

Structure Fire Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Objective 1:

Describe initial factors to consider when suppressing structure fires.

- _____ 1. Equipment carried by teams advancing hoselines should include: (762)
- A. forcible entry tools.
 - B. a portable generator.
 - C. portable fire extinguishers.
 - D. overhead lighting equipment.
- _____ 2. When the structure or major contents are involved in fire, firefighters should ___ until the fire officer gives the order to advance. (763)
- A. wait on the apparatus
 - B. wait at the building entrance
 - C. survey all of the building's openings
 - D. perform suppression operations inside the entryway
- _____ 3. From what direction should the fire be approached and attacked to keep it from spreading throughout the structure? (763)
- A. From the burned side
 - B. From the leeward side
 - C. From the unburned side
 - D. From the windward side

Objective 2:

Summarize considerations prior to entering a burning building.

- _____ 4. Which of the following is NOT a consideration prior to entering a burning building? (766)
- A. Identify hazards.
 - B. Test forcible entry tools.

- C. Understand the crew's tactical assignment.
 - D. Verify that radios are working, on the right channel, and being received.
- _____ 5. If a door to a fire area must be opened, all members of the hose team should: (766)
- A. stand close to the wall.
 - B. stay low and to one side of the doorway.
 - C. stand in a single-file line in front of the doorway.
 - D. stay in the next room until one person opens the door.
- _____ 6. Which of the following is a recommended way to check the door for heat before opening it? (766)
- A. Use a thermal imager
 - B. Touch the door handle
 - C. Spray water under the door
 - D. Tap the wall next to the door

Objective 3:
Explain the gas cooling technique.

- _____ 7. Gas cooling: (767)
- A. is a fire extinguishment method.
 - B. is ineffective when faced with a shielded fire.
 - C. is intent upon producing a large volume of steam.
 - D. is a way of reducing the hazard presented by the hot gas layer.
- _____ 8. In which of the following ways does cooling the hot gas layer mitigate hazards? (767)
- A. It slows the ignition of outside gases.
 - B. It slows the transfer of heat to other combustibles.
 - C. It quickens the transfer of heat to other combustibles.
 - D. It makes overhead gases ignite, which eliminates them from the situation.
- _____ 9. What is the correct fog nozzle setting for applying short pulses of water fog onto the hot gas layer? (767)
- A. 10-20°
 - B. 20-40°
 - C. 40-60°
 - D. 60-70°

Objective 4:**Describe direct attack, indirect attack, and combination attack.**

- _____ 10. In which of the following attack techniques is water applied in short bursts directly onto the burning fuels? (767)
- A. Painting
 - B. Drafting
 - C. Penciling
 - D. Stenciling

Objective 1:**Describe reasons for fireground ventilation.**

- _____ 1. Which of the following is NOT a life-safety reason for fireground ventilation? (543)
- A. It reduces interior temperature.
 - B. It reduces damage caused by water.
 - C. It expedites search and rescue operations.
 - D. It provides an escape path for the steam when water is vaporized.
- _____ 2. Which type of ventilation involves opening doors and windows to allow air currents to move smoke and heat out of the building? (547)
- A. Forced
 - B. Air-flow
 - C. Natural
 - D. Mechanical

Objective 2:**List considerations that affect the decision to ventilate.**

- _____ 3. All of the following are considerations affecting ventilation EXCEPT: (547-548)
- A. Is a RIC available?
 - B. Where is ventilation needed?
 - C. Is there a need for ventilation at this time?
 - D. Do fire and structural operations allow for ventilation at this time?

Objective 3:**Discuss factors that are taken into account when deciding the need for ventilation.**

- _____ 4. The first consideration to be taken into account when deciding the need for ventilation is: (548)
- A. the reason ventilation may be necessary.
 - B. time for performing ventilation operations.
 - C. the number of personnel needed for ventilation.
 - D. the safety of firefighters and building occupants.
- _____ 5. Which of the following is NOT a hazard that can be expected from the accumulation of smoke and gases in a building? (548)
- A. Lack of oxygen
 - B. Possibility of flashover
 - C. Possibility of backdraft
 - D. Lack of carbon monoxide
- _____ 6. Which of the following factors is a primary consideration in determining ventilation procedures? (555)
- A. The number of buildings in the area
 - B. The phase to which the fire has progressed
 - C. The type of construction of surrounding structures
 - D. The type of equipment available to firefighting personnel

Objective 4:**Discuss vertical ventilation.**

- _____ 7. Vertical ventilation generally means opening the roof or existing roof openings for the purpose of: (556)
- A. advancing hoselines.
 - B. creating access from the roof.
 - C. allowing oxygen to enter the structure.
 - D. allowing heated gases and smoke to escape to the atmosphere.
- _____ 8. Which of the following is NOT a major factor affecting the likelihood of roof collapse? (556)
- A. Age of the roof
 - B. Load on the roof
 - C. Level of protection
 - D. Type of construction

Objective 5:**List safety precautions to observe when undertaking vertical ventilation.**

- _____ 9. All of the following are safety precautions to observe when undertaking vertical ventilation EXCEPT: (558-559)
- A. check the wind direction with relation to exposures.
 - B. ensure that main structural supports are cut so full ventilation is attained.
 - C. use lifelines, roof ladders, or other means to prevent personnel from sliding and falling off the roof.
 - D. make sure that a roof ladder (if used) is firmly secured over the peak of the roof before operating from it.

Objective 6:**List warning signs of an unsafe roof condition.**

- _____ 10. All of the following are warning signs of an unsafe roof condition EXCEPT: (560)
- A. hard asphalt.
 - B. "spongy" roof.
 - C. fire coming from the roof.
 - D. smoke coming from the roof.

Objective 1:**Explain the philosophy of loss control.**

- _____ 1. The philosophy of loss control is to minimize damage and provide customer service through effective mitigation and recovery efforts: (868)
- A. before an incident occurs.
 - B. during high-profile incidents.
 - C. after incidents involving large losses.
 - D. before, during, and after an incident.
- _____ 2. Why is loss control important in the community? (868)
- A. It builds goodwill.
 - B. It eliminates bad publicity.
 - C. Employs additional firefighters.
 - D. It provides revenue for the fire department.
- _____ 3. Which of the following are the most effective means of loss control? (868)
- A. Salvage and overhaul
 - B. Salvage and public relations
 - C. Fire station tours and suppression
 - D. Investigation and public education

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- _____ 4. What is secondary damage? (869)
- A. Damage caused by the fire
 - B. Damage caused by weather
 - C. Damage caused by bystanders
 - D. Damage caused by fire suppression activities
- _____ 5. Which of the following is primary damage? (869)
- A. Damage caused by the fire
 - B. Damage caused by weather
 - C. Damage caused by bystanders
 - D. Damage caused by fire suppression activities
- _____ 6. Which of the following statements about salvage is MOST accurate? (869)
- A. All damages can be avoided.
 - B. Firefighters cannot affect damages.
 - C. Some damages cannot be avoided.
 - D. Firefighters do not cause any damages.
- _____ 7. When does salvage start? (869)
- A. After the fire is extinguished
 - B. When SCBA is no longer required
 - C. After fire cause is determined
 - D. As soon as adequate personnel is available
- _____ 8. Which of the following consists of those operations involved in searching for and extinguishing hidden or remaining fires? (869)
- A. Salvage
 - B. Overhaul
 - C. Fire attack
 - D. Secondary attack
- _____ 9. When should overhaul operations begin? (869)
- A. After the fire is extinguished
 - B. When SCBA is no longer required
 - C. When additional personnel are available
 - D. The fire is under control and fire cause has been determined

Objective 2:**Discuss planning and procedures for salvage operations.**

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- _____ 10. How should household furnishings be grouped, whenever possible? (870)
- A. By a doorway
 - B. In the center of the room
 - C. Against an interior wall
 - D. Outside against an exterior wall
- _____ 11. What should be developed for salvage operations? (869)
- A. Litigation responses
 - B. Personnel fitness standards
 - C. Cost-benefit salvage analysis
 - D. Standard operating procedures
- _____ 12. In residential occupancies, preincident plans should be made to protect which of the following types of item? (869)
- A. Items that have not been damaged by smoke or fire
 - B. Newspapers, magazines, books, and other paper items
 - C. Dinnerware, televisions, drapery, and pillows/quilts
 - D. Photographs, important documents, computer equipment, and artwork
- _____ 13. Which of the following items would be an important item to protect for commercial occupancies? (869)
- A. Accounts receivable records
 - B. Newspapers and magazines
 - C. Advertising brochures and pamphlets
 - D. Office furnishings and decorations
- _____ 14. When can salvage procedures be started? (870)
- A. At the same time as fire attack
 - B. Only after fire attack is complete
 - C. After fire cause has been determined
 - D. After law enforcement has secured the scene
- _____ 15. In commercial occupancies, how should stock that is susceptible to water damage be stored? (871)
- A. On pallets
 - B. On shelving
 - C. In large tubs
 - D. Wrapped in plastic

Objective 3:**Describe salvage covers, salvage cover maintenance, and equipment used in salvage operations.**

- _____ 16. Which of the following is a characteristic of synthetic salvage covers? (872)
- A. Expensive
 - B. Lightweight
 - C. Difficult to handle
 - D. Only for indoor use
- _____ 17. Which of the following statements about canvas salvage covers is MOST accurate? (873)
- A. They can be folded wet.
 - B. Detergents cannot be used on them.
 - C. They require less maintenance than synthetic salvage covers.
 - D. They should be completely dry before being folded and placed in service.
- _____ 18. Which of the following statements about synthetic salvage covers is MOST accurate? (873)
- A. They are not susceptible to mildew.
 - B. They require less maintenance than canvas salvage covers.
 - C. They require more maintenance than canvas salvage covers.
 - D. They should be completely dry before being folded and placed in service.
- _____ 19. Which of the following should be done after salvage covers are dry? (873)
- A. Fold them and place them in service.
 - B. Let them air out for several more hours.
 - C. Mark holes and send them back to the manufacturer.
 - D. Examine them for damage and repair holes as needed.
- _____ 20. Where should salvage equipment be located? (873)
- A. At the fire station
 - B. In a storage warehouse
 - C. In the Command vehicle
 - D. In a readily accessible area on the apparatus