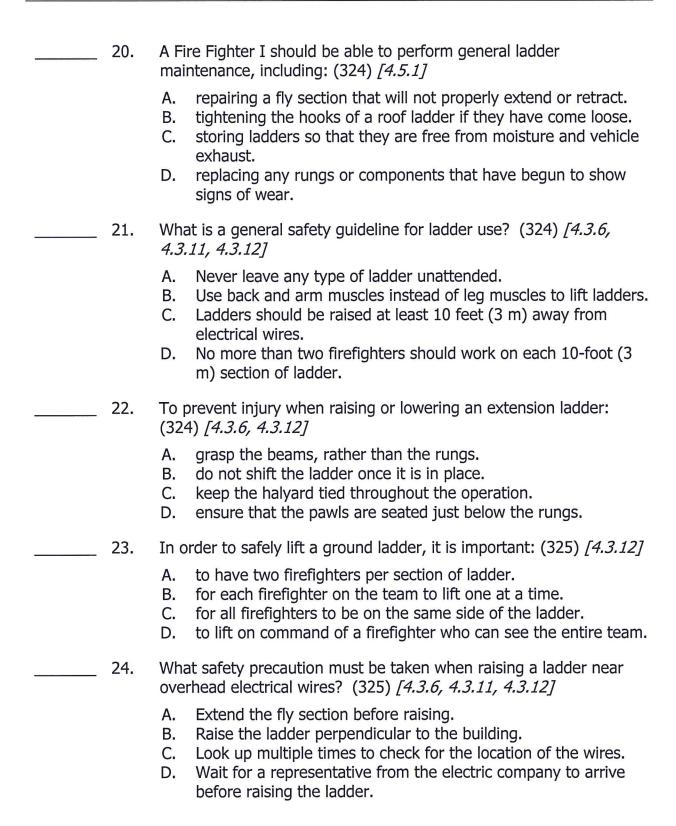
## **Chapter 8 Test**

Name:		Date:		
Directions:	Write	e 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]		
		<ul><li>A. bed section.</li><li>B. truss section.</li><li>C. guide section.</li><li>D. stationary section.</li></ul>		
	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.		

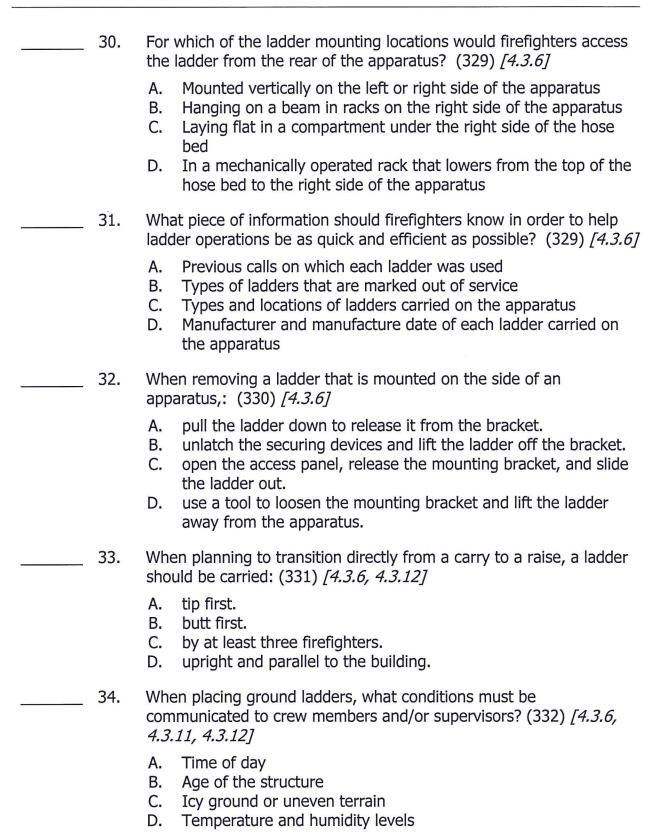
 5.	The is the rope or cable used to raise the upper sections of an extension ladder. (316) [4.3.6]  A. pawl B. pulley C. halyard D. guide line
 6.	What are the pawls (dogs) of a ladder designed to do? (316) [4.3.6]
	A. Hold the halyard in place after it has been extended B. Secure the ladder over the 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 nave? (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  Butt spurs that prevent it from slipping when deployed  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]
	<ul> <li>A. Climbing over security gates or fences</li> <li>B. Reaching the roof of a commercial building</li> <li>C. Providing access to a second or third story window</li> <li>D. Providing a stable surface on which a firefighter can stand when ventilating a roof</li> </ul>

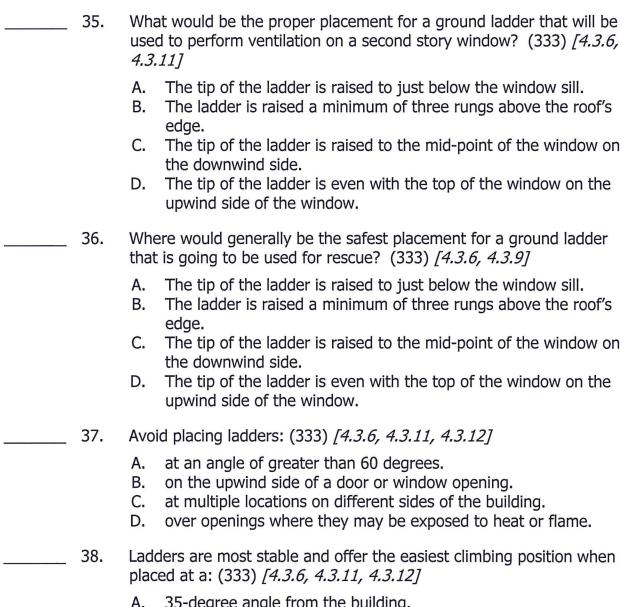
	10.	Which feature does an extension ladder have that a single or roof ladder does not have? (318) [4.3.6]		
		B. Tr C. Ho	e rods that support the rungs russ blocks that support the rails or rungs books at the tip of the ladder to help secure it in place fly section that can be raised to various working heights	
	11.	What does an extension ladder's size classification indicate? (318) [4.3.12]		
		B. Th	ne full length to which it can be extended ne ladder's length when the fly section is not extended ne minimum reach when placed at the appropriate climbing ngle	
			ne maximum building height against which the ladder can be ised	
	12.	What is	s a sign of heat exposure on a ladder? (320) [4.5.1]	
		B. Bli	ust istered paint pose bolts or rivets opired heat sensor label	
	13.	What m (320) /	narking or label does NFPA 1931 require to be on all ladders?	
,		B. Ba	eflective white tip alance point stripe anufacturer's name plate ecommended end of service date	
	14.	151	o some ladders have a white tip or reflective tape attached to ? (321) [4.5.1]	
		B. To	o indicate the balance point of the ladder of indicate the maximum reach of the ladder of increase visibility in smoky or dark conditions of 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]		
	<ul><li>A. Steel ladder</li><li>B. Wooden ladder</li><li>C. Fiberglass ladder</li><li>D. Aluminum ladder</li></ul>		
16.	When inspecting a roof ladder, it is important to check that the: (322) [4.5.1]		
	<ul> <li>A. fly sections glide easily up and down.</li> <li>B. halyard does not show signs of dry rot.</li> <li>C. pulleys turn freely and do not stick in place.</li> <li>D. hook assemblies are not loose, deformed, or rusted.</li> </ul>		
 17.	When an extension ladder is in the bedded position, the halyard cable should be: (322) [4.3.6]		
	<ul><li>A. pulled taut.</li><li>B. left hanging freely.</li><li>C. tied to the tie rods.</li><li>D. supported by the pawls.</li></ul>		
 18.	Ground ladders should be service tested at least once a year and: (323) [4.5.1]		
	<ul> <li>A. after being subjected to high heat or rough treatment.</li> <li>B. a minor service test should be done on them each day.</li> <li>C. a minor service test should be done on them each week.</li> <li>D. when they are subjected to extremely cold temperatures.</li> </ul>		
 19.	When cleaning a ladder, firefighters should: (323) [4.5.1]		
	<ul> <li>A. work in teams of two or more.</li> <li>B. use a stiff bristled brush and hot water.</li> <li>C. look for damage or wear and report any defects.</li> <li>D. use strong chemical solvents to clean dirt and debris.</li> </ul>		

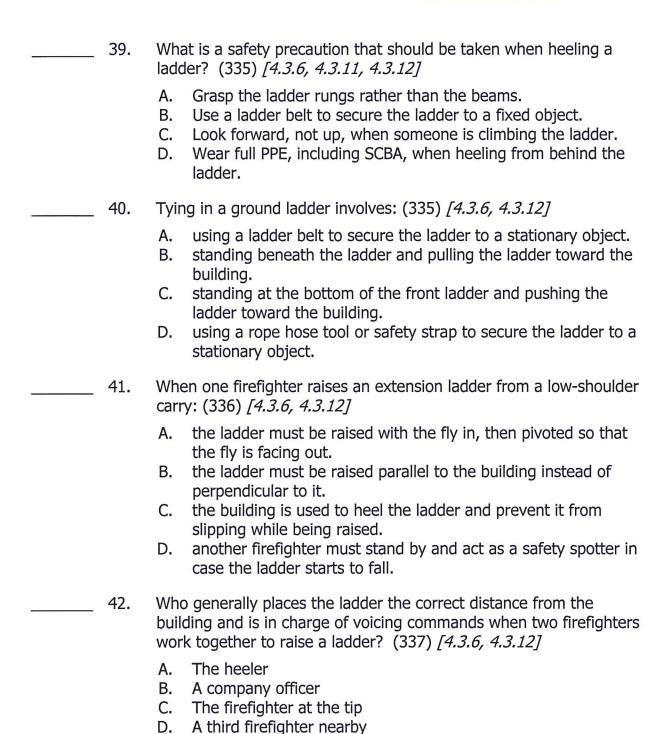


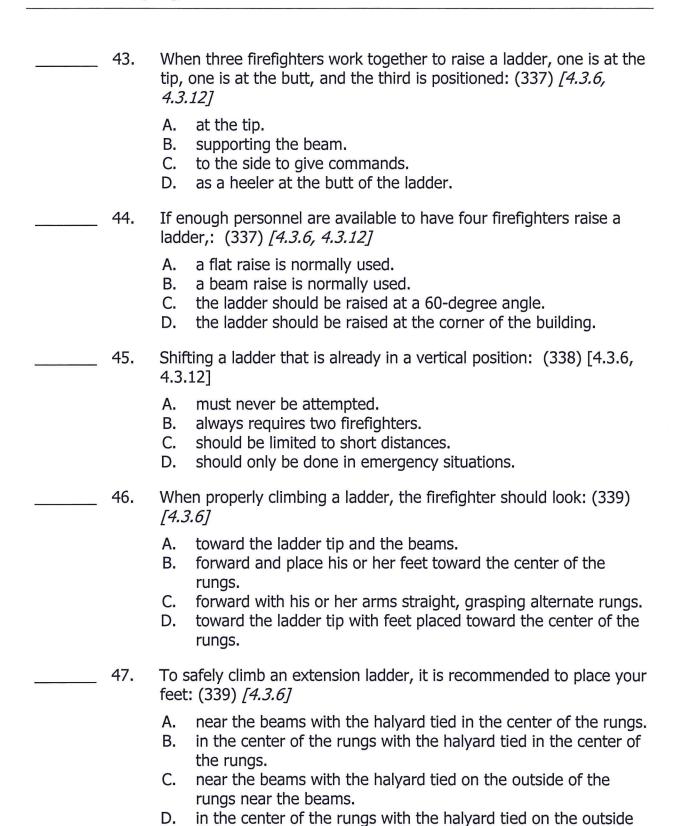
 25.	Modern metal and fiberglass ladders are designed to be used with the: (326) [4.3.6]		
	<ul><li>A. fly facing in.</li><li>B. fly facing out.</li><li>C. halyard left untied.</li><li>D. halyard tied to the top rung.</li></ul>		
 26.	Once an extension ladder is raised and in place, the halyard should be: (326) [4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]		
	<ul> <li>A. tied to the lowest rung of the extension ladder.</li> <li>B. secured to prevent someone from becoming tangled in it.</li> <li>C. left untied so that the extension height can easily be changed.</li> <li>D. wrapped around a rung and then tied around the ladder's beam.</li> </ul>		
 27.	When personnel are working on the roof or upper stories,: (327) [4.3.6, 4.3.11, 4.3.12]		
	<ul> <li>A. there must be at least two means of escape in different locations.</li> <li>B. two ladders should be placed directly next to one another as a means of escape.</li> <li>C. aerial devices should be chosen for escape instead of ground ladders, if possible.</li> <li>D. ladders should be positioned on the north and south sides of the building, if possible.</li> </ul>		
 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]		
	<ul> <li>A. 10 feet (3 m).</li> <li>B. 15 feet (4.5 m).</li> <li>C. 20 feet (6 m).</li> <li>D. 25 feet (7.5 m).</li> </ul>		
29.	The designated length of a ladder is: (328) [4.3.6, 4.3.12]		
	<ul> <li>A. the same as the ladder's working length.</li> <li>B. always less than a ladder's working length.</li> <li>C. the height a ladder will reach after being set to the appropriate climbing angle.</li> <li>D. the total length of a single section ladder and the maximum extended length of an extension ladder.</li> </ul>		



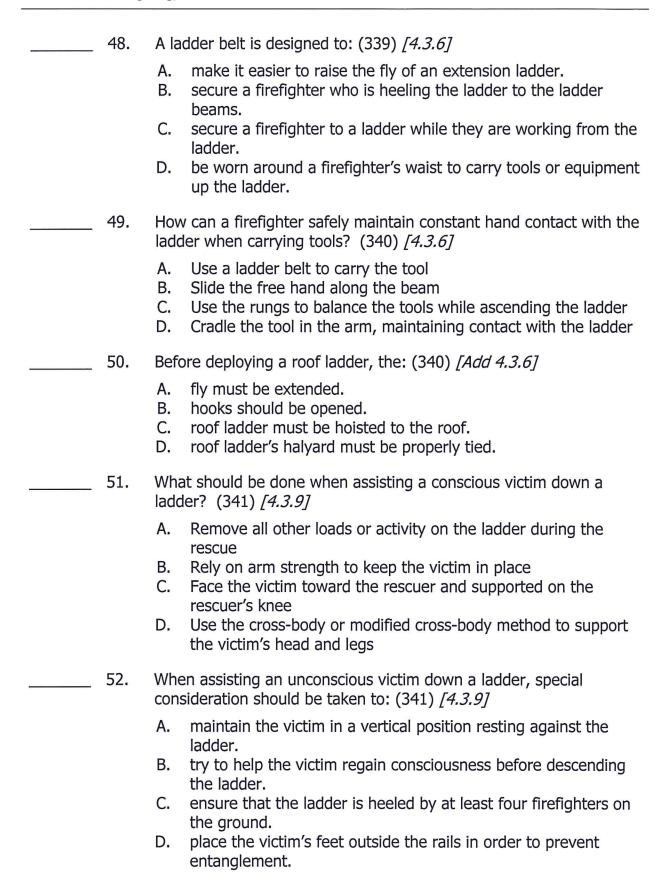


- 35-degree angle from the building. A.
- 55-degree angle from the building. В.
- distance to the building equal to two-thirds the ladder's working C. lenath.
- D. distance from the building equal to one-fourth the ladder's working length.





of the rungs near the beams.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.