Wildland and Ground Fires

1. What are the fire fighters working towards when performing a pincer attack? p. 669

A.) Finger in the fire
*B.) Head of the fire
C.) Origin of the fire
D.) Flank of the fire

2. Which handle should be grasped in your right hand when using a fire shelter? p. 672

A.) Green
B.) Black
C.) Yellow
*D.) Red

3. Which can be used on small wildland fires with a light fuel load? p. 666

A.) Aircraft drops
B.) Portable extinguishers
*C.) Backpack pump extinguishers
D.) Booster canisters

4. Which can be used to rake a fire line down to soil with no subsurface fuel, to roll burning logs, and cut grass and small brush? p. 666

A.) McLeod tool
B.) Adze
*C.) Council rake
D.) Pulaski axe

5. Which piece of the fire equation is rarely an important factor in a in the ignition or spread of a wildland fire? p. 664

A.) Weather
B.) Fuel moisture
C.) Heat
*D.) Oxygen

6. What is the usual respiratory protection afforded wildland fire fighters? p. 672

A.) SCBA gear
B.) Fabric cover
*C.) Filter mask
D.) Gas mask

7. Which is **NOT** a correct statement about the ten standard firefighting orders developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Chief? p. 674

A.) Keep informed on weather conditions and forecasts
B.) Post lookouts when there is possible danger
*C.) Base all actions on the past and expected behavior of the fire
D.) Maintain prompt communications with your forces

8. When is an indirect attack most often used on a wildland fire? p. 669

*A.) Large fire
B.) Plenty of crews on hand
C.) Not enough crews on hand
D.) Small fire

9. Which type of wildland fire apparatus is designed to bring water to the scene? p. 670

A.) Truck
B.) Brusher
*C.) Tanker
D.) Chassis

10. What is a dangerous area of unburned fuel that is surrounded on three sides by the wildland fire? p. 666

*A.) Pocket
B.) Heel
C.) Finger
D.) Island

11. To what does much of the effort toward reducing the loss from wildland fires need to be directed? p. 674

A.) Suppression
*B.) Prevention

C.) Notification
D.) Extinguishment

12. How many times the flame height should the safety zone provide your three-person engine crew on flat ground with no wind? p. 672

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

13. Which fuel classification is considered a 10-hour fuel? p. 663

A.) Fine
*B.) Light
C.) Coarse
D.) Medium

14. Which of the following is seen as a drawback to using a structural fire apparatus at a wildland fire? p. 669

A.) They do not carry enough water to put out the fire
*B.) They are not designed to pump and roll
C.) They do not allow for carrying enough crew
D.) They are limited in their selection of hose lines

15. Where is the fire contained and extinguished with a direct attack? p. 667

A.) At the origin
B.) Burned out edge
C.) In a pocket
*D.) Burning edge

16. Which NFPA standard should wildland fire apparatus meet the requirements of? p. 670

A.) NFPA 1901
B.) NFPA 1902
*C.) NFPA 1906
D.) NPFA 1905

17. What part of the tree is weakened during a wildland fire that can result in it falling on fire fighters? p. 671

*A.) Lower parts
B.) Roots

C.) Inside core
D.) Canopy

18. How many crews are needed to perform a flanking attack? p. 667

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

19. Approximately what percent of the fire's radiant heat is reflected by the fire shelter? p. 672

A.) 80 percent
*B.) 95 percent
C.) 85 percent
D.) 75 percent

20. Which fuel characteristic affects the speed of ignition, the rate of spread, and the intensity of the fire? p. 664

*A.) Fuel moisture
B.) Fuel compactness
C.) Fuel volume
D.) Fuel continuity

21. What should be toward the oncoming fire when a fire shelter is being used? p. 672

A.) Side
*B.) Feet
C.) Shoulder
D.) Head

22. Which is **NOT** a correct statement about fuel compactness? p. 663-664

*A.) The more compact the fuel, the faster it will burn
B.) Adequate oxygen cannot get to the larger surfaces of tightly compressed fuels

C.) The compactness of the fuel influences the rate at which it burns
D.) Compact fuels burn for a longer amount of time overall

23. What must be done with heavy fuels in a wildland fire to ensure they are extinguished? p. 663

A.) Cover them with dirt
B.) Douse them with water
*C.) Cut them out
D.) Collect them

24. What is the cause of almost all naturally occurring wildland fires? p. 664

*A.) Lightning
B.) Campfires
C.) Arson
D.) Spontaneous combustion

25. Which type of fuels include moss and duff? p. 663

A.) Aerial
B.) Lingering
C.) Surface
*D.) Subsurface

26. Which NFPA standard should be referenced to assist with the PPE for the wildland fire fighter? p. 672

*A.) NFPA 1977
B.) NFPA 1951
C.) NFPA 1906
D.) NPPA 1932

27. What may the area close to the area of origin of a wildland fire be called as the fire gets bigger? p. 666

*A.) Heel of the fire
B.) Tail of the fire
C.) Head of the fire
D.) Spot of the fire

28. Where should fire attacks start during a wildland fire? p. 667

A.) Close to the head of the fire
B.) In a fire pocket
C.) Far ahead of the fire

*D.) Near where the fire started

29. How much water does the small apparatus for fighting wildland fires typically carry? p. 670

A.) 400 to 500 gallons (1514 to 1893 liters)
B.) 300 to 400 gallons (1135 to 1514 liters)
C.) 100 to 200 gallons (379 to 758 liters)
*D.) 200 to 300 gallons (758 to 1135 liters)

30. Which of the following is **NOT** a part of the topography that tends to increase the fire's progression? p. 665

A.) Saddles
B.) Steep hillsides
*C.) Streams
D.) Valleys

31. Which type of fuels usually consist of trees, including limbs and moss attached to tree limbs? p. 663

A.) Lingering
B.) Surface
C.) Subsurface
*D.) Aerial

32. What does relative humidity typically vary with? p. 665

A.) Barometric pressure
*B.) Time of day
C.) Elevation
D.) Amount of vegetation

33. Which are the most common type of wildland fires encountered by most fire departments? p. 662

A.) Midlevel fires
*B.) Ground cover fires
C.) Canopy fires
D.) Crown fires

34. When is the smothering technique most commonly used at a wildland fire? p. 667

A.) Investigation
B.) Search

*C.) Overhaul
D.) Extinguishment