time consuming than connecting hose with threaded couplings.

_____ 12. According to NFPA 1962, fire hose should be service tested within 90 days before being placed in service for the first time and then: (547) *[4.5.2]*

A. weekly.
B. monthly.
C. at least once a year.
D. after every time it is used.

_____ 13. Before fire hose and couplings are stored or placed back into service, they should be: (548) *[4.5.2]*

A. tagged and labeled.
B. thoroughly cleaned and dried.
C. checked by the apparatus driver/operator.
D. inspected for damage to the hose jacket and threads.

_____ 14. How should hard intake hose be cleaned after use? (548) *[4.5.2]*

A. Rinse with clear water
B. Use a hose washing machine
C. Use industrial strength cleansers
D. Sent to the manufacturer for specialized cleaning

_____ 15. Woven-jacket fire hose: (548) *[4.5.2]*

A. can simply be rinsed with water after use.
B. requires specialized detergents to clean it.
C. must be brushed clear of dust and dirt after use.
D. should only be cleaned using a hose washing machine.

_____ 16. In order to prevent mildew, _____ hose must be dried before being stored. (549) *[4.5.2]*

A. hard intake
B. hard rubber booster
C. woven-jacket natural fiber
D. synthetic jacket collapsible

_____ 17. What should be done to prevent damage when drying fire hose in hose towers or on racks? (549) *[4.5.2]*

A. Place the rack in direct sunlight
B. Secure the couplings to the rack or tower
C. Ensure that male threads are left exposed
D. Position the racks horizontal and as flat as possible

_____ 18. Hose that is stored in the fire apparatus bay: (550) *[4.5.2]*

A. will last longer than hose that is stored elsewhere.
B. is less likely to be damaged than hose stored elsewhere.
C. does not require inspection as frequently since it is not exposed to direct sunlight during storage.
D. must be inspected and cleaned more frequently due to exposure to oil, gasoline, and airborne contaminants.

_____ 19. To prevent damage to hose when storing it in racks, the hose should be: (551) *[4.5.2]*

A. periodically rotated to another hose rack.
B. rolled with the male coupling inside the roll.
C. rolled with the female coupling inside the roll.
D. kept in an open-air compartment outside the building.

_____ 20. How can mechanical damage to hoselines be avoided? (552) *[4.3.8]*

A. Open nozzles and valves quickly
B. Deploy hoselines away from debris
C. Always fold the hose in the same position
D. Dry hose on the highest temperature setting

_____ 21. What action should be taken to protect fire hose in extremely cold temperatures when it is only being used intermittently at a fire? (553) *[4.3.8]*

A. Use apparatus exhaust to thaw ice from frozen hose.
B. Pack it as tightly as possible when loading it into hose beds.
C. Loosen hose couplings slightly to allow for expansion if water freezes inside the hose.
D. Allow some water to flow through the nozzle when it is not being used in order to keep it from freezing.

_____ 22. Which statement accurately describes organic damage to fire hose? (553-554) *[4.5.2]*

A. Natural fiber hose is not subject to mold and mildew damage.
B. When rubber-jacket hose is stored wet, it is at risk of mold and mildew damage.
C. When natural fiber hose is stored wet, it is at risk of mold and mildew damage.
D. Rubber-jacket hose must be chemically treated to prevent mold and mildew damage.

_____ 23. Exposure to _____ will react to rapidly separate the inner lining of the hose. (554) *[4.5.2]*

A. mold
B. gasoline
C. products of combustion
D. prolonged freezing temperatures

_____ 24. Corrosion can occur to fire hose couplings when: (555) *[4.5.2]*

A. they are made from aluminum rather than brass.
B. the metal freezes and is not immediately thawed.
C. the couplings are dropped or dragged on the ground.
D. exposure to a substance weakens the metal over time.

_____ 25. What can be done to help prevent age deterioration in fire hose? (555) *[4.5.2]*

A. Regularly repack unused hose loads
B. Load hose on its edge rather than its flat side
C. Leave hose in the same position the entire time it is on the drying tower
D. Pack hose loads as tightly as possible, always bending the hose in the same place

_____ 26. When hose is rolled in a single section straight roll, the: (556) *[4.5.2]*

A. male coupling is in the center of the roll.
B. female coupling is in the center of the roll.
C. roll is too large for one firefighter to carry alone.
D. roll is easily transported as part of a high-rise pack.

_____ 27. Which type of hose roll is commonly used when storing hose in a storage rack? (556) *[4.5.2]*

A. Donut roll
B. Straight roll
C. Twin donut roll
D. Double straight roll

_____ 28. A donut hose roll is advantageous because: (557) *[4.5.2]*

A. the firefighter controls both couplings.
B. it is easier to make than a straight roll.
C. it is more compact than a twin donut roll.
D. both couplings are protected on the inside of the roll.

_____ 29. Which is a guideline for loading hose into an apparatus hose bed? (559) *[4.5.2]*

A. Pack the hose folds as tight as possible.
B. Uncouple all hose sections before loading them into the bed.
C. Tighten the couplings as much as possible with a spanner wrench.
D. Keep flat sides of hose in the same plane when two sections of hose are connected.

_____ 30. In order to make the process of loading large diameter hose (LDH) more efficient,: (559) *[4.5.2]*

A. it should always be loaded in a flat load.
B. it should be loaded in just one side of a split hose bed.
C. many apparatus are equipped with an LDH hose roller.
D. many apparatus are equipped with separate LDH hose beds.

_____ 31. What is a disadvantage of the flat hose load? (560) *[4.5.2]*

A. The hose folds contain sharp bends.
B. It is the most difficult hose load to make.
C. It can only be used with small diameter hose.
D. The hose is more likely to be damaged from apparatus vibration.

_____ 32. In which hose load does the hose lay on its edge in folds that lay next to each other? (561) *[4.5.2]*

A. Flat load
B. Accordion load
C. Horseshoe load
D. Combination load

_____ 33. Which load allows hose from one side of a split hose bed to be used for a forward lay and the other side to be used for a reverse lay? (561) *[4.5.2]*

A. Flat load
B. Accordion load
C. Horseshoe load
D. Combination load

_____ 34. Which preconnected hose load has hose folds that are laid into the hose bed in an S-shape? (564) *[4.5.2]*

A. Triple layer load
B. Minuteman load
C. Preconnected flat load
D. Preconnected combination load

_____ 35. A _____ can be carried completely on the shoulder and clear of the ground, which makes it less likely that the hose will catch on obstacles. (564) *[4.5.2]*

A. horseshoe load
B. triple layer load
C. minuteman load
D. combination load

_____ 36. Booster hose is designed to be carried: (565) *[4.5.2]*

A. in open-air hose beds.
B. on special booster hose carts.
C. in interior apparatus compartments.
D. on reels mounted to the apparatus.