

FIRE ACADEMY

Candidate Preparation

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

Cycle 6

Choose the answer that is most correct

Chapter 12: Stretch/Operate 1 3/4" (OLT)

- 1) In order to facilitate an efficient and coordinated operation, the first engine company should strive to enter the block _____ of the first ladder company and from the same direction.
 - A) Behind
 - B) Ahead

- 2) When the ECC plans to use a hydrant more distant from the fire building, they may elect to initially position the apparatus in the immediate vicinity of the fire building, so as to facilitate the stretch of the attack line. In this case, the hose stretch will begin at this initial position and the ECC will reposition the apparatus to the hydrant while the stretch is in progress. This evolution is called a _____.
 - A) Backstretch
 - B) In-line pumping operation

- 3) The nozzle firefighter must be at a position at the door to the fire area crouched low and out of the doorway opening itself, _____.
 - A) Regardless of conditions
 - B) Unless the fire is minor

- 4) An example of a decision that the nozzle firefighter is empowered to make while operating a hoseline is _____.
 - A) Calling for water
 - B) Use of fog for attack
 - C) Necessity to back hoseline out
 - D) Sweeping the floors with stream

Chapter 12: Pump Ops/ Inline Pumping

- 1) Inline pumping is a stretch of the supply line in which the hydrant is located _____ the fire (in relation to the direction of the pumper's response.)
 - A) Before
 - B) After

- 2) After the hydrant is deemed serviceable, the Hose FF keys the hydrant by pulling sufficient _____ hose from the bed.
 - A) 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
 - B) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 - C) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

- 3) Which is given priority during an in-line supply operation?
 - A) Booster water upon Officer's order
 - B) Hooking up the in-line supply line

Chapter 12 In-line Pumping

- 1) Inline pumping is a stretch of the supply line in which the hydrant is located before the fire (in relation to the direction of the pumper's response). In a 4 FF Engine Co. operation. Who is the Hose FF?
 - A) Nozzle FF
 - B) Back-up FF
 - C) Door FF
 - D) Control FF

- 2) Which one of the following is correct regarding the hydrant firefighter's responsibilities?
 - A) If time permits, connect the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gate to the hydrant
 - B) The hydrant firefighter rides the rear step and monitors the playing out of the supply hose.
 - C) Key the hydrant with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hose leaving a 2' tail between the hydrant the hose butt.
 - D) Notification the ECC when you open the hydrant

True or False (Questions 3-9)

- 3) _____ The hydrant shall be tested and flushed before the supply line is committed.

- 4) _____ Hydrant selected for In Line Pumping must be on a 12" or larger main.

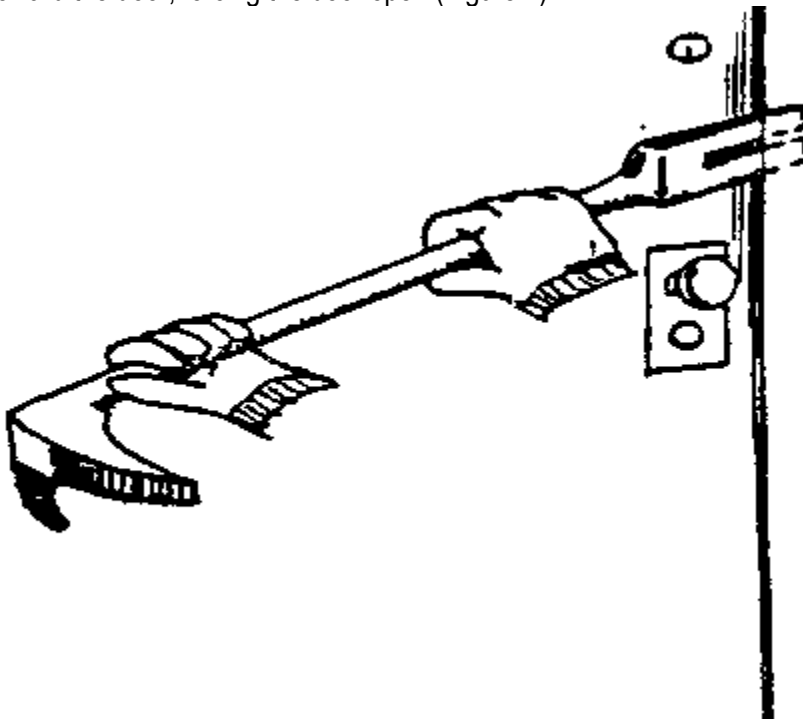
- 5) _____ Pumper shall use 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hose as the initial supply line from the hydrant to the pumper.

- 6) _____ Not more than 6 lengths of hose shall be used in the initial supply line.

- 7) _____ Necessary fittings to connect to a hydrant shall be pre-connected to the 3 ½" supply hose of the pumper.
- 8) _____ When using the signals from the back-step buzzer, you should know that three buzzer tones means the area to the rear of pumper is clear for backing up operations and under proper supervision
- 9) _____ One buzzer tone means the hose is connected and ready to start water.

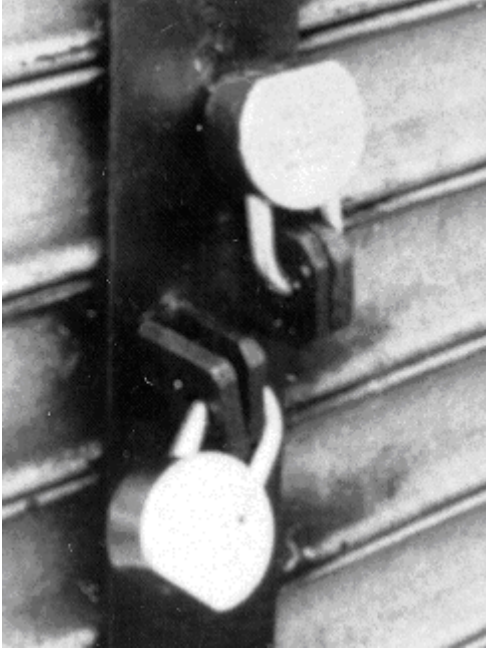
Chapter 16: Forcible Entry

- 1) To force an inward opening door, place the fork of the Halligan approximately _____ above or below the lock with the bevel side of the fork next to the door, slightly canted toward the floor or ceiling. Strike the Halligan with the axe driving it past the interior door jamb. Apply pressure on the Halligan toward the door, forcing the door open (Figure 1).



- A) 2"
 - B) 4"
 - C) 6"
 - D) 8"
- 2) When forcing doors with two locks use the above procedures placing the tool _____.
 - A) Between the 2 locks
 - B) Below the 2 locks
 - C) Above the 2 locks

- 3) Padlocks are portable or detachable locking devices having sliding and pivoting shackles that pass through a staple and are then made fast. Which of the following tools is not used to force one of these locks?



- A) Halligan
 - B) Bam-bam tool
 - C) Duck bill
 - D) Bolt cutters
 - E) Saw with carbide blade
- 4) A portable or detachable locking device that fits over a staple and locks by use of a movable steel pin located in the body of the lock is called an American Lock Series 2000. It resembles a hockey puck. In order to cut these with the saw, we cut about _____ of the distance up from the keyway, cutting it in two pieces. Then remove the pin from the security gate.
- A) 1/4
 - B) 1/2
 - C) 2/3
 - D) 3/4

There are three types of security gates found in New York City. Match the following door with the correct description. (Questions 5-7)

- 5) Manually operated doors _____
- 6) Mechanically operated doors _____
- 7) Electrically operated doors _____
- A) The operating mechanism is a chain hoist assembly similar. This cover is mounted on hinges and is locked against the curtain guides by two padlocks. To force entry, remove all padlocks from chain cover and door; then, using chain, raise the door.
 - B) To force entry, remove the padlocks and removable eye bolts that penetrate the gate. Then lift door.
 - C) The key switches that activate the operator will be found usually on the building wall on either side of the door.

Chapter 5: LSR Bag Packing

- 1) The Life Saving Rope (LSR) back pack carrying case is made of vinyl reinforced nylon and its dimensions are 14"x14"x6". On the front of the case it reads "Life saving Rope". The color and print on this bag is _____.
- A) Black with gold letters
 - B) Navy with red letters
 - C) White with red letters
 - D) White with black letters
- 2) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Life Saving Rope?
- A) The intended use of the LSR back pack carrying case is to store, carry and deploy the Life Saving Rope.
 - B) The case provides for instantaneous use of the Life Saving Rope in lowering and sliding operations.
 - C) The rope does not need to be flaked out before its use.
 - D) The anti-chafing device is carried separately and placed over roof edge or parapet underneath the rope being deployed.
- 3) Prior to packing the LSR in the back pack carrying case, the entire rope should be coiled clockwise on a clean work space, free from any substance that may damage the rope. The diameter of the coil should be approximately _____ feet?
- A) 2
 - B) 4
 - C) 6
 - D) 8

- 4) Of the following steps in packing the LSR, which is described correctly?
- A) Stand the open carrying case on the floor, to the right of the coiled rope.
 - B) Place the hook of the LSR in the left front corner of the back pack carrying case.
 - C) Move to the right, making a CLOCKWISE circle just over one half the width of the bottom of the case.
 - D) Move to the right, make another circle slightly overlapping the first circle
- 5) When tying a bowline on a bight on the end of the LSR, how much rope should be pulled through the anti-chafing device?
- A) 1 arm length
 - B) 1 ½ arm's length
 - C) 2 arm's length
 - D) 2 ½ arm's length
- 6) How often should the Life Saving Rope be repacked in the backpack carrying case?
- A) At the beginning of each tour of duty.
 - B) Daily
 - C) Weekly
 - D) Monthly
 - E) After each use only
- 7) Each time the rope is repacked, it should be repacked from the opposite end each time. To help identify this, one hook shall be marked with what color tape?
- A) Red
 - B) Blue
 - C) Black
 - D) Gold
- 8) Which of the following is correct regarding care and maintenance of the rope and case?
- A) The back pack carrying case shall be cleaned with a hypochlorite solution consisting of one-quarter cup of household bleach to one gallon of water.
 - B) It is essential that the back pack carrying case be thoroughly cleaned before repacking the LSR.
 - C) If freshly cleaned, the back pack carrying case can be damp, not saturated, when repacking the LSR.
 - D) Each time rope is repacked, the back pack carrying case shall be checked for cleanliness and dryness.

Cycle 6 Answer Key

Chapter 12: Stretch/Operate 1 3/4" (OLT)

1. B (CH12 sec 2.3) pg. 17
2. A (CH12 sec 2.5.3) pg. 18
3. A (CH12 sec 2.6.4) pg. 40
4. D (CH12 sec 2.7.1) pg. 41

Chapter 12: Pump Ops/ Inline Pumping

1. A (CH12 sec 6) pg. 155
2. C (CH12 sec 6.1) pg. 155
3. A (CH12 sec 6.3) pg. 157

Chapter 12: In-Line Pumping

1. B (CH12 sec 6 Note) pg. 155
2. C (CH12 sec 6.1, 6.2, & Figure 1) pg. 155
3. True (CH12 sec 6 Notes 1) pg. 157
4. False (CH12 sec 6 Notes 2) pg. 157
5. False (CH12 sec 6 Notes 3) pg. 157
6. True (CH12 sec 6 Notes 4) pg. 157
7. True (CH12 sec 6 Notes 6) pg. 157
8. True (CH12 sec 6 Notes 13) pg. 158
9. False (CH12 sec 6 Notes 13) pg. 158

Chapter 16: Intro to Forcible Entry

1. C (CH16 sec 2.1.A) pg. 87
2. A (CH16 sec 2.1.B) pg. 87
3. E (CH16 sec 4.1.B) pg. 89
4. C (CH16 sec 5.1.C.2) pg. 90
5. B (CH16 sec 9.1.A-C) pg. 92
6. A
7. C

Chapter 5: LSR Bag Packing

1. C (CH5 sec 1) pg. 26
2. D (CH5 sec 2.1 & 2.2) pg. 26
3. B (CH5 sec 3.1) pg. 27
4. B (CH5 sec3) pg. 27
5. B (CH5 sec 3.7) pg. 28
6. C (CH5 sec 4.5.4) pg. 33
7. A (CH5 sec 4.5.4) pg. 33
8. D (CH5 sec 4.6) pg. 33