Chapter 1 Quiz

Name: ____________________________ Date: _______________________

Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

________ 1. What is the main purpose of fire department pumpers? (13)
   A. Supplement other methods of fire control
   B. Carry portable equipment to the fireground
   C. Eliminate the need for outside water sources
   D. Provide adequate water pressure for effective fire streams

________ 2. What NFPA® standard contains fire department pumper requirements? (14)
   A. NFPA® 1021
   B. NFPA® 1500
   C. NFPA® 1901
   D. NFPA® 1031

________ 3. Which statement about initial attack fire apparatus is MOST accurate? (16)
   A. They have a larger chassis than full-size pumpers.
   B. They are the same size as standard full-size pumpers.
   C. They have larger agent tank sizes than full-size pumpers.
   D. They may be highly maneuverable and able to respond to incidents where access is limited.

________ 4. When a mobile water supply apparatus is used as a stationary reservoir or “nurse tender,” the: (18)
   A. water tender is parked far away from the fire scene.
   B. water tender off-loads its water supply into portable tanks.
   C. water tender serves as a back-up supply of water and is used only in emergencies.
   D. pumpers connect to the water tender and use its supply during suppression operations.
5. Which specialty apparatus is MOST likely to be equipped with ground sweep nozzles for fire suppression? (19)
   A. Wildland fire apparatus
   B. Trailer-mounted fire pumps
   C. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
   D. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps

6. Which specialty apparatus is MOST likely to be used to provide immediate suppression of flammable liquid fires and suppression of vapors from fuel spills on airport property? (20)
   A. Trailer-mounted fire pumps
   B. Aircraft rescue and fire fighting apparatus
   C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
   D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

7. Which specialty fire apparatus is equipped with small fire pumps and tanks to extinguish small fires and provide protective hoselines at incidents? (22)
   A. Trailer-mounted fire pumps
   B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
   C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
   D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

8. A trailer-mounted fire pump would be MOST likely to be deployed to fires: (22)
   A. that require mutual aid.
   B. in remote or isolated areas.
   C. involving high-rise occupancies.
   D. at long-term pumping operations.

9. Which electric power generation equipment converts a vehicle’s 12- or 24-volt DC current into 110- or 220-volt AC current in order to supply a small amount of electric power? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Vehicle-mounted generator
10. Which electric power generation equipment may be operated in the compartment of an apparatus or carried to a remote location? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Vehicle-mounted generator

**Directions:** Write a brief answer to the questions below.

11. What are the types of water sources for fire department pumpers? (13)

12. What are at least three types of equipment commonly found on pumpers? (14)
Chapter 1 Test

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

Objective 1: Describe fire department pumpers.

1. The main purpose of fire department pumpers is to: (13)
   A. limit the need for external water sources.
   B. provide support for other rescue vehicles.
   C. serve as dual-purpose vehicles for the department.
   D. provide adequate water pressure for effective fire streams.

2. According to NFPA® 1901, fire department pumpers should have a minimum pump capacity of: (14)
   A. 250 gpm (1 000 L/min).
   B. 500 gpm (2 000 L/min).
   C. 750 gpm (3 000 L/min).
   D. 2,000 gpm (8 000 L/min).

3. According to NFPA® 1901, fire department pumpers should have a water tank capacity of at least: (14)
   A. 100 gallons (400 liters).
   B. 250 gallons (1 000 liters).
   C. 300 gallons (1 200 liters).
   D. 750 gallons (3 000 liters).

4. What NFPA® standard specifies minimum portable equipment that must be carried on all pumpers? (14)
   A. NFPA® 1021
   B. NFPA® 1031
   C. NFPA® 1500
   D. NFPA® 1901
5. Which statement about fire department pumpers and foam capability is MOST accurate? (15)
   A. Most fire department pumpers are not generally capable of discharging foam.
   B. Fire department pumpers are often capable of discharging foam on Class A fires but not Class B fires.
   C. Fire department pumpers are often capable of discharging foam on Class B fires but not Class A fires.
   D. Many fire departments operate pumpers capable of discharging foam on Class A and/or Class B fires.

6. Foam tanks on municipal fire pumpers are often designed to be refilled: (16)
   A. directly from 1 gallon (4 L) containers.
   B. directly from 5 gallon (20 L) containers.
   C. indirectly from larger portable containers.
   D. only after returning to the fire department station.

Objective 2:
Describe initial attack fire apparatus.

7. What term is often used to define pumping apparatus smaller than a full-size pumper? (16)
   A. Low-pumper
   B. Mini-pumper
   C. Half-pumper
   D. Fast-action pumper

8. Compared to full-size pumpers, initial attack fire apparatus have: (16)
   A. larger chassis.
   B. smaller chassis.
   C. larger agent tank sizes.
   D. the same chassis and agent tank sizes.
Objective 3: Describe mobile water supply apparatus.

9. What is the function of mobile water supply apparatus? (17)
   A. Transport water to areas where a water system is nonexistent or inadequate
   B. Limit the amount of hose necessary to fight fires in highly populated areas
   C. Transport water to areas where more than one apparatus is needed for suppression
   D. Act as a backup water supply system to conventional sources of water at structural fires

10. Which factor involves taking into consideration the capability of nearby jurisdictions when determining the capacity of mobile water supply apparatus? (17)
    A. Terrain
    B. Interoperability
    C. Monetary constraints
    D. Bridge and weight limits

11. According to NFPA® 1901, mobile water supply apparatus must be equipped with a tank capacity of at least: (17)
    A. 500 gallons (2 000 L).
    B. 1,000 gallons (4 000 L).
    C. 2,000 gallons (8 000 L).
    D. 3,500 gallons (14 000 L).

12. Which is a safety and efficiency requirement that should be met by mobile water supply apparatus? (18)
    A. Ability to operate in any type of terrain or weather
    B. Suspension and steering matched to terrain requirements
    C. Water capacity that provides 10% more water than needed
    D. Water capacity that provides 50% more water than needed
13. When a mobile water supply apparatus uses a quick dump valve to off-load its water supply into folding portable water tanks, the water tender is being used: (18)
   A. as an intermittent source.
   B. as a secondary operation.
   C. in a mobile shuttle operation.
   D. as a stationary reservoir or “nurse tender.”

14. When a mobile water supply apparatus is parked in close proximity to the fire scene and pumpers are using its supply during suppression operations, the water tender is being used: (18)
   A. as an intermittent source.
   B. as a secondary operation.
   C. in a mobile shuttle operation.
   D. as a stationary reservoir or “nurse tender.”

**Objective 4:**
**Distinguish among specialty fire apparatus.**

15. Which apparatus are known as brush trucks, brush breakers, or booster apparatus? (19)
   A. Wildland fire apparatus
   B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
   C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
   D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

16. Which apparatus is MOST likely to have a pump and roll system that allows apparatus to be driven while discharging water? (19)
   A. Wildland fire apparatus
   B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
   C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
   D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps
17. Which apparatus would be MOST beneficial in assisting municipal fire departments with large scale flammable liquid incidents? (20)
A. Wildland fire apparatus
B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

18. Which type of apparatus is often divided into three general categories: major fire fighting vehicles, rapid intervention vehicles, and combined agent vehicles? (20)
A. Wildland fire apparatus
B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

19. Which apparatus are MOST likely to be used for ice rescue? (21)
A. Fireboats
B. Wildland fire apparatus
C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

20. Which apparatus has the ability to supply its own master streams and may function with the capabilities of an engine or a ladder company? (21)
A. Wildland fire apparatus
B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

21. Which consideration would MOST likely be taken into account when positioning an aerial apparatus with fire pumps? (21)
A. Time of day
B. Direction of the wind
C. Reach of the aerial device
D. Number of available personnel
22. An apparatus that is equipped with a fire pump, water tank, and hose, in addition to an aerial device and ground ladders, is BEST referred to as a: (22)

A. quint.
B. midi-pumper.
C. mini-pumper.
D. rescue apparatus.

23. Which type of apparatus has small fire pumps and tanks that may feature foam proportioning equipment and a tank for foam concentrate? (22)

A. Trailer-mounted fire pumps
B. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
C. Aerial apparatus equipped with fire pumps
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

24. Which apparatus is often designed with the pump panel and one or more preconnected hoselines housed in a compartment? (22)

A. Fireboats
B. Wildland fire apparatus
C. Trailer-mounted fire pumps
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

25. Which apparatus are MOST likely to serve applications such as long-term pumping operations at landfills? (22)

A. Wildland fire apparatus
B. Trailer-mounted fire pumps
C. Aircraft rescue and fire apparatus
D. Rescue apparatus equipped with fire pumps

Objective 5:
Identify apparatus-mounted special systems.

26. Which department member is MOST likely to be responsible for apparatus-mounted special systems, as well as for the fire pump? (22)

A. Battalion chief
B. Driver/operator
C. Senior firefighter
D. Incident Commander
27. Which equipment is MOST likely to be used when a small amount of power is needed near the vehicle? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Vehicle-mounted generator

28. Which equipment converts a vehicle’s 12- or 24-volt DC current into 110- or 220-volt AC current? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Vehicle-mounted generator

29. Which equipment is powered by small gasoline or diesel engines, generally has 110 and/or 220-volt capability, and is available with power capacities up to 5,000 watts? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Vehicle-mounted generator

30. Which equipment is useful when remote power is needed away from the apparatus? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Apparatus-mounted generator

31. Which equipment is powered by gasoline, diesel, power-take-off, or hydraulic systems? (23)
   A. Inverter
   B. Mini-generator
   C. Portable generator
   D. Vehicle-mounted generator
32. Which statement about apparatus-mounted generators with separate engines is MOST accurate? (23)

A. They are initially quiet but become very loud after being run for long durations.
B. They are initially very loud but become quiet after being run for long durations.
C. They have nearly soundless operation and don’t interfere with communication.
D. They may create noisy work environments making communication difficult.

33. Which type of light ranges from 300 to 1,000 watts and is advantageous where illumination is needed away from the apparatus? (23-24)

A. Fixed lights
B. Portable lights
C. Banks of lights
D. Multi-use lights

34. Which type of light provides general lighting for the scene and is often mounted so that it may be raised, lowered, or turned to provide the best possible lighting? (24)

A. Fixed lights
B. Portable lights
C. Banks of lights
D. Multi-use lights

35. Which is the MOST likely reason that a fire department would use heavy duty electrical cords? (24)

A. Cords can be left outside for extended periods.
B. Cords allow greater compatibility with other agencies.
C. Cords provide greater abrasion protection on the fireground.
D. Cords can supply power to several connections from one supply source.
36. Which equipment is used to supply power to several connections from one supply source? (24)
   A. Adapters
   B. Junction boxes
   C. Multi-use cords
   D. Twist-lock receptacles

37. Which equipment allows rescuers to plug their equipment into standard electrical outlets? (24)
   A. Adapters
   B. Junction boxes
   C. Multi-use cords
   D. Twist-lock receptacles

38. Which statement about rescue tools is MOST accurate? (24)
   A. Power systems are always portable.
   B. Power systems are always apparatus mounted.
   C. Power systems may be portable or apparatus mounted.
   D. Power systems on pumping apparatus are not adequate for rescue tools.
Chapter 1 Quiz Answers

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. Answers should include the following:
   - Apparatus internal water tank
   - Fire hydrant
   - Static water sources such as a lake or portable water tank
12. Answers should include three of the following:
   - Ground ladders
   - Self-contained breathing apparatus
   - Forcible entry tools
   - Salvage tools and equipment
   - Portable water tank
   - Emergency medical equipment
Chapter 1 Test Answers

Objective 1
1. D
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. B

Objective 2
7. B
8. B

Objective 3
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. D

Objective 4
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. B
Objective 5
26.  B
27.  A
28.  A
29.  C
30.  C
31.  D
32.  D
33.  B
34.  A
35.  C
36.  B
37.  A
38.  C