Chapter Addendum Quiz

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

__________ 1. What is the mission of the fire service? (A-5)
   A. Protect personal and public property from fire and disrepair
   B. Completely eliminate the occurrence of fires in residential structures
   C. Employ the all-hazard approach to providing community protection
   D. Save lives and protect property and the environment from fires and other hazardous situations

__________ 2. In the MOST common type of fire department organizational structure: (A-7)
   A. firefighters of all different ranks share equal decision-making authority.
   B. a fire department safety officer ranks above everyone else in the department.
   C. decisions and information are directed from the fire chief down through the intermediate levels.
   D. decisions and information are passed from the base up through the intermediate levels to the fire chief.

__________ 3. Which fire service organizational principle refers to the formal line of authority, responsibility, and communication within an organization? (A-8)
   A. Discipline
   B. Span of control
   C. Division of labor
   D. Chain of command
4. What is the main purpose of written regulations such as policies and procedures within a fire and emergency services organization? (A-11)
   A. Create personnel assignments and duty schedules
   B. Organize the budget, personnel records, and incident reports
   C. Award promotions to personnel who successfully carry out the organization’s mission statement
   D. Clarify expectations, delegate authority, and assign responsibility based on the organization’s structure and mission

5. Which organizations or agencies would MOST likely assist the fire department with incident scene security, crowd control, and explosives disposal? (A-13)
   A. Media
   B. Utility company
   C. Law enforcement
   D. Disaster management agency

6. According to NFPA® 1002, driver/operators must know how to: (A-14)
   A. take command at a fire scene.
   B. inspect and test fire apparatus.
   C. don SCBA in under one minute.
   D. perform repairs on the fire pump.

7. Why did the National Fallen Firefighters Association developed the 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives in 2004? (A-16)
   A. Eliminate public criticism of the fire service
   B. Increase funding for new apparatus and equipment
   C. Mandate changes that must be made in the fire service
   D. Provide the fire service with a blueprint for making changes

8. What must a fire department’s health and safety program address? (A-18)
   A. Documentation of new recruit skills training
   B. Organization of personnel service and promotional records
   C. All anticipated hazards to which members might be exposed
   D. The most dangerous hazards to which members might be exposed
9. NFPA® 1500 requires that all personnel operating in an immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmosphere to: (A-19)
   A. be trained as a company officer.
   B. be fully equipped with the appropriate PPE.
   C. utilize rehabilitation facilities every ten minutes.
   D. verbally report to the battalion chief every five minutes.

10. What is the main purpose of a fire department member assistance program (MAP)? (A-26-27)
    A. Help eliminate the need for personal counseling
    B. Help members who are facing financial hardship
    C. Allow firefighters to continue working regular shifts after a major illness or injury
    D. Offer easily accessible, confidential assistance with personal problems that affect job performance

11. A firefighter should never alter protective clothing because it may void the manufacturer’s warranty and: (A-34)
    A. endanger his or her life.
    B. put other firefighters at risk.
    C. end his or her employment contract.
    D. increase the amount of required maintenance.

12. U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations require all personnel at roadway incidents to wear: (A-44)
    A. SCBA
    B. Fusees
    C. Protective hoods
    D. High-visibility vests

13. What is a safety consideration for personal protective clothing and equipment? (A-44)
    A. Never wear protective clothing that does not fit.
    B. Never share a piece of gear with another firefighter.
    C. Always modify protective clothing and equipment to fit better.
    D. Always wear hearing protection during structural fire fighting operations.
14. Improperly cleaned or maintained personal protective clothing and equipment: (A-46)
   A. can cause illness or injury.
   B. must be worn with caution.
   C. should be disposed of immediately.
   D. must be used only for training evolutions.

15. What does it mean to practice situational awareness on the fireground? (A-49)
   A. Following the IC's orders without question
   B. Performing all duties to the best of your ability
   C. Creating a strategic plan of attack for fire suppression
   D. Being observant about hazards and changing conditions

16. When does the response to an emergency begin? (A-50)
   A. At the start of each shift
   B. Upon arrival at the emergency scene
   C. After the firefighters don PPE and SCBA
   D. As soon as the department is notified of the emergency

17. Which safety guideline is MOST likely to help minimize a firefighter's exposure to risk at a structural fire scene? (A-51)
   A. Maintain communication with team members and Command
   B. Report directly to the safety officer in command of the incident
   C. Use apparatus lighting to fully illuminate the scene and surrounding area
   D. Divide labor into smaller, more manageable tasks in order to equalize the work load

18. When operating at highway/roadway incident scenes, apparatus lights: (A-53)
   A. provide effective traffic control.
   B. provide adequate scene lighting for most operations.
   C. can confuse motorists and make the situation more hazardous.
   D. should remain on during the incident in order to warn motorists.
19. Which type of hydrant is used in climates with prolonged periods of below-freezing temperatures? (A-58)
   A. Steamer hydrant
   B. Dry-barrel hydrant
   C. Wet-barrel hydrant
   D. Gate-valved hydrant

20. In which operation would the pumping apparatus start at the fire scene and lay a supply line back to the water source? (A-65)
   A. Reverse lay
   B. Forward lay
   C. Standpipe connection
   D. Mobile relay operation
Chapter Addendum Test

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

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

1. Explain the mission of the fire service.

__________ 1. The overall mission of the fire service is to: (A-5)

A. prevent arson fires by educating the public.
B. eliminate the use of unsafe building practices.
C. provide low-cost emergency services to the public.
D. save lives and protect property and the environment.

__________ 2. Which statement BEST describes an all-hazard concept approach in the fire service? (A-5)

A. All available agencies respond to every emergency within a jurisdiction.
B. All responders use a similar, coordinated approach to provide a variety of services to the public.
C. Each department uses its own methods, procedures, and resources to mitigate incident hazards.
D. Firefighters must be certified to perform every duty within the fire station during their probationary year.

2. Describe how fire departments are organized.

__________ 3. Most fire departments are organized in a series of levels, with the intermediate levels made up of personnel assigned by: (A-7)

A. rank and duty.
B. age and name.
C. years of experience.
D. geographical location.
4. Each employee reporting to just one supervisor, who in turn moves up the chain of command, is an example of: (A-8)
   A. discipline.
   B. span of control.
   C. division of labor.
   D. unity of command.

5. The division of labor refers to: (A-8)
   A. each employee reporting to just one supervisor.
   B. an organization’s responsibility to provide leadership.
   C. the formal line of authority, responsibility, and communication within an organization.
   D. the process of dividing large jobs into smaller pieces to make them more manageable.

6. Why is the division of labor necessary in the fire service? (A-9)
   A. Comply with federal law
   B. Prevent the duplication of effort
   C. Ensure fair workloads for all members
   D. Keep department expenses at a minimum

7. Which BEST describes the staffing and funding of volunteer fire departments? (A-10)
   A. Continuously staffed and publicly funded
   B. Continuously staffed and may rely on fundraisers for funding
   C. Not continuously staffed and may rely on fundraisers for funding
   D. Not continuously staffed and funded by federal grants and tax revenue

8. Multiple fire companies within a response area, whose day-to-day functions are overseen by the operations division, are called a(an): (A-10)
   A. squad.
   B. battalion.
   C. operations group.
   D. combination department.
9. Which type of specialized fire company is assigned to a pumping apparatus and performs suppression duties at structure fires? (A-10)
   A. Brush company
   B. Ladder company
   C. Engine company
   D. Rescue company

10. Which type of specialized fire company generally has the primary duty of searching for victims and removing them from areas of danger or entrapment? (A-10)
    A. Truck company
    B. Engine company
    C. Rescue company
    D. Hazardous materials company

11. Which type of specialized fire company is MOST likely to have the primary duty of transporting patients to a hospital? (A-11)
    A. Brush company
    B. Rescue company
    C. Emergency medical company
    D. Hazardous materials company

12. Fire department line personnel are responsible for: (A-11)
    A. repairing broken department apparatus.
    B. providing emergency services to the public.
    C. overseeing the department’s annual budget.
    D. organizing personnel medical evaluation records.

13. Which group of fire department employees provides administrative and logistical support in areas such as finance, maintenance, and training? (A-11)
    A. Line personnel
    B. Staff personnel
    C. Career firefighters
    D. Volunteer firefighters
3. Describe fire department SOPs, rules, and regulations that affect a driver/operator.

________  14. What should firefighters do first if they have questions about departmental regulations? (A-12)
   A. Use the Internet as a reference
   B. Ask their supervisor for clarification
   C. Rely on other firefighters for guidance
   D. Revise the document so that it is easily understood

________  15. A policy is a guide to decision-making within an organization that addresses issues such as: (A-12)
   A. the steps required to ventilate a roof.
   B. working hours and emergency response guidelines.
   C. the procedure for handling a hazardous materials spill.
   D. types of duties that a Fire Fighter I is certified to perform.

________  16. What is a detailed written plan that lists specific steps for approaching a recurring problem or situation? (A-12)
   A. Law
   B. Policy
   C. Guideline
   D. Procedure

4. Explain ways that fire departments may interact with other organizations and agencies.

________  17. Which organization or agency would be MOST likely to assist the fire department by shutting off natural gas lines, electricity, or public water mains? (A-13)
   A. Media
   B. Utility company
   C. Law enforcement
   D. Emergency medical services
18. Which organization or agency would be MOST likely to assist the fire department by alerting the public of traffic incidents or evacuations? (A-14)

A. Media
B. Local hospital
C. Utility company
D. Public works department

5. Explain the roles and duties of a driver/operator.

19. Driver/operators are responsible for transporting other firefighters to the incident: (A-14)

A. quickly and against the flow of traffic.
B. safely and in accordance with local traffic laws.
C. and operating as a member of an interior attack crew.
D. and acting as Incident Commander if the officer is unavailable.

20. According to NFPA 1002, which is a duty of a driver/operator? (A-14)

A. Position apparatus at the scene
B. Inspect, clean, and maintain SCBA
C. Repair out-of-service apparatus fire pump
D. Maintain personnel accountability for the engine company

6. Describe fire and life safety initiatives aimed at reducing firefighter illnesses, injuries, and fatalities.

21. One goal of the National Fallen Firefighters Association 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives is to: (A-16)

A. mandate the use of specific brands of PPE.
B. empower all firefighters to stop unsafe practices.
C. advocate the use of exclusively defensive firefighting tactics.
D. require departments to use computer-based accountability systems.
22. Which action would BEST promote the National Fallen Firefighters Association 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives? (A-16)
   A. Requiring every new recruit to obtain a bachelor’s degree prior to employment
   B. Training every Fire Fighter I to assume command at smaller incidents
   C. Purchasing additional sets of structural PPE for each firefighter in the department
   D. Investigating line of duty deaths and near misses in order to revise departmental safety standards

7. Describe the aspects of NFPA 1500 related to firefighter safety and health.

23. What does NFPA 1500 require to be part of fire department training programs? (A-18)
   A. Computer-based training and online evaluation logs
   B. A process for evaluating firefighter skills and knowledge
   C. Personnel duties assigned prior to training and evaluation
   D. A requirement for firefighters to retest for certification annually

24. Which statement about maintaining personnel safety during training evolutions is MOST accurate? (A-19)
   A. Participant health and physical conditioning has little effect on training safety or performance.
   B. Rowdy play and other unprofessional conduct is not allowed because it is distracting and can lead to accidents or injuries.
   C. Rapid breathing allows the air supply to last longer and extends the time available to work in a hazardous atmosphere.
   D. Equipment used for training requires less frequent inspection and maintenance than equipment used for regular emergencies.

25. Which is an apparatus requirement in NFPA 1500? (A-19)
   A. Apparatus must be replaced every ten years.
   B. Apparatus are required to have seat mounts for SCBA.
   C. Apparatus are only required to have a seat belt for the driver.
   D. Apparatus must be designed to include seat belts for all occupants.
26. In order to ensure the safety of personnel operating in hazardous areas, fire departments should: (A-19-20)
   A. purchase apparatus equipped with seat mounts for SCBA.
   B. give members a new pair of structural PPE at least once a year.
   C. provide members with at least one full set of protective equipment.
   D. order the newest and most advanced personnel accountability system available.

27. NFPA 1500 requires that emergency operations be managed through a(an): (A-20)
   A. manual reporting system.
   B. incident management system.
   C. computerized tracking system.
   D. personnel accountability system.

28. With regard to facility safety, NFPA 1500: (A-20)
   A. prohibits all tobacco use in the facilities.
   B. prohibits infection control device storage in the facilities.
   C. requires dedicated workout spaces in career departments.
   D. requires separate sleeping quarters for officers and firefighters.

29. What is a medical or physical requirement set forth in NFPA 1500? (A-21)
   A. Individualized nutrition counseling
   B. Standardized national physical fitness testing
   C. Department-funded tobacco cessation programs
   D. Annual medical exams to verify continued fitness

8. Describe fire department programs intended to reduce firefighter illnesses, injuries, and fatalities.

30. What is a guideline for maintaining personal health? (A-22)
   A. Wear full PPE at every incident.
   B. Clean PPE after every exposure to smoke.
   C. Maintain a body mass index (BMI) of under 20.
   D. Eat a diet that is high in carbohydrates and fats.
31. What is the BEST way for a Fire Fighter I to prevent work-related injuries? (A-23)
   A. Maintain a high level of personal physical fitness
   B. Create a physical training program for new recruits
   C. Purchase the newest available personal protective equipment
   D. Utilize the fire department’s member assistance program resources

32. What is the leading cause of firefighter fatalities? (A-24)
   A. Diabetes
   B. Brain cancer
   C. Genetic disorders
   D. Cardiovascular diseases

33. Firefighters are at a risk of contracting respiratory diseases such as lung cancer and COPD because of repeated exposure to: (A-24)
   A. high temperatures.
   B. chronic infectious diseases.
   C. atypically stressful situations.
   D. smoke, dangerous gases, and chemicals.

34. Manufactured products affect firefighters’ exposure to contaminants, because they tend to burn at higher temperatures and these higher temperatures: (A-25)
   A. decrease the toxic gases and vapors in smoke.
   B. reduce the amount of chemicals deposited on protective gear.
   C. increase the skin’s ability to absorb chemicals deposited on it.
   D. lessen the likelihood of firefighters being contaminated in most fires.

35. In order to prevent or limit chemical exposures at fires, firefighters should: (A-25)
   A. work downwind of fires and smoke plumes.
   B. clean contaminated turnouts at least once a month.
   C. find a safe place for contaminated gear in the rehab area.
   D. wash hands and neck skin immediately after working a fire.
36. Exposure to chemicals and products of combustion are linked to: (A-26)
   A. increased psychological stress levels.
   B. increased occurrences of illnesses and diseases.
   C. decreased performance levels and slower reaction times.
   D. decreased chances of developing acute or chronic illnesses.

37. Body substance isolation methods are used to: (A-26)
   A. lessen exposure to carcinogens in smoke.
   B. prevent firefighters from contracting cancer.
   C. treat patients with AIDS, hepatitis, MRSA or other infectious diseases.
   D. protect firefighters from being exposed to communicable diseases.

38. As part of a member assistance program, many fire departments offer tobacco cessation programs because tobacco can: (A-27)
   A. affect a firefighter’s mental state.
   B. cause cancer, heart disease, and COPD.
   C. impair a firefighter’s ability to drive apparatus.
   D. make controlling occupational stress more difficult.

39. Which statement about atypically stressful events is MOST accurate? (A-30)
   A. Individuals should be able to cope with most atypically stressful events on their own.
   B. CISD remains the most effective means of treating individuals following an atypical stressful event.
   C. Officers should monitor their personnel following an atypically stressful event for signs of posttraumatic stress disorder.
   D. Fire department supervisors must be trained to provide counseling to individuals who experience atypically stressful events.
9. Describe the various types and uses of personal protective equipment worn by firefighters.

________ 40. What is a function of station and work uniforms? (A-31)
   A. Provide respiratory protection
   B. Protect wearer from hazardous materials
   C. Provide protection against advanced fire behavior
   D. Identify wearer as a member of the fire department

________ 41. While on duty, firefighters should avoid wearing: (A-31)
   A. high-top shoes.
   B. short-sleeved shirts.
   C. clothing made from 100 percent cotton.
   D. clothing made of non-fire-resistant synthetic materials.

________ 42. In order to avoid contaminating living quarters, _____ should NOT
be worn during emergency operations. (A-32)
   A. station footwear
   B. steel-toed boots
   C. cotton underwear
   D. synthetic materials

________ 43. All personal protective clothing designed for structural fire fighting
must meet the requirements of: (A-32)
   A. NFPA 1002.
   B. NFPA 1006.
   D. NFPA 1981.

________ 44. Which piece of information must be included on the permanent
compliance label inside each piece of personal protective clothing? (A-33)
   A. Firefighter’s name
   B. Department name
   C. Cleaning precautions
   D. Wearing instructions
45. What is structural personal protective clothing designed to do? (A-34)
   A. Eliminate exposure to hazardous materials
   B. Protect from temperatures of up to 1,000°F (540°C)
   C. Prevent burns from extreme fire behaviors such as flashover
   D. Cover all portions of skin while reaching, bending, or moving

46. Which piece of protective clothing is donned under the helmet and is designed to protect the neck, ears, and face from exposure to heat, embers, and debris? (A-38)
   A. SCBA facepiece
   B. Thermal barrier
   C. Protective hood
   D. Moisture barrier

47. Which statement about structural fire fighting protective coats is MOST accurate? (A-38)
   A. The outer shell, moisture barrier, and thermal barrier must always be worn together.
   B. At least two of the three coat components must be worn together in order to provide complete protection.
   C. The thermal barrier is required during structural operations, but should be removed during rescue or extrication operations.
   D. The outer shell must be worn at all times, and the additional layers can be added if the situation requires extra protection.

48. Which component of the protective coat is designed to make firefighters more visible at night or in low light conditions? (A-39)
   A. Collar
   B. Wristlets
   C. Retroreflective trim
   D. Drag Rescue Device
49. Protective trousers designed for fire fighting are: (A-40)
   A. identical to those used in wildland fire fighting and roadway operations.
   B. designed to protect firefighters from extreme fire behavior such as flashover and rollover.
   C. required to be sent to the manufacturer for specialized cleaning after each use.
   D. constructed from the same fabric, moisture barrier, and thermal layering used in protective coats.

50. When properly worn, fire fighting gloves: (A-40)
   A. offer minimal protection against heat and embers.
   B. lay flat beneath the wristlets of the protective coat.
   C. must completely cover the wristlet of the protective coat.
   D. will protect the fire fighter from exposure to hazardous materials.

51. Fire fighting boots must be: (A-41)
   A. low enough to expose to the ankles.
   B. high enough to protect the lower leg.
   C. made completely of reinforced leather.
   D. made completely of high-grade rubber.

52. Which situation would require firefighters to wear hearing protection? (A-43)
   A. Inspecting ladders
   B. Operating power tools
   C. Using a fire department radio
   D. Attacking an interior structure fire

53. In order to be as visible to motorists as possible during roadway incident operations, firefighters should wear: (A-44)
   A. high-visibility vests.
   B. bright orange helmets.
   C. flame-retardant jumpsuits.
   D. structural PPE with reflective trim.
54. Which is a safety consideration related to PPE? (A-46)
   A. Never share PPE with another firefighter.
   B. Always wear protective clothing that fits properly.
   C. Always wear the protective gloves beneath the coat wristlets.
   D. Make sure there is no overlap between the coat and trousers.

10. Describe the inspection, cleaning, and maintenance of PPE.

55. Which statement about inspecting PPE is MOST accurate? (A-46)
   A. PPE must be inspected at the start of every shift and after every use.
   B. PPE must be inspected during rehabilitation for incidents lasting more than two hours.
   C. Individual firefighters determine their own PPE inspection schedule and guidelines.
   D. PPE that is not used in fire fighting incidents or live fire training can be exempt from routine inspections.

56. What should be done during routine inspections of PPE, such as after use at an incident? (A-46)
   A. Perform a hydrostatic test
   B. Perform specialized cleaning
   C. Complete a fabric strength test
   D. Look for damage like rips or tears

57. Which type of cleaning can be done at an incident scene by brushing off loose debris and rinsing the PPE? (A-47)
   A. Routine cleaning
   B. Contract cleaning
   C. Advanced cleaning
   D. Specialized cleaning

58. What should be done if an article of protective clothing is damaged beyond repair? (A-49)
   A. It should be removed from service and destroyed.
   B. It should be returned to the manufacturer for repairs.
   C. It may be worn until a replacement can be purchased.
   D. It may be traded in for a newer model of the same item.
11. **Summarize general guidelines for operating safely at structural fire scenes.**

12. **Summarize safe practices for riding in fire service vehicles and apparatus.**

59. How might a Fire Fighter I exhibit situational awareness in action on the fireground? (A-49-50)

   A. Utilizing the personnel rehabilitation facilities
   B. Performing forcible entry prior to search and rescue operations
   C. Following an order from the Incident Commander to advance a hoseline
   D. Notifying the IC that he or she noticed fire spreading to another area of the building

60. Which statement regarding apparatus safety is MOST accurate? (A-50)

   A. When exiting the cab, backing out can cause a serious tripping hazard.
   B. Passengers must wear fire fighting helmets while in the apparatus cab.
   C. The safest location to mount and dismount apparatus is on the side of the vehicle exposed to traffic.
   D. Firefighters should always maintain three points of contact when mounting or dismounting apparatus.

61. In order to minimize danger when riding in apparatus, firefighters should always wear: (A-51)

   A. SCBA.
   B. a PASS device.
   C. hearing protection.
   D. a personnel tracking device.

62. When establishing scene control zones and cordoning off the area at a structural fire scene, firefighters should avoid tying rope or caution tape to: (A-52)

   A. trees.
   B. fences.
   C. vehicles.
   D. light posts.
63. Which scene control zone directly surrounds the incident site and should only be entered by personnel directly involved in disposing of the problem? (A-52)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Cold zone
   C. Warm zone
   D. Action zone

64. Which scene control zone immediately surrounds the other two zones and provides an area for staging personnel and portable equipment? (A-53)
   A. Hot zone
   B. Cold zone
   C. Warm zone
   D. Action zone

13. Summarize general guidelines for operating safely at highway/roadway incidents.

65. One way that firefighters can maintain situational awareness at highway/roadway incidents is to: (A-53)
   A. walk facing oncoming traffic.
   B. stand by with a charged hoseline.
   C. wear SCBA during extrication operations.
   D. use apparatus headlights to warn oncoming traffic.

66. What should be the first priority of firefighters when there are downed high-voltage power lines? (A-54-55)
   A. Gather necessary rescue equipment
   B. Attempt to rescue victims in the area
   C. Gather information for the incident report
   D. Contact the electric company to shut off power

67. Reduced water volume or pressure from hydrants can result from:
   (A-57)
   A. open water mains.
   B. open isolation valves.
   C. greater demand than the system can provide.
   D. the use of both wet-barrel and dry-barrel hydrants in the same system.

68. Standard fire hydrants have at least one large steamer connection and:
   (A-57)
   A. one smaller steamer connection.
   B. two smaller steamer connections.
   C. two hose outlet nozzles for 2½-inch (65 mm) couplings.
   D. four hose outlet nozzles for 2½-inch (65 mm) couplings.

69. A dry-barrel hydrant only has water in it when:
   (A-58)
   A. a water main has broken.
   B. a clapper valve has been opened.
   C. the temperature outside is above freezing.
   D. the stem nut is operated to open the control valve.

70. Where are wet-barrel hydrants usually installed?
   (A-58)
   A. Rural areas without an alternate water supply
   B. Rural areas where multiple departments may need to respond
   C. Climates that have a higher than average number of below-freezing days
   D. Climates that do not have long periods of below-freezing temperatures

71. What should the fire department do when a hydrant is taken out-of-service?
   (A-58)
   A. Attempt to repair the hydrant
   B. Contact the hydrant manufacturer
   C. Place “out-of-service” tags on the hydrant
   D. Notify mutual aid departments that it is out-of-service
72. A hydrant wrench is primarily used to:  (A-59)
   A. repair the hydrant if it is out-of-service.
   B. apply a hose clamp near the hydrant outlet.
   C. tighten hose couplings at the hydrant outlets.
   D. remove discharge caps from the hydrant outlets.

73. Hydrants must be opened and closed slowly in order to prevent:  (A-61)
   A. friction loss.
   B. loss of suction.
   C. water hammer.
   D. hydrant erosion.
Chapter Addendum Quiz Answers

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. A
Chapter Addendum Test Answers

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. B
24. B
25. D
26. C
27. B
28. A
29. D
30. B
31. A
32. D
33. D
34. C
35. D