

# FIRE ACADEMY

## Candidate Preparation

### Questions Pertaining to Probationary Firefighter Reading Assignments (Cycles 1-26)

#### Cycle 13

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**Fill in the blank with the answer that is most correct:**

#### Chapter 20: FOAM

- 1) Foam is an agent designed for certain unusual type incidents. There are two main categories of foam in use in the Department- low expansion foam and high expansion foam. Which of the following fires are high expansion foams intended to be used on?
  - A) Outdoor flammable liquid fire
  - B) Truck fire with diesel fuel spill
  - C) Class "A" combustibles in a cellar
  - D) Class "A" combustibles in a ship hold
  - E) Both A and B
  - F) Both C and D
  
- 2) Handlines with foam nozzles may be used in conjunction with an eductor and are very useful at a small operation like an oil burner with fire or small fuel spill. Approx. how many square feet is considered a small fuel spill?
  - A) 300 sqft
  - B) 200 sqft
  - C) 600 sqft
  - D) 450 sqft
  
- 3) Which of the following is not an advantage of foam?
  - A) Foam extinguishes progressively
  - B) Foam provides long lasting control
  - C) Foam can prevent ignition
  - D) Foam blankets have a short life span
  
- 4) Firefighters should begin extinguishment of a fuel spill fire beginning at which of the following locations?
  - A) At the edge of the fuel that is nearest them
  - B) At the edge of the fuel that is furthest from them
  - C) In the middle of the spill and work out in all directions in a circular motion

- 5) Identify foam concentrates currently in use by the FDNY. (Multiple Correct)
- A) AR-AFFF
  - B) Hi-Expansion
  - C) Fluoroprotein
  - D) AFFF
- 6) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the use of foam by the FDNY?
- A) The Port Authority (Airports) utilizes a variety of foams, and will make these available for FDNY use at large scale incidents.
  - B) Most foam concentrate are compatible and can be mixed for storage.
  - C) Hi-Expansion foam is not to be used in conjunction with Low-Expansion foam.
  - D) Protein foam is not used by the FDNY, but might be encountered at some bulk plants.
- 7) Ladder companies have a very limited foam capability. Ladder companies shall carry how many 5-gallon containers of foam concentrate?
- A) 4
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 5
- 8) At the 3% setting, the foam eductor will consume \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of foam concentrate per minute.
- A) 5
  - B) 3.75
  - C) 2.5
  - D) 3.25
- 9) Which type of foam at 3% is used due to its improved flashback and burn-back resistance?
- A) Aerated
  - B) Non-aerated
- 10) How many of the following methods of extinguishment does finished firefighting foam possess? (more than one)
- A) Smothers
  - B) Suppresses
  - C) Separates
  - D) Cools

## Chapter 6 part II: Firefighter Removal

- 1) When a MayDay is transmitted for a firefighter that is lost, missing, trapped or in distress, time will not be on your side. There will usually be a time lag between the trapped firefighter recognizing that they are in danger and the transmission of a MayDay. At times, fire conditions may be so severe that immediate removal of the distressed firefighter is critical, even with a spinal injury. In all cases a member should be positioned at the downed members \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Feet
  - B) Head
  - C) SCBA
  - D) Side
  
- 2) **True or False:** The abandonment of Engine or Ladder Company operations to assist in a rescue of a downed Firefighter where resources have been deployed to handle the situation is sometimes necessary. However, this may place the trapped member and the rescuing Firefighters in severe danger.
  
- 3) When a distressed Firefighter is located, the appropriate radio transmission must be made. Whether or not the removal involves a conscious or unconscious member, the **priorities** will be all of the following except?
  - A) Fire/Environment
  - B) Air
  - C) Immediate medical care, if required and possible
  - D) Removal
  - E) Identification of member
  
- 4) When transmitting a mayday/urgent is important to transmit a clear and concise message. When wearing a facepiece, the microphone of the Handie-Talkie must be placed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Directly on the voicemitter
  - B) Within 3 inches of the voicemitter
  - C) Directly on the regulator
  - D) Within 3 inches of the regulator
  
- 5) The air supply of the member needs to be assessed whether the member is conscious or unconscious. Removing the member from the IDLH is critical for survival. Assuring that the distressed member has an adequate supply of air is the next priority. A member will suffer brain damage without air in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) 2-4 minutes
  - B) 4-6 minutes
  - C) 6-8 minutes
  - D) 8-10 minutes

- 6) There are \_\_\_\_\_ way(s) to supply air to the distressed member.
- A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 4
- 7) **True or False:** The high-pressure air system permits emergency air replenishment of an SCBA from an air supply source while still in use through the Universal Air Coupling (UAC). The UAC is for emergency use only when a member is low or out of air within an IDLH. If the condition of the distressed member's SCBA is in doubt **DO NOT** provide air via the high-pressure system.
- 8) There are a number of ways to identify an unconscious member. One way is to depress the members EAB (emergency alert button) on their Handie-Talkie. One other way is to position the downed firefighter on their \_\_\_\_\_ side, which will provide access to members name on bunker coat.
- A) Right
  - B) Left
  - C) Back
  - D) Front
- 9) Which of the following are common methods that may be used for packaging a downed firefighter? (more than one answer)
- A) Use of SCBA straps and personal harness
  - B) Nylon tubular webbing
  - C) Stokes basket/backboard
  - D) SKED stretcher
  - E) Life saving rope
- 10) If possible, position the member so that their \_\_\_\_\_ is facing toward the direction of removal prior to starting the packaging process.
- A) Chest
  - B) Right side
  - C) Left side
  - D) Back

## [Chapter 16: VEIS with Child Guard Gates](#)

- 1) Which of the following is incorrect regarding child guard gates?
- A) They are usually 5 or 6 horizontal bars
  - B) Typically, they are secured on the outside of the sash to the window frame.
  - C) In most cases, screws are used to secure them.
  - D) Removing them under non-fire situations rarely is a problem. Striking the vertical frame away from the mounting screw generally will be sufficient.

## Chapter 11: Stretching /Operating 1 3/4" Handline

- 1) What size hose is the most versatile type of hose in the FDNY?
  - A) 1 3/4"
  - B) 2"
  - C) 2 1/2"
  - D) 3 1/2"
  
- 2) What size hose is the primary attack hose for firefighting operations in the FDNY?
  - A) 1 3/4"
  - B) 2"
  - C) 2 1/2"
  - D) 3 1/2"

## Chapter 12: Stretching /Operating 1 3/4" Handline

- 1) The primary function of the engine company officer is to facilitate fire extinguishment by overseeing the placement of a hoseline to the fire area and directly supervising its operation to extinguish the fire? What else is true about calling for a hoseline?
  - A) If the need for a hoseline is evident before the exact location of the fire is confirmed, the engine officer should always hold off calling for a line until the exact location is found.
  - B) Searching for the fire location is a primary function of the engine officer.
  - C) If possible, this information should be communicated by handie talkie, even if the nozzle firefighter is within voice contact.
  - D) When calling for a line the engine officer should transmit the route and method by which the line should be stretched, even if obvious.
  
- 2) At most fires, the primary purpose for the 2<sup>nd</sup> hoseline will be to back up the 1<sup>st</sup> line. Which is not true regarding the 2<sup>nd</sup> hoseline?
  - A) To provide a back-up to the first hoseline in case of a burst length or other water loss.
  - B) To provide a back-up to the first hoseline in case of kinks in the line
  - C) If not needed on back up the 1<sup>st</sup> line, it can be advanced to the floor above.
  - D) To provide a second hoseline to be used simultaneously with the 1<sup>st</sup> line if warranted by advanced fire conditions.
  
- 3) Typically, the 2<sup>nd</sup> arriving engine should?
  - A) Stretch a 2<sup>nd</sup> line when the fire building is 3 stories or less.
  - B) Team up with the 1<sup>st</sup> arriving engine, even when the hose stretch is sufficiently short.
  - C) Stretch a 2<sup>nd</sup> line when there is an immediate need to address a life hazard or fire extension.
  - D) Always back up the 1<sup>st</sup> arriving engine to quickly get it into operation.

- 4) Typically, the 3rd arriving engine company will team up with the 4th arriving engine to stretch and operate the 2nd hoseline at an operation. What else is true about the 3rd Engine's duties
- A) The 3rd arriving engine should only stretch a 3rd hoseline when ordered by their Engine Officer.
  - B) In extreme situations where fire extension in multiple occupancies is an immediate threat, there may be a need to quickly stretch a 3rd hoseline to address extension even if the 1st and 2nd require assistance to stretch and operate their hoselines.
  - C) There may be situations in which the 3rd arriving engine may need to assist the 1st and 2nd arriving companies in getting the 1st hoseline in operation.
  - D) If the 2nd arriving engine has already begun stretching a 2nd hoseline, the 3rd arriving engine should team up with the 2nd arriving engine and assist in the operation of the 2nd hoseline.
- 5) The engine officer should determine the size of the hoseline stretched based on the conditions faced and the specific purpose of their hoseline. There are five situations in which the use of the 1 3/4" hoseline would not be appropriate and a larger hoseline should be used. Which is one of those situations?
- A) Purely Defensive position
  - B) Moderate fire condition on arrival
  - C) Large, compartmented fire area
  - D) Known size or extent of the fire area
- 6) The engine officer will need to determine the location at which the hoseline will be taken out of the well hole and secured with a hose strap. How many of the following choices should be considered?
- A) On the fire floor
  - B) On the floor below
  - C) On the half landing
- 7) Depending on the situation, the engine officer may have several options available for stretching hoseline. In the event that multiple methods are available the priority order should be?
- A) Interior stairs, Fire escape, Portable ladder, Aerial ladder, Rope
  - B) Interior stairs, Portable ladder, Aerial ladder, Fire escape, Rope
  - C) Interior stairs, Rope, Portable ladder, Aerial ladder, Fire escape
  - D) Interior stairs, Rope, Fire escape, Portable ladder, Aerial ladder

# Cycle 13 Answer Key

## Chapter 20: Foam

1. F (CH20 sec 2.1) pg. 1
2. C (CH20 sec 6.2) pg. 6
3. D (CH20 sec 2.2) pg. 1
4. A (CH20 sec 2.2) pg. 1
5. A, B & D (CH20 sec 4.1) pg. 5
6. B (CH20 sec 2.3) pg. 2
7. B (CH20 sec 3.1) pg. 4
8. B (CH20 sec 7.2) pg. 7
9. A (CH20 sec 2.5) pg. 3
10. All (CH20 sec 2.5) pg. 4

## Chapter 6 part II: Firefighter Removal

1. B (CH6 part 2 sec 1.3) pg. 69
2. False (CH6 part 2 sec 2.1) pg. 69
3. E (CH6 part 2 sec 4.1) pg. 69
4. A (CH6 part 2 sec 5.3) pg. 71
5. B (CH6 part 2 sec 7.1) pg. 71
6. B (CH6 part 2 sec 7.3) pg. 72
7. True (CH6 part 2 sec 7.4) pg. 72
8. A (CH6 part 2 sec 10.1.2.b) pg. 74
9. A, B, C, D (CH6 part 2 sec 11.1) pg. 75
10. D (CH6 part 2 sec 11.4) pg. 75

## Chapter 16: VEIS with Child Guard Gates

1. A (CH16) pg. 93

## Chapter 11: Stretching /Operating 1 3/4" Handline

1. C (CH11 sec 2.3.1) pg. 3
2. A (CH11 sec 2.2.1) pg. 2

## Chapter 12: Stretching /Operating 1 3/4" Handline

1. C (CH12 sec 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, & 2.1.3) pg. 1-2
2. B (CH12 sec 3.3) pg. 3
3. C (CH12 sec 3.5) pg. 5
4. C (CH12 sec 3.6) pg. 6
5. A (CH12 sec 4.7) pg. 8
6. B, C (CH12 sec 5.4.2) pg. 11
7. D (CH12 sec 5.7.1) pg. 13