Chapter 4 Quiz

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

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

1. If a fire conditions are evident upon arrival at an incident, the driver operator should place the apparatus: (136)
   - A. as physically close to the scene as possible.
   - B. in a safe position that offers the best tactical advantage.
   - C. at the first available position that offers a view of the incident scene.
   - D. in a position that is in the middle of the incident scene for easy access.

2. If no fire is evident upon arrival at an incident, the driver/operator should: (136)
   - A. pull the apparatus past the front of the building.
   - B. pull the apparatus directly in the front of the building.
   - C. stop the apparatus well before approaching the building.
   - D. drive the apparatus all the way around the building and back.

3. Which is a general guideline for positioning apparatus? (138)
   - A. Attempt to position apparatus upwind of incident.
   - B. Attempt to park on soft surfaces whenever possible.
   - C. Attempt to position apparatus downwind of incident.
   - D. Attempt to park downhill at hazardous materials incidents.

4. With regard to apparatus positioning, many jurisdictions require: (140)
   - A. aerial apparatus and pumpers to share positions.
   - B. aerial apparatus and pumpers to switch between positions.
   - C. aerial apparatus to yield an optimum position close to a building for pumpers.
   - D. pumpers to yield an optimum position close to a building for aerial apparatus.
5. Where should pumpers that provide water supply for elevated stream operations be positioned? (141)
   A. As close to aerial apparatus as practical
   B. As far away from the incident as practical
   C. As close to the seat of the fire as practical
   D. As far away from aerial apparatus as practical

6. In which situation would a tandem pumping operation MOST likely be used? (144)
   A. When the first engine is more than five years old
   B. When additional personnel are requested for the scene
   C. When a single engine is capable of supplying required pressures
   D. When it is necessary to supply a high rise sprinkler or standpipe system

7. Which statement about positioning wildland fire apparatus is MOST accurate? (146)
   A. Apparatus should change position only once.
   B. Apparatus should not change position more than three times.
   C. Changing conditions may cause apparatus to re-position many times.
   D. Once apparatus are positioned at a wildland fire, the apparatus remains in that position.

8. Which is a guideline for protecting structures at wildland fires? (147)
   A. Park apparatus on the roadway.
   B. Keep doors and windows of apparatus open.
   C. Position apparatus on windward side of structure.
   D. Clear away any nearby brush that may serve as fuel for a fire.

9. Which staging would be implemented when numerous units are responding to operate at the same incident, particularly those that require mutual aid or result in transmittal of multiple alarms? (150)
   A. Level I Staging
   B. Level II Staging
   C. Primary Staging
   D. Secondary Staging
10. How should a driver/operator approach a potential hazardous materials incident? (153)
   A. From upwind and uphill
   B. At a ninety-degree angle
   C. At a forty-five degree angle
   D. From downwind and downhill

11. Driver/operators are MOST likely to stage apparatus in the: (154)
   A. hot zone.
   B. cold zone.
   C. warm zone.
   D. buffer zone.

12. Which is an important consideration for positioning apparatus when responding to emergency medical incidents? (155)
   A. Maintain close proximity to primary exits.
   B. Block views of the scene from bystanders.
   C. Leave room for all vehicular traffic to proceed.
   D. Leave ambulances enough room for patient loading.
Directions: Write a brief answer to the questions below.

13. Describe basic guidelines when positioning for rescue situations, exposures, wind direction and terrain. (137-138)

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14. List two examples of static water supply sources used for drafting. (141)

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15. List two examples of a natural or man-made barrier that can be used as an anchor point for wildland fire attack. (147)

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________________________________________________________________________
Chapter 4 Test

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

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

Objective 1:
Describe positioning of pumpers for fire attack.

1. Which factor BEST determines the most advantageous position for an attack pumper? (136)
   A. Size-up
   B. Mutual aid
   C. Experience of crew
   D. Time of day or night

2. When fire conditions are evident upon arrival, the driver/operator should place the apparatus in a safe position that: (136)
   A. includes room for vehicles in front of and behind the apparatus.
   B. puts the apparatus as physically close to the fire scene as possible.
   C. allows personnel to view the entire fire scene from the apparatus.
   D. includes an exit route for apparatus should a withdrawal become necessary.

3. When the first apparatus arrives at an incident where no fire is evident, the driver/operator should: (136)
   A. pull to the center of the building.
   B. pull apparatus past the front of the building.
   C. stop apparatus short of the front of the building.
   D. drive apparatus around the block and back to the building.
4. Which is a guideline for positioning apparatus at a fire scene? (138)
   A. Park uphill at all types of incidents
   B. Park on a soft surface whenever practical
   C. Attempt to position apparatus upwind of incident
   D. Attempt to position apparatus downwind of incident

5. Which is a method of protecting personnel from traffic at an incident? (138)
   A. Allow vehicles through one at a time
   B. Block lanes of the road where firefighters are operating
   C. Stop all traffic within 50 yards of the scene in any direction
   D. Stop all traffic within 100 yards of the scene in any direction

6. When laying supply hose to the fire scene during a roadway response, lay the hose: (138)
   A. to the side of the street.
   B. so that it is not on the street.
   C. alternating sides of the street.
   D. down the middle of the street.

7. What location is generally considered the safest position for apparatus placement should a structural collapse occur? (138)
   A. Middle of the structure
   B. Corners of the structure
   C. Slightly to the front of the structure
   D. One-third the distance from the middle of the structure

8. Why do some jurisdictions require pumpers yield an optimum position close to a building for an aerial apparatus? (140)
   A. A pumper needs to be able to quickly leave incident scenes.
   B. A pumper crew is generally more experienced than the aerial crew.
   C. An aerial crew is generally more experienced than the pumper crew.
   D. An aerial device, with its fixed length ladder or boom, is of no use positioned beyond its maximum reach.
9. In the “inside/outside” method, when would an attack pumper be positioned on the side of the street closest to the building and the aerial apparatus be placed outboard of the pumper? (140)
   A. If building is not totally engulfed
   B. If building is a high value property
   C. If building is less than five floors tall
   D. If building is less than ten floors tall

10. When positioning to support aerial apparatus, pumpers providing water supply for elevated stream operations should position: (141)
    A. near the closest exit for the incident.
    B. as closely to aerial apparatus as practical.
    C. between the building and aerial apparatus.
    D. as far away from aerial apparatus as practical.

11. Where should a pumper be positioned to supply a fire department connection most efficiently? (141)
    A. As closely as possible to the water source
    B. As close as possible to the seat of the fire
    C. Half way between the water source and the fire
    D. The first available parking area near the incident

12. How is the pumper position to supply a fire department connection best determined? (141)
    A. At the incident scene
    B. As the incident progresses
    C. Through preincident planning
    D. During post-incident analysis and critique

Objective 2:
Describe positioning water source supply pumpers.

13. When should fire departments identify suitable drafting sites in their response district? (141)
    A. During preincident planning
    B. En route to the incident scene
    C. After occupants/owners request
    D. After arriving at the incident scene
14. Which site would be given preference for a drafting location? (142)
   A. A surface with a large open area
   B. A surface near a bank of a waterway
   C. A location accessible from a hard surface
   D. A site that is accessible without turning or backing

15. Which is the preferred type of hose for making hydrant connections? (143)
   A. Small diameter intake hose
   B. Large diameter intake hose
   C. Hose in sections at least 100 feet in length
   D. Hose in sections less than 50 feet in length

16. When might tandem pumping operations may be needed? (144)
   A. During inclement weather conditions
   B. During the growth stages of a fully involved building
   C. When one strong hydrant is used to supply two pumper engines
   D. When pressures higher than a single engine is capable of supplying are required

Objective 3:
Summarize apparatus positioning considerations for wildland fire attack.

17. Which statement about positioning for wildland fire attack is MOST accurate? (146)
   A. Wildland positioning is similar to structural positioning.
   B. Apparatus should be moved a maximum of three times.
   C. Apparatus are positioned in a single location and rarely move from that position.
   D. Apparatus are seldom positioned in the same location for the duration of an incident.

18. Which is a guideline for positioning for structure protection during a wildland fire? (147)
   A. Park apparatus on the roadway
   B. Position apparatus on the windward side of the structure
   C. Park as close as physically possible to the structure
   D. Clear away any nearby brush that may serve as fuel
19. What may be needed when driving the vehicle in conditions of reduced visibility during a wildland fire attack? (147)
   A. LED or other special headlights
   B. Use of aircraft identifying hazards
   C. Spotter walking ahead of the apparatus
   D. Firefighter in cab using high quality binoculars

20. When the apparatus is operated in a stationary position during a wildland fire attack, it should be placed in an area that: (147)
   A. provides an overview of the fire.
   B. can also be used as the command center.
   C. allows firefighters to make a temporary fire break.
   D. affords maximum protection from heat and flames.

21. When positioning during wildland fire attack, the vehicle should be positioned facing the direction of an exit path with the: (148)
   A. front wheels straight.
   B. wheels left unchocked.
   C. emergency brake disengaged.
   D. front wheels turned slightly to the left or right.

22. Vehicles should not be driven over bridges unless the: (148)
   A. bridge provides the fastest route.
   B. bridge was constructed within the last ten years.
   C. bridge is constructed with supports underneath it.
   D. weight of the apparatus is known to be within the capacity of the structure.

23. Driver/operators should not attempt to ford streams with a vehicle unless: (148)
   A. the stream depth will not reach the top of the tires.
   B. there is not another route to reach the intended destination.
   C. it has been specifically designed to operate in such conditions.
   D. the driver/operator has witnessed another vehicle crossing the stream.
24. Why should hoselines be kept short for apparatus capable of mounting a mobile fire attack? (148)
   A. To facilitate movement
   B. To minimize possible damage
   C. To ensure backup hose is available
   D. To allow for use by fewer firefighters

25. Which is a safety guideline for operating pumping apparatus in a wildland environment? (148)
   A. Keep headlights on whenever engine is running
   B. Position in unburned fuel areas whenever possible
   C. Use a frontal attack if fire is spreading rapidly upslope
   D. Leave windows opened slightly to hear outside environment

Objective 4:
Identify considerations for special positioning situations.

26. What staging protocol is MOST likely to be applied to initial response of more than one fire department unit? (150)
   A. Level I staging
   B. Level II staging
   C. Level III staging
   D. Level IV staging

27. What staging protocol is MOST likely to be enacted when a large number of units are responding to an incident? (150)
   A. Level I staging
   B. Level II staging
   C. Level III staging
   D. Level IV staging

28. In Level II staging, units responding: (150)
   A. park at the closest available site to the incident scene.
   B. receive directions on where to respond once at the scene.
   C. are advised of the staging area location when dispatched and respond directly to that location.
   D. stage approximately one block away from the scene in their direction of travel and await further instruction.
29. Once on the scene of a highway incident, the use of warning lights should be: (151)
   A. reduced as much as possible.
   B. used as a major means of notifying motorists.
   C. used intermittently to limit incident scene noise.
   D. continued until the incident reaches the termination stage.

30. A safe zone must be established around roadway incidents in order to: (151)
   A. prevent any onlookers.
   B. protect personnel and victims.
   C. provide multiple areas for staging.
   D. allow traffic to be routed normally.

31. During response to a possible hazardous materials incident, the apparatus should approach from: (153)
   A. uphill and upwind.
   B. uphill and downwind.
   C. upwind and downhill.
   D. downhill and downwind.

32. When responding to a hazardous materials incident, the driver/operator should: (153)
   A. drive the apparatus to the scene and initiate defensive actions.
   B. drive the apparatus to the scene and initiate offensive actions.
   C. drive the apparatus directly to the scene but not exit vehicle until material is identified.
   D. not drive the apparatus directly to the scene until the material involved can be identified.

33. Incident scene control zones: (153)
   A. must be decided upon en route.
   B. are unnecessary if there are no bystanders.
   C. may be expanded or contracted as needed.
   D. cannot be expanded or contracted once they are in place.
34. What incident scene control zone includes the area closest to the release of the material? (154)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Warm zone
   C. Cold zone
   D. Center zone

35. What scene control zone is also known as the yellow zone? (154)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Warm zone
   C. Cold zone
   D. Center zone

36. In which scene control zone does the decontamination process usually occur? (154)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Warm zone
   C. Cold zone
   D. Center zone

37. What scene control zone is considered safe and does not require personal protective equipment? (154)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Warm zone
   C. Cold zone
   D. Center zone

38. In which scene control zone are driver/operators MOST likely to stage their apparatus? (154)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Warm zone
   C. Cold zone
   D. Center zone
39. What must be done if stretching a hoseline across a railroad track is absolutely necessary? (154)
   A. Speed of operations must become a priority.
   B. Apparatus with warning lights must be stationed at track.
   C. All local police and highway patrol must be notified of incident.
   D. The rail company must be notified to confirm rail traffic has been halted along section in question.

40. What is an important consideration when positioning apparatus at a medical incident? (155)
   A. Positioning so apparatus can exit quickly
   B. Blocking the view of incident from onlookers
   C. Leaving ambulance enough room for patient loading
   D. Positioning near corners of building to mark location

41. When an emergency medical incident requires a driver/operator to position apparatus in a street or highway: (155)
   A. turn on all warning lights and sirens.
   B. position the vehicle so it takes up as little room as possible.
   C. use the vehicle as a shield between work area and oncoming traffic.
   D. conduct operations as quickly as possible with speed as the main priority.

42. Which is MOST likely a consideration when parking the apparatus at an emergency medical incident? (155)
   A. Avoiding sightline of onlookers at the scene
   B. Allowing room for media personnel to enter and exit
   C. Proximity of exhaust discharge relative to nearby businesses
   D. Proximity of exhaust discharge relative to location of patients
Chapter 4 Quiz Answers

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. D
13. Answers may vary; students should include points from the following:
   - Rescue—If there is an indication of a rescue situation, position the apparatus to facilitate the most efficient deployment of ground ladders (or aerial device if so equipped)
   - Exposures—Position so fire streams can be deployed to protect exposures; consider apparatus as a potential exposure; avoid placing apparatus in a location that may subject it to high levels of radiant heat, falling embers, or other products of combustion
   - Wind direction—Attempt to position apparatus upwind of incident whenever possible
   - Terrain—Park apparatus on hard surfaces whenever practical; eliminate chance of getting stuck
14. Answers may vary; students should include two of the following:
   - Dry hydrant
   - Storage tank
   - Lake
   - Stream
15. Answers may vary; students should include two of the following:
   - Roads
   - Lakes
   - Ponds
   - Previously burned areas
Chapter 4 Test Answers

Objective 1
1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. C

Objective 2
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. D

Objective 3
17. D
18. D
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A

Objective 4
26. A
27. B
28. C
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. D
33. C
34. A
35. B
36. B
37. C
38. C
39. D
40. C
41. C
42. D