FIRE ACADEMY
Candidate Preparation
Questions Pertaining to Probationary Firefighter Reading Assignments (Cycles 1-26)

Cycle 12

Fill in the blank with the answer that is most correct

Chapter 19: Car Fires/ Alternate Fuel Fires

1) At a highway operation, the FDNY has an obligation to its members and to the civilian population to prevent further injury and to provide a safe working area, consistent with conditions. Immediately upon arriving at an operation on a highway, units must perform which of the following tasks?
- **A)** Get inside damaged vehicle in search of patients.
- **B)** Stretch a hose line.
- **C)** Take steps to prevent the escalation of the incident in the form of secondary collision.
- **D)** Stop traffic in both directions with the use of flashlights or if during the day, bunker gear.

2) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the potential for secondary collision at the scene of an accident or car fire?
- **A)** The greatest danger of secondary collision occurs during periods of moderate to heavy traffic volume.
- **B)** Visibility of roadway is affected by weather conditions, topographical layout, curves and hills.
- **C)** A fully loaded tractor-trailer will need over 500' to stop at 50 miles per hour, after the driver perceives the danger.
- **D)** Wet pavement and other factors can double car stopping distance.

3) When it is necessary to block traffic during a highway accident, which method should be done?
- **A)** Shining flashlights in a circular motion facing oncoming traffic.
- **B)** Road flares spaced 10-15' apart.
- **C)** By parking the apparatus across all lanes of traffic.
- **D)** Placing orange cones in front of all oncoming vehicles.

4) A passenger car traveling at 70 miles per hour will need approximately how many feet to stop?
- **A)** 300'
- **B)** 400'
- **C)** 500'
- **D)** Over 500'

5) Which of the following would not be necessary for assistance at a car fire on an Express Highway during freezing temperatures?

- **A)** FDNY HAZ-MAT unit for possible fuel spill on the highway.
- **B)** Sanitation salt spreader for ice conditions.
- **C)** NYPD for traffic control.
- **D)** Authorized tow truck for disabled vehicle.

6) How many of the following should be considered regarding the possibility of a secondary collision?

- **A)** "Rubbernecking"
- **B)** Smoke obscuring driver's vision.
- **C)** Time of day resulting in high speed during light traffic.
- **D)** Eventualities such as fuel tank explosion, hydraulic cylinder rupture, bursting of tires, causing firefighters to react by inadvertently stepping out of the safe area into the path of traffic.

7) No fewer than how many unit(s) shall operate at an incident on an express highway or other potentially dangerous roadway?

- **A)** One
- **B)** Two
- **C)** Three
- **D)** Four

True or False (Questions 8-10)

8) _____One engine and one ladder from each direction, and a Battalion Chief will be assigned to all express highway incidents.

9) _____During a fire in a flammable liquids tank truck or other hazardous material carrier located on a grade, the highway will have to be closed at a sufficient distance from the incident to prevent civilians becoming involved if a container should rupture or develop a leak. Apparatus will have to be located downhill of the involved vehicles.

10) _____Apparatus will usually be placed to the front of the incident or emergency in a manner that reduces the chance of a vehicle being struck by oncoming traffic.

11) The apparatus used to block traffic is to be placed at least how many feet behind the first operating unit?

- **A)** 25'
- **B)** 40'
- **C)** 50'
- **D)** 75'

12) Flares should be used in all of the following situations except.

- **A)** Night time operations.
- **B)** Fog which reduces visibility.
- **C)** Flammable or combustible liquid leak.
- **D)** Snow which reduces visibility.
- **E)** During day time operations on a secondary roadway.

13) Which one of the following procedures is incorrect regarding the placement of flares?

- **A)** At least 4-6 cones and/or flares should be used to build a lane closure or safety zone.
- **B)** Before leaving apparatus light one flare.
- **C)** Carrying the lit flare walk the proper distance to place the furthest flare first.
- **D)** Member should walk on roadway with lit flare, oncoming motorists will be alerted by firefighter carrying flare to stop.

Read and understand the following to answer questions 14 and 15

The formula for placing flares is as follows:
MPH (fastest speed expected) x first number of MPH + 60 = Minimum distance in feet to furthest flare
OR FOR EXAMPLE:
40 MPH x 4 + 60 = 220
Where 220' is minimum distance of furthest flare.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE:
30 MPH x 3 + 60 = 150
Where 150' is minimum distance of furthest flare.

14) If the fastest speed expected is 60MPH on an express highway, what should be the minimum distance of the furthest flare?

- **A)** 220'
- **B)** 310'
- **C)** 420'
- **D)** 550'

15) If the fastest speed expected on a divided boulevard is 70MPH, what should be the minimum distance of the furthest flare?

- **A)** 220'
- **B)** 310'
- **C)** 420'
- **D)** 550'

16) The furthest flare is placed about how many feet from the edge of the roadway?

- **A)** 1'
- **B)** 2'
- **C)** 3'
- **D)** 4'

17) Which of the following is correct regarding flares, there use and procedures?

- **A)** After traffic is stopped, three members should place flares.
- **B)** Member may walk on pavement with back to traffic only if he/she is carrying lit flare.
- **C)** Flares are waterproof.
- **D)** Carry lit flares in a vertical position to avoid burning wax or chemical from dropping on hand.
- **E)** Flares burn for approximately 30 minutes.

Chapter 9: Fireproof Multiple Dwellings

1) Constructions of Fireproof Multiple Dwellings consist usually of poured concrete floors and cinder block or gypsum block walls. Newer buildings use sheetrock in the interior construction. The height of these buildings can be anywhere from?

- **A)** 4-40 stories or higher
- **B)** 5-50 stories
- **C)** 6-60 stories
- **D)** 3-30 stories

2) Smaller fireproof buildings usually have how many open or enclosed fireproof stairs that run from first floor to roof?

- **A)** 1
- **B)** 2
- **C)** 3
- **D)** No stairs (elevator only)

3) Care must be taken to maintain the doorway to the _____ closed on the fire floor.

- **A)** Fire apartment
- **B)** Attack stairway
- **C)** Evacuation stairway
- **D)** Adjoining apartment stairway

4) When indiscriminate ventilation is accomplished, whether naturally, because windows fail, or by firefighting forces ventilating improperly, unpredictable results will follow. There are many variables that effect smoke movement. Which of the following is the most serious concern to firefighting, as it alone can override the effects of some or all of the other variables?

- **A)** Building height
- **B)** Stack effect (the temperature differential between outside and inside)
- **C)** Construction and building configuration
- **D)** Wind

5) In Fireproof Multiple Dwellings, our ventilation is very limited. In fact, it is usually not performed until the main body of fire is controlled. When two stairways are present, which one of the following will be the primary means for vertical ventilation?

- **A)** Attack stairway
- **B)** Evacuation stairway
- **C)** Elevator shaft
- **D)** Compactor chute

6) When the fire apartment door has been left in the open position and the windows fail, which part of the building becomes part of the fire area?

- **A)** Apartment above the fire
- **B)** Adjoining apartment
- **C)** Stairways
- **D)** Public hall

7) In Fireproof Multiple Dwellings that have elevators, stairs shall be used when the fire is on which floor or any floor below that floor?

- **A)** 6
- **B)** 7
- **C)** 8
- **D)** 9

8) After all units are in position and two elevators are serviceable, one elevator must remain on standby in the lobby and the other should be positioned _____ to transport injured members or civilians down to the lobby?

- **A)** 2 floors below the fire floor
- **B)** Floor below the fire floor
- **C)** Fire floor
- **D)** Floor above the fire floor

9) When it is decided that a door is going to be forced on the fire floor to be used as an area of refuge, where shall this door be located?

- **A)** On the same side of the hallway as the fire apartment door
- **B)** Opposite side of the hallway of the fire apartment door

Chapter 14: Air Bags

1) Which of the following is incorrect regarding Maxi-Force Air Bags?

- **A)** They are designed to lift and move heavy loads
- **B)** Excellent on cylindrical and odd shaped objects
- **C)** Works well with other extrication tools, such as, the Hurst tool, and power saw
- **D)** One of its components, the steel SCBA cylinder, is painted red as not to be confused with breathing air cylinders.

2) Correct facts regarding the Maxi-Force Air Bags can be found in all of the following except?

- **A)** Bags are neoprene rubber, reinforced with steel, with a non-slip surface
- **B)** Bags require only 2 inches for insertion
- **C)** Rated tonnage is based on the bags ability to lift that weight one inch
- **D)** Rated height is based on the bags ability to lift ½ the maximum tonnage to a certain height, i.e. a 12-ton/8.2" bag can only lift 12 tons one inch and six tons 8.2 inches

3) The pressure regulator, which connects to the cylinder, has two gauges. The high-pressure gauge indicates the cylinder pressure and the low-pressure gauge indicates the working pressure. At what PSI of the high-pressure gauge do we change the air cylinder?

- **A)** 50 PSI
- **B)** 100 PSI
- **C)** 200 PSI
- **D)** 300 PSI

4) The Low-Pressure gauge should be set to what PSI, to indicate working pressure?

- **A)** 118 PSI
- **B)** 135 PSI
- **C)** 200 PSI
- **D)** 22 PSI

5) Correct statements regarding the inflation and deflation of the bags can be found in all of the following except which choice?

- **A)** Control levers on the Dual Combination Control Valve and Safety Relief are in the closed position when they are perpendicular to the air supply line.
- **B)** Inflate the bags slowly to minimize the chance of load shifting
- **C)** Maximum internal air pressure for the bag when used for lifting purposes is 128 PSI
- **D)** Stabilize and shore the load before placing the bags into position

6) Correct operational guidelines when using air bags can be found in all but which one of the following statements?

- **A)** If necessary to block up a bag, ¾" plywood, 3 layers thick, glued or nailed together is recommended
- **B)** The bags should only be inflated a quarter to half of its rated height capacity
- **C)** Never work under a load unless it is blocked or shored
- **D)** The "pillowing" effect should be avoided

7) Avoid inflating bags against sharp objects or on a surface heated to over what temperature?

- **A)** 120 F
- **B)** 220 F
- **C)** 320 F
- **D)** 420 F

8) The correct choice regarding the use of Maxi-Force air bags can be found in which of the following statements?
   - **A)** Two bags may be used safely from one control valve safety relief device
   - **B)** When stacking bags, generally inflate the top bag first
   - **C)** Store the bags in a vertical position
   - **D)** Wood may be placed between the bags when stacking them

Chapter 7: Mask Confidence 2

1) The terms "mayday" and "urgent" are intended for use in situations where immediate communication is necessary to protect life or prevent injury. Which of the following is incorrect regarding these emergency Handie-Talkie transmissions?
   - **A)** Whenever the emergency alert button has been pressed, and or a mayday/urgent is transmitted, all Handie-Talkie communications are to cease, except those between the member initiating the emergency transmission and his/her officer.
   - **B)** If possible, press the Emergency Alert Button before beginning your transmission
   - **C)** "mayday" or "urgent" should be repeated three times followed by your message
   - **D)** By pressing the Emergency Alert Button, the member ensures their message gets out at maximum wattage

2) Which of the following is **not** considered a "mayday" transmission?
   - **A)** Imminent collapse feared
   - **B)** Member becomes lost or trapped
   - **C)** A firefighter is unconscious or suffers a life-threatening injury
   - **D)** Loss of water, which would endanger members

True or False (Questions 3-7)

3) When a member becomes trapped or lost, they should immediately sound their Pass alarm and then transmit a "mayday."

4) When transmitting a "mayday" for an injured Firefighter or Officer, member should provide the location, unit and identity of the injured, nature and extent of their injuries, and if resources are needed.

5) While operating at a fire or emergency and the Incident Commander states "mayday, get out of the building, get out of the building", all members will know that an imminent collapse is feared.

6) When fire is discovered entering an exposure to a degree that any delay may considerably enlarge the fire problem an "urgent" message that "fire extending" should be transmitted.

7) Anytime a change in conditions will severely impact an operation or the safety of members the member aware of the conditions shall immediately press their Emergency Alert Button and then contact the Incident Commander with a "mayday" message

Chapter 16: HRFPMD's

1) For a fire in a High Rise Fireproof Multiple Dwelling, when the fire floor is 8 or above, the inside team may take an elevator to what floor?
- **A)** The floor below the fire
- **B)** At least two floors below the fire
- **C)** To the fire floor

2) When reaching the fire floor, and it is determined that the smoke and /or heat condition is due to a wind impacted fire, members shall?
- **A)** Remain in stairwell.
- **B)** Immediately search to find the fire apartment door and close it.

3) When shall the fire apartment door be chocked in the open position?
- **A)** When the Ladder Company inside team is performing their search for the fire.
- **B)** Only when the uncharged hoseline is moving into the apartment.
- **C)** Only when the charged hoseline is moving into the apartment

4) Which of the following is not a tool carried by the Ladder Company officer?
- **A)** Search rope
- **B)** Thermal Imaging Camera
- **C)** CO monitor
- **D)** Officer halligan tool

5) Which of the following tool assignments are listed incorrectly for a Ladder Company Firefighter at a fire in a HRFPMD?
- **A)** The Can FF will take (2) extinguisher cans
- **B)** The Irons FF will take the axe and halligan and the Hydra ram
- **C)** The OV FF will take the Halligan and 6' hook
- **D)** The Roof FF will take the KO curtain, halligan and Hydra ram

6) Which of the following is not listed as a Roof FF duty at a fire in a HRFPMD?
- **A)** Go to the apartment directly above the fire via the attack stairway.
- **B)** Make sure the attack stairway door is maintained closed on the floor above.
- **C)** Gain entry to the apartment directly above the fire.
- **D)** Notify your Officer of apartment layout.
- **E)** Prior to entering the building, perform an exterior size-up with the chauffeur.

7) Which member has the responsibility of operating the "fireman service" elevator by transporting members from the lobby to the upper floors?
- **A)** Irons FF
- **B)** Ladder Company Chauffeur
- **C)** Outside Vent Firefighter
- **D)** Roof firefighter

8) Which 2 members are responsible to conduct an exterior survey of the fire building including notifying their Officer of the apartment lettering?

- **A)** Roof firefighter and Ladder Company chauffeur.
- **B)** Outside vent firefighter and Ladder Company chauffeur.
- **C)** The Ladder company chauffeur's from both the 1st and 2nd due companies.
- **D)** The Roof firefighter and Outside Vent firefighter.

9) For a fire in a HRFPMD, the second due ladder inside team is responsible to search the attack stairway for how many floors above the fire?

- **A)** 1
- **B)** 2
- **C)** 5
- **D)** 10

10) Who is responsible to assist with KO curtain deployment in the event it is used from the apartment directly above the fire?

- **A)** 1st due OV firefighter
- **B)** 1st Ladder company chauffeur
- **C)** 2nd due OV firefighter
- **D)** 2nd due Ladder company Chauffeur
- **E)** 2nd due inside team

11) The primary position of the 2nd due Ladder Company officer inside team is?

- **A)** The floor above the fire
- **B)** The fire floor hallway
- **C)** Assist in the fire apartment
- **D)** Both the evacuation stairwell and the attack stairwell on all floors above the fire.

12) Which member of the 2nd due Ladder Company is responsible to carry the Life Saving Rope?

- **A)** Can FF
- **B)** Iron FF
- **C)** Roof FF
- **D)** OV FF
- **E)** Ladder Company Chauffeur (LCC)
- **F)** Officer

13) If outside operations are in progress by both LCC's of the 1st and 2nd due companies, who has the responsibility for roof operations?

- **A)** The 2nd due Roof FF
- **B)** The 2nd due OV FF
- **C)** The 3rd to arrive Ladder Company
- **D)** The 4th to arrive Ladder Company

14) The Ladder Company Chauffeur proceeding to the roof should take which one of the following routes?

- **A)** The attack stairway.
- **B)** The elevator directly to the roof ensuring car does not stop on fire floor.
- **C)** The evacuation stairway.
- **D)** The aerial ladder.

15) The 1st Due Roof Firefighter proceeding to the apartment directly above the fire apartment uses which route?

- **A)** The attack stairway.
- **B)** The elevator directly to the roof ensuring car does not stop on fire floor.
- **C)** The evacuation stairway.
- **D)** The aerial ladder.

16) Which one of the following conditions is not sufficient reason to force the door and search adjacent apartments on the fire floor?

- **A)** Severe heat in the hallway
- **B)** Severe smoke in the hallway
- **C)** High CO readings in the hallway
- **D)** High CO2 readings in the hallway

True or False (Questions 17-21)

17) _____If no outside operations are in progress, and building has "Fireman Service" elevators, the 2nd due OV FF should take control of an elevator.

18) _____Tool assignments for the 2nd due OV FF include the Halligan and 6' hook or Axe.

19) _____If there are no "Fireman Service" elevators, the 2nd due OV FF should proceed to floor above and assist the Roof FF.

20) _____Experienced, respected members of this department who have survived wind impacted fires have all agreed that an operating 2 ½" line had little or no effect on the incredible heat being produced.

21) _____Directly attacking wind impacted fires with one or two- 2 ½" hoselines has sometimes proved ineffective and ultimately led to members incurring serious injuries.

Chapter 6 Add 1 and Add 2: CO/Rad 50/TIC

1) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Carbon monoxide (CO)?

- **A)** It is colorless, odorless, and tasteless.
- **B)** Smoldering fires and fires partially extinguished by sprinkler systems produce large quantities of carbon monoxide (CO).
- **C)** Heavy concentrations of carbon monoxide is present only if there is visible smoke and/or a visible haze.
- **D)** CO combines with hemoglobin 210 times more readily than oxygen does and rapidly robs the blood of oxygen needed by the body.

2) Of the following statements, which one is correct regarding CO?

- **A)** Carbon monoxide prevents the blood from disposing of the waste *carbon dioxide* it normally brings back to the lungs. This mode of action makes carbon monoxide dangerous at high concentrations only.
- **B)** Exposure to 1.3% of carbon monoxide will cause unconsciousness in two to three minutes.
- **C)** Exposure to small concentrations for only a few minutes inhibits one's ability to think clearly, rapidly causes disorientation, and gives a feeling of euphoria compounding the risk hazard.
- **D)** Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete combustion of many common materials including wood and paper. Other more modern sources are foam rubber, rubberized flooring, vinyl wall paper and pipes made with polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Match the description with the toxin listed below (Questions 3-10)

A) Carbon monoxide **B)** Hydrogen cyanide **C)** Acrolein
D) Hydrogen chloride **E)** Phosgene **F)** Nitrogen oxides
G) Formaldehyde **H)** Acetaldehyde

3) _____ Is tasteless and odorless at first, but at 6 PPM has a musty hay smell, if concentration reaches 25 PPM, this toxin is deadly.

4) _____ Intensely irritating and also has a suffocating effect, is used commercially for fumigation and as a preservative.

5) _____ Colorless, but has a pungent odor and is intensely irritating to not only your eyes but also your respiratory tract which may swell enough to suffocate you.

6) _____ When inhaled, this toxin crowds oxygen from the blood, seriously affecting the brain and other tissues. It is produced by the incomplete combustion of common materials such as wood, paper and foam rubber.

7) _____ It's extreme irritation to your nose can be felt at less than 10 PPM. This toxin can arise from the burning of acrylic light diffusers.

8) _____ Strong depressant of the central nervous system. Ingestion has effects similar to alcohol intoxication. Its fruity odor may be masked by other odors present.

9) _____ Colorless gas that has a noticeable almond odor. It can be absorbed through the skin as well as inhaled. It causes one to gasp in breathing, induces muscle spasms, and speeds up the heart rate.

10) _____ A reddish-brown gas. This toxin is insidious; you can stand the irritation in your nose and throat, even when you are breathing in a lethal dose. The effects may not come for several hours.

11) The Fire Department is occasionally called to operate at incidents where respiratory protection is necessary for extended periods of time. In order to provide safe and alternative protection for our members at these operations, the Department has issued Air-Purifying Respirators (APR). How many of the following statements are correct in the use of the APR adaptor and filter? (more than one correct)

- **A)** The concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere is known.
- **B)** Atmospheric monitoring has been conducted and will continuously be done.
- **C)** Oxygen level is at least 19.5% and not more than 25.5%
- **D)** It is not to be used in fire conditions.
- **E)** It is not to be used in either confined spaces or permit required confined spaces.
- **F)** The level of physical activity of the wearer is monitored.
- **G)** The elapsed time since the filtration element was placed in service is monitored.

Chapter 14: CO/Rad 50/TIC

1) The thermal imaging camera is a valuable tool that can be used for many operations. TICs may be especially helpful in the low visibility environment of structural firefighting. TICs provide a pictorial representation of temperature differences that are unaffected by smoke. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the TIC and its use?

- **A)** The TIC is a tool that should be used as an adjunct to, not a replacement for the established firefighting procedures and practices already in use.
- **B)** Visible light is blocked by the solid carbon particles in smoke.
- **C)** IR wave length is affected by the smoke
- **D)** A thermal image is a pictorial representation of temperature differences.

2) Which of the following color representations regarding the TIC is incorrect?

- **A)** Black indicates the presence of the most amount of heat or the coolest object in the scene.
- **B)** Shades of gray represent the temperature range between black and white
- **C)** Some TIC's in service also associate colors such as red or orange with specific temperature ranges
- **D)** White is the presence of the most heat in the scene

3) Correct statements can be found in all of the following characteristics regarding the TIC except?

- **A)** LOW contrast may occur in cooler areas where images may be difficult to view due to the lack of heat present, and all objects being close in temperature
- **B)** HIGH contrast is when more heat is present, both generated and absorbed by objects, the clearer and sharper the image will appear
- **C)** When using a TIC, convected heat movement may appear as red swirling waves or smoke
- **D)** When searching for fire location or extension, operators should make every attempt to detect the presence of convected heat along with its direction and velocity earlier rather than later.

4) How many of the following are considered tactical applications of the TIC?

- **A)** The TIC shall be carried and used at all structural fire operations.
- **B)** Search for life, including occupants at windows obscured by smoke.
- **C)** Used at emergencies to check for overheated motors, circuits or ballasts.
- **D)** Used at HAZ MAT operations for vapor spills and liquid levels in containers

5) Correct maintenance procedures and limitations are listed in all of the following except?

- **A)** The thermal image will not see through water
- **B)** The average field of view of a TIC is 90 degrees
- **C)** Inspect immediately after each use and following the 0900 and 1800 roll calls
- **D)** Thermal imaging cameras are not rated as intrinsically safe

6) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the RADALERT 50/ RADIOLOGICAL monitor?

- **A)** When units arrive at a radiological scene, they shall turn on their RADALERT 50
- **B)** When turning on the monitor using ON/OFF/AUDIO switch, the switch should be in the AUDIO for proper operation.
- **C)** A spare 9-volt alkaline battery shall be kept with the RADALERT 50
- **D)** The RADALERT 50 alarms at 1.000 mR/hr, indicating an area that has radiation above normal background

Cycle 12 Answer Key

Chapter 19: Car Fires/ Alternate Fuel Fires

1. C (CH19 sec 4.1 - 4.2) pg. 14
2. A (CH19 sec 4.2.C) pg. 15
3. C (CH19 sec 4.2.B) pg. 14
4. D (CH19 sec 4.2.C) pg. 15
5. A (CH19 sec 4.4 and 4.5) pg. 15
6. A, B, C, D (CH19 sec 4.6) pg. 15
7. B (CH19 sec 5.1) pg. 16
8. T (CH19 sec 5.1) pg. 16
9. F (CH19 sec 6.1) pg. 16
10. F (CH19 sec 6.1) pg. 16
11. C (CH19 sec 6.5) pg. 17
12. C (CH19 sec 8.1.B & D) pg. 18
13. D (CH19 sec 8.1.E.1 & 2) pg. 18
14. C (CH19 sec 8.1.E.3) pg. 18
15. D (CH19 sec 8.1.E.3) pg. 18
16. B (CH19 sec 8.1.E.4) pg. 18
17. E (CH19 sec 8.1.E.5) pg. 18

Chapter 9: Fireproof Multiple Dwellings

1. A (CH9) pg. 9
2. A (CH9) pg. 9
3. C (CH9) pg. 10
4. D (CH9) pg. 10
5. A (CH9) pg. 10
6. D (CH9) pg. 10
7. B (CH9) pg. 11
8. A (CH9) pg. 11
9. A (CH9) pg. 11

Chapter 14: Air Bags

1. D (CH14) pg. 22
2. B (CH14) pg. 22
3. C (CH14 Note) pg. 25
4. B (CH14) pg. 25
5. C (CH14) pg. 25-28
6. B (CH14) pg. 29
7. B (CH14) pg. 30
8. A (CH14) pg. 30

Chapter 7: Mask Confidence 2

1. A (CH7 sec 4) pg. 3
2. D (CH7 sec 4.1 thru 4.) pg. 3-12
3. False (CH7 sec 4.1.E.1) pg. 7
4. True (CH7 sec 4.1.C.3) pg. 5
5. True (CH7 sec 4.1.A) pg. 4
6. True (CH7 sec 4.2.E) pg. 11
7. False (CH7 sec 4.2.G) pg. 12

Chapter 16: HRFPMD's

1. B (CH16 sec 1st Ladder Inside Team) pg. 30
2. A (CH16 sec 1st Ladder Inside Team) pg. 30
3. C (CH16 sec 1st Ladder Inside Team) pg. 30
4. D (CH16 sec 1st Ladder Officer) pg. 30
5. A (CH16 sec 1st Ladder) pg. 30-31
6. E (CH16 sec 1st Roof) pg. 31
7. C (CH16 sec 1st OV) pg. 31
8. B (CH16 sec 1st OV & Chauffeur) pg. 31
9. C (CH16 sec 2nd Ladder Inside Team) pg. 32
10. E (CH16 sec 2nd Ladder Inside Team) pg. 32
11. B (CH16 sec 2nd Ladder Inside Team) pg. 32
12. C (CH16 sec 2nd Roof) pg. 32
13. C (CH16 sec 3rd and 4th Ladder) pg. 33
14. C (CH16 sec 1st Chauffeur) pg. 31
15. A (CH16 sec 1st Roof) pg. 31
16. D (CH16 sec 2nd Ladder Inside Team) pg. 32
17. T (CH16 sec 2nd OV) pg. 32
18. T (CH16 sec 2nd OV) pg. 32
19. F (CH16 sec 1.1) pg. 34
20. T (CH16 sec 1.1) pg. 34
21. T (CH16 sec 1.1) pg. 34

Chapter 6 Add 1 and Add 2: CO/Rad 50/TIC

1. C (CH6 Add 1 sec Reference 1) pg. 52
2. D (CH6 Add 1 sec Reference 2) pg. 53
3. E (CH6 Add 1 sec Reference 2) pg. 53-54
4. G
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. H
9. B
10. F
11. A, B, D, E, F, G (CH6 Add 2 sec 3) pg. 60)

Chapter 14: CO/Rad 50/TIC

1. C (CH14 sec TIC) pg. 55-56
2. A (CH14 sec TIC) pg56
3. C (CH14 sec TIC) pg. 56-57
4. A, B, C, D (CH14 sec TIC) pg. 58-60
5. B (CH14 sec TIC) pg. 60-61
6. A (CH14 sec Radalert sec 2.1) pg. 67