

## Chapter 22 Quiz

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

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Why are fire and life safety programs important? (976)
- A. They encourage people to act safely and help prepare them for hazards.
  - B. They help firefighters identify homes in the area that are most likely to catch fire.
  - C. They fulfill fire department insurance policy requirements for community interaction.
  - D. They give community members an understanding of how difficult it is to be a firefighter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In order to maintain good relations with the community, firefighters should: (976-977)
- A. adopt a "customer is always right" mentality.
  - B. never speak to the public about the fire department.
  - C. try to understand customer complaints and resolve issues promptly.
  - D. avoid correcting someone if he or she is wrong during a fire and life safety presentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Private-dwelling fire safety surveys: (977)
- A. are typically required for apartment complexes.
  - B. provide information about safety equipment in the home.
  - C. should be treated as both an educational and an enforcement tool.
  - D. check to see if private homes are instituting fire safety practices to the same degree as public properties.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which duty should firefighters perform during a private-dwelling fire safety survey? (977-978)
- A. Provide one-on-one CPR training
  - B. Perform air-monitoring in each room
  - C. Fine residents for any fire code violations
  - D. Check for malfunctioning equipment and overloaded outlets
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Poor housekeeping or hoarding is: (979)
- A. none of the fire department's business.
  - B. the leading cause of home fires in the United States.
  - C. an unsafe behavior to be identified during private-dwelling fire safety surveys.
  - D. something that firefighters should work with homeowners to clean up immediately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Documentation of private-dwelling fire safety surveys: (979)
- A. is available as part of public record.
  - B. is usually completed by the fire chief.
  - C. should be complete, accurate, and readable.
  - D. must follow a standard format mandated by NFPA 1001.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. When conducting private-dwelling fire safety surveys, firefighters should: (982)
- A. focus on preventing fires and eliminating hazards.
  - B. not go behind closed doors or into basement spaces.
  - C. not discuss the results of the survey with the occupant.
  - D. focus on collecting fines for unsafe conditions within the home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is the primary focus of a fire and life safety presentation? (982)
- A. Recruiting potential new fire department members
  - B. Gaining community support for the fire department
  - C. Providing information about risk-reduction strategies
  - D. Distributing printed research about fire behavior and prevention
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Fire and life safety presentations should be organized and: (982)
- A. humorous.
  - B. audience-centered.
  - C. no longer than 10-15 minutes.
  - D. focused on the department members.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When presenting to young children, always: (989)
- A. enter the room wearing full PPE and SCBA.
  - B. avoid using baby talk, acronyms, or jargon.
  - C. assume that the children understand what you mean.
  - D. use pictures of real home fires to illustrate the importance of fire safety.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. When conducting a fire station tour, it is important to: (990)
- A. show guests every area of the fire station.
  - B. allow visitors to climb on and get inside apparatus.
  - C. have a plan for where tour groups go if an alarm sounds.
  - D. encourage guests to explore the fire station on their own.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Why do firefighters conduct preincident surveys? (991)
- A. To teach occupants about safety hazards within their own home or business
  - B. To become familiar with a structure and its hazards before an emergency occurs
  - C. To study types of local building construction in order to prepare for promotional exams
  - D. To identify hazards within a structure in order to work with code enforcement and fine the owners
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. What should be the first step for a preincident survey? (992)
- A. Contact the owner before arriving
  - B. Identify hazardous and dangerous processes
  - C. Take photographs of the outside of the building
  - D. Walk into the building and announce your arrival
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. When conducting a preincident survey, a firefighter must be able to: (995)
- A. install a fire alarm control panel.
  - B. recognize fire alarm systems and their components.
  - C. activate and service deluge and dry-pipe sprinkler systems.
  - D. show an owner or occupant how to repair a broken fire alarm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which sprinkler system has no water in the piping before activation, and when activated, all sprinklers open at the same time? (1005)
- A. deluge
  - B. dry-pipe
  - C. wet-pipe
  - D. preaction



- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which type of standpipe system is designed to have water in it only when it is being supplied through the FDC? (1008)
- A. Manual dry
  - B. Manual wet
  - C. Automatic dry
  - D. Semiautomatic dry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. When documenting a preincident survey, firefighters should: (1010)
- A. use maps, drawings, and photographs to show building features and hazards.
  - B. focus on documenting the exterior of the building and ignore the interior if time is limited.
  - C. rely on written words, rather than sketches, to convey information about the building.
  - D. focus on documenting the interior of the building, because hazards on the exterior will be obvious upon arrival.