

FIRE ACADEMY

Candidate Preparation

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

Cycle 3

Fill in the blank with the appropriate choice

Chapter 12: Engine Co. Attack 1

- 1) While the officer should use their discretion in assessing the size of the fire area, a general guideline is that a fire area over ____ feet wide can be considered "large".
 - A) 40
 - B) 50
 - C) 100
 - D) 180

- 2) In standpipe operations, the lead length of the stretch from the standpipe outlet for residential occupancies should be _____. In all other situations (commercial, subways, etc.), all lengths stretched should be _____.
 - A) 2" lightweight hose, 2 ½" lightweight hose
 - B) 2 ½" lightweight hose, 2" lightweight hose
 - C) 1 ¾" lightweight hose, 2 ½" lightweight hose
 - D) 2 ½" lightweight hose, 3" lightweight hose

- 3) When a hoseline is hand stretched from the apparatus in a fireproof multiple dwelling which hoseline can be used?
 - A) 2"
 - B) 2 ½"
 - C) 1 ¾"
 - D) B and C
 - E) A and B

- 4) Which statement is true about well-hose stretches?
 - A) The nozzle firefighter will need to determine the location at which the hoseline will be taken out of the well hole and secured with a hose strap.
 - B) Hose should be flaked out on the floor below
 - C) Hose should be flaked out on the half landing
 - D) The presence of a well-hole does not mean it must be used
 - E) The presence of a well-hole is critical information for the back-up firefighter

- 5) Organize the priority order of stretching hoselines
- A) Rope
 - B) Fire escape
 - C) Interior stairs
 - D) Aerial ladder
 - E) Portable ladder

Matching (Questions 6-9)

- A) at the apartment door
 - B) in a safe area as close to the fire area as possible
 - C) before entering the hallway
 - D) outside the fire building
- 6) In some occupancies and building types there are no public hallways the hoseline will be flaked and charged _____.
- 7) If the hoseline is to be stretched dry into the building, it should be flaked out and charged _____.
- 8) If the door to the fire apartment (or fire area) is controlled and conditions in the public hallway are tenable, the hose should be flaked out and charged _____.
- 9) If the door is not controlled and conditions in the public hallway are not tenable, the hoseline may have to be flaked out and charged _____.
- 10) "S.S.S.S." is the acronym to allow for easy mental recall of the manual technique of applying water correctly from an exterior handline to the interior of a building. Which is not one of the S's in the acronym?
- A) Solid
 - B) Steep
 - C) Steady
 - D) Sprinkler
 - E) Sweep

Match the following: (Questions 11-14)

System of touch signals used in conjunction with verbal commands to relay orders from the engine officer to the nozzle firefighter:

- A) Steady push on back or SCBA
- B) Tug or pull on the arm or nozzle, either left or right
- C) One or two slaps on the back or shoulder
- D) Pull back on shoulder, bunker coat or SCBA

11) _____ Opening or closing the nozzle

12) _____ Direction of stream

13) _____ Advancement of hoseline

14) _____ Stop advance

15) If an emergency situation develops which requires the immediate withdrawal of the nozzle team, the officer or other member aware of the situation should indicate this fact by using _____ strong slaps on the shoulder of the other members and then pull them in the direction of retreat.

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

16) After final extinguishment, the engine officer may order a fog or broken stream directed out a window in the fire area to assist in removal of heat and smoke conditions. A broken stream can be produced for venting purposes by removing the _____ and partially shutting down the control handle.

- A) OST
- B) MST
- C) Nozzle

Chapter 16: Intro to Search

1) When a fire progresses past the incipient stage, the fire area must be considered an IDLH atmosphere. What is true regarding member operating in an IDLH?

- A) If a suspected life hazard is found and immediate action could prevent the loss of life, appropriate action (rescue activity) may be taken by an individual member
- B) If a member leaves a contaminated area, another member using an SCBA must accompany this member to a safe area
- C) Two members must team up prior to entering an IDLH and there must be at least one other members outside the IDLH who are designated as a Safety Member.
- D) If individual action is taken for a life hazard, the Ladder Officer must be immediately notified, and appropriate adjustments made."

- 2) A _____ search is an immediate search for life; this is rapid but thorough and systematic. Whereas a _____ search is thorough and painstakingly complete to ensure no possible victims are overlooked.
- A) Primary, secondary
 - B) Initial, ensuring
 - C) Secondary, primary
 - D) Rescue, recovery
- 3) Usually the _____ is responsible for the primary search on the fire floor or fire area, and the _____ is responsible for the primary search on the floors above.
- A) 1st arriving rescue company, 2nd arriving ladder company
 - B) 1st arriving ladder company, 3rd arriving ladder company
 - C) 1st arriving engine company, 3rd arriving engine company
 - D) 1st arriving ladder company, 2nd arriving ladder company
- 4) The secondary search is a thorough and painstakingly complete search for life of all areas that required a primary search.
- A) Time is as important as accuracy during a secondary search
 - B) A secondary search may be performed by the same company than the company which performed the primary search.
 - C) The secondary search must also include the entire outside perimeter of the building and all shafts, basements, cellars, elevators, roofs, etc.
 - D) A secondary search shall be completed after any extensive overhauling of the fire area is attempted
- 5) The interior team search is controlled by _____ supervision via verbal communication and the use of the Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC). The exterior team is supervised through _____ supervision by tracking the member's progress via handie-talkie reports.
- A) direct, indirect
 - B) immediate, functional
 - C) primary, secondary
 - D) proximal, remote

Chapter 15: Intro to Portable Ladders

Match the term with the definition: (Questions 1-5)

- 1) ____ Beam
 - 2) ____ Butt
 - 3) ____ Cleats/ shoes
 - 4) ____ Halyard
 - 5) ____ Gusset plate
- A) Used in truss constructed ladders connecting the rails of the beams and supports the rungs.
A) The solid or trussed main structural side member of a ladder supporting the rungs.
B) The base end of the ladder.
C) A rope used to elevate the fly section of an extension ladder.
D) Mounted on ladder to provide a more secure base for the ladder on hard surfaces.
- 6) The extendible top section of an extension ladder is called a ____?
A) Halyard
B) Bed section
C) Truss
D) Fly section
- 7) A ladder equipped with folding hooks at the top is called a ____?
A) Hook ladder
B) Roof ladder
C) Combination ladder
D) Both A and B
- 8) The lower section of an extension ladder which the upper section retracts is called the ____?
A) Halyard
B) Bed section
C) Truss
D) Fly section
- 9) The two lengthwise members of a trussed ladder beam, which are connected by the gusset plates is(are) called (a) ____?
A) Pulley
B) Rails
C) Rungs
D) Stops
E) Guides/Channels

- 10) The cross members between the beams of the ladder, used as footrests in climbing is (are) called (a) _____ ?
- A) Pulley
 - B) Rails
 - C) Rungs
 - D) Stops
 - E) Guides/Channels
- 11) A 35' extension ladder has a closed length of how many feet and weighs how many lbs.?
- A) 17 ½' and 100 lbs.
 - B) 17 ½' and 135 lbs.
 - C) 20' and 100 lbs.
 - D) 20' and 135 lbs.
- 12) A 24' extension ladder has a closed length of how many feet and weighs how many lbs.?
- A) 12' and 80 lbs.
 - B) 12' and 100 lbs.
 - C) 14' and 80 lbs.
 - D) 14' and 100 lbs.
- 13) The construction type of a portable ladder that allows for greater side beam heights for greater carrying capacities without requiring massive solid beams that add to the overall weight of the ladder is called?
- A) Solid beam aluminum construction
 - B) Aluminum truss construction
 - C) "A" frame construction
- 14) Which of the following is not an advantage of an aluminum ladder?
- A) They conduct heat very rapidly
 - B) They are generally lighter in weight and stronger than comparable wood ladders.
 - C) They will dent but will not chip and crack nor will they fail suddenly because of overloads
 - D) No protective finish is required
- 15) Which of the following is an incorrect description of aluminum portable ladders?
- A) In general aluminum ladders are tough and made of high tensile, heat treated aluminum alloy.
 - B) They will bend but not break, as wood does
 - C) They readily conduct electricity
 - D) Even if subjected to excessive heat exposure at a fire, it will not lose its heat treatment
- 16) In order to avoid obstructions to the removal of portable ladders from ladder company operations, no apparatus should be positioned closer than how many feet to the rear of a Ladder Company apparatus?
- A) 15
 - B) 20'
 - C) 25'
 - D) 30"

- 17) Climbing angle for a ground ladder is approximately _____.
A) 80-90 degrees
B) 75-85 degrees
C) 70-80 degrees
D) 65-75 degrees
- 18) What is the main disadvantage of positioning a portable ladder at an angle steeper than 75 degrees?
A) The ladder will not provide for maximum strength
B) The chances of the climber falling and sustaining injuries is increased
C) The ladder angled more than 75 degrees requires a reduction in maximum loading
D) The tip of the ladder will not be visible
- 19) A simple formula used to obtain a 75-degree angle is to place the base of the ladder at a distance from the vertical plane equal to _____ the total working length of the ladder. The working length is the distance from the base of the ladder to the top of its support.
A) 1/8
B) 1/3
C) 1/4
D) 1/2
- 20) If the working length (wl) of a portable ladder is 32', how many feet from the vertical plane should the base of the ladder be placed?
A) 4'
B) 6'
C) 8'
D) 10'

Match using the rules for portable ladder placement: (Questions 21-24)

- A) Tip at least 2' above
B) Tip level with
C) Tip slightly above
D) Tip 1-3' above
- 21) _____ Placed at a window
- 22) _____ Placed at a roof
- 23) _____ Placed alongside a fire escape on a building wall
- 24) _____ Placed against a fire escape

- 25) In order to prevent slippage of the butt, or movement of the top of a raised portable ladder, it is important that it be butted by a member. In which of the following cases is this act of safety a requirement?
- A) Fire
 - B) Emergency
 - C) Rescue
 - D) Drill
 - E) All of the above

True or False (Questions 26-30)

- 26) _____ In order to correctly butt a portable ladder, the member places his/her right foot in the center of the bottom rung, maintains a downward pressure, and positions his/her left foot behind them at a comfortable distance to maintain balance and provide resistance against ladder movement.
- 27) _____ When butting the ladder, it is important for the butt firefighter to grasp the rungs shoulder height and not the ladder beams.
- 28) _____ If a member is working off one side of the ladder, the butt firefighter moves his/her foot from the center of the bottom rung of the ladder to the side opposite the one from which the member is working, and places their foot next to the beam. This will prevent the bottom of the beam from shifting due to the relocated weight of the member working on the ladder.
- 29) The aluminum portable ladder, if it is to be left unattended, should be secured at the tip by the last member that climbs the ladder. This is to prevent the ladder from being dislodged from its position by the wind or by the impact of water from a hose line or a large caliber stream.
- 30) The butt firefighter must be aware of the force that causes the outward slippage of the butt of the ladder. This force is in direct proportion to the climbing member's weight, decreases as firefighter ascends the ladder, and is minimum at the top of the ladder. Because of this, extra care must be exercised when a member receives a victim at the top of the ladder.
- 31) When climbing or operating on portable ladders, which of the following is an incorrect practice?
- A) Climb on the balls of the feet near the arch, left and right of the center line up and down the ladder.
 - B) The rungs are grasped with the hands
 - C) During the climb, the eyes look upward or forward
 - D) If a tool is carried, it should be balanced in the carrying hand, which holds onto the side of the beam

- 32)** Which of the following is an incorrect procedure during freezing weather when ice forms on the ladder due to water spray?
- A)** Position the rung of the ladder under the arch of the boot, next to the heel.
 - B)** Position the feet on the rungs directly next to the beams with each step, to avoid slipping
 - C)** The hands remain on the top side of the beams
 - D)** Should a member slip while climbing, they should immediately pull themselves into the ladder and regain their footing.
- 33)** There are some duties that require the use of the Leg Lock or the Life Safety Belt for safety. How many of the following are correct regarding these procedures?
- A)** In performing a Leg Lock, the leg performing the locking maneuver is opposite the working side.
 - B)** If a member wants to lean to the right and vent a window, they will lock their left leg on the ladder.
 - C)** To perform the Leg Lock, the locking leg is placed over and under the rung that is one rung above the one in which the member is standing.
 - D)** The instep of the locking leg is placed on the beam of the ladder opposite the member's working side.
 - E)** The arch of the foot on the rung is placed against the other beam.
 - F)** The snap hook of the life belt hooks directly to the ladder beam.
- 34)** Which of the following is incorrect regarding the ladder lock assemblies of portable extension ladders?
- A)** If in good condition, the lock assemblies will work and lock in either the fly up or fly down position.
 - B)** The mechanical lock assemblies are positive action automatic spring loaded locks.
 - C)** For standardization, the FDNY has adopted the fly up position for the placement of extension ladders.
 - D)** The first member ascending the ladder should always check the ladder lock assemblies to ensure that they are completely engaged on the rung.
 - E)** Before dismounting from the ladder, the surface to be stepped on should be probed with a tool for stability.
- 35)** The maximum load capacity imposed on a ladder includes the weight of the victims, members and their equipment, and any other weight such as hose lines. Which of the following is incorrect regarding ladder load capacity?
- A)** Folding ladders can hold up to 300 lbs.
 - B)** 26' or less straight and extension ladders can hold up to 500 lbs.
 - C)** Extension ladders from 27' to 35' can hold up to 600 lbs.
 - D)** 20' straight roof ladders can hold up to 600 lbs.
- 36)** When fire escapes become overcrowded, a portable ladder should be raised to the 1st balcony, at a point _____ the drop ladder.
- A)** Opposite
 - B)** Alongside

- 37) In a building with party wall balcony fire escapes the ladder of choice to be used to gain access to the various balcony levels is the _____.
- A) 20' straight
 - B) 12' hook
 - C) 24' extension
 - D) "A" frame

Chapter 9: Building Construction Tactics 1

- 1) In a typical Brownstone, the _____ is found when entering windows from the exterior located above the stoop.
- A) Kitchen
 - B) Living room
 - C) Bedroom
 - D) Dead man's room
- 2) A typical Brownstone was built as a private dwelling in the late 1800's. It is 3-5 stories in height and _____ in width. Its depth varies to about 60'.
- A) 10-15'
 - B) 15-20'
 - C) 20-25'
 - D) 25-30'
- 3) The parlor floor is also known as the _____ floor and can be accessed by way of exterior stair or stoop.
- A) 1st
 - B) 2nd
 - C) 3rd

Chapter 5: Lowering Member

- 1) Members should be aware that the actual length of our Life Saving Rope may be less than the nominal length of _____ due to natural shrinkage after several years in the field. Over a period of time some ropes have shrunk 8 to 10 feet. This fact should be considered when planning to use the life saving rope.
- A) 125'
 - B) 140'
 - C) 150'
 - D) 160'

Chapter 6: Don & Remove Scott 4.5

- 1) When donning SCBA, member must reach back with right hand and turn cylinder valve fully counter-clockwise. Listen for the momentary activation of the vibralert, Pak Alert, and look for the five lights in the HUD. The activation of the vibralert _____ an indication that the valve is fully open.
 - A) is
 - B) is not

- 2) After donning the SCBA, the facepiece will also be donned or placed in standby position _____ allow the facepiece to hang free.
 - A) Never
 - B) Always
 - C) Sometimes

Cycle 3 Answer Key

Chapter 12: Engine Co. Attack 1

1. B (CH12 sec 4.8.4) pg. 8
2. A (CH12 sec 4.8.5) pg. 9
3. D (CH 12 sec 4.9.3.A) pg. 10
4. D (CH 12 sec 5.4) pg. 11
5. C, A, B, E, D (CH 12 sec 5.7) pg. 13
6. D (CH 12 sec 6.2 - 6.5) pg. 13
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. E (CH12 sec 7.19) pg. 15
11. C (CH12 sec 7.10) pg. 15
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. C (CH12 sec 7.10.5) pg. 15
16. B (CH12 sec 7.11) pg. 15

Chapter 16: Intro to Search

1. B (CH16 sec 1.1) pg. 100
2. A (CH16 sec 6.1, sec 7.1) pg. 104-105
3. D (CH16 sec 6.2) pg. 104
4. C (CH16 sec 7.1 - 7.3) pg. 105
5. B (CH16 sec 9.1) pg. 106

Chapter 15: Intro to Portable Ladders

1. B (CH15, Glossary) pg. i
2. C
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. D – pg. i
7. D – pg. i
8. B – pg. i
9. B – pg. ii
10. C – pg. ii
11. D (CH15 sec 2.1.1) pg. 1
12. C (CH15 sec 2.1.1) pg. 1
13. B (CH15 sec 3.1.2.A) pg. 3
14. A (CH15 sec 4-5) pg. 4
15. D (CH15 sec 4-5) pg. 4
16. B (CH15 sec 7.1.1) pg. 5
17. D (CH15 sec 7.3.1) pg. 5
18. B (CH15 sec 7.3.2) pg. 5
19. C (CH15 sec 7.4 fig 4) pg. 6
20. C (CH15 sec 7.4 fig 5) pg. 6

- 21. B (CH15 sec 7.5) pg. 7
- 22. A
- 23. D
- 24. C
- 25. E (CH15 sec 7.6.1) pg. 7
- 26. False (CH15 sec 7.6.1.A) pg. 7
- 27. False (CH15 sec 7.6.1.B) pg. 7
- 28. True (CH15 sec 7.6.1.C) pg. 7
- 29. False (CH15 sec 7.6.3) pg. 7
- 30. False (CH15 sec 7.6.2) pg. 7
- 31. B (CH 15 sec 8.1) pg. 8
- 32. C (CH 15 sec 8.1.6) pg. 8
- 33. A, B, D, E (CH15 sec 8.2) pg. 8-9
- 34. C (CH15 sec 8.3) pg. 10
- 35. D (CH15 sec 8.4.2) pg. 10
- 36. A (CH15 sec 10.2.1.B.1) pg. 13
- 37. B (CH15 sec 10.2.1.C.2) pg. 14

Chapter 9: Basic Construction Tactics 1

- 1. D (CH9 diagram) pg. 12
- 2. C (CH9) pg. 13
- 3. B (CH9) pg. 15

Chapter 5: Lowering Member

- 1. C (CH5 sec 1.5) pg. 20

Chapter 6: Don & Remove Scott 4.5

- 1. B (CH6 sec 5.1.7) pg. 32
- 2. A (CH6 sec 5.1.8) pg. 32