EMS
Firefighter-I&II
Firefighter 1 & 2

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Product Version

1. **Up to Date products, reliable and verified.**
2. **Questions and Answers in PDF Format.**

Latest Version: 7.0

Question: 1

How often should a fire hose be inspected?

A. Within 60 days before being placed in service for the first time and at least monthly thereafter
B. Within 90 days before being placed in service for the first time and at least weekly thereafter
C. Within 90 days before being placed in service for the first time and at least annually thereafter
D. Within 30 days before being placed in service for the first time and at least semi-annually thereafter

Answer: C

Explanation:
Fire hoses should be inspected and service-tested within 90 days before being placed into service for the first time and at least annually after that, as per NFPA 1962, which is the standard for the care, use, and service testing of fire hoses, couplings, and nozzles. This ensures the hose is in good working condition and can withstand the demands of firefighting operations.
Inspections within 60 days do not align with the standard timeline set by NFPA 1962, and monthly inspections are too frequent for routine inspections. A 30-day initial inspection and semi-annual follow-ups are more frequent than necessary, making them incorrect according to NFPA guidelines.
Weekly inspections are excessive and would not be required unless there were special circumstances, such as extreme usage or a highly hazardous environment.

Question: 2

Once a unit receives notification of an emergency, it must alert personnel using a visual, audible, or electronic notification. Which of the following best represents a visual alert notification in a fire station?

A. Station lights
B. Station bell
C. Radio with tone alert
D. Whistle

Answer: A

Explanation:
Station lights are a visual alert because they rely on sight rather than sound or electronic signals. They are commonly used to signal emergencies within fire stations without contributing to noise levels.
A whistle and a station bell are audible alert notifications, as they produce sound to notify personnel. A radio with tone alert is an electronic notification method, which uses a combination of radio waves and sound to communicate emergencies.

Question: 3

A firefighter arrives at a scene where a type IV structure is on fire. What should the firefighter understand about the collapse risk specific to this type of structure when determining the collapse zone?

A. Expanding steel I-beams could push walls outward
B. It is the structure type least likely to collapse
C. Flying glass from windows presents the primary hazard
D. Masonry walls may collapse in one piece or crumble

Answer: B

Explanation:
Type IV structures, also known as heavy timber construction, are the least likely to collapse in a fire because they primarily use large-dimension wood members, which can withstand significant fire exposure before failing. This type of construction is required to have a minimum fire resistance of one hour, contributing to its overall stability during fire events.
Flying glass from windows is primarily a concern in Type I structures, which are made of non-combustible materials and often include large glass windows.
Expanding steel I-beams pushing walls outward is a risk for Type II structures, where unprotected steel components may rapidly lose integrity under high heat.
Masonry walls that can collapse in a single piece or crumble are associated with Type III structures, which incorporate a mix of combustible and non-combustible materials, making their walls more susceptible to fire-induced collapse.

Question: 4

When is VEIS utilized as a method of searching a structure?

A. Only after the fire has been fully extinguished
B. When there is a credible report of possible victims in survivable areas of a structure
C. After the primary search has been completed
D. When the structure shows signs of imminent collapse

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct answer: When there is a credible report of possible victims in survivable areas of a structure
VEIS (vent, enter, isolate, search) is a targeted search tactic used when there are credible reports of trapped victims in a specific room or area that remains potentially survivable despite fire conditions. It is performed in urgent situations where a quick rescue is essential, often before the fire is fully under control. The focus is on accessing the room directly, isolating the fire by closing the door, and then conducting a search.
The other options describe situations where VEIS is either not appropriate or not the primary tactic

Question: 5

Which National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard specifies the minimum requirements for a fire department safety and health program?

A. NFPA 1000
B. NFPA 1500
C. NFPA 1403
D. NFPA 1971

Answer: B

Explanation:
The National Fire Protection Association Standard 1500 specifies the minimum requirements for a fire department's health and safety program.
NFPA 1000 deals with the professional qualifications of all professional firefighters in the US. A firefighter is not permitted to perform their duty within a department until proficiency in the standard is met. It doesn't refer to the department's firefighter safety and health issues.
NFPA 1403 is the "Standard for Live Fire Training Evolutions." It doesn't fall under standard 1500 for firefighter health and safety.
NFPA 1971 is the "Standard for Protective Ensembles for Structural Firefighting and Proximity Fire Fighting." It doesn't refer to the safety and health of firefighters like standard 1500 does.

Question: 6

The four categories of notification appliances are audible, visual, textual, and tactile. Which of the following is an example of a visual notification appliance?

A. Horn
B. Symbol
C. Sense of touch
D. Flashing light

Answer: D

Explanation:
Flashing light is a visual notification appliance. Visual notification appliances indicate an emergency through approved lighting devices such as flashing lights or strobes.
Horn is an audible notification appliance. Symbol is a textual notification appliance. Sense of touch is a tactile notification appliance.

Question: 7

There are four fire behavior indicators that firefighters need to assess in order to complete effective tactical operations. All except which of the following are fire behavior indicators that should be assessed?

A. Weather
B. Airflow
C. Smoke
D. Heat

Answer: A

Explanation:
Weather is not a fire behavior indicator. Weather is a consideration that should be taken into account in regard to performing tactical ventilation, but it is not a fire behavior indicator.
Airflow, heat, smoke, and flame are the four fire behavior indicators.

Question: 8

Firefighters use a variety of stabilizing tools to ensure objects do not move and cause further damage. Which stabilizing tool is commonly used to prevent emergency vehicles from rolling or moving when parked on an incline?

A. Wheel boot
B. Wheel chock
C. Buttress tension system
D. Cribbing material

Answer: B

Explanation:
A wheel chock is designed to prevent vehicles from moving when parked, especially on uneven surfaces or inclines. It is typically a block made from wood, rubber, or metal and placed snugly against a tire to keep the vehicle stationary.
A buttress tension system is used to stabilize vehicles or objects that are in danger of tipping, such as when a car is resting on its side.
Cribbing material is often used to create a stable base under heavy loads, like debris or vehicles, during rescue operations.
A wheel boot is a device used by law enforcement to immobilize vehicles for parking violations, but firefighters do not use it for stabilization during emergencies.

Question: 9

What is the autoignition temperature of carbon monoxide (CO)?

A. 1,100 °C
B. 100 °C

C. 595 °C
D. 95 °C

Answer: C

Explanation:
The autoignition temperature of carbon monoxide (CO) is 595 °C, meaning it will ignite spontaneously in the presence of oxygen at this temperature without an external ignition source. This characteristic is important for understanding the risks associated with CO in fires and confined spaces, as it can ignite at relatively high temperatures if sufficient oxygen is present.

Question: 10

Which of the following is not part of the assessment of a vehicle incident scene size-up?

A. How many victims are there, and what is their status?
B. Is there a collapse risk?
C. Are the vehicles located on the roadway?
D. Is there a potential for a vehicle fire?

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the context of assessing a vehicle incident scene, all of the options are important considerations, but they each address different aspects of the situation.
Is there a potential for a vehicle fire? This is a critical question in the assessment of a vehicle incident scene. Fire risk assessment is essential for ensuring the safety of victims, responders, and bystanders. It involves checking for signs of fire, fuel leaks, or any condition that might lead to a fire.
Are the vehicles located on the roadway? Determining the location of the vehicles is important for understanding the impact on traffic and the potential risk to other road users. It also helps in planning for vehicle stabilization and extrication efforts.
How many victims are there, and what is their status? This is a crucial part of the initial size-up, as it helps prioritize actions based on the number of victims and the severity of their conditions. Victim assessment is fundamental to triage and determines the level of resources required at the scene.
Is there a collapse risk? While collapse risk is a primary concern in structural fire and rescue scenarios, it might be less directly relevant to a typical vehicle incident. However, if the incident involves structures (e.g., a vehicle crashing into a building), or there are large vehicles involved (such as trucks that might tip over), assessing the risk of collapse can be crucial for responder safety and determining the approach to victim rescue.
This is generally less directly related to a standard vehicle incident scene unless specific conditions (like those involving structures or large vehicles) make it a relevant concern. The collapse risk assessment is more commonly associated with structural emergencies rather than typical vehicle incidents. However, it's essential to consider that every incident has unique aspects, and a comprehensive size-up will evaluate all potential risks, including those less common for the scenario.

Question: 11

What type of hose load is used when the hose is laid on its edge with the folds positioned next to each other?

A. Accordion load
B. Combination load
C. Flat load
D. Horseshoe load

Answer: A

Explanation:
An accordion load involves the hose being laid on its edge with the folds placed adjacent to each other. This method makes it easier to load the hose using two to four firefighters and allows for convenient transportation, as sections of the hose can be easily picked up and carried on one shoulder.
A flat load is when the hose is laid flat, with each new layer stacked on top of the previous one. A horseshoe load arranges the hose on its edge in a U-shape or crescent form, which differs from the adjacent folds of the accordion load. A combination load mixes elements of different hose-loading methods, often exposing both the male and female couplings at opposite ends.

Question: 12

When caring for rope, you should avoid sharp angles and bends because they can reduce the rope's strength by what percentage?

A. By 50%
B. By 20%
C. By 75%
D. By 90%

Answer: A

Explanation:
Sharp angles and bends in rope create stress points that can weaken the rope fibers, reducing its strength by up to 50%. This is a critical factor in fireground safety, as weakened ropes can lead to failure during use, especially under heavy loads or tension. Additionally, when caring for rope, it is important to protect it from damage by avoiding exposure to chemicals, heat, and rust, as well as preventing abrasion by not stepping on it.
A 20% reduction is too low and would not account for the significant impact of stress on rope fibers.
A 75% or 90% reduction in strength would be excessive and does not align with standard findings regarding rope care and maintenance under normal stress conditions.

Question: 13

In many cases, determining the origin and cause of a fire can be a challenge. This is especially true where deliberate attempts have been made to camouflage or hide evidence of an intentionally set fire. It is

important that this evidence is preserved in the location where it was first observed. Who has the responsibility for preserving the evidence at a fire scene?

A. The fire marshal
B. The incident commander
C. The fire investigator
D. All officers and firefighters on the scene

Answer: D

Explanation:
Scene preservation and security is the responsibility of all firefighters and officers on the scene of the fire. Every effort must be made to preserve the fire scene without disturbing or destroying evidence that may remain.
The incident commander, the fire marshal and the fire investigator all have responsibilities in the fire investigation, but every firefighter on the scene must be trained to be observant and to maintain scene security as much as possible.

Question: 14

Firefighters use various hose tools to protect, move, handle, store, and connect hoses. Which tool can prevent mechanical drag damage to a fire hose during firefighting operations?

A. Hose bridge
B. Hose roller
C. Hose clamp
D. Hose jacket

Answer: B

Explanation:
A hose roller protects fire hose from the mechanical damage of dragging the hose over sharp edges and corners such as roof edges and windmills. The device consists of a metal frame with two or more rollers. The notch of the frame is placed over the potentially damaging edge and secured with rope or cable. The hose is then safely pulled across the rollers.
A hose jacket is a temporary fix for a ruptured fire hose in use. A hose jacket consists of a hinged two-piece metal cylinder lined with rubber. When applied to the ruptured section of the hose, the rubber temporarily seals the leak as it is tightened. It doesn't protect the hose as it is drug or stretched like a hose roller does. A hose clamp is used to stop the flow of water inside a hose. It doesn't protect the hose from drag damage. A hose bridge does protect the fire hose, but it doesn't protect it while being drug or pulled around a corner. A hose bridge actually places a bridge over an exposed fire hose to protect it from damage such as being driven over.

Question: 15

What hazard does a Level A ensemble protect against that Level B ensemble will not be as effective in protecting from?

A. Protection against hazardous chemical splashes
B. Protection against fire and fire gases
C. Protection against vapor, gases, mists, and particles
D. Protection against falling debris

Answer: C

Explanation:
Level A ensemble provides the highest level of protection against vapors, gases, mists, and particles for the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.

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