

Chapter 6 Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. Every portable fire extinguisher must be labeled with: (254)
- A. a placard that details the hazardous chemical contained within.
 - B. a printed label identifying the purchasing department and purchase date.
 - C. letters and/or symbols that identify the type of fire for which it is intended.
 - D. a color-coded label identifying the extinguishing agent contained within.
- _____ 2. Which material is a Class A combustible material? (255)
- A. Wood
 - B. Gasoline
 - C. Vegetable oil
 - D. Electrical equipment
- _____ 3. What types of materials do Class B fires involve? (256)
- A. Cooking oils
 - B. Wood and paper
 - C. Combustible liquids and gases
 - D. Energized electrical equipment
- _____ 4. Class C fires involve: (256)
- A. combustible metals.
 - B. combustible liquids and gases.
 - C. energized electrical equipment.
 - D. regular combustibles such as wood.
- _____ 5. Which is a Class D combustible material? (256)
- A. Plastic
 - B. Alcohol
 - C. Sodium
 - D. Vegetable oil

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- _____ 6. Where is a Class K fire likely to be found? (258)
- A. Restaurant
 - B. Lumberyard
 - C. Vehicle accident
 - D. Computer storage facility
- _____ 7. Which method of fire extinguishment forms an oxygen-excluding soapy foam over the surface of the burning material? (258)
- A. Cooling
 - B. Smothering
 - C. Saponification
 - D. Chemical flame inhibition
- _____ 8. In a(an) _____ extinguisher, compressed air or inert gas within the container forces the agent out of the extinguisher nozzle when the operator presses the handle. (260)
- A. manual pump
 - B. stored-pressure
 - C. automatic pump
 - D. pressure cartridge
- _____ 9. Which type of extinguisher is intended to be used on a Class B fire? (261)
- A. Pump-type water extinguisher
 - B. Aqueous film forming foam extinguisher
 - C. Stored-pressure water-mist extinguisher
 - D. Stored-pressure wet chemical extinguisher
- _____ 10. A Class D fire should be extinguished using a: (263)
- A. dry powder extinguisher.
 - B. clean agent extinguisher.
 - C. dry chemical extinguisher.
 - D. carbon dioxide extinguisher.
- _____ 11. Which factor should be considered when selecting the appropriate type of extinguisher to use on a given fire? (266)
- A. Time of day
 - B. Age of the extinguisher
 - C. PPE available to the operator
 - D. Classification of the burning fuel

- _____ 12. After selecting the appropriate extinguisher to use on a fire, the firefighter should: (267)
- A. visually inspect the extinguisher.
 - B. aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
 - C. proceed immediately to the fire and stand by.
 - D. squeeze the handles and release the agent on the fire.
- _____ 13. When in position to attack the fire, what is the first step that should be taken when using a portable fire extinguisher? (267)
- A. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
 - B. Pull the pin and break the wire or seal.
 - C. Sweep the nozzle back and forth to cover the material.
 - D. Squeeze the handles to test the extinguisher and release the agent.
- _____ 14. Which statement about using a portable fire extinguisher is accurate? (268)
- A. Wind can limit the reach of the extinguishing agent after it is expelled.
 - B. Pressing the extinguisher handles three times will stop the flow of the agent.
 - C. Portable fire extinguishers should be used in place of a hose line on all incipient fires.
 - D. The extinguisher operator should stand as close to the burning material as possible.
- _____ 15. An empty portable fire extinguisher should be: (268)
- A. laid on its side.
 - B. set inside the apparatus cab.
 - C. sent to the manufacturer to be refilled.
 - D. placed upright next to the full extinguishers.