

FIRE ACADEMY

Candidate Preparation

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

Cycle 19

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

Chapter 18: Elevator Emergencies

- 1) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the function of the FDNY at elevator operations?
 - A) FDNY operations include the safe removal of persons trapped in the elevator car or hoist way.
 - B) Repairs are not to be carried out by members, unless of course, repairs are minor
 - C) Reactivation of elevators are not to be carried out by members
 - D) Contact shall be made with responsible building management personnel for any information and assistance that will aid the operation, however FDNY units should start operations immediately

- 2) How many of the following are considered correct regarding elevator operations?
 - A) An elevator operation is considered an *incident* when there is a stuck elevator with trapped passengers not in immediate danger and no evidence of injury.
 - B) Conditions must be constantly monitored. An *incident* may escalate to an emergency.
 - C) A situation considered an *emergency* is when fire endangers passengers in a stuck elevator
 - D) A passenger in a stuck elevator is injured or panic stricken is also considered an emergency

- 3) How many of the following are correct procedures in locating the stalled elevator car?
(more than one correct)
 - A) Check floor indicator at the lobby control panel
 - B) Communicate with passengers via the car telephone or intercom
 - C) Communicating with passengers can also be accomplished by yelling up hoist way or speaking through car doors.
 - D) Instruct the passengers to activate the emergency alarm and emergency stop button. This will help to locate the car.

- 4) Which of the following is considered an incorrect procedure in locating the stalled elevator car?
- A) With forcible entry tools, pry open door with the fork end of the Halligan and look up shaft.
 - B) View the location of the counterweight through the wire glass door panel or by opening the hoist way door. The location of the counterweight can be used to approximate the position of the car.
 - C) Enter a car in the same bank and open the top hatch if no damage will be done to the elevator car
 - D) Use the floor selector in the machinery room, it indicates the exact location of the elevator car.
- 5) The most frequent cause of elevator malfunction is _____?
- A) Mechanical problems
 - B) Faulty cables applying the elevator brake.
 - C) Electrical problems
- 6) Primary removal procedures are simple approaches performed without turning off the elevator power. Which of the following is not considered a primary removal procedure?
- A) Have a passenger press Door Close button
 - B) Press the lobby call button
 - C) Instruct the passengers to insure the car door is fully closed
 - D) Have members physically close all hoist way doors on the shaft (air movement in shaft may have opened an interlock cutting power to the car.)
 - E) Activate firemen service by inserting 1620 key into switch located adjacent to elevator door at lobby and switching from NORMAL to FIREMAN SERVICE.
- 7) Whenever secondary or emergency removal procedures are necessary, power removal is essential. Which of the following is an incorrect location for the elevator machinery room where the power shut off is located?
- A) The top of the shaft
 - B) The bottom of the shaft
 - C) 1 level above the highest floor serviced by the elevator
 - D) 2 levels above the highest floor serviced by the elevator
- 8) How many members are dispatched to the elevator machinery room to shut off power to the stalled car?
- A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
- 9) Which is an incorrect tactic during secondary removal procedures?
- A) Members are to remain at power switch throughout the operation to insure that power is not restored
 - B) Upon completion, it is advisable to restore power to the stalled car
 - C) In the elevator machinery room, do not step on the grating or cover over the ventilation hole also known as the smoke hole.
 - D) Members are not to enter the shaft or remove passengers from the car until assured power has been removed

- 10) Of the following operations during secondary removal procedures, which one is considered incorrect?
- A) When passengers are removed from a car between floors they should be taken *up and out*
 - B) In newer elevator installations if the condition of the elevator brake is doubtful additional protection can be provided by placing a heavy timber, iron bar or tool between the spokes of the hoisting drum after power is removed.
 - C) The elevator shall never be jacked up or moved in an upward direction
 - D) No adjustment to or prying of the elevator machinery brake shall be attempted. The brake will be in a safe position and should not be tampered with

Chapter 12: Back stretch/ Fire escape stretch

- 1) A backstretch is a stretch of an attack line in which the pumper reaches the fire before the hydrant. Correct procedures regarding this operation include all of the following except?
- A) Pumper stops in vicinity of fire building so as not to impede the positioning of a ladder (truck) company
 - B) Firefighters remove enough hose to reach the building
 - C) Pumper proceeds to hydrant playing out hose along the way
 - D) One member (control FF) rides rear step, standing clear of moving hose
 - E) Upon reaching hydrant connect pumper; break hose line and attach to pumper
- 2) While performing a backstretch, the proper procedures to remove hose from apparatus includes all of the following choices except?
- A) One member mounts rear step
 - B) This member places arm through first 4 folds of hose which equals 1 full length
 - C) When laying first length of hose on ground, hose should be placed 15 feet from apparatus slightly to side in direction of stretch
 - D) The 2nd length of hose should be placed directly to rear of apparatus
 - E) The 3rd length of hose should be placed to side away from direction of stretch

Chapter 12: Fire Escape Stretch

- 1) The fire escape stretch can be utilized to stretch a hoseline (or an additional line) via the outside of the building. The line can be stretched to the balcony of the floor below the fire and in through a window and up to the fire floor via the interior stairs. Another option, when there is no access via the interior (i.e. a vacant with damaged interior stairs) is to stretch up to the balcony of the floor below the fire and then gain access to the fire area via the balcony through a window on the fire floor. Correct procedures performing the fire escape stretch are included in all of the following except?
- A) Stretch and arrange sufficient hose on street next to apparatus
 - B) Hoist hose up the fire escape with a utility rope or a 6 foot hook
 - C) If a rope is used, the nozzle firefighter should proceed directly to the floor below the fire and be prepared to pull on rope once nozzle is secured
 - D) The control firefighter is responsible for securing the nozzle to the rope or the 6 foot hook, whichever is used.

- 2) Additional correct procedures are included in all of the following except which choice?
- A) Additional hose on the fire floor can be flaked over the fire escape railing
 - B) The back-up man, upon reaching the balcony below the fire will pull additional hose to operate through the fire area above. When sufficient hose is pulled onto this balcony the back-up man will secure the line with a hose strap and then join the nozzleman.
 - C) The line must be secured with hose straps on alternate floors, beginning with the floor below the fire.
 - D) Prior to charging the line, members must position themselves between the dry line and the building- not the dry line and the fire escape railing
 - E) Fire below the 5th floor, the line is stretched up the well of the fire escape

Chapter 14: Partner Saw/Roof Operations

- 1) Portable power saws improve efficiency by facilitating cutting operations. They can be extremely dangerous if misused or if safety precautions are disregarded. Which one of the following safety precautions is considered correct?
- A) Have a plan of action after starting the saw
 - B) It is safe to operate saw and not be assisted by a guide
 - C) During cutting operations, everyone in the vicinity of a saw shall observe as near as possible and practical, a 25' radius circle of danger
 - D) Only the Officer, the Operator and the member designated as the guide may enter this circle.
- 2) How many of the following are considered correct procedures and safety concerns? (more than one correct)
- A) The saw shall be shut down when moved to a distant operation (level to level)
 - B) Operator and guide must have their clothing completely buttoned up and close fitting
 - C) Side pressure or twisting of the blade when operating should be avoided
 - D) Avoid using saw from tower ladder basket
- 3) Correct cutting operations and blade usage are included in all of the following except?
- A) When cutting with a carbide tip blade, bring the throttle to full RPM before contacting the surface to be cut
 - B) While using the carbide tip blade, a rigorous back and forth motion of the saw will widen the cut and help prevent saw from binding
 - C) When using abrasive discs (aluminum oxide and silicon carbide), when the blade is brought into contact with the material, run the engine at low speed and gradually increase as it cuts into material.
 - D) The saw should be checked at the beginning of each tour
- 4) When the Guide Man gives two slaps on the back of the Operator
- A) Stop Cut
 - B) Shut Down Saw
 - C) Cut

Chapter 16: Partner Saw/Roof Operations

- 1) In all fires it is still of paramount importance to provide rapid initial ventilation (windows, skylights, etc.) before getting involved in the slower work of cutting the roof. If necessary, cut a hole directly over a top floor fire. How many of the following are indicators to determine the correct cutting location?
 - A) Check for soft spots
 - B) Melting snow or ice
 - C) Steam or a dry spot on a wet roof
 - D) Knowledge of fire location on travel to roof
 - E) Looking over edge of roof

- 2) Correct cutting procedures are correctly described in all of the following except?
 - A) Holes are made using a power saw with an aluminum oxide blade
 - B) Push down on top floor ceiling to complete ventilation.
 - C) On flat non fire proof roofs, with the exception of taxpayers, a 3'x6' coffin cut is recommended
 - D) On taxpayer roofs a 8'x8' hole is recommended

- 3) The size and location of the opening will depend on fire conditions. The suggested method to make an expandable opening "coffin cut" is correctly described in all of the following except?
 - A) Ideally wind is at your back
 - B) Cut #1 is approximately 3 feet
 - C) Cut #2 is a knockout corner cut for tool insertion
 - D) Cut #3 is approximately 6 feet
 - E) Remove pieces of roof section to rear yard to avoid tripping hazards
 - F) Make sure roof is not opened before cut is completed.

Chapter 24: Hurst Tool

- 1) Motor vehicle accidents (MVA) with victims pinned pose a unique challenge to our members. Medical authorities refer to the first hour from the beginning of an accident with critical injuries as the Golden Hour. A victim delivered to a surgical team within this first _____ has the best chance of survival.
 - A) Half hour
 - B) Hour
 - C) 90 minutes
 - D) 2 hours

- 2) How many of the following skills are necessary for every firefighter to master in order to properly remove a victim of an MVA efficiently without compromising member safety?
 - A) Knowledge on disentanglement procedures
 - B) Knowledge on new car technology
 - C) Knowledge on tool capabilities
 - D) Knowledge on medical considerations and tactical procedures

- 3) When responding to an MVA, how many of the following are considerations and factors that will play a role in determining the appropriate actions taken and the order in which they are carried out?
- A) Type and number of vehicles involved
 - B) The positions of the vehicles
 - C) The number and conditions of the patients
 - D) Any external hazards at the scene
- 4) Which of the following is an *inaccurate* description of new car technology?
- A) New cars save lives by wrapping occupants in reinforced alloys, impact absorbing crumple zones and as many as sixteen airbags
 - B) Reinforced wheel and engine deflection systems that upon impact, deflect the wheels and motor upward
 - C) Crumple zones that absorb the energy of the impact, while this has drastically increased the ability of occupants to survive the impact, it has complicated disentanglement efforts.
 - D) Reinforced dashboards that have been developed to protect the occupants in case of a front or side impact
- 5) Of the following which is an *accurate* description of new car technology?
- A) High strength, low alloy and boron steel is used in vehicles for improved strength to weight ratio.
 - B) The side door beam, when driven into the frame upon impact, will make door removal easier.
 - C) The transverse dash beam located behind the dashboard ties into the B posts and the floor pan making dashboard lifts more difficult.
 - D) Unibody constructed such that the body and chassis are separate units.
- 6) Airbags present several challenges. Airbag systems are equipped with an energy storage feature that enables them to deploy even when the battery has been destroyed in an accident. Airbags can either be deployed electronically or mechanically. Disconnecting the battery will start the drain time, which varies, for an electronically activated device, but not a mechanically activated one. Newer systems include the use of dual stage inflators which basically means that just because an airbag has deployed it does not mean that there cannot be a second deployment. In the large majority of our responses the airbags will have already deployed. However our members should always treat the area around the airbag as if they have not deployed. The correct distance that should be observed from an airbag that has not been deployed is followed in which of the following rules?
- A) The rule of 1-5-10
 - B) The rule of 2-8-15
 - C) The rule of 5-10-20
 - D) The rule of 10-20-30

Note: This means stay away from the deployment path for side, driver, and passenger airbags for these distances in inches.

- 7) Which of the following is an incorrect description of new car seatbelts?
- A) Seatbelt pretensioners are designed to reduce blunt force trauma as well as impact with airbags
 - B) These devices are either mechanically or electrically activated
 - C) The mechanically activated pretensioner will shut down when the battery is disconnected
 - D) Removal of the seatbelt from a patient as soon as practical is recommended
- 8) How many of the following locations can a battery be found in a car?
- A) Under the hood
 - B) In the wheel well
 - C) Near the gas tank
 - D) Under seats
 - E) In the trunk

True or False (Questions 9-14)

- 9) ____ Disentanglement is the physical removal of the victim from the vehicle.
- 10) ____ Extrication is the removal of wreckage from around the victim.
- 11) ____ Protect victim/patient with a sheet before disentanglement procedures start.
- 12) ____ During MVA extrication, the Hurst tool power unit should be placed on the side of the vehicle.
- 13) ____ The spreaders and cutters are the tools of choice and should be used to complement each other.
- 14) ____ Never position any part of your body between the tool and the vehicle.

Cycle 19 Answer Key

Chapter 18: Elevator Emergencies

1. B (CH18) pg. 1
2. All (CH18 sec 1.2) pg. 1
3. A, B, C (CH18 sec 2) pg. 1-2
4. A (CH18 sec 2) pg. 2
5. C (CH18 sec 3.1) pg. 2-3
6. A (CH18 sec 3.2) pg. 3
7. C (CH18 sec 4.1) pg. 4
8. B (CH18 sec 4.1) pg. 4
9. B (CH18 sec 4.1, 4.1.c, 4.1.d, 4.1.Note 1) pg. 4-5
10. B (CH18 sec 4.1) pg. 5

Chapter 12: Backstretch

1. B (CH12 sec 5.1) pg. 154
2. B (CH12 sec 5.2) pg. 154

Chapter 12: Fire Escape Stretch

1. A (CH12 sec 3.1 and 3.2) pg. 150
2. E (CH12 sec 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, and 3.7) pg. 150-151

Chapter 14: Partner Saw/ Roof Operations

1. D (CH14 sec Safety Precautions) pg. 19
2. A, B, C (CH14 sec Moving Saw and Other Safety) pg. 20
3. B (CH14 sec Ops and Maintenance) pg. 21
4. C (CH14 sec Saw Operation Team) pg. 19

Chapter 16: Partner Saw/ Roof Operations

1. All (CH16 sec Cutting Roof Top Floor) pg. 83
2. A (CH16 sec Cutting Roof Top Floor) pg. 83
3. E (CH16 sec Sequence) pg. 84

Chapter 24: Hurst Tool

1. B (CH24 sec 1.1) pg. 1
2. All (CH24 sec 1.1) pg. 1
3. All (CH24 sec 1.1) pg. 1
4. B (CH24 sec 2.1 thru 2.4) pg. 1
5. A (CH24 sec 2.4, 2.5 & 2.10) pg. 1-2
6. C (CH24 sec 2.6) pg. 2
7. C (CH24 sec 2.7) pg. 2
8. A, B, D, E (CH24 sec 2.15) pg. 3
9. F (CH24 sec 3.3.1 & 3.3.2) pg. 4

- 10.** F (CH24 sec 3.3.1 & 3.3.2) pg. 4
- 11.** T (CH24 sec 3.3.1.A) pg. 4
- 12.** F (CH24 sec 3.3.3) pg. 4
- 13.** T (CH24 sec 3.3.3) pg. 4
- 14.** T (CH24 sec 3.3.3) pg. 4