Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Fire prevention programs encourage citizens to keep fire extinguishers in their homes, especially in the:

   a) garage. b) bedrooms. c) kitchen. d) near the exits.

2. Besides putting out incipient fires, what is another use for portable fire extinguishers?

   a) Wetting exposures to keep them from igniting from radiated heat
   b) Controlling large flammable liquids fires that are not yet dammed or dyked
   c) Controlling fires where traditional methods of suppression are not recommended
   d) Serving as an alternate forcible entry device through standard wooden residential doors

3. What is one advantage of portable fire extinguishers over hoselines?

   a) They pack more suppression punch.
   b) They have controllable rates of flow.
   c) They don't run out as quickly.
   d) They are quicker to deploy and use.

4. What class of fire involves ordinary combustibles, such as wood, paper, cloth, rubber and some plastics?

   a) C b) B c) A d) 1

5. What is the most common extinguishing agent for class A fires?

   a) Water b) CO_2 c) Dry chemical d) Carbon tetrachloride

6. What class of fire would involve energized building wiring, fuse boxes, transformers or generators?

   a) F b) E c) D d) C

7. What is one extinguishing agent that will not conduct electricity?

   a) Carbon tetrachloride
   b) Carbon dioxide
   c) Aluminum powder
   d) Water with class A foam added

8. The classification system for fire extinguishers uses which two types of symbols?

   a) Bar code and letters
   b) Letters and numbers
   c) Numbers and dots
   d) Dots and bar code

9. Which classes of fire extinguisher include a number in their classification?

   a) B and C b) C and M c) M and A d) A and B

10. What is the significance of the C in the following fire extinguisher rating? 2-A:10-B:C

    a) It means that the agent contained therein is of the cyanoacrylate-base family.
    b) It means that this extinguisher can be used on energized electrical equipment.
    c) The lack of a number following the C means it is not suitable for use on any electrical fire.
    d) It means that the agent contained therein is of the carbon-tetrachloride base family.

11. Why would a fire extinguisher class icon have a red slash through it?

    a) Because using the extinguisher on that class of fire would be ineffective
    b) Because using the extinguisher on that class of fire would create additional risk
    c) Because the use of that type of extinguisher on that class has not been tested
    d) Because it is illegal to use that type of extinguisher on that class of fire for environmental reasons

12. When determining what risk class to assign a certain building area, what two factors contribute?

    a) Direction and density of pedestrian traffic flow
    b) Elevation and configuration of the given area
    c) Volume and pressure capacity of sprinklers
    d) Amount and type of combustibles present

13. For an area to qualify as a light hazard, the majority of materials must meet one of two requirements. What is one of those?

    a) They must be necessary for the work of the area
    b) They must be UL listed
    c) They must have ignition temperatures in excess of 451° F
    d) They must be noncombustible

14. Light hazard environments usually contain a limited amount of combustibles of what class?

    a) Class D b) Class A c) Class M d) Class B

15. Which of the following is NOT an example of a light hazard environment?

    a) Self-storage b) Classrooms c) Assembly halls d) Hotel guest rooms

16. Is it ever appropriate to have two different types of fire extinguisher in the same area?

    a) No, this sets up the possibility of opposing streams
    b) No, this risks lay people selecting the wrong one
    c) Yes, there may be more than one type of combustible
    d) No, this is prohibited by the building code

17. All fires require three basic ingredients, one of which is fuel. What is another?

    a) Nitrogen b) Surfactant c) Water d) Heat

18. What is another word for a fuel's kindling temperature?

    a) Flash point
    b) Evolution temperature
    c) Liquefaction temperature
    d) Ignition point

19. Why is it dangerous to apply a stream of water to energized electrical equipment?

    a) Because burning electricity intensifies when struck by water
    b) Because water can conduct electricity back to the extinguisher
    c) Because electricity extracts the oxygen from the water and uses it as more fuel
    d) Because cyanide gas is evolved when water hits electricity

20. Why can dry chemical extinguishers be used on class C fires?

    a) Because dry chemicals are chemically similar to water
    b) Because dry chemicals do not conduct electricity
    c) Because dry chemicals never actually touch the fuel
    d) Because dry chemicals are themselves electrically static

21. What is one chemical used as a dry chemical extinguishing agent?

    a) Ammonium nitrate
    b) Tri-nitro toluene
    c) Methyl isocyanate
    d) Ammonium phosphate

22. What is the term for water-soluble flammable liquids such as alcohols, acetone, and others?

    a) Volatile fuels
    b) Polar solvents
    c) Flammable surfactants
    d) Three-dimensional liquids

23. How is the numerical rating of class K extinguishers assigned, if there is such a rating?

    a) On the basis of square feet of burning fuel extinguished by an expert
    b) On the basis of square feet of burning fuel extinguished by a lay person
    c) On the basis of a mathematical formula and the net weight of agent
    d) There is no such rating assigned

24. All portable fire extinguishers use what means for expelling their contents?

    a) Springs b) Vacuum c) Pressure d) Gravity

25. What residue, if any, does a CO_2 fire extinguisher leave when discharged?

    a) Powdered carbon dioxide
    b) It does not leave any residue
    c) Selenium oxide
    d) Simple salt

Answer Key

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