1. Fire is controlled and extinguished by limiting or interrupting \_\_\_\_\_ in the combustion process depicted by the fire tetrahedron model. (

A. all of the essential elements

B. one or more of the essential elements

C. three or more of the essential elements

D. two or more of the essential elements

2. Which of the following tasks that an inspector is responsible for provides emergency fire crews with the ability to disrupt combustion on elevated stories or in large facilities?

A. Monitoring and regulating hazardous conditions

B. Verifying all occupants have evacuated the building

C. Checking the installation and maintenance of standpipes and hose systems

D. Verifying proper placement and maintenance of fire extinguishers

3. Which of the following tasks that an inspector is responsible for enables building occupants the opportunity to suppress incipient fires?

A. Monitoring and regulating hazardous conditions

B. Verifying all nearby buildings are free of radiant hazards

C. Verifying proper placement and maintenance of fire extinguishers

D. Checking the installation and maintenance of standpipes and hose systems

4. Which of the following tasks that an inspector is responsible for helps reduce fire growth by keeping track of such items as fire load and interior finishes?

A. Monitoring and regulating hazardous conditions

B. Verifying all nearby buildings are free of radiant hazards

C. Checking the installation and maintenance of standpipes and hose systems

D. Verifying proper placement and maintenance of fire extinguishers

5. Which of the following extinguishing methods reduces the temperature of a fuel to a point where it does not produce sufficient vapor to burn?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

6. Which is the most effective method available for extinguishing smoldering fires?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

7. Which of the following statements about extinguishing with water is the MOST accurate? )

A. Flash point has no impact on the ability to extinguish by cooling.

B. Solid fuels and liquid fuels with high flash points can be extinguished by cooling.

C. Regardless of flash point, solid fuels and liquid fuels can be extinguished by cooling.

D. Solid fuels and liquid fuels with low flash points can be extinguished by cooling.

8. When cooling with water, enough water must be applied to the burning fuel to:

A. create a barrier to oxygen.

B. allow heat to dissipate over the fuel.

C. completely cover the surface of the fuel.

D. absorb the heat being generated by combustion.

9. Cooling with water cannot sufficiently reduce vapor production to extinguish fires involving:

A. stacked Class A materials.

B. more than one type of material.

C. low flash point flammable liquids and gases.

D. high flash point flammable liquids and gases.

10. When water is used to control burning gases and reduce the temperature of hot products of combustion in the upper layer, this can: (109)

A. reduce the potential for flashover.

B. increase the potential for flashover.

C. increase the pyrolysis process of combustible materials.

D. reduce the overall effectiveness of other extinguishing methods being used.

11. When does water have its greatest effect?

A. When it creates a thin layer

B. When it is vaporized into steam

C. When it is allowed to engulf the fuel

D. When it penetrates the burning fuel

12. When water is converted to steam at 212°F (100°C), it expands:

A. approximately 620 times.

B. approximately 1,700 times.

C. exactly triple its original volume.

D. proportionately until it has released the majority of energy.

13. Which of the following statements about fuel removal is MOST accurate?

A. It must be used in conjunction with oxygen exclusion.

B. It must be used in conjunction with chemical flame inhibition.

C. This method is best used in occupancies where combustibles are stored or displayed.

D. This method is not possible when buildings are constructed from combustible materials.

14. Which method of extinguishment may involve isolating the fuel using fire-resistive construction?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

15. Which method of extinguishment involves flooding an area with an inert gas such as carbon dioxide?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

16. Which of the following statements about oxygen exclusion as an extinguishment method is MOST accurate?

A. It will not work for fires that involve more than one type of fuel.

B. It will not work for fires that have developed past the growth stage.

C. It will not work for oxygen-enhanced fires such as those involving oxidizers.

C. It will increase oxygen content for most fuels when they are blanketed with foam.

17. Which method of extinguishment involves dry chemicals and halon-replacement agents?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

18. Which method would be MOST effective on gas and liquid fuels because they must flame to burn?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

19. Which extinguishing method does not easily extinguish non-flaming combustion?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition

20. Which extinguishing method is impractical for smoldering fires because of the high agent concentrations and extended periods necessary for extinguishment?

A. Fuel removal

B. Oxygen exclusion

C. Cooling with water

D. Chemical flame inhibition