

FIREFIGHTER 2 Quiz 5

1. Which is true regarding power equipment?
 - A. Firefighters should quickly repair broken extrication equipment back at the station.
 - B. Routine inspection of all equipment is not necessary.
 - C. Inspect and document all preventive maintenance on equipment.
 - D. Fuels should not be stored with stabilizing solutions as they will float on the fuel.

2. When filling a hoseline with water for testing, a pump pressure of approximately _____ PSI is maintained.
 - A. 25-30
 - B. 50
 - C. 80-90
 - D. 250

3. When conducting a hose service test, after charging the hoseline with water:
 - A. ensure all air has been discharged from the line.
 - B. have an adequate number of firefighters controlling each line.
 - C. tighten each coupling as tightly as possible.
 - D. walk each line to determine whether there are any air leaks.

4. To prevent injury should the hose fail, a _____ should be used when testing fire hose.
 - A. dedicated pumper
 - B. special in-line gate valve
 - C. hose strap
 - D. special type of supply hose

5. After the proper test for fire hose has been the pressure should be maintained for a period of:
 - A. ten minutes.
 - B. one to three minutes.
 - C. three to five minutes.
 - D. twenty minutes.

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6. Prior to a fire hose service test, you find a damaged coupling. You must:

- A. proceed to test the hose at reduced pressure.
- B. remove hose from service.
- C. test hose at normal pressure.
- D. reload hose on engine.

7. When laying out fire hose to be service tested, test lengths should be no more than:

- A. 400 feet.
- B. 300 feet.
- C. 500 feet.
- D. 1,000 feet.

8. A record should be kept on each section of fire hose; information consisting of _____ should be recorded.

- A. the gallons per minute flowed during the test
- B. the annual number of fire responses at which it was used
- C. the date and results of the annual test
- D. of threads per inch on each coupling

9. To determine whether there is any slippage of couplings when testing hose:

- A. measure and mark the exact length of each coupling.
- B. mark the hose by each coupling using a pencil/marker.
- C. check to see whether couplings remain tight.
- D. use a special torque wrench set to 60 psi.

10. Which National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard includes inspection, care and use of fire couplings and nozzles and testing of fire hose?

- A. 1962
- B. 1987
- c. 1972
- D. 1971

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11. To prevent a pressurized hose from injuring a firefighter, a gate valve should be placed in the line with a _____ hole drilled in the gate.

- A. 1/8 inch
- B. 1/4 inch
- C. 1/2 inch
- D. 3/4 inch

12. During the hose testing process, a piece of hose burst. You should:

- A. mark the hose and remove it from service.
- B. cut out the burst section, reattach the hose and record the results.
- C. place a hose jacket around the section and repack the hose.
- D. place a pressure reducer around the hose and repack the hose.

13. For a circular saw, a _____ blade is superior to a standard blade because it is less prone to dulling.

- A. large-toothed
- B. fine-toothed
- C. carbide-tipped
- D. cross cut

14. Which is a hazard associated with truss construction?

- A. Trusses are with a large margin of safety.
- B. Sounding a truss floor or roof in a fire situation always results in a spongy diaphragm.
- C. A failure at one point in a truss can produce a failure in the entire truss.
- D. Trusses are engineered to work with the least amount of wood or steel needed to support a given weight.

15. Which links initiation devices to the notification devices?

- A. Remote annunciator
- B. OS and Y valve
- C. Tamper switch
- D. Fire alarm system control panel

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16. Hidden fire can be checked by using a(n):
- A. detector for different levels of carbon monoxide and oxygen.
 - B. Halligan tool to remove the whole wall.
 - C. plaster from the opposite side Of the wall.
 - D. thermal imager.
17. Prior to making entry into a structure fire, firefighters should consider:
- A. the location of the Incident Safety Officer.
 - B. reading the smoke and fire behavior.
 - C. the location of staging area.
 - D. establishing rehab.
18. The minimum size hoseline used to make an offensive attack on a single room and contents fire is:
- A. 1" booster line.
 - B. 1-3/4" handline.
 - C. 3" handline.
 - D. 2-1/2" handline.
19. Which is true regarding the use of a fog stream on an interior fire attack?
- A. Discharge patterns can adjusted to suit the situation.
 - B. It is not affected by wind.
 - C. It does not disrupt thermal balance
 - D. It provides maximum penetration
20. When coordinating an interior fire attack, which must first be considered?
- A. Water damage
 - B. Controlling utilities
 - C. Salvage operations
 - D Flare-ups