

FIREFIGHTER 2 – Quiz 2

1. A _____ nozzle is used with a foam solution to produce a low-expansion, short-lasting foam.
 - A. Fog
 - B. mechanical blower
 - C. solid-bore
 - D. water-aspirating foam

2. The elements needed to produce quality firefighting mechanical foam include:
 - A. air, water, and concentrate.
 - B. air, concentrate, eductor, and CO₂.
 - C. proportioner, CO₂, and eductor.
 - D. aspiration, subsurface injection, and air.

3. Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) is used in _____ percent concentrations.
 - A. 0.1 and 0.5
 - B. 3 and 6
 - C. 9, 10, and 12
 - D. 10, 12, and 15

4. Class A foams are essentially wetting agents that _____ of water.
 - A. increase the viscosity
 - B. increase the resistance
 - C. reduce the surface tension
 - D. create a higher vaporization point

5. Which is a method by which foam acts as a suppression agent?
 - A. Smothering
 - B. Floating
 - C. Increasing the chemical chain reaction
 - D. Dissolving

6. Which is a polar solvent?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Diesel fuel
- C. Kerosene
- D. Jet fuel

7. Petroleum-based fuels are _____ and float on water.

- A. inorganic
- B. hydrocarbons
- C. polar solvents
- D. polymers

8. For application of aqueous film-forming foam, eductors or proportioners on a(n) _____ principle.

- A. static pressure
- B. venturi
- C. induction
- D. positive pressure

9. When making foam, in order for the nozzle and eductor to work properly:

- A. both should come from the same manufacturer.
- B. the nozzle must have a lower flow rating than the eductor.
- C. the nozzle must have a higher flow rating than the eductor.
- D. should have the same flow rating.

10. Firefighting foam solution is _____ percent water.

- A. 90 to 98.6
- B. 80 to 85.5
- C. 94 to 99.9
- D. 80 to 90.7

11. The safest recommended means for a firefighter to disconnect electrical service to a building is to:

- A. cut the service entrance wire.
- B. pull the meter.
- C. locate the nearest transformer and deactivate it.
- D. shut off the main power breaker/fuse in the panel box.

12. The most effective method of protecting firefighters from an imminent building collapse is to:

- A. provide them with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) approved personal protective equipment
- B. remove personnel from the building.
- C. position them at least two rooms from the expected area of collapse.
- D. have them work in small groups in large spaces.

13. Which statement is correct?

- A. The secondary search is the most dangerous.
- B. Searching a building is completed in two different operations—primary and secondary search.
- C. During the secondary search, the team is often ahead of attack and may be above the fire.
- D. The secondary search takes place in a rapid but thorough manner in areas most likely to have victims.

14. Risk-benefit analysis is:

- A. a collection of that includes all promulgated regulations.
- B. a formal gathering of incident responders to help defuse and address stress.
- C. the process of maximizing the chance, degree, or probability of damage, loss, or injury.
- D. a weighing of positive results that can be achieved against the probability and severity of potential negative consequences.

15. Conventional glass:

- A. is not an effective barrier to fire extension.
- B. is a barrier to fire extension.
- C. will not crack due to the heat.
- D. Will contain the fire within that area.

16. A connecting plate used in truss construction that can be made of flat steel stock, light gauge metal, or plywood is the definition of a:

- A. joint.
- B. gusset plate.
- C. column.
- D. joist.

17. To localize a fire and create a chimney effect, the primary ventilation hole should be placed:

- A. at the far end of the roof on the leeward side.
- B. directly over the fire.
- C. at the far end of the roof on the windward side.
- D. in an area where supplemental forced or mechanical ventilation can easily be added later, if needed.

18. Which is a warning sign of unsafe roof conditions?

- A. A spongy feel as you walk on the roof
- B. Flat roofs with masonry walls
- C. Multiple layers of roofing materials built itself, adding weight to the structural members
- D. Fire in incipient stage

19. Construction featuring exterior walls and Structural that are noncombustible or of limited combustible materials without additional fire-resistant protection is _____ construction.

- A. Type I
- B. Type II
- C. Type III
- D. Type V

20. When establishing a collapse zone around a building, the minimum distance should be:

- A. the height of the building.
- B. on building's type.
- C. 1-1/2 times the height of the building.
- D. 3 times the height of the building.