Chapter 13 Quiz

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

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

_____ 1. Tactical ventilation should only be performed when the fire attack hoselines and teams are in place and ready to advance toward the fire. (732)
   A. True
   B. False

_____ 2. The two general types of tactical ventilation used for structure fires are horizontal and vertical. (742)
   A. True
   B. False

_____ 3. The triangle cut ventilation hole provides the least reliable information of conditions beneath the roof. (756)
   A. True
   B. False

_____ 4. A trench cut is used to create a fire break that increases the spread of fire in a common attic structures or large structures. (758)
   A. True
   B. False

_____ 5. Restoring the HVAC system to operation after a fire is the responsibility of the building engineer or maintenance superintendent. (763)
   A. True
   B. False

_____ 6. Smoke control systems usually have a system diagram in the same location as the control panel, indicating where the alarm originated. (763-764)
   A. True
   B. False
Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

7. Air flow is the movement of air toward burning fuel and: (737)
   A. movement of smoke in to the compartment.
   B. movement of smoke out of the compartment.
   C. pressure differentials inside the compartment.
   D. pressure differentials outside the compartment.

8. For vertical ventilation to be effective, a horizontal inlet opening at or below the level of the fire is needed to provide a flow path for: (742)
   A. flames to exit the structure.
   B. for smoke to enter the structure.
   C. for fresh air to exit the structure.
   D. for fresh air to enter the structure.

9. Mechanical ventilation methods using fans, blowers, and smoke ejectors can be applied to horizontal and vertical ventilation, but is most often used for: (743)
   A. natural ventilation.
   B. vertical ventilation.
   C. hydraulic ventilation.
   D. horizontal ventilation.

10. When conditions are appropriate, natural horizontal ventilation operations should work with existing atmospheric conditions, taking advantage of: (745)
    A. natural inlets.
    B. natural air flow.
    C. positive pressure.
    D. negative pressure.

11. Which mechanical ventilation method uses higher pressure inside a building to force smoke through openings to the lower-pressure area outside? (746)
    A. Positive-pressure ventilation
    B. Positive-hydraulic ventilation
    C. Negative-pressure ventilation
    D. Negative-hydraulic ventilation
12. Positive pressure ventilation is applied to a building at ground level through the use of one or more: (747)
   A. blowers.
   B. exit points.
   C. entry points.
   D. smoke ejectors.

13. Which of the following actions should firefighters do to determine the difference in feel of supported and unsupported areas of a roof? (754)
   A. Cut the roof
   B. Sound the roof
   C. Step on the roof
   D. Bounce an item off the roof

14. Roofs that may fail early in a fire and are extremely dangerous to work under are roofs supported by: (754)
   A. heavy weight slate or tiles.
   B. lightweight composition shingles.
   C. lightweight or engineered trusses.
   D. heavy weight or mechanical trusses.

15. HVAC equipment in windowless buildings may cause spread of smoke, heat, and fire unless specifically: (761)
   A. designed for this purpose.
   B. inspected for high occupancy.
   C. designed to cool building only.
   D. inspected prior to a fire occurring.
Directions: Write a brief answer to the questions below.

16. What three incident priorities are accomplished when tactical ventilation is done correctly? (733)

17. What three indicators help determine fire behavior? (737)