Fire Suppression

1. What is the minimum number of fire fighters needed to advance and maneuver a 2½ inch (65 mm) handline inside a building? p. 685

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

2. Which type of extinguishing agent should be used on fires involving delicate electronic equipment? p. 701

A.) Dry-chemical
*B.) Halons
C.) Water
D.) Class A foam

3. What is the most effective means of fire suppression in most situations? p. 683

A.) Indirect attack
*B.) Direct attack
C.) Combination attack
D.) Exterior attack

4. What is one of the biggest hazards faced by fire fighters at a vehicle fire? p. 696

*A.) Traffic
B.) Aggressive bystanders
C.) Toxic fumes
D.) Electrocution

5. Where should the hood-release cable be accessed from when fighting an engine compartment fire? p. 698

A.) Through the dashboard
B.) Through the foot-well
C.) Through the wheel well
*D.) Through the grille

6. Which size hose line would be more likely to be used in a defensive attack? p. 680

A.) 1¾-inch (45-mm)
B.) 1½-inch (38-mm)
*C.) 2½-inch (65-mm)
D.) 1¼-inch (31-mm)

7. Where should the nozzle be aimed to darken down the fire first during a combination attack? p. 684

A.) Lower-right corner of the fire
B.) Lower-left corner of the fire
*C.) Upper-left corner of the fire
D.) Upper-right corner of the fire

8. What is the minimum number of fire fighters needed to advance and control a large handline? p. 681

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

9. What is the greatest danger with propane? p. 700

A.) Poisoning
*B.) BLEVE
C.) Corrosion
D.) Asphyxiation

10. Up to how many inlets can be found on a portable monitor? p. 689

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

11. Which would be a high priority during a defensive operation? p. 681

A.) Search and rescue
B.) Ventilation
*C.) Exposure protection
D.) Salvage operations

12. At what approximate distance from the vehicle should the nozzle be open at a vehicle fire? p. 696

A.) 100 feet (30 m)
*B.) 30 feet (9 m)
C.) 60 feet (18 m)
D.) 50 feet (15 m)

13. What can be used to extinguish fires in ground-mounted transformers? p. 702

A.) Foam
B.) Water
*C.) Dry-chemical
D.) Halons

14. Which moves the most air along with the water? p. 682

A.) Solid stream
B.) Combination stream
*C.) Fog stream
D.) Straight stream

15. Where should the hose lines be looped when operating a portable monitor? p. 689

A.) Under the monitor
B.) Beside the monitor
*C.) In front of the monitor
D.) On top of the monitor

16. What is the expansion ratio of propane? p. 699

A.) 320:1
*B.) 270:1
C.) 50:1
D.) 75:1

17. What is the minimum number of hose lines that should be used with a flammable-gas fire? p. 700

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

18. Which is NOT a correct statement about basement fires? p. 692

A.) They are difficult and dangerous to enter
B.) They are difficult to ventilate
*C.) They are easy to recognize
D.) They can damage the floor above the fire

19. What would indicate that the ceiling temperatures have been lowered when using an indirect or combination attack? p. 685

*A.) Droplets of water raining down
B.) Increased visibility in the fire room
C.) Visible flames at the ceiling
D.) Thick cloud of steam in the room

20. What is often the primary objective at lumberyard fires? p. 694

A.) Fire suppression
*B.) Exposure protection
C.) Ventilation
D.) Search and rescue

21. Where should the hose stream be directed when protecting exposures? p. 690

A.) Over the exposure
*B.) Onto the exposure
C.) Onto the fire building
D.) Between the buildings

22. What is considered the lowest safe angle when operating a portable monitor? p. 689

*A.) 35 degrees
B.) 30 degrees
C.) 40 degrees
D.) 45 degrees

23. How much more volume does water converted to gaseous steam occupy than the equivalent amount of liquid water? p. 684

A.) 1800 times
B.) 1600 times
*C.) 1700 times
D.) 1500 times

24. How many life lines should the rescuing fire fighter carry when going into a confined space to rescue two victims? p. 695

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

25. What is the minimum flow that can be expected from a master stream? p. 681

A.) 1500 gpm (6819 lpm)
B.) 250 gpm (1136 lpm)
*C.) 350 gpm (1591 lpm)
D.) 2000 gpm (9092 lpm)

26. What is an elevated master stream device that is mounted at the tip of a tower ladder? p. 689

A.) Nozzle router
B.) Monitor chase
*C.) Ladder pipe
D.) Platform pipe

27. Approximately how far behind the nozzle operator should the backup fire fighter stay when two fire fighters operate a large handline? p. 685

A.) 5 feet (1.5 meters)
*B.) 3 feet (0.9 meters)
C.) 4 feet (1.2 meters)
D.) 2 feet (0.6 meters)

28. How much of the negative battery cable should be cut when disconnecting the power of a vehicle? p. 698

*A.) 6 inches (152 mm)
B.) 4 inches (102 mm)
C.) 8 inches (203 mm)
D.) 10 inches (254 mm)

29. How should the stream be moved during an indirect attack? p. 684

*A.) Back and forth
B.) In a criss-cross
C.) In a circle
D.) Up and down

30. Where can the gas flow be stopped when being supplied by an underground distribution system? p. 701

A.) Underground lever
B.) Tank valve
*C.) Gas meter
D.) Cylinder

31. Which is NOT a correct statement about master stream devices? p. 687

A.) They are mainly used during defensive operations
B.) Most discharge between 350 and 1500 gpm (1591 to 6819 lpm)
C.) The stream has a greater range than that of a handline
*D.) They must always be manned by two fire fighters

32. Where should a sufficient quantity of water be applied on the vehicle to reduce the chance of an explosive event? p. 696

*A.) Lower part
B.) Front
C.) Upper part
D.) Rear

33. What should be the maximum fog pattern angle initially used at a vehicle fire? p. 696

A.) 45-degree
B.) 60-degree
*C.) 30-degree
D.) 15-degree

34. Which class foam can be used to extinguish smoldering fires in stacked or piled materials? p. 695

A.) Class C
B.) Class B
C.) Class D
*D.) Class A

35. Where should the hose be cradled by the nozzle operator when two fire fighters are operating a large handline? p. 685

A.) Over the shoulder
B.) Between the legs
C.) In the crook of the elbow
*D.) Across the hip

36. What is important to protect when battling a fire in a multiple-level structure? p. 692

A.) Wall openings
*B.) Stairways
C.) Horizontal openings
D.) Windows

37. In how many stages is the combination attack performed? p. 683

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

38. Which has the greatest reach? p. 682

A.) Narrow fog stream
B.) Straight stream
C.) Fog stream
*D.) Solid stream

39. At what angle to the side of the vehicle should the attack on a vehicle take place? p. 697

A.) 90-degree
B.) 60-degree
C.) 30-degree
*D.) 45-degree

40. Where should the nozzle be placed when operating a large handline with one fire fighter? p. 685

*A.) Under the loop
B.) Under the arm
C.) Over the coupling
D.) Over the shoulder

41. What step can using Class A foam eliminate when dealing with a trash container fire? p. 695

*A.) Manual overhaul
B.) Complete extinguishment
C.) Salvage operations
D.) Checking for fire extension

42. What should the minimum safety zone be when dealing with a vehicle fire? p. 696

A.) 100 feet (30 m)
*B.) 50 feet (15 m)
C.) 60 feet (18 m)
D.) 30 feet (9 m)

43. What must ventilation be coordinated with? p. 690

A.) Overhaul
B.) Search
C.) Exposure protection
*D.) Suppression

44. What is the most frequently use handline size for interior attack? p. 681

A.) 2-inch (50-mm)
B.) 1½-inch (38-mm)
C.) 2½-inch (65-mm)
*D.) 1¾-inch (45-mm)

45. When does exposure protection become an important consideration? p. 690

A.) With limited crew
B.) At start of any fire
*C.) At a large fire
D.) When handlines are being used

46. Where can an initial attack be made with a fire in the engine compartment? p. 698

A.) From under the bumper
B.) Through the dashboard
C.) Through the interior vents
*D.) Through the wheel well

47. What is usually more effective when extinguishing a three-dimensional flammable liquids fire? p. 699

A.) Wet-chemical agents
B.) Water
*C.) Dry-chemical agents
D.) Foam

48. What is the first choice when turning off the electricity? p. 701

A.) Transformer
*B.) Breaker box
C.) Reducer box
D.) Utility switch

49. What can happen if all fire is not extinguished as you move toward the seat of the fire? p. 683

*A.) The fire may cut off your escape route
B.) Exposures may become ignited
C.) A second crew will have to come in
D.) Ventilation operations will be thwarted

50. Where are the storage cylinders usually stored in a car powered by CNG? p. 697

A.) Under the seats
*B.) Trunk
C.) Engine compartments
D.) On the undercarriage

51. What should be used to fight a fire in a fully involved vehicle that is powered by LPG? p. 697

A.) Deck gun
*B.) Unmanned master stream
C.) Portable monitor
D.) Large handline

52. Fire in which area of the vehicle should be extinguished first? p. 697

A.) Engine compartment
B.) Undercarriage
*C.) Passenger compartment
D.) Cargo compartment

53. Where do the high-voltage, direct-current cables typically pass under in a hybrid car? p. 697

A.) Passenger's door frame
*B.) Center of the driver's seat
C.) Center console
D.) Center of the passenger's seat

54. Where can a remote-controlled wildland monitor be mounted? p. 689

A.) Side panel
B.) Hood
C.) Rear bumper
*D.) Front bumper

55. What is the primary objective in a defensive operation? p. 680

A.) Perform search and rescue
*B.) Keep the fire from spreading
C.) Extinguish the fire
D.) Save the fire building

56. What should be done if a fire is heating the LPG storage tank? p. 700

A.) Move away from the area
B.) Extinguish the flames
C.) Protect exposures
*D.) Cool the tank

57. Where is the water directed when performing an indirect application of water in a room about to flashover? p. 683

*A.) Ceiling
B.) Rear wall
C.) Floor
D.) Front wall

58. What is the first thing that should be done when coordinating an interior attack as a trained Fire Fighter II? p. 683

A.) Report hazards
B.) Call in size-up report
*C.) Don full PPE
D.) Ensure adequate backup resources

59. How should the crew attack an outside Class A fire? p. 695

A.) Downhill and downwind
B.) Uphill and downwind
C.) Downhill and upwind
*D.) Uphill and upwind