

Chapter 14 Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. Applying water to a fire is an example of: (669)
- A. fuel removal.
 - B. oxygen exclusion.
 - C. temperature reduction.
 - D. chemical flame inhibition.
- _____ 2. Which method of fire suppression is rarely an option at a structure fire? (670)
- A. Fuel removal
 - B. Oxygen exclusion
 - C. Temperature reduction
 - D. Chemical flame inhibition
- _____ 3. Extinguishing agents such as _____ interrupt or inhibit the combustion reaction and stop chemical flame production. (672)
- A. water
 - B. clean agents
 - C. Class A foam
 - D. carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- _____ 4. Before making entry into a structure fire, all personnel must: (674)
- A. perform a 360-degree size-up.
 - B. check the nozzle for pattern and flow.
 - C. contact the IC to confirm orders for entry.
 - D. ensure that their SCBA is full and functioning.
- _____ 5. Directing short bursts of water into the hot gas layer: (677)
- A. is a way to directly attack the fire.
 - B. is hazardous and should not be done.
 - C. will cool the gas layer and reduce chances of the gases igniting.
 - D. will create large amounts of steam that can burn firefighters in the area.

- _____ 6. Which method of fire attack involves applying water onto burning fuels using a solid or straight stream? (677)
- A. Direct attack
 - B. Indirect attack
 - C. Transitional attack
 - D. Combination attack
- _____ 7. Which statement describes transitional attack? (679)
- A. It is a suppression method that is only suitable to use with fuel-limited fires.
 - B. It is a suppression method that is only suitable to use with small unattached structures.
 - C. Water is applied from the exterior first to transition the fire from ventilation-limited to fuel-limited.
 - D. Water is applied directly on the fire at first and then indirectly by banking it off the walls or ceiling.
- _____ 8. Preventing fire from spreading to unaffected areas or buildings is referred to as: (684)
- A. salvage.
 - B. overhaul.
 - C. transitional attack.
 - D. exposure protection.
- _____ 9. Basement fires are especially dangerous because there is an increased risk of _____ due to unprotected floor assemblies. (684)
- A. flashover
 - B. backdraft
 - C. structural collapse
 - D. hazardous materials exposure
- _____ 10. What is the purpose of a fire department connection (FDC)? (685)
- A. Enables firefighters to connect multiple attack hoses to one water supply
 - B. Shuts off a building's automatic sprinkler system after suppression is complete
 - C. Acts as the connection point for attack hoses on each floor of a building with a standpipe system
 - D. Allows a pumper to supplement water supply and pressure to a building's sprinkler or standpipe system

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- _____ 11. When should firefighters stop the flow of water from an automatic sprinkler system in a structure? (687)
- A. After the fire is under control
 - B. After completing salvage operations
 - C. At any convenient time during fire attack
 - D. Before entering the building for fire attack
- _____ 12. At a structure fire, a Fire Fighter I: (687)
- A. cannot be involved with electrical or gas utilities at all.
 - B. will determine when to shut down the building utilities.
 - C. must know the location of utility control valves and switches.
 - D. should know how to turn utilities back on once it is safe to do so.
- _____ 13. What is the first action that should be taken at a vehicle incident? (694)
- A. Extinguish the fire
 - B. Stabilize the vehicle
 - C. Extricate the victims
 - D. Establish scene safety
- _____ 14. When attacking a vehicle fire, crews should: (696)
- A. extinguish fire in the trunk compartment first.
 - B. approach from downhill and downwind of the fire.
 - C. attempt to use a fire extinguisher before using a hoseline.
 - D. approach at a 45-degree angle from the side of the vehicle.
- _____ 15. Which type of alternative vehicle fuel has a flame that is invisible during the day and should be allowed to burn itself out? (704)
- A. Biodiesel
 - B. Hydrogen
 - C. Liquefied natural gas
 - D. Compressed natural gas
- _____ 16. What is the primary goal when attacking fire in exterior stacked or piled Class A materials? (706)
- A. Allow the fire to burn itself out
 - B. Contain the fire and protect exposures
 - C. Prevent property damage by using as little water as possible
 - D. Prevent monetary loss by salvaging as much of the material as possible

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- _____ 17. When attacking fire in a small unattached structure such as a storage shed, (706)
- A. an interior attack should be used.
 - B. Class A foam will not be effective.
 - C. an exterior attack should be used.
 - D. Class A foam must be used instead of water.
- _____ 18. What factor has the biggest impact on a ground cover fire? (708)
- A. Weather
 - B. Type of fuel
 - C. Time of day
 - D. Topography
- _____ 19. What part of a ground cover fire spreads the most rapidly and usually does the most damage? (712)
- A. Flank
 - B. Head
 - C. Origin
 - D. Finger
- _____ 20. What is the purpose of creating a fire line at a ground cover fire? (713)
- A. Acts as a meeting location for personnel
 - B. Creates a fire stop after fuels are removed
 - C. Provides a scene boundary to keep out bystanders
 - D. Transitions the fire from fuel-limited to ventilation-limited