Chapter 18 Quiz

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

_____ 1. When fire fighting foam extinguishes by _____, it prevents air from reaching the fuel and prevents release of flammable vapors. (871)

A. cooling
B. separating
C. smothering
D. penetrating

_____ 2. What is needed to create finished foam? (872)

A. Foam solution, water, and agitation
B. Foam concentrate, water, and aeration
C. Foam solution, water, and a protein additive
D. Foam concentrate, foam solution, and aeration

_____ 3. Which type of foam is used to extinguish fires involving flammable and combustible liquids? (874)

A. Class A foam
B. Class B foam
C. Class C foam
D. Class D foam

_____ 4. Which is a hazard associated with foam concentrates? (875)

A. Sweating and chills
B. Mild skin and eye irritation
C. Skin blistering and cracking
D. Shock and loss of consciousness

_____ 5. Which method of foam proportioning involves drawing foam concentrate through a hose into the water stream using the Venturi Effect? (877)

A. Eduction
B. Injection
C. Premixing
D. Batch mixing

_____ 6. What does a foam proportioner do? (878)

A. Checks the quality of the finished foam
B. Tests whether the foam concentrate is the appropriate type
C. Adds air to the foam solution to help the foam expand at the correct rate
D. Introduces the appropriate amount of foam concentrate into the water to form a foam solution

_____ 7. Which type of nozzle produces high quality foam by inducting air into the foam solution using the Venturi Effect? (881)

A. Fog nozzle
B. CAFS nozzle
C. Foam nozzle
D. Smooth bore nozzle

_____ 8. Which method of foam application involves applying a foam stream onto an object and allowing the foam to run down the object onto the surface of the fuel? (882)

A. Roll-On method
B. Rain-Down method
C. Bank-Down method
D. Over-Under method

_____ 9. Which type of liquid fuels have a flash point of less than 100°F (38°C)? (883)

A. Toxic liquids
B. Flammable liquids
C. Pressurized liquids
D. Combustible liquids

_____ 10. Why are propane tanks an extreme risk to firefighters? (885)

A. The tanks will explode when sufficiently heated.
B. Propane is more likely to leak than other gaseous fuels.
C. Leaking propane creates a dense, colored cloud that is difficult to see through.
D. The tanks are under pressure, so they can create excess heat and cause burns when they are touched.

_____ 11. Which statement describes the valve control on pressurized vessels? (885)

A. Closing the valve without understanding the system can be very dangerous.
B. Butterfly valves have a sign marking whether they are open or closed, but PIVs do not.
C. Closing the valve is never a safe option when trying to contain a leak in a pressurized vessel.
D. Pumping systems are required to be marked so that firefighters can easily judge the safety of closing the valve.

_____ 12. What is a BLEVE? (885-886)

A. Catastrophic failure of a pressurized vessel
B. Type of pressurized vessel used to transport propane
C. Extinguishing agent used to put out fires involving LPG
D. Flame impingement on a vessel containing combustible gas

_____ 13. In which type of situation would firefighters use a bill of lading or manifest to determine what type of flammable material is involved? (887)

A. BLEVE
B. LPG tank rupture
C. Bulk transport fire
D. Fuel leak at a structure

_____ 14. When approaching a fire involving a pressurized flammable gas,: (888)

A. it is safest to approach from uphill and upwind.
B. there is no angle from which it is safest to approach.
C. it is safest to approach it facing the end of the vessel.
D. it is safest to approach it facing the broadest side of the vessel.

_____ 15. At an incident involving a flammable gas fire, firefighters should retreat to a safe location: (889)

A. after mutual aid arrives.
B. as soon as a safe haven is identified.
C. when the gas ignites and flames engulf the container.
D. when the sound of gas escaping the relief valve gets louder.