

# Chapter 19 Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Write 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.
  - D. may place the company into action with a crew member serving as an acting company officer.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When determining which type of operational strategy to use at an incident, the Incident Commander conducts a risk/benefit analysis to: (907) [5.1.1]
- A. include all personnel in the decision making process.
  - B. determine if lives can be saved without unnecessary risk to firefighters.
  - C. decide if firefighters will receive the recognition they deserve for the amount of risk involved.
  - D. weigh the cost of the structure and its contents against the cost of firefighting operations to save it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which scenario would prompt the Incident Commander to choose a defensive fire attack? (908) [5.1.1]
- A. Additional resources arrive on scene to help with fire attack
  - B. Fire transitions from the incipient stage to the growth stage
  - C. Contents are on fire, but fire has not spread to structural members
  - D. Amount of fire exceeds available trained personnel and available resources at the scene
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which type of operational strategy involves keeping personnel outside of the IDLH environment? (909) [5.1.1]
- A. Direct
  - B. Indirect
  - C. Offensive
  - D. Defensive
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The firefighter in command of the incident must understand alarm assignment, which means that they must know the: (910) [5.1.1]
- A. cost of dispatching mutual aid resources.
  - B. sounds of the alarm tones of different apparatus.
  - C. number and type of units that respond to each alarm.
  - D. name of the officer in charge of each responding fire company.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. When a firefighter acting as the Incident Commander needs to transfer Command to someone,; (910) [5.1.1]
- A. a written report must be completed first.
  - B. face-to-face transfer of Command is preferred.
  - C. it is preferable that Command is transferred via radio contact.
  - D. the firefighter must remain in the area to assist the new Incident Commander.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. When transferring Command, which information must be passed to the officer/firefighter assuming Command? (910) [5.1.1]
- A. Location of the area of origin
  - B. Names of all personnel on scene
  - C. Types of equipment that have been used so far
  - D. Progress toward the completion of tactical objectives
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Command should never be transferred to: (910) [5.1.1]
- A. someone who is not on scene.
  - B. anyone who is below the rank of Captain.
  - C. anyone who is below the rank of Assistant Chief.
  - D. someone who arrived on scene after the first-arriving engine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. A crew leader is responsible for: (912) [5.3.2]
- A. making operational assignments to incoming units.
  - B. selecting the tools the crew needs to perform their duties.
  - C. determining whether an offensive or defensive strategy will be used.
  - D. being the first member of the crew to enter the IDLH atmosphere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which duty would a firefighter perform if he or she were acting as crew leader? (912) [5.3.2]
- A. Investigating the cause of the fire
  - B. Coordinating resources with other resources at the scene
  - C. Acting as the point of communication between the IC and the dispatch center
  - D. Determining whether the incident is approached with a defensive or offensive strategy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. When determining the size of hoseline to use, the crew leader evaluates fire conditions and the: (912) [5.3.2]
- A. wind speed at the scene.
  - B. number of total crews on scene.
  - C. type of ventilation that other crews are performing.
  - D. number of firefighters available to advance the hoseline.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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 device
  - B. small-diameter hoseline
  - C. large-diameter hoseline
  - D. 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 valve
  - B. Water thief
  - C. Wye appliance
  - D. 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 valve
  - B. water thief
  - C. wye appliance
  - D. siamese appliance



- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Which type of nozzle is generally selected for an interior attack? (915) [5.3.2]
- A. Fog nozzle
  - B. Penetrating nozzle
  - C. Solid stream nozzle
  - D. Broken stream nozzle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Before entering a structure, the attack crew leader and every crew member should: (916) [5.3.2]
- A. check in with the Incident Commander.
  - B. perform an additional equipment check.
  - C. activate, then turn off their PASS devices.
  - D. identify potential emergency escape routes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Before entering the structure to conduct fire attack, the crew should: (917) [5.3.2]
- A. place positive-pressure fans at all exterior openings.
  - B. open the door as wide as possible to allow for easy entry.
  - C. check to see that they are entering an area that has already burned.
  - D. ensure they have the required forcible entry and communication equipment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. What should the attack crew do if the front door is opened and fast moving smoke and air indicate that the fire is active in the area? (918) [5.3.2]
- A. Produce a wide fog stream and proceed to the seat of the fire
  - B. Retreat from the location and return to the Incident Command Post
  - C. Apply water to the hot gas layer, wait, then observe changes before entering
  - D. Keep the door open for several seconds to allow extra airflow to the compartment before entering
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Research shows that the safest way for firefighters to attack a fire is: (918) [5.3.2]
- A. facing the wind.
  - B. from the burned side.
  - C. from the unburned side.
  - D. with the wind at their backs.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Which statement describes evacuation signals? (919) [5.2.2]
- A. Evacuation signals are most commonly transmitted over a loud speaker at the Incident Command Post.
  - B. Evacuation signals can only be broadcast by the IC after he or she confirms hazards with the Incident Safety Officer.
  - C. Evacuation signals are used when the IC determines that interior crews must withdraw due to hazardous conditions.
  - D. Evacuation signals are used when any one member needs to leave the structure for a period of time longer than five minutes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Which type of fire department communication informs the Incident Commander that all members of the crew are present? (919) [5.2.2]
- A. Hazard report
  - B. MAYDAY transmission
  - C. Tactical progress report (TPR)
  - D. Personnel accountability report (PAR)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. In which scenario would the IC likely communicate the need for a transition from a defensive attack strategy to an offensive interior attack strategy? (920) [5.2.2]
- A. Fire begins to spread to exposure buildings
  - B. The flow rate for attack hoselines is reduced
  - C. Additional personnel and apparatus arrive on scene
  - D. The fire goes from the growth stage to the fully developed stage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. When a transition is made from an offensive interior strategy to a defensive strategy and crews must withdraw from the interior, they should: (920) [5.3.2]
- A. activate their PASS devices.
  - B. partner up with other crews and exit at the same time.
  - C. split up so that all members can exit as quickly as possible.
  - D. use the hoseline to protect themselves and guide their withdrawal.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. What action should you take if you are leading the attack line crew and you discover a person in need of rescue? (921) [5.3.2]
- A. Communicate this to the IC and/or rescue crew
  - B. Split the crew up, leaving at least two firefighters with the victim
  - C. Split your crew up, leaving half for rescue and half for fire attack
  - D. Continue your fire attack because the rescue crew will also find the victim
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Why must ventilation crews always know the location of interior attack crews? (922) [5.3.2]
- A. Interior crews and ventilation crews should not be functioning at the same time.
  - B. Ventilation crews can take actions that change the flow path and endanger interior crews.
  - C. Interior crews must wait for confirmation from the ventilation crew before evacuating the building.
  - D. Ventilation crews must wait until an interior crew has extinguished fire in a room before they begin ventilating it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. What is the priority when dealing with a Class C energized utility fire? (922) [5.3.2]
- A. Making entry to perform search and rescue
  - B. Extinguishing the fire as quickly as possible
  - C. Creating a perimeter and contacting the proper utility authority
  - D. Establishing a collapse zone and applying water to the exterior of the structure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. Which action would put you in danger at an electrical emergency? (923) [5.3.2]
- A. Jumping outside of the ground gradient
  - B. Touching a vehicle that is in contact with electrical wires
  - C. Wearing structural fire fighting personal protective equipment
  - D. Remaining inside a vehicle that is in contact with a downed power line

- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. What should you do at an electrical utility emergency if you find yourself inside the gradient field or feel a tingling in your legs? (924) [5.3.2]
- A. Continue operations as usual
  - B. Stand still and wait to be rescued
  - C. Walk or crawl quickly until you are outside of the gradient field
  - D. Move your feet close together and hop or shuffle out of the danger area
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. For which kind of electrical emergency would it be safe and appropriate to use a Class C portable fire extinguisher? (925) [5.3.2]
- A. Cut electrical line
  - B. Downed electrical line
  - C. Fire in a desktop computer
  - D. Fire in an electrical substation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. If fire is present in an underground space, such as a trench or subway, (925) [5.3.2]
- A. the most common hazard is exposure to hazardous materials.
  - B. regular attack crews can enter as long as a RIC is standing by.
  - C. the most common hazard is increased heat output from the fire.
  - D. only specially trained rescue units should enter to attack the fire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. Because postincident reports are public legal documents: (926) [5.2.1]
- A. they must be completed by a fire officer or fire inspector.
  - B. they are only useful at the state or provincial government level.
  - C. there must be a legal representative present when they are written.
  - D. there may be legal consequences if they are incomplete or incorrect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. The information contained in postincident reports is used to assess departmental needs and: (926) [5.2.1]
- A. determine trends in fire cause.
  - B. assess jurisdictional boundaries.
  - C. hire new department employees.
  - D. assess fines and fees to property owners.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. What is the purpose of the United States Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)? (926) [5.2.1]
- A. Keep a record of all fire response-related costs
  - B. Collect data for analysis to help prevent future fires
  - C. Take emergency calls from the public and route them to the correct jurisdiction
  - D. Document criminal incidents that happen within the ranks of the fire department
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. Where can a firefighter go to find information about the codes required in postincident reports? (926) [5.2.1]
- A. City zoning department
  - B. State fire agency training guides
  - C. Local SOPs and the NFIRS system
  - D. Fire investigator in charge of the incident
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Which type of information is typically included on a postincident report? (927) [5.2.1]
- 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