

Rapid-Fire

Student Edition Test Page

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TEST

Fire Department Incident Safety Officer

1. Which is considered more deadly when freelancing occurs?

p. 169

- A.) *Working outside the /AP framework*
- B.) *Group of firefighters being heroes***
- C.) *Performing tasks above training level*
- *D.) *Firefighter working alone***

2. Which type of rescue profile is assumed when there is black fire at a structure fire?

p. 182

- A.) *Marginal*
- B.) *High***
- C.) *Medium*
- *D.) *Low***

3. In which type of building do most LODDs occur?

p. 185-186

- A.) *Commercial*
- *B.) *Residential***
- C.) *Mercantile*
- D.) *Industrial*

4. Where does the technician rapid intervention team often stage at the hazmat incident?

p. 209

- A.) *Contamination reduction zone*
- B.) *Contaminated safe refuse area*
- C.) *Decontamination corridor*
- *D.) *Escape area***

5. What is the minimum size RIC for the most effective operation?

p. 185

- A.) 8**
- 8.) 2
- *C.) 4**
- D.) 6

6. How long should it take an experienced WUI-trained 4-person crew to make a structure defensible against an advancing fire?

p. 198

- A.) 30 to 40 minutes
- B.) 40 to 50 minutes
- *C.) 20 to 30 minutes**
- D.) 10 to 20 minutes

7. Where should any civilians who have been requested to assist at the hazmat incident be instructed to remain when on scene?

p. 211

- A.) Warm zone
- B.) Decolltamination corridor
- *C.) Cold zone**
- D.) Escape area

8. What is the greatest traffic risk to firefighters at a structure fire?

p. 184

- A.) When leaving
- *B.) When arriving**
- C.) When neighbors leave
- D.) When neighbors arrive

9. Once an incident becomes what type may the ISO function be transferred to a regional or state SOF?

p.200

- A.) Type 2
- B.) Type 5
- *C.) Type 3**
- D.) Type 4

10. What is the minimum size that the RIC should be according to OSHA?

p. 184

- A.) Four
- *B.) Two**
- C.) Three
- D.) One

11. After what benchmark does the risk-taking level move to medium?

p. 168

- A.) *Under control*
- *B.) *All clear***
- C.) *360 complete*
- D.) *Loss stopped*

12. Which is NOT a correct statement about rehabilitation at the wildland fire incident?

p. 198

- A.) *Cardiac monitoring should be considered/or anyone exhibiting signs of heat stress*
- *B.) *Physically stressed firefighters should be sent home***
- C.) *Medical monitoring should be prioritized*
- D.) *Perceived readiness/or a return to duty is not enough*

13. An ASO should be requested when the fire is expected to be active for longer than what amount of time?

p. 199

- A.) *5 hours*
- B.) *2 hours*
- C.) *3 hours*
- *D.) *4 hours***

14. What degree control line is used to contain the wildland fire?

p. 193

- A.) *90-degree*
- *B.) *360-degree***
- C.) *220-degree*
- D.) *180-degree*

15. Which is a dangerous idea when attempting to gain information about a wildland fire?

p. 195

- *A.) *Climbing to higher ground near the head***
- B.) *Utilizing ASO and lookout information -*
- C.) *Using a topographical map of the area*
- D.) *Driving in a vehicle in the burned out area*

16. What flame lengths are encountered when a Hanking attack with increased gallons per minute may be effective?

p. 195

- A.) *Less than 4 feet (1.2 m)*
- B.) *More than 11 feet (3.4 m)***

***C.) 4 to 8 feet (1.2 to 2.4 III)**

D.) 8 to 11 feet (2.4 to 3.4 m)

17. At what level hazmat incident is the assignment of an ISO required by law?

p. 205

A.) *Tactical*

***B.) Technician**

C.) *Awareness*

D.) *Operations*

18. Which is NOT an effective method of determining operational effectiveness at the wildland fire?

p. 197

A.) *Flame length observations*

B.) *Crew-report monitoring*

***C.) Reading the smoke**

D.) *Attainment of a slow-change, stable environment*

19. What has the greatest impact on the effectiveness of the response to a structure fire?

p. 179

A.) *Equipment type*

***B.) Staffing level**

C.) *Response time*

D.) *Company capabilities*

20. What will exponentially add to risk taking at the structural firescene?

p. 177

A.) *Stable and not likely to change*

***B.) Unstable and changing quickly**

C.) *Stable and changing slowly*

D.) *Unstable and changing slowly*

21. What typically happens to active firefighting operations when night falls during wildland fires?

p. 196

A.) *They carry on*

***B.) They are suspended**

C.) *They proceed at a slower pace*

D.) *They are elevated*

22. What is the minimum number of escape areas should the ISO ensure are available to the crews at a structure fire?

p. 178

- A.) *Four*
- *B.) *Two***
- C.) *Three*
- D.) *One*

23. What is the minimum crew size that should be present during a "boots on the ground" direct attack with small hose lines and hand tools?

p. 196

- A.) *Four*
- B.) *Two***
- C.) *Five*
- *D.) *Three***

24. What is the number one fire ground injury at the wildland fire incident?

p. 197

- A.) *Being struck by an object*
- B.) *Overexertion*
- C.) *Heart related issues*
- *D.) *Sprains and strains***

25. Who should take the lead when dictating the level of PPE required for responders working in each zone at the hazmat incident?

p.209

- A.) *TECHREF*
- B.) */C*
- *C.) *ASO-HM***
- D.) *ISO*

26. Which part of the hazard MEDIC action model is an input?

p. 165

- A.) *Evaluating*
- B.) *Developing*
- C.) *Communicating*
- *D.) *Monitoring***

27. Which is the most regulated type of response fire departments might respond?

p.205

- A.) *Water*
- B.) *Wild/and*
- C.) *Structural*
- *D.) *Hazmat***

28. What is the all-inclusive term for all constructed or

natural barriers and treated fire edges used to control a wildland fire?

p. 193

- A.) *Scratch*
- *B.) *Control*
- C.) *Fire*
- D.) *Wet*

29. Which of the following must be used by the ISO to determine if crew efforts are succeeding during a structure fire?

p. 181

- A.) *Talk to the JC*
- B.) *Visit rehab*
- C.) *Read the firefighters*
- *D.) *Read the smoke*

30. Which statement about preventive measures is NOT true?

p. 167

- *A.) *Once put in place the process is over*
- B.) *Preventive measures can take many forms*
- C.) *Preventive measures can be proactive and reactive*
- D.) *Most measures will be adjusting the standard*

31. Which is used to check fire spread as an emergency measure?

p. 193

- A.) *Live line*
- B.) *Fire line*
- *C.) *Scratch line*
- D.) *Wet line*

32. What is the gorilla at structure fires?

p. 187

- *A.) *Cancer causing agents*
- B.) *Sense dulling agents*
- C.) *Hydrogen cyanide*
- D.) *Carbon monoxide*

33. What is an organized reporting activity designed to account for all personnel working at a structure fire incident?

p. 182

- *A.) *PAR*
- B.) *PAN*
- C.) *PAC*

D.) *PAT*

34. Who takes charge when an incident is classified as a suspected terrorist event involving a weapon of mass destruction?

p. 212

- A.) *CIA*
- *B.) *FBI*
- C.) *Hazmat team*
- D.) *Local PD*

35. Who is in the best position to evaluate issues regarding operational effectiveness?

p. 207

- A.) *IC*
- B.) *TECHREF*
- *C.) *ASO-HM*
- D.) *ISO*

36. Who is usually responsible for finding and sharing the information on the chemical properties of the commodity at the hazmat incident?

p. 206

- *A.) *TECHREF*
- B.) *ISO*
- C.) *IC*
- D.) *ASO-HM*

37. What color marking tape should be used to designate the hot zone?

p. 171

- *A.) *Red*
- B.) *Green*
- C.) *Yellow*
- D.) *Red and white chevron*

38. Which part of the MEDIC action model should the ISO begin with if no imminent threat needs intervention?

p. 168

- A.) *Evaluation and develop*
- B.) *Develop and intervene*
- *C.) *Monitor and evaluate*
- D.) *Intervene and communicate*

39. What is the leading traffic concern at wildland incidents?

p. 198

- A.) *Flame impingement*
- *B.) *Smoke obscuration***
- C.) *Mudslides*
- D.) *Driver panic*

40. What should the control efforts of the hazmat responders be highly calculated and weighted towards?

p. 208

- A.) *Property protection*
- B.) *Containment*
- *C.) *Safety***
- D.) *Exposure protection*

41. Which is NOT an advantage of the checklist for an ISO?

p. 164

- A.) *Archiving is relatively simple*
- *B.) *They show items that need to be revisited during the incident***
- C.) *Most formats are easy to understand*
- D.) *They provide a quick reminder of things that need to be done*

42. What is a template that outlines a mental or physical process that considers inputs that lead to an output?

p. 164

- A.) *Result model*
- B.) *Checklist*
- *C.) *Action model***
- D.) *Flow model*

43. What should be initiated when a clandestine drug lab is discovered during normal firefighter operations?

p. 212

- A.) *Fire containment*
- B.) *Diffusing the situation*
- *C.) *Withdrawal of the firefighters***
- D.) *Only rescue operations*

44. Which section of the NFPA Fire Protection Handbook, Volume II is used to help the ISO judge staffing adequacy at structure fires?

p. 179

- A.) 14
- B.) 12
- C.) 15
- *D.) 13**

45. Which leads the list at structure fires in terms of hazardous energy?

p. 177

- A.) *Collapses*
- B.) *Hazardous materials*
- C.) *Pressure vessels*
- *D.) *Explosions*

46. Which part of the wildland fire should the ISO stay away from when taking a tour to determine resource effectiveness?

p. 196

- A.) *Burnover*
- B.) *Flank*
- C.) *Spot fires*
- *D.) *Head*

47. What event is characterized by violent surface in-drafts near and beyond the perimeter and occasional tornado-like whirls?

p. 194

- *A.) *Fire storm*
- B.) *Blowup*
- C.) *Flare-up*
- D.) *Tore/zing*

48. What should happen to the pace of the operation once an all clear has been issued at a structure fire?

p. 182

- A.) *Increase it*
- B.) *Leave it the same*
- *C.) *Reduce it*
- D.) *Depends on the situation*

49. What is the first thing the ISO should help with when the fire department is engaging in immediate mass decontamination and/or victim assistance?

p.206

- A.) *Discuss tactics with the IC*
- *B.) *Establishing corridors*
- C.) *Evaluate initial control zones*
- D.) *Determine crew exposure*

50. Which type of principle hazard at a structure fire would include backdraft?

p.177

- *A.) *Hostile fire events*
- B.) *Building geometry*
- C.) *Hazardous energy*
- D.) *Collapse potential*

51. What must the risk-taking level of the firefighter match
p. 166

- A.) *NIMS*
- *B.) *AP*
- C.) *Change on scene*
- D.) *Training level*

52. How is the time window for initial effectiveness at a wildland fire usually measured?
p. 195

- A.) *Hours and days*
- B.) *Days and weeks*
- C.) *Seconds and minutes*
- *D.) *Minutes and hours*

53. What should be worn when reapplying contaminated PPE before returning to the same incident?
p. 188

- A.) *Firefighter gloves*
- B.) *SAR*
- C.) *Temporary SCBA*
- *D.) *EMS gloves*

54. What gives the ISO a foundation from which to monitor and evaluate the conditions and activities taking place?
p. 168

- A.) *Type of incident*
- *B.) *Safety system*
- C.) *Training level*
- *D.) *Risk profile*

55. What type of thinking must the ISO utilize during the incident?
p. 164

- A.) *Logical*
- *B.) *Cyclic*
- C.) *Critical*
- D.) *Linear*

56. Which is NOT correct about ISO frustrations?
p. 163

- A.) *There are no clear starting places for ISO duties*
- B.) *A tool is needed to help the ISO "see all"*
- *C.) *Checklists are too inclusive and cumbersome***
- D.) *Typical checklists imply once checked off the item does not need to be revisited*

57. Which is a correct statement about communications within the hazard MEDIC action model?

p. 167

- *A.) *Part of communication is being able to listen***
- B.) *The IC only needs to be informed of soft interventions*
- C.) *Warning signs such as barrier tape are not sufficient during operations*
- D.) *It is best to simply be directive in dealing with firefighters*

58. What should the ISO do if he/she feels that the IC's IAP does not fit the incident?

p. 188

- *A.) *Develop a way to reduce risk***
- B.) *Change the methods on scene independently*
- C.) *Attack the /AP outright*
- D.) *Ignore the issues and carry on*

59. What should be done immediately after the ISO position has been confirmed?

p. 167

- A.) *Confirm communication links*
- B.) *Don appropriate PPE*
- C.) *Establish ISO designation with members*
- *D.) *Collect information***

60. How should a request to increase the size of the RIC be done?

p. 185

- *A.) *ISO to IC face-to-face***
- B.) *ASO to ISO face-to-face*
- C.) *ASO to ISO via radio*
- D.) *ISO to IC via radio*

61. Where are obviously or potentially contaminated victims located while awaiting decontamination at the hazmat incident?

p. 209

- *A.) *Contaminated safe refuge area***
- B.) *Escape area*
- C.) *Contamination reduction zone*

D.) Decontamination corridor

62. What typically dictates the principle hazard at the hazmat incident?

p. 206

- A.) *Amount of the commodity*
- B.) *Environmental integrity of the commodity*
- *C.) *Chemical properties of the commodity***
- ..) *Location of the commodity*

63. Where should the ISO be located at a high-rise incident?

p. 186

- A.) *In the warm zone*
- B.) *On the perimeter*
- *C.) *At the command post***
- D.) *With entry crews*

64. Who will most often have primary control over the incident involving clandestine drug labs?

p. 211

- A.) *Environmental protection regulators*
- B.) *Social services*
- C.) *Fire department*
- *D.) *Police department***

65. Where can fire spread quickly before a collapse in the strip mall?

p. 186

- A.) *Common wall*
- B.) *Parapet*
- C.) *Flooring*
- *D.) *Facade***

66. Which is the ISO responsible for in terms of the rehab area?

p. 170

- A.) *Manning it*
- *B.) *Monitoring it***
- C.) *Setting it up*
- D.) *Closing it down*

67. What material should undergarments be made from for the personal protection system at a wildfire incident?

p. 198

- A.) *Silk*
- B.) *Nylon***

C.) *Polyester*

D.) *Cotton

68. Who is responsible for dealing with sanitation needs at the hazmat incident scene?

p. 210

A.) *Operations*

B.) *Administration*

C.) *Logistics

D.) *Tactics*

69. What color tape is used at the hazmat incident to designate the warm zone?

p.209

A.) *Solid blue*

B.) *Solid red*

C.) *Solid yellow

D.) *Solid green*

70. What incident benchmark is given when the primary search has been completed?

p. 168

A.) *All clear

B.) *Loss stopped*

C.) *360 complete*

D.) *Under control*

71. What must the ISO have to determine resource effectiveness?

p. 179

A.) *Training log*

B.) *Resource list*

C.) *SOPs*

D.) *IAP

72. How many officers should be present during a "hike-in" with handtools?

p. 196

A.) *Three*

B.) *Two*

C.) *Four*

D.) *One

73. Which is considered the most difficult and most important component of the hazard MEDIC action model?

p. 166

- A.) *Develop*
- *B.) *Evaluate*
- C.) *Monitor*
- D.) *Intervene*

74. Operating with a company below what size has it been found will lead to twice the percentage of injuries in a structure fire?

p. 179

- *A.) *Four*
- B.) *Ten*
- C.) *Eight*
- D.) *Six*

75. Who should assist in RIC monitoring when personnel have gone missing on the structure fire scene?

p. 183

- *A.) *ASO*
- B.) *IC*
- C.) *TO*
- D.) *ISO*

76. Which of the following would the RIC report to when called on for a firefighter emergency?

p. 185

- *A.) *IC*
- B.) *ASO*
- C.) *ISO*
- D.) *TO*

77. How many arenas are present in the DodsonNavra action model?

p. 165

- A.) *Six*
- B.) *Seven*
- *C.) *Four*
- D.) *Five*

78. What should be addressed for firefighter safety when aircraft are brought in to perform fire-retardant drops?

p. 200

- A.) *Incident escalation due to updrafts*
- B.) *Getting in the way of the efforts*
- C.) *Potential for beilg crushed*
- *D.) *Dangers of getting "slimed"*

79. Which statement is NOT correct about the personnel

accountability system at the incident scene?

p. 169

- A.) The system should be expanded as the incident grows
- B.) Lives may depend upon the proper use of the system
- C.) The system is used to track firefighters by number and function
- *D.) The ISO should be in charge of managing the system**

80. What is the number two cause of injuries on the structure fire incident scene?

p. 180

- *A.) Being struck**
- B.) Tripping
- C.) Slipping
- D.) Falling

81. What is the best pace for hazmat incidents?

p. 208

- A.) Slow and random
- B.) Fast and methodical
- C.) Fast and random
- *D.) Slow and methodical**

82. Which is critical when classifying environmental integrity?

p. 178

- * A.) Rate of change**
- B.) Stability
- C.) Level of training
- D.) Location

83. How many people are needed for a simply low-hazard single-family dwelling fire per NFPA 1710?

p. 179

- A.) 20
- B.) 16
- C.) 18
- *D.) 14**

84. Which may not ever happen during a wildland fire?

p. 198

- A.) Radio roll call
- *B.) Collection of accountability tags**
- C.) Plotting crew locations on an area map
- D.) Establish a fixed command post

85. What should the energy level be once the initial adrenaline rush has worn off if rehab is effective?

p . 196

- A.) *Overly enthusiastic*
- *B) *Still energetic***
- C .) *A pathetic*
- D .) *Almost bored*

86. Who is usually responsible for the creation of the site safety plan at a hazmat incident?

p. 211

- A.) ASO
- *B.) ISO**
- C.) /C
- D.) HSO

87. What can crews use to escape when an unexpected flare up or erratic wind shift occurs at the wildland fire?

p. 197

- A.) *Flank area*
- B.) *Saddle area*
- *C.) *Burned area***
- D.) *Finger area*

88. Which is a less important sign of compartmental collapse?

p . 187

- A.) *Stuck exit corridor doors*
- B) *Stairwell crack condition***
- C.) *Window glass condition*
- *D.) *Dropped ceiling grids***

89. What must be the number one tactical priority in buildings with central halls or stairways?

p . 186

- A.) *Maintain water supply*
- B.) *Determine the fire cause*
- C.) *Rescue occupants*
- *D) *Control smoke and heat***

90. What event occurs at the wildland fire where sudden advancement and increase in intensity of the fire due to wind occurs?

p . 194

- A.) *Flare-up*
- B.) *Torching*
- C.) *Fire storm*

**D.) Blowup*

91. Which type of control zone would a collapse zone be considered?

p. 171

- A.) *Warm*
- B.) *Hot*
- *C.) *No-entry***
- D.) *Cold*

92. According to the staffing guidelines for initial fire ground operations, what is the minimum number of personnel that will be needed at a small business fire?

P- 180

- A.) *19*
- B.) *42*
- *C.) *23***
- D.) *30*

93. Operations taking place over what distance inside the building present concerns regarding SCBA air management, equipment shuttling, lag time, and rapid egress?

p. 207-208

- A.) *100 feet (30m)*
- B.) *200 feet (61 m)*
- *C.) *300 feet (91 m)***
- D.) *400 feet (120 m)*

94. Which control zone is commonly marked with yellow barrier tape with the words "Caution" or "FireLine"?

p. 171

- A.) *No-entry*
- B.) *Hot*
- *C.) *Warm***
- D.) *Cold*

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