

Chapter 17 Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. Firefighters should never attempt to perform rescue tasks: (809) [5.4.2]
- A. without assurances victims are likely to survive.
 - B. without assurance that victims will be cooperative.
 - C. unless backup firefighters are available for every task.
 - D. for which they are not trained, qualified, and equipped.
- _____ 2. Which should be continually evaluated for size-up? (809) [5.4.2]
- A. What other calls are coming into dispatch
 - B. What differences exist in mutual aid SOPs
 - C. What will be the approximate cost of operations
 - D. What resources will be needed to resolve the situation
- _____ 3. What must a Fire Fighter II be able to do to assist at technical rescue incidents? (809) [5.4.2]
- A. Serve as a rapid entry team member
 - B. Determine type of PPE and equipment needed
 - C. Recognize hazards associated with the type of incident
 - D. Plan and evaluate operations associated with the incident
- _____ 4. Stabilizing a rescue incident may involve: (809) [5.4.2]
- A. diverting or blocking traffic.
 - B. receiving the initial dispatch call.
 - C. determining the incident location.
 - D. determining the type of rescue and units dispatched.

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- _____ 5. The controlled opening near the Command Post is monitored by: (810) [5.4.2]
- A. law enforcement.
 - B. the Safety Officer.
 - C. the Accountability Officer.
 - D. a firefighter not involved in operations.
- _____ 6. Only personnel directly involved in resolving the emergency are allowed within the: (810) [5.4.2]
- A. hot zone.
 - B. cold zone.
 - C. warm zone.
 - D. rehab area.
- _____ 7. Before entering into the hot zone, personnel must: (810) [5.4.2]
- A. go through rehab.
 - B. wait until incident is stabilized.
 - C. remove any contaminated PPE.
 - D. sign in to the personnel accountability system.
- _____ 8. Access is limited to personnel directly supporting work performed at the site of the actual emergency in the: (810) [5.4.2]
- A. cold zone.
 - B. warm zone.
 - C. staging area.
 - D. rehabilitation area.
- _____ 9. After the scene as been stabilized, the next priority is to: (810) [5.4.2]
- A. continue fire suppression.
 - B. call for any needed mutual aid.
 - C. start the process of salvage and overhaul.
 - D. provide basic patient care to accessible victims.
- _____ 10. Which is a task the Fire Fighter II must know in order to assist in technical rescue incidents? (810) [5.4.2]
- A. How to stabilize rescue incidents
 - B. Provide direction on rescue tasks
 - C. Determine what tools and equipment are needed
 - D. Where tools and equipment are located on the apparatus

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- _____ 11. Which type of rescue has limited means of entry and exit, is not designed for continuous occupancy, and may include cisterns/wells and utility vaults? (811) [5.4.2]
- A. Rope rescue
 - B. Trench rescue
 - C. Confined-space rescue
 - D. Structural collapse rescue
- _____ 12. A Fire Fighter II may be assigned the task of setting up and monitoring the supplied air respirator system for rescue personnel at a: (812) [5.4.2]
- A. rope rescue.
 - B. swift water rescue.
 - C. confined-space rescue.
 - D. vehicle extrication rescue.
- _____ 13. When assisting with trench rescue: (813) [5.4.2]
- A. avoid the use of ventilation fans.
 - B. hazardous atmospheres are rarely a concern.
 - C. the initial ladder should be placed far from the victim.
 - D. eliminate sources of vibration such as apparatus and heavy equipment.
- _____ 14. The first priority in a structural collapse rescue is to: (813) [5.4.2]
- A. call for mutual aid assistance.
 - B. initiate press conferences with media.
 - C. help untrapped victims to a safe area.
 - D. extricate victims who are trapped by collapse debris.
- _____ 15. Which type of collapse occurs when exterior walls collapse simultaneously, causing the roof and upper floors to collapse on top of each other? (813) [5.4.2]
- A. A-frame
 - B. Pancake
 - C. V-shaped
 - D. Cantilever

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- _____ 16. Which type of collapse occurs when the floor and/or roof assemblies on both sides of a load-bearing center wall collapse? (813) [5.4.2]
- A. A-frame
 - B. Lean-to
 - C. V-shaped
 - D. Cantilever
- _____ 17. Which type of collapse has a good chance of habitable voids but is most vulnerable to secondary collapse? (813) [5.4.2]
- A. A-frame
 - B. Pancake
 - C. V-shaped
 - D. Cantilever
- _____ 18. At a vehicle rescue incident if firefighters are not engaged in fire suppression or extrication, they should wear: (815) [5.4.2]
- A. hard hats and gloves.
 - B. every day station clothing.
 - C. a vapor-protective ensemble.
 - D. an approved retroreflective vest.
- _____ 19. The first task during size-up of a water or ice incident is to: (816) [5.4.2]
- A. remove all bystanders.
 - B. test water temperature and ice depth.
 - C. determine whether rescue or recovery is required.
 - D. immediately deploy resources into the water or ice.
- _____ 20. Which type of water or ice rescue is extremely dangerous because of powerful undercurrents and a hydraulic action that make escape virtually impossible? (817) [5.4.2]
- A. Ponds or lakes
 - B. Coastal shorelines
 - C. Water treatment facilities
 - D. Low-head or low-water dams

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- _____ 21. For which type of rescue would the Fire Fighter II monitor communication channels and search lines, operate SAR systems, and assist victims once they have been removed from the hot zone? (818) [5.4.2]
- A. Rope rescue
 - B. Vehicle rescue
 - C. Water and ice rescue
 - D. Cave, mine, and tunnel rescue
- _____ 22. For which type of rescue are rescuers likely to require outside expertise such as plant personnel or equipment manufacturers? (818) [5.4.2]
- A. Rope rescue
 - B. Machinery rescue
 - C. Structural collapse rescue
 - D. Cave, mine, and tunnel rescue
- _____ 23. When responding to an elevator entrapment rescue, (820) [5.4.2]
- A. immediately push the recall button.
 - B. occupants should not wait in the elevator.
 - C. there are no consistent, sequential steps to follow.
 - D. follow the predetermined steps that are the same for all elevator rescues.
- _____ 24. Manual stop switches on escalators are generally located: (821) [5.4.2]
- A. at the main entrance to the building.
 - B. at intervals along the handrail supports.
 - C. in the primary equipment room of the building.
 - D. on nearby wall or handrail supports at the top and bottom of the unit.
- _____ 25. What should be done when responding to any situation involving electricity? (823) [5.4.2]
- A. Begin rescue operations immediately
 - B. Remove all individuals from the scene
 - C. Immediately attempt to shut off power
 - D. Call for the electric company to respond

- _____ 26. Which statement about tools used in rescues is correct? (824) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Combination tools have less capability.
 - B. The power source has no effect on the tool's capability.
 - C. Tools from different manufacturers will all have the same capabilities.
 - D. Tools from different manufacturers may have different capabilities.
- _____ 27. Which power source can be provided by rechargeable batteries or portable or vehicle-mounted generators? (824) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Electric
 - B. Hydraulic
 - C. Pneumatic
 - D. Combination electric and hydraulic
- _____ 28. Which rescue tool is designed for heavy lifting and can be used for stabilization in conjunction with cribbing? (826) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Spreaders
 - B. Hydraulic jack
 - C. Ratchet-lever jack
 - D. Trench screw jack
- _____ 29. Which heavy-duty rescue tool is usually used to support collapsed structural members? (826) [5.4.2]
- A. Hydraulic jack
 - B. Bar screw jack
 - C. Ratchet-lever jack
 - D. Trench screw jack
- _____ 30. Which rescue tool is the least stable of jacks and is prone to fail under heavy loads? (826) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Hydraulic jack
 - B. Bar screw jack
 - C. Ratchet-lever jack
 - D. Trench screw jack

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- _____ 31. What is the purpose of a tensioned buttress system? (827) [5.4.1]
- A. Shore up sides of trenches
 - B. Connect rope systems used in rope rescue
 - C. Stabilize walls or supports in structural collapse
 - D. Stabilize vehicles resting on their sides or roofs
- _____ 32. Which is a characteristic of plastic cribbing? (827) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Stays in place during wet conditions
 - B. Does not last as long as wood cribbing
 - C. Can easily be homemade instead of purchased
 - D. Resists contamination from fuel, oil, or other substances
- _____ 33. Which rescue tool is typically used when objects must be pushed farther than the maximum opening distance of hydraulic spreaders? (829) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Cutters
 - B. Battering rams
 - C. Extension rams
 - D. Combination spreader/cutters
- _____ 34. Which rescue saw is typically gasoline powered and has different blades for cutting wood, metal, and masonry? (830) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Chain saw
 - B. Circular saw
 - C. Whizzer saw
 - D. Rotary rescue saw
- _____ 35. Which rescue saw is quiet, highly portable, easy to handle and often used for delicate cutting operations? (830) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Band saw
 - B. Circular saw
 - C. Whizzer saw
 - D. Rotary rescue saw
- _____ 36. Which rescue tool is used to create an anchor point above a manhole or other opening? (830) [5.4.2]
- A. Tripod
 - B. High-pressure bags
 - C. Tensioned buttress systems
 - D. Low- and medium-pressure cushions

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- _____ 37. Which air-pressurized rescue tool gives rescuers the ability to lift or displace objects that cannot be lifted with other rescue equipment and is air-pressurized? (830) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Tripods
 - B. Pneumatic lifting devices
 - C. Tensioned buttress systems
 - D. Come-along and winch systems
- _____ 38. Which is a guideline when stacking pneumatic lifting devices? (832) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Inflate the top device first
 - B. Put the smaller device on bottom
 - C. Never stack more than two devices
 - D. Never stack more than four devices
- _____ 39. Which is a guideline when using a winch? (832) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Mount only on the rear of a vehicle
 - B. Mount only on the front of a vehicle
 - C. Position the winch as close as possible to the object being pulled
 - D. Position the winch as far as possible from the object being pulled
- _____ 40. Which tools have a square drive to attach a socket and are ideal for disassembling machinery? (834) [5.4.1, 5.4.2]
- A. Pulling tools
 - B. Turning tools
 - C. Carpenter tools
 - D. Pneumatic impact tools
- _____ 41. From an extrication standpoint, every vehicle can be considered to have: (834) [5.4.1]
- A. two sides.
 - B. four sides.
 - C. six sides.
 - D. eight sides.

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- _____ 42. How are vehicle door and roof posts normally identified? (834)
[5.4.1]
- A. Numerically from front to rear
 - B. Numerically from rear to front
 - C. Alphabetically from front to rear
 - D. Alphabetically from rear to front
- _____ 43. A Nader bolt and a U-bolt are two types of _____ found on vehicles. (835) *[5.4.1]*
- A. hinges
 - B. fenders
 - C. kick panels
 - D. latching mechanisms
- _____ 44. Which vehicle component consists of body material that surrounds the area of the rear tire? (835) *[5.4.1]*
- A. Fenders
 - B. Kick panels
 - C. Rocker panels
 - D. Quarter panels
- _____ 45. Which vehicle component consists of a vertical panel wall in front of the A-post that is enclosed by several structural members? (836)
[5.4.1]
- A. Fenders
 - B. Kick panels
 - C. Rocker panels
 - D. Quarter panels
- _____ 46. What determines the vehicle's structural integrity? (836) *[5.4.1]*
- A. Age and use of the vehicle
 - B. Time passed after collision
 - C. Position of the vehicle after a collision
 - D. Strength of the vehicle's chassis after a collision

- _____ 47. Which vehicle frame is used on larger automobiles and trucks, particularly heavy-duty vehicles that carry or pull heavy loads? (836) [5.4.1]
- A. Unibody
 - B. Space frame
 - C. Full or rigid frame
 - D. Compartmentalized frame
- _____ 48. For which vehicle frame are the vehicle's stress-bearing elements and sheet metal body parts built as one unit? (836) [5.4.1]
- A. Unibody
 - B. Space frame
 - C. Full or rigid frame
 - D. Compartmentalized frame
- _____ 49. With increasing safety standards, many vehicle manufacturers use _____ safety glass in all windows. (837) [5.4.1]
- A. tempered
 - B. laminated
 - C. composite
 - D. double glazing
- _____ 50. Which glass is designed to spread small fracture lines throughout the plate when struck? (837) [5.4.1]
- A. Tempered
 - B. Laminated
 - C. Composite
 - D. Double glazing
- _____ 51. What is the first step of an extrication operation? (838) [5.4.1]
- A. Fire suppression
 - B. Victim stabilization
 - C. Vehicle stabilization
 - D. Vehicle incident size-up

- _____ 52. What is the primary hazard at a vehicle extrication incident? (839) [5.4.1]
- A. Fire
 - B. Traffic
 - C. Sharp objects
 - D. Environmental conditions
- _____ 53. Where should apparatus be parked at a vehicle extrication incident? (840) [5.4.1]
- A. As close to the incident scene as possible
 - B. As far away from the incident scene as possible
 - C. On the opposite side of roadway as the incident scene
 - D. So that they form a protective barrier between the scene and oncoming traffic
- _____ 54. Vehicle components made with _____ can cause high heat fires at a vehicle incident. (840) [5.4.1]
- A. glass
 - B. plastics
 - C. steel alloys
 - D. magnesium
- _____ 55. What are the most common conventional fuels? (843) [5.4.1]
- A. Gasoline and diesel
 - B. Ethanol and gasoline
 - C. Natural gas and propane
 - D. Biofuels and natural gas
- _____ 56. What vehicles have danger associated with the high voltage stored within the batteries and running through wiring connected to the vehicle's motor? (844) [5.4.1]
- A. All vehicles
 - B. Electric and hybrid vehicles
 - C. Vehicles manufactured after 2010
 - D. Vehicles manufactured after 2015

- _____ 57. Which is an item the crew member assessing the immediate area around the vehicles would identify? (845) [5.4.1]
- A. The time that the incident occurred
 - B. The estimated total cost of damage
 - C. Extrication tasks that may be required
 - D. Which driver was at fault for the accident
- _____ 58. Which victims should receive the highest priority for extrication? (846) [5.4.1]
- A. Older victims
 - B. Younger victims
 - C. Seriously injured victims
 - D. Victims that are easily accessible
- _____ 59. What is the next step after the scene has been assessed at a vehicle incident? (846) [5.4.1]
- A. Extricate victims
 - B. Stabilize the vehicle
 - C. Direct or stop traffic
 - D. Remove roadway hazards
- _____ 60. What should be used to prevent horizontal movement of a vehicle with all wheels on the ground? (846) [5.4.1]
- A. Wheel chocks
 - B. Sheets of plywood
 - C. Pneumatic lifting devices
 - D. Tensioned buttress system
- _____ 61. What would be used to raise a vehicle that is on its roof or side? (847) [5.4.1]
- A. Wheel chocks
 - B. Ratchet-lever jack
 - C. Pneumatic lifting devices
 - D. Tensioned buttress systems

- _____ 62. What would be used to stabilize a vehicle that is on its roof or side by creating a stabilizing triangle? (847) [5.4.1]
- A. Wheel chocks
 - B. Sheets of plywood
 - C. Pneumatic lifting devices
 - D. Tensioned buttress systems
- _____ 63. If the ignition is not accessible in nonelectric vehicles, shut down the electrical system by disconnecting the negative cables to the vehicle's 12-volt battery by cutting or removing: (848) [5.4.1]
- A. the positive cable first.
 - B. the negative cable first.
 - C. both cables simultaneously.
 - D. whichever cable is most accessible first.
- _____ 64. Why should any brightly colored cables never be touched, cut, or opened on electric vehicles? (848) [5.4.1]
- A. They impact structural integrity.
 - B. They are ancillary to the vehicle.
 - C. They connect to needed safety devices.
 - D. They contain intermediate or high-voltage charges.
- _____ 65. Which passenger safety system includes pretensioners that present a significant ignition hazard if not disabled? (849) [5.4.1]
- A. Seat belts
 - B. Head Protection Systems (HPS)
 - C. Side-Impact Protection Systems (SIPS)
 - D. Extendable Roll Over Protection Systems (ROPS)
- _____ 66. Which passenger safety system is commonly called air bags or side curtain air bags? (849) [5.4.1]
- A. Seat belts
 - B. Pretensioners
 - C. Side-Impact Protection Systems (SIPS)
 - D. Extendable Roll Over Protection Systems (ROPS)

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- _____ 67. What should be done if none of the doors in a vehicle extrication incident open normally? (851) [5.4.1]
- A. Cut through the floor of the vehicle
 - B. Determine another method of access
 - C. Use a tool to release one of the locks
 - D. Pry the door open with any available tool
- _____ 68. Why is removing windshields no longer standard practice during extrication? (852)
- A. There is a risk of victim injury from glass shards.
 - B. It takes too much time to remove most windshields.
 - C. There is a risk of responder injury from glass shards.
 - D. Many automobiles use the windshield as a structural component.
- _____ 69. Which is the MOST effective tool for removing doubly laminated glass? (852) [5.4.1]
- A. Axes
 - B. Saws
 - C. Air chisels
 - D. Hay hooks
- _____ 70. Removing the doors and roof from a unibody construction vehicle: (853) [5.4.1]
- A. should never be done.
 - B. is impossible because of construction.
 - C. does not affect its structural integrity.
 - D. can seriously compromise its structural integrity.
- _____ 71. What must firefighters be careful about when cutting posts? (854) [5.4.1]
- A. Activating braking systems
 - B. Activating Head Protection Systems (HPS)
 - C. Activating seat belt pretensioners or side curtain air bags
 - D. Activating Extendable Roll Over Protection Systems (ROPS)

- _____ 72. What is a primary hazard of cutting the steering wheel ring? (855)
[5.4.1]
- A. Activating braking systems
 - B. Accidental deployment of the air bag
 - C. Activating Head Protection Systems (HPS)
 - D. Sparking ignition sources in the compartment