

FIREFIGHTER 2 - Quiz 1

1. As it relates to the Incident Management System, a division refers to:
 - A. firefighters assigned to a single task.
 - B. a part of a strike team.
 - C. a geographic location or designation.
 - D. a supporting branch for the logistics team.

2. The term Unified Command in the Incident Command System is:
 - A. the ability to start small and expand if an incident becomes more complex.
 - B. used when multiple agencies or multiple jurisdictions have responsibility for control of an incident.
 - C. used to organize an incident by breaking down the overall strategy into smaller tasks.
 - D. used if each person has only one direct supervisor.

3. What is the optimal number of individuals that one person should be supervising at an emergency incident?
 - A. Up to two
 - B. Eight to ten
 - C. Three to seven
 - D. Eight or more

4. Which is a characteristic of the Incident Command System?
 - A. Common terminology
 - B. Segregated communications
 - C. Prefireplanning
 - D. Secular command

5. By what title or rank are the heads of the four major functional components of the Incident Management System known?
 - A. Director
 - B. Chief
 - C. Manager
 - D. Officer

6. Which is a major functional component of the Incident Management System?
 - A. Groups
 - B. Logistics
 - C. Employee Assistance Programs
 - D. Post Incident Analysis

7. A uniform data collection system used by most departments to track incident information is known as the:
 - A. National Fire Incident Reporting System.
 - B. National Fire Incident Recording System.
 - C. First National Incident Reporting System.
 - D. First National Incident Response System.

8. Which is required on the National Fire Incident Reporting System report?

- A. Make/year of apparatus
- B. Type of call
- C. Estimated cost of service delivery
- D. Length of hoselines used

9. All records and reports generated by the fire department are:

- A. notations and, therefore, do not require accurate narrative information.
- B. exempt from legal challenges.
- C. private and protected under the Freedom of Information Act.
- D. legal documents and must be completed thoroughly.

10. When obtaining necessary information for reports, you should remember:

- A. the property owner and/or occupant is the primary source of information.
- B. bystanders or eye witnesses are usually unreliable, and need not be questioned.
- C. time of day is not relevant in dwelling.
- D. the model number and serial number of any equipment involved can be optionally recorded.

11. The two most common ways the incident commander orders firefighters to evacuate a structure are to broadcast a radio message and:

- A. page all firefighters to respond.
- B. implement an accountability system.
- C. contact dispatch to activate PASS device.
- D. sound an audible warning.

12. The arrival report:

- A. should be lengthy and thorough.
- B. can be delayed until the fire has been contained.
- C. should **establish** who is in command.
- D. should be provided after water supply has been established.

13. The important difference between Basic 911 and Enhanced 911 is that:

- A. enhanced systems have the capability to provide the caller's telephone number and address.
- B. enhanced systems are used only in rural areas.
- C. basic systems are more reliable than enhanced.
- D. basic systems have the capability to provide the caller's telephone number and address.

14. Computer-aided dispatch is:
- A. a computer-based, automated system that assists the telecommunicator in assessing dispatch information and recommends responses.
 - B. an organized collection of similar facts.
 - C. typically used by operations chief officers in the fire service.
 - D. an emergency alerting device primarily used by volunteer department personnel to receive reports of emergency incidents.
15. The arrival report should contain:
- A. a situation evaluation.
 - B. the staging location.
 - C. the location of the cold zone.
 - D. the type of nozzle to be deployed.
16. In the fire service, division of labor is necessary to:
- A. assign discipline.
 - B. prevent duplication of effort.
 - C. reduce span of control.
 - D. establish chain of command.
17. The tracking of personnel working at an incident requires a system that is standardized for every incident to establish:
- A. accountability.
 - B. chain of command.
 - C. unity of command.
 - D. span of control.
18. Transfer of command is best accomplished:
- A. by radio.
 - B. face to face.
 - C. by cell phone.
 - D. early on in the incident.

19. Before placing a foam line in service using an in-line proportioner:
- A. check the rated capacity of the pump and nozzle.
 - B. check to see that the foam concentrate listed on the foam container matches the eductor percentage rating.
 - C. select the proper foam concentrate for the burning fuel involved.
 - D. attach the eductor to a portable pump capable of efficiently flowing the rated capacity of the eductor and the nozzle.
20. Which is the most common type of foam proportioner used in the fire service?
- A. Balanced pressure proportioner
 - B. In-line educator
 - C. Around-the-pump proportioner
 - D. Automatic educator