Test A

1. To test for methane, use a methane detector or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_analysis.

A. chemical B. biochemical C. Natural

1. Carbon monoxide can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by means of carbon monoxide detectors, multi-gas detectors, or by chemical analysis.
2. Identified B. detected C. discovered
3. Nitrogen dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by burning and by the detonation of explosives.
4. Formed B. produced C. created
5. A mixture of coal dust in air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the explosive limit of methane.
6. Lessens B. reduces C. cuts
7. One and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to two percent methane together with coal dust in air may be explosive.
8. one-half B. one C. half
9. Mines below the water table tend to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ methane than those above the water table.
10. less B. greater C. more
11. After a fire or explosion in a mine, rescue teams are usually needed to go into the mine to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and re-establish ventilation.

A. evaluate B. assess C. measure

1. The range of concentrations within which a gas will explode are known as its “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
2. “explosive range”. B. “ignition range” C. “explosive limits”
3. Any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gas can explode under certain conditions.
4. Combustible B. Explosive C. flammable
5. Indirect firefighting methods allow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to remain a safe distance from the fire.
6. firefighters B. rescue teams C. Miners

Answers Test A

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. A