

# FIRE ACADEMY

## Candidate Preparation

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

#### Cycle 4

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**Fill in the blank with the appropriate choice:**

#### Chapter 10: Engine Co. Attack 1: Hydrants

- 1) The Smith Low Pressure Hydrant has a black barrel with a silver bonnet. The number on the barrel of the hydrant indicates the size of the main supplying the hydrant. A white line under the number on the barrel indicates this hydrant is on a dead end main and is supplied from \_\_\_\_\_ direction(s). Dead end mains are generally \_\_\_\_\_ in diameter.
  - A) One, smaller
  - B) Two, larger
  - C) One, larger
  - D) Two, smaller
  
- 2) Hydrants are equipped with a curb valve, which provides a means to shut the water supply to a hydrant from the water main. These valves are generally located in the \_\_\_\_\_, near the hydrant and require a special curb valve key to shut down. The curb valve key is turned clockwise to shut the valve.
  - A) Sidewalk
  - B) Basement
  - C) Street
  - D) Hydrant Cap
  
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a threaded hydrant cap with three indentations on its surface. Except for the three indentations, the cap has a smooth rounded surface which prevents removal using conventional tools.
  - A) Custodian hydrant guard
  - B) Hydra-shield
  - C) Hydro-loc
  - D) Hydrant harness

Hydrant discs are used to provide rapid identification of hydrants that are unserviceable for any reason. The company number and individual disc number shall be marked in black on one side of each disc. Match the hydrant disc color to the condition of the hydrant. (Questions 4-6)

- A) Blue
- B) Yellow
- C) Green
- D) White

- 4) Unserviceable \_\_\_\_
- 5) Partially Out of Service (OOS) auxiliary fire protection system \_\_\_\_
- 6) Frozen \_\_\_\_

### Chapter 12: Engine Co. Attack 1

- 1) There are a number of decisions the nozzle firefighter is empowered to make while operating a hoseline. The nozzle firefighter must understand that which of the following decisions is made by the engine officer?
  - A) Direction of the stream
  - B) Calling for more line
  - C) Rate of advancement
  - D) Open or close the nozzle
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ firefighter is responsible for the accurate estimation of the amount of hose to be stretched.
  - A) Nozzle
  - B) Back-up
  - C) Door
  - D) Control

### Chapter 11: Engine Co. Attack 1, Rolling & Folding

- 1) The Aquastream is used to produce a fog spray for mass decontamination procedures. Where can it be connected to? (More than one correct)
  - A) Directly to an apparatus outlet
  - B) Ladder pipe
  - C) 2 ½" hose line in conjunction with a shut-off
  - D) Tower Ladder basket waterway

- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ allow for larger male couplings to connect to smaller female couplings. \_\_\_\_\_ allow for smaller male couplings to connect to larger female couplings.
- A) Increases, Reducers
  - B) Reducers, Increaser
- 3) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fitting that allows connection between a coupling with FDNY threads and National Standard threads or between FDNY threads and National Pipe threads.
- A) Appliance
  - B) Reducer
  - C) Increaser
  - D) Adapter
- 4) The Digital In-Line Pressure/Flow metering device (Digital In-line Gauge) is used to \_\_\_\_\_ from the standpipe outlet.
- A) Monitor the pressure
  - B) Monitor the flow
  - C) Regulate water flow
  - D) A and B
  - E) B and C
- 5) Which is correct about the Digital In-line Gauge?
- A) Has 2 ½" coupling and a built-in 35-degree elbow
  - B) To turn the gauge on press the green ON/OFF button.
  - C) To check the battery condition, firmly press and hold the red button
  - D) The red display flashes "HI-P" when pressure exceeds 250 psi.
  - E) The red display flashes "LO-F" when pressure exceeds 80 GPM.
- 6) Conditions vary in individual response areas throughout the city. The typical hose load has two beds with lead lengths of 1 ¾" coupled to 2 ½" hose. One bed of 3 ½" and \_\_\_\_\_ bed(s) of 2 ½".
- A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 4
- 7) No more than \_\_\_\_\_ lengths of 1 ¾" hose shall be used as lead lengths in any hose stretch.
- A) 2
  - B) 4
  - C) 5
  - D) 6
- 8) What is the maximum permissible working pressure for a 1 ¾" hose?
- A) 100 psi
  - B) 150 psi
  - C) 200 psi
  - D) 250 psi

- 9) When folding hose for a rollup, lay one length of hose folded halfway with the couplings side by side. Facing couplings (while standing away from the hose), the male coupling is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) on top
  - B) on the bottom
  - C) on the left
  - D) on the right

## Chapter 16: Ventilation

The preferential order of removal of a victim from a fire building is in the following order:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Ladders
  - B) Life Saving Rope
  - C) Fire Escape
  - D) Interior Stairs
  - E) Horizontal Exits
- 6) Ventilation for \_\_\_\_\_ is the controlled and coordinated ventilation tactic which facilitates the engine company's extinguishment of the fire. This tactic must coincide with the application of water on the seat of the fire.
- A) Extinguishment
  - B) Search
  - C) Life
  - D) Rescue
- 7) Ventilation for search is a horizontal ventilation tactic performed to facilitate the movement of a member into an area in order to conduct a search for a life hazard, which has the inherent risk of pulling fire towards the ventilation/entry point. This action needs to be communicated to the \_\_\_\_\_ as the ventilation may also negatively impact the members operating in the interior.
- A) Battalion Chief
  - B) Engine officer
  - C) Nozzle team
  - D) Ladder company officer

- 8) After venting and entering an area to search, the priority action for the member is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Notify his/her officer that they are "in"
  - B) Immediately choose a wall in which to begin their search (search to the right or left)
  - C) Isolate the area by closing a door
  - D) Trim out the window
- 9) Ventilation tactics, whether ventilation for extinguishment or ventilation for search must be coordinated with interior operations, communicated to and controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure the safest and most effective operation possible.
- A) Ladder Company officer
  - B) Engine company officer
  - C) Fire sector chief
  - D) Floor above chief
- 10) Bulkhead doors are almost always self-closing. To keep the door open, either \_\_\_\_\_ or block the door open.
- A) Remove the door completely
  - B) Remove the upper hinge
  - C) Remove the lower hinge
  - D) Hold the door open

### **Chapter 15: 24 ft Portable Ladders**

- 1) When raising a portable ladder, the Butt Firefighter states, "prepare to raise" and ensures his \_\_\_\_\_ is facing the building.
- A) Back
  - B) Shoulder
  - C) Chest

### **Chapter 5: Basic Knots 3**

- 1) Nylon tubular webbing can be cleaned with mild soap and water and dried naturally, out of direct sunlight. The webbing should be inspected \_\_\_\_\_ and after each use
- A) Each tour
  - B) Weekly
  - C) Monthly
  - D) Quarterly

## Chapter 6: Scott 4.5 Emergency Procedures

- 1) When a member becomes entangled or trapped in a collapse where he/she needs to do an emergency procedure, that person must give a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ radio transmission.
  - A) Mayday
  - B) Urgent
  - C) Trapped
  
- 2) If while operating, the SCBA assembly becomes entangled in the rear, the \_\_\_\_\_ must be used to free oneself
  - A) Reduced profile
  - B) Low profile
  - C) Quick release
  - D) Swim move

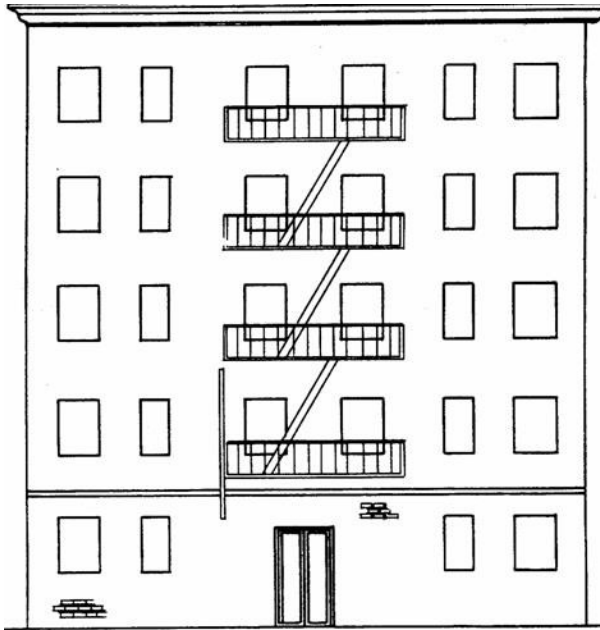
## Chapter 7: Scott 4.5 Emergency Procedures

- 1) When transmitting a Mayday or Urgent transmission, the appropriate term, "mayday" or "urgent" must be repeated \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) 2 times
  - B) 3 times
  - C) 4 times
  - D) 5 times

## Chapter 9: Basic Construction Tactics 2

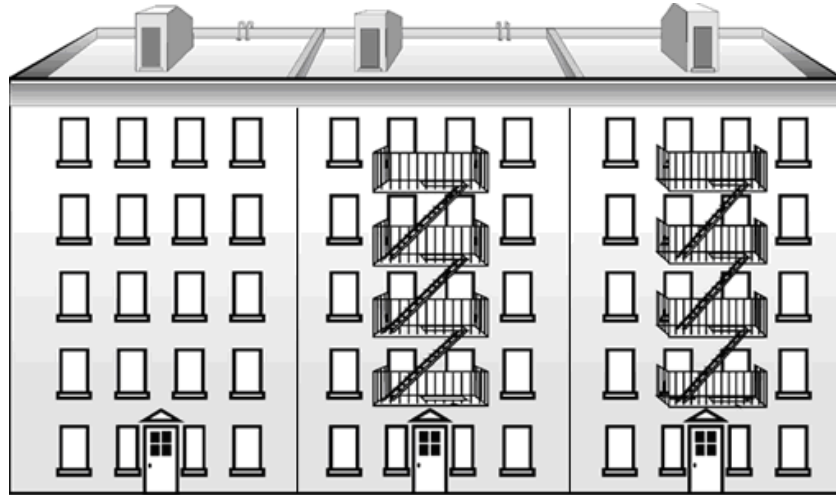
- 1) Which one of the following correctly describes a salient feature of Old Law Tenements?
  - A) OLT's are considered Class 4 construction
  - B) OLT's usually have 4-6 apartments per floor
  - C) OLT's are constructed of brick walls, wood floors and steel "I"beams
  - D) The secondary means of egress in OLT's is via a fire escape or party wall balcony
  
- 2) Which of the following features is described incorrectly as it pertains to Old Law Tenements?
  - A) To provide light and air to each room, shafts may be provided between adjoining buildings. The term "enclosed" as used in this manual will mean "a shaft closed at the top and bound by building walls on all sides."
  - B) OLT's have limited fire stopping
  - C) "Railroad Flats" are those apartments which extend from the front of the building to the rear.
  - D) OLT's that have 4 apartments per floor will have fire escapes on both the front and rear.

- 3) Originally the stairs and stairway enclosures were wood with wood lath and plaster partitions. In what year were most of these buildings required to fire retard the stairway enclosure?
- A) 1904
  - B) 1934
  - C) 1964
  - D) 1984
- 4) The pictures at the bottom are examples of what building type?



- A) Old Law tenement built before 4/12/1901
- B) New Law Tenement built between 4/12/1901 and 1916
- C) New Law Tenement built between 1916 and 1929
- D) Non-Fireproof Multiple Dwelling built after 4/13/1929

5) The following picture is an example of what building types?



- A) Old Law tenement built before 4/12/1901
  - B) New Law Tenement built between 4/12/1901 and 1916
  - C) New Law Tenement built between 1916 and 1929
  - D) Non-Fireproof Multiple Dwelling built after 4/13/1929
- 6) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the construction of New Law Tenements?
- A) New Law Tenements are considered Class 3, Non-Fireproof
  - B) Steel "I" beams were introduced to carry floor joists which couldn't span the enlarged floor areas
  - C) To avoid being built of fireproof construction, the floor areas were broken up into units of 3000 square feet or less.
  - D) The dividing walls only go as high as the ceiling of the top floor, resulting in a very large undivided cockloft area.
- 7) Which of the following features is an incorrect description regarding "H" type tenements built between 1916 and 1929?
- A) These buildings were developed with the number and layout of apartments varying from building to building.
  - B) Some have long interior hallways with rooms of one apartment behind another apartment in "L" or "T" shaped form
  - C) Apartment layouts are generally identical from the lobby through the top floor
  - D) Cellars have exterior entrances only



- 8) Correct features are found in all of the following statements except which one regarding New Law Tenements?
- A) After 1929, these buildings are considered New Type Class "A" Multiple Dwellings with extraordinary dimensions, though every 3000 square feet were required to be enclosed by firewalls.
  - B) First floor (cellar ceiling) is of non-fireproof construction.
  - C) Stairways will be found near the front entrance; others will be some distance away
  - D) Fire escapes may be found on all sides of the building
- 9) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the area and height of Fireproof Multiple Dwellings?
- A) They can be 4 stories
  - B) They can be up to 50 stories
  - C) They can be irregularly shaped, rectangular or star shaped.
  - D) They may have elevators, compactors, standpipes and sprinklers
- 10) The first floor of Fireproof Multiple Dwellings may contain how many of the following? (more than one correct)
- A) Supermarkets
  - B) Day care centers
  - C) Clinics or offices
  - D) Apartments
- 11) Cellars and basements of Fireproof Multiple Dwellings may contain how many of the following? (more than one answer)
- A) Parking garage
  - B) Supermarkets
  - C) Laundry rooms
  - D) Tenant storage
  - E) Compactor room
- 12) **True or False:** Life hazard is not severe outside of the fire apartment when the door to the apartment is closed. *But* the potential for rapid fire development and extensive heavy smoke on the fire floor and floors above, especially stairways, mandate the need for sufficient units for extinguishment and search.

13) The following building is an example of a?



- A) Fireproof Multiple Dwelling
- B) New Law Tenement built between 4/12/1901 and 1916
- C) New Law Tenement built between 1916 and 1929
- D) Non-Fireproof Multiple Dwelling built after 4/13/1929

14) \_\_\_\_\_ are Non-Fireproof Multiple Dwellings built prior to 4/12/1901 constructed of brick walls and wood floors with a width of 20-25' and 50-85' deep.

- A) Old Law tenements
- B) New Law tenements
- C) Private dwellings
- D) Row frames

15) Old Law tenements usually have a \_\_\_\_\_ stairway to the cellar located inside the building, usually beneath the interior stairway.

- A) Combustible
- B) Non-combustible

- 16) Railroad flats are those apartments which extend from the \_\_\_\_\_. There are usually two of these apartments on each floor.
- A) Front to rear
  - B) Side to side
- 17) In \_\_\_\_\_ steel I Beams were introduced to carry floor joists which couldn't span the enlarged floor areas. These steel beams generally were supported by masonry walls.
- A) 1901
  - B) 1920
  - C) 1929
  - D) 1934
- 18) In Fireproof Multiple Dwellings, the most prominent variable that effect smoke movement and cause the most serious concern to firefighting is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Building height
  - B) Construction of building
  - C) Wind
  - D) Mechanical ventilation systems

## Cycle 4 Answer Key

### Chapter 10: Engine Co. Attack 1: Hydrants

1. A (CH10 sec 1.2) pg. 1
2. C (CH10 sec 3.3) pg. 3
3. B (CH10 sec 3.4) pg. 3
4. D (CH10 sec 3.7) pg. 3
5. A
6. B

### Chapter 12: Engine Co. Attack 1

1. D (CH12 sec 2.7.1 & 2.7.2) pg. 41
2. D (CH12 sec 5.4.1) pg. 53

### Chapter 11: Engine Co. Attack 1, Rolling & Folding

1. A, B, C (CH11 sec 3.7.7.F) pg. 14
2. B (CH11 sec 3.10.1, 3.10.2) pg. 18
3. D (Ch11 sec 3.15) pg. 20
4. D (CH11 sec 4.1.1) pg. 21
5. C (CH11 sec 4.1.2, 4.1.3, Fig 23, 4.1.4, 4.1.5) pg. 22
6. A (CH11 add2 sec 3.1.1) pg. 40
7. D (CH11 add2 sec 3.1.2) pg. 40
8. D (CH11 add2 sec 3.1.2) pg. 40
9. C (CH11 add2 sec 3.4.2.A) pg. 42

### Chapter 16: Ventilation

1. D (CH16 sec 13.2) pg. 113
2. E
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A (CH16 sec 11.1) pg. 70
7. D (CH16 sec 12.1) pg. 71
8. C (CH16 VEIS) pg. viii
9. A (CH16 sec 12.7) pg. 73
10. B (CH16 sec Roof Ventilation) pg. 78

### Chapter 15: 24 ft Portable Ladders

1. A (CH15 sec 2.2) pg. 32

### Chapter 5: Basic Knots 3

1. C (CH5 sec 6.2) pg. 16

**Chapter 6: Scott 4.5 Emergency Procedures**

1. A (CH6 sec 6.1) pg. 39
2. C (CH6 sec 6.1) pg. 39

**Chapter 7: Scott 4.5 Emergency Procedures**

1. B (CH7 sec 4) pg. 3

**Chapter 9: Basic Construction Tactics 2**

1. D (CH9) pg. 3
2. A (CH9) pg. 3
3. B (CH9) pg. 3
4. B (CH9) pg. 4
5. A (CH9) pg. 1-2
6. C (CH9) pg. 5
7. C (CH9) pg. 7
8. B (CH9) pg. 7
9. B (CH9) pg. 9
10. A, B, C (CH9) pg. 9
11. A, C, D, E (CH9) pg. 9
12. True (CH9) pg. 9
13. A (CH9) pg. 8
14. A (CH9) pg. 3
15. A (CH9) pg. 3
16. A (CH9) pg. 3
17. A (CH9) pg. 5
18. C (CH9) pg. 10