Chapter 21 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

_____ 1. Which statement describes the proper cleaning methods for power tools? (959) *[5.5.4]*

A. Power tools must only be cleaned using mild soap and water.
B. Power tools require the use of industrial strength solvents to clean them.
C. Since power tools are so durable, they rarely require cleaning.
D. Different power tools require different cleaning agents, so refer to manufacturer's guidelines for cleaning instructions.

_____ 2. Replace any spark plug that: (960) *[5.5.4]*

A. shows signs of arcing.
B. is covered in oil and grime.
C. has been used for more than 6 months.
D. is not stamped with the date of manufacture.

_____ 3. What should you do if you find a problem when maintaining a portable generator? (960) *[5.5.4]*

A. Attempt to repair it
B. Send it back to the manufacturer
C. Consult the manual to determine the proper action
D. Report the problem, but keep the generator in service

_____ 4. In order to prevent damage to a portable generator, always: (960) *[5.5.4]*

A. start the generator under a load.
B. change the fuel before starting it.
C. run the generator for at least ten minutes before plugging equipment into it.
D. avoid starting it with equipment plugged into it and turned on.

_____ 5. Power tools should be inspected: (960) *[5.5.4]*

A. once a week.
B. once a month.
C. at regular intervals.
D. at the beginning of every shift.

_____ 6. After completing equipment maintenance, it is important to clean the work area and: (961) *[5.5.4]*

A. document maintenance per local SOPs.
B. immediately report completion to the company officer.
C. ask another firefighter to complete a secondary inspection.
D. contact the manufacturer to verify that maintenance is complete.

_____ 7. Which type of equipment is NOT typically maintained by a Fire Fighter II? (961) *[5.5.4]*

A. Portable generators
B. Portable lighting systems
C. Apparatus electrical systems
D. Hydraulic and pneumatic tools

_____ 8. Battery packs and pneumatic air cylinders should be kept: (961) *[5.5.4]*

A. fully charged.
B. at least 50% charged.
C. at least 75% charged.
D. at any charge level, as long as they are functional.

_____ 9. When maintaining portable lighting equipment, it is safest to: (961) *[5.5.4]*

A. connect each light to the generator one at a time.
B. replace the bulbs while the power is still turned on.
C. replace bulbs immediately after shutting off the power.
D. connect all lights to the generator at the same time before starting the generator.

_____ 10. When would a fire hose be tagged for repair? (962) [5.5.5]

A. When defects are found that can be corrected
B. When it has been in service more than one year
C. When it has been in service more than three years
D. When any damage is found, whether it can be corrected or not

_____ 11. Which action should be avoided when service testing fire hose because it can cause damage to the hose? (962) *[5.5.5]*

A. Closing valves slowly when charging the hose
B. Testing hose in an area with rocks and debris
C. Testing hose in an area with a slight uphill grade
D. Laying large-diameter hose flat before charging it

_____ 12. When service testing a fire hose, it is necessary to: (962) *[5.5.5]*

A. complete all testing during daylight hours.
B. test the hose in conditions that simulate a real fire scene.
C. have access to a water source that is sufficient for charging the hose.
D. test the hose inside the apparatus bay so that it is protected from weather and elements.

_____ 13. Which location would be ideal for testing fire hose? (962) *[5.5.5]*

A. Public park
B. Occupied parking lot
C. At incidents where hose is in use
D. Empty parking lot next to the fire station

_____ 14. Which piece of equipment is used to prevent pressurized hose from dangerously whipping back and forth if it ruptures? (962) *[5.5.5]*

A. Hose clamp
B. Hose test gate valve
C. Apparatus-mounted proportioner
D. Nozzle equipped with a shutoff valve

_____ 15. Which is a safety procedure related to fire hose testing? (962) *[5.5.5]*

A. Always wear full structural PPE
B. Only use portable tanks as a water source
C. Only walk near pressurized hose when necessary
D. Always test hoses in lengths greater than 300 feet (100 m)

_____ 16. When testing fire hose, it is important to: (963) *[5.5.5]*

A. wear full structural PPE and SCBA.
B. close valves slowly to prevent water hammer.
C. charge large diameter hose before laying it out on the ground.
D. make sure that hose lengths are at least 300 feet (100 m) long.

_____ 17. Why should test lengths of hose not exceed 300 feet (100 m) in length? (963) *[5.5.5]*

A. It is difficult to purge air from longer lengths of hose.
B. Longer lengths are too difficult to carry and put in place.
C. Longer lengths are susceptible to damage during testing.
D. Gauges won't deliver proper results with longer lengths of hose.

_____ 18. When service testing a fire hose, the: (963) *[5.5.5]*

A. testing area should be kept as dry as possible.
B. test should be conducted on a soft surface, such as grass or dirt.
C. hose should be tested by just one person, so there is no confusion.
D. hose should be tested three times to verify that there are no errors in testing.

_____ 19. Which is an indicator that a fire hose should be removed from service? (963) *[5.5.5]*

A. Dirt on the hose jacket
B. Air is present in the hoseline
C. The hose twists when pressurized
D. Couplings are loosening from the hose

_____ 20. Fire hose testing records should include the: (964) *[5.5.5]*

A. last date that the hose was used.
B. reason that any hoses fail the test.
C. kind of solvent used to clean the hose.
D. type of incident the hose was last used in.