

Chapter 13 Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. Which type of hydrant is used in climates with prolonged periods of below-freezing temperatures? (588)
 - A. Steamer hydrant
 - B. Dry-barrel hydrant
 - C. Wet-barrel hydrant
 - D. Gate-valved hydrant

- _____ 2. A spanner wrench is designed to: (590)
 - A. tighten or loosen coupling connections.
 - B. control the flow of water through a hoseline.
 - C. fit over most standard hydrant operating nuts.
 - D. remove discharge caps from fire hydrant outlets.

- _____ 3. Mobile water supply operations, such as water shuttles or relay pumping, must be performed: (594)
 - A. if hydrant testing is not up-to-date.
 - B. when hydrant connections are too difficult to make.
 - C. in rural areas without public water distribution systems.
 - D. in metropolitan areas that have a high rate of public water consumption.

- _____ 4. Which hose deployment tool is used to protect the hose when it is dragged over sharp corners, such as a windowsill? (597)
 - A. Hose rope
 - B. Hose strap
 - C. Hose roller
 - D. Hose bridge

- _____ 5. A _____ valve is used to control the flow of water from a fire hydrant. (600)
- A. ball
 - B. gate
 - C. clapper
 - D. butterfly
- _____ 6. Which type of valve device is used to divide one hoseline into two or more hoselines? (600)
- A. Gate valve
 - B. Water thief
 - C. Wye appliance
 - D. Siamese appliance
- _____ 7. Which type of hose fitting is used to attach a smaller hose to the end of a larger hose? (601)
- A. Reducer
 - B. Hose clamp
 - C. Hose bridge
 - D. Butterfly valve
- _____ 8. In which operation would the pumping apparatus start at the fire scene and lay a supply line back to the water source? (605)
- A. Reverse lay
 - B. Forward lay
 - C. Standpipe connection
 - D. Mobile relay operation
- _____ 9. What is one advantage of the minuteman load? (606)
- A. The hose does not drag on the ground.
 - B. It requires the use of an adapter or reducer.
 - C. It is the most effective deployment method for LDH hose.
 - D. It puts less weight on the shoulders of the firefighters carrying the hose.
- _____ 10. When advancing a hoseline into a structure, firefighters should: (608)
- A. stand on opposite sides of the hose to best stabilize it.
 - B. keep the entry door chocked open to ensure fast entry.
 - C. always use an uncharged line, since it weighs much less.
 - D. first open the nozzle fully and check for adequate water flow.

- _____ 11. In order to prevent obstructions when advancing a charged hoseline down a stairway, excess hose should be: (609)
- A. rolled and stored for later use.
 - B. stretched outside the stairway.
 - C. moved to the right side of the stairwell.
 - D. stretched to the opening of the fire compartment.
- _____ 12. Water extinguishes fire by: (614)
- A. vaporizing into steam.
 - B. reducing the amount of available oxygen.
 - C. absorbing heat and cooling the burning material.
 - D. interrupting the chemical chain reaction necessary for combustion.
- _____ 13. Which type of nozzle has a straight, smooth tip and produces a solid stream of water? (615)
- A. Fog nozzle
 - B. Cellar nozzle
 - C. Smooth bore nozzle
 - D. Straight stream nozzle
- _____ 14. Which is a characteristic of fog streams? (623)
- A. Can be adjusted to suit the situation
 - B. Longer reach than solid or straight streams
 - C. Created by cellar nozzles or piercing nozzles
 - D. Less affected by wind than solid or straight streams
- _____ 15. A nozzle operator can control the _____ by cradling the hoseline under one arm and evenly distributing his or her weight on both feet while operating the nozzle. (625)
- A. flow rate
 - B. friction loss
 - C. water hammer
 - D. nozzle reaction
- _____ 16. Friction loss causes: (627)
- A. the nozzle to be difficult to control.
 - B. damage to the hose lining and couplings.
 - C. reduced water flow and pressure at the nozzle.
 - D. a water pressure surge that can damage the hose.

- _____ 17. Master stream devices are usually deployed when: (628)
- A. the fire is below ground level.
 - B. there is an increased risk of flashover.
 - C. a structure is more than six stories tall.
 - D. the fire is too large to be controlled by handlines.