

Chapter 6 Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

- _____ 1. Portable fire extinguishers are classified according to the: (254) [4.3.16]
A. place where they were manufactured.
B. amount of time they have been in service.
C. certification level required to operate them.
D. type of fire they are designed to extinguish.
- _____ 2. A portable fire extinguisher must be labeled with the: (254) [4.3.16]
A. colors that designate its class rating.
B. name of the purchasing department.
C. type of PPE required to be worn while operating.
D. letters and/or symbols that designate its class rating.
- _____ 3. How would a fire containing plastics be classified? (255) [4.3.16]
A. Class A
B. Class C
C. Class D
D. Class K
- _____ 4. Class A portable fire extinguishers are rated from 1-A through 40-A based upon the amount of water and: (255) [4.3.16]
A. the weight and height of the portable extinguisher.
B. whether the portable extinguisher is certified for novice use.
C. duration and range of discharge used in extinguishing test fires.
D. whether the portable extinguisher is intended for indoor or outdoor use.
- _____ 5. Which material is a Class B fuel? (256) [4.3.16]
A. Gasoline
B. Lithium
C. Vegetable oil
D. Live electrical wires

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- _____ 6. Which type of extinguishing agent is used to extinguish a Class B fire? (256) [4.3.16]
- A. Dry powder
 - B. Wet chemical
 - C. Carbon dioxide
 - D. Deionized water
- _____ 7. Which statement about Class C fires is accurate? (256) [4.3.16]
- A. Class C fires should be extinguished using a specialized wet chemical system.
 - B. Class C fires contain combustible metals and alloys such as titanium, lithium, or magnesium.
 - C. Once the electricity has been shut off to a Class C fire, it may be treated as a Class A or Class B fire.
 - D. Class C fires are rated from 1-C through 40-C and can be extinguished using a Class C extinguisher with the same rating.
- _____ 8. _____ is an example of a Class D fuel. (256) [4.3.16]
- A. Alcohol
 - B. Gasoline
 - C. Animal fat
 - D. Magnesium
- _____ 9. Which extinguishing agent should be used for a Class D fire? (257) [4.3.16]
- A. Dry powder
 - B. Dry chemical
 - C. Wet chemical
 - D. Class D foam
- _____ 10. When an extinguishing agent is determined to be safe and effective for use on combustible metals, it will: (257) [4.3.16]
- A. include the test results on the faceplate.
 - B. include application instructions on the faceplate.
 - C. be given a numerical rating based upon the amount of fire it can extinguish.
 - D. be a different color than extinguishers designed to extinguish other classes of fire.

- _____ 11. Class K fires involve: (258) [4.3.16]
- A. cooking oils.
 - B. combustible metals.
 - C. wood and paper products.
 - D. energized electrical equipment.
- _____ 12. Class K rated extinguishers work because of _____, which converts fatty acids into a soapy film. (258) [4.3.16]
- A. cooling
 - B. smothering
 - C. saponification
 - D. chemical flame inhibition
- _____ 13. Which method of extinguishment excludes oxygen from the burning process? (258) [4.3.16]
- A. Cooling
 - B. Smothering
 - C. Saponification
 - D. Chemical flame inhibition
- _____ 14. How does chemical flame inhibition work to extinguish fire? (258) [4.3.16]
- A. Reduces burning material's temperature
 - B. Excludes oxygen from the burning process
 - C. Interrupts the chemical chain reaction in the burning process
 - D. Forms oxygen-excluding soapy foam surface on burning material
- _____ 15. A _____ extinguisher requires the operator to apply pressure to a pump that increases pressure within the container and forces the agent out the nozzle. (260) [4.3.16]
- A. manual pump
 - B. stored pressure
 - C. manual cartridge
 - D. pressure cartridge

- _____ 16. Pump-type water extinguishers are intended primarily for use on:
(260) [4.3.16]
- A. Class B fires.
 - B. Class D fires.
 - C. ground cover fires.
 - D. energized electrical equipment.
- _____ 17. Stored-pressure water extinguishers are used on Class _____ fires.
(260) [4.3.16]
- A. A
 - B. B
 - C. C
 - D. D
- _____ 18. What do manufacturers sometimes add to stored-pressure water extinguishers in order to increase their effectiveness? (261) [4.3.16]
- A. Dry powder
 - B. Dry chemical
 - C. Class A foam
 - D. Class D foam
- _____ 19. On which type of fires are stored-pressure water-mist extinguishers safe and effective to use? (261) [4.3.16]
- A. Class B
 - B. Class C
 - C. Combustible metal fires
 - D. Combustible cooking oil fires
- _____ 20. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers are intended for use on _____ fires. (261) [4.3.16]
- A. Class A
 - B. Class B
 - C. Class D
 - D. Class K
- _____ 21. Which extinguisher would be effective for use on a burning puddle of gasoline at a vehicle incident? (261) [4.3.16]
- A. Dry powder extinguisher
 - B. Clean agent extinguisher
 - C. Stored-pressure water extinguisher
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) extinguisher

- _____ 22. The air-aspirating foam nozzle used with an aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) extinguisher produces: (262) [4.3.16]
- A. foam that is ideal for fighting Class A fires.
 - B. foam that is ideal for fighting Class D fires.
 - C. lower quality foam than a standard extinguisher nozzle.
 - D. higher quality foam than a standard extinguisher nozzle.
- _____ 23. Where would a clean agent extinguisher likely be used? (262) [4.3.16]
- A. Vehicle fire
 - B. Structure fire
 - C. Computer room fire
 - D. Commercial kitchen fire
- _____ 24. What is a characteristic of carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguishers? (262) [4.3.16]
- A. Most effective in extinguishing Class D fires
 - B. CO₂ gas displaces oxygen to smother the fire
 - C. Require freeze protection due to icy discharge
 - D. CO₂ gas cools the fire to subzero temperatures
- _____ 25. In which situation would a dry chemical extinguisher be MOST effective? (262) [4.3.16]
- A. Titanium fire
 - B. Magnesium fire
 - C. Fuel spill fire at a vehicle accident
 - D. Fire in a deep fryer at a restaurant
- _____ 26. Which statement about dry chemical extinguishers is accurate? (262) [4.3.16]
- A. Dry chemical agents are extremely toxic to humans.
 - B. Dry chemical agents must be applied using a shovel.
 - C. Particles of the agent may become airborne during application.
 - D. Dry chemical extinguishers must be used in conjunction with foam.
- _____ 27. When applying a dry powder agent, it is important to: (266) [4.3.16]
- A. only use a wheeled unit to apply the agent.
 - B. apply the agent as quickly and forcefully as possible.
 - C. avoid the ice crystals that form around the discharge nozzle.
 - D. avoid breaking the crust that forms over the burning material.

- _____ 28. When selecting the appropriate type of portable fire extinguisher to use for a situation, it is important to consider: (266) [4.3.16]
- A. the time of day.
 - B. the class of fuel that is burning.
 - C. whether a foam agent is available.
 - D. how many times the extinguisher has been refilled.
- _____ 29. A _____ extinguisher should be used in areas with highly sensitive computer equipment because it will cause less damage to the equipment than other extinguishers. (266) [4.3.16]
- A. Class C
 - B. Class D
 - C. Clean agent
 - D. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- _____ 30. What should be the next step after choosing the appropriate fire extinguisher for a fire? (267) [4.3.16]
- A. Pull the pin to break the seal.
 - B. Refill the extinguisher so it is ready to operate.
 - C. Pick up the extinguisher and carry it toward the fire.
 - D. Inspect the extinguisher to make sure it is charged and operable.
- _____ 31. When operating a portable fire extinguisher, it is safest to approach the fire: (267) [4.3.16]
- A. at a 45-degree angle.
 - B. with your back to the fire.
 - C. with the wind at your back.
 - D. with the wind blowing toward you.
- _____ 32. What is the first step in the PASS application method of operating a portable fire extinguisher? (267) [4.3.16]
- A. Position downwind of the fire.
 - B. Point the nozzle at the top edge of the fire.
 - C. Pull the pin to break the thin wire or plastic seal.
 - D. Pick up the extinguisher and walk toward the fire.
- _____ 33. When operating a portable fire extinguisher,,: (267) [4.3.16]
- A. aim the nozzle at the top of the fire.
 - B. aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
 - C. move the nozzle around in the circular pattern.
 - D. move the nozzle up and down near the center of the fire.

- _____ 34. Which statement about using a portable fire extinguisher on an incipient stage fire is accurate? (268) [4.3.16]
- A. Operating close to the fire can scatter solid fuel or penetrate the surface of liquid fuel.
 - B. After the fire diminishes, move farther away to achieve final extinguishment.
 - C. Liquid fuel fires should only be fought with one portable extinguisher at a time.
 - D. In order to stop the flow of the extinguishing agent, the pin must be put back in place.
- _____ 35. What action should be taken if an entire extinguisher is discharged but the fire is not extinguished? (268) [4.3.16]
- A. Withdraw and reassess the situation
 - B. Try to use a different class of fire extinguisher
 - C. Notify a supervisor and stand by for further instruction
 - D. Wait a moment and try another extinguisher of the same class