Firefighter I & II Practice 20

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

1. When should Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) units be inspected?

A. Weekly
B. Monthly
C. Every second Friday of the month
D. Daily and after each use

2. In which scenario would a Siamese appliance be utilized in fireground operations?

A. When more than one attachment needs to be made available at the same hydrant
B. When the hydrant does not have a large diameter connection
C. When two hoselines are merged into one to increase water flow
D. When a smaller hoseline from the hose currently in service is needed

3. A fire blanket can be used to extinguish fires. Which type of fire is most appropriate to tackle with a fire blanket?

A. Metal fire
B. Grease fire
C. Paper fire
D. Electrical fire

4. When firefighters deal with gas leaks in residential buildings, recognizing the color coding of gas pipes is crucial for identifying the type of gas and its associated risks. What color is typically used to indicate natural gas pipes?

A. Red
B. Green
C. Yellow
D. Blue

5. Which type of ladder is primarily used for accessing rooftops directly?

A. Combination ladder
B. Roof ladder
C. Extension ladder
D. Step ladder

6. During firefighting operations, it is essential that firefighters are equipped with all necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize exposure to hazardous materials. Which of the following is not considered part of standard firefighting PPE?

A. Protective hood
B. Fire-resistant helmet
C. Breathing apparatus
D. Cooling vest

7. What is the primary cause of heat stroke during firefighting operations?

A. Inadequate water intake over several days
B. Sudden loss of consciousness
C. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures and physical exertion
D. Low blood sugar levels

8. You arrive at a fire scene involving a burning warehouse. What are the primary factors that determine a building's structural integrity during a fire?

A. Thermal, chemical, and mechanical
B. Disintegration, runaway cracking, attachments open or break, puncture, and split or tear
C. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide levels
D. Reinforcement bars, steel beams, and support columns

9. Which of the following is not an indication that a fire extinguisher needs servicing?

A. Damaged hose
B. Missing safety pin
C. Service tag expired
D. Empty gauge

10. A turnout gear is a type of protective clothing worn by firefighters. It consists of multiple layers including a thermal liner and a moisture barrier. A turnout gear provides protection against which of the following hazards?

A. Electrical shocks
B. Explosives and projectiles
C. Heat, flames, and abrasion
D. Chemical splashes and toxic vapors

11. Which weather condition most significantly affects the drying rate of forest floor fuels, which gain all their moisture from precipitation?

A. Relative humidity
B. Wind
C. Sunshine duration
D. Temperature

12. You are dispatched to a structure fire involving electrical equipment. The building's electrical system is still energized. What is the first consideration you should make as you prepare to enter the scene?

A. Establish a water supply
B. Ensure the power to the building is shut off and verify it is de-energized
C. Assess the extent of the fire
D. Determine the need for additional units

13. What type of fuel source is suitable for using a $$CO_{2}$$ fire extinguisher?

A. Class B & C
B. Class A
C. Class K only
D. Class A, B, & C

14. Which of the following is not a common material used for fire-resistant barriers in buildings?

A. Gypsum board
B. Concrete
C. Fire-rated glass
D. Plastic

15. In structural firefighting, which of the following best describes the term "backdraft"?

A. The practice of cutting a hole in the roof to allow heat to escape.
B. A rapid increase of fire intensity due to the sudden influx of oxygen.
C. The controlled application of water to the base of the fire.
D. A method used to ventilate smoke from the structure.

16. Which of the following is not a type of fire stream pattern used in firefighting?

A. Tree stream
B. Solid stream
C. Fog stream
D. Broken stream

17. Why might a straight stream nozzle be preferred over a fog nozzle in certain firefighting scenarios?

A. The venturi effect allows the straight stream to regulate pressure more efficiently
B. The straight stream nozzle is more useful in blanketing operations
C. The straight stream nozzle provides optimal foam expansion
D. A straight stream nozzle provides greater penetration power compared to a fog nozzle

18. What is positive-pressure ventilation (PPV)?

A. The use of a fan or blower to force fresh air into a structure, pushing smoke out through designated openings.
B. The use of a chainsaw to create a hole in a structure for gas and smoke removal
C. A single cut the width of the saw blade made in a roof to check for fire extension
D. Rectangular exhaust opening cut in a roof

19. What is a hydra-ram used for during firefighting operations?

A. Break reinforced glass windows
B. Control electrical breakers
C. Create a forcible entry by spreading apart a door or window frame
D. Shut off utility gas valves

20. Which tool is specifically designed to cut through the roof of a building for ventilation purposes?

A. Shove knife
B. Power saw
C. Hydraulic spreader
D. K-tool

21. Identify the weather condition from the table below that can significantly increase the intensity of wildfires by providing additional oxygen. Condition Effect on Wildfire Wind Increases intensity by providing fresh air Temperature Long-term drying of fuels Relative Humidity Moisture absorption by fuels Precipitation Increases moisture content in fuels

A. Wind
B. Temperature
C. Relative Humidity
D. Precipitation

22. In the context of performing a primary search during a fire incident, firefighters often use the acronym P.A.S.S. to manage their movements and monitor their safety. What does the "P" in P.A.S.S. stand for?

A. Personal
B. Position
C. Pressure
D. Priority

23. Which of the following is essential for effective positive pressure ventilation (PPV) in a building fire?

A. A charged hose line ready
B. The fire to be fully extinguished
C. An exhaust opening on the opposite side of the fire for air to escape
D. The ventilation fan to be placed at the entrance

24. Chlorine gas is commonly used in industrial settings. It is a yellow-green gas that has a pungent, irritating odor. Exposure to chlorine gas can cause which of the following?

A. Headaches, dizziness, unconsciousness, and death
B. Respiratory irritation and trouble breathing
C. Breathing difficulty and irritation to the mucous membranes
D. Severe irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system

25. Which type of fire alarm system is designed to alert only the occupants of the building in which it is installed?

A. Local Fire Alarm System
B. Proprietary Supervising Fire Alarm System
C. Central Station Fire Alarm System
D. Auxiliary Fire Alarm System

26. During a hazardous materials incident, responders must have access to resources that offer guidelines and protocols for managing the situation and ensuring public safety. Which NFPA standard specifies the procedures and best practices for responding to hazardous materials incidents?

A. NFPA Standard 1403
B. NFPA Standard 472
C. NFPA Standard 1500
D. NFPA Standard 1581

27. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a United States government agency, has been instrumental in assisting communities during disasters. What critical program did FEMA introduce in 2006 that provided an extensive framework for emergency preparedness?

A. The Disaster Mitigation Act
B. The Emergency Alert Program
C. The Comprehensive Recovery Plan
D. The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

28. At what temperature does paper typically reach its autoignition point, causing it to catch fire without an external flame source?

A. 600°F
B. 451°F
C. 300°F
D. 212°F

29. When multiple fire departments collaborate in a large-scale emergency response scenario, which division of the fire department is responsible for coordinating the operational efforts of the various units?

A. Training division
B. Logistics division
C. Operations division
D. Administrative division

30. When conducting a fire inspection in a residential attic space, which of the following items would you not expect to find?

A. Ventilation ducts
B. Insulation material
C. Plumbing pipes
D. Electrical wiring

Answer Key & Explanations

1. D — Daily and after each use
Answer: Daily and after each use Inspect Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) units daily and after each use to ensure they are functioning properly and ready for emergencies.

2. C — When two hoselines are merged into one to increase water flow
Answer: When two hoselines are merged into one to increase water flow A Siamese appliance is used in fireground operations to combine two hoselines into one, thereby increasing the water flow to a particular area.

3. B — Grease fire
Answer: Grease fire A fire blanket is effective for smothering small fires, especially grease fires in kitchens, by cutting off the oxygen supply. Paper fires can be handled with a different strategy. Electrical fires require a class C extinguisher, while metal fires require a class D extinguisher.

4. C — Yellow
Most standards use yellow to indicate natural gas pipes. Blue, red, and green are used for other types of utilities and do not typically indicate natural gas.

5. B — Roof ladder
Answer: Roof ladder Roof ladders are specifically designed for accessing rooftops directly. They have hooks at the top to secure them to the peak of the roof, providing extra stability for firefighters. Extension ladders are versatile ladders that can be adjusted to different lengths but are not specifically designed for rooftops. Step ladders are self-supporting ladders that are primarily used for jobs at lower heights and come with a fixed length. Combination ladders can be configured into multiple positions, including stepladder and extension, but none of these are specifically engineered for rooftop access like the roof ladder.

6. D — Cooling vest
Answer: Cooling vest A cooling vest is not included in standard firefighting PPE. Standard PPE for firefighters includes a protective hood, fire-resistant helmet, breathing apparatus, protective gloves, eye protection, protective boots, and fire-resistant outerwear. All equipment must comply with NFPA standards.

7. C — Prolonged exposure to high temperatures and physical exertion
Answer: Prolonged exposure to high temperatures and physical exertion Heat stroke is primarily caused by prolonged exposure to high temperatures while performing physically demanding tasks, such as firefighting, which leads to the body's inability to regulate its temperature effectively.

8. A — Thermal, chemical, and mechanical
Answer: Thermal, chemical, and mechanical The primary factors that determine a building's structural integrity during a fire are thermal, chemical, and mechanical. Thermal stress arises from the heat of the fire, chemical stress can occur due to reactions between building materials and fire chemicals, and mechanical stress can result from structural loads and impacts during firefighting operations.

9. D — Empty gauge
Answer: Empty gauge The three typical indicators that a fire extinguisher needs servicing are: Indicator Damaged hose Missing safety pin Service tag expired

10. C — Heat, flames, and abrasion
Answer: Heat, flames, and abrasion Turnout gear provides protection against heat, flames, and abrasion, making it essential for firefighters during fire suppression activities. It does not protect against chemical splashes, toxic vapors, electrical shocks, or projectiles.

11. D — Temperature
Answer: Temperature Temperature is the weather condition that most significantly affects the drying rate of forest floor fuels. Higher temperatures lead to increased evaporation, reducing the moisture content of the fuels. Relative humidity affects the moisture that fuels gain from the air. Wind supplies fresh air that speeds up combustion, while sunshine duration can contribute to drying, but temperature remains the most critical factor.

12. B — Ensure the power to the building is shut off and verify it is de-energized
Answer: Ensure the power to the building is shut off and verify it is de-energized. When dealing with electrical fires, ensuring that the power supply is cut off is critical to prevent electrical shock hazards. Making the scene safe for entry is the priority before addressing other concerns. Assessing the extent of the fire, determining the need for additional units, and establishing a water supply are all important steps, but they should be done after ensuring the scene is safe from electrical hazards.

13. A — Class B & C
Answer: Class B & C A $$CO_{2}$$ fire extinguisher is suitable for use on Class B and Class C fires. Class B fires involve flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, and grease. Class C fires involve electrical equipment such as motors, transformers, and appliances. $$CO_{2}$$ extinguishers work by displacing oxygen and removing the heat from the fire, making them effective on liquid and electrical fires but unsuitable for Class A fires which involve solid combustibles like wood and paper.

14. D — Plastic
Answer: Plastic Plastic is not commonly used for fire-resistant barriers because it tends to melt and burn quickly, unlike materials such as gypsum board, concrete, and fire-rated glass, which are designed to withstand high temperatures and slow the spread of fire.

15. B — A rapid increase of fire intensity due to the sudden influx of oxygen.
Answer: A rapid increase of fire intensity due to the sudden influx of oxygen. A backdraft occurs when a fire in a confined space consumes most of the available oxygen, leading to a smoldering state. When more oxygen is suddenly introduced, such as when a door or window is opened, the fire can reignite explosively. The controlled application of water to the base of the fire is a general firefighting technique aimed at extinguishing the flames. Ventilating smoke from a structure is typically achieved through mechanical means or strategic openings, such as windows, but is not directly related to the occurrence of a backdraft. Cutting a hole in the roof to allow heat to escape is a ventilation technique known as vertical ventilation, used to reduce heat and improve conditions for firefighters but does not pertain to the backdraft phenomenon.

16. A — Tree stream
Answer: Tree stream The three main types of fire stream patterns used in firefighting are: Type of Stream Description Solid stream A powerful stream directed at a specific point, used for high impact. Fog stream A stream of water that is broken into small droplets, used to absorb heat and protect firefighters. Broken stream

A stream composed of separate streams or drops, useful for specific firefighting tasks that require a wide coverage.

17. D — A straight stream nozzle provides greater penetration power compared to a fog nozzle
Answer: A straight stream nozzle provides greater penetration power compared to a fog nozzle. The advantage of straight stream nozzles is their ability to penetrate deeper into the fire, which is particularly useful in certain high heat conditions or when needing to reach the seat of the fire.

18. A — The use of a fan or blower to force fresh air into a structure, pushing smoke out through designated openings.
Answer: The use of a fan or blower to force fresh air into a structure, pushing smoke out through designated openings. Positive-pressure ventilation (PPV) is ventilation accomplished by using high-powered fans or blowers to introduce fresh air into a compartment, which allows smoke and combustion gases to be pushed out through controlled openings.

19. C — Create a forcible entry by spreading apart a door or window frame
Answer: Create a forcible entry by spreading apart a door or window frame A hydra-ram is a hydraulic forcible entry tool designed to spread apart door or window frames to allow entry. This tool is highly effective in tight spaces and can be operated by a single firefighter. Shutting off utility gas valves is typically done using a gas shut-off tool. Breaking reinforced glass windows requires tools like halligan bars or sledgehammers. Controlling electrical breakers generally requires specific tools for electrical operations.

20. B — Power saw
Answer: Power saw A power saw is designed to cut through the roof of a building for ventilation. It is an essential tool in firefighting for creating openings to allow smoke and hot gases to escape. A hydraulic spreader is used for prying and spreading during rescue operations, not for ventilation. A K-tool is used for pulling lock cylinders, and a shove knife is used to depress the latch of an outward swinging door.

21. A — Wind
Answer: Wind Wind is the weather condition that can significantly increase the intensity of wildfires by providing additional oxygen, which speeds up the combustion process. Temperature affects wildfires by causing long-term drying of fuels, making them more flammable. Relative Humidity affects ground cover fuels by allowing them to gain moisture from the air, slowing down combustion. Precipitation increases the moisture content of fuels, which can reduce the intensity of wildfires.

22. A — Personal
Answer: Personal P.A.S.S.: P - Personal A - Alert S - Safety S - System

23. C — An exhaust opening on the opposite side of the fire for air to escape
For positive pressure ventilation (PPV) to be effective, it is crucial to have an exhaust opening on the opposite side of the fire to allow the pressurized air to escape, creating a flow path that helps to clear smoke and heat from the structure.

24. D — Severe irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system
Answer: Severe irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system Chlorine gas can cause severe irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Inhaling chlorine can lead to respiratory distress, and it can also cause chemical burns upon contact with skin. Prolonged exposure can have severe health impacts. Carbon monoxide can cause headaches, dizziness, unconsciousness, and death. Hydrogen sulfide can cause

respiratory irritation and trouble breathing. Ammonia can cause breathing difficulty and irritation to the mucous membranes.

25. A — Local Fire Alarm System
Answer: Local Fire Alarm System A Local Fire Alarm System is designed to alert only the occupants of the building in which it is installed, typically through audible and visual alerts within that specific building. A Proprietary Supervising Fire Alarm System is monitored by the property owner's personnel in a central supervising station. A Central Station Fire Alarm System is monitored by an independent, third-party monitoring company. An Auxiliary Fire Alarm System interfaces with the public fire service communication system.

26. B — NFPA Standard 472
Answer: NFPA Standard 472 National Fire Protection Association Standard 472 provides the guidelines and protocols for responding to hazardous materials incidents. It includes best practices to ensure the safety of emergency responders and the public during such events. NFPA Standard 1500 is the most comprehensive standard of the NFPA and mainly deals with safety and health issues in the fire service but does not particularly focus on hazardous materials. NFPA Standard 1581 deals with fire department infection control programs and isn't related to hazardous materials response. NFPA Standard 1403 covers the regulations for live fire training of firefighters but does not address hazardous materials response protocols.

27. D — The National Incident Management System (NIMS)
Answer: The National Incident Management System (NIMS) The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was established in 2006 to provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to work together more efficiently when managing incidents involving emergency responders and recovery personnel. It aims to improve coordination and cooperation among various stakeholders during emergencies. The Disaster Mitigation Act focuses on reducing the risk of hazards through pre-disaster planning and does not specifically provide a framework for emergency preparedness as NIMS does. The Emergency Alert Program is designed to provide timely warnings about various types of emergencies, but it does not constitute an encompassing framework for emergency preparedness and incident management. The Comprehensive Recovery Plan is a strategy for post-disaster recovery and rebuilding but does not offer the extensive incident management guidelines covered by NIMS.

28. B — 451°F
Answer: 451°F The autoignition temperature of paper is 451°F. This is the temperature at which paper will catch fire without an external flame source. For reference, the boiling point of water is 212°F, and 300°F and 600°F are not relevant to paper's autoignition.

29. C — Operations division
Answer: Operations division The operations division of the fire department is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the day-to-day operations of fire units during a large-scale incident. They ensure that all responding units are working together efficiently and effectively. The administrative division handles paperwork and policies, the training division focuses on preparing fire personnel for various scenarios, and the logistics division manages supplies and equipment.

30. C — Plumbing pipes
Answer: Plumbing pipes In a residential attic space, one would typically find electrical wiring, ventilation ducts, and insulation material. However, it is unusual to find plumbing pipes in this area as plumbing systems are

typically installed within walls or beneath floors for easier access and maintenance.

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