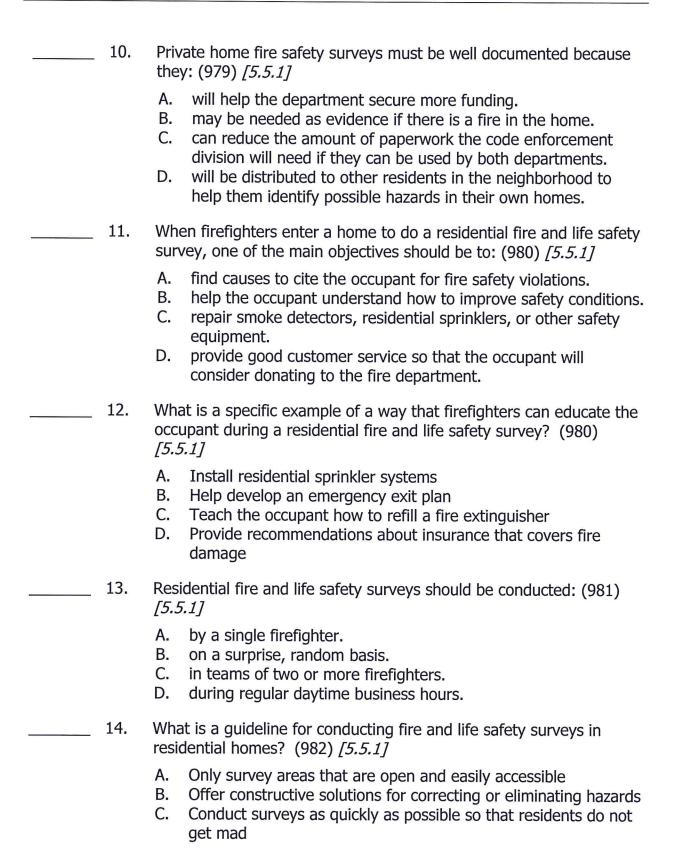
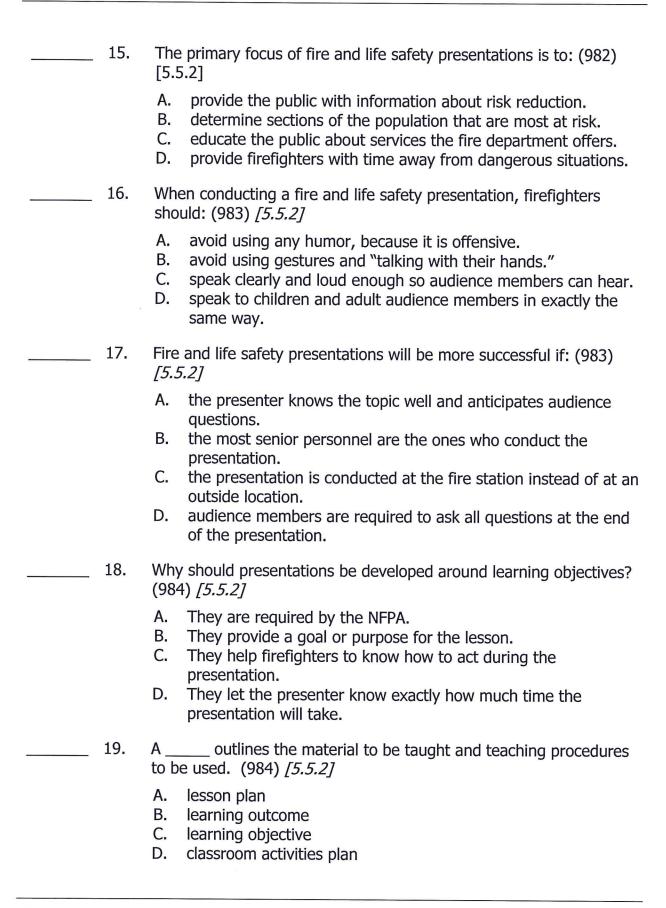
Chapter 22 Test

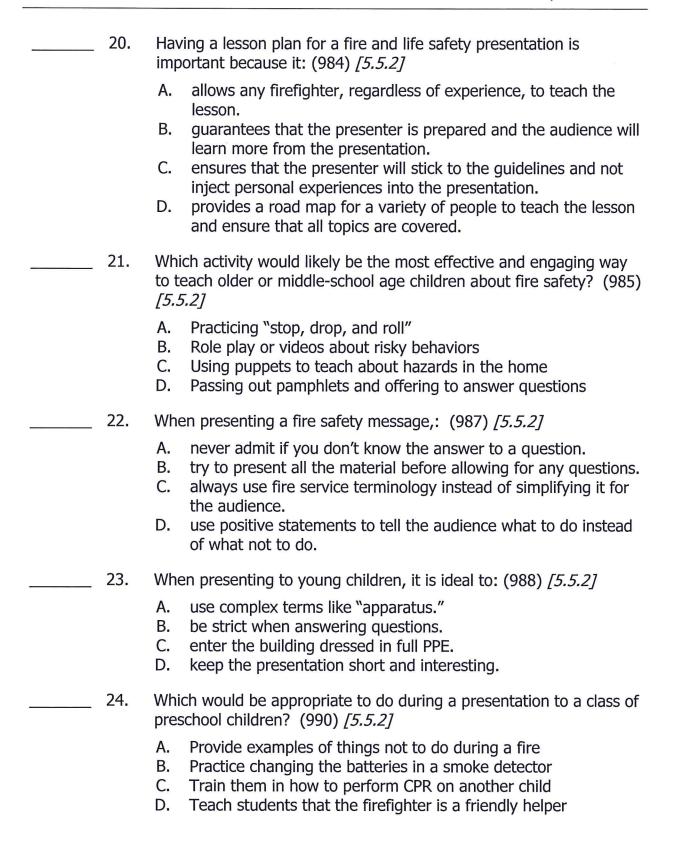
Name: _		Date:
Directions	s: Writ	te the correct letter on the blank before each question.
	1.	Which topic would be the potential focus of a fire and life safety program put on by the fire department? (976) [5.5.1]
		 A. Ways to refill a fire extinguisher B. How to repair dangerous items in a home C. How to prepare for fire or severe weather D. Information about how fires affect homeowners' insurance
	2.	Fire and life safety programs benefit firefighters by teaching them: (976) [5.5.1]
		 A. how to deal with complaints from the public. B. about building hazards within their community. C. how to deal with unusual hazards they may face. D. about the people who live and work in their community.
	3.	Fire and life safety programs are important because they: (976) [5.5.1]
		 A. help maintain positive relations with the public. B. provide a way to gain extra fire department funding. C. are the number one way to identify potentially dangerous structures.
		 allow the fire department to show off their knowledge and equipment.
	4.	What should a firefighter do if a community member raises a question or complaint during a fire and life safety program? (976-977) [5.5.1]
		 A. Ignore the issue and move on so that time is not wasted B. Tell the person to contact the fire chief about any questions C. Clarify that the program is not an appropriate time to complain D. Listen actively, resolve the issue if possible, or refer them to someone who can help them if you cannot

 5.	Fire and life safety surveys are performed in private dwellings: (977) [5.5.1]
	 A. to determine if residents are breaking any fire codes or laws. B. as a way to change the public's mind about the fire department. C. to determine what hazards and what types of safety equipment are within the home. D. in exactly the same way that they are performed in commercial or industrial occupancies.
 6.	In most jurisdictions, residential fire and life safety surveys are: (977) [5.5.1]
	A. paid for by the occupants.B. required by local fire codes.C. conducted on a voluntary basis.D. performed by fire department safety officers.
 7.	Which is a common cause of residential fires that should be identified during a fire safety survey? (977) [5.5.1]
	 A. Occasional use of fireworks B. Malfunctioning sprinkler system C. Improperly stored grocery items D. Stacks of papers or clothing near a heater
 8.	What is an example of an unsafe behavior that should be documented during a private dwelling fire safety survey? (979) [5.5.1]
	A. HoardingB. Drinking alcoholC. Presence of household cleanersD. Use of propane torches for woodworking
 9.	Which condition should be pointed out to occupants during a fire safety survey? (979) [5.5.1]
	A. Type II constructionB. Void spaces in the atticC. Nonworking smoke detectorsD. Presence of photovoltaic panels



D. Refer occupants to specific companies who can help them repair broken items, such as smoke detectors



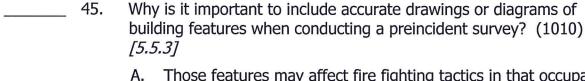


 25.	Dur	ing a fire station tour for children,: (990) [5.5.2]
	A. B. C.	the children should be allowed to explore on their own. ensure that the children are only allowed to handle clean PPE. all personnel must be present in the same room as the tour to help supervise.
	D.	the children must remain in the apparatus bay because other areas of the fire station are unsuitable.
 26.		ch activity should NOT be allowed during a fire station tour? (i) [5.5.2]
	A. B. C. D.	Allowing visitors to touch the apparatus Visitors exploring the station on their own Allowing visitors into the sleeping quarters Visitors photographing equipment or personnel
 27.	During a preincident survey, firefighters can: (992) [5.5.3]	
	A. B. C. D.	conduct a surprise inspection of the property. penalize an owner for a hazard that is discovered. determine how standard tactics would work in that occupancy. predict the amount of damage that would occur from a fire in the occupancy.
 28.		a preincident survey sketch or map, the locations of all uld be marked. (993) [5.5.3]
	A. B. C. D.	fire lanes fire hydrants heavily traveled hallways handicapped parking spaces
 29.		ch condition or feature should be identified and recorded during eincident survey? (994) [5.5.3]
	A. B. C. D.	Verification of insurance Nonworking security alarm Nonworking smoke detectors Presence of a fenced-in backyard

 30.	Which component of a fire alarm system senses products of combustion and sends a message to the control panel? (995) [5.5.3]
	A. Pull station B. Initiating device C. Notification device D. Fire command center
 31.	Which item would likely be found in the fire command center in a large building? (995) [5.5.3] A. Fire pump
	B. Heat detectors C. Flame detectors D. Fire alarm control panel
32.	Which component of a fire alarm system allows occupants to activate the fire alarm? (997) [5.5.3]
	 A. Manual pull station B. Fire command center C. Fire alarm control panel D. Rate-of-rise heat detector
33.	Which type of smoke detector detects particles and aerosols produced during fire that are too small to be seen by the naked eye? (998) [5.5.3]
	A. Flame detectorsB. Fire-gas detectorsC. Ionization smoke detectorsD. Photoelectric smoke detectors
 34.	Which device detects light in the ultraviolet and infrared spectrums in order to alert occupants to fires? (998) [5.5.3]
	A. Flame detectorsB. Fire-gas detectorsC. Ionization detectorsD. Photoelectric detectors

 35.	Which sprinkler system component is a section of vertical piping to which the sprinkler valve, fire department connection (FDC), and other components are attached? (1001) [5.5.3]	
	A. RiserB. DeflectorC. Feed mainD. Cross main	
 36.	Which type of sprinkler mechanism activates the sprinkler after the solder inside melts and releases the valve cap? (1001) [5.5.3]	
	A. Fusible linkB. Frangible bulbC. Chemical pelletD. Sprinkler deflector	
 37.	Which type of sprinkler deflector is mounted so that the threaded shank would not be visible below the ceiling? (1002) [5.5.3]	
	A. Flush B. Upright C. Pendant D. Sidewall	
 38.	Which type of sprinkler system valve includes a hollow metal post that houses the valve stem and a movable plate with the words <i>OPEN</i> and <i>SHUT</i> on it? (1003) <i>[5.5.3]</i>	
	 A. Alarm check valve (ACV) B. Post indicator valve (PIV) C. Post indicator valve assembly (PIVA) D. Outside stem and yoke (OS&Y) valve 	
39.	The water supply for sprinkler systems: (1004) [5.5.3] A. must always be supplemented by an outside source. B. is only of concern to firefighters if it is a dry-pipe system. C. is often designed to supply only a portion of the sprinklers. D. should be able to provide enough water for any size of fire.	

 40.	A sprinkler system contains water under pressure in the piping and is used in locations where temperatures remain above 40°F (4°C). (1004) [5.5.3]
	A. deluge B. dry-pipe C. wet-pipe D. preaction
 41.	A Class standpipe system is primarily designed to be used by fire suppression personnel who are trained in handling large hoselines. (1007) [5.5.3]
	A. I B. II C. III D. IV
 42.	Which type of standpipe system contains air under pressure in the pipes, but admits water to the piping when a hose valve is opened? (1008) [5.5.3]
	A. Manual dryB. Manual wetC. Automatic dryD. Automatic wet
 43.	Barriers that protect against fire spread, such as door gaskets and fire stops, are an example of: (1009) [5.5.3]
	 A. an active smoke control system. B. a passive smoke control system. C. smoke control measures that are rarely effective. D. smoke control measures that are rarely encountered.
 44.	What is an example of an unapproved modification to a building that could create hazardous conditions? (1010) [5.5.3]
	 A. Removal of rack storage B. Installation of building alarms C. Removal of fire detection and suppression systems D. Installation of multiple fire walls in one compartment



- Those features may affect fire fighting tactics in that occupancy.
- A preincident survey cannot be submitted until drawings are included.
- The features will determine the expected monetary loss if a fire C. should occur.
- Accurate drawings of building features will help firefighters D. more than photographs would.
- 46. On a preincident survey diagram, common symbols are often used to show: (1011) [5.5.3]
 - A. partitions and openings.
 - Β. common paths of travel for occupants.
 - the type of wall coverings and interior finishes. C.
 - the number of electrical outlets in each compartment. D.
 - 47. Whenever possible, firefighters conducting preincident surveys should: (1011) [5.5.3]
 - A. work alone in order to save time.
 - take photographs to show accurate detail.
 - start the survey on the interior of the building and work toward the exterior.
 - conduct fire suppression system inspections and repairs at the D. same time.