Response and Size-up

1. What type of attack should be undertaken when rescue is impossible? p. 313

*A.) Defensive
B.) Interior
C.) Combination
D.) Offensive

2. Which should be maintained when mounting an apparatus? p. 302

A.) One foot placement
*B.) One hand and one foot placement
C.) One hand placement
D.) Two hands one foot placement

3. What must the IC have a good knowledge of to evaluate the probabilities for the spread of fire? p. 310

A.) People behavior
B.) Building behavior
C.) Air behavior
*D.) Fire behavior

4. What is increasing in usage when transmitting dispatch messages to the fire station? p. 301

A.) Public address systems
B.) Telephones
*C.) Computer terminals
D.) Radios

5. What type of attack is used with most small fires? p. 313

A.) Defensive
*B.) Offensive
C.) Exterior
D.) Combination

6. What is considered the lowest priority at the fire scene? p. 311

A.) Confine the fire
B.) Protect exposures
C.) Extinguish the fire
*D.) Salvage property

7. What can often be used to interrupt the power at a structure? p. 305

*A.) Main disconnect switch
B.) Spanner wrench to pinch the wires
C.) Unplug the electrical meter
D.) Individual disconnect switches

8. Which type of operations are aimed at reducing smoke and water damage to property? p. 314

*A.) Salvage
B.) Control
C.) Overhaul
D.) Firefighting

9. What is the attack plan based upon? p. 309

*A.) Probabilities
B.) Estimations
C.) History
D.) Facts

10. What is the most common electrical service installation? p. 305

A.) Multiple services
B.) Interior meters
C.) Underground connections
*D.) Connection to an exterior meter

11. What should be the highest priority in any emergency situation? p. 311

A.) Confine the fire
B.) Protect exposures
*C.) Save lives
D.) Extinguish the fire

12. What is often a key factor in determining whether an emergency operation is a success or failure? p. 306

A.) Resource deployment
B.) Training
C.) IAP
*D.) Size-up

13. What do many fire departments use to track personnel at the scene? p. 304

A.) White board
B.) GPS monitors
*C.) Tags
D.) IAP

14. What is one of the first tasks that must be accomplished at many working structure fires? p. 305

A.) Speak to witnesses
B.) Perform ventilation
C.) Clearing a pathway
*D.) Control the utilities

15. Which of the following is **NOT** always a minimum piece of dispatch information on the first report? p. 301

A.) Type of emergency
*B.) Building information
C.) Units to respond
D.) Location of the incident

16. At what point does the response end? p. 300

A.) Fire knockdown
*B.) Arrival at the scene
C.) Rescue occurs
D.) Overhaul operations

17. What should be done initially during the size-up? p. 309

*A.) Walk around the entire building
B.) Make an interior trip
C.) View the building from above
D.) View the building from the front

18. Where should a fire fighter go when arriving on the scene individually? p. 304

*A.) Incident command post
B.) Where they see a need
C.) Interior operations
D.) Safety officer

19. What should be done if you are riding in an apparatus and need a piece of equipment that is out of reach? p. 303

*A.) Wait to retrieve it until you arrive at the scene
B.) Ask your partner to unbuckle and get it for you
C.) Use another tool to extend your reach
D.) Unbuckle just long enough to get it

20. What is one of the most dangerous work areas for fire fighters? p. 304

*A.) Highway incident
B.) Private property incident
C.) Neighborhood incident
D.) Side street incident

21. What can contain significant information about a building's construction and layout that will be needed during the incident? p. 308

*A.) Preincident plan
B.) IAP
C.) Dispatch report
D.) City records

22. Under what amount of time will lethal first-degree respiratory burns occur in 350 degree Fahrenheit (175 degree Celsius) temperatures during a fire? p. 312

*A.) 230 seconds
B.) 175 seconds
C.) 290 seconds
D.) 500 seconds

23. What is the initial size-up often mostly based upon? p. 308

*A.) Probable information
B.) Gradual information
C.) Factual information
D.) Collective information

24. When does the emergency response process begin? p. 301

A.) Arrival at the scene
*B.) Receipt of the alarm
C.) Boarding of the apparatus
D.) Beginning of interior operations

25. How many valves normally control the natural gas supply to a building? p. 306

*A.) One
B.) Three
C.) Four
D.) Two

26. What determines the location that each member's PPE should be placed at the start of each tour of duty? p. 300

A.) Number of members on duty
B.) Rank of the member
*C.) Riding position in the apparatus
D.) Type of apparatus being used

27. Which of the following is **NOT** usually listed in the definition of firefighting resources needed to control a fire? p. 311

A.) Number of ladder companies
*B.) Number of personnel monitors
C.) Number of engine companies
D.) Number of command officers

28. In what amount of time can fires in today's buildings reach higher than 500 degrees Fahrenheit (160 degrees Celsius)? p. 312

*A.) 3 to 4 minutes
B.) 2 to 3 minutes
C.) 1 to 2 minutes
D.) 4 to 5 minutes

29. Where is the valve for an LPG system usually located? p. 306

A.) At the appliance it serves
B.) On the building's exterior
C.) In the basement
*D.) At the storage tank

30. What will the rescue plan depend upon? p. 308

A.) Location of resources
B.) Type of construction
C.) Level of training
*D.) Building layout

31. What will give the best information about the size and location of a fire? p. 309

A.) Witness testimony
B.) Building layout
*C.) Direct visual observations
D.) Construction type and design