

Chapter 22 Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Write 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.
 - D. 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. Hoarding
 - B. Drinking alcohol
 - C. Presence of household cleaners
 - D. 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 construction
 - B. Void spaces in the attic
 - C. Nonworking smoke detectors
 - D. Presence of photovoltaic panels

- _____ 10. Private home fire safety surveys must be well documented because they: (979) [5.5.1]
- A. will help the department secure more funding.
 - B. may be needed as evidence if there is a fire in the home.
 - C. can reduce the amount of paperwork the code enforcement division will need if they can be used by both departments.
 - D. will be distributed to other residents in the neighborhood to help them identify possible hazards in their own homes.
- _____ 11. When firefighters enter a home to do a residential fire and life safety survey, one of the main objectives should be to: (980) [5.5.1]
- A. find causes to cite the occupant for fire safety violations.
 - B. help the occupant understand how to improve safety conditions.
 - C. repair smoke detectors, residential sprinklers, or other safety equipment.
 - D. provide good customer service so that the occupant will consider donating to the fire department.
- _____ 12. What is a specific example of a way that firefighters can educate the occupant during a residential fire and life safety survey? (980) [5.5.1]
- A. Install residential sprinkler systems
 - B. Help develop an emergency exit plan
 - C. Teach the occupant how to refill a fire extinguisher
 - D. Provide recommendations about insurance that covers fire damage
- _____ 13. Residential fire and life safety surveys should be conducted: (981) [5.5.1]
- A. by a single firefighter.
 - B. on a surprise, random basis.
 - C. in teams of two or more firefighters.
 - D. during regular daytime business hours.
- _____ 14. What is a guideline for conducting fire and life safety surveys in residential homes? (982) [5.5.1]
- A. Only survey areas that are open and easily accessible
 - B. Offer constructive solutions for correcting or eliminating hazards
 - C. Conduct surveys as quickly as possible so that residents do not get mad

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

- _____ 15. The primary focus of fire and life safety presentations is to: (982) [5.5.2]
- A. provide the public with information about risk reduction.
 - B. determine sections of the population that are most at risk.
 - C. educate the public about services the fire department offers.
 - D. provide firefighters with time away from dangerous situations.
- _____ 16. When conducting a fire and life safety presentation, firefighters should: (983) [5.5.2]
- A. avoid using any humor, because it is offensive.
 - B. avoid using gestures and "talking with their hands."
 - C. speak clearly and loud enough so audience members can hear.
 - D. speak to children and adult audience members in exactly the same way.
- _____ 17. Fire and life safety presentations will be more successful if: (983) [5.5.2]
- A. the presenter knows the topic well and anticipates audience questions.
 - B. the most senior personnel are the ones who conduct the presentation.
 - C. the presentation is conducted at the fire station instead of at an outside location.
 - D. audience members are required to ask all questions at the end of the presentation.
- _____ 18. Why should presentations be developed around learning objectives? (984) [5.5.2]
- A. They are required by the NFPA.
 - B. They provide a goal or purpose for the lesson.
 - C. They help firefighters to know how to act during the presentation.
 - D. They let the presenter know exactly how much time the presentation will take.
- _____ 19. A _____ outlines the material to be taught and teaching procedures to be used. (984) [5.5.2]
- A. lesson plan
 - B. learning outcome
 - C. learning objective
 - D. classroom activities plan

- _____ 20. Having a lesson plan for a fire and life safety presentation is important because it: (984) [5.5.2]
- A. allows any firefighter, regardless of experience, to teach the lesson.
 - B. guarantees that the presenter is prepared and the audience will learn more from the presentation.
 - C. ensures that the presenter will stick to the guidelines and not inject personal experiences into the presentation.
 - D. provides a road map for a variety of people to teach the lesson and ensure that all topics are covered.
- _____ 21. Which activity would likely be the most effective and engaging way to teach older or middle-school age children about fire safety? (985) [5.5.2]
- A. Practicing "stop, drop, and roll"
 - B. Role play or videos about risky behaviors
 - C. Using puppets to teach about hazards in the home
 - D. Passing out pamphlets and offering to answer questions
- _____ 22. When presenting a fire safety message,: (987) [5.5.2]
- A. never admit if you don't know the answer to a question.
 - B. try to present all the material before allowing for any questions.
 - C. always use fire service terminology instead of simplifying it for the audience.
 - D. use positive statements to tell the audience what to do instead of what not to do.
- _____ 23. When presenting to young children, it is ideal to: (988) [5.5.2]
- A. use complex terms like "apparatus."
 - B. be strict when answering questions.
 - C. enter the building dressed in full PPE.
 - D. keep the presentation short and interesting.
- _____ 24. Which would be appropriate to do during a presentation to a class of preschool children? (990) [5.5.2]
- A. Provide examples of things not to do during a fire
 - B. Practice changing the batteries in a smoke detector
 - C. Train them in how to perform CPR on another child
 - D. Teach students that the firefighter is a friendly helper

- _____ 25. During a fire station tour for children, (990) [5.5.2]
- A. the children should be allowed to explore on their own.
 - B. ensure that the children are only allowed to handle clean PPE.
 - C. 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. Which activity should NOT be allowed during a fire station tour? (990) [5.5.2]
- A. Allowing visitors to touch the apparatus
 - B. Visitors exploring the station on their own
 - C. Allowing visitors into the sleeping quarters
 - D. Visitors photographing equipment or personnel
- _____ 27. During a preincident survey, firefighters can: (992) [5.5.3]
- A. conduct a surprise inspection of the property.
 - B. penalize an owner for a hazard that is discovered.
 - C. determine how standard tactics would work in that occupancy.
 - D. predict the amount of damage that would occur from a fire in the occupancy.
- _____ 28. On a preincident survey sketch or map, the locations of all _____ should be marked. (993) [5.5.3]
- A. fire lanes
 - B. fire hydrants
 - C. heavily traveled hallways
 - D. handicapped parking spaces
- _____ 29. Which condition or feature should be identified and recorded during a preincident survey? (994) [5.5.3]
- A. Verification of insurance
 - B. Nonworking security alarm
 - C. Nonworking smoke detectors
 - D. 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 detectors
 - B. Fire-gas detectors
 - C. Ionization smoke detectors
 - D. 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 detectors
 - B. Fire-gas detectors
 - C. Ionization detectors
 - D. 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. Riser
 - B. Deflector
 - C. Feed main
 - D. 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 link
 - B. Frangible bulb
 - C. Chemical pellet
 - D. 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 *OPEN* and *SHUT* on it? (1003) [5.5.3]
- 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 dry
 - B. Manual wet
 - C. Automatic dry
 - D. 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

- _____ 45. Why is it important to include accurate drawings or diagrams of building features when conducting a preincident survey? (1010) [5.5.3]
- A. Those features may affect fire fighting tactics in that occupancy.
 - B. A preincident survey cannot be submitted until drawings are included.
 - C. The features will determine the expected monetary loss if a fire should occur.
 - D. Accurate drawings of building features will help firefighters 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.
 - B. common paths of travel for occupants.
 - C. the type of wall coverings and interior finishes.
 - D. the number of electrical outlets in each compartment.
- _____ 47. Whenever possible, firefighters conducting preincident surveys should: (1011) [5.5.3]
- A. work alone in order to save time.
 - B. take photographs to show accurate detail.
 - C. start the survey on the interior of the building and work toward the exterior.
 - D. conduct fire suppression system inspections and repairs at the same time.