Chapter 6 Quiz

Name: ___________________________ Date: _______________________

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

Objective 1:
Describe methods by which agents extinguish fire.

________ 1. The method by which agents extinguish fire by oxygen exclusion is: (234)
   A. cooling.
   B. smothering.
   C. saponification.
   D. chain breaking.

________ 2. The method by which agents extinguish fire by forming an oxygen-excluding soapy foam is: (234)
   A. cooling.
   B. smothering.
   C. saponification.
   D. chain breaking.

________ 3. The method by which agents extinguish fire by reducing the burning material below its ignition temperature is: (234)
   A. cooling.
   B. smothering.
   C. saponification.
   D. chain breaking.

________ 4. The method by which agents extinguish fire by interrupting the chemical chain reaction is: (234)
   A. cooling.
   B. smothering.
   C. saponification.
   D. chain breaking.
Objective 2:
List mechanisms by which portable extinguishers expel their contents.

5. Which of the following is NOT a mechanism by which portable extinguishers expel their contents? (236)
   A. Manual pump
   B. Electric pump
   C. Pressure cartridge
   D. Stored pressure

Objective 3:
Distinguish among classifications of fires and the most common agents used to extinguish them.

6. Which of the following fire classifications involve ordinary combustibles such as textiles, paper, plastics, rubber, and wood? (236)
   A. Class A fires
   B. Class B fires
   C. Class D fires
   D. Class K fires

7. Which of the following fire classifications involve combustible cooking oils? (237)
   A. Class A fires
   B. Class B fires
   C. Class D fires
   D. Class K fires

8. Which of the following fire classifications involve combustible metals and alloys? (237)
   A. Class A fires
   B. Class B fires
   C. Class D fires
   D. Class K fires
9. Which of the following fire classifications involve flammable and combustible liquids, gases, and greases such as alcohol, gasoline, lubricating oils, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)? (236)
   A. Class A fires
   B. Class B fires
   C. Class D fires
   D. Class K fires

10. Which of the following fire classifications can easily be extinguished with water, water-based agents such as foam, or dry chemicals? (236)
    A. Class A fires
    B. Class B fires
    C. Class D fires
    D. Class K fires

11. Which of the following fire classifications would use the following agents for extinguishment: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, and Class B Foam? (237)
    A. Class A fires
    B. Class B-C fires
    C. Special Hazard Class B fires
    D. Special Hazard Class K fires

12. Which of the following fire classifications has the recommended method of extinguishment as first turning off or disconnecting the electrical power and then using the appropriate extinguisher? (237)
    A. Class A fires
    B. Class B fires
    C. Class C fires
    D. Class D fires

13. Which of the following fire classifications is electrically conductive? (237)
    A. Class A fires
    B. Class B fires
    C. Class C fires
    D. Class D fires
14. Which of the following fires can be identified by the bright white emissions from the combustion process? (237)
   A. Class A fires
   B. Class B fires
   C. Class C fires
   D. Class D fires

15. Which of the following fire classifications are extinguished by wet chemicals that are used in the extinguishing systems and portable extinguishers for these specific types of fires? (237)
   A. Class A fires
   B. Class B fires
   C. Class D fires
   D. Class K fires

Objective 4:
Describe types of extinguishers and their common uses.

16. Which of the following extinguishers are intended for use on small Class A fires only and are equipped with either a single- or double-acting pump? (237)
   A. Pump-type water extinguishers
   B. Stored-pressure dry chemical extinguishers
   C. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers

17. Which of the following extinguishers are often used for extinguishing confined hot spots during overhaul operations? (237)
   A. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
   B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
   C. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers

18. Which of the following extinguishers use deionized water as the agent and nozzles that produce a fine spray instead of a solid stream? (239)
   A. Pump-type water extinguishers
   B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
   C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
19. Which of the following extinguishers are safe to use on energized electrical equipment? (239)
   A. Pump-type water extinguishers
   B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
   C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers

20. Which of the following extinguishers are specifically designed to control and extinguish fires in deep fryers? (239)
   A. Pump-type water extinguishers
   B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
   C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers

21. Which of the following extinguishers are suitable for use on Class A and Class B fires and are particularly useful in combating fires in or suppressing vapors from small liquid fuel spills? (239)
   A. Pump-type water extinguishers
   B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
   C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers

22. Which of the following extinguishers prevent reignition by the vapor seal created by the film of water? (241)
   A. Pump-type water extinguishers
   B. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
   C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers

23. Which of the following extinguishers are pressurized with argon gas and effectively cool and smother fires in Class A and Class B fuels? (241)
   A. Clean agent extinguishers
   B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
   C. Dry chemical extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
24. Which of the following extinguishers are for use on Class A-B-C fires and/or Class B-C fires and are among the most common portable fire extinguishers in use today? (243)
   A. Clean agent extinguishers
   B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
   C. Dry chemical extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers

25. Which of the following extinguishers have an air-aspirating nozzle that aerates the foam solution, producing a better-quality foam than a standard extinguisher nozzle? (240)
   A. Clean agent extinguishers
   B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
   C. Dry chemical extinguishers
   D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers

Objective 5:
Discuss extinguishers and agents for metal fires.

26. Which of the following statements about extinguishing agents for metal fires is MOST accurate? (245)
   A. Water can be used effectively against metal fires.
   B. All extinguishing agents for metal fires are applied using an extinguisher.
   C. Extinguishing agents for metal fires will work on all types of metals.
   D. No single agent will control or extinguish fires in all combustible metals.

27. Whether a particular dry powder is applied with an extinguisher or with a scoop, it must be applied: (245)
   A. sporadically over the area that is burning.
   B. in a circular pattern over the area that is burning.
   C. in a block pattern over the area that is burning.
   D. in sufficient depth to completely cover the area that is burning to create a smothering blanket.
Objective 6: Explain the portable extinguisher rating system.

28. Portable fire extinguishers are classified according to: (246)
   A. the cost of the extinguisher.
   B. who is able to use the extinguisher.
   C. the types of fire for which they are intended.
   D. whether they are for commercial or residential use.

29. The classification and numerical rating system for portable extinguishers is based on tests conducted by: (246)
   A. American National Standards Institute.
   B. American Society for Testing Materials.
   D. Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC).

30. The Class A rating of water extinguishers is primarily based on the duration and range of the discharge used in extinguishing test fires and: (247)
   A. the cost of the extinguisher.
   B. the amount of extinguishing agent.
   C. the expiration date of the extinguisher.
   D. the ease of use of the extinguisher.

31. Which extinguisher class rating is based on the approximate square foot (square meter) area of a flammable liquid fire that a nonexpert operator can extinguish? (247)
   A. Class A rating
   B. Class B rating
   C. Class C rating
   D. Class D rating

32. The Class C rating on fire extinguishers indicates that the extinguishing agent: (247)
   A. is a known carcinogen.
   B. contains mostly water.
   C. can be used on any fire.
   D. will not conduct electricity.
33. The Class C rating is assigned in addition to the rating for: (247)
   A. Class A and/or Class B fires.
   B. Class D and/or Class K fires.
   C. Class A, Class B, and/or Class D fires.
   D. Class A, Class B, Class D, and/or Class K fires.

34. Which of the following statements about Class D ratings is MOST accurate? (248)
   A. Class D agents often have a multipurpose rating for use on other classes of fire.
   B. Class D agents cannot be given a multipurpose rating for use on other classes of fire.
   C. Class D agents can also be used on Class K fires but not on other classes of fire.
   D. Class D ratings often have multipurpose ratings with Class A and/or Class B extinguishers.

35. Which extinguisher rating must be capable of saponifying vegetable oil, peanut oil, canola oil, and other oils with little or no fatty acids? (248)
   A. Class A
   B. Class C
   C. Class D
   D. Class K

36. How are extinguishers suitable for more than one class of fire identified? (248)
   A. By detailed descriptions indicating the fires they can be used on
   B. By using different colors on the extinguisher itself
   C. By combinations of the letters A, B, and/or C or the symbols for each class
   D. By new letters that indicate the combined use of the extinguisher, such as Class M extinguishers

37. Which portable fire extinguisher method is currently recommended in NFPA® 10 and also shows the types of fires on which extinguishers should not be used? (248)
   A. Pictographs
   B. Text with colors
   C. Color photographs
   D. Geometric shapes of specific colors
Objective 7:
Describe factors to consider in selecting the proper fire extinguisher.

________  38. Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider in selecting the proper fire extinguisher? (249)
   A. Atmospheric conditions
   B. Cost of the fire extinguisher
   C. Rating of the extinguisher
   D. Size and intensity of the fire

________  39. Which of the following extinguishers should NOT be selected for use in areas where highly sensitive computer equipment is located? (249-250)
   A. Clean agent extinguishers
   B. Multiple-use extinguishers
   C. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
   D. Dry chemical extinguishers

Objective 8:
Describe items to check for immediately before using a portable fire extinguisher.

________  40. Which of the following is NOT an item to check for immediately before using a portable extinguisher? (250)
   A. Weight
   B. Hose/nozzle condition
   C. External condition
   D. Manufacturer ID number

Objective 9:
Describe the PASS method of application.

________  41. In the PASS method of application, what does the "P" indicate? (251)
   A. Pull the pin.
   B. Point the nozzle.
   C. Position the extinguisher.
   D. Pump the extinguisher.
42. In the PASS method of application, what does the "A" indicate? (251)
   A. Aim the nozzle.
   B. Align the handle.
   C. Alert the fire department.
   D. Activate the extinguisher.

43. In the PASS method of application, what does the first "S" indicate? (251)
   A. Survey the situation.
   B. Smother the fire.
   C. Squeeze the handles together.
   D. Sweep the nozzle back and forth.

44. In the PASS method of application, what does the second "S" indicate? (251)
   A. Survey the situation.
   B. Smother the fire.
   C. Squeeze the handles together.
   D. Sweep the nozzle back and forth.

45. What should be done if extinguishment is not achieved after an entire extinguisher has been discharged onto the fire? (251)
   A. Let the fire burn itself out.
   B. Immediately get another extinguisher.
   C. Withdraw and reassess the situation.
   D. Try a different extinguisher rating.

Objective 10:
Summarize procedures that should be part of every fire extinguisher inspection.

46. Most fire codes require that portable fire extinguishers be inspected: (252)
   A. at least once each year.
   B. at least every two years.
   C. at least every three years.
   D. at least every five years.
47. Who is responsible for the servicing of portable fire extinguishers? (252)
   A. Manufacturer
   B. Local fire department
   C. Homeowner or business association
   D. Property owner or building occupant

48. Which of the following is NOT a criteria for determining the value of a fire extinguisher? (252)
   A. Accessibility
   B. Resale value
   C. Serviceability
   D. Simplicity of operation

49. An extinguisher should be removed from service and replaced if it is found to be deficient in weight by ___ percent. (253)
   A. 2
   B. 5
   C. 10
   D. 15

50. Which of the following is NOT a procedure that should be part of every fire extinguisher inspection? (252-253)
   A. Inspect the discharge nozzle or horn for obstructions.
   B. Inspect extinguisher shell for any physical damage.
   C. Inspect sales invoice for manufacturer information.
   D. Examine the condition of the hose and its associated fittings.

51. What information should be checked on the inspection tag? (253)
   A. Correct extinguisher rating and symbols used
   B. Name of individual that performed inspection
   C. Date extinguisher was installed and should be removed
   D. Date of previous inspection, maintenance, or recharging
Objective 11:
Discuss damaged portable fire extinguishers and obsolete portable fire extinguishers.

52. Leaking, corroded, or otherwise damaged extinguisher shells or cylinders should be: (253)
   A. used as a last resort.
   B. repaired in-house.
   C. given away to needy individuals or businesses.
   D. discarded or returned to the manufacturer for repair.

53. Leaking hoses, gaskets, nozzles, and loose labels on extinguishers:
   (253)
   A. must be repaired by the manufacturer.
   B. indicate that the extinguisher should be discarded.
   C. should be left alone, as extinguisher operation is not affected.
   D. can be replaced by firefighters if allowed by departmental SOP.

54. Which of the following statements about inverting-type fire extinguishers is MOST accurate? (253)
   A. They are still widely manufactured and used.
   B. They can only be purchased with a special permit.
   C. They are still manufactured in a very limited quantity.
   D. American manufacturers no longer produce these extinguishers.

55. Which of the following fire extinguishers were discontinued because of their ozone-depleting potential? (254)
   A. Halon fire extinguishers
   B. Carbon tetrachloride extinguishers
   C. Internal cartridge dry chemical extinguishers
   D. Chlorobromomethane extinguishers