

Chapter 20 Quiz

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

- _____ 1. Which would be a responsibility of a Fire Fighter II at a structural fire? (933)
- A. Determine the origin of a fire
 - B. Take note of unusual fire behavior
 - C. Brief the media about the cause of a fire
 - D. Conduct a detailed analysis and investigation
- _____ 2. Who is in charge of conducting an in-depth analysis of the fire scene and fire cause evidence? (934)
- A. PIO
 - B. Fire Fighter II
 - C. Fire investigator
 - D. City code enforcement
- _____ 3. When searching for the area of origin, firefighters must always: (936)
- A. wait until the scene has been cleared of debris.
 - B. be accompanied by a fire investigator or law enforcement officer.
 - C. carry rubber gloves and plastic bags in case they find any fire cause evidence.
 - D. wear PPE and respiratory protection until the atmosphere is determined to be safe.
- _____ 4. In a structure fire, searching for the area of origin begins: (936)
- A. at the same time as fire attack.
 - B. as soon as a trained investigator arrives.
 - C. on the exterior and moves to the interior of the structure.
 - D. on the interior of the structure and moves to the exterior.

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- _____ 5. What must be present in order to determine fire cause? (942)
- A. Ignition sequence
 - B. An incendiary device
 - C. Malicious or illegal behavior
 - D. High speed wind or air flow
- _____ 6. Why is it important to determine the cause of a fire? (942)
- A. It is a legal requirement.
 - B. It is required by insurance companies.
 - C. It can help prevent similar fires from happening in the future.
 - D. It is necessary in order to collect reimbursements from agencies or businesses.
- _____ 7. Which classification of fire occurs when humans are NOT involved? (946)
- A. Natural
 - B. Accidental
 - C. Incendiary
 - D. Undetermined
- _____ 8. Evidence preservation is the responsibility of: (946)
- A. the fire chief.
 - B. the fire investigator.
 - C. all firefighters on scene.
 - D. law enforcement personnel.
- _____ 9. To be secure, a fire scene must have: (947)
- A. a fire investigator present.
 - B. law enforcement personnel present.
 - C. two types of outside boundaries to prevent unauthorized access.
 - D. a recognizable perimeter and someone to maintain that perimeter.
- _____ 10. Which type of fire evidence includes objects that can be inspected, such as a fuel container? (950)
- A. Direct evidence
 - B. Physical evidence
 - C. Judiciary evidence
 - D. Circumstantial evidence

- _____ 11. How should a firefighter treat evidence that he or she finds at a fire scene? (951)
- A. Protect it without touching or disturbing it, if possible
 - B. Move it to a central evidence location outside the structure
 - C. Bring all evidence to the fire investigator or officer in charge
 - D. Attempt to clean the soot and residue, then bag the evidence
- _____ 12. Documenting evidence that is removed from a fire scene is an example of preserving the: (953)
- A. spoliation.
 - B. right of entry.
 - C. chain of custody.
 - D. jurisdiction of evidence.