FINAL EXAM

Multiple-Choice Directions: Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the four choices.

1. What is the definition of a primary factor?
   b. Conditions and elements that should be recognized and evaluated on arrival and during operations.
   c. The activities undertaken to achieve objectives.
   d. Risks to firefighters ranging from merely unusual to extreme.

2. Primary factors are affected by which of the following?
   a. Strategies.
   b. Objectives.
   c. Limits.
   d. All of the above.

3. Which step is not part of the Command Sequence Incident Cycle?
   a. Establishing incident objectives.
   b. Tactical direction and resource assignments.
   c. Evaluating the effectiveness of the Company Officer (CO).
   d. Developing incident strategy.

4. What advantage is gained when a hypothesis is proved using the scientific approach?
   a. The individual who proves the hypothesis receives recognition.
   b. Similar situations never have to occur again.
   c. Outcomes may be predicted in similar situations.
   d. None of the above.

5. If there is a life hazard present for occupants at a fire scene
   a. ventilation to control and extinguish the fire is begun immediately.
   b. forcible entry is made, but great caution is taken to avoid structural damage.
   c. entry always is made as far away from the location of the fire as possible.
   d. forcible entry is made with less regard for structural damage, exposure hazards, or the availability of a hose stream to protect personnel.
6. Life hazard
   a. plays little part in determining strategies or covering exposures.
   b. should not result in a delay in dealing with exposure hazards.
   c. may make the task of covering exposures more difficult and may delay the
      attack on the fire itself.
   d. will not create a need for additional resources.

7. Why is it preferable to force entry near the location of the fire?
   a. The firefighters will get a better idea of the size of the fire.
   b. Firefighters need to check for occupants in the most dangerous areas first.
   c. This enables firefighters to get water on the fire more quickly and
      minimizes the physical hardship entailed in advancing hoselines.
   d. It is not preferable to force entry near the location of the fire.

8. The primary objective of ventilation is to
   a. prevent structural damage.
   b. help occupants to find ways out of the structure.
   c. draw smoke through the roof.
   d. localize the fire—to stop its horizontal spread within a structure.

9. When fire confinement has been accomplished, ________________ is the next
    tactical operation.
   a. rescue of occupants
   b. protection of adjacent properties
   c. fire extinguishment
   d. clean up

10. What is the rule of thumb in determining length of hoseline?
    a. Area of fire origin plus 10 feet.
    b. Areas of fire origin plus 100 feet.
    c. Long enough to reach seat of fire.
    d. Area of fire origin plus 50 feet.

11. Which pair of characteristics applies to a medium, 1-1/2- to 2-inch hoseline?
    a. Slow but mobile.
    b. Slow but not mobile.
    c. Fast but not mobile.
    d. Fast and mobile.
12. How often should the CO evaluate the effectiveness of the fire confinement action plan?
   a. Every half hour.
   b. Every hour.
   c. Every 10 minutes.
   d. As time permits.

13. Which of the following is a situation where a direct attack on the fire may be required from the burning side?
   a. Commercial occupancy accessible only from the front.
   b. Row houses where access through a neighboring unit is not possible.
   c. Confinement/Extinguishment tactic from the burned side would endanger occupants or rescue crews.
   d. All of the above.

14. Which is a less probable location of victims?
   a. Routes normally used to enter and exit.
   b. Behind doors and under windows.
   c. Bedrooms.
   d. Sitting on the sofa.

15. **As soon as victims are rescued**, they should be moved to
   a. the triage area.
   b. a neighboring home or building.
   c. their physician's office.
   d. the nearest medical facility.

16. Which statement about ventilation is not true?
   a. Ventilation increases safety of interior operations.
   b. Ventilation improves visibility.
   c. Opening of roof will have no effect on rescue.
   d. Rapid ventilation by exterior ladders can support interior search.

17. Protective lines
   a. may be provided by the search team or the attack team.
   b. are not required when conducting a search.
   c. protect firefighters by separating fire from people closest to it.
   d. serve as guidelines to escape path.
18. **Definition of primary search:**
   
   a. Interior team searches immediate fire area and normal exit paths.
   
   b. All spaces that could possibly hold a human being, including those spaces not damaged by fire, must be examined.
   
   c. Extremely thorough search of interior fire area after initial fire control, ventilation, and interior lighting are completed, to ensure that there is no possibility of victims remaining undiscovered.
   
   d. Rapid search of all areas involved in or exposed to fire, if they can be entered, to verify removal and/or safety of occupants.

19. Establishing a water supply may be achieved by using portable sources, municipal sources, and
   
   a. gravity sources.
   
   b. static sources.
   
   c. grid systems.
   
   d. wet systems.

20. Support activities include controlling utilities, providing compressed breathing air, providing scene lighting/electricity, and
   
   a. setting up Staging Areas.
   
   b. setting up Command Posts.
   
   c. providing for rehabilitation, rehydration, and medical monitoring/treatment.
   
   d. postincident stress debriefings.
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EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
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EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET KEY

1.  b
2.  d
3.  c
4.  c
5.  d
6.  c
7.  c
8.  d
9.  c
10.  d
11.  d
12.  c
13.  d
14.  d
15.  a
16.  c
17.  b
18.  d
19.  b
20.  c