

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the term for one of the two main structural components that run the entire length of most ladders or ladder sections?  
a) Fly   b) Rung   c) Beam   d) Cross member
2. What is the term for a metal bar that runs from one beam of a wooden ladder to the other to keep the beams from separating?  
a) A tie rod   b) A spring bar   c) A rebar   d) A basket arch
3. What is the very top of a ladder called?  
a) The fly   b) The top plate   c) The claw   d) The tip
4. What are butt spurs on a ladder?  
a) Small, sharp protrusions that snag the hips  
b) The teeth of the cam system that extends the fly sections  
c) Bumps and dents on the foot pad from use  
d) Spikes on the base that keep it from slipping
5. What do the stops do on an extension ladder?  
a) Prevent it from over-extending  
b) Limit how far the fly sections can collapse  
c) Lock the extensions in place when extended  
d) Prevent the whole ladder from slipping on the ground
6. What is the term for those ladders which are permanently mounted and operated from a piece of fire apparatus?  
a) Aerial ladders   b) Extension ladders   c) Bangor ladders   d) Rescue ladders
7. What is another term for portable ladders?  
a) Modular ladders   c) Ground ladders  
b) Stand-alone ladders   d) Bangor ladders

8. What purpose do the hooks of a roof ladder serve?
- a) They dig into the ground to keep the ladder from slipping
  - b) They grip the eave of the roof to keep the ladder from slipping
  - c) They serve as safe attachment points for fire fighters and equipment
  - d) They secure the tip of the ladder to the peak of a pitched roof
9. Can a free-hanging roof ladder, not on a roof but hanging just from its hooks, support the weight of fire fighters?
- a) Yes, design requirements mandate that they must be able to
  - b) No, they cannot support this weight from just the hooks
  - c) Yes, as long as the total weight does not exceed 750 pounds
  - d) Yes, as long as the ladder was manufactured after 1993
10. What is another term for a pompier ladder?
- a) A scaling ladder
  - b) A roof ladder
  - c) A wall ladder
  - d) A folding ladder
11. Ground ladders must be cleaned periodically even if not used at a scene. Why?
- a) Their heat-resistant treatment attracts dust.
  - b) They build up an ionic charge which attracts dirt out of the air.
  - c) Normal atmospheric moisture reacts with them depositing a thin film.
  - d) They accumulate road grime from being on the apparatus.
12. How often should ladder service testing be done?
- a) Monthly
  - b) Quarterly
  - c) Semi-annually
  - d) Annually
13. What is another hazard associated with raising a ladder and having it hit something, other than the electrical hazard of it hitting power lines?
- a) The ladder can experience structural damage without showing any sign.
  - b) An extended ladder can suddenly collapse causing possibly devastating guillotine-like injuries.
  - c) A ladder strike can shock-load the halyard which may not become evident until it fails under load.
  - d) The sudden change in momentum can cause fire fighters to lose control of it and drop it.

14. What is the weight limit, in pounds, that most portable ladders can support?  
a) 300 b) 450 c) 600 d) 750
15. When a ladder is used to access a roof, at least how many rungs should show above the roofline?  
a) One b) Three c) Five d) Seven
16. Where should the tip of a ladder be placed during rescue operations from a window?  
a) Even with the sill  
b) Into the opening about three rungs  
c) On either side of the window half way up the opening  
d) Above the window about three feet
17. Where does the top beam of the ladder rest in the one-fire fighter carry?  
a) In the air b) In the hand c) On the shoulder d) On the crook of the elbow
18. When a roof ladder is being carried, which end should be facing forward if it matters?  
a) It doesn't matter  
b) The tip end if the ladder is less than 14 feet long, otherwise the butt end  
c) The butt end  
d) The tip end
19. The two-fire fighter shoulder carry is usually used with extension ladders up to:  
a) 50 feet. b) 35 feet. c) 24 feet. d) 16 feet.
20. On a three-fire fighter ladder carry, how should the fire fighters be aligned?  
a) The front person should be on the left, the others on the right.  
b) They should all be on the same side of the ladder.  
c) The front and rear person should be on the left, the middle person on the right.  
d) The front and middle person should both be on the right and the rear person on the left.

21. When is a three-fire fighter flat shoulder carry useful?
- a) When there are power lines nearby
  - b) When the ground is hard
  - c) When the ladder must be carried over short obstacles
  - d) When the ladder is not made of aluminum
22. When a ladder is placed at the proper angle for climbing and a fire fighter is standing on a rung, how far away will the rung at shoulder height be from the fire fighter?
- a) One hand width
  - b) Two hand widths
  - c) Arm's length
  - d) About an arm-and-a-half away; one has to lean forward to make contact
23. If a ladder is placed at the proper angle for climbing and it is reaching 20 feet up a wall, how far away from the wall should the base be, in feet?
- a) 5   b) 6   c) 7   d) 8
24. What is the danger if the butt of a ladder is placed too close to the side of the building and people climb it?
- a) The tip could pull away from the wall      c) Contact might be made with power lines
  - b) The butt could slide away from the wall      d) The butt might sink into the ground
25. To begin a one-fire fighter rung raise, where are the butt spurs placed?
- a) Against the ground only
  - b) Against the structure only
  - c) Against both the structure and the ground
  - d) One is placed against the ground and one against the structure

## **Answer Key**

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. a
11. d
12. d
13. d
14. d
15. c
16. a
17. c
18. d
19. b
20. b
21. c
22. c
23. a
24. a
25. c