

Chapter 3 Quiz

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

- _____ 1. What determines a building's construction type? (77)
- A. Structure size
 - B. Occupancy type
 - C. Construction materials and their fire resistance
 - D. Presence of an automatic fire suppression system
- _____ 2. Which type of building construction provides the highest level of protection from fire and structural collapse? (78)
- A. Type I
 - B. Type II
 - C. Type IV
 - D. Type V
- _____ 3. Which type of building construction may have interior walls and beams constructed of wood, but requires that exterior walls be made of noncombustible or limited combustible materials? (79)
- A. Type I
 - B. Type III
 - C. Type IV
 - D. Type V
- _____ 4. Type IV buildings are constructed of: (80)
- A. cast-in-place concrete.
 - B. steel framing members.
 - C. large-dimensioned lumber.
 - D. prefabricated wood trusses.

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- _____ 5. Which type of building construction is commonly encountered in single-family residences and is known as *wood frame* construction? (81)
- A. Type I
 - B. Type II
 - C. Type IV
 - D. Type V
- _____ 6. Which type of factory-built home is the least expensive, usually has wheels and a permanent steel undercarriage? (83)
- A. Log houses
 - B. Mobile home
 - C. Modular home
 - D. Geodesic domes
- _____ 7. What is a firefighter MOST likely to encounter in the space between a ceiling and a roof when performing ventilation? (85)
- A. Tin tiles
 - B. Insulation
 - C. Lath and plaster
 - D. Reinforced concrete
- _____ 8. Fire walls are designed to: (85)
- A. provide the highest form of fire resistance.
 - B. prevent fire from spreading through void spaces.
 - C. prevent the spread of fire between buildings or occupancy classifications.
 - D. provide firefighters with protection from smoke and flames during interior operations.
- _____ 9. Stairs are a unique challenge for firefighters because they can: (87)
- A. limit the means of occupant egress.
 - B. increase the fire load within the structure.
 - C. provide limited ventilation for the structure.
 - D. provide a flow path for fire gases and smoke.

- _____ 10. Fires in basements are likely to become more hazardous than fires in other compartments because of: (87)
- A. poor lighting.
 - B. limited ventilation.
 - C. communication difficulties.
 - D. increased electrical hazards.
- _____ 11. What is the primary function of a roof? (90)
- A. Provide structural support
 - B. Limit fire spread between buildings
 - C. Provide a pleasing aesthetic for the building
 - D. Protect the structure and its contents from the effects of weather
- _____ 12. What are the three main types of roofs that firefighters are likely to encounter? (90)
- A. Flat, pitched, arched
 - B. Mansard, shed, lantern
 - C. Flat, gambrel, bowstring
 - D. Pitched, arched, gambrel
- _____ 13. What are the three main components that make up a roof? (93)
- A. Roof deck, I-beams, gusset plates
 - B. Roof decking, roof covering, sheathing
 - C. I-beams, supporting structure, roof covering
 - D. Supporting structure, roof deck, roof covering
- _____ 14. Roof penetrations such as skylights and chimneys: (97)
- A. do not affect ventilation in any way.
 - B. may act as an exit point for some types of ventilation.
 - C. are usually only encountered on pitched residential roofs.
 - D. are extremely difficult to penetrate when performing ventilation.

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- _____ 15. Roof modifications such as rooftop gardens or photovoltaic panels should be identified during preincident surveys and initial size-up: (98)
- A. because they will have a significant impact on search and rescue operations.
 - B. so that building code enforcement can ensure that they comply with local standards.
 - C. so that firefighters will be aware of them in case the structure needs to be ventilated.
 - D. because national standards require fire department documentation of roof modifications.
- _____ 16. With regard to fire fighting operations, doors are: (102)
- A. of little concern to firefighters.
 - B. a tool for controlling flow path.
 - C. useful when determining occupancy type.
 - D. hazardous because they block occupant egress.
- _____ 17. Which type of door that rotates in a circular frame can be dangerous during a fire situation because it may prevent the movement of hose and equipment into the building? (104)
- A. Sliding doors
 - B. Swinging doors
 - C. Revolving doors
 - D. Wood panel doors
- _____ 18. What are fire doors designed to do? (106)
- A. Limit the need for horizontal ventilation
 - B. Block the spread of fire within a structure
 - C. Stop fire from spreading to exposure buildings
 - D. Allow firefighters to access floors above ground level
- _____ 19. When a building has no windows or has windows that cannot be opened: (108)
- A. forcible entry may be easier.
 - B. access and egress will be impossible.
 - C. tactical ventilation may be more difficult.
 - D. suppression team access may be less difficult.

- _____ 20. How can security bars on windows negatively affect fire and life safety? (111)
- A. Make ventilation efforts less effective
 - B. Prevent trapped occupants from escaping
 - C. Create an increased load that results in structural instability
 - D. Increase the number of personnel necessary for suppression