Chapter 19 Test

Name: _		Date:
Directions	: Write	e the correct letter on the blank before each question.
	1.	When the first firefighter arrives on scene, he or she should: (899) [5.1.1]
		 A. act as the Incident Commander and establish command. B. go immediately to the hot zone and act as Safety Officer. C. stay at the perimeter of the scene until a company officer arrives.
		D. act as the Incident Commander and also work as a member of the suppression team.
	2.	Which piece of information must be communicated to crew members and dispatch when establishing command? (900) [5.1.1]
		 A. Who the acting Safety Officer is B. Number of firefighters on scene C. Number of occupants in the building D. Who the acting Incident Commander is
	3.	When making initial assignments, the acting Incident Commander: (900) [5.1.1]
		A. should never split a crew in order to assign personnel to assist Command.
		 B. must only put interior crews into action if there are at least eight personnel on scene.
		C. should continue to work as Incident Commander, but operate as a member of the suppression or rescue crew.

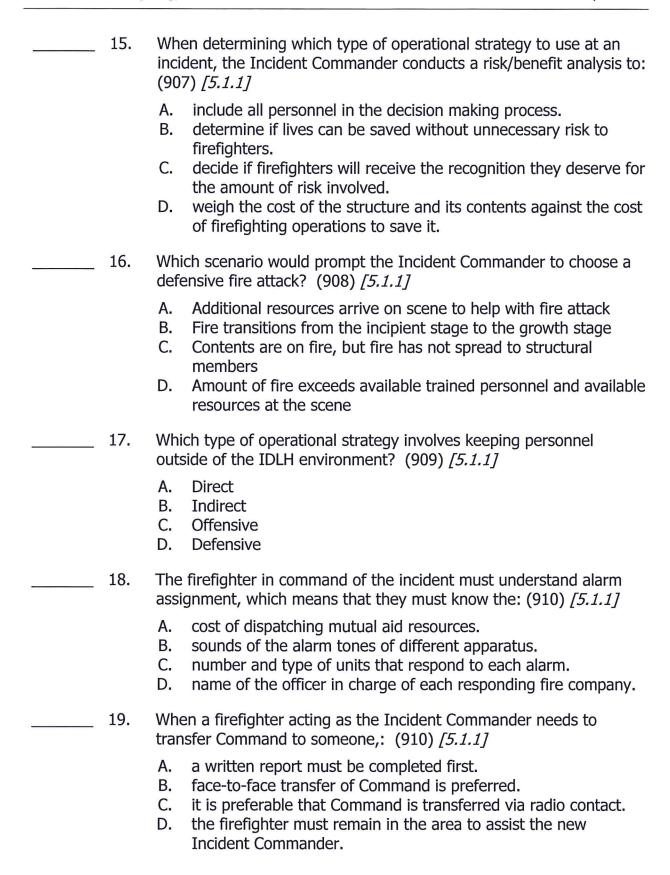
as an acting company officer.

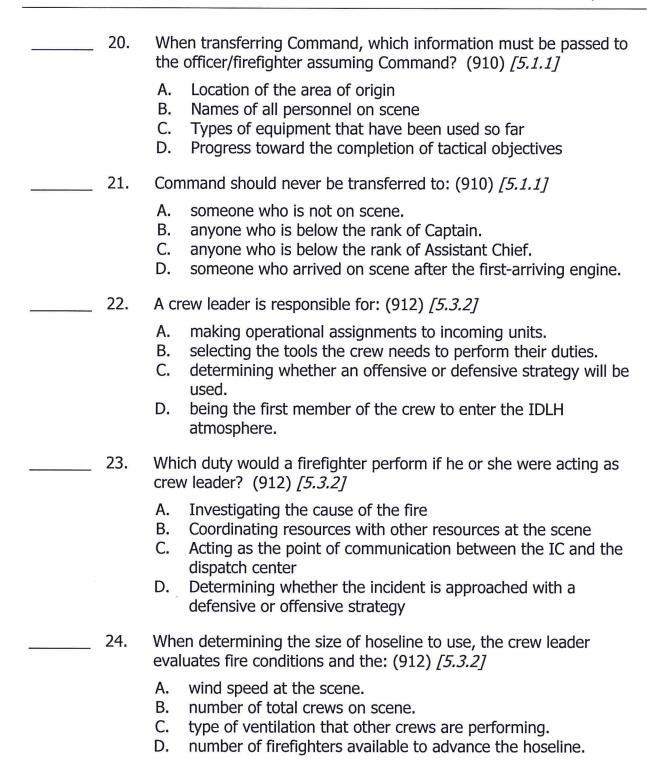
D. may place the company into action with a crew member serving

 4.	Which is a characteristic of NIMS-ICS? (901) [5.1.1]
	 A. Incident action plans must be in writing B. Only required to be used on large incidents C. Uses common terminology and communications D. Requires a special certification to use its components
 5.	Which is a duty of the initial Incident Commander? (901) [5.1.1]
	 A. Begin the fire investigation B. Start writing the tactical progress report C. Establish communications according to local SOPs D. Act as both the Incident Commander and the Incident Safety Officer
 6.	Which question would the first arriving firefighter ask during initial size-up? (903) [5.1.1]
	A. Was the fire started by an arsonist?B. What does the visible fire and smoke indicate?C. When was the automatic sprinkler system last inspected?D. Which tools and equipment will be needed for salvage and overhaul?
 7.	A difference in pressure inside and outside a compartment causes (904) [5.3.2]
	A. air and smoke flow.B. a rise in temperature.C. ventilation to be ineffective.D. the fire to enter the decay stage.
 8.	The size and location of a fire may be indicated by: (904) [5.3.2]
	 A. clear, unbroken glass. B. the presence of a neutral plane. C. flames that are visible from outside the structure. D. a difference in pressure between two compartments.
 9.	Which factor would be included in the initial size-up of an incident that is conducted by the first-arriving firefighter? (905) [5.1.1]
	 A. Overhaul needs B. Type of building construction C. Estimated cost of structural damage D. Presence of carcinogens in building materials

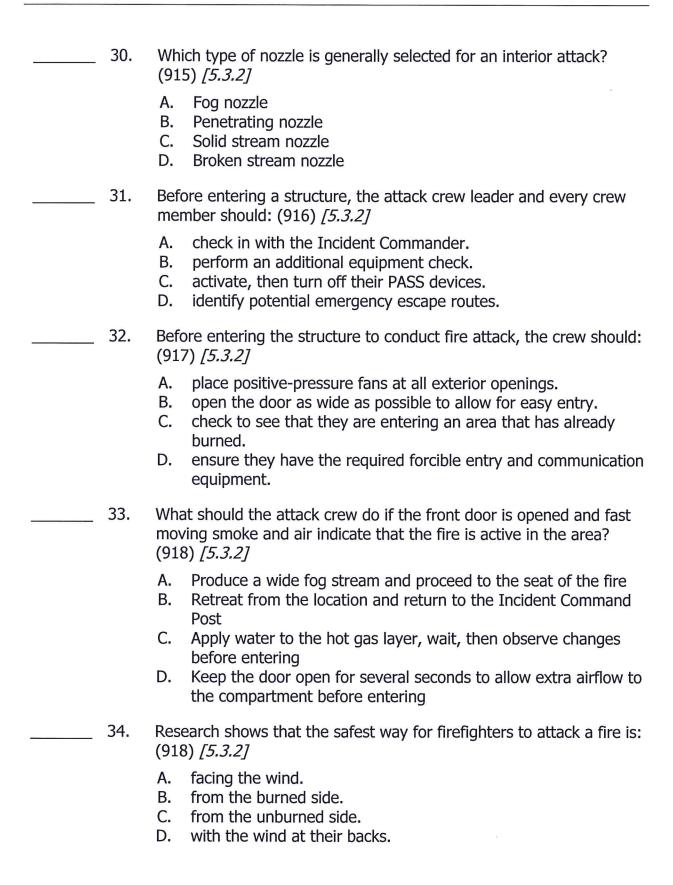
 10.	What must the acting Incident Commander know in order to forecast fire growth and development? (905) [5.1.1] A. Outside air temperature B. Building construction type C. Availability of water sources D. Number of building occupants
11.	What information should be included in the arrival report? (905) [5.1.1] A. Location of the flow path exhaust B. First impression of hazardous conditions at the scene C. Name of the fire investigator assigned to the incident D. Names and ranks of all personnel assigned to the attack crew
 12.	What should the acting Incident Commander do immediately after transmitting the arrival report? (905) [5.1.1] A. Call for mutual aid B. Transfer Command and serve as a team leader C. Instruct the suppression crew to begin interior operations D. Communicate the incident action plan to on-scene personnel
13.	 Which statement describes risk assessment? (906) [5.1.1] A. A risk assessment is only needed for larger incidents that require multiple crews. B. A risk assessment is conducted initially and then is ongoing throughout the incident. C. A risk assessment is conducted to form an initial action plan, and that plan cannot change throughout the incident. D. Risk assessments are the duty of company officers, so a Fire Fighter II does not need to know how to conduct them.
14.	 When making operational assignments, the Incident Commander: (906) [5.1.1] A. must wait to assign personnel until all units have arrived. B. should only assign a crew to fire attack if enough personnel are present. C. can only assign a RIC if the safety officer determines it is necessary. D. will act as the leader of the attack crew while managing the rest

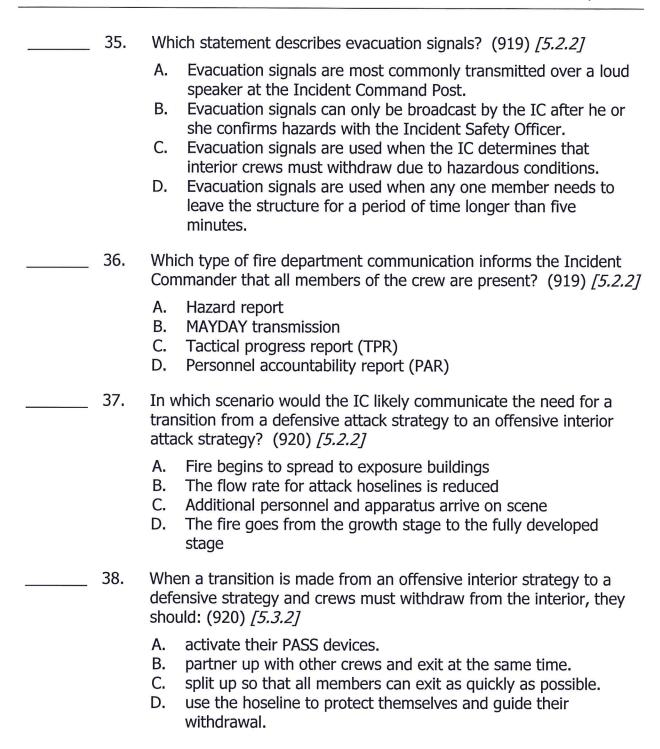
of the incident.

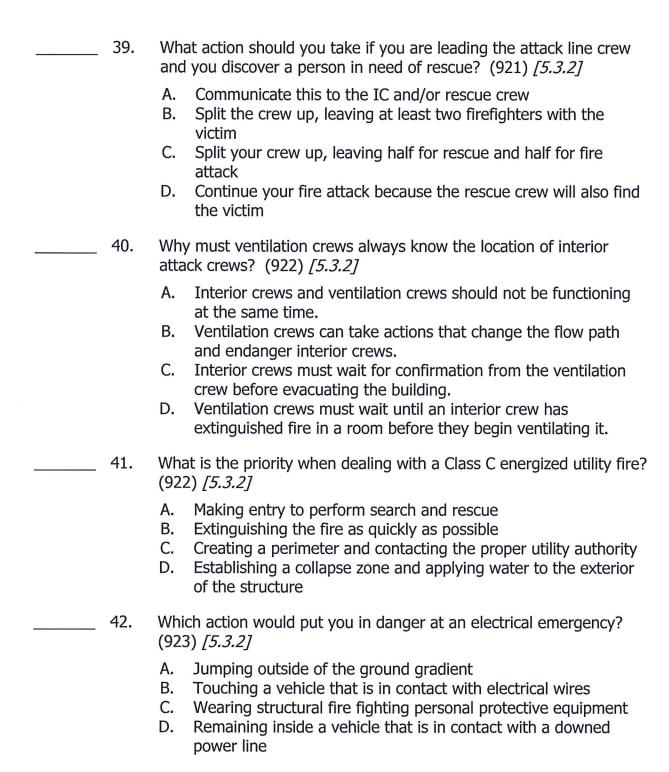


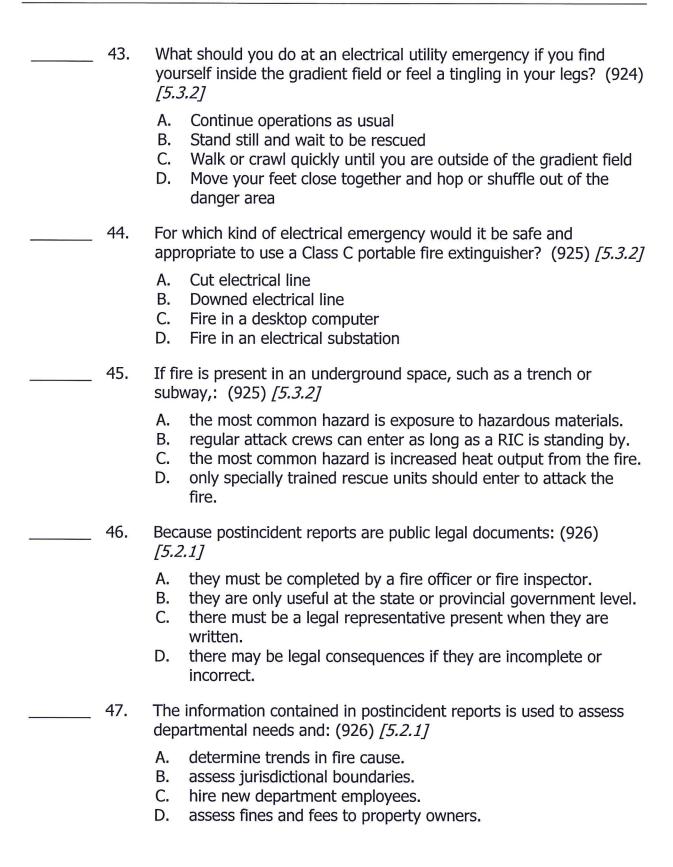


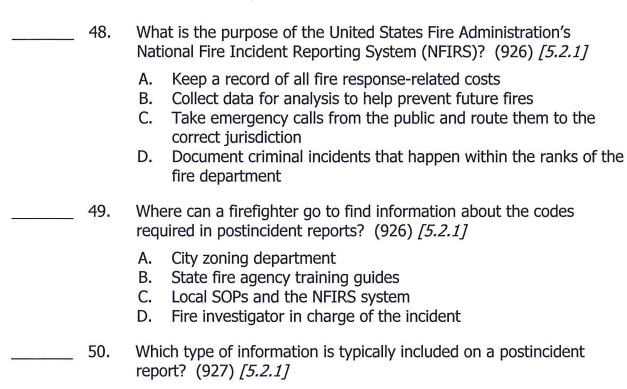
 25.	The most important variable when choosing the correct hoseline to use is: (912) [5.3.2]
	A. flow rate. B. water hammer. C. nozzle reaction. D. hydrant variety.
 26.	A(An) may allow water to be applied sooner, but may not provide adequate water flow for extinguishment. (912) [5.3.2]
	A. master stream deviceB. small-diameter hoselineC. large-diameter hoselineD. inline proportioner device
 27.	The backup hoseline at an incident: (913) [5.3.2]
	A. is only necessary when performing an interior, offensive attack.B. should be the same size and provide the same flow rate as the attack line.
	C. can provide crew protection, but will have little effect on fire extinguishment.
	D. may be smaller than the attack line, as long as there are more available personnel on scene.
28.	Which type of hose appliance is useful when one attack line has been laid, but two are needed for fire attack? (913) [5.3.2]
	A. Gate valveB. Water thiefC. Wye applianceD. Siamese appliance
 29.	A is used when a smaller line is needed, but a larger line is still in service. (913) [5.3.2]
	A. gate valveB. water thiefC. wye applianceD. siamese appliance











- A. Incident history of the area
- B. Type of legal action to be taken
- C. Property owner insurance amount and type
- D. Number of personnel and apparatus that responded