Chapter 9 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

_____ 1. The techniques used in structural forcible entry: (371) *[4.3.4]*

A. cannot be used to gain entry to vehicles or rail cars.
B. should do minimal damage and provide quick access.
C. may be preferable to normal means of entry during a fire.
D. are decided upon by the rapid intervention crew supervisor.

_____ 2. Which factor affects the decision of where to force entry? (371) *[4.3.4]*

A. Building's age
B. Weather conditions
C. Building's occupancy type
D. How forcible entry will affect ventilation

_____ 3. Before performing forcible entry at a commercial or industrial occupancy, a firefighter should "try before you pry" and: (371) *[4.3.4]*

A. radio the computer-aided dispatch center.
B. look for a lock box near the main entrance.
C. get permission from the building's owner or superintendent.
D. request mutual aid to help force the stronger building materials.

_____ 4. Security barriers such as bars, grilles, and Lexan® windows: (372) *[4.3.4]*

A. can be forced using common power tools.
B. cannot be forced, even with specialized tools.
C. require specialized training and tools to force.
D. provide a more secure point of entry for a building.

_____ 5. Which is an unsafe action that can cause injury to firefighters? (373) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. Cutting through cables with bolt cutters
B. Using multiple types of power tools to cut a material
C. Cutting through wooden structural materials with a pick-head axe
D. Using a cutting tool to cut a material for which it was not designed

_____ 6. Which forcible entry task is a pick-head axe well suited to perform? (374) *[4.3.4]*

A. Pry security bars off of windows
B. Cut through the hasp of a padlock
C. Remove shingles and other roof coverings
D. Strike another tool to force it through a doorjamb

_____ 7. Unlike a pick-head axe, a flat-head axe can be used to: (374) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. remove aluminum siding.
B. remove roofing materials.
C. chop through wooden structural components.
D. strike another tool to force it through a doorjamb.

_____ 8. Manual bolt cutters cannot cut hasps, padlock shackles, or: (375) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. pins.
B. cables.
C. security bolts.
D. high-security chains.

_____ 9. What is required for forcible entry operations involving cutting torches? (375) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. Air monitoring devices
B. Rapid Intervention Crew
C. Hearing protection and SCBA
D. Charged hoseline standing by

_____ 10. Which tool would be helpful when performing forcible entry in an area with limited space? (376) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. Handsaw
B. Rotary saw
C. Plasma cutters
D. Oxyacetylene torch

_____ 11. Never use a power saw: (377) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. when wearing SCBA.
B. in subzero temperatures.
C. in a flammable atmosphere.
D. when a handsaw could accomplish the task.

_____ 12. When using a rotary saw to cut metal, firefighters should: (377) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. have a RIC team standing by.
B. have a charged hoseline nearby.
C. use an air-monitoring device beforehand.
D. first try a hand tool to accomplish the task.

_____ 13. Which type of tools act as a lever to provide mechanical advantage when opening doors and windows or moving heavy objects? (378) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. Prying tools
B. Pulling tools
C. Cutting tools
D. Striking tools

_____ 14. Which rescue tool can be placed in a door frame to spread the frame far enough apart so that the door can swing open? (379) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. Air chisel
B. Hydraulic ram
C. Hydraulic cutters
D. San Francisco hook

_____ 15. Which situation would call for the use of a pushing or pulling tool such as a drywall hook or a pike pole? (380) *[4.3.4]*

A. Prying open an exterior door
B. Forcing entry through a padlock
C. Opening a ceiling to check for fire extension
D. Creating an escape opening in an exterior wall

_____ 16. A _____ is an example of a striking tool used for forcible entry. (382) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. pike pole
B. kelly tool
C. pick-head axe
D. sledge hammer

_____ 17. When selecting tools to perform forcible entry, firefighters must select the tool that: (383) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. is the lightest or most portable.
B. has been most recently inspected.
C. is most appropriate for the task at hand.
D. will be the least likely to break under pressure.

_____ 18. When performing forcible entry, it is important to: (383) *[4.3.4]*

A. use the largest tool available.
B. position so your weight is on the back foot.
C. use handle extenders to provide more leverage.
D. be sure that other personnel are out of the immediate area.

_____ 19. To prevent injuries while using forcible entry tools, always: (383) *[4.3.4]*

A. sharpen the blades as much as possible.
B. use "cheater bars" to gain mechanical advantage.
C. ensure that you have room to operate the tool properly.
D. ensure that other personnel are close by to provide assistance.

_____ 20. When using power saws for forcible entry, firefighters must: (384) *[4.3.4]*

A. select the largest saw available.
B. be aware of hidden electrical wires and gas lines.
C. use a blade that has not recently been sharpened.
D. place the blade against the material before turning the saw on.

_____ 21. How should prying tools be carried? (385) *[4.3.4]*

A. Strapped to another tool
B. Placed in the tool's scabbard
C. Pointed or sharp edges facing up
D. Pointed or sharp edges facing away from the body

_____ 22. When outside a structure, a pike pole should be carried with the tool head: (385) *[4.3.4]*

A. cradled in one arm.
B. upright close to the body.
C. pointing to the rear of the body.
D. down and positioned ahead of the body.

_____ 23. Power tools should be started: (385) *[4.3.4]*

A. in the area where the work will be performed.
B. with the blade facing up and toward the operator.
C. with the blade facing down and toward the operator.
D. more than 10 feet (3 m) away from where the work will be performed.

_____ 24. What should you do if you find a forcible entry tool that is damaged? (385) *[4.5.1]*

A. Throw the tool away
B. Attempt to repair the tool yourself
C. Remove the tool from service after using it
D. Tag the tool, remove it from service, and send it to the proper authority

_____ 25. Wooden tool handles should be inspected for: (386) *[4.5.1]*

A. splinters.
B. melting or fraying.
C. discolored varnish.
D. chipped or faded paint.

_____ 26. Fiberglass tool handles should be maintained by: (386) *[4.5.1]*

A. varnishing them.
B. washing with a mild detergent.
C. rubbing them with boiled linseed oil.
D. using adhesive barcodes to mark them.

_____ 27. If the blade of an axe is too thick, regardless of its sharpness,: (386) *[4.5.1]*

A. grinding the cutting edges will be necessary.
B. it will be completely useless for forcible entry.
C. it will be difficult to drive the axe head through ordinary objects.
D. pieces of the blade may break when cutting gravel roofs or striking nails in doors.

_____ 28. Unprotected metal surfaces on tools should not be painted because: (387) *[4.5.1]*

A. the metal will rust.
B. paint hides defects.
C. the paint will chip as the tool is used.
D. paint will react violently with the metal.

_____ 29. Damage resulting from forcible entry may be reduced by: (388) *[4.3.4]*

A. using a lock box, if available.
B. using multiple tools to force a door.
C. breaking windows rather than doors.
D. forcing the door as quickly as possible.

_____ 30. If a door is opened, a structure's _____ will change, which may cause the fire to grow. (388) *[4.3.4, 4.3.11]*

A. live load
B. dead load
C. ventilation profile
D. construction type

_____ 31. When gaining access to a property by forcing a gate, firefighters should: (389) *[4.3.4]*

A. pry the gate before attempting to cut it.
B. cut the gate instead of trying to pry it open.
C. choose the method that is effective, but causes the least damage.
D. depend on the quickest method of access, regardless of the amount of damage it will do.

_____ 32. Which type of lock commonly found in residential applications has a single-cylinder and is mounted above the door knob? (391) *[4.3.4]*

A. Night latch
B. Key-in-knob lock
C. Electromagnetic lock
D. Tubular deadbolt lock

_____ 33. Which type of lock is mounted on the inside surface of the door and is used as a supplemental lock for doors? (392) *[4.3.4]*

A. Rim lock
B. Mortise lock
C. Cylindrical lock
D. Electromagnetic lock

_____ 34. An electromagnetic lock is an example of a: (393) *[4.3.4]*

A. rim lock.
B. mortise lock.
C. cylindrical lock.
D. high security lock.

_____ 35. Padlocks and surface bolts are examples of: (394) *[4.3.4]*

A. rim locks.
B. locking devices.
C. cylindrical locks.
D. high security locks.

_____ 36. Which type of locking device that is often found in hotel rooms restricts the opening of a door using a U-shaped shackle that connects with a shaft and knob mounted on the doorframe? (394) *[4.3.4]*

A. Door chain
B. Door limiter
C. Internal-mounted bolt
D. Electronic keyless lock

_____ 37. Why must forcible entry and door control be coordinated? (395) *[4.3.4]*

A. Breaking a door or window introduces a new source of oxygen to the fire.
B. Forcing entry without controlling the door will result in an increased fuel load.
C. If the door is not controlled during forcible entry, the building is at a higher risk of collapse.
D. The door must be controlled so that forcible entry techniques don't cause unnecessary damage to the door.

_____ 38. Which forcible entry technique changes the ventilation profile of the building because it cannot be undone once completed? (396) *[4.3.4]*

A. Picking the lock
B. Breaking the glass in the door
C. Cutting the shackles of a padlock
D. Removing the hinges from the door

_____ 39. If you can see the hinges of a door, it: (396) *[4.3.4]*

A. swings toward you.
B. swings away from you.
C. will require power tools to force.
D. cannot be opened using conventional forcible entry methods.

_____ 40. Which tool would best be suited for forcing a metal-clad inward-swinging door in a masonry wall? (397) *[4.3.4]*

A. Rambar
B. Rabbit tool
C. Halligan tool
D. Pick-head axe

_____ 41. Double-swinging doors: (397-398) *[4.3.4]*

A. require the use of a rabbit tool for forcible entry.
B. require the use of a cutting torch for forcible entry.
C. can often be pried apart using a rambar or Halligan.
D. can be opened by cutting the door limiter that secures them.

_____ 42. Which kind of door would be forced by inserting a rotary saw blade through the opening and cutting the security bar? (398) *[4.3.4]*

A. Sliding door
B. Outward-swinging door
C. Tempered plate glass security door
D. Double-swinging door with a drop bar

_____ 43. When tempered plate glass doors are encountered,: (398) *[4.3.4]*

A. the glass should only be broken as a last resort.
B. firefighters should don hearing protection before breaking the glass.
C. a reciprocating saw can be used to cut the glass out of the door frames.
D. breaking the glass is the safest, quickest way to enter the building.

_____ 44. Sliding doors can be forced by: (398) *[4.3.4]*

A. removing the door's hinges.
B. cutting the glass with a hand saw.
C. spreading the door from the frame.
D. lifting the sliding panel up and out of its track.

_____ 45. Security doors and gates cause a problem for firefighters during forcible entry operations, because they: (399) *[4.3.4]*

A. require extra planning and will delay entry.
B. cannot be forced using common forcible entry tools.
C. are expensive and difficult to replace for homeowners if damaged.
D. indicate that the structure will likely have more layers of security in place beyond the gate.

_____ 46. K-tools and shove knives are used for: (400) *[4.3.4]*

A. breaking glass in doors.
B. through-the-lock forcible entry.
C. forcing security doors and gates.
D. breaching the walls of a structure.

_____ 47. Which tool was developed to force entry on locks with protective collars or cone-shaped covers? (401) *[4.3.4]*

A. A-tool
B. K-tool
C. Rambar
D. Shove knife

_____ 48. A J-tool is made of rigid, heavy gauge wire and is designed to: (401) *[4.3.4]*

A. open a sliding door or pocket door.
B. remove the faceplate of a lock cylinder.
C. cut off the protective collar on a lock cylinder.
D. open a double-swinging door that is equipped with panic hardware.

_____ 49. A _____ is a wedge-shaped tool that widens to break the shackle of a padlock. (401) *[4.3.4]*

A. shove knife
B. hammerhead pick
C. duck-billed lock breaker
D. hockey puck lock breaker

_____ 50. Which method would be used to force an overhead door? (403) *[4.3.4]*

A. Pry the door open using a Halligan and flat head axe.
B. Use vise grips to pry the door up to prevent it from closing.
C. Attach a chain to the handle of the door and use a hydraulic door opener to pull the chain upward.
D. Use a rotary saw to cut an opening, then enter and use the lift mechanism to open the door fully.

_____ 51. Which location would likely be protected by a fire door? (403) *[4.3.4]*

A. The front door on a residential home
B. The entrance to an office exit stairwell
C. Separating a dining room from a kitchen
D. As an emergency exit door on a movie theater

_____ 52. Interior fire doors: (404) *[4.3.4]*

A. will lock in place when closed.
B. should never be propped open.
C. will not lock in place when closed.
D. have no impact on a structure's ventilation.

_____ 53. Glass shards that result from firefighters breaking windows during forcible entry: (404) *[4.3.4, 4.3.11]*

A. have little effect on firefighter entry into the structure.
B. are usually large and can be easily removed from the entry area.
C. must be cleaned from the area before firefighters can enter the building.
D. can create a dangerous surface for firefighters advancing hoselines.

_____ 54. Windows with safety film may require _____ to break the windows. (405) *[4.3.4]*

A. rabbit tools
B. cutting tools
C. a flat-head axe
D. pushing/pulling tools

_____ 55. If the lock of a metal-frame double-hung window does not force with minimum pressure applied,: (406) *[4.3.4]*

A. the lock should be able to be forced using a larger, stronger tool.
B. the panes should be removed by breaking the seal between them.
C. a saw should be used to cut the glass out of the window openings.
D. it may be quicker to break the glass and open the lock manually.

_____ 56. If you must enter through a jalousie window, it may be faster and more efficient to: (406) *[4.3.4]*

A. cut the window panel out of the frame.
B. break the glass in the individual panes and spread the window frame.
C. cut through the wall around the entire window assembly and remove it.
D. break the lowest pane, cut the screen, and unlock the locking mechanism.

_____ 57. If a building has security bars on the windows,: (406) *[4.3.4]*

A. the windows must be opened from the inside.
B. remove only the security bars on ground level.
C. the windows with bars should be left alone and other windows should be chosen for egress.
D. all bars should be removed to allow emergency egress for inside crews if adequate resources are available.

_____ 58. Partial or total structural collapse could be a direct result of: (408) *[4.3.4]*

A. breaking window glass to gain access to the building's interior.
B. opening the door of a building that contains a ventilation-limited fire.
C. creating a hole in a load-bearing interior wall of a fire-weakened structure.
D. breaching a load-bearing exterior wall of a fire-weakened structure.

_____ 59. One problem with breaching interior and exterior walls is that: (408) *[4.3.4]*

A. it might increase the dead load of the structure.
B. they may conceal electrical wires and gas pipes.
C. most walls are made of concrete, which is difficult to breach.
D. it will compromise the integrity of the structure beyond repair.

_____ 60. When using hand tools to breach exterior wood frame walls it is safest to: (408) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. have a power tool as backup just in case the hand tool breaks.
B. have multiple firefighters working at once to create the entry quickly.
C. strike and make cuts toward the center of the opening you want to create first.
D. outline the opening with a saw and then strike or make cuts starting at the corner of the opening.

_____ 61. Which tool would be practical to use to make an opening that is large enough for a firefighter to pass through in a brick or concrete block wall? (409) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. Jack-hammer
B. Battering ram
C. Sledge hammer
D. Reciprocating saw

_____ 62. When breaching an exterior metal wall with a rotary saw, firefighters should: (410) *[4.3.4, 4.3.9]*

A. have a team standing by with an uncharged hoseline.
B. have a charged hoseline or fire extinguisher available.
C. start cuts on either side of the nails or rivets that fasten the wall to the studs.
D. be aware that the vibration of the saw will greatly increase the possibility of structural collapse.

_____ 63. Plaster or gypsum wall covering on interior walls: (410) *[4.3.4]*

A. requires the use of power saws to be breached.
B. can cause increased fire spread within the compartment.
C. is designed to provide structural stability to the compartment.
D. is designed to provide fire resistance and limit fire spread within the structure.

_____ 64. Wallboard that has been reinforced with Lexan®: (411) *[4.3.4]*

A. will be labeled.
B. can be breached by hand tools.
C. cannot be breached, even with power tools.
D. can be identified during preincident surveys.