Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time should be allowed for a fire area to cool before it is unsealed.
2. Adequate
3. Ample
4. Sufficient
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tube is used to show the direction and velocity of slow-moving air.
6. pitot
7. magnehelic
8. smoke
9. Asphyxiates are gases which cause suffocation or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. choking
11. death
12. gagging
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dry air at sea level is made up of 78 percent nitrogen and 21 percent oxygen.
14. Normal
15. Clean
16. Ordinary
17. As a team advances, it is important to stay in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the fresh air base/command center.
	1. constant communication
	2. close contact
	3. constant contact
18. Firefighters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inert gases into areas where they are trying to remove the oxygen leg of the fire triangle.
19. direct
20. force
21. inject
22. When appropriate, a fire area is not un-sealed until the oxygen content is low enough to make explosions impossible and the carbon monoxide has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
23. dissipated
24. disappeared
25. cleared
26. If there is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount of hydrocarbons in smoke, the smoke may be explosive.
27. measurable
28. abundant
29. sufficient
30. All conductive objects such as cables, track, trolley wire, water lines, belt structures, etc., extending into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area should be severed or removed at or outby the fresh-air base before explorations are started.
31. sealed
32. explosion
33. affected
34. Small hydrogen explosions, known as hydrogen "pops" are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in firefighting.
35. highly likely
36. fairly common
37. sometimes possible