

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Knowledge, or cognitive objectives, is assessed through written tests.

Certification Candidates must demonstrate a mastery of theoretical material in order to earn a passing grade on written certification examinations. They must achieve a minimum score of 70% in order to earn a passing grade in an examination intended for certification at a given level of competence.

D.1 Awareness Level HM/WMD Sample Questions

1. Substances or materials in quantities or forms that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety , or property when transported, stored, or used in commerce is a definition for a:
 - A. hazard class.
 - B. hazardous chemical.
 - C. hazardous material.**
 - D. hazardous substance.
2. The two types of **potential hazards** found in each section of the *Emergency Response Guidebook* are:
 - A. reactivity and solubility.
 - B. spill and leak.
 - C. corrosive and flammable.
 - D. health and fire/explosion.**

D.2 Driver Operator Aerial Sample Questions

1. The angle formed by level ground and a line from the point where the rear tires of a vehicle touch the ground to the lowest projection at the rear of the apparatus is considered:
 - A. angle of return.**
 - B. angle of departure.
 - C. angle of approach.
 - D. longitudinal approach.
2. Which of the following **is not** a standard method of power take off engagement?
 - A. **spring-loaded.**
 - B. hydraulically-controlled.
 - C. electronically-controlled.
 - D. pneumatically-controlled.

D.3 Driver Operator Mobile Water Supply Sample Questions

1. When inspecting the apparatus, which of the following **is not** considered a daily check?
 - A. Braking system
 - B. Cooling system
 - C. Tires
 - D. Check packing glands for leaks**
2. Proper apparatus maintenance includes visually checking the tank water level:
 - A. daily.**
 - B. biweekly.

- C. quarterly.
- D. periodically.

D.4 Driver Operator Pump Sample Questions

1. A fire apparatus with a **primary** purpose of transporting 1,000 or more gallons of water is considered to be a/an:
 - A. attack pumper.
 - B. aerial device.
 - C. midi pumper
 - D. **tanker/tender.**
2. Many accidents involving apparatus are caused by the operator:
 - A. focusing too much on the traffic in front of the apparatus.
 - B. stopping at intersections.
 - C. **misunderstanding the capabilities of the apparatus.**
 - D. using warning devices.

D.5 Fire Fighter I Sample Questions

1. In the fire service, the term mutual aid refers to:
 - A. **an agreement to provide reciprocal assistance.**
 - B. an engine and truck company working together at a fire.
 - C. two or more firefighters mutually aiding each other.
 - D. two or more companies from the same department aiding each other.
2. The coupling on the high pressure hose that is attached to an SCBA cylinder should be:
 - A. of the reverse thread type.
 - B. **hand tight.**
 - C. secured with an adjustable wrench.
 - D. treated with Teflon® tape.

D.6 Fire Fighter II Sample Questions

1. When a company officer arrives first on scene, the officer is in command until:
 - A. the fire is declared under control.
 - B. **a chief officer arrives and may choose to assume command.**
 - C. the chief of the department arrives.
 - D. arrival of the senior shift officer.
2. Pressurized flammable liquids and gasses should:
 - A. always be extinguished.
 - B. **not be extinguished unless the fuel can be immediately shut off.**
 - C. not be extinguished by firefighters; trained specialists should be called for these fires.
 - D. not be extinguished unless the product involved has a vapor density greater than one.

D.7 Fire Inspector I Sample Questions

1. A collection or compilation of rules and regulations enacted by a legislative body to become law in a particular jurisdiction is called a(n):
 - A. standard.
 - B. **code.**
 - C. ordinance.

- D. amendment.
2. Prior to a court case, an inspector should do all of the following **except**:
- re-inspect the facility the day before the trial.
 - go over his/her testimony with the prosecutor before entering the courtroom.
 - appear in proper uniform or neatly dressed.
 - volunteer information to make responses as detailed and complete as possible.**

D.8 Fire Service Instructor I Sample Questions

- Performance standards for fire instructors are identified in:
 - NFPA 1021.
 - NFPA 1041.**
 - NFPA 1403.
 - NFPA 1521.
- The instructional sequencing method starts with an overview of a topic, then discusses each individual topic and finishes with a review of the main point is called:
 - whole-part-whole.**
 - simple-to-complex.
 - cognitive-to-psychomotor.
 - known-to-unknown.

D.9 Fire Service Instructor II Sample Questions

- Probably the **greatest** challenge to a supervisor is:
 - span of control issues in the training division.
 - cost analysis and purchasing new equipment.
 - anticipating and mitigating problems before they become large issues.**
 - celebrating accomplishments.
- The effective and efficient management of _____ is essential to a successful training program.
 - budget
 - training records**
 - equipment
 - the purchasing process

D.10 Fire Service Instructor III Sample Questions

- Agency procedures typically require conflict-resolution skills that include:
 - assisting both sides by suggesting solutions.**
 - selecting the decision, then talking with each side.
 - showing preference to sway both parties toward the right decision.
 - utilizing sarcasm to highlight solutions.
- Planning for safety in training scenarios involves two processes:
 - identification and evaluation.
 - task analysis and hazard/risk analysis.**
 - analysis and monitoring.
 - management and supervision.

D.11 Fire Investigator Sample Questions

1. An investigator **should not** work a fire scene alone. It is recommended that fire scene investigations be conducted by the:
 - A. **investigator and one other person.**
 - B. representative of the insurance company.
 - C. police department crime scene team.
 - D. Both B and C are correct.
2. Ventilation-generated patterns are caused by blowing air over glowing embers, raising enough heat to melt metals. This can produce:
 - A. **holes in floors.**
 - B. a wide "V" pattern.
 - C. a narrow "V" pattern.
 - D. heat shadowing.

D.12 Fire Officer I Sample Questions

1. The fire company tends to meet the essential elements of a group. Which of the following **is not** one of the elements?
 - A. **Having similar roles within the group.**
 - B. Having common binding interest.
 - C. Having a sense of continuity.
 - D. Having a shared set of values.
2. With respect to communication skills, people only remember _____ of a message 24 hours after they hear it.
 - A. 25 percent
 - B. 35 percent
 - C. **50 percent**
 - D. 65 percent

D.13 Fire Officer II Sample Questions

1. City council members or commissioners may be elected at large. Which of the following statements is generally applicable to an at-large election?
 - A. Candidates must reside within a specific part of the city.
 - B. At-large elections most commonly occur in large cities.
 - C. **At-large elections reduce undue influence by any particular constituency.**
 - D. Only citizens living in a specific part of the city are eligible to vote.
2. Policies and procedures are most effective:
 - A. when they have been developed by chief officers.
 - B. **when they are considered dynamic documents.**
 - C. when they have been developed by the legal staff,
 - D. Both A and C are correct.

D. 14 Fire Officer III Sample Questions

1. Which of the following **is not** one of the basic leadership styles?
 - A. **Delegation**
 - B. Autocratic
 - C. Democratic
 - D. Laissez-faire
2. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding a fire department relationship with the community and media?

- A. **The public remembers a person or organization by their first achievement.**
- B. All statement made to the public must be factual.
- C. Statements made to the community should be ethical.
- D. All department members speaking to the media have an obligation to the public.

D.15 Fire Officer IV Sample Questions

1. The **final** responsibility and authority must remain with the:

- A. firefighter.
- B. company officer.
- C. fire chief.**
- D. employee.

2. The purpose of an incentive program is:

- A. only for use in the career fire service.
- B. to encourage retention of experienced firefighters.**
- C. to limit the need for other benefits.
- D. to encourage early retirement for senior firefighters.

D.16 Health and Safety Officer Sample Questions

1. Which NFPA standard provides the design, performance, testing, and certification criteria for portable power tools used at emergency incidents?

- A. NFPA 1500
- B. NFPA 1521
- C. NFPA 1901
- D. NFPA 1936**

2. The health and safety officer has the authority to:

- A. cause the immediate correction of situations that create imminent danger to personnel.**
- B. cause the immediate correction of non-imminent hazards.
- C. change procedures without the approval of the chief.
- D. issue orders at his/her own discretion.

D.17 Incident Safety Officer-Fire Suppression Sample Questions

1. The fire department health and safety officer has a second distinct and vital role as the:

- A. incident safety officer.**
- B. first-responder training officer.
- C. rapid intervention team coordinator.
- D. emergency medical services director.

2. When confronted with an unsafe act that presents an unusual or dangerous hazard, the incident safety officer should:

- A. immediately inform the incident commander, who will stop the unsafe act.
- B. consult with the incident commander prior to stopping the unsafe act.
- C. immediately stop the unsafe action and then inform the incident commander.**
- D. immediately stop the unsafe action and document the incident for disciplinary purposes.

D.18 Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I

1. The intention of early identification of a Firesetter problem is to:

- A. provide educational information and parental support.
- B. identify at-risk youth and prevent further involvement in firesetting.**
- C. assess a child's level of risk and enroll at-risk individuals in a prevention program.

- D. identify at-risk youths and enter them into a central registry.
2. If an interviewer is unable to surpass client resistance, he/she may appropriately employ any of the following except:

- A. returning to rapport-building.
- B. terminating services.**
- C. referring the client to a mental health professional.
- D. rescheduling the interview.

D.19 Operations Level HM/WMD Sample Questions

1. If a product with a vapor density of 1.6 escaped from its container, you would expect the product to:

- A. collect in low-lying areas.**
- B. rapidly dissipate if outdoors.
- C. float on water.
- D. sink in water.

2. What would be the primary hazard to a responder while rescuing victims in a building where a non-flammable hazard class 2 product is leaking?

- A. Ingestion
- B. Inhalation**
- C. Absorption
- D. Injection

D.20 Public Fire and Life Safety Educator I Sample Questions

1. Smoke detector should be tested:

- A. annually.
- B. every two years.
- C. according to manufacturer's instructions.**
- D. every five years.

2. The fire prevention program, Learn Not to Burn® pre-school program includes all of the following except:

- A. cool a burn.
- B. crawl low under smoke.
- C. recognize firefighters are helpers.
- D. wait in the house for the fire department to arrive.**

D.21 Rescue Technician – Confined Space I Sample Questions

1. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Bases are also referred to as alkali.**
- B. A substance with a pH of 1 is considered a strong base.
- C. Acids are considered corrosives, bases are not.
- D. Acids are also referred to as caustic.

2. Signs and symptoms of a rescuer experiencing heat stroke include hot, dry skin, core temperature above 105° , and

- A. slow pulse.
- B. hypertension.
- C. increases level of consciousness.
- D. rapid pulse.**

D.22 Rescue Technician – Confined Space II Sample Questions

1. Actions taken to isolate, eliminate or reduce the degree of risk to life and property from hazards, either before, during, or after an incident, are called:

- A. hazard intervention.
- B. hazard mitigation.**
- C. hazard address.
- D. hazard resolution.

2. Which of the following raising systems can be defined as having all the moving/travelling pulleys moving at the same speed as the load?

- A. Simple pulley system.**
- B. Compound pulley system.
- C. Complex pulley system.
- D. Duplex pulley system.

D.23 Rescue Technician – Rope and Rigging I Sample Questions

1. When an individual is confronted with making decisions regarding rescue situations, the ability to overcome decision making problems is essential. Which of the following is not a trait of an effective leader?

- A. Confidence
- B. Willingness to take excessive risks**
- C. Mental toughness

2. The immediate objectives of the technical rescue search are to:

- A. locate the patient(s), call for backup, and control the press/public.
- B. create a single scene entry and point, spot auxiliary equipment, and call for additional resources.
- C. locate the patient(s), identify the hazard(s), and establish the incident boundary.**
- D. identify resources, locate equipment and personnel, establish the hot zone.

D.24 Rescue Technician – Rope and Rigging II Sample Questions

1. When two anchor points are used to support a load, an angle is created by the anchor straps. As the angle becomes _____, the force on the anchors will _____.

- A. smaller, increase
- B. greater, decrease
- C. smaller, remain the same
- D. greater, increase**

2. A line that is attached to a load on a highline and is used to control the load from the far-side point is called a _____ line.

- A. lowering/belay
- B. tag**
- C. haul
- D. suspension

D.25 Rescue Technician – Structural Collapse I Sample Questions

1. In a search of light frame buildings:

- A. a callout/listen search may be effective due to lower density of wood floors.**
- B. seismic type sensors will be more effective than listening devices.
- C. dogs will probably not be able to scent through wood floors.
- D. callout/listen searches are ineffective.

2. To shore sloped floors, you should:

- A. use one shoring solution to fit all conditions.
- B. tighten every few days if green lumber is used.**
- C. place shores horizontally to the headers.
- D. use horizontal cut-in bearings for support.

D.26 Rescue Technician – Structural Collapse II Sample Questions

- 1. In a search of concrete frame buildings with heavy floors, workers should:
 - A. use a callout/listening search since floors will probably transmit noise easily.
 - B. use seismic listening devices.**
 - C. use dogs in late afternoon when winds are calm.
 - D. monitor for vertical movement.
- 2. To access a victim in heavy construction, the preferred method is to:
 - A. cut through columns.
 - B. cut through slabs above the collapse.**
 - C. cut slabs near column connections
 - D. not cut any rebar pieces – remove as one unit.

D.27 Rescue Technician – Trench I Sample Questions

- 1. Which of the following is not a condition or factor that can lead to cave-in or collapse?
 - A. **Pressure transmittal from one side of the trench to the other.**
 - B. Freestanding time
 - C. The water table
 - D. Previously disturbed soils
- 2. A timber shore that is cut too short can be used with:
 - A. **wedges**
 - B. scabs
 - C. additional cribbing
 - D. a screw jack

D.28 Rescue Technician – Trench II Sample Questions

- 1. Trench walls are held in place with a system of devices called:
 - A. solid sheeting and cross bracketing
 - B. warping and wales
 - C. sheeting and shoring**
 - D. spot-bracing and skip-shoring
- 2. An object's center of gravity can be described as:
 - A. **the point on a body around which the body's mass is evenly distributed.**
 - B. the point on a body in which the mass is equal to its weight.
 - C. a point at which an object's length intersects its width.
 - D. no calculation required, object will seek its own equilibrium.

D.29 Rescue Technician – Vehicle and Machinery I Sample Questions

- 1. Which of the following could be used by a rescue agency as a model for a standard approach plan for vehicle/machinery incidents?
 - A. NFPA 1001
 - B. Vehicle rescue life cycle**
 - C. Incident Management System
 - D. NFPA 472

2. When dealing with accident vehicles in the upright position, the two main stabilization concerns are to prevent the vehicle from moving horizontally and

- A. vertically.
- B. forward.
- C. backward.
- D. to the side.

D.30 Rescue Technician – Vehicle and Machinery II Sample Questions

1. Which of the following could be used by a rescue agency as a model for a standard approach plan for vehicle/machinery incidents?

- A. NFPA 1001
- B. Vehicle rescue life cycle**
- C. Incident Management System
- D. NFPA 472

2. The fundamentals of extrication include all of the following except:

- A. administering necessary care before extrication and assuring that the patient is removed in a way that minimizes further injury.
- B. using a tourniquet to control bleeding.**
- C. administering patient care prior to extrication unless the delay would endanger the life of the patient or rescuer.
- D. working with other responding personnel.

D.31 Technician Level HM/WMD

1. In most situations, decontamination personnel should be in personal protective clothing that is:

- A. the same level of protection or one level of protection below the people working in the hot zone.**
- B. the same level of protection or one level of protection above the people working in the hot zone.
- C. equivalent to ordinary structural fire fighting turnout gear.
- D. Level C with negative pressure respiration.

2. If a container is unable to adapt to applied stress, it will breach. An opening commonly associated with a BLEVE is called:

- A. a failure of container attachments.
- B. disintegration.
- C. runaway cracking.**
- D. a puncture.