Search and Rescue

1. What must be determined before opening a window that will be used for an entry and exit point? p. 411

A.) If ventilation crews are in place and ready
B.) If flashover conditions are present in the building
*C.) If room conditions are tenable for any victims
D.) If fire is in the room in question

2. Where should the victim place their arm when performing the one-person walking assist? p. 416

A.) On your leg
B.) On your chest
C.) On your waist
*D.) On your neck

3. At what angle should the knee of the fire fighter on the ladder be when preparing to rescue an unconscious victim? p. 431

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

4. How does the second fire fighter usually take control of the victim's torso during a long backboard rescue from a vehicle? p. 425

A.) Finger tip touch
*B.) Body hug
C.) Leg lock
D.) Sandwich hold

5. Which is **NOT** a correct statement? p. 406

A.) Firefighters must make sure everyone is accounted for
*B.) There are times is it acceptable to automatically assume the building is unoccupied
C.) Search assignments in large buildings are often based upon stairway locations
D.) Dispatch is a good place to start when needing information about occupants

6. What should be used to support the victim's head when performing the clothes drag? p. 421

A.) Neck brace
B.) Backboard
*C.) Rescuer's arms
D.) Victim's arms

7. As a minimum how many members of each a search team of four should be equipped with a portable radio? p. 408

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

8. Where should a search rope be anchored? p. 411

A.) Hoseline
*B.) Entry point
C.) Apparatus
D.) Fire fighter SCBA

9. What should be done as soon as you enter a room via the window? p. 412

A.) Find the room's wall
B.) Close the window
C.) Perform your search
*D.) Close the door

10. Where are the fire fighter's hands placed when rescuing an unconscious child or small adult from a window? p. 433

A.) Rungs
*B.) Beams
C.) Windowsill
D.) Shoulders

11. What must be used to remain oriented in zero-visibility conditions? p. 408

A.) Furniture
*B.) Walls
C.) Windows
D.) Memory

12. Which of the following is **NOT** correct form for the victim when climbing onto the ladder for rescue? p. 430

A.) Face the ladder
B.) Come out slowly
*C.) Climb quickly
D.) Feet first

13. Which is considered the most suitable for rescue operations? p. 435

A.) Aerial ladders
B.) Portable ladders
*C.) Aerial platforms
D.) Ground ladders

14. Which areas at a fire are generally a lower priority during search and rescue operations? p. 407

A.) Areas floors above the fire
B.) Areas at the point of origin
C.) Areas directly above the fire
*D.) Areas below the fire

15. Which carry is used with victims who are disabled or paralyzed? p. 417

A.) Two-person extremity carry
*B.) Two-person seat carry
C.) One-person walking carry
D.) Two-personal walking carry

16. How far should each movement be when sliding the victim onto the long backboard? p. 427

A.) 4 to 8 inches (10 cm to 20 cm)
B.) 12 to 16 inches (30 cm to 40 cm)
*C.) 8 to 12 inches (20 cm to 30 cm)
D.) 16 to 20 inches (40 cm to 50 cm)

17. What is the simplest rescue? p. 416

A.) Emergency drag
B.) Victim carry
*C.) Exit assist
D.) Backboard rescue

18. What should be in contact with the wall at all times during a clockwise search? p. 409

A.) Right foot
B.) Right hand
*C.) Left hand
D.) Left foot

19. Where on the clothing does the rescuer pull when performing the clothes drag? p. 421

*A.) Neck and shoulder area
B.) Waist and thigh area
C.) Shoulder and chest area
D.) Knees and ankle area

20. What must be used to find victims if smoke and fire restrict visibility during the primary search? p. 408

*A.) Sound
B.) Instinct
C.) Smell
D.) Light

21. Where is the webbing placed when performing the webbing sling drag? p. 423

A.) Neck
*B.) Chest
C.) Shoulders
D.) Waist

22. Where must the information about rescued and escaped victims be maintained during the fire incident? p. 407

*A.) Command post
B.) Dispatch
C.) Rehab area
D.) Media tent

23. Which is **NOT** a correct statement about guidelines to be followed during search and rescue operations? p. 415

A.) Adhere to the personnel accountability system
*B.) Work from multiple plans
C.) Monitor fire conditions during the search
D.) Maintain radio contact with the IC

24. Which fire fighter applies the cervical collar when performing a long backboard rescue from a vehicle? p. 425

A.) First
B.) Fourth
*C.) Second
D.) Third

25. How much of the material should be bunched against the victim so they will lie approximately in the middle of the material when performing the blanket drag? p. 423

A.) One-fourth
*B.) One-third
C.) One-half
D.) Two-thirds

26. What should be checked when you encounter a closed door during the primary search? p. 409

A.) If the door is locked
B.) Air flow around the door
*C.) Temperature of the door
D.) Type of door that is present

27. How much is the victim rotated once both legs are together during the long backboard rescue from a vehicle operation? p. 426

A.) 60 degrees
*B.) 90 degrees
C.) 30 degrees
D.) 45 degrees

28. Where should you grasp the victim when performing the standing drag? p. 423

A.) Knees
*B.) Chest
C.) Waist
D.) Ankles

29. What part of the unconscious victim is always supported by the fire fighter's leg when being rescued from a window? p. 431

A.) Chest
B.) Abdomen
C.) Knees
*D.) Groin

30. What is the minimum number of forcible entry hand tools that each fire fighter assigned to search and rescue should carry? p. 414

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

31. Where does the second fire fighter grasp the chair when performing the two-person chair carry? p. 418

A.) Rear of the arm rests
B.) Front of the arm rests
*C.) Tips of the chair's front legs
D.) Tips of the chair's rear legs

32. Where should the fire fighter's arms be placed when performing the cradle-in-arms carry? p. 420

A.) Neck and ankles
*B.) Back and thighs
C.) Back and ankles
D.) Neck and thighs

33. Where should the third fire fighter reposition when the backboard is in place behind the victim during a long backboard rescue from a vehicle? p. 427

A.) Victim's head
B.) Victim's feet
*C.) Victim's hips
D.) Victim's shoulders

34. How many fire fighters and ladders may be needed to rescue very tall or heavy adults from a window? p. 433

*A.) Three fire fighters and two ladders
B.) Four fire fighters and two ladders
C.) Three fire fighters and one ladder
D.) Four fire fighters and one ladder

35. Who is responsible for rotating the victim's legs and feet as the torso is turned when performing a long backboard rescue from a vehicle? p. 425

A.) First fire fighter
B.) Fourth fire fighter
*C.) Third fire fighter
D.) Second fire fighter

36. How many walls will you encounter in a room when there is a wall parallel to the door on the right and left side of the door? p. 411

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

37. What should be done if a victim is found when using the vent-entry-search method? p. 411

A.) Remove them via an interior stairway
B.) Inform command and continue to search
*C.) Transport them to the window
D.) Take them to a safe zone

38. What should be done with the victim's hands when performing the two-person chair carry? p. 417

A.) Hold the fire fighter's jacket
B.) Hold onto the chair bottom
C.) Put them above their head
*D.) Clasp them together

39. When is a limited risk level to fire fighters considered to be acceptable? p. 413

A.) Never
*B.) Save personal items
C.) Save the structure
D.) Save lives

40. What areas are searched during the primary search? p. 408

A.) All areas close to the fire
B.) All areas must be searched
C.) Those that are least survivable
*D.) Those that are most survivable

41. Who is responsible for developing the overall fire suppression plan? p. 405

A.) Safety officer
B.) Group leader
*C.) Incident commander
D.) Sector officer

42. What part of the ladder should the rescuing fire fighter hold onto while descending with the victim? p. 430

A.) Rungs
B.) Pawls
C.) Stops
*D.) Beams

43. How many rungs below the windowsill should the second fire fighter stand during a ladder rescue? p. 430

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

44. Where should the second fire fighter grasp the victim when performing the two-person extremity carry? p. 416-417

*A.) Behind the knees
B.) At the ankles
C.) At the wrists
D.) Around the waist

45. What parts of the large adult are supported when being rescued through a window? p. 435

A.) Torso only
B.) Chest and buttocks
*C.) Legs and arms
D.) Head and feet

46. Which is **NOT** correct about the secondary search? p. 413

A.) The secondary search is a more thorough process than the primary search
B.) A hoseline should be carried in burned areas
C.) It should start as soon as the fire is under control
*D.) The primary search team should always perform the secondary search

47. What is the most efficient method to remove an unconscious or unresponsive victim? p. 420

*A.) Drag
B.) Roll
C.) Assist
D.) Carry

48. What is the minimum number of rescuers that are recommended when rescuing a person? p. 428

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

49. Which method of movement can be used only when you can see your feet and it is not hot? p. 412

A.) Rolling
B.) Crawling
C.) Duck walking
*D.) Standing

50. What is namely the factor that will determine the risk level each occupant in the building is facing? p. 405

A.) Building construction type
B.) Number of occupants
C.) Level of response
*D.) Location of the fire

51. What should be considered an option when victims are remote from the fire? p. 416

A.) Follow normal egress routes
B.) Window rescue
C.) Ladder climb
*D.) Shelter-in-place

52. Where should the rescuer grasp the victim when performing an emergency drag from a vehicle with only one rescuer? p. 424

A.) At the neck
B.) Along the back
C.) At the waist
*D.) Under the arms

53. What must the overall plan for the incident focus on as long as search and rescue operations are underway? p. 407

A.) Protecting exposures
B.) Fire extinguishment
C.) Controlling the fire
*D.) Life-safety

54. Which fire probably represents a direct risk to the fewest number of occupants? p. 406

A.) Nightclub
*B.) Warehouse
C.) Residence
D.) Shopping center

55. What is the major benefit of using a thermal imaging camera? p. 410

A.) Reduces the need for training in search operations
*B.) Can "see" the image of a person in total darkness
C.) Can lead the fire fighter to the fire source
D.) Is infallible when performing searches

56. What is used to mark a room searched when a two-part marking system is used? p. 410

A.) D
*B.) X
C.) S
D.) T

57. What is normally the maximum amount of time that it would take one or two search teams to go through all of the rooms in a single-family dwelling? p. 407

A.) 20 minutes
B.) 10 minutes
*C.) 15 minutes
D.) 25 minutes

58. Which part of the other fire fighter's arm should each grab when performing a two-person walking assist? p. 416

A.) Elbow
B.) Bicep
C.) Hand
*D.) Wrist

59. How many fire fighters need to be used when performing vent-entry-search? p. 412

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

60. What is the second step taken in the fire fighter drag? p. 423

A.) Tie the victim's hands together
B.) Crawl on your hands and knees
*C.) Straddle the victim
D.) Place the victim's hands over your neck

61. Where is the backboard placed on the victim once he or she has been fully rotated during a long backboard rescue from a vehicle? p. 427

*A.) Against the buttocks
B.) Against the thighs
C.) Against the back
D.) Against the head and neck