Chapter 8 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

_____ 1. The lowest, widest section of an extension ladder that always maintains contact with the ground while the ladder is being raised is the: (315) *[4.3.6]*

A. bed section.
B. truss section.
C. guide section.
D. stationary section.

_____ 2. Which part of a ladder is placed on the ground when the ladder is positioned? (315) *[4.3.6]*

A. Fly
B. Butt
C. Rung
D. Beam

_____ 3. The moveable upper part of an extension ladder that is raised to various heights is called the: (315) *[4.3.6]*

A. halyard.
B. fly section.
C. truss block.
D. bed section.

_____ 4. Swivel plates attached to the butt of the ladder are called: (315) *[4.3.6]*

A. guides.
B. footpads.
C. butt spurs.
D. protection plates.

_____ 5. The _____ is the rope or cable used to raise the upper sections of an extension ladder. (316) *[4.3.6]*

A. pawl
B. pulley
C. halyard
D. guide line

_____ 6. What are the pawls (dogs) of a ladder designed to do? (316) *[4.3.6]*

A. Hold the halyard in place after it has been extended
B. Secure the ladder over the ridge of the building's roof
C. Hold the fly section in place after it has been extended
D. Secure the ladder to the surface beneath it and prevent slippage

_____ 7. For which task would a single ladder be used? (318) *[4.3.6]*

A. To reach someone trapped in a 6-foot (2 m) trench
B. To provide stability while working on a pitched roof
C. To gain access to the roof of a commercial building
D. To gain access to the third story of a residential home

_____ 8. What feature does a roof ladder have that a single ladder does not have? (318) *[4.3.6]*

A. The ability to be raised to multiple heights
B. A halyard that is used to secure the ladder in place
C. Butt spurs that prevent it from slipping when deployed
D. Hooks used to secure it over the top of the roof's ridge line

_____ 9. For which of the following would a roof ladder be a better choice to use than a single or extension ladder? (318) [*4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. Climbing over security gates or fences
B. Reaching the roof of a commercial building
C. Providing access to a second or third story window
D. Providing a stable surface on which a firefighter can stand when ventilating a roof

_____ 10. Which feature does an extension ladder have that a single or roof ladder does not have? (318) *[4.3.6]*

A. Tie rods that support the rungs
B. Truss blocks that support the rails or rungs
C. Hooks at the tip of the ladder to help secure it in place
D. A fly section that can be raised to various working heights

_____ 11. What does an extension ladder's size classification indicate? (318) *[4.3.12]*

A. The full length to which it can be extended
B. The ladder's length when the fly section is not extended
C. The minimum reach when placed at the appropriate climbing angle
D. The maximum building height against which the ladder can be raised

_____ 12. What is a sign of heat exposure on a ladder? (320) *[4.5.1]*

A. Rust
B. Blistered paint
C. Loose bolts or rivets
D. Expired heat sensor label

_____ 13. What marking or label does NFPA 1931 require to be on all ladders? (320) *[4.5.1]*

A. Reflective white tip
B. Balance point stripe
C. Manufacturer's name plate
D. Recommended end of service date

_____ 14. Why do some ladders have a white tip or reflective tape attached to the tip? (321) *[4.5.1]*

A. To indicate the balance point of the ladder
B. To indicate the maximum reach of the ladder
C. To increase visibility in smoky or dark conditions
D. To measure the amount of heat the ladder has been exposed to

_____ 15. Which type of ladder is likely to be affected by water damage? (322) *[4.5.1]*

A. Steel ladder
B. Wooden ladder
C. Fiberglass ladder
D. Aluminum ladder

_____ 16. When inspecting a roof ladder, it is important to check that the: (322) *[4.5.1]*

A. fly sections glide easily up and down.
B. halyard does not show signs of dry rot.
C. pulleys turn freely and do not stick in place.
D. hook assemblies are not loose, deformed, or rusted.

_____ 17. When an extension ladder is in the bedded position, the halyard cable should be: (322) *[4.3.6]*

A. pulled taut.
B. left hanging freely.
C. tied to the tie rods.
D. supported by the pawls.

_____ 18. Ground ladders should be service tested at least once a year and: (323) *[4.5.1]*

A. after being subjected to high heat or rough treatment.
B. a minor service test should be done on them each day.
C. a minor service test should be done on them each week.
D. when they are subjected to extremely cold temperatures.

_____ 19. When cleaning a ladder, firefighters should: (323) *[4.5.1]*

A. work in teams of two or more.
B. use a stiff bristled brush and hot water.
C. look for damage or wear and report any defects.
D. use strong chemical solvents to clean dirt and debris.

_____ 20. A Fire Fighter I should be able to perform general ladder maintenance, including: (324) *[4.5.1]*

A. repairing a fly section that will not properly extend or retract.
B. tightening the hooks of a roof ladder if they have come loose.
C. storing ladders so that they are free from moisture and vehicle exhaust.
D. replacing any rungs or components that have begun to show signs of wear.

_____ 21. What is a general safety guideline for ladder use? (324) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. Never leave any type of ladder unattended.
B. Use back and arm muscles instead of leg muscles to lift ladders.
C. Ladders should be raised at least 10 feet (3 m) away from electrical wires.
D. No more than two firefighters should work on each 10-foot (3 m) section of ladder.

_____ 22. To prevent injury when raising or lowering an extension ladder: (324) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. grasp the beams, rather than the rungs.
B. do not shift the ladder once it is in place.
C. keep the halyard tied throughout the operation.
D. ensure that the pawls are seated just below the rungs.

_____ 23. In order to safely lift a ground ladder, it is important: (325) *[4.3.12]*

A. to have two firefighters per section of ladder.
B. for each firefighter on the team to lift one at a time.
C. for all firefighters to be on the same side of the ladder.
D. to lift on command of a firefighter who can see the entire team.

_____ 24. What safety precaution must be taken when raising a ladder near overhead electrical wires? (325) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. Extend the fly section before raising.
B. Raise the ladder perpendicular to the building.
C. Look up multiple times to check for the location of the wires.
D. Wait for a representative from the electric company to arrive before raising the ladder.

_____ 25. Modern metal and fiberglass ladders are designed to be used with the: (326) *[4.3.6]*

A. fly facing in.
B. fly facing out.
C. halyard left untied.
D. halyard tied to the top rung.

_____ 26. Once an extension ladder is raised and in place, the halyard should be: (326) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. tied to the lowest rung of the extension ladder.
B. secured to prevent someone from becoming tangled in it.
C. left untied so that the extension height can easily be changed.
D. wrapped around a rung and then tied around the ladder's beam.

_____ 27. When personnel are working on the roof or upper stories,: (327) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. there must be at least two means of escape in different locations.
B. two ladders should be placed directly next to one another as a means of escape.
C. aerial devices should be chosen for escape instead of ground ladders, if possible.
D. ladders should be positioned on the north and south sides of the building, if possible.

_____ 28. When determining the correct ladder to use, the height of a residential story can be estimated as: (327) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. 10 feet (3 m).
B. 15 feet (4.5 m).
C. 20 feet (6 m).
D. 25 feet (7.5 m).

_____ 29. The designated length of a ladder is: (328) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. the same as the ladder's working length.
B. always less than a ladder's working length.
C. the height a ladder will reach after being set to the appropriate climbing angle.
D. the total length of a single section ladder and the maximum extended length of an extension ladder.

_____ 30. For which of the ladder mounting locations would firefighters access the ladder from the rear of the apparatus? (329) *[4.3.6]*

A. Mounted vertically on the left or right side of the apparatus
B. Hanging on a beam in racks on the right side of the apparatus
C. Laying flat in a compartment under the right side of the hose bed
D. In a mechanically operated rack that lowers from the top of the hose bed to the right side of the apparatus

_____ 31. What piece of information should firefighters know in order to help ladder operations be as quick and efficient as possible? (329) *[4.3.6]*

A. Previous calls on which each ladder was used
B. Types of ladders that are marked out of service
C. Types and locations of ladders carried on the apparatus
D. Manufacturer and manufacture date of each ladder carried on the apparatus

_____ 32. When removing a ladder that is mounted on the side of an apparatus,: (330) *[4.3.6]*

A. pull the ladder down to release it from the bracket.
B. unlatch the securing devices and lift the ladder off the bracket.
C. open the access panel, release the mounting bracket, and slide the ladder out.
D. use a tool to loosen the mounting bracket and lift the ladder away from the apparatus.

_____ 33. When planning to transition directly from a carry to a raise, a ladder should be carried: (331) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. tip first.
B. butt first.
C. by at least three firefighters.
D. upright and parallel to the building.

_____ 34. When placing ground ladders, what conditions must be communicated to crew members and/or supervisors? (332) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. Time of day
B. Age of the structure
C. Icy ground or uneven terrain
D. Temperature and humidity levels

_____ 35. What would be the proper placement for a ground ladder that will be used to perform ventilation on a second story window? (333) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11]*

A. The tip of the ladder is raised to just below the window sill.
B. The ladder is raised a minimum of three rungs above the roof's edge.
C. The tip of the ladder is raised to the mid-point of the window on the downwind side.
D. The tip of the ladder is even with the top of the window on the upwind side of the window.

_____ 36. Where would generally be the safest placement for a ground ladder that is going to be used for rescue? (333) *[4.3.6, 4.3.9]*

A. The tip of the ladder is raised to just below the window sill.
B. The ladder is raised a minimum of three rungs above the roof's edge.
C. The tip of the ladder is raised to the mid-point of the window on the downwind side.
D. The tip of the ladder is even with the top of the window on the upwind side of the window.

_____ 37. Avoid placing ladders: (333) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. at an angle of greater than 60 degrees.
B. on the upwind side of a door or window opening.
C. at multiple locations on different sides of the building.
D. over openings where they may be exposed to heat or flame.

_____ 38. Ladders are most stable and offer the easiest climbing position when placed at a: (333) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. 35-degree angle from the building.
B. 55-degree angle from the building.
C. distance to the building equal to two-thirds the ladder's working length.
D. distance from the building equal to one-fourth the ladder's working length.

_____ 39. What is a safety precaution that should be taken when heeling a ladder? (335) *[4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]*

A. Grasp the ladder rungs rather than the beams.
B. Use a ladder belt to secure the ladder to a fixed object.
C. Look forward, not up, when someone is climbing the ladder.
D. Wear full PPE, including SCBA, when heeling from behind the ladder.

_____ 40. Tying in a ground ladder involves: (335) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. using a ladder belt to secure the ladder to a stationary object.
B. standing beneath the ladder and pulling the ladder toward the building.
C. standing at the bottom of the front ladder and pushing the ladder toward the building.
D. using a rope hose tool or safety strap to secure the ladder to a stationary object.

_____ 41. When one firefighter raises an extension ladder from a low-shoulder carry: (336) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. the ladder must be raised with the fly in, then pivoted so that the fly is facing out.
B. the ladder must be raised parallel to the building instead of perpendicular to it.
C. the building is used to heel the ladder and prevent it from slipping while being raised.
D. another firefighter must stand by and act as a safety spotter in case the ladder starts to fall.

_____ 42. Who generally places the ladder the correct distance from the building and is in charge of voicing commands when two firefighters work together to raise a ladder? (337) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. The heeler
B. A company officer
C. The firefighter at the tip
D. A third firefighter nearby

_____ 43. When three firefighters work together to raise a ladder, one is at the tip, one is at the butt, and the third is positioned: (337) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. at the tip.
B. supporting the beam.
C. to the side to give commands.
D. as a heeler at the butt of the ladder.

_____ 44. If enough personnel are available to have four firefighters raise a ladder,: (337) *[4.3.6, 4.3.12]*

A. a flat raise is normally used.
B. a beam raise is normally used.
C. the ladder should be raised at a 60-degree angle.
D. the ladder should be raised at the corner of the building.

_____ 45. Shifting a ladder that is already in a vertical position: (338) [4.3.6, 4.3.12]

A. must never be attempted.
B. always requires two firefighters.
C. should be limited to short distances.
D. should only be done in emergency situations.

_____ 46. When properly climbing a ladder, the firefighter should look: (339) *[4.3.6]*

A. toward the ladder tip and the beams.
B. forward and place his or her feet toward the center of the rungs.
C. forward with his or her arms straight, grasping alternate rungs.
D. toward the ladder tip with feet placed toward the center of the rungs.

_____ 47. To safely climb an extension ladder, it is recommended to place your feet: (339) *[4.3.6]*

A. near the beams with the halyard tied in the center of the rungs.
B. in the center of the rungs with the halyard tied in the center of the rungs.
C. near the beams with the halyard tied on the outside of the rungs near the beams.
D. in the center of the rungs with the halyard tied on the outside of the rungs near the beams.

_____ 48. A ladder belt is designed to: (339) *[4.3.6]*

A. make it easier to raise the fly of an extension ladder.
B. secure a firefighter who is heeling the ladder to the ladder beams.
C. secure a firefighter to a ladder while they are working from the ladder.
D. be worn around a firefighter's waist to carry tools or equipment up the ladder.

_____ 49. How can a firefighter safely maintain constant hand contact with the ladder when carrying tools? (340) *[4.3.6]*

A. Use a ladder belt to carry the tool
B. Slide the free hand along the beam
C. Use the rungs to balance the tools while ascending the ladder
D. Cradle the tool in the arm, maintaining contact with the ladder

_____ 50. Before deploying a roof ladder, the: (340) *[Add 4.3.6]*

A. fly must be extended.
B. hooks should be opened.
C. roof ladder must be hoisted to the roof.
D. roof ladder's halyard must be properly tied.

_____ 51. What should be done when assisting a conscious victim down a ladder? (341) *[4.3.9]*

A. Remove all other loads or activity on the ladder during the rescue
B. Rely on arm strength to keep the victim in place
C. Face the victim toward the rescuer and supported on the rescuer's knee
D. Use the cross-body or modified cross-body method to support the victim's head and legs

_____ 52. When assisting an unconscious victim down a ladder, special consideration should be taken to: (341) *[4.3.9]*

A. maintain the victim in a vertical position resting against the ladder.
B. try to help the victim regain consciousness before descending the ladder.
C. ensure that the ladder is heeled by at least four firefighters on the ground.
D. place the victim's feet outside the rails in order to prevent entanglement.

_____ 53. When using the cross-body method of assisting an unconscious victim down a ladder, the: (342) *[4.3.9]*

A. victim faces the ladder rather than facing the firefighter.
B. victim must be carried down by two firefighters at the same time.
C. firefighter's hands maintain contact with the ladder rails to keep the victim in place.
D. firefighter grasps the rungs and the victim rests across the top of the firefighter's arms.