

# Chapter 27 Test

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

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which NIMS-ICS term describes the organizational level between Section and Division that has functional/geographic responsibility for major segments of incident operations? (1386) [4.1]
- A. Unit
  - B. Group
  - C. Branch
  - D. Task force
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. To help avoid confusion at an incident, responders should address each other by their \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene. (1386) [4.1]
- A. ranks
  - B. job titles
  - C. last names
  - D. designations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Establishing the Command Post and coordinating incident resources is the duty of the: (1387) [4.1]
- A. Incident Commander.
  - B. Incident Safety Officer.
  - C. Public Information Officer.
  - D. Deputy Incident Commander.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which task is generally performed by the Incident Safety Officer? (1387-1388) [4.1]
- A. Marking scene safety zones
  - B. Monitoring health of entry team personnel
  - C. Establishing location of the Incident Command Post
  - D. Facilitating communication between IC and supporting agencies

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which Section directly manages tactical activities and oversees the staging area? (1390) [4.1]
- A. Logistics
  - B. Planning
  - C. Operations
  - D. Information
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Section is responsible for providing support services such as organizing transportation and meal needs. (1390) [4.1]
- A. Logistics
  - B. Planning
  - C. Operations
  - D. Administration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Intelligence and Information section is established: (1391) [4.1]
- A. at incidents where criminal activities are suspected.
  - B. for all incidents where at least three companies respond.
  - C. when the Incident Commander requires help doing research.
  - D. any time that information must be gathered about an incident.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who is in charge of establishing Command at an incident? (1391) [4.1]
- A. Fire Chief
  - B. Assistant Fire Chief
  - C. First person or ranking individual of the first company on scene
  - D. Person of the first company on scene who has been a firefighter the longest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Before transferring Command of an incident, the initial IC must: (1391) [4.1]
- A. create a written Incident Action Plan.
  - B. have been on scene for at least one hour.
  - C. ensure that all incident objectives have been met.
  - D. be sure that the new IC is qualified to assume Command.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What must take place when transferring Command? (1392) [4.1]
- A. The Command channel must be moved to a different radio channel.
  - B. All operations must cease while the transfer of Command is taking place.
  - C. The initial IC must provide a report on the incident and the person assuming Command repeats it back.
  - D. The initial IC and person assuming Command must both sign a Memorandum of Understanding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What is the purpose of a Unified Command? (1392) [4.1]
- A. Ensure that no one is freelancing at an incident
  - B. Control an incident involving multiple jurisdictions
  - C. Provide a way for multiple individuals to assume Command
  - D. Control incidents that have a verbal, rather than written, IAP
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which statement describes a Memorandum of Understanding? (1392) [4.1]
- A. Written agreement that defines roles within a Unified Command structure
  - B. Verbal agreement that defines roles of personnel at smaller incidents
  - C. Planning document that helps the IC develop the incident goals and objectives
  - D. ICS worksheet that provides personnel with a description of their role in an incident
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In order to be an effective leader at an emergency incident, someone must: (1393) [5.1.1]
- A. have many years of experience.
  - B. be willing to work alone to accomplish the task.
  - C. be able to make decisions quickly and effectively.
  - D. have a higher rank than all other personnel on the scene.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. When commanding a scene or leading a crew, an effective leader: (1394) [5.1.1]
- A. avoids delegating tasks to others whenever possible.
  - B. personally helps crew members and personnel complete tasks.
  - C. expects personnel to understand instructions without clarification.
  - D. allows crew members and personnel to complete tasks independently.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A leader who is ethical: (1394) [5.1.1]
- A. values his or herself above all other personnel on scene.
  - B. does the right thing, even when it is not the easiest option.
  - C. does not have to worry about the consequences of a decision.
  - D. chooses the quickest action to take, even if it could have negative effects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Firefighters have the authority to protect the public, (1395) [5.1]
- A. but they must still follow laws and SOPs while doing so.
  - B. and they can do anything necessary to make that happen.
  - C. so they cannot be held responsible for their actions during an incident.
  - D. which sometimes requires them to break laws or violate procedure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A supervisor's \_\_\_\_\_ refers to how many personnel he or she can effectively manage. (1396) [5.1.1]
- A. span of control
  - B. unity of command
  - C. available resources
  - D. organizational flexibility
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The NIMS-ICS structure was created so that it: (1396) [5.1.1]
- A. is applicable only to larger incidents.
  - B. is applicable only to smaller incidents.
  - C. can be modified based on the incident.
  - D. must be used exactly the same at all incidents.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which action is accomplished during the size-up portion of incident planning? (1398) [5.1.1]
- A. Identify incident hazards
  - B. Establish tactical objectives
  - C. Analyze available resources
  - D. Communicate personnel assignments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which is a strategic goal at every type of emergency incident? (1398) [5.1.1]
- A. Life safety
  - B. Search and rescue
  - C. Prosecution of guilty individuals
  - D. Containment of hazardous materials
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of resources assembled to meet a specific mission that is disbanded once the assignment is complete. (1399) [5.1.1]
- A. group
  - B. division
  - C. task force
  - D. strike team
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. A group of the same type of resource, such as engines or ladder trucks, that functions as a team throughout an incident is known as a: (1399) [5.1.1]
- A. crew.
  - B. group.
  - C. task force.
  - D. strike team.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Mutual aid agreements: (1399) [5.1.1]
- A. must always be verbal.
  - B. allow jurisdictions to share specialized resources.
  - C. allow firefighters to be hired and paid by multiple jurisdictions.
  - D. determine how much public funding an organization will receive.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which statement describes the general need for resources at most incidents? (1400) [5.1.1]
- A. It is always better to have too few resources than too many resources.
  - B. Having too many resources increases the risk of inefficient operations.
  - C. Complex incidents do not require a staging area for their resources.
  - D. Having too many resources increases the risk of firefighter injuries and fatalities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. According to NIMS-ICS, which type of incident is the least complex and could be mitigated using only local resources? (1400) [5.1.1]
- A. Type 1
  - B. Type 2
  - C. Type 4
  - D. Type 5
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. All responders at an incident scene are responsible for communicating: (1400) [5.1.1]
- A. directly with the IC.
  - B. hazards and updates of their actions.
  - C. with their supervisor at least every 10 minutes.
  - D. their opinions about the mistakes of other personnel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which is an example of a type of informal communication at an incident? (1402) [5.1.1]
- A. IC giving assignments to crews
  - B. IC requesting mutual aid resources
  - C. Two crew members discussing their assigned duty
  - D. A crew leader providing a personnel accountability report
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Briefings are a form of communication that is intended to: (1402) [5.1.1]
- A. change the scope of an incident.
  - B. quickly pass along vital information.
  - C. be held after the incident is complete.
  - D. provide information used to create the IAP.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The IAP is based on information gathered during size-up and: (1403)  
[5.1.1]
- A. may be written or verbal.
  - B. cannot change once operations begin.
  - C. is created by the Incident Safety Officer.
  - D. is used to create the tactical worksheets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. When using the NIMS *Planning "P"* approach, a written IAP: (1404)  
[5.1.1]
- A. can only be used for small-scale events.
  - B. can only be used for multijurisdictional events.
  - C. uses unique forms created specifically for the jurisdiction.
  - D. uses standardized forms to record different plan elements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Which information is generally contained within an IAP? (1404)  
[5.1.1]
- A. Budget for the incident
  - B. Names of victims or witnesses
  - C. Apparatus inspection documentation
  - D. Incident objectives and assignments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. At the end of an incident, the IAP is: (1404) [5.1.1]
- A. sent to the NFPA for review.
  - B. used as part of the postincident analysis.
  - C. thrown away because it is no longer necessary.
  - D. filed away in case another incident occurs at the same location.