Examination I-2

Directions

Remove Examination I-2 from the manual. First, take a careful look at the examination. There should be 150 examination items. Notice that a blank line precedes each examination item number. This line is provided for you to enter the answer to the examination item. Write the answer **in ink**. Remember the rule about changing the answer. Our research shows that changed answers are most often changed to an incorrect answer, and, more often than not, the answer that is chosen first is correct.

If you guess the answer to a question, place an "X" or a checkmark by your answer. This step is vitally important to gain and master knowledge. We will explain how we treat the "guessed" items later in SAEP.

Take the examination. Once you complete it, go to Appendix A and score your examination. After the examination is scored, carefully follow the directions for feedback of the missed and guessed examination items.

_____ **1.** Which of the following **is not** considered a function of the rescue company?
- **A.** Vehicle extrication
- **B.** Rope rescue operations
- **C.** Confined-space operations
- **D.** Stretching the initial attack line

_____ **2.** The person ultimately responsible for the operations and administration of the fire department is the:
- **A.** mayor/supervisor.
- **B.** fire chief.
- **C.** company officer.
- **D.** fire fighter.

_____ **3.** In all fire departments, training **must**:
- **A.** be a useful disciplinary tool.
- **B.** occur only as needed.
- **C.** be a continuing function.
- **D.** occur when time and finances allow.

_____ **4.** Which of the following terms **does not** relate to fire and emergency operations?
- **A.** Bylaws
- **B.** Procedures
- **C.** Policies
- **D.** Regulations

_____ **5.** What is/are the rule(s) for developing standard operating procedures (SOPs)?
- **A.** Firefighter safety is the first consideration for all procedures.
- **B.** SOPs should be brief, clear, and concise.
- **C.** If an SOP doesn't work, change it.
- **D.** All of the above

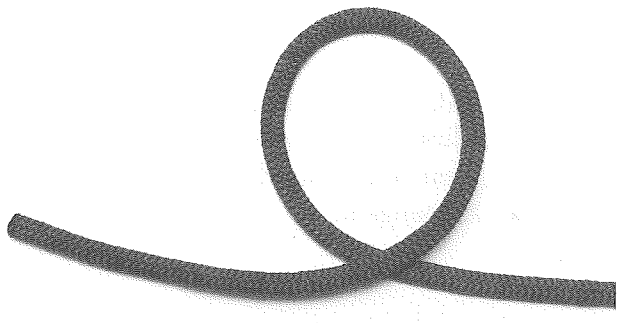
_____ **6.** In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area that directs the organization's tactical operations to meet the strategic goals developed by command and is responsible for the management of all operations applicable to the primary mission is:
A. Planning.
B. Operations.
C. Logistics.
D. Command.

_____ **7.** What is the leading cause of fire fighter injuries?
A. Exposure to fire products
B. Being struck by objects
C. Overexertion and strain
D. Exposure to chemicals

_____ **8.** In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area responsible for all incident activities, including the development and implementation of strategic decisions, is:
A. Planning.
B. Operations.
C. Logistics.
D. Command.

_____ **9.** In the Incident Management System (IMS), the functional area responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information concerning the development of an incident is:
A. Planning.
B. Operations.
C. Logistics.
D. Command.

_____ **10.** The picture below depicts one of the three elements of a knot or hitch. It is known as a:
A. bight.
B. loop.
C. round turn.
D. clove hitch.



____ **11.** Elements for forming a knot are:
A. bight, loop, and round turn.
B. loop, bend, and crown.
C. round turn, standing, and running.
D. standing, bight, and hitch.

____ **12.** The clove hitch is essentially:
A. a half hitch.
B. two half hitches.
C. three loops like half hitches.
D. a half hitch with a safety.

____ **13.** When a rope is bent back on itself while keeping the sides parallel, a _____ has been formed.
A. knot
B. round turn
C. bowline
D. bight

____ **14.** The combination of knots recommended to hoist a pike pole includes:
A. a becket/sheet bend with a bight.
B. several half hitches.
C. bowline and half hitches.
D. a clove hitch and half hitches.

____ **15.** A knot well suited for joining ropes together and unlikely to slip when wet <u>best</u> describes a:
A. becket/sheet bend.
B. bowline knot.
C. clove hitch.
D. half sheep shank.

____ **16.** Of the following four types of rope construction, which one <u>is not</u> a good choice for rescue rope?
A. Braided
B. Laid (twisted)
C. Braid on braid
D. Kernmantle

____ **17.** The end of the rope that is used to tie a knot is called the:
A. running end.
B. standing part.
C. safety end.
D. working end.

____ **18.** According to NFPA 1983, after being used during an actual emergency operation, life safety rope must be:
A. inspected and put back into service for the next emergency.
B. removed from emergency use and only used for training.
C. removed from service and destroyed.
D. used only as a utility rope.

_____ **19.** In fire departments that have access to multiple radio channels, **fireground** operations should be:
A. on multi-channels also.
B. run by cell phone so as not to tie up the radio.
C. assigned a separate channel dedicated for use on that scene only.
D. Both A and C are correct.

_____ **20.** What is the largest difference between Basic 911 and Enhanced 911?
A. Enhanced systems have the capability to provide the caller's telephone number and address.
B. Enhanced systems are used only in rural areas.
C. Basic systems are more reliable than enhanced.
D. Basic systems have the capability to provide the caller's telephone number and address.

_____ **21.** Complete and accurate records should be maintained at communication centers for:
A. all responses.
B. only emergency responses.
C. only responses that may be criminally related.
D. areas of the district that generate high call volume.

_____ **22.** During a fire, you hear another team call "Mayday." You should:
A. report on the radio to your supervisor advising of your location.
B. stay off the radio and listen for instructions.
C. rush into the building to find the crew calling for help.
D. activate your emergency button on your radio.

_____ **23.** What are the two general types of self-contained breathing apparatus?
A. Demand and pressure-demand
B. Open-circuit and closed-circuit
C. OSHA approved and NIOSH approved
D. Compressed air and liquid oxygen

_____ **24.** On breathing apparatus equipped with a low-pressure hose, the low-pressure hose brings air from the:
A. cylinder to the regulator.
B. facepiece to the exhalation valve.
C. regulator to the facepiece.
D. regulator to the high-pressure hose.

_____ **25.** Limitations affecting a fire fighter's ability to use SCBA effectively are:
A. physical.
B. medical.
C. mental.
D. All of the above.

____ **26.** When filling an SCBA cylinder, the cylinder must be:
A. placed in a fragmentation containment device.
B. placed in water.
C. filled in the open to allow for checking of signs of weakness in the cylinder.
D. wrapped in a blanket or towel.

____ **27.** PASS is an acronym for _____ Safety System.
A. Patient Alert
B. Private Alert
C. Personal Alert
D. Passenger Alert

____ **28.** An advantage of a facepiece nosecup is that it:
A. assists in communication.
B. helps control internal fogging.
C. increases user time.
D. makes breathing easier.

____ **29.** Inhaled toxic gases can directly cause:
A. disease of the lung tissue.
B. muscle cramps in the lower extremities.
C. blurred vision, leading to blindness.
D. disorientation and/or amnesia.

____ **30.** Which of the body's systems is most vulnerable to injury from the toxic conditions and gases encountered during firefighting operations?
A. Circulatory
B. Respiratory
C. Digestive
D. Nervous

____ **31.** Manufacturers should provide users of PPE with which of the following information?
A. Cleaning instructions
B. MSDS information
C. Shelf life
D. Liability protection

____ **32.** The purpose for the use of reflective trim on PPE is to:
A. increase the visibility of the wearer to others.
B. provide protection for material under the trim.
C. allow the wearer to blend in with the surroundings.
D. be more stylish than the plain PPE.

____ **33.** How long does it take for the PASS device to alarm if the wearer becomes inactive?
A. 20 seconds
B. 30 seconds
C. 45 seconds
D. 60 seconds

_____ **34.** The barrier devices that **should not** be used at an emergency scene involving a vehicle leaking fluids is:
A. flares.
B. fireline tape.
C. traffic cones.
D. utility rope.

_____ **35.** Once overhead doors have been forced, they should be:
A. removed.
B. unlocked to prevent locking.
C. locked.
D. blocked open.

_____ **36.** One way to force a lock is to physically pull the _____ out of the door using an A-tool or a K-tool.
A. keyhole
B. cylinder
C. hasp
D. strike plate

_____ **37.** Panel, slab, and ledge are all types of _____ doors.
A. wood swinging
B. metal swinging
C. overhead rolling
D. revolving
E. roll-up

_____ **38.** Firefighters may reasonably expect residential doors to open _____ and public building doors to open:
A. outward, inward.
B. inward, outward.
C. outward, outward.
D. inward, inward.

_____ **39.** A _____ tool provides an advantage in forcing locks, opening doors, and forcing windows.
A. cutting
B. striking
C. power
D. prying

_____ **40.** Once a fire fighter has broken a window for purposes of entry, the next action should be to:
A. call for a charged line.
B. carefully climb through the window.
C. open a window on the windward side of the building.
D. clear the entire window area of glass.

____ **41.** The recommended tool for breaking a tempered plate glass window is a:
A. battering ram.
B. pick-head axe.
C. flat-head axe.
D. crowbar.

____ **42.** Which of the following **is not** a correct procedure for breaking glass?
A. Strike the top of the glass.
B. Stand to windward side.
C. Remove all glass particles from frame.
D. Make sure the breaking glass is above the hands.

____ **43.** When forcing entry through a wood checkrail/double-hung window where the sashes are locked at the center of the checkrail, the pry should be made at the:
A. center of the upper sash.
B. center of the lower sash.
C. side of upper sash.
D. top of lower sash.

____ **44.** A simple way to force an overhead folding door is to:
A. pry up from the bottom at both outside edges.
B. break out a panel and operate the latch from the inside.
C. pry open from either side at approximately waist height.
D. drive a wedge into the bottom center.

____ **45.** Opening masonry walls is often referred to as:
A. breaching.
B. barreling.
C. mauling.
D. tunneling.

____ **46.** During a search of a building involved in fire, if a fire fighter becomes disoriented, the fire fighter should **attempt** to:
A. remain calm.
B. retrace steps to original location.
C. seek a place of refuge and activate PASS device.
D. All of the above.

____ **47.** A _____ System helps the incident commander know who is on the fireground and where fire fighters are located.
A. Personnel Accountability
B. Personal Alert
C. Personnel Attendance
D. P.A.S.S.

____ **48.** An important benefit of using a Personnel Accountability System is:
A. knowing who is on the fireground.
B. knowing which fire fighter has seniority.
C. knowing which company arrived on the scene first.
D. keeping track of which fire fighters work on which shift.

_____ **49.** In the arms-length/suitcase carry of a ladder by two fire fighters, each grasps the _____, permitting the ladder to swing along side their legs at arm's length.
A. bottom beam
B. nearest rung
C. inside of the bottom beam
D. outside of the top beam

_____ **50.** When a ladder is raised, it should be placed at an angle of approximately _____ to ensure a safe climb.
A. 55°
B. 75°
C. 65°
D. 45°

_____ **51.** Manufacturers of fiberglass and metal ladders require that the fly section be placed:
A. in, toward building.
B. out, away from building.
C. even with the window sill.
D. either in or out, placement does not matter.

_____ **52.** A primary safety concern when raising a ladder should be:
A. ladder selection.
B. teamwork and strength.
C. possible contact with electrical wires.
D. ladder placement and angle of inclination.

_____ **53.** When lifting a ladder or other heavy object, a fire fighter should:
A. bend at the knees and waist, lift with the legs.
B. bend at the knees keeping the back straight, lift with the legs.
C. bend at the knees and back, lift with the arms.
D. keep knees straight, bend over, lift with the arms.

_____ **54.** If 24 feet of a 35-foot extension ladder is needed to reach a victim, the butt of the ladder should be placed approximately _____ feet from the building.
A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 11

_____ **55.** When a fire fighter is to perform ventilation of a window, the ladder should be placed:
A. even with the sill.
B. with the ladder tip about even with the top of the window.
C. to the leeward side.
D. directly in front of the window with the top two rungs above the sill.

____ **56.** When a ladder is used for the rescue of an injured victim from a narrow window, the tip should be placed:
A. alongside the window.
B. slightly below the sill.
C. to the windward side.
D. to the leeward side.

____ **57.** A ladder that is selected for use in reaching the third story window or roof of a building should normally be _____ feet in length.
A. 16 - 20
B. 21 - 27
C. 28 - 35
D. 40 - 50

____ **58.** Most of the materials found in the passenger compartment of motor vehicles are:
A. natural fibers.
B. steel or aluminum.
C. wood.
D. plastic (a form of polyvinyl chloride, PVC).

____ **59.** A relatively new hazard that fire fighters must be aware of when approaching fires involving newer model vehicles is:
A. more explosive fuels.
B. the larger size of the vehicles.
C. supplemental restraint systems.
D. toxic smoke from fiberglass.

____ **60.** The smallest size hoseline the NFPA recommends for advancing on a vehicle fire is:
A. 2_ inch.
B. 1_ inch.
C. 1_ inch.
D. booster line.

____ **61.** One of the most useful tools to aid in handling a charged hoseline is a hose:
A. wrench.
B. jacket.
C. strap.
D. clamp.

____ **62.** When advancing a dry line to the point of operation, it is recommended that a fire fighter carry the nozzle by:
A. tucking it under the arm and carrying it with the opposite hand.
B. placing the hose over the shoulder with the nozzle in front, resting on the chest.
C. gripping the nozzle with both hands, at waist level, keeping the nozzle in front of the fire fighter.
D. holding the nozzle at chest level with the supply line around the waist.

_____ **63.** One-inch rubber-covered and rubber-lined hose equipped with one-inch couplings is commonly called a:
A. forestry hose.
B. supply hose.
C. booster hose.
D. engine line.

_____ **64.** Factors involved in most exposure fires include:
A. ventilation.
B. chemical chain reaction.
C. distance.
D. ambient temperature.

_____ **65.** Which of the following **violates** a rule of personal safety?
A. Always work in pairs or teams.
B. Completely search one room before moving on.
C. Remain standing even when you cannot see your feet.
D. Before entering the building, locate more than one means of egress.

_____ **66.** Firefighters conducting a search _____ if such action **will not** cause the spread of fire.
A. may open windows to provide adequate light
B. may open windows for ventilation
C. should always break windows from the inside
D. should never open windows

_____ **67.** When conducting a **primary** search within a structure, a fire fighter should begin:
A. in the center of the room.
B. on a wall.
C. always start with right hand pattern.
D. under or behind furnishings.

_____ **68.** When executing a blanket drag, you should:
A. pull victim forward, place the blanket around victim, and lower the victim until flat.
B. lift victim onto the blanket and drag feet first.
C. roll victim on side, position blanket underneath, and roll victim back to original position.
D. carefully work blanket under victim without moving the victim.

_____ **69.** When fire fighters enter a burning building to perform rescue work, they must **first** consider:
A. water supply.
B. their own safety.
C. communications.
D. safety of victims.

____ **70.** Fine water droplets and maximum high water surface area are characteristics of a stream.
A. solid
B. fog
C. broken
D. straight

____ **71.** A stream designed to be as compact as possible with little shower or spray is known as a _____ stream.
A. solid
B. fog
C. straight
D. narrow-angle fog

____ **72.** Nozzles with flows in excess of _____ gallons per minute **are not** recommended for handlines.
A. 40
B. 125
C. 300
D. 250

____ **73.** Basement fires are difficult to fight because:
A. cool air is rising up the stairs.
B. fire fighters must travel down through super-heated gases and smoke.
C. large volume streams cannot be directed from outside.
D. they have many access points and fire fighters may not know which one to use.

____ **74.** Fire stream types are generally classified as:
A. solid and fog.
B. straight and fog.
C. light, medium, and heavy.
D. direct, indirect, and combination.

____ **75.** To efficiently use water during a direct attack with a solid or straight stream, the fire fighter should apply the water _____ directly on the _____ until the fire darkens down.
A. continuously, burning fuels
B. continuously, ceiling
C. in short bursts, ceiling
D. in short bursts, burning fuels

____ **76.** An attack that uses the steam-generating techniques of a ceiling-level attack, along with application of the fire stream on a material burning near the floor level, is know as a(n) _____ attack.
A. direct
B. indirect
C. combination
D. blitz

_____ **77.** Which of the following statements concerning automatic constant pressure nozzles **is not** correct?

A. The nozzle automatically varies the flow rate to maintain an effective nozzle pressure.
B. A minimum nozzle pressure is needed to maintain a good spray pattern.
C. The nozzle person can change the flow rate by opening and closing the shut-off valve.
D. The pump operator must change the pump setting to change the flow rate of the nozzle.

_____ **78.** The standard nozzle pressure for a solid stream nozzle on a handline is _____ psi.

A. 50
B. 80
C. 100
D. 125

_____ **79.** During the time a stream of water passes through space, it is influenced by velocity, _____, wind, and friction with air.

A. absorption
B. temperature
C. specific density
D. gravity

_____ **80.** Nozzle controls, hydrants, valves, and hose clamps should be operated _____ to prevent a water hammer.

A. one-half turn at a time
B. slowly
C. rapidly
D. during low pressure only

_____ **81.** The **primary** purpose of a spanner wrench is for use in:

A. breaking glass.
B. shutting-off gas valves.
C. operating hydrant valves.
D. tightening/loosening hose couplings.

_____ **82.** A hose _____ is used to seal small cuts or breaks that may occur in fire hose or to connect mismatched or damaged couplings of the same size to stop leaking.

A. bridge
B. clamp
C. jacket
D. seal

_____ **83.** One of the **best** ways to move fire hose for quick use in almost any place at ground level is the:

A. shoulder fold carry.
B. working line/street drag.
C. shoulder loop carry.
D. underarm carry.

____ **84.** Devices through which water flows, used in conjunction with fire hose, such as a gate valve, are known as:
A. apparatus.
B. appliances.
C. tools.
D. flow controls.

____ **85.** The standpipe connection is usually located in the _____ of a multistory building.
A. equipment room
B. building lobby
C. elevator shaft (bottom)
D. stairwell

____ **86.** The two types of couplings are:
A. male and female.
B. brass and aluminum.
C. threaded and nonthreaded/Storz.
D. national standard and iron pipe.

____ **87.** Combustion is the result of a _____ reaction.
A. mechanical
B. chemical
C. dielectrical
D. replenishment

____ **88.** A fire in the presence of a higher-than-normal concentration of oxygen will:
A. burn slower than normal.
B. burn faster than normal.
C. not be effected by the oxygen.
D. not burn if oxygen is too rich.

____ **89.** _____ is described as the point-to-point transmission of heat energy.
A. Conduction
B. Radiation
C. Convection
D. Flashover

____ **90.** The chemical decomposition of a substance through the action of heat <u>best</u> defines:
A. oxidation.
B. pyrolysis.
C. boiling point.
D. heat of decompression.

____ **91.** _____ is the transition between the growth and fully developed stages of fire.
A. Flashover
B. Backdraft
C. Flash point
D. Ignition temperature

_____ **92.** The term vapor density refers to the weight of a gas as compared to the weight of:
A. water.
B. air.
C. carbon.
D. nitrogen.

_____ **93.** The product of combustion that is measured in degrees of temperature to signify intensity is:
A. heat.
B. flame.
C. smoke.
D. calories.

_____ **94.** Pyrolysis is defined as:
A. a chemical reaction that produces heat.
B. the concentration level of a substance at which it will support ignition and continuous burning.
C. a state where a balance has occurred in a mixture.
D. decomposition or transformation of a compound caused by heat.

_____ **95.** Combustion is:
A. the point at which the need for outside heat application ceases and a material sustains combustion based on its own generation of heat.
B. a chemical reaction that liberates heat.
C. the chemical action producing heat and light in which the heat maintains the chemical chain reaction continuing the process.
D. the concentration level of a substance at which it will burn.

_____ **96.** The fire triangle is composed of:
A. heat, chemical reaction, fuel.
B. heat, fuel, and oxygen.
C. oxygen, nitrogen, fuel.
D. fuel, oxygen, LEL.

_____ **97.** Backdraft is:
A. a boiling liquid/expanding vapor explosion.
B. a layer of air that has the same temperature.
C. the rapid ignition of smoke.
D. flames moving through the unburned gases during a fire's progression.

_____ **98.** A hydrocarbon is:
A. an ideal extinguishing agent.
B. the basic building block of all inorganic materials.
C. any organic compound that contains only carbon and hydrogen.
D. a catalyst in the breakdown of molecules.

____ **99.** Pyrolysis is associated with which of the following sources of heat?
A. Electrical
B. Nuclear
C. Mechanical
D. Chemical

____ **100.** If a gas has a vapor density greater than one when it escapes from its container:
A. it will rise.
B. its movement will be dependent on wind direction and speed.
C. its movement will be dependent on temperature.
D. it will sink and collect at low points.

____ **101.** Of the following tools used in ventilation operations, a _____ would be <u>best</u> for sounding the roof.
A. 14-foot pike pole
B. pickhead axe
C. power saw with extended chain bar
D. truss finder

____ **102.** The recommended method to prevent a backdraft explosion is _____ ventilation.
A. side
B. lateral
C. vertical
D. passive

____ **103.** When cutting through a roof, a fire fighter should attempt to:
A. remove the ceiling joist in the ventilation hole.
B. cut a large circular hole.
C. make the opening square or rectangular.
D. stand to the downwind side.

____ **104.** When done properly, trench ventilation:
A. will help prevent horizontal fire spread.
B. will require the use of more water for fire suppression.
C. consists of three separate holes cut in a U shape.
D. will prevent the normal vertical spread of fire.

____ **105.** An important safety precaution that should be practiced when working on a roof is to:
A. cut all guy wires to prevent tripping over them.
B. provide a secondary means of escape.
C. have more than two fire fighters on the roof at all times.
D. tie oneself to the roof ladder.

____ **106.** Smoke and heat fills a structure starting from the:
A. lowest point.
B. windward side.
C. highest point.
D. leeward side.

_____**107.** The two types of ventilation are:
A. natural and mechanical/forced.
B. hydro and electric.
C. manual and mechanical.
D. leeward and windward.

_____**108.** At _____ °F, the length of a steel structural member will increase approximately one inch for each ten feet of total length.
A. 800
B. 1100
C. 1400
D. 1000

_____**109.** Concrete has excellent _____ strength when it cures.
A. shear
B. compressive
C. torsional
D. tensile

_____**110.** The usual cause of collapse of open web steel joist is the:
A. amount of heat generated by the fire in a structure.
B. poor method of construction method.
C. impact load of fire fighters on the roof.
D. All of the above

_____ **111.** The search for and extinguishment of hidden fire and placing the building in a safe condition is known as:
A. overhaul.
B. secondary search.
C. size-up.
D. salvage.

_____**112.** When fire has burned around windows or doors, it is a good policy to:
A. remove the entire door or window and seal with plastic.
B. overhaul the area above the windows and doors.
C. open the entire casing area to ensure extinguishment.
D. go below the involved area to check for extension.

_____**113.** A fire fighter can often detect hidden fires in a concealed space by:
A. opening up the entire concealed space.
B. waiting for flames to appear.
C. sight, touch, and sound.
D. smelling for burning material.

_____**114.** Most water vacuums used by fire departments in salvage operations only have a capacity of _____ gallons.
A. 5
B. 2.5
C. 7.5
D. 10

____ **115.** A device used to route water short distances through doors, windows, or other openings is a:
A. water chute.
B. carryall.
C. floor runner.
D. catchall.

____ **116.** When making a water chute using a ladder and salvage covers, what other item(s) is/are required?
A. Halligan tool
B. Pike poles
C. Utility rope
D. Hose line

____ **117.** The basic premise of salvage operations is:
A. to prevent fire extension.
B. to protect fire department property from being damaged at the fire scene.
C. to separate or protect interior and exterior materials from the harmful environment.
D. to provide better information to the fire inspector.

____ **118.** If salvage operations are going on while active suppression operations are taking place, how should the salvage crew be dressed?
A. Station work uniforms are acceptable.
B. They should wear full protective clothing, including SCBA.
C. They should wear full protective clothing less SCBA.
D. Gloves and a helmet with eyeshield are appropriate attire.

____ **119.** The shoulder toss is done by a single fire fighter and is used to cover:
A. small fragile items.
B. fragile items a little taller than the fire fighter.
C. items a little taller than the fire fighter.
D. large unbreakable items (i.e., rack storage).

____ **120.** When the water flow alarm (water gong) sounds, this indicates that:
A. water has stopped flowing in the system.
B. heat detection devices have been activated and one may expect the deluge set to begin discharging water momentarily.
C. water is flowing in the system.
D. a heat actuating device has been activated and someone should turn the main sprinkler valve to the open position.

____ **121.** Portable water tanks should be positioned in a location that allows easy access from:
A. multiple directions.
B. only one direction.
C. the windward side.
D. the leeward side.

_____**122.** Water supply is one of the most critical elements of firefighting because:
A. of the great expense in obtaining it.
B. water is the most common extinguishing agent.
C. water freezes at high temperatures.
D. of its ability to suffocate a fire.

_____**123.** Available flow/static pressure is the:
A. rate and quantity of water delivered.
B. amount of water flowing from the discharge side of the pump.
C. amount of water required to put out the fire.
D. amount of water that can be moved to put out the fire.

_____**124.** Tenders combined with _____ can efficiently provide large volumes of water to a fire ground operation.
A. large diameter hose
B. automatic nozzles
C. portable water tanks
D. ladder trucks

_____**125.** The **most common** water distribution system is a _____ system.
A. pumped
B. combination pumped/gravity
C. gravity
D. tender shuttle

_____**126.** The two major hydrant types are:
A. wet barrel and dry barrel.
B. high-pressure and low-pressure.
C. ground water and surface water.
D. treated water and untreated water.

_____**127.** A Class D fire involves:
A. combustible metals.
B. flammable liquids.
C. electrical equipment.
D. ordinary combustibles.

_____**128.** Fires involving flammable liquids, greases, and gases where the smothering or blanketing effect is needed are _____ fires.
A. Class A
B. Class B
C. Class C
D. Class D

_____**129.** Extinguishers suitable for Class D fires can be identified by a _____ containing the letter D.
A. blue circle
B. yellow star
C. green triangle
D. red square

____**130.** A carbon dioxide (CO_2) extinguisher's means of discharge is:
A. chemical reaction.
B. stored liquefied compressed gas.
C. cartridge activation.
D. manual hand-pump.

____**131.** A pump tank extinguisher rated as 4-A can be expected to extinguish approximately _____ as much fire as one rated 2-A.
A. twice
B. three times
C. four times
D. eight times

____**132.** A fire extinguisher bearing the symbols shown below would be suitable for extinguishing _____ fires.
A. Class A, B, and C
B. Class B and C
C. Class A and B
D. Class A and C

____**133.** Class K fires involve:
A. atomic material.
B. computer network equipment.
C. hazardous waste.
D. high temperature cooking oils, such as vegetable or animal oils and fats.

____**134.** The <u>safest</u> way for a fire fighter to disconnect electrical service to a building is to:
A. remove the electrical meter.
B. cut the service entrance wires.
C. shut off the main breakers/switch at the service panel.
D. pull the main breaker at the power pole.

____**135.** Aspect is the:
A. direction a slope faces.
B. measure of the steepness of a slope.
C. measure of the roughness of a slope.
D. measure of the direction in which the wind moves across a slope.

____**136.** The three <u>most</u> <u>important</u> factors that affect wildland firefighting are:
A. fuel, equipment, and location.
B. topography, resources, and time of day.
C. fuel, weather, and topography.
D. staffing, resources, and apparatus.

_____**137.** In addition to providing a service, private dwelling inspections also:
A. afford the opportunity to introduce members of the fire department.
B. provide an educational and advisory service.
C. afford an opportunity to impress upon the public the benefits of the fire department.
D. All of the above.

_____**138.** Which of the following statements regarding preparing for an inspection visit is incorrect?
A. Plan the area to be inspected.
B. Review occupancy files prior to leaving the station.
C. Inspections are performed around firefighting schedules and not the schedule of the business owner.
D. Give consideration to the type of activities conducted at the business relative to the time of day chosen for the inspection.

_____**139.** With regard to portable fire extinguishers, which of the following situations would a fire fighter bring to the occupant/owner's attention?
A. The extinguisher has the proper classification and rating for its location.
B. The pressure gauge indicates that the extinguisher isn't properly charged.
C. The fire extinguisher is hung on the wall and is easily visible and accessible.
D. The tag indicates that the extinguisher has been serviced to local laws.

_____**140.** Which of the following is a factor in deciding to preplan a structure or area?
A. Type of hazards expected
B. Complexity of firefighting operations
C. Nature of activities conducted at the occupancy
D. All of the above.

_____**141.** A drawing or diagram of a building or area as seen from directly overhead is the definition of a _____ view/sketch.
A. sectional
B. plan
C. good
D. administrative

_____**142.** Fire departments should educate _____ to recognize potential hazards and take appropriate corrective action.
A. preschoolers
B. the elderly
C. adults
D. citizens of all ages

____**143.** Defective SCBA cylinder units should be:
A. repaired by the person who discovers the defect.
B. removed from service.
C. put on reserve fire apparatus.
D. filled to 80% capacity.

____**144.** The _____ must be stamped or labeled on a compressed air cylinder.
A. fire department's initials
B. last hydrostatic test date
C. date on which the cylinder must be hydrostatically tested
D. last fill date

____**145.** Worn, damaged, and deteriorated parts of a SCBA must be replaced according to:
A. past practice.
B. NIOSH/OSHA Respiratory Protection Act.
C. manufacturer's instructions.
D. the wearer's recommendations.

____**146.** Composite SCBA cylinders must be hydrostatically tested every:
A. year.
B. three years.
C. five years.
D. ten years.

____**147.** It is permissible to use paint on a fire department ladder:
A. to mark the bed section on multisection ladders.
B. when there is a possibility of dry rot.
C. to mark the ladder ends for visibility.
D. when salt water may be a problem.

____**148.** Which of the following <u>is</u> <u>not</u> a method for preventing mechanical damage to fire hose?
A. Avoid closing the nozzle abruptly.
B. Remove wet hose from apparatus and replace with dry hose.
C. Prevent vehicles from driving over fire hose.
D. Avoid laying hose over rough, sharp edges or corners.

____**149.** Of the following, the most important factor relating to the life of a hose is the:
A. method of service testing.
B. manufacturing process.
C. care it receives.
D. number of jackets used in construction.

_____**150.** In the care and maintenance of fire hose, which one of the following procedures <u>is</u> <u>not</u> a good practice?

A. Dry hose in a hose dryer.

B. Keep the exterior of woven jacketed hose dry.

C. Allow hose to remain in a heated area after it dries.

D. Use moderate temperatures for drying.

Helpful Hint

Try to determine why you selected the wrong answer. Usually something influenced your selection. Focus on the difference between your wrong answer and the right answer. Carefully read and study the entire paragraph containing the correct answer. Highlight the answer just as you did for Examination I-1.

Did you score higher than 80% on Examination I-2? Circle Yes or No <u>in</u> <u>ink</u>. (We will return to your Yes or No answer to this question later in SAEP).