

FIRE ACADEMY

Candidate Preparation

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

Cycle 17

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

Chapter 12 pt 2: 2 ½” Stretch Up Aerial

- 1) Stretching a line up an aerial is an option available to place a hoseline in operation from the exterior. Which of the following is an incorrect procedure when performing this evolution?
 - A) Place turntable of aerial ladder directly below objective. Raise ladder and place it in position with tip of ladder level with sill.
 - B) Stretch hose and arrange in folds below the turntable
 - C) The nozzle position climbs the aerial with hose under right arm and nozzle over left shoulder
 - D) All members operating on ladders shall wear personal harness or life belts.

- 2) When stretching a 2 ½” hose up an aerial where should the hose be placed on the ladder as members climb?
 - A) Right
 - B) Left
 - C) Center
 - D) Over the side of the aerial

Chapter 12: Cellar/Basement Fires

- 1) What is a correct tactic for the first line at a cellar fire in an old law tenement?
 - A) The first line should be stretched to the cellar entrance door which is located inside the building, under the interior stairway on the first floor.
 - B) The first line is stretched by way of the usually numerous exterior approaches to seat of fire and extinguish.
 - C) The first line should never be advanced down the interior cellar stairs if there is an outside entrance to the cellar at the front of the building.
 - D) The first hose line should be stretched to the nearest point from which water can be directed onto fire in the cellar

- 2) What is a correct tactic for the first line at a cellar fire in a Class "A" non-fireproof multiple dwelling built after 4/12/1901 to present?
- A) The first line should be stretched to the cellar entrance door which is located inside the building, under the interior stairway on the first floor.
 - B) The first line is stretched by way of the usually numerous exterior approaches to seat of fire and extinguish.
 - C) The first line should never be advanced down the interior cellar stairs if there is an outside entrance to the cellar at the front of the building.
 - D) The first hose line should be stretched to the nearest point from which water can be directed onto fire in the cellar
- 3) If there is a minor fire in the cellar of an OLT where there is an outside entrance, which tactic by the first line is correct?
- A) The first hose line should be stretched to the nearest point from which water can be directed onto fire in the cellar.
 - B) The first line is stretched by way of an exterior approach to seat of fire and extinguish.
 - C) The first line should be stretched to the cellar entrance door which is located inside the building, under the interior stairway on the first floor and remain at this position.
 - D) The first line should be stretched to the cellar entrance door which is located inside the building, under the interior stairway on the first floor and advance down the interior stairs to extinguish the fire.
- 4) The second lines position varies depending on what type of building the cellar fire is in. What is true for the second hoseline for an Old Law Tenement cellar fire?
- A) The second hose line stretched should be advanced into the cellar by way of the front entrance to the cellar but not a rear entrance due to the added complications of the stretch.
 - B) A second hose line may be necessary if it appears that fire might have extended into the adjoining building.
 - C) The second line always backs up the first line to ensure protection of first line and protect the primary means of egress for occupants evacuating the building
 - D) The second hose line stretched should be advanced into the cellar by way of the front or rear entrance to the cellar.
- 5) What is a correct tactic for the first line at a cellar fire in a Brownstone?
- A) First hose line stretched through the front door on the first floor, then down to the cellar via the interior cellar stairs to extinguish the fire.
 - B) The first line can be advanced to the top floor to cover any extension to that area or the cockloft after the cellar fire has been controlled by the second line.
 - C) A member must be stationed on the landing to warn of any fire that may break out below them when advancing to the top floor.
 - D) Stretch the first line to the first floor to prevent vertical extension.

- 6) Rowframes are built in rows containing as many as twenty or more buildings. There are generally two types of Rowframes one with a three-window front and one with a four-window front. Which description is true regarding Rowframes?
- A) Four front windows per floor with one apartment going front to rear.
 - B) Three windows across the front generally do not have a rear fire escape.
 - C) Brownstone layout rowframes generally have four windows across the front.
 - D) Railroad flat type rowframes generally do not have a rear fire escape.
- 7) What is a correct tactic for second line in a Rowframe cellar fire?
- A) If the first line was used to secure first floor, second line will be stretched to cellar via interior cellar stair to extinguish the fire.
 - B) If not needed to back up the first hose line, shall be stretched through the front door on the Parlor floor to maintain the integrity of the interior stairs.
 - C) If the first hose line has advanced into the cellar, and a backup line is not needed, the second hose line shall extinguish any fire on the first floor then proceed to the top floor as above.
 - D) Initially the line should be stretched to the top floor or to the floor above due to the increased likelihood of extension.
- 8) A fire in a taxpayer is usually a fast-spreading and difficult fire to control and extinguish. Which tactic by the Second Engine company is correct?
- A) Initially, when staffing and conditions permit, stretch a line to backup first engine company's line.
 - B) In a building protected by a sprinkler system, when first engine has not supplied it and staffing and conditions permit, a second line shall be stretched to feed this system.
 - C) Stretch into the cellar via the interior stairs or the outside entrance if the first unit's line is not making progress in the cellar.
 - D) Assist first engine with initial line and remain at this position in case relief is needed by the first engine company.
- 9) When heavy or medium fire conditions are encountered in a Taxpayer fire the initial lines should be 2-1/2 inch. What are the benefits of using a 2 1/2"? (More than one correct)
- A) It can later be used to supply a distributor
 - B) It can later be used to supply a cellar pipe
 - C) It can later be used to supply a heavy stream appliance
 - D) It can later be used to supply a tower ladder
 - E) After the initial attack, they can be reduced to 1-3/4-inch lines

- 10) Private dwelling fires challenge the expertise of firefighting forces and require a coordinated team operation. Due to the combustible nature of both interior and exterior building materials, fire can spread rapidly. The unprotected, open interior stairwell to the upper floors acts as a natural flue for fire spread. What tactic is correct regarding Cellar fire in private dwellings?
- A) The first line will advance through the main entrance and maintain its position on the first floor to protect the interior stairs leading to the floors above.
 - B) Some PD's have secondary entrances to the cellar in the front of the dwelling which lead directly into the cellar. This access should only be used by the second hoseline to extinguish the fire.
 - C) Control of the interior cellar door is critical in all situations. This door should be maintained open when an exterior cellar entrance or other cellar access point is used for attack.
 - D) When initial size-up indicates a serious fire condition, water can be applied through a cellar window.
- 11) Depending on where the first hoseline was stretched and the progress of this hoseline, the IC should consider how many of the following options for placement of the second hoseline? (More than one correct)
- A) Backing up the first hoseline
 - B) Used for exposure protection
 - C) Stretched into an exposure
 - D) Used to extinguish auto-exposure on the structure
 - E) Stretched to the first floor through the main entrance door to extinguish fire and/or protect members operating on the upper floors
 - F) Enter the cellar via a secondary entrance if present
 - G) Apply water into a cellar window (or Bilco door) for a quick knockdown if there is heavy fire condition or entry is delayed.

Cycle 17 Answer Key

Chapter 12 part 2: Stretch 2 ½” Stretch Up Aerial

1. C (CH12 pt 2) sec 9 pg. 165
2. B (Ch12 pt 2) sec 9 Note 1) pg. 165

Chapter 12: Cellar/Basement Fires

1. A (CH12 sec OLT: Cellar Fires) pg. 131
2. B (CH12 sec OLT: Cellar Fires) pg. 132
3. D (CH12 sec Class “A” Non-Fireproof: Cellar Fires) pg. 131
4. D (CH12 sec OLT: Cellar Fires) pg. 131
5. A (CH12 sec Brownstone: Cellar Fires) pg. 135
6. B (CH12 sec Rowframes: Cellar Fires) pg. 136
7. C (CH12 sec Rowframes: Cellar Fires) pg. 136
8. B (CH12 sec Taxpayer: Cellar Fires) pg. 139
9. A, B, C, E (CH12 sec Taxpayer) pg. 139
10. D (CH12 Private Dwellings: Cellar Fires) pg. 142
11. All (CH12 Private Dwellings: Cellar Fires) pg. 143