Chapter 9 Quiz

Name: ___________________________  Date: _________________________

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

Objective 1:
Select appropriate cutting tools for specific applications.

________  1. The pick-head axe is used for: (398)
   A. cutting rebar.
   B. cutting concrete.
   C. cutting, prying, and digging.
   D. forcible entry, usually in conjunction with a Halligan bar.

________  2. Which of the following tools are limited by the continual advancement in security technology? (398)
   A. Bolt cutters
   B. Burning bars
   C. Flat-head axes
   D. Oxyacetylene cutting torches

________  3. Which of the following tools are available in both hand-held and wheeled units and cut through iron and steel with relative ease? (399)
   A. Handsaw
   B. Burning bar
   C. Plasma arc cutter
   D. Oxyacetylene cutting torch

________  4. The ___ requires a power supply as well as one of several compressed gases such as air, nitrogen, or a mixture of argon and hydrogen or argon and helium. (400)
   A. power saw
   B. burning bar
   C. plasma arc cutter
   D. oxygasoline cutting torch
5. Circular, rotary, and ventilation saws are all types of ___ saws. (401)
   A. hand
   B. chain
   C. power
   D. reciprocating

6. The fire service version of the ___ saw is usually gasoline-powered and has changeable blades. (401)
   A. hand
   B. rotary
   C. circular
   D. reciprocating

7. Which of the following types of saws has a short, straight blade that moves in and out with an action similar to that of a handsaw? (402)
   A. Chainsaw
   B. Rotary saw
   C. Circular saw
   D. Reciprocating saw

Objective 2:
Discuss manual and hydraulic prying tools.

8. Pry bars and other manually operated prying tools use the principle of ___ to provide mechanical advantage. (402)
   A. gravity
   B. electricity
   C. the force of nature
   D. the lever and fulcrum

   A. faster than
   B. slower than
   C. in conjunction with
   D. at the same rate as
10. Which of the following types of tools is one of the most efficient of the manually operated prying tools and can be used to pry hasps and other surface-mounted locking mechanisms off of doors and door frames? (404)
   A. Rambar
   B. Flat bar
   C. Crowbar
   D. Claw tool

11. Which of the following types of hydraulic prying tools consists of a hand pump and spreader device and has intermeshed teeth that can be easily slipped into a narrow opening, such as an opening between a door and door frame? (405)
   A. Hydraulic ram
   B. Hydraulic rambar
   C. Hydraulic spreader
   D. Hydraulic door opener

**Objective 3:**
**Discuss pushing/pulling tools and striking tools.**

12. When using a pike pole to break a window, the firefighter should stay ___ of the window and be positioned ___ than the window. (406)
   A. upwind; lower
   B. upwind; higher
   C. downwind; lower
   D. downwind; higher

13. Which of the following is an example of a common striking tool? (406-407)
   A. Flat-head axe
   B. Clemens hook
   C. Multipurpose hook
   D. Standard pike pole
14. Which of the following statements about striking tools is LEAST accurate? (407)
   A. Striking tools can crush fingers, toes, and other body parts.
   B. Striking tools should not be used in conjunction with other tools.
   C. Either safety glasses or the helmet faceshield must be worn when using striking tools.
   D. Improperly maintained striking surfaces may cause chips or splinters of metal to fly into the air.

**Objective 4:**
Summarize forcible entry tool safety rules.

15. To ensure safety when using a rotary saw, start all cuts at ___ rpm. (408)
   A. full
   B. half
   C. minimal
   D. three-fourths

16. Which of the following statements about using a power saw is MOST accurate? (408)
   A. Store blades in a humid environment.
   B. Too-sharp blades are more likely to cause an accident than dull ones.
   C. Saws can be used for many purposes beyond that for which they were designed.
   D. Power saws should not be used when working in a flammable atmosphere or near flammable liquids.

**Objective 5:**
Describe correct methods for carrying forcible entry tools.

17. If an axe is not in a scabbard, it should be carried with the blade: (409)
   A. toward the body.
   B. away from the body.
   C. covered by a piece of canvas.
   D. removed and carried separately.
18. Running power tools should never be carried more than: (411)
   A. 5 feet (1.5 m).
   B. 10 feet (3 m).
   C. 15 feet (4.5 m).
   D. 20 feet (6 m).

Objective 6:
Summarize general care and maintenance practices for forcible entry tools.

19. Which of the following is NOT a recommended care and maintenance practice for tools with fiberglass handles? (411)
   A. Check for damage or cracks.
   B. Check the tightness of the tool head.
   C. Sand the handle if necessary to eliminate splinters.
   D. Wash the handle with mild detergent and rinse, wipe dry.

20. What kind of lubricant works best for oiling unprotected metal surfaces? (412)
   A. Light machine oil
   B. Heavy machine oil
   C. Any vegetable-based oil
   D. Any metal protectant containing mineral spirits

21. Which statement about care and maintenance of axe heads is MOST accurate? (412)
   A. Axe heads should be painted according to intended use.
   B. Painting axe heads may cause the cutting surface to stick and bind.
   C. The thicker the blade, the easier it is to drive the axe head through ordinary objects.
   D. The blade should be kept as sharp as possible, regardless of the possibility of breaking when cutting gravel roofs.
Objective 7:
Explain items to look for in sizing up a door.

22. Which of the following is the primary obstacle firefighters face in gaining access? (413)
   A. Locked or blocked door
   B. Fire in the way of access
   C. Locked or blocked window
   D. Lack of a door in the area needed

23. If you can see the hinges of a door, it is an indication that: (413)
   A. it is a sliding door.
   B. it is a revolving door.
   C. the door swings toward you.
   D. the door swings away from you.

Objective 8:
Describe the characteristics of various types of wooden swinging doors.

24. Which of the following is NOT one of the three general types of wooden swinging doors? (414)
   A. Slab
   B. Ledge
   C. Panel
   D. Barn

25. Most interior doors in newer residences are: (414)
   A. solid core.
   B. hollow core.
   C. plastic core.
   D. polycarbonate core.

26. Which type of door is most commonly found on warehouses, storerooms, barns, sheds, and similar structures? (415)
   A. Slab
   B. Ledge
   C. Panel
   D. Revolving
Objective 9:
Describe the characteristics of various types of metal swinging doors.

________ 27. Which of the following is NOT one of the three classifications of metal swinging doors? (416)
   A. Tubular
   B. Solid clad
   C. Metal clad
   D. Hollow metal

________ 28. Tubular aluminum doors are: (416)
   A. weak.
   B. heavy.
   C. flexible.
   D. lightweight.

________ 29. Which of the following steps may be taken when following orders to force a metal door? (416)
   A. Spend extensive time trying to force the door.
   B. If the door will not open, switch to another power tool to continue the effort.
   C. If the door will not open, use multiple personnel to help force the door.
   D. If the door proves difficult to force, breach the wall next to it rather than continue trying to force the door.

Objective 10:
Describe the characteristics of various types of sliding doors, revolving doors, and overhead doors.

________ 30. Some interior ___ doors are pocket doors that move laterally into a “pocket” framed into the wall. (417)
   A. tubular
   B. sliding
   C. overhead
   D. revolving
31. Which of the following statements about sliding doors is MOST accurate? (417)
   A. Some door assemblies may have tempered glass.
   B. The sliding section of glass doors usually moves past another moving panel.
   C. In most cases, there is no sliding screen door on the outside of the assembly.
   D. Glass panels are often single-glazed glass, and doors installed in colder climates may even be double-glazed.

32. Revolving doors are considered ___ to force when locked. (418)
   A. easy
   B. difficult
   C. impossible
   D. ineffective

33. Which of the following mechanisms used to lock revolving doors open is triggered by forces pushing in opposite directions on the panels? (419)
   A. Drop-arm
   B. Side-hinged
   C. Panic-proof
   D. Metal-braced

34. Which of the following types of overhead doors may be forced by prying upward at the bottom of the door with a strong prying tool? (419)
   A. Roll-up
   B. Tilt-slab
   C. Sectional
   D. Telescoping

**Objective 11:**
**Explain how fire doors operate.**

35. Which of the following is NOT a way in which a fire door may be operated? (423)
   A. Dually
   B. Manually
   C. Electrically
   D. Mechanically
36. Which of the following types of fire doors normally remain open and close only when the hold-open device releases the door because a fusible link has melted? (424)
   A. Non-closing
   B. Self-closing
   C. Manual-closing
   D. Automatic-closing

37. Which of the following statements about overhead rolling fire doors is MOST accurate? (425)
   A. Overhead rolling doors are exceptionally easy to force.
   B. Overhead rolling doors are not designed to close automatically.
   C. Whenever possible, overhead rolling doors should be forced from the outside.
   D. Overhead rolling doors have a barrel that is usually turned by a set of gears located near the top of the door.

Objective 12:
Describe the characteristics of basic types of locks.

38. Which of the following types of lock mechanisms is designed to fit into a cavity in the door? (426)
   A. Rim
   B. Bored
   C. Mortise
   D. Padlock

39. The key-in-knob lock is one type of: (426)
   A. padlock.
   B. rim lock.
   C. bored lock.
   D. mortise lock.

40. Which of the following types of locks can be identified from the outside by a cylinder that is recessed into the door in a latching mechanism fastened to the inside of the door and a strike mounted on the edge of the door frame? (426)
   A. Rim
   B. Bored
   C. Mortise
   D. Padlock
41. Standard padlocks have shackles of ___ or less in diameter, and are not case-hardened. (427)
   A. ¼ inch (6 mm)
   B. ½ inch (12 mm)
   C. ¾ inch (18 mm)
   D. 1 inch (24 mm)

Objective 13:
Describe rapid-entry lockbox systems.

42. Who has the responsibility of properly mounting a rapid-entry lockbox system? (428)
   A. The fire inspector
   B. The property owner
   C. The fire department
   D. The local government

Objective 14:
Describe methods of forcible entry through doors.

43. Which of the following is one of the fastest and least destructive techniques for forcing locked doors? (429)
   A. Breaking the glass
   B. Breaching the wall next to the door
   C. Cutting the security bar with a rotary saw
   D. Forcing a double-swinging door with the wedge end of a Halligan-type bar

44. The most common type of door is one that swings at least ___ degrees to open and close. (429)
   A. 60
   B. 90
   C. 120
   D. 150

45. How many firefighters are required if a Halligan and flat-head axe are used to force an inward-swinging door? (429)
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4
Outward swinging doors are also known as ___ doors. (430)
A. plated
B. drop-bar
C. tri-bridging
D. flush fitting

An assembly made up of a horizontal wooden or steel security bar held in place across the door by wooden or metal stirrups attached to the inside of the door is also known as a ___ assembly. (432)
A. stirrup
B. security
C. drop-bar
D. raised-bar

Which of the following actions should be taken if it becomes necessary to break through a tempered plate glass door? (433)
A. Strike the center of the glass with a rambar.
B. Strike the upper portion of the glass with a rambar.
C. Strike the glass at a bottom corner with the blunt end of a pickhead axe.
D. Strike the glass at a bottom corner with the pick end of a pickhead axe.

Describe methods of through-the-lock forcible entry for doors.

Which of the following types of tools, used with a Halligan-type bar or other prying tool, is forced behind the ring and face of the lock cylinder until the wedging blades take a bite into the cylinder? (434)
A. A-tool
B. K-tool
C. J-tool
D. Shove knife

The A-tool may cause ___ damage to a door than a K-tool. (435)
A. much less
B. much more
C. slightly less
D. slightly more
51. The J-tool is inserted between the doors far enough to allow the tool to be rotated ___ degrees in either direction. (435)
   A. 60
   B. 90
   C. 120
   D. 150

Objective 16:

Explain action that can be taken to force entry involving padlocks.

52. If the shackle of the padlock exceeds ___ and the lock, including body, is case-hardened, the firefighter faces a difficult forcible entry task because conventional methods of forcing padlocks may not work effectively. (436)
   A. ¼ inch (6 mm)
   B. ½ inch (12 mm)
   C. ¾ inch (18 mm)
   D. 1 inch (24 mm)

53. Which of the following types of tools is a wedge-shaped tool that will widen and break the shackles of padlocks? (436)
   A. Bam-bam tool
   B. Hammerheaded pick
   C. Duck-billed lock breaker
   D. Hockey puck lock breaker

54. Which of the following types of tools uses a case-hardened screw that is screwed into the keyway of the padlock? (437)
   A. Bam-bam tool
   B. Hammerheaded pick
   C. Duck-billed lock breaker
   D. Hockey puck lock breaker

55. High-security padlocks are designed with ___ shackles, which will not pivot if only one side of the shackle is cut. (438)
   A. keyway
   B. partition
   C. heel and toe
   D. hammerheaded
Objective 17:
Describe ways of gaining entry through gates and fences.

56. When cutting chain-link fences, it is much easier and faster to use:
   (438)
   A. bolt cutters.
   B. a rotary saw.
   C. a reciprocating saw.
   D. an oxygasoline torch.

57. Which of the following types of ladders is best suited to bridge masonry and ornamental fences? (438)
   A. Step
   B. Roofing
   C. A-frame
   D. Extension

Objective 18:
List hazards in forcing windows.

58. Which of the following is NOT a possible hazard in forcing windows? (439)
   A. It may intensify fire growth.
   B. It may disrupt ventilation efforts.
   C. It may decrease the likelihood of backdraft.
   D. It may draw fire to uninvolved sections of the building.

Objective 19:
Describe types of windows and entry techniques.

59. Double-hung windows are made up of ___ sash(es). (440)
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4
60. Upon which of the following factors do forcible entry techniques for double-hung windows depend? (440)
   A. How the window is locked
   B. The size of the sash frames
   C. The direction in which the window opens
   D. The number of panes of glass in the window

61. Which of the following types of windows are opened with a small hand crank? (441)
   A. Hinged windows
   B. Factory windows
   C. Jalousie windows
   D. Double-hung windows

62. Which of the following is NOT a category into which projected windows can be classified? (441)
   A. Projected-in
   B. Projected-out
   C. Center-projected
   D. Pivoted-projected

63. Which of the following types of windows are hinged along the top rail with a bottom rail that swings out? (442)
   A. Hinged windows
   B. Factory windows
   C. Awning windows
   D. Double-hung windows

64. In jalousie windows, individual glass panes are held in the moveable frame: (442)
   A. only at the ends.
   B. only in the center.
   C. around the entire window.
   D. along the entire length of the panes.

65. Lexan® is how much stronger than safety glass? (443)
   A. 100 times
   B. 150 times
   C. 200 times
   D. 250 times
Objective 20:
Describe techniques for breaching walls.

66. Opening a hole in a wall is known as: (445)
   A. breaking.
   B. breaching.
   C. rapid entry.
   D. breaking and entering.

67. Both lath-and-plaster and gypsum wallboard are ___ to penetrate with forcible entry hand tools. (445)
   A. relatively easy
   B. extremely easy
   C. relatively difficult
   D. extremely difficult

68. How is reinforced wallboard attached to the wall frame? (446)
   A. With metal brackets
   B. With carpenter’s putty
   C. With drywall nails or screws
   D. With construction-grade glue

69. Because masonry walls can be difficult to breach during emergency operations, one tool that is recommended for use is the: (446)
   A. crowbar.
   B. Halligan tool.
   C. battering ram.
   D. pick-head axe.

70. When breaching a metal wall, it is best to cut an opening at least ___ tall and as wide as needed. (449)
   A. 3 feet (1 m)
   B. 4 feet (1.3 m)
   C. 5 feet (1.6 m)
   D. 6 feet (1.8 m)
Objective 21:  
Describe techniques for breaching floors.

71. Subfloor construction is limited to either wood or: (449)  
   A. metal.  
   B. gypsum.  
   C. concrete.  
   D. cast iron.

72. When is the best time to determine the type of floor construction? (449)  
   A. Upon arrival at the scene  
   B. During preincident surveys  
   C. When it becomes necessary to breach the floor  
   D. Only when it may have an effect upon fire fighting tactics

73. Which type of saw makes the neatest cuts when breaching a wooden floor? (450)  
   A. Chain  
   B. Rotary  
   C. Circular  
   D. Reciprocating

74. Which of the following tools is the most efficient in breaching concrete floors? (450)  
   A. Power saw  
   B. Jackhammer  
   C. Halligan tool  
   D. Sledgehammer