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Department of Citywide Administrative Services

A. M. SESSION

QUESTION BOOKLET

February 27, 1999

FIREFIGHTER, EXAMINATION NO. 7029
PROMOTION TO FIREFIGHTER, EXAMINATION NO. 7514
 Written Test: Weight 50

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL THE FOURTH SIGNAL IS GIVEN!

Write your Name, Social Security Number, Room Number, Seat Number, and School, in the appropriate spaces at the top of this page.

Record your answers on the Official Answer Sheet before the fifth signal. **ONLY YOUR OFFICIAL ANSWER SHEET WILL BE RATED.** You should also record your answers on your Candidate's Record of Answers sheet before the fifth signal. No additional time will be given after the fifth signal to record your answers. This Question Booklet contains procedures and definitions which must be used to answer certain questions. These procedures and definitions are not necessarily those of the Fire Department of New York City. However, you are to answer these questions solely on the basis of the material given.

After the fourth signal is given, open this Question Booklet and begin work. You will have 3 hours to complete the test. You may make notes in this booklet and use the scrap paper on your desk. If you need additional scrap paper, ask the room monitor.

Remember, only your Official Answer Sheet will be rated, so be sure to mark all your answers on the Official Answer Sheet before the fifth signal. No additional time will be given for marking your answers after the test has ended.

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Answer questions 1 through 11 based solely on the information contained in the Memory Booklet.

1. How many firefighters are involved in handling the hose from the engine apparatus to the fire building?
 - A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
2. How many fire apparatuses are in the scene?
 - A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
3. How many fire hydrants are in the scene?
 - A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
4. The front entrance of the Whitehorse Arms building is located on
 - A) 474 Monroe St.
 - B) 347 Halsey St.
 - C) 347 Monroe St.
 - D) 374 Halsey St.
5. What street is the fire escape facing?
 - A) Halsey St.
 - B) Monroe St.
 - C) Van Buren St.
 - D) Madison St.

6. Which store is the fire located in?
 - A) The bar
 - B) The deli
 - C) The pizza store
 - D) The video store
7. What is the number on the fire apparatus that is connected to the fire hydrant closest to the one-way street sign?
 - A) 41
 - B) 47
 - C) 98
 - D) 99
8. Which floor of the Whitehorse Arms building has boarded-up windows?
 - A) First floor
 - B) Second floor
 - C) Third floor
 - D) Fourth floor
9. The building in which the deli is located has a person at the window on which floor?
 - A) First floor
 - B) Second floor
 - C) Third floor
 - D) Fourth floor
10. Which vehicle is partially blocking the fire hydrant in front of the pizza store?
 - A) Engine 98
 - B) The Daily Press truck
 - C) Engine 99
 - D) One of the police cars

11. How many firefighters are on the roof directly above the pizza store?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

This is the end of the memory questions. Continue with the rest of the test.

Answer questions 12 through 14 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters are required to work housewatch duty when they are working a tour in their firehouse. The most important job performed by a firefighter on housewatch duty is to inform the personnel in the firehouse when a fire alarm or other emergency is reported. The firefighter on housewatch duty informs the firehouse personnel of an alarm or emergency by using a public address system or a bell system. When using the bell system, information is communicated in the following manner: one bell means the pumper apparatus only responds; two bells mean the ladder apparatus only responds; three bells mean the chief officer only responds; and five bells means both the pumper and ladder apparatuses, and the chief officer responds. The firefighter on housewatch duty must also inform the appropriate firehouse personnel of the fire alarm box number, address and cause of the alarm.

Another job performed by firefighters on housewatch duty is to answer all incoming telephone calls. When answering the firehouse telephone, firefighters must give their name and the company number of the firehouse in which they are performing housewatch duty. The firefighter on housewatch duty is also responsible for notifying all firehouse personnel of any phone calls and relaying messages to officers and other firefighters in the firehouse.

Firefighters on housewatch duty are also responsible for keeping a housewatch journal. When firefighters start their housewatch shift, they must make a journal entry, which must include their name and the conditions of the firehouse and apparatuses in the firehouse. During their shift, the firefighter on housewatch duty must also record in the journal the time an alarm is reported, all personnel reporting for duty, and the name and purpose of all visitors entering the firehouse.

12. The most important responsibility of a firefighter working a housewatch shift is to

- A) accurately relay any messages to firehouse officers
- B) answer all incoming telephone calls with the proper information
- C) record the name and purpose of anyone who visits the firehouse
- D) notify firehouse personnel of all fire alarms and emergencies that are reported to the firehouse.

13. How many bells should the firefighter on housewatch duty ring to alert the personnel on the ladder apparatus that only they should respond to a particular alarm?
- A) 1 bell
 - B) 2 bells
 - C) 3 bells
 - D) 5 bells
14. Firefighter Jacobs is assigned to housewatch duty at a firehouse. Which one of the following describes a required entry Firefighter Jacobs must make in the housewatch journal?
- A) The name of the person who calls in an alarm.
 - B) The address of visitors entering the firehouse.
 - C) The conditions of the firehouse and apparatuses in the firehouse.
 - D) The messages received over the telephone that must be relayed to firehouse officers.
-

Answer question 15 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters primary means of protection against a hostile fire environment are their protective clothing and equipment. Before getting on their fire apparatus at the firehouse, firefighters must put on their protective gear in the order given:

- 1. Pants and boots
 - 2. Handie-talkie radio
 - 3. Hood
 - 4. Coat
 - 5. Gloves
 - 6. Helmet
 - 7. Prior to exiting the fire apparatus at the fire scene, firefighters put on their SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus), which is the air tank they use to breath.
15. You are a firefighter at your firehouse preparing to go to a fire and are standing near your apparatus putting on your protective gear in the proper order. You have just completed putting on your gloves. The next item you should put on is your
- A) coat
 - B) hood
 - C) SCBA
 - D) helmet.

Answer questions 16 and 17 based solely on the following information:

One tool used by firefighters to fight fires is the portable power saw. The power saw improves operational efficiency by aiding firefighters with cutting operations at fires and other emergencies. The portable power saw comes equipped with three cutting blades. *Carbide tip* blades are used when cutting through tar-covered roofs, wood flooring and similar materials. Carbide tip blades must not be used on steel objects, such as metal security doors, auto bodies and metal window bars, since the tips of the blade may come loose and cause an injury to the firefighter using the saw or bystanders. *Aluminum oxide* blades are used to cut through various types of steel, such as metal security doors, auto bodies and metal window bars. *Silicon carbide* blades are used to cut concrete and other masonry materials. Since both the aluminum oxide and silicon carbide blades are similar in appearance, the silicon carbide blades must be painted yellow. All three blades are circular in shape.

All portable power saws must be checked for proper operation at the firehouse at the beginning of each tour. Firefighters checking a power saw must start the saw to see if it is running properly, and then, after shutting off the saw, inspect the blade for any damage or missing or worn tips. A saw blade must be put out of service (OOS) and sent to the Technical Services Division when the blade becomes worn or damaged. Carbide tip blades must be put OOS when eight or more tips are missing or broken. Aluminum oxide and silicon carbide blades must be put OOS when the blade diameter is eight inches or less.

16. Which type of blade must a firefighter use with a portable power saw to cut a metal security door?
 - A) A carbide tip blade
 - B) A silicon carbide blade
 - C) An aluminum oxide blade
 - D) A carbide tip or aluminum oxide blade

17. Which one of the following portable power saw blades must be put out of service?
 - A) A carbide tip blade missing nine tips.
 - B) A carbide tip blade with three broken tips.
 - C) An aluminum oxide blade measuring 12 inches.
 - D) A yellow silicon carbide blade measuring nine inches.

Answer question 18 based solely on the following information:

Gas leaks are common emergencies that require the response of the Fire Department of New York. Firefighters who respond to a gas leak must take certain precautions at the site of the leak since a gas leak is a dangerous situation. If possible, firefighters should identify specifically what is leaking. For example, they should try to determine if the nature of the leak is natural gas, propane or gasoline. Also, firefighters should extinguish all sources of ignition, ventilate the area, and then shut off the gas supply.

In order to shut off a gas supply, firefighters must first determine the source of the leak and then shut off the gas supply as close to the leak as possible. There are four areas where a gas supply can be shut down. If the leak is at an appliance, such as a furnace, the *gas feed* to the appliance should be shut off. If the leak is elsewhere, then the gas should be shut down at the *gas meter*. However, if the leak extends beyond the gas meter, the next shut-off point is the *service shut-off*, which is where the gas service enters the building. Finally, firefighters should shut off the gas supply at the *curb valve*, which is located outside the building, if the leak extends beyond the service shut-off.

18. A firefighter has responded to a gas leak in an apartment building and has determined that the leak is coming from the furnace in the basement. The firefighter should shut the gas off at the
 - A) gas feed
 - B) gas meter
 - C) curb valve
 - D) service shut-off.

19. Firefighters must stop traffic in the safest manner possible in front of their firehouses when the fire apparatus leaves for a fire. The following four firefighters are outside their firehouses at night time stopping traffic. Which one of the firefighters is the most likely to attract the attention of motorists and pedestrians in the safest manner?
 - A) Firefighter Brown, who is jumping up and down.
 - B) Firefighter Gordon, who is yelling as loud as he can.
 - C) Firefighter Stern, who is waving his hands back and forth.
 - D) Firefighter Miller, who is waving a flashlight in a back and forth motion.

23. While at the intersection of Cross Island Blvd. and 2nd Street, firefighters receive a call to report to a fire in the hospital located at 9th Street between Lester Lane and John Avenue. Which one of the following is the most direct route for the firefighters to drive their apparatus to the 9th Street entrance of the hospital?
- A) Travel southeast on Cross Island Blvd. to 6th Street, east on 6th Street to Lester Lane, south on Lester Lane to 9th Street, then east on 9th Street
 - B) Travel southeast on Cross Island Blvd. to 5th Street, east on 5th Street to Lester Lane, south on Lester Lane to 9th Street, then east on 9th Street
 - C) Travel southeast on Cross Island Blvd. to 3rd Street, east on 3rd Street to John Avenue, south on John Avenue to 9th Street, then west on 9th Street
 - D) Travel east on 2nd Street to Monroe Avenue, south on Monroe Avenue to Cross Island Blvd., southeast on Cross Island Blvd. to 9th Street, then east on 9th Street

Answer question 24 based solely on the following information:

The personal alert safety system (P.A.S.S.) is a device worn by firefighters which is designed to sound an alarm if the wearer becomes motionless or needs assistance. The device is attached to the firefighters' air tank harness on their backs. It will activate when it has been motionless for 25 to 30 seconds, and will emit a pre-warning signal, which is a non-fluctuating, low pitch tone. Approximately seven seconds later, the device will cycle into full alarm, which is indicated by a fluctuating, high pitch tone.

If a firefighter remains motionless long enough for the pre-warning signal to sound, a simple movement of the body or the P.A.S.S. device itself will cause the pre-warning signal to stop and reset. Any firefighter at the scene of a fire who hears a fluctuating, high pitch tone from this device for approximately 10 seconds or more must immediately notify the officer in command, since this could indicate that a firefighter is in trouble.

24. You are a firefighter at the scene of a fire. You hear a fluctuating, high pitch tone of a P.A.S.S. for approximately 15 seconds. Which one of the following actions should you now take?
- A) Wait until the tone sounds for 25 to 35 seconds, and then take action.
 - B) Notify the officer in command of the fire since a firefighter could be in trouble.
 - C) Try to locate the source of the sound after completing the task you are working on.
 - D) Continue working since the sound you heard was only the pre-warning sound and the P.A.S.S. device will reset itself.

25. Firefighter Mills from Firehouse No. 200 responded to a medical emergency to perform first aid and gathered the following information to record on the Pre-Hospital Care Report:

Location responded to: 1580 Ocean Ave.
 Date of response: February 5th, 1999
 Time of response: 10:30 A.M.
 Time left scene: 11:05 A.M.
 Medical emergency: Patient fractured left arm
 Age of patient: 32 years old
 Sex of patient: Male
 Medical care performed: Firefighters from Firehouse No. 200 immobilized left arm with splint; EMS ambulance transported patient to New Island Hospital

Which one of the following statements expresses the above information most clearly, accurately, and completely?

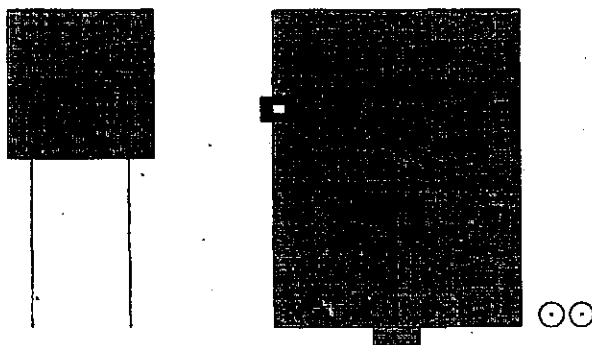
- A) Firefighters from Firehouse No. 200 responded to 1580 Ocean Ave. to administer first aid to a male patient with a fractured left arm. The EMS ambulance transported the 32-year-old patient to New Island Hospital, and his left arm was immobilized with a splint. This occurred at 11:05 A.M. on February 5th, 1999. Firehouse No. 200 then left the scene. The time was 10:30 A.M.
- B) A 32-year-old male patient with a fractured left arm and in need of first aid was treated by firefighters from Firehouse No. 200. After immobilizing the arm with a splint, the EMS ambulance transported the patient to New Island Hospital at 1580 Ocean Ave. This occurred on February 5th, 1999 at 10:30 A.M. The firefighters from Firehouse No. 200 left the scene at 11:05 A.M.
- C) On February 5th, 1999, a 32-year-old male patient was in need of first aid because of a fractured left arm. Firefighters from Firehouse No. 200, at 1580 Ocean Ave., immobilized the patient's left arm with a splint. The EMS ambulance then transported the patient to New Island Hospital. Firehouse No. 200 left the scene. This occurred at 10:30 A.M. and 11:05 A.M.
- D) On February 5th, 1999, at 10:30 A.M., firefighters from Firehouse No. 200 responded to 1580 Ocean Ave. to administer first aid. Upon arrival, the firefighters treated a male patient, 32 years old, with a fractured left arm by immobilizing the patient's left arm with a splint. The EMS ambulance then transported the patient to New Island Hospital. The firefighters from Firehouse No. 200 left the scene at 11:05 A.M.

26. Shown below is a house and garage as seen from the front at ground level.

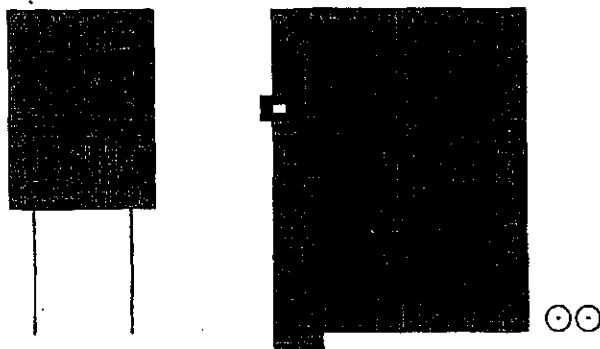


If a firefighter was standing on the top of a 95 foot ladder, which is positioned in front of the house and garage, and looking down at the roofs, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

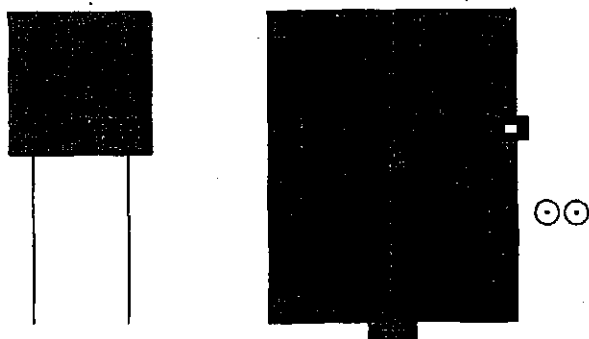
A)



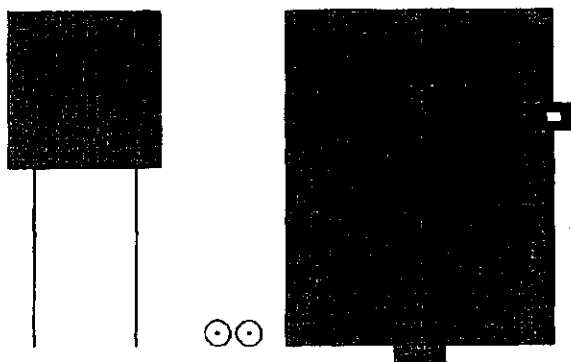
B)



C)



D)



Answer questions 27 through 29 based solely on the following information:

Pressurized water extinguishers and foam extinguishers must be refilled and recharged after every use. When refilling and recharging these extinguishers, a firefighter must perform the following steps in the order given:

Water Extinguisher

1. Invert extinguisher
2. While inverted, squeeze lever to release air pressure
3. Remove head (top portion) assembly
4. Clean head assembly
5. Fill extinguisher with 2½ gallons of water to "FILL" mark
6. Replace head assembly
7. Using air hose, pressurize extinguisher until gauge reads 100 p.s.i.
8. Shake extinguisher and check gauge
9. If gauge does not read 100 p.s.i., repeat steps 7 and 8
10. If gauge reads 100 p.s.i., label the extinguisher with date of recharging

Foam Extinguisher

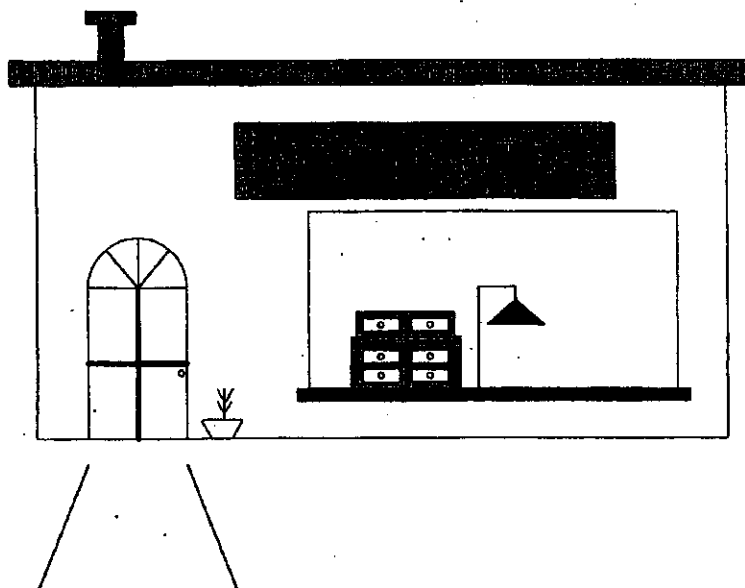
1. Follow steps 1 through 3 above, then
4. Clean head assembly and extinguisher tank
5. Fill extinguisher with 2 gallons of water
6. Slowly add 10 ounces of foam concentrate
7. Slowly add water to reach the 2½ gallon "FILL" mark
8. Replace the head assembly
9. Using air hose, pressurize extinguisher until gauge reads 100 p.s.i.
10. Invert extinguisher several times to ensure proper mixture
11. Label with date of recharging

27. You are a firefighter following proper procedures to pressurize a water extinguisher. You have just pressurized the extinguisher to 100 p.s.i. for the first time and have shaken it. You now check the gauge and notice that it reads 95 p.s.i. Which one of the following steps should you now take?

- A) Label the extinguisher with today's date.
- B) Slowly add 10 ounces of foam concentrate.
- C) Add more air to bring the pressure up to 100 p.s.i.
- D) Invert the extinguisher several times to ensure the contents are mixed properly.

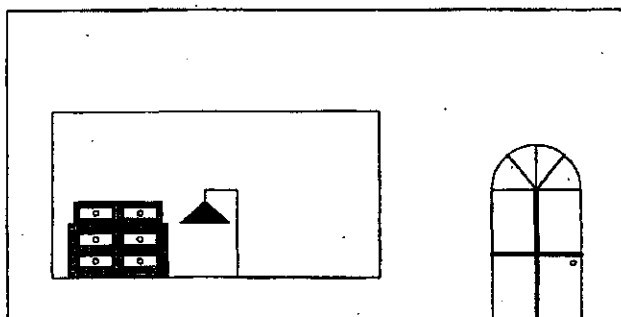
28. A firefighter has just returned to the firehouse from a fire and needs to refill and recharge the foam extinguisher that was used at the fire. The firefighter is following the appropriate steps and has just filled the extinguisher with two gallons of water. The next action the firefighter should take is to
- A) replace the head assembly
 - B) label the extinguisher with today's date
 - C) slowly add in 10 ounces of foam concentrate
 - D) slowly add another half gallon of water to the "FILL" line.
29. You are a firefighter refilling a foam extinguisher. You have reached the point in the procedure where you have just removed the head assembly and cleaned it. Which one of the following actions should you now take?
- A) Replace the head assembly.
 - B) Clean the extinguisher tank.
 - C) Fill the extinguisher with 2 gallons of water.
 - D) Add 2½ gallons of water to the "FILL" mark.
-
30. Firefighter Rosario wants to include the following statements in a summary report regarding a drill on the removal of a victim from a car wreck using a power tool. (These statements are NOT listed in the correct order.)
- 1. The car door should then be forced open at the lock.
 - 2. The vehicle must be stabilized before any actions to remove the victim are taken.
 - 3. After the door is opened, it should be "sprung" (pushed open as far as possible) to facilitate removal.
 - 4. If the door must be removed after being "sprung," cut the top hinge first, then the lower hinge.
- Firefighter Rosario would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which one of the following orders?
- A) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - B) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - C) 2, 1, 4, 3
 - D) 4, 1, 2, 3

31. Shown below is the front of a store as seen from the outside.

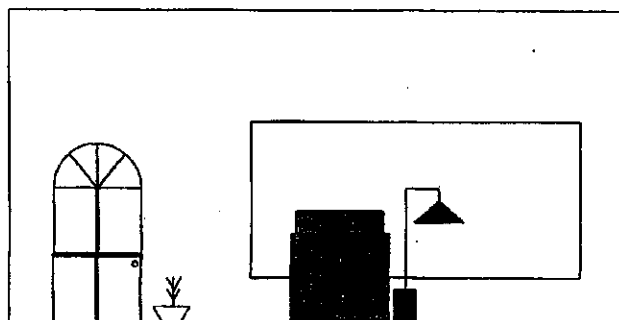


If a firefighter was inside this store and facing the front wall of the store, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

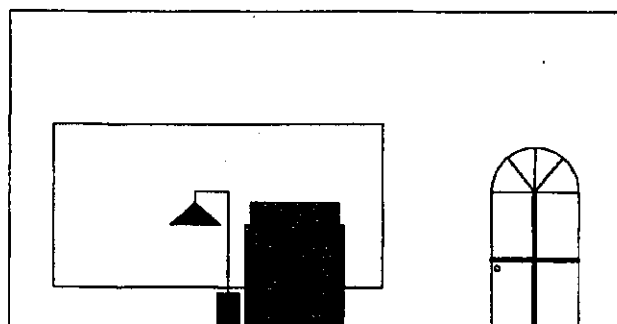
A)



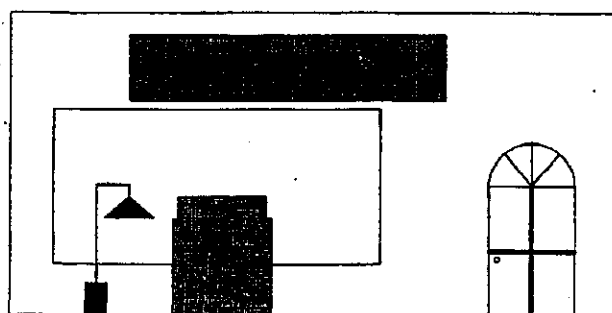
B)



C)



D)



Answer questions **32** and **33** based solely on the following information:

Due to the extreme heat and dense smoke in a fire situation, firefighters must wear masks that allow them to breathe. The masks are equipped with air tanks, which come in three sizes: 30, 45 and 60 minutes. Listed below is information about each of the three tanks:

Tank Size (rated in minutes)	Work Time (in minutes)	Exit Time (in minutes)
30	11	6
45	16	9
60	22	12

The "work time" indicates the amount of time firefighters have to fight the fire. The "exit time" indicates the amount of time firefighters have to leave the fire area. Once the "work time" is all used up, the mask automatically begins to vibrate, which warns the firefighters that they must leave the fire area immediately and that their exit time has begun.

32. Which one of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between the tank size and the exit time?
- A) The greater the tank size, the shorter the exit time.
 - B) The smaller the tank size, the longer the exit time.
 - C) As the tank size increases by 15 minutes, the exit time triples.
 - D) As the tank size increases by 15 minutes, the exit time increases by 3 minutes.
33. You are a firefighter who has been searching a smoke-filled floor for 18 minutes. You are equipped with a mask that has a 60-minute rated tank. How much working time do you have left before your mask starts to vibrate?
- A) 4 minutes
 - B) 9 minutes
 - C) 12 minutes
 - D) 22 minutes

Answer question 34 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters may be expected to evacuate people from a building on fire. When evacuating people from a building, firefighters must attempt to remove them using the following methods in the order given:

1. Use interior stairs of the building on fire
 2. Move horizontal to another part of the building that is not on fire
 3. Use fire escapes attached to the outside of the building on fire
 4. Use Fire Department ladders on the exterior of the building on fire
 5. Use Fire Department life-saving rope, which lowers the firefighter and victim to a place of safety
34. You are a firefighter at a fire scene, and have been attempting to remove a conscious victim from the inside of the building that is on fire. As you prepare to descend the closest set of interior stairs with your victim, you notice that more fire is blocking your path. Which one of the following should you now consider using to get out of the building?
- A) The closest fire escape
 - B) A Fire Department issued life-saving rope
 - C) A nearby corridor that runs horizontal to another area of the fire building that is not on fire
 - D) A Fire Department ladder which is placed near a window on the outside of the building
35. A group of firefighters and their officer respond to a fifth floor apartment in a seven-story building. When they arrive at the apartment, they are told that the contents of a wastepaper basket was on fire, and the fire was extinguished prior to their arrival. The officer instructs the firefighters to ventilate, or remove, the smoke from the apartment by first using a method that will not cause damage to property. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate method for the firefighters to use to remove the smoke?
- A) Breaking out all the windows with a crowbar.
 - B) Pulling down the ceiling with a six-foot hook.
 - C) Cutting through the floors with an eight-pound axe.
 - D) Manually opening all the windows and removing the screens.

Answer questions 36 and 37 based solely on the following information:

All firefighters must attend training sessions known as "drills." Drills are an important way of keeping firefighters knowledgeable and up-to-date on the many different tasks they perform. One type of drill firefighters must attend is a *multi-unit drill*, which is held once a week and usually in the field, away from the firehouse. Firefighters who work on a ladder apparatus will train on raising ladders, venting windows, using hand tools, testing power tools, and searching for victims. Firefighters who work on an engine apparatus will train on stretching hose lines and connecting their apparatus to hydrants for a water supply.

A second type of drill firefighters attend is one that reviews activities performed at a fire scene. This type of drill is known as a *critique drill* and is given when firefighters return to their firehouse after fighting a fire. This is the most beneficial way to evaluate firefighters' performances at the fire scene since the actions of the firefighters are fresh on their minds. The third type of drill is a *company drill* and is held once per tour in the firehouse. This drill usually lasts for an hour. The topic of the company drill is on an area that the department would like addressed or any area that the firefighters feel they need practice on.

36. Firefighter Weston works on an engine apparatus and is preparing to attend a multi-unit drill. Which one of the following topics can Firefighter Weston expect to be trained on at the drill?
- A) Raising ladders
 - B) Stretching hose lines
 - C) Use of hand tools
 - D) Techniques for searching for victims
37. Which one of the following types of drills is the most useful for firefighters in terms of immediately evaluating their performances at a fire scene?
- A) Field drill
 - B) Critique drill
 - C) Company drill
 - D) Multi-unit drill

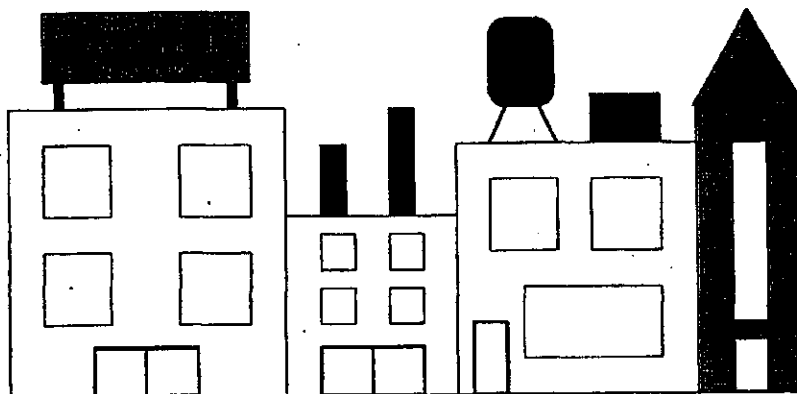
38. While conducting daily apparatus inspections, Firefighter Hanks performs maintenance on two vehicles and records the following information:

Date of inspection:	January 20, 1999
Time inspection started:	0913 hours
1 st apparatus inspected:	Engine 314, Serial # IP9407
Maintenance performed on 1 st apparatus:	Added 2 quarts of oil and 19 gallons of diesel fuel; changed rear, driver's side brake bulb
2 nd apparatus inspected:	Battalion Chief's car 14, Serial # GM9610
Maintenance performed on 2nd apparatus:	Added 1 quart of oil, 10 gallons of diesel fuel, and 1 quart of transmission fluid

Firefighter Hanks must prepare a written entry for the company journal regarding the above information. Which one of the following statements expresses the above information most clearly, accurately, and completely?

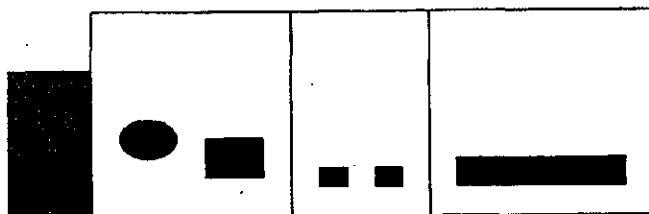
- A) I conducted daily apparatus inspections starting at 0913 hours on January 20, 1999 and performed maintenance on two apparatuses. I added 2 quarts of oil and 19 gallons of diesel fuel to Engine 314, Serial # IP9407, and 1 quart of oil and 10 gallons of diesel fuel to Battalion Chief's car 14, Serial # GM9610. I also changed the rear, driver's side brake bulb and added 1 quart of transmission fluid.
- B) Two quarts of oil and 19 gallons of diesel fuel were added to Engine 314. One quart of oil and 10 gallons of diesel fuel were added to Battalion Chief's car 14. To the apparatuses with Serial #s IP9407 and GM9610, I changed the rear, driver's side brake bulb and added 1 quart of transmission fluid. I conducted daily apparatus inspections on January 20, 1999 at 0913 hours.
- C) During daily apparatus inspections, starting at 0913 hours, on January 20, 1999, I added oil and diesel fuel to Engine 314, Serial # IP9407, and Battalion Chief's car 14, Serial # GM9610. I added 1 quart and 2 quarts, and 10 gallons and 19 gallons. I also changed the rear, driver's side brake bulb and added 1 quart of transmission fluid.
- D) On January 20, 1999, I conducted daily apparatus inspections, which started at 0913 hours, and I performed maintenance on two apparatuses. I added 2 quarts of oil and 19 gallons of diesel fuel, and changed the rear, driver's side brake bulb on Engine 314, Serial # IP9407. I also added 1 quart of oil, 10 gallons of diesel fuel, and 1 quart of transmission fluid to Battalion Chief's car 14, Serial # GM9610.

39. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front at ground level.

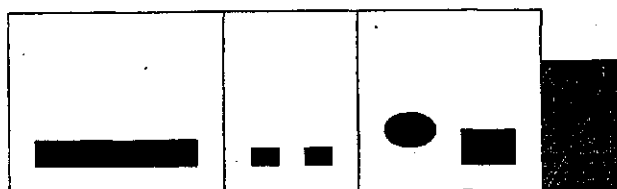


If a firefighter was standing on the top of a 95 foot ladder, which is positioned in front of the building, and looking down at the roof, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

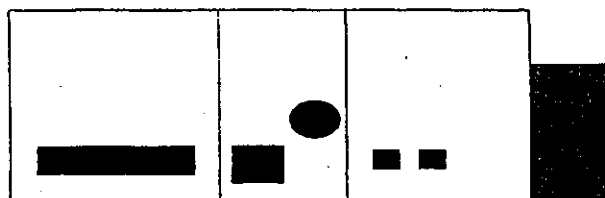
A)



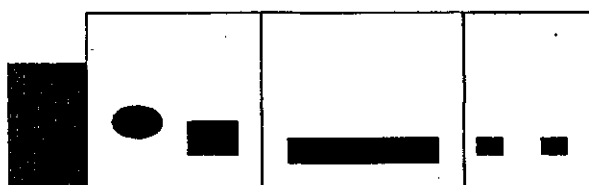
B)



C)



D)



Answer questions 40 and 41 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters at a fire scene usually communicate with each other by using handie-talkie radios. The terms MAYDAY and URGENT are used by firefighters when immediate communication is necessary to protect life or prevent injury.

MAYDAY is used only in the following situations:

1. Imminent collapse of a structure is feared.
2. Structural collapse has occurred.
3. A firefighter is unconscious or has suffered a life-threatening injury.
4. Officers become aware that a firefighter or another officer under their supervision is missing. If an officer is missing, then any firefighter or other officer can transmit this message.
5. A firefighter or officer becomes trapped or lost.

URGENT is used in the following situations:

1. A firefighter or officer suffers an injury that is not immediately life-threatening, but which requires medical attention.
2. An interior fire operation is to be discontinued, all firefighters must leave the fire building, and an exterior fire operation instituted instead.
3. Discovery of a structural problem which indicates the danger of collapse.
4. Discovery of fire entering an adjoining building to a degree that it may enlarge the fire problem.
5. Loss of water which would endanger firefighters or officers fighting the fire.

40. In which one of the following situations would it be most appropriate to use the term MAYDAY when using a handie-talkie radio?

- A) A firefighter is pulling a hoseline up an icy porch at an apartment building fire and falls and breaks his wrist.
- B) A firefighter searching for missing workers during a factory fire becomes caught up on a piece of machinery, and is unable to break free from the machinery and leave the fire area.
- C) A fire has extended out of the original fire building and into the top floor of the adjoining building.
- D) A firefighter assigned to the fire apparatus that pumps water notifies the firefighters operating a hoseline on the floor of the fire that they have a burst length of hose which has cut off their water supply.

41. In which one of the following situations would it be most appropriate to use the term URGENT when using a handie-talkie radio?
- A) A ladder company officer can not find a member of the search team that was attempting to locate fire in the cellar of a store.
 - B) Due to the rapid spread of fire in a supermarket, the officer in charge has decided to withdraw all firefighters from the building and fight the fire from the outside.
 - C) A firefighter is in an aerial ladder overlooking a vacant building fire, and wants to inform the firefighters on the ground that the roof of the building has just collapsed into the top floor.
 - D) While fighting a fire on the roof of an apartment building, a firefighter becomes cut off from getting to her aerial ladder due to the spread of fire, preventing her from getting to her only way of escape.

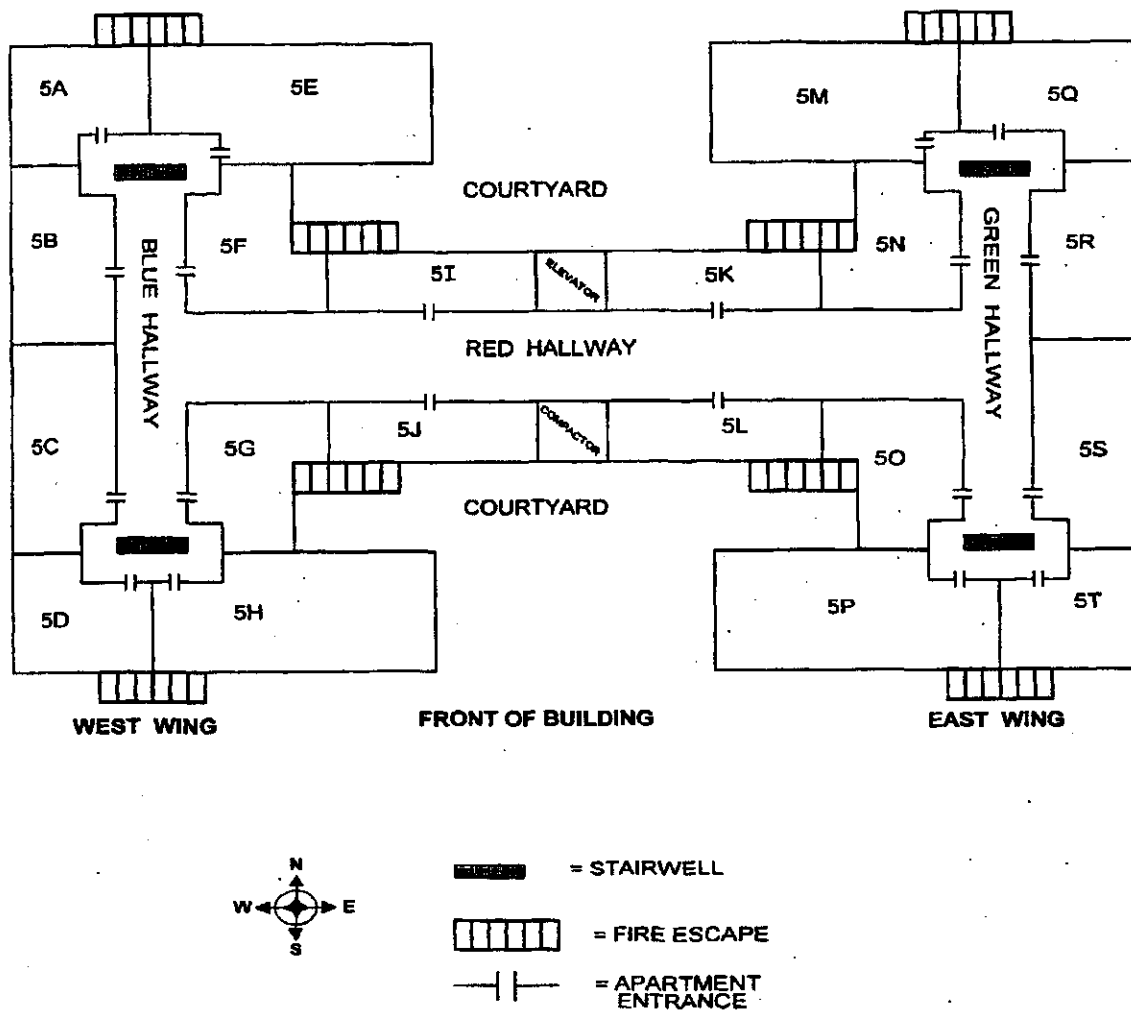
Answer question 42 based solely on the following information:

A pumper apparatus supplies the hoses and water needed to fight a fire. When firefighters on a pumper apparatus remove hose lines from the apparatus and set the hoses up at the fire building, this is called "stretching hose." When stretching hose and supplying water for hose, firefighters must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. Stop the pumper apparatus in front of the building on fire.
 2. Remove enough hose to reach the fire.
 3. Attach the nozzle to one end of the hose.
 4. With the nozzle-end of the hose, advance the hose to the point of the operation.
 5. Drive the pumper apparatus to the nearest working hydrant, laying out the hose from the truck along the street.
 6. Once at the hydrant, use another hose to connect the pumper apparatus to the hydrant.
 7. Attach the hose that was laid out from the pumper apparatus to the proper coupling on the apparatus.
 8. One firefighter at the pumper apparatus returns to the fire building, moving the hose in the street close to the curb and checking for kinks in the hose.
42. The firefighters on a pumper apparatus are at the scene of an apartment fire. After removing the appropriate amount of hose from the apparatus and attaching the nozzle to the hose, the firefighters should
- A) attach the hose to the apparatus
 - B) move with the hose to the point of the operation
 - C) drive the apparatus to the closest hydrant while laying out the hose
 - D) move the hose as close to the curb as possible while checking for kinks.

Answer questions 43 through 45 based on the information and the map below. It is strongly recommended that you answer these questions in the order they appear.

Firefighters are responding to fire in an occupied, multiple dwelling, apartment building. The fire is reported to be on the fifth floor of the six-story building. The apartment on fire is apartment 5N in the east wing. The Firefighters have also been told that the layout for the apartments is the same on all the floors.



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43. The firefighters are in the east wing of the building at the entrance to apartment 5N and receive a report of a trapped victim in the rear of the apartment. Because of the heavy fire condition, they can not get to the victim from the front entry of the apartment. The fire escape which would allow the firefighters access into the apartment where the victim is trapped is the fire escape that is attached to apartment

A) 5K in the east wing
 B) 5M in the east wing
 C) 5I in the west wing
 D) 5L in the east wing.

44. The fire has spread to the adjoining apartment to the north side of apartment 5N in the east wing. The firefighters are ordered to search the apartments directly above the fire. The apartments that must be searched are apartments

A) 6N and 6M in the east wing
 B) 6F and 6E in the west wing
 C) 7N and 7M in the east wing
 D) 6L and 6O in the east wing.

45. A second fire has started in the compactor room on the 5th floor and has extended into the red hallway between the elevator and compactor rooms. Firefighters on the fifth floor are unable to get from the fifth floor west wing to the fifth floor east wing using the red hallway.

Firefighters working in apartment 5E in the west wing are told to get to apartment 5T in the east wing. Which one of the following describes the most direct, interior route the firefighters should use to get to apartment 5T in the east wing?

- A) Follow the blue hallway south to the south stairwell and descend the stairs to the fourth floor; follow the blue hallway north to the red hallway; go east to the green hallway; then follow the green hallway south to apartment 5T.
- B) Descend the north stairwell of the blue hallway to the fourth floor; follow the blue hallway south to the red hallway; go east to the green hallway; then follow the green hallway south to the south stairwell and ascend the stairs one flight to apartment 5T.
- C) Descend the north stairwell of the blue hallway to the third floor; follow the blue hallway south to the red hallway; go east to the green hallway; go north in the green hallway; then ascend the stairs two flights and follow the green hallway south to apartment 5T.
- D) Descend the north stairwell of the blue hallway to the fourth floor; follow the blue hallway south to the red hallway; go east to the elevator; take the elevator up two floors to the red hallway; go east to the green hallway; then follow the green hallway south to apartment 5T.

Answer questions 46 and 47 based solely on the following information:

A fire department engine apparatus - also known as a pumper - serves two roles: it carries firefighters to the scene of a fire and it is used to extinguish the fire. The engine apparatus carries four types of hose lines, each with a different size diameter. The four diameter sizes of the hoses are 1½", 2½", 3½" and 5". The 1½", 2½" and 3½" hoses only come in fifty foot lengths, while the 5" hose only comes in thirty-five foot lengths. The 1½" and 2½" hoses are used with nozzles attached to one end to extinguish and attack a fire from the interior of a building. The 3½" and 5" hoses are used to carry water from a hydrant on the street to the engine apparatus. These two hoses are also used to carry water from the pumper to large nozzles when it is necessary to fight a fire from the exterior of a building. **Note: Hose lines at a fire should always be one length more than the distance from the engine apparatus to the fire.**

There are five firefighters assigned to an engine apparatus, and each firefighter has a specific position and assignment at the fire scene. The *chauffeur* drives the apparatus and operates the controls at the pumper that pump the water into the hose lines. The firefighter assigned to the *nozzle* position is the lead person on the fire hose and controls the flow of water through the nozzle. The position behind the nozzle position is the *back-up* position. The role of the firefighter in the back-up position is to assist the firefighter who is at the nozzle position. The firefighter assigned to the *door* position is stationed at the door of the fire apartment and behind the firefighter at the back-up position. The firefighter at the door position is responsible for feeding the hose line to the two firefighters at the nozzle. The firefighter assigned to the *control* position is the last person on the hose line. The primary function of this firefighter is to make sure that the correct amount of hose reaches the fire.

46. An engine apparatus has just arrived at a fire scene. The firefighter who will be responsible for making sure the right amount of hose reaches the fire is the firefighter who is assigned to the
- A) door position
 - B) nozzle position
 - C) control position
 - D) back-up position.
47. Which one of the following describes the proper amount of hose line needed to reach a fire that is in the interior of a building and 200 feet away from an engine apparatus?
- A) Four lengths of 2½" hose
 - B) Five lengths of 3½" or 5" hose
 - C) Five lengths of 1½" or 2½" hose
 - D) Four lengths of 1½", 2½" or 3½" hose

Answer question 48 based solely on the following information:

When two firefighters connect two lengths of hose lines, they must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. One firefighter holds one hose, near the male coupling (threaded end) of the hose, under his right arm.
 2. The same firefighter extends the male coupling and holds it steady with two hands, about belt high.
 3. The other firefighter holds the other hose line, close to the female coupling (non-threaded end), under his right arm.
 4. The same firefighter extends the female coupling to the male coupling and connects the two hose lines.
 5. The same firefighter then turns the coupling a quarter turn to the left.
 6. The coupling is then swivelled to the right and hand-tightened.
48. Firefighters Morris and Ferris are using the procedures above to connect two hose lines. Firefighter Morris is working with the male coupling of one hose and Firefighter Ferris is working with the female coupling of the other hose. The firefighters have just connected the hoses together. Which one of the following actions should Firefighter Ferris now take?
- A) Hand-tighten the coupling.
 - B) Swivel the coupling to the right.
 - C) Give the coupling a quarter turn to the left.
 - D) Turn the coupling a quarter turn to the right.
49. Firefighters are required to remove victims at fires who are in immediate danger. Which one of the following victims is in the most immediate danger?
- A) A woman who is carrying an infant and exiting the lobby of a building that has a fire located on the 15th floor.
 - B) A man who is trapped in a non-fireproof apartment that is directly above an apartment that has a serious fire.
 - C) A woman who is coming down a second floor rear fire escape of a building that has a mattress fire that is located on the sixth floor at the front of the building.
 - D) A man who is working on the roof an eight-story building that adjoins another building that has a fire located in the basement.

Answer question 50 based solely on the following information:

50. Confined spaces are spaces which may be oxygen-deficient or contain dangerous levels of airborne contaminants. Firefighters must always wear air masks when entering a confined space or a smoke-filled area to perform their duties, including rescue attempts. Firefighters working in confined spaces must work in teams of two or more. Members of a team working together must all be equipped with air masks and maintain regular contact with each other. Firefighters must be accompanied by another firefighter when they must leave a confined space to change their air masks. Based on the above information, you would be correct to come to the conclusion that
- A) all confined spaces must be considered dangerous areas
 - B) air masks should be worn in confined spaces only if space permits
 - C) firefighters who have experience working in confined spaces do not need to team up with other firefighters if they have to enter a confined space
 - D) rescue attempts in an oxygen-deficient area or an area containing dangerous levels of airborne contaminants are not high priority to firefighters.

Answer question 51 based solely on the following information:

51. Ladders are an important tool used by firefighters when fighting fires. Ladders can be used to force entry into a building by ramming doors. Short ladders can be placed over holes in floors of buildings to prevent firefighters from falling through while fighting fires. Firefighters can also use ladders to cross from one building to another by laying the ladder down horizontally from one building roof to another building roof. Using a ladder for this purpose is called "bridging." Finally, ladders can be dropped against upper floor windows to break windows so deadly smoke and heat are released. This information supports the conclusion that
- A) ladders can be used in a variety of ways other than for climbing
 - B) ladders are primarily used for "bridging" when not being used for climbing
 - C) when a firefighter must cause property damage at a fire, ladders should be used for this purpose only as a last resort
 - D) short ladders are more effective than long ladders since short ladders can be used to prevent firefighters from injuring themselves.

Answer question 52 based solely on the following information:

All New York City employees must be aware of the role of the Inspectors General in New York City government and Executive Order #16 of 1978, as amended, which states:

Every officer and employee of the City shall have the affirmative obligation to report, directly and without undue delay, to the Commissioner [of Investigation] or an Inspector General any and all information concerning conduct which they know or should reasonably know to involve corrupt or other criminal activity or conflict of interest, (i) by another City officer or employee, which concerns his or her office or employment, or (ii) by persons dealing with the City, which concerns their dealings with the City. The knowing failure of any officer or employee to report as required above shall constitute cause for removal from office or employment or other appropriate penalty.

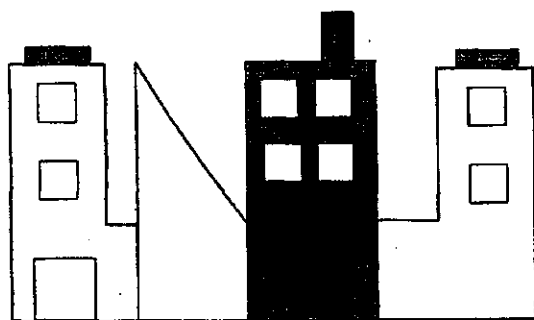
The following are examples of situations which require direct notification to the Commissioner of Investigation or an Inspector General's office:

- any allegation concerning the theft of City services by an employee or persons dealing with the City;
- any allegation concerning the offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity by an employee or person dealing with the City;
- any allegation concerning a conflict of interest by an employee or person dealing with the City; and
- any allegation concerning improper activity in connection with the procurement or attempted procurement of pension benefits by employees.

52. You are a firefighter inspecting a building for violations. You find that an exit door in the building is padlocked shut, which is a major violation and is punishable by an immediate fine. After you speak to the owner of the building about the violation, he offers you a small amount of money to overlook the violation. In accordance with Executive Order #16 of 1978, as amended, you must immediately notify

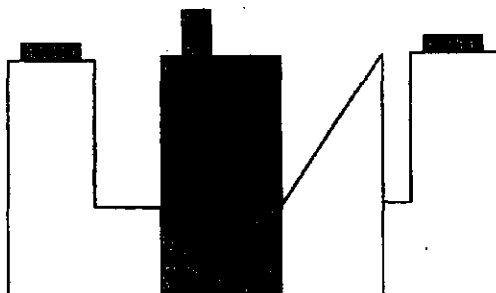
- A) your superior officer
- B) the Commissioner of the Fire Department
- C) the Commissioner of Investigation or an Inspector General
- D) the police department, after making note of the building owner's name.

53. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front.

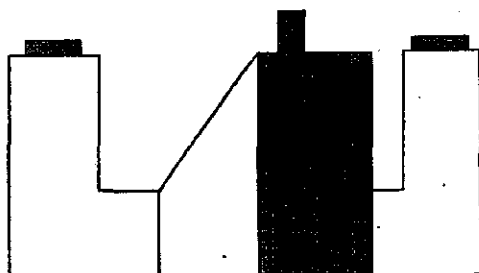


If a firefighter was facing this block of buildings from the back, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

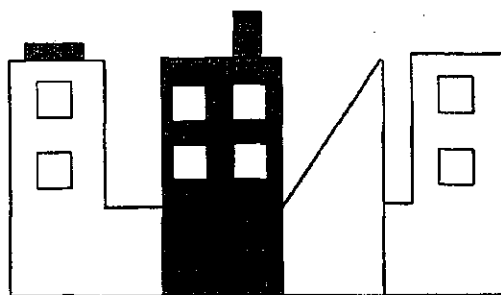
A)



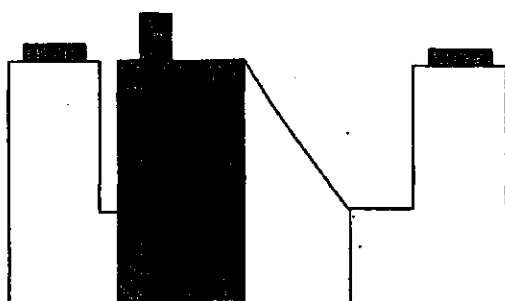
B)



C)



D)



54. While on assignment to inspect the fire hydrants near his firehouse, Firefighter Simms records the following information:

Date of inspection: February 28, 1999
 Time of inspection: 0900 to 1030 hours
 Officer-In-Charge of inspection: Lt. Kelly
 Location of hydrants inspected:
 #1 - in front of 243 Main St.
 #2 - at the corner of 3rd St. and West Ave.
 #3 - in front of Public School (P.S.) 138
 #4 - in rear of P.S. 138

Results of inspection:
 #1 was found to be in proper working order
 #2 needs repair for a defective operating nut
 #3 was found to be in proper working order
 #4 needs repair for damage to the threads on the 4½ inch outlet

Firefighter Simms must prepare for the Company Officer a written report containing the above information. Which one of the following statements expresses the above information most clearly, accurately, and completely?

- A) The fire hydrant inspections were held on February 28, 1999 between 0900 and 1030 hours. Hydrants #1 and #3, located in front of 243 Main St. and the front of P.S. 138, respectively, were both found to be in proper working order. Hydrant #2, located at the corner of 3rd St. and West Ave., needs repair of a defective operating nut. Hydrant #4, located in the rear of P.S. 138, needs repair for damage to the threads on the 4½ inch outlet. Lt. Kelly was the Officer-In-Charge of the inspections.
- B) Lt. Kelly was the Officer-In-Charge of the fire hydrant inspections. Hydrant #1 was found to be in proper working order and is located in front of 243 Main St. Hydrant #3 was also found to be in proper working order and is located in front of P.S. 138. Hydrant #2 needs repair for a defective operating nut located at the corner of 3rd St. and West Ave. Hydrant #4 needs repair to the threads on the 4½ inch outlet for damage, which occurred on February 28, 1999 from 0900 to 1030 hours.
- C) On February 28, 1999, fire hydrant inspections were held on four hydrants located in front of 243 Main St., at the corner of 3rd St. and West Ave, and in the front and rear of P.S. 138. Hydrants #1 and #3 were found to be in proper working order, while Hydrants #2 and #4 need repair for a defective operating nut and damage to the 4½ inch outlet threads. Lt. Kelly was the Officer-In-Charge of the inspections, which lasted from 0900 to 1030 hours.

- D) On February 28, 1999, between 0900 and 1030 hours, fire hydrants #1, #2, #3, and #4 were located in front of 243 Main St. and P.S. 138, at the corner of 3rd St. and West Ave., and in the rear of P.S. 138. The first two hydrants were found to be in proper working order, while the other two hydrants need repair for a defective operating nut and the 4½ inch outlet threads. Lt. Kelly was the Officer-In-Charge of the fire hydrant inspections.

Answer question 55 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters are sometimes expected to administer aid to victims who are bleeding. To control bleeding, firefighters must perform the following actions in the order given:

1. Apply direct pressure to the wound by placing a sterile dressing against the wound and applying firm pressure.
 2. If #1 is unsuccessful, elevate the bleeding part of the body above the level of the victim's heart.
 3. If #1 and #2 are unsuccessful, find the nearest artery by the wound and press the artery against the underlying bone.
 4. If #1, #2 and #3 are unsuccessful, use a tourniquet, which should be placed between the heart and the wound. Note: Tourniquets should only be used for severe, life-threatening bleeding that cannot be controlled by other means.
55. Firefighter Jacobs has just come upon a young woman who has just started bleeding profusely from the lower part of her right arm. Which one of the following actions should Firefighter Jacobs take first to control the woman's bleeding?
- A) Hold the woman's right arm above her head.
 - B) Apply a tourniquet just below the woman's right elbow.
 - C) Press the artery that is closest to the wound against a bone.
 - D) Use a sterile dressing to apply direct pressure to the wound.
56. A fire company responds to a complaint regarding unsafe conditions in a bar. Which one of the following conditions found at the bar would present the greatest hazard to life during a fire?
- A) Loud music.
 - B) A couple who appear slightly intoxicated.
 - C) Tables that are blocking the exits in the rear of the building.
 - D) People standing on the sidewalk in front of the building waiting to get in.

Answer question 57 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters must follow certain procedures when using their hand-held, handie-talkie (H.T.) radios to communicate with other members of the fire department during a fire. Before entering a dangerous area, firefighters must always first attempt to contact their immediate supervisor, who is usually a lieutenant or captain, with their H.T. radios. If contact cannot be made with their immediate supervisor, firefighters should then attempt to contact the company driver. Firefighters should then attempt to contact the officer-in-command of the fire if they fail to make contact with the company driver. Finally, if firefighters cannot make contact using their H.T. radios with the above fire department members, they should contact any other fire department member who is equipped with a working H.T. radio.

57. Firefighter Thomas is at a fire on the 6th floor of a 10-story building and is preparing to search for victims on the floor directly above the fire, which is considered a dangerous area. Firefighter Thomas, who is equipped with a working H.T. radio, is aware of the following: Thomas' immediate supervisor, Lieutenant Berk, who has a working H.T. radio, is on another floor of the building; Battalion Chief Edwards, who is the officer-in-command of the fire and also has a working H.T. radio, is at a command post in another part of the building; also with Battalion Chief Edwards is Captain Campbell, who has a working H.T. radio; Firefighter Abrams is the company driver, but Abrams' H.T. radio is not functioning properly and is unable to receive transmissions.

Which one of the following should Firefighter Thomas attempt to contact first before entering the area to search for victims?

- A) Lieutenant Berk
- B) Captain Campbell
- C) Firefighter Abrams
- D) Battalion Chief Edwards

58. Firefighters searching for victims in a smoke-filled structure must notify their officers of dangerous conditions. Firefighter Brown is conducting a search for victims in a smoke-filled building during the day. Which one of the following conditions should Firefighter Brown notify an officer as being the most dangerous?

- A) There is no electricity in the building.
- B) There is water leaking from a pipe in the basement.
- C) A foot-high stack of newspapers is in one of the hallways.
- D) The walls in a room are too hot to touch, indicating that fire is spreading.

59. Shown below is the weekly drill schedule for the firefighters at Engine 96 and Ladder 82:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1000 to 1100 hours	Portable water extinguishers	Portable ladders	Stretching hoseline	Portable dry chemical extinguishers	Ropes
1400 to 1500 hours	Forcible entry	Portable foam extinguishers	Subway operations	Gas emergencies	Portable dry powder extinguishers
1800 to 1900 hours	Housewatch duties	Fire behavior	Portable CO ₂ extinguishers	First aid	SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus)

You would be correct to conclude that the emphasis of the weeks training will be on the

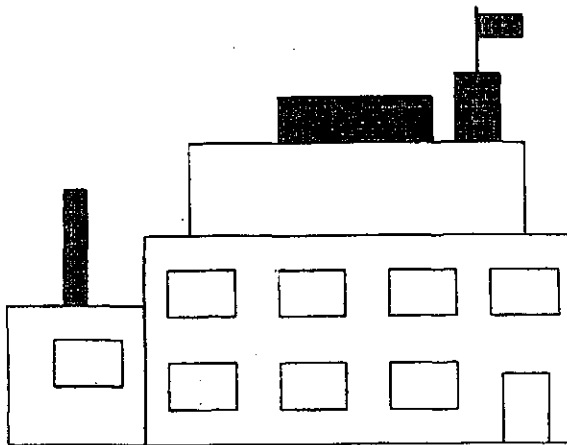
- A) need for stretching hoselines up portable ladders
- B) consequence of using forcible entry at gas emergencies
- C) significance of providing first aid at subway emergencies
- D) importance of having a variety of portable extinguishing options.

Answer question 60 based solely on the following information:

60. When occupants need to be removed from a stalled elevator car, power to the elevator must be shut off by the fire department. Two firefighters equipped with hand-held, handie-talkie radios and forcible entry tools must go the elevator machinery room of the building to shut off the power to the elevator. These two firefighters must remain at the power switch while the occupants are being removed to ensure that power is not restored to the elevator. Once the occupants are removed from the elevator, the fire department does not restore power to the stalled elevator car. This information supports the conclusion that

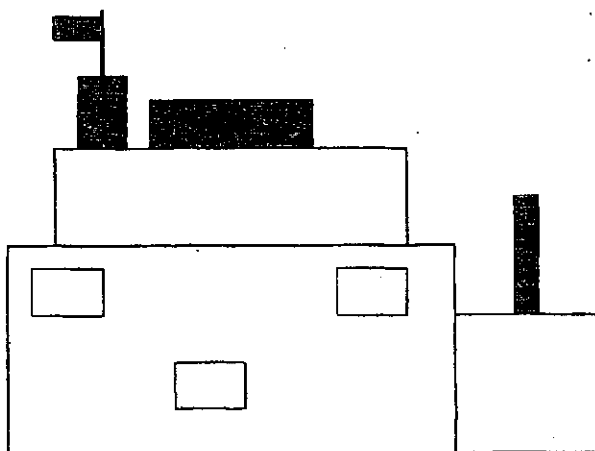
- A) firefighters are routinely called for stalled elevator cars
- B) power is removed from stalled elevator cars to conserve electrical energy
- C) occupants in a stalled elevator car will panic, and removing power to the car allows them to hear the firefighters who are rescuing them
- D) removing power to a stalled elevator car, and making sure the power stays off, is a priority of the fire department when rescuing trapped occupants.

61, Shown below is a building as seen from the front.

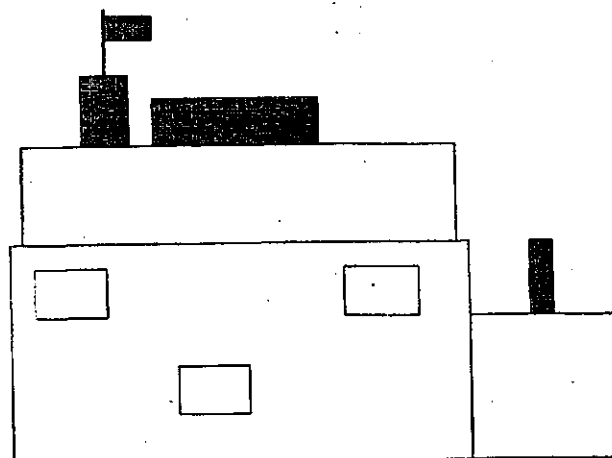


If a firefighter was facing this building from the back, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

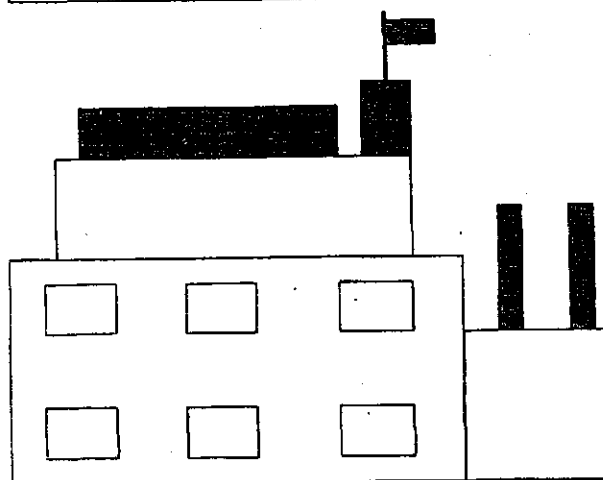
A)



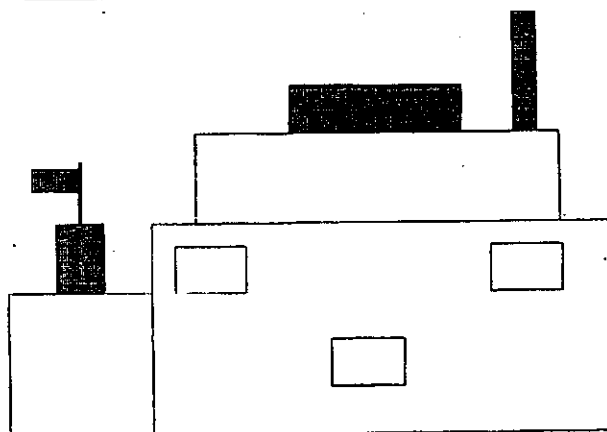
B)



C)



D)



62. Firefighter Robinson wants to include the following statements in a report regarding a car accident that occurred in front of his firehouse. (These statements are NOT listed in the correct order.)

1. I notified all firehouse personnel of the emergency and need for medical assistance.
2. I immediately went outside and observed that a car collided with a tree.
3. While other firefighters from the firehouse treated the driver's injuries, I called for an ambulance.
4. Once outside, I observed that the impact caused the driver of the car to go through the windshield.
5. While performing firehouse office duties, I heard tires screech followed by a loud crash.

Firefighter Robinson would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which one of the following orders?

- A) 2, 5, 4, 1, 3
- B) 5, 2, 4, 1, 3
- C) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
- D) 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

Answer question 63 based solely on the following information:

63. At a building fire, the primary function of the engine apparatus is to attach hoselines to a hydrant and supply water to the hoselines that are being used to extinguish the fire. Before attaching hoselines, though, it is necessary for the engine apparatus to be placed in a position that does not prevent the ladder apparatus - which has a 100 foot aerial ladder attached to it - from setting up in front of the building on fire. The aerial ladder is a permanent fixture on the ladder truck and enables firefighters access to windows in front of the building. The ladder truck also holds portable ladders which can be removed from the truck. This information supports the conclusion that a ladder apparatus should have access to the front of a building because

- A) the aerial ladder has limited use if it is too far from the building
- B) it allows firefighters to communicate more efficiently with officers at the scene of the fire
- C) it is a better apparatus than an engine apparatus for blocking traffic from the front of the building
- D) firefighters who drive ladder apparatuses are more experienced than firefighters who drive engine apparatuses.

Answer question 64 based solely on the following information:

Firefighters working in engine companies are required to respond to medical emergencies, such as someone who has suffered a burn. When treating a burn, a firefighter must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. Check the victim's airway.
2. Administer oxygen.
3. Prevent contamination of the wound by using only sterile materials. Note: Do not remove any clothing that is adhering to the wound.
4. Assess for shock and, if necessary, treat for shock.
5. Cover the wound first with moistened, sterile dressings and then wrap the area in dry, sterile sheets.
6. Transport the victim in accordance with department policy.

64. Firefighter Roberts of Engine Company 300 is treating a person who has suffered severe burns on her legs. Firefighter Roberts is following the proper procedures for treating burn victims, and has just determined that the victim does not need treatment for shock. Which one of the following actions should Firefighter Roberts now take?

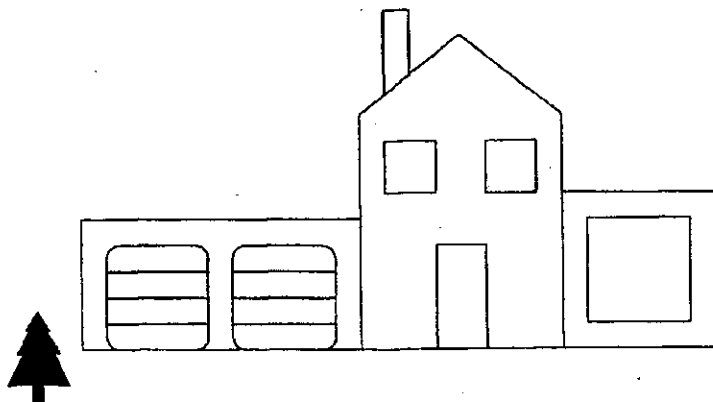
- A) Administer oxygen.
- B) Wrap the burn area with dry, sterile sheets.
- C) Place moistened, sterile dressings on the wound.
- D) Move the victim in accordance with department policy on transporting medical emergencies.

Answer question 65 based solely on the following information:

65. At a fire, firefighters must search the building or an area for the purpose of locating people. Searches are conducted in an orderly and systematic manner. When conducting their searches, firefighters should check behind the entrance door to a building as soon as they gain access because victims in a fire will usually try and reach a familiar exit when attempting to exit a building on fire. Firefighters should also search closets, bathtubs and any other small space that children can crawl into since children usually hide when they are afraid. Firefighters should also be aware that a locked bathroom door is usually an indication that someone is inside. The above information supports the conclusion that

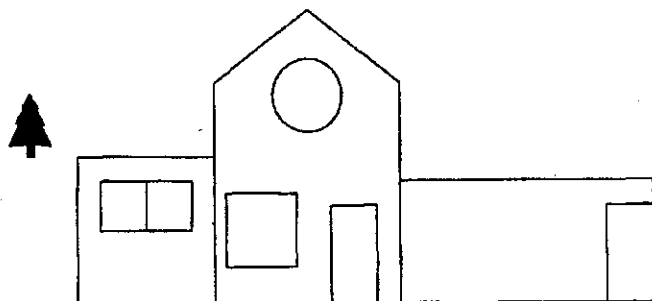
- A) fast searches are more effective than thorough searches
- B) adults are more likely than children to act in an irrational manner during a fire
- C) it is more important to conduct an orderly and systematic search in a large structure than in a smaller structure
- D) there is a pattern to the way victims in a fire respond, and this pattern is addressed by orderly and systematic searches.

66. Shown below is a house as seen from the front.

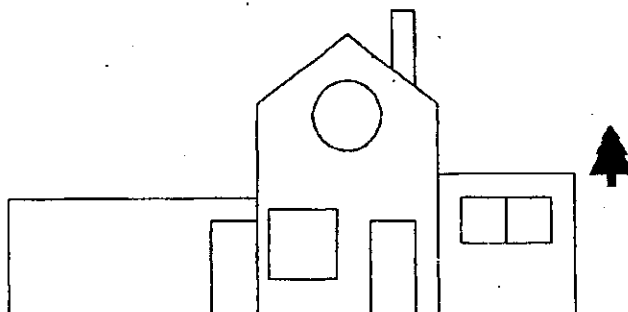


If a firefighter was facing this house from the back, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

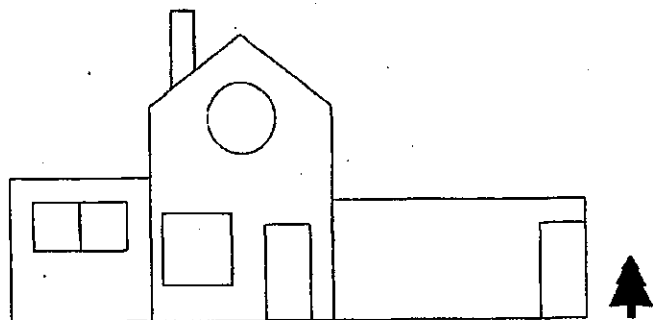
A)



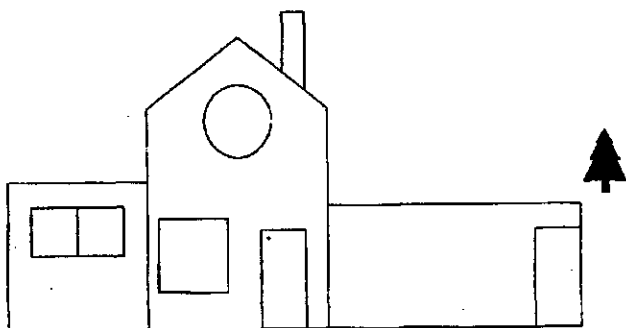
B)



C)



D)



67. Firefighter Smith wants to include the following statements in a report regarding an axe he lost while fighting a fire. (These statements are NOT listed in the correct order.)

1. I put the axe down in the lower floor bedroom so that I could help Firefighter Johnson move a heavy bed.
2. I then notified my officer, who in turn notified the police department.
3. On February 20, 1999, I lost a five pound axe while fighting a fire at 75 Canal St.
4. After an investigation was held, it was determined that the axe was stolen by a civilian, who was subsequently arrested.
5. When I went to retrieve the axe, I noticed that the axe was missing.

Firefighter Smith would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which one of the following orders?

- A) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
- B) 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
- C) 3, 5, 2, 4, 1
- D) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4

68. The chart below contains information on three sizes of hose carried by engine apparatuses:

Hose Diameter (inches)	Hose Length (feet)	Friction Loss Per Length of Hose (pounds per square inch)	Maximum Working Pressure (pounds per square inch)
1½ in.	50 ft.	20 p.s.i.	250 p.s.i.
2½ in.	50 ft.	5 p.s.i.	250 p.s.i.
3½ in.	50 ft.	2.5 p.s.i.	250 p.s.i.

According to the information given above, which one of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between the hose diameter and the amount of friction loss?

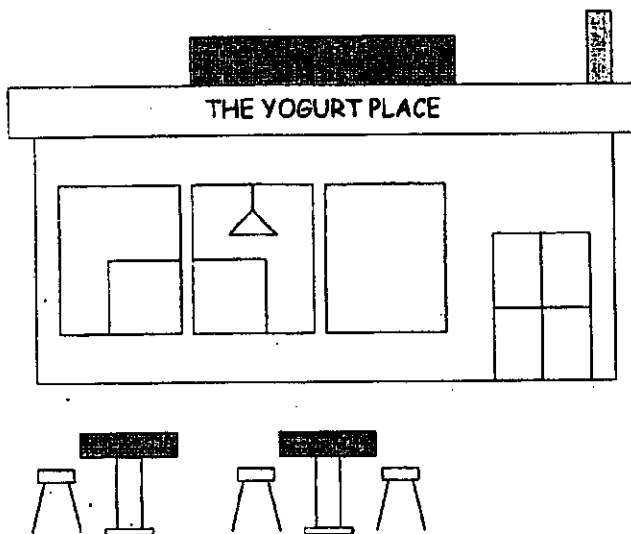
- A) The smaller the hose diameter, the less the friction loss.
- B) The larger the hose diameter, the greater the friction loss.
- C) The smaller the hose diameter, the greater the friction loss.
- D) As the hose diameter increases, the friction loss decreases by 20 percent.

Answer question 69 based solely on the following information:

The Fire Department of New York is frequently called upon to respond to vehicular accidents with injured passengers inside. Firefighters who respond to this type of incident must perform the following steps in the order given:

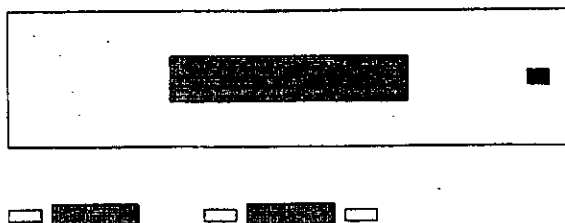
1. Secure the scene to provide a safe working area.
 2. Stabilize the vehicle by chocking the wheels and, if possible, disconnecting the vehicle's battery.
 3. Place a neck brace on the victim.
 4. Remove the victim from the vehicle by first opening or removing the doors.
 5. If unsuccessful or unable to remove the doors, remove the roof of the vehicle to take out the victim.
 6. Take the victim to the ambulance.
69. A Fire Department apparatus is at a scene in which two cars collided, and the driver of one of the cars is injured and still in his car. The injured driver told the firefighters that he cannot open his door to get out. The firefighters are following the correct procedures for this incident and have just completed stabilizing the vehicle and disconnecting the battery. They have also been informed that an ambulance is on the way. Which one of the following actions should the firefighters now take?
- A) Place a neck brace on the victim.
 - B) Take the victim to the ambulance.
 - C) Cut through the roof of the vehicle to remove the victim.
 - D) Try to open or remove the doors of the vehicle and remove the victim.
70. A fire department instructor is explaining to newly-assigned firefighters the hazards of electrical wires that have fallen in the street. Which one of the following is an action that a firefighter in this situation should NOT take?
- A) Keep people away from the fallen wires.
 - B) Use caution when working near energized wires.
 - C) Handle highly-energized wires while standing in a puddle of water.
 - D) Notify the utility company and tell them to respond to the emergency.

71. Shown below is a store as seen from the front at ground level.

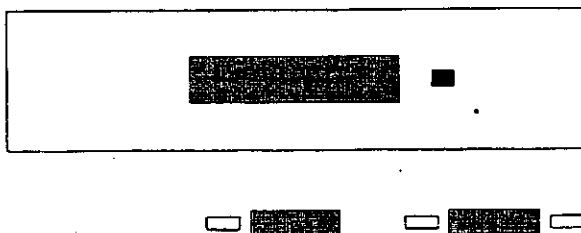


If a firefighter was standing on the top of a 95 foot ladder, which is positioned in front of the building and tables and chairs, and looking down, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

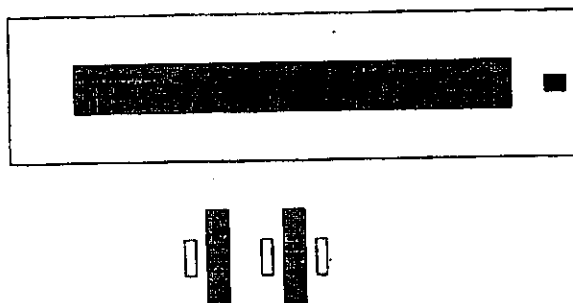
A)



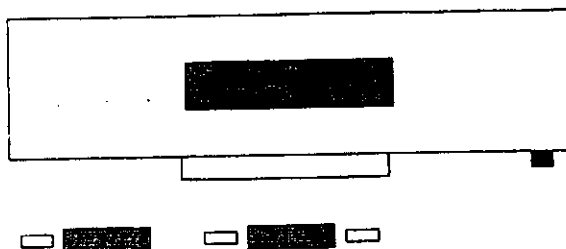
B)



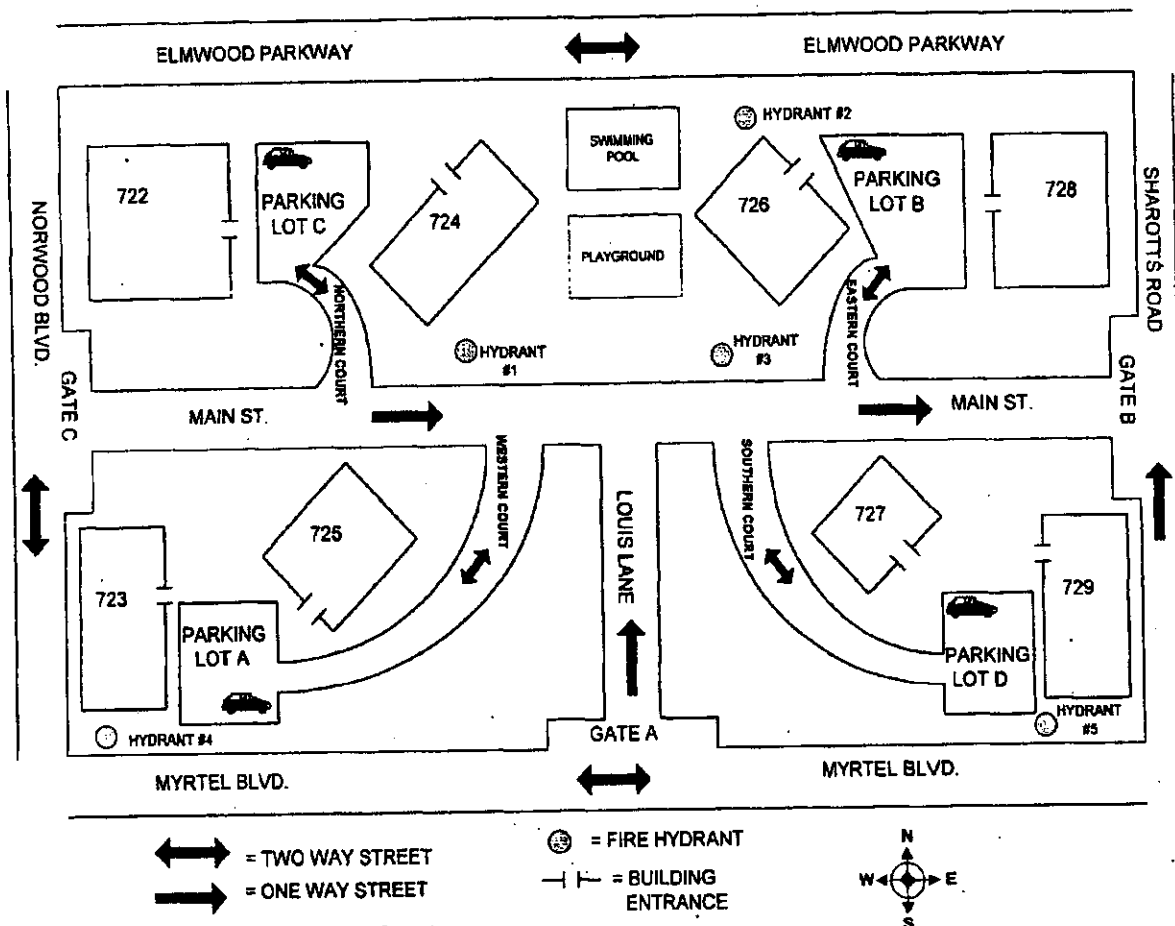
C)



D)

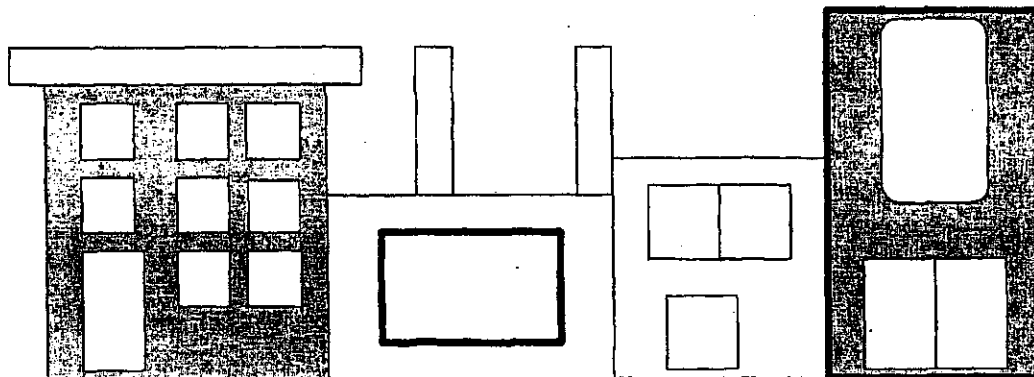


Answer questions 72 through 74 based on the map of the housing complex shown below. The flow of traffic is indicated by the arrows. A one-ended arrow indicates that traffic flows only in the direction indicated by the arrow. A double-ended arrow indicates that traffic flows in both directions. You must follow the flow of traffic.



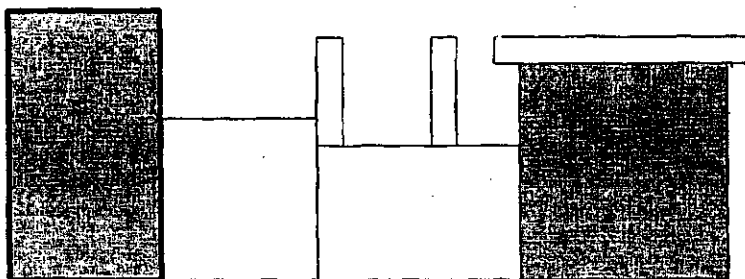
72. You are a firefighter responding to a car fire. The car on fire is the car located in the northwest corner of Parking Lot B. You are now preparing to attach a hose to the closest fire hydrant. Which one of the following is the closest fire hydrant to the car on fire?
- A) Hydrant #1
 - B) Hydrant #2
 - C) Hydrant #3
 - D) Hydrant #5
73. The car located in the northwest corner of Parking Lot B is on fire. The smoke from the car is heavy and traveling in a southwest direction. You have been assigned to search buildings that may be effected by the smoke. The building that the smoke is most likely to reach first is building number
- A) 722
 - B) 724
 - C) 726
 - D) 727.
74. Tower Ladder 12, a fire department apparatus, is requested to respond to the housing complex and assist in fighting a small building fire. They are ordered to set up in the parking lot that is opposite the entrance to the #725 building within the complex.
- Tower Ladder 12 has just arrived at the intersection of Elmwood Parkway and Sharotts Road. Which one of the following is the most direct route for Tower Ladder 12 to take to their destination?
- A) West on Elmwood Parkway; south on Norwood Blvd. to Gate C; east on Main Street; then travel in a southwest direction on Western Court to the parking lot.
 - B) South on Sharotts Road to Gate B; west on Main Street; then travel in a southwest direction on Western Court to the parking lot.
 - C) West on Elmwood Parkway; south on Norwood Blvd. to Myrtel Blvd.; east on Myrtel Blvd. to Gate A; north on Louis Lane; west on Main Street; then travel in a southwest direction on Western Court to the parking lot.
 - D) West on Elmwood Parkway; south on Norwood Blvd. to Gate C; east on Main Street; then travel in a northwest direction on Northern Court to the parking lot.

75. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front.

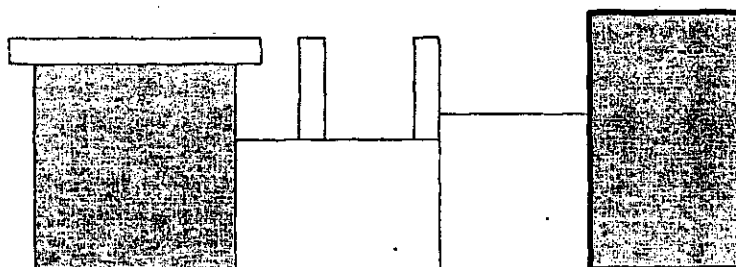


If a firefighter was facing this block from the back, which one of the following would the firefighter see?

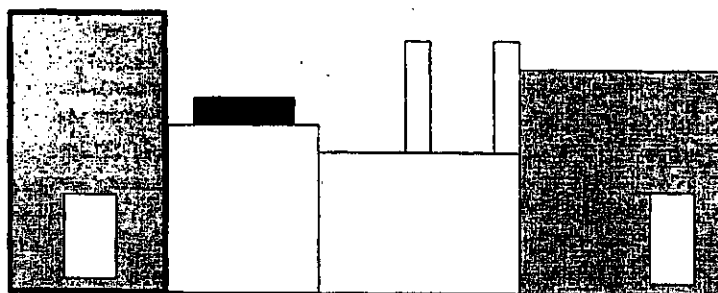
A)



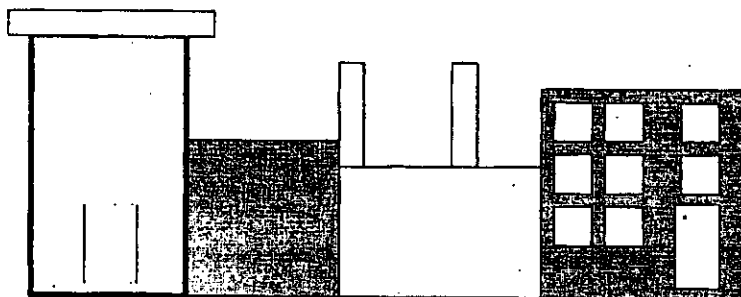
B)



C)



D)



Answer question 76 based solely on the following information:

When choosing a portable ladder for use at a building, a firefighter should set the ladder up so that the angle of the ladder is approximately 75 degrees. A simple formula used to obtain a 75 degree angle is to place the base of the ladder at a distance from the building that is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total working length of the ladder. The "working length" is the distance from the base of the ladder to where the ladder rests or makes contact with the building, such as a window sill or against a fire escape.

76. A firefighter is going to use a 36 foot portable ladder to perform a rescue at an occupied building. The distance from the base of the building to the roof is 40 feet. The window sill where the firefighter is planning to rest the tip of the ladder is 12 feet below the roof. When placed at a 75 degree angle, the overall working length of the ladder will be 32 feet. How far from the building will the base of the ladder be placed?
- A) 3 feet
 - B) 7 feet
 - C) 8 feet
 - D) 9 feet
77. Firefighters have responded to an apartment for an emergency water leak and are now standing in front of the door to the apartment. Which one of the following actions should the firefighters take first to gain entry into the apartment?
- A) Knock loudly on the door and then try the doorknob.
 - B) Cut a hole in the door with a portable saw.
 - C) Strike one of the door hinges with the back of an axe.
 - D) Locate the fire escape and climb into the apartment through a window.
78. At the scene of a car accident, the priority for firefighters who respond is to assist anyone whose life may be in danger. Which one of the following actions should a firefighter at the scene of a car accident perform first?
- A) Investigate the cause of the accident.
 - B) Remove a severely injured person who is trapped in the vehicle.
 - C) Issue a ticket to the motor vehicle operator who caused the accident.
 - D) Keep bystanders away from the scene of the accident by roping off the area.

79. Firefighters have to pull hoselines from an engine apparatus to the site of a fire before the hoseline is filled with water. Which one of the following would require the most effort by four firefighters to pull a hoseline?
- A) Pulling a hoseline across a street to extinguish a car fire.
 - B) Pulling a hoseline across a sidewalk to put out a fire in a dumpster.
 - C) Pulling a hoseline up the interior stairs of a tenement to reach a sixth floor apartment fire.
 - D) Pulling a hoseline down one flight of cellar stairs to reach a rubbish fire in the front of a store.

Answer question 80 based solely on the following information:

80. When using a hoseline on an area of fire, the firefighter operating the nozzle, or front, of the hoseline, must first direct the stream of water toward the ceiling of the room. This action will cool down the room and push the fire gases back toward the fire. Then, the floor must be swept with the stream of water by moving the hoseline in a back and forth motion. This action will cool any hot plaster or burning debris and remove other potentially dangerous objects, such as broken glass or drug paraphernalia, from the path of advancing firefighters. Then, the stream of water is directed toward the fire to extinguish it. After the fire is extinguished, the hoseline should be directed toward an open window. This action will push out any leftover heat and smoke, and make conditions more bearable for the firefighters. This information supports the conclusion that
- A) many building fires are caused by people who use illegal drugs
 - B) fires in apartments give off more heat and smoke than fires in any other structures
 - C) the stream of water from hoselines has many functions other than putting out the actual fires
 - D) the temperature of the water coming out of a hoseline has an impact on how effective firefighters are in extinguishing a fire.
81. Which one of the following would be the greatest danger to a firefighter who is searching for workers in a factory that has heavy smoke throughout the building?
- A) Partitioned room dividers that separate work areas.
 - B) Locked doors that lead to the workers' locker rooms.
 - C) A discharged sprinkler head that is getting firefighters wet.
 - D) An open elevator shaft on the fifth floor that leads to the basement.

Answer question 82 based solely on the following information:

Sometimes firefighters rescue victims by means of a life-saving rope. Listed below is a description of the life-saving rope:

Material rope is made of:	Nylon filament
Weight of rope:	14½ pounds
Diameter of rope:	9/16 inch
Overall length of rope:	150 feet
Maximum work load:	600 pounds
Maximum breaking load:	9000 pounds

Nylon filament rope loses approximately 10% of its strength when it gets wet. This strength loss occurs only when a rope is submerged in water for 24 hours. Once it dries completely, it regains 100% of its strength.

82. What is the approximate maximum work load for a life-saving rope that has been submerged in water for 24 hours?
- A) 540 pounds
 - B) 600 pounds
 - C) 660 pounds
 - D) 900 pounds
83. A group of firefighters investigate a complaint of an odor of natural gas on the fourth floor of an apartment building. Which one of the following is the most likely cause of the odor?
- A) Pesticides that are being used in the boiler room
 - B) A broken supply hose to the stove in apartment 4D
 - C) A tenant who is painting furniture in a basement apartment
 - D) A parked car that is being worked on by two men in the rear alley
84. Firefighters conduct inspections of public schools to locate life-threatening conditions in case of a fire. Which one of the following would be the most serious threat to life in a fire?
- A) Locked exit doors
 - B) A half-empty bucket of sand in the boiler room
 - C) Failure to provide "No Smoking" signs where required
 - D) A small box of old textbooks stored in an otherwise empty room

Answer question **85** based solely on the following information:

Firefighters often communicate with each other by using hand-held radios known as handi-talkies. These radios are an important tool at subway fires. At subway fires, a handi-talkie radio relay system must be set up among the firefighters to improve communications at the scene. When setting up a handi-talkie relay system at a subway fire, firefighters and officers must assume the positions in the order given:

1. The firefighter designated #1 takes a position at the bottom of the subway entrance stairs.
 2. The firefighter designated as #2 takes a position at the foot of the stairs leading to the subway platform.
 3. The firefighter designated as #3 takes a position 50 yards from the stairs on the subway platform.
 4. The officer in charge of the pumper apparatus takes a position 100 yards from Firefighter #3 on the subway platform.
 5. The officer in charge of the ladder apparatus proceeds to the location of the fire.
85. A firefighter has been designated as the #3 position in a handi-talkie relay system at a subway fire. This firefighter would be correct to take a position
- A) at the location of the fire
 - B) at the bottom of the subway entrance stairs
 - C) 50 yards from the stairs on the subway platform
 - D) 100 yards from the stairs on the subway platform.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE END OF THE TEST

When you have finished the test, remain seated and signal the monitor. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO HAND IN YOUR ANSWER SHEET, TEST BOOKLET AND ALL YOUR SCRAP PAPER.** When you leave, you may take with you only your Candidate's Personal Record of Answers form, on which you may record only your answers to the multiple-choice questions. No time will be allowed for this after the fifth signal is given. Any candidate who leaves the room with the test booklet or scrap paper will be disqualified.

Please do not telephone the Department of Citywide Administrative Services requesting information on the progress of the rating of this examination. Such information will not be available to candidates. Candidates will be notified by mail of their ratings when the rating of all candidates has been completed. In any future correspondence with the Department of Citywide Administrative Services regarding this examination, include your name and social security number, and the name and number of this examination. If you change your address, notify the Examining Services Division of the Department of Citywide Administrative Services promptly in writing. Leave the building quickly and quietly.

YOU MAY NOT TAKE THIS TEST BOOKLET OR ANY PART OF IT WITH YOU.



Name _____
Soc. Sec. No. _____
Room No. _____
Seat No. _____
School _____
Date _____

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

MEMORY BOOKLET

**FIREFIGHTER, EXAM. NO. 7029
PROMOTION TO FIREFIGHTER, EXAM. NO. 7514**

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL THE SECOND SIGNAL IS GIVEN!

Write your Name, Social Security Number, Room Number, Seat Number, School and Date in the appropriate spaces at the top of this page.

You must follow the instructions on the Test Instructions for Candidates Sheet.

ANYONE DISOBEYING ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE TEST INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES SHEET MAY BE DISQUALIFIED — THAT IS, RECEIVE A SCORE OF ZERO FOR THE ENTIRE TEST.

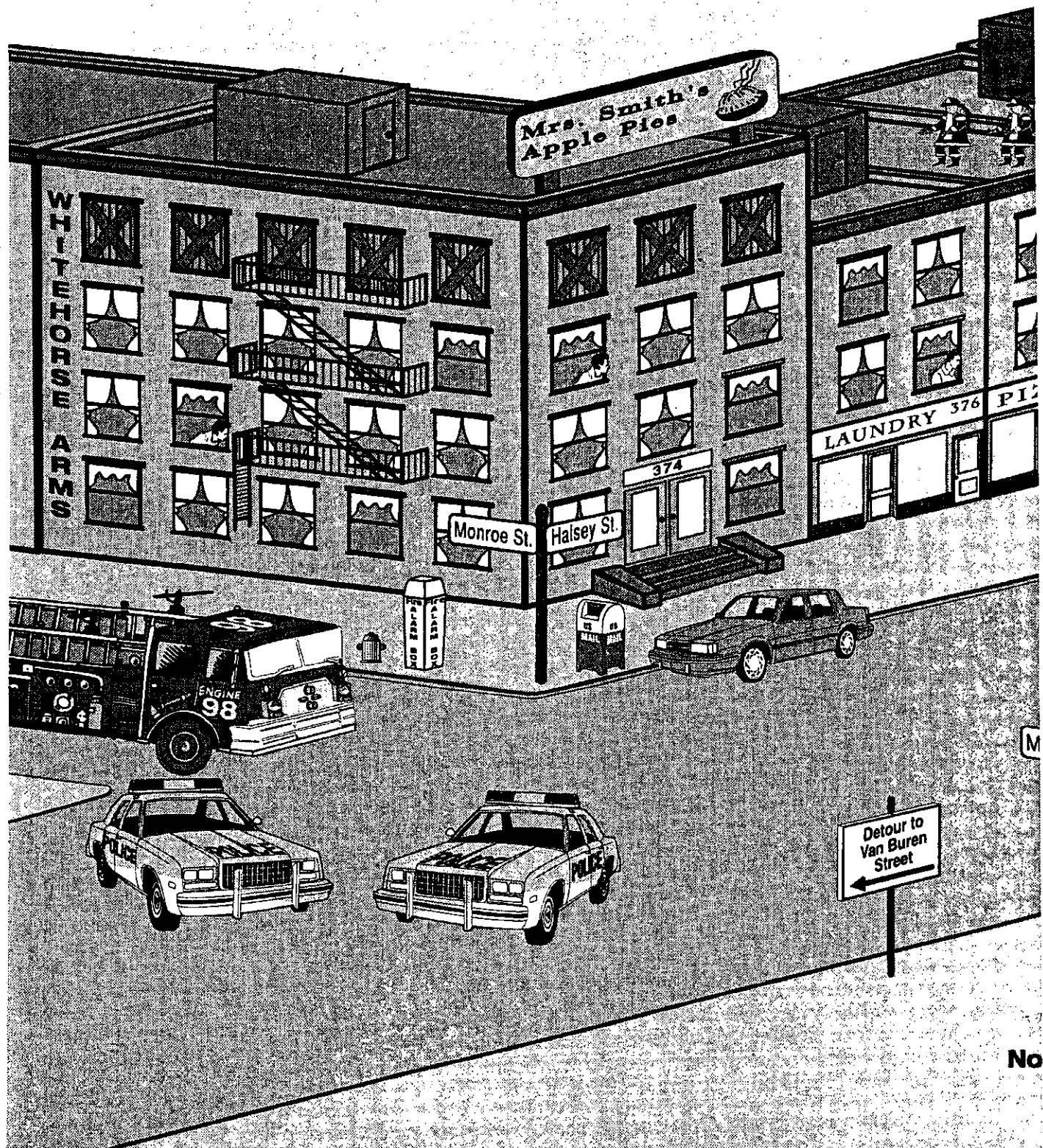
This booklet contains a picture representing a scene at a fire. Try to remember as many details as you can. You will have ten minutes to remember as many details of this scene as you can.

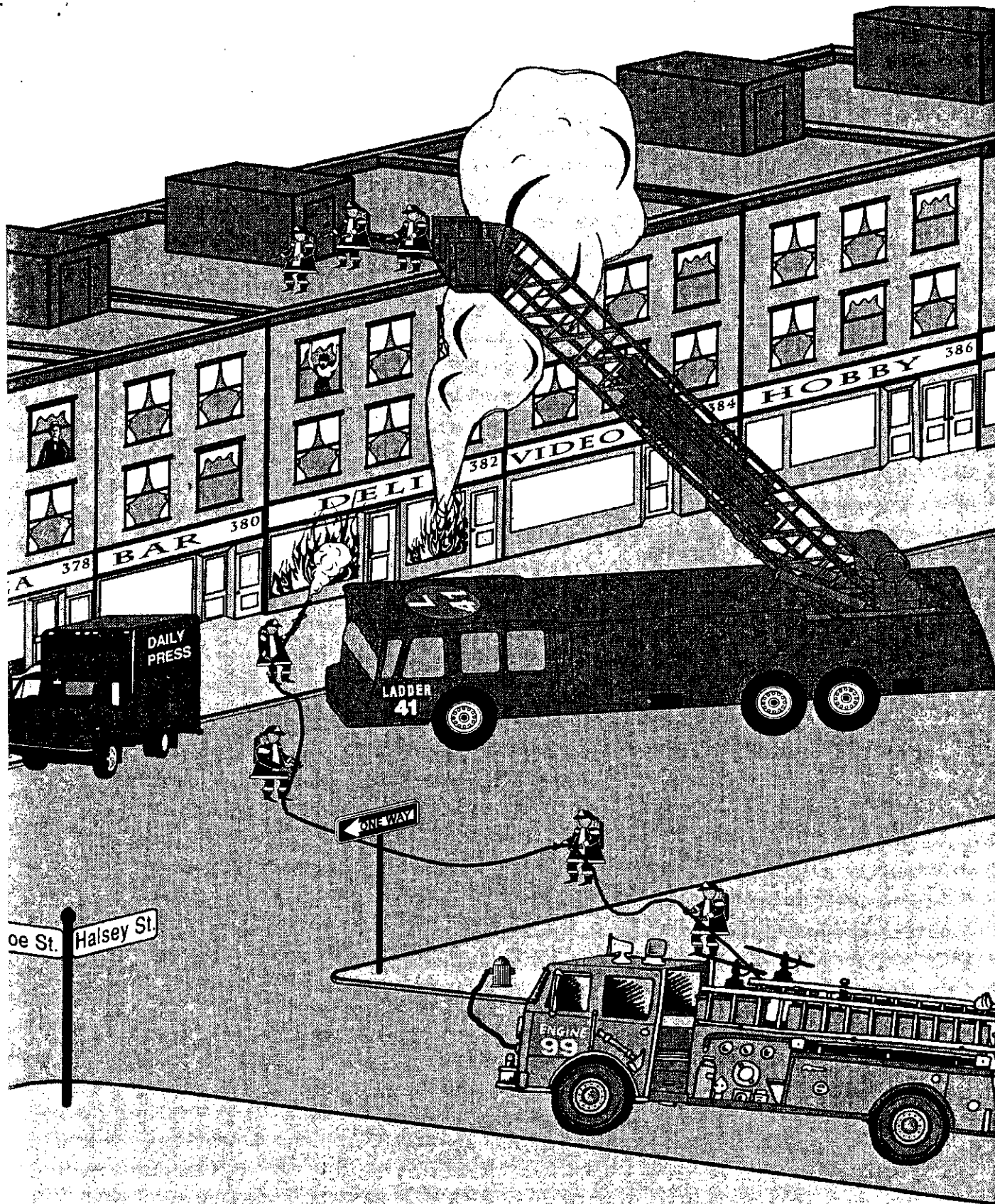
At the SECOND SIGNAL, open this booklet and study the picture.

You may not write or make any notes during this time.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL THE SECOND SIGNAL IS GIVEN!

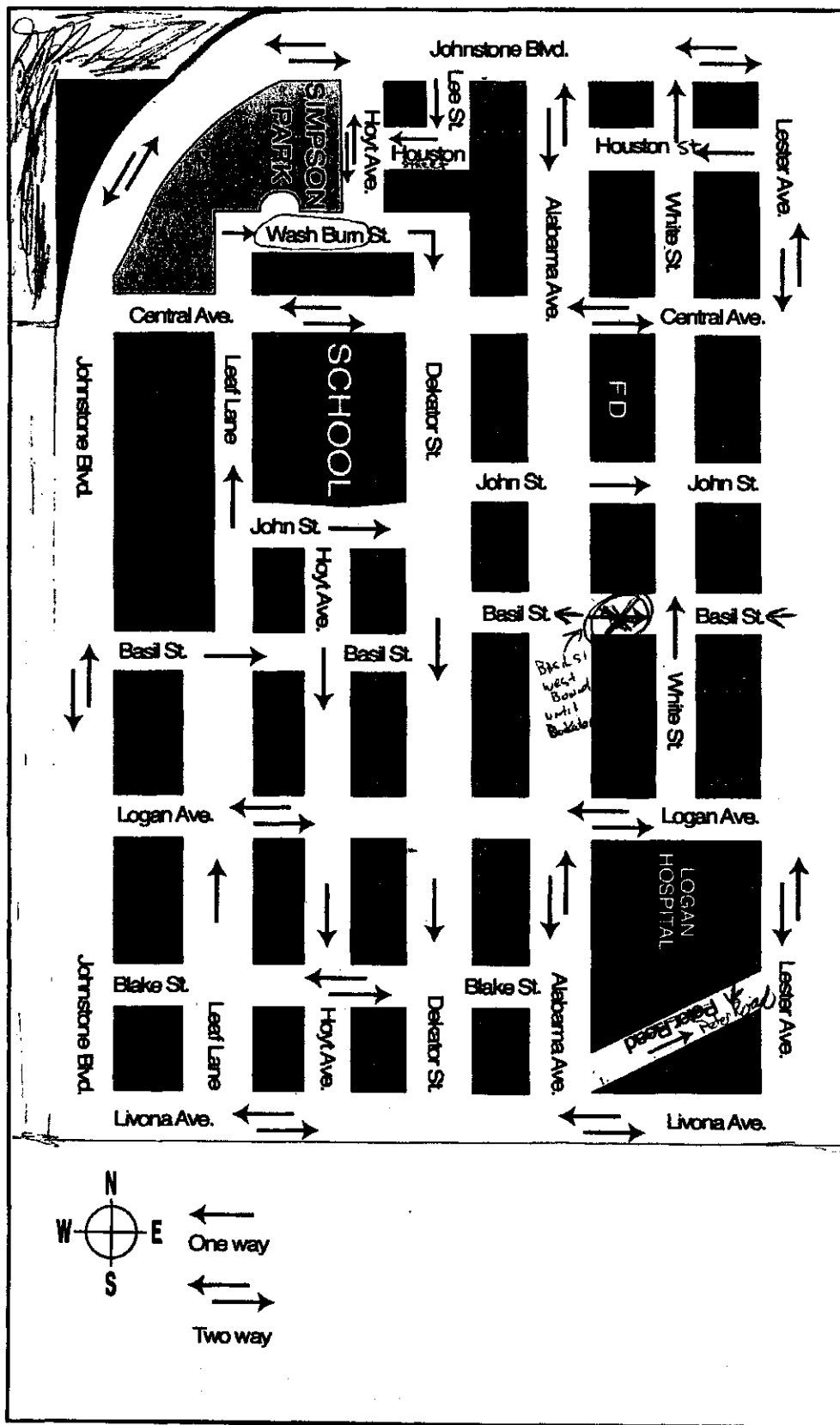
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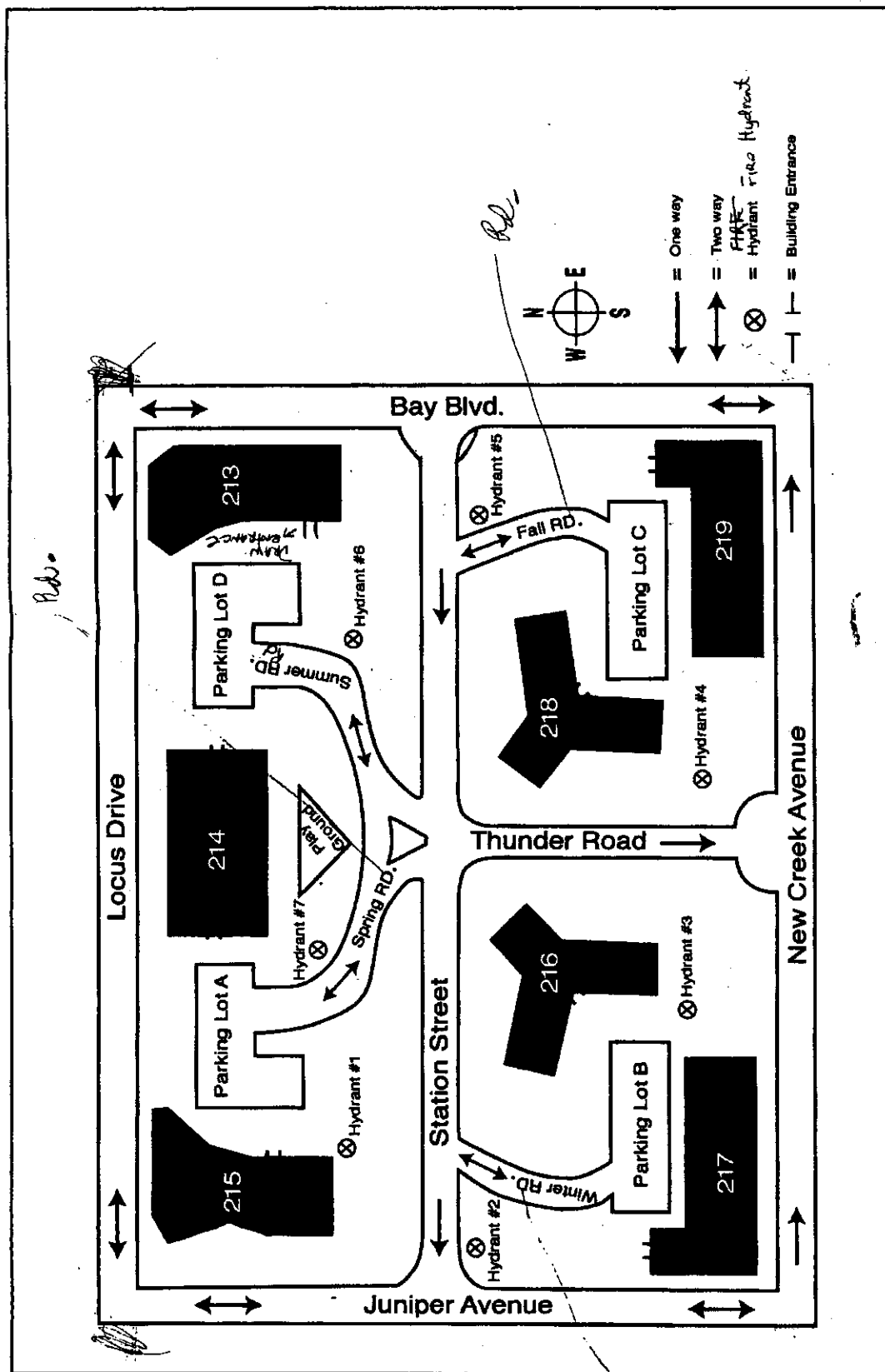


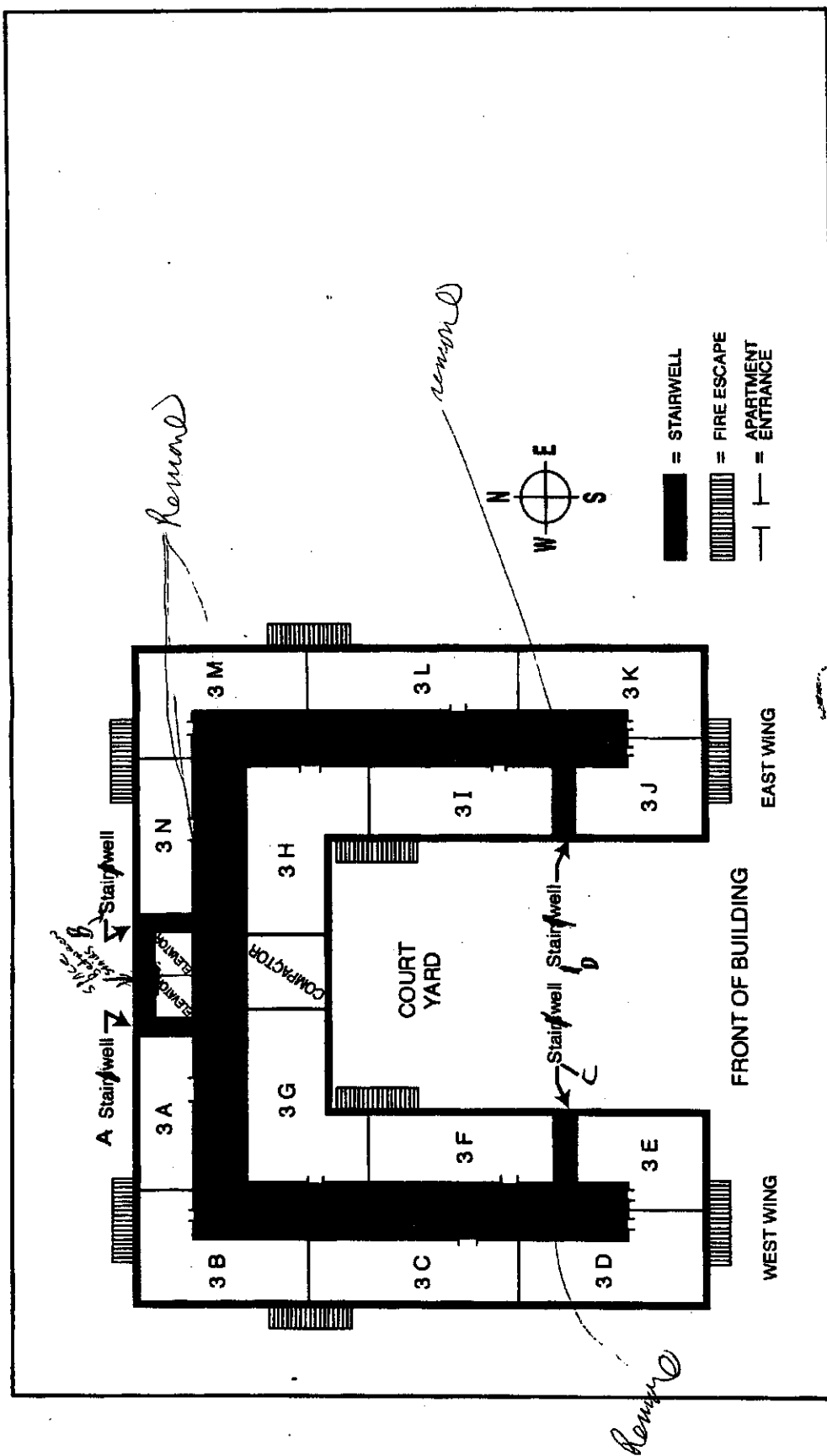


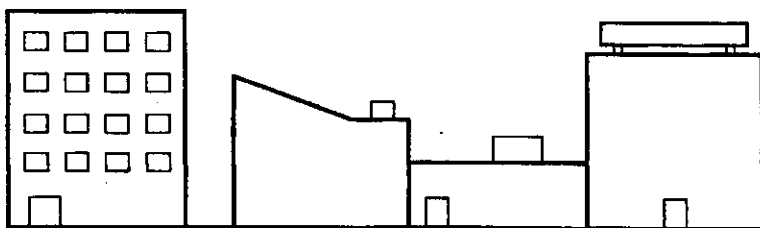
Drawing Not To Scale
Ground Floor is the First Floor

[illegible]

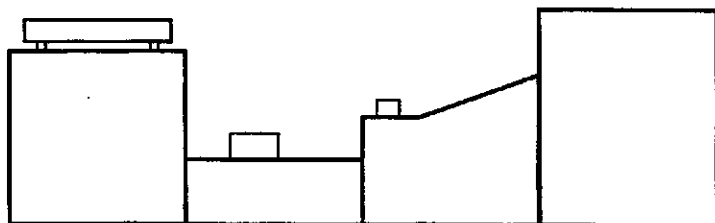




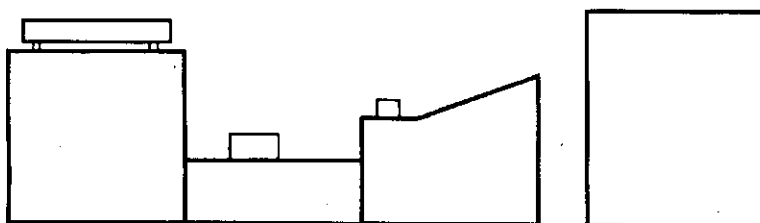




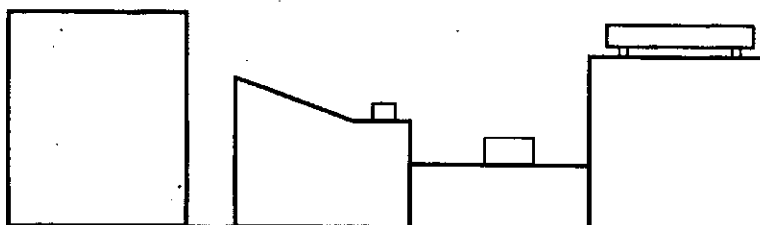
A)



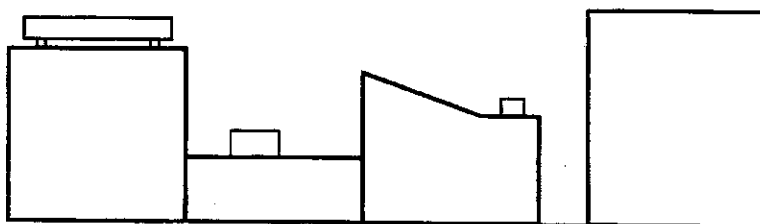
B)



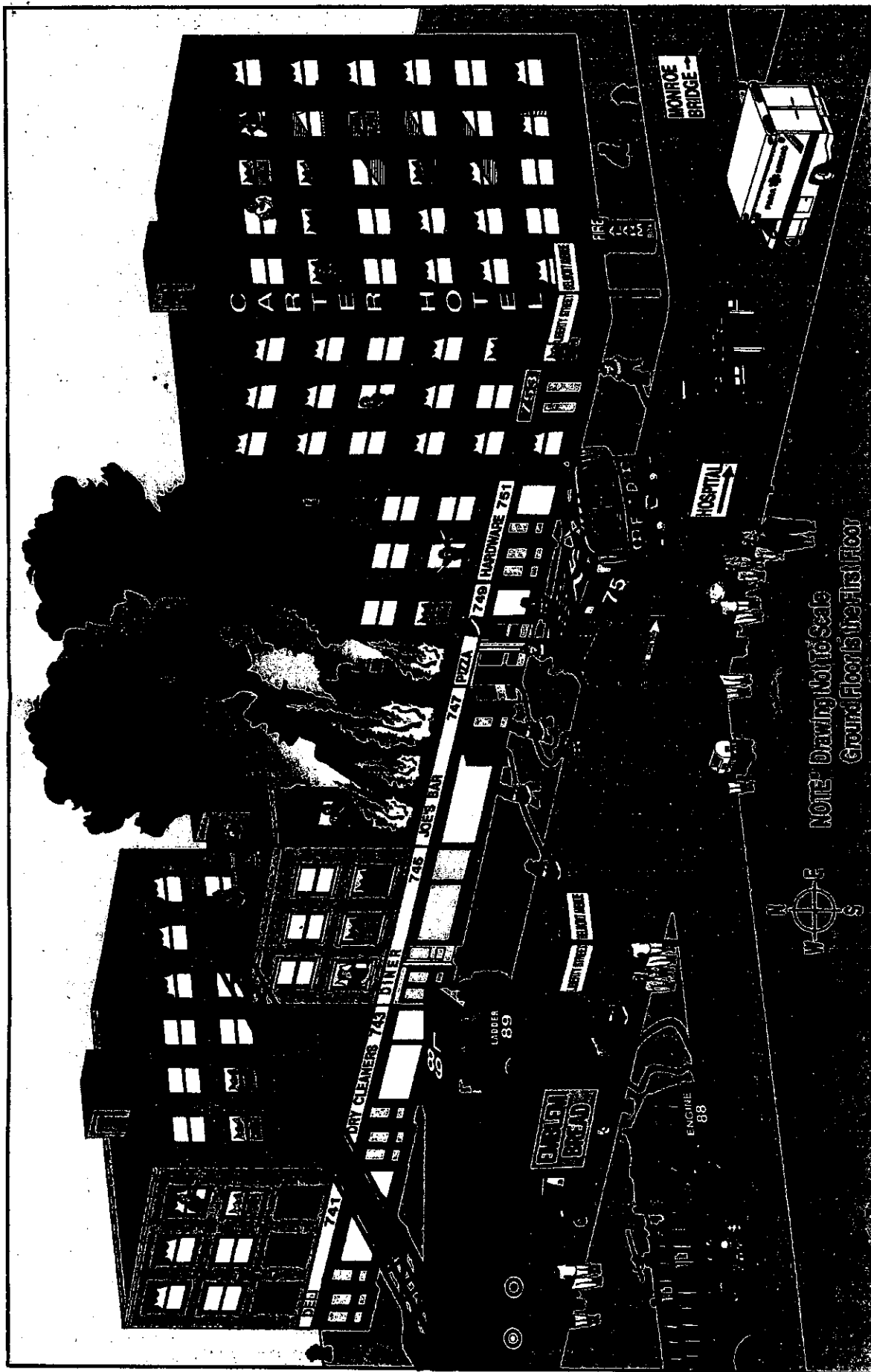
C)

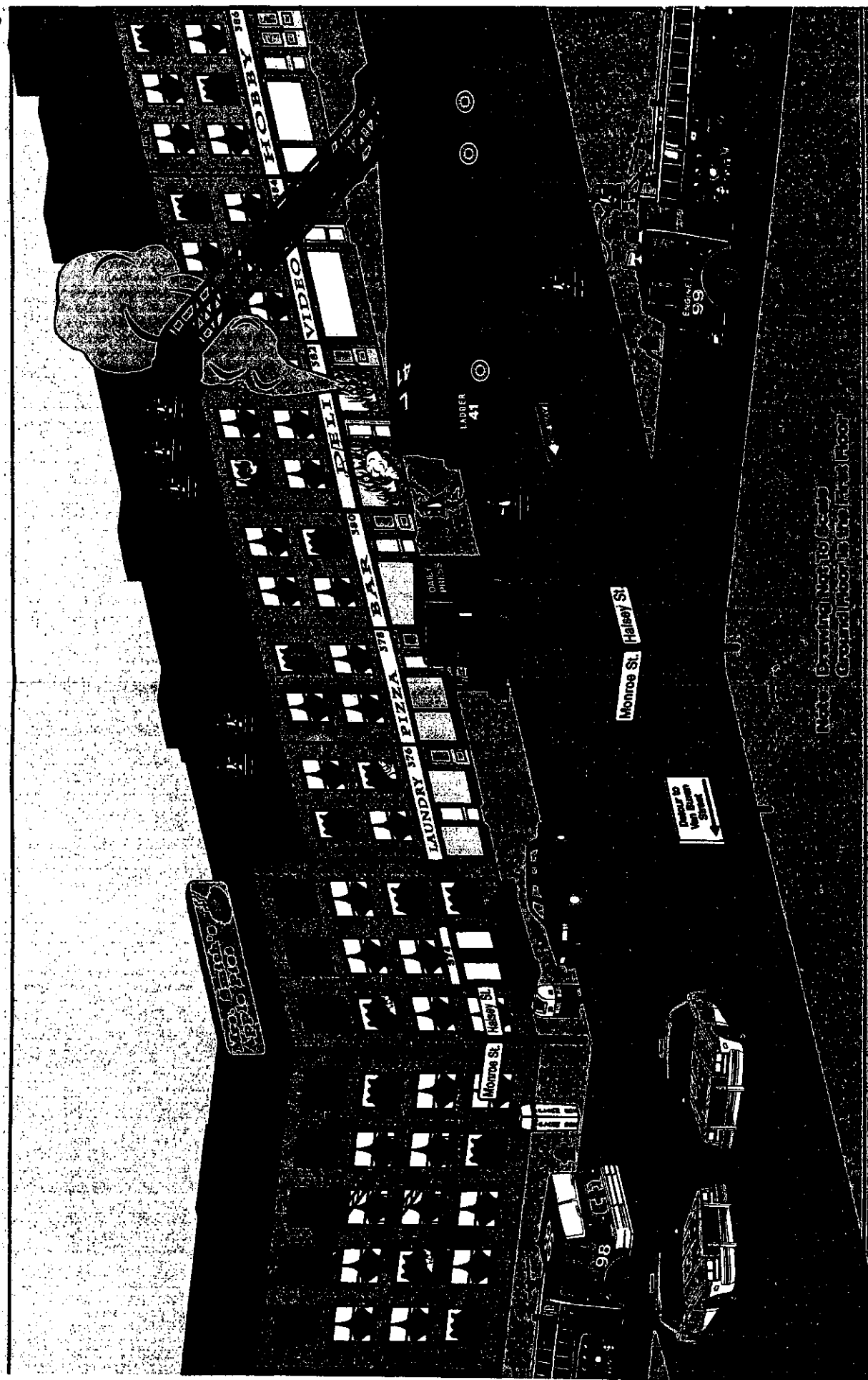


D)









~~John P. [unclear]~~
~~[unclear]~~
Boca Raton, FL 33438



KEYED BOOKLET

Name _____ Soc. Sec. No. _____ School _____ Room No. _____ Seat No. _____

Department of Citywide Administrative Services

PM FIREFIGHTER, EXAMINATION NO. 2043
PROMOTION TO FIREFIGHTER, EXAMINATION NO. 0532

QUESTION BOOKLET

Date: 12/14/02

Time Allowed: 3 hours-includes time for fingerprinting

SIGNALS: Write your Name, Social Security Number, School, Room Number and Seat Number on the cover of the booklet as soon as you receive it and then put your pencil down on the desk.

Fourth Signal: Turn this page and begin work. Time allowed includes time for fingerprinting, announcements, and recording your answers on your official **Answer Sheet** and on your **Candidate's Record of Answers form**. You will have 3 hours to complete the test. Answer the Memory questions (1 through 11) first and then go on to the other questions. You may make notes in this booklet and use the scrap paper on your desk after the fourth signal has sounded.

Fifth Signal: End of test. Stop all work. No extra time is allowed for lateness. This signal is given 3 hours after the fourth signal. If you finish sooner and want to leave, raise your hand to call the monitor. Do not go to the monitor's desk.

TEST BOOKLET: This booklet has 38 pages and 85 questions - all of equal weight. After answering the Memory questions, check your test booklet to be sure it has all the pages and is not defective in any way. You are responsible for obtaining a complete booklet. The booklet is furnished to you for test purposes only and must be returned intact at the end of the written test.

RECORD OF ANSWERS: You may, for future reference, make a record of your answers on the Candidate's Record of Answers form. No time may be taken for this purpose after the end of the test.

CALCULATORS: Only hand-held (battery or solar powered) numeric calculators are permitted. **However, calculators with alphabetic keyboards, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), electronic transmitting, recording or receiving devices, including cellular phones, beepers, scanners, laptops or other computers, etc. are not permitted at any time.**

WARNING: Pursuant to New York Civil Service Law Section 50.11, the Department of Citywide Administrative Services will not rate the examination paper of any person who: removes any examination paper or document from the room; impersonates or cooperates in the impersonation of a candidate; cheats; uses, possesses copies, discloses or transmits or offers to sell any questions or answers without proper authorization; or otherwise fails to cooperate in the examination. Furthermore, any person who engages in these prohibited activities may be barred from appointment to any position with the City of New York and may be guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor or subject to criminal prosecution.

LEAVING: Once the test has begun, no one may leave before 4:30 P.M. and no one may leave until he/she has been fingerprinted. If you leave without being fingerprinted, **your Official Answer Sheet will not be rated.** During the test, you may not leave the room unless accompanied by a monitor. If you want to drop out of the test and not have your answers marked, write "I withdraw" on your Official Answer Sheet and sign your name. **If you leave the building during the test, you will not be permitted to reenter. You may not take your Question Booklet, Memory Booklet, scrap paper, or Official Answer Sheet with you when you finish. You may not copy test materials onto anything you take with you.**

ANSWERING QUESTIONS: The answer sheet contains instructions for marking your answers. **Review it carefully.**

RETURN ALL TEST MATERIALS OTHER THAN THE "CANDIDATE'S RECORD OF ANSWERS FORM" TO THE MONITOR BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE ROOM.

SMOKING IS NOT PERMITTED ANYWHERE IN THE BUILDING.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL THE FOURTH SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

Each test question has four possible responses, but there is only one best answer.

This Question Booklet contains procedures and definitions which must be used to answer certain questions. These procedures and definitions are not necessarily those of the New York City Fire Department. However, you are to answer these questions solely on the basis of the material given.

When answering all questions, assume that you are a Firefighter working for the New York City Fire Department.

Answer questions 1 through 11 based solely on the information contained in the Memory Booklet.

1. How many firefighters are visible on the roof directly above the Bayview Diner?

A) 2	C) 4
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 3	D) 5

2. How many emergency vehicles are visible in the drawing?

A) 3	C) 5
B) 4	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) 6

3. The address of the building with a visible fire escape is

A) 743 Liberty Street	C) 749 Liberty Street
B) 745 Liberty Street	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) 753 Liberty Street.

4. How many fire hydrants are visible in the drawing?

A) 2	C) 4
B) 3	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) 5

5. What is the address of the hotel in the drawing?

A) 753 Liberty Street	C) 755 Liberty Street
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 753 Belmont Avenue	D) 755 Belmont Avenue

6. Which one of the following vehicles appears to be directly adjacent to a fire hydrant and facing in the opposite direction on a one-way street?

A) A police car	C) A Star Bread truck
B) Engine 75	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) An ambulance

7. Engine 75 appears to have its hose positioned in the front entrance to which one of the following occupancies?

A) Joe's Bar	C) Mike's Deli
B) Bayview Diner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) Sal's Pizza

8. Engine 88 appears to have its hose line positioned in the front entrance to which one of the following occupancies?

- A) Bayview Diner
- ☒ B) Joe's Bar
- C) Mike's Deli
- D) Sal's Pizza

9. What is the name of the hotel that appears in the drawing?

- A) Belmont Hotel
- ☒ B) Carter Hotel
- C) Monroe Hotel
- D) Star Hotel

10. How many firefighters are visibly seen operating Engine 88's hose line?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| A) 2 | C) 4 |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 3 | D) 5 |

11. Fire is visibly seen in how many windows in the drawing?

- | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| A) 2 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) 4 |
| B) 3 | D) 5 |

This is the end of the memory questions. Continue with the rest of the test.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

12. Firefighter Martinez from Ladder Company No. 101 responded to a fire in a house where a rescue was performed. The following information has been gathered for a report:

Address of house: 152 Locust Street
 Date of response: November 15, 2001
 Time of response & rescue: 10:00 a.m.
 Time left scene: 11:30 a.m.
 Location of rescue: rear bedroom on the second floor
 Age of victim: 23-year-old
 Sex of victim: male
 Reason for response: to extinguish a fire
 Medical care performed: Emergency Medical Service (EMS) treated the victim for smoke inhalation and an EMS ambulance transported the victim to St. Lukes Hospital.

Which one of the following statements expresses the above information most clearly, accurately, and completely?

- (A) On November 15, 2001 at 10:00 a.m., firefighters from Ladder Company No. 101 responded to 152 Locust Street to extinguish a fire. Upon arrival, the firefighters rescued a 23-year-old male from the rear bedroom on the second floor. Emergency Medical Service (EMS) treated the victim for smoke inhalation and an EMS ambulance transported the victim to St. Lukes Hospital. The firefighters from Ladder Company No. 101 left the scene at 11:30 a.m.
- B) On November 15, 2001, a 23-year-old male was in the rear bedroom on the second floor of a house located at 152 Locust Street that was on fire. Upon arrival, firefighters from Ladder Company No. 101 responded at 10:00 a.m. to extinguish the fire. They found the victim. Emergency Medical Service (EMS) treated the victim for smoke inhalation and an EMS ambulance transported the victim to St. Lukes Hospital. Ladder Company No. 101 left the scene at 11:30 a.m.
- C) A 23-year-old male was rescued from a rear bedroom on the second floor of a house on fire. Ladder Company No. 101 responded at 10:00 a.m. to the house located at 152 Locust Street, upon arrival they extinguished the fire and left the scene at 11:30 a.m. Emergency Medical Service (EMS) treated the victim for smoke inhalation and an EMS ambulance transported the victim to St. Lukes Hospital. The date of the fire was November 15, 2001.
- D) Firefighters from Ladder Company No. 101 responded to extinguish a fire. They found a 23-year-old male in the rear bedroom on the second floor. Upon arrival, the firefighters rescued him. The location of the fire was 152 Locust Street. Emergency Medical Service (EMS) treated the victim for smoke inhalation and an EMS ambulance transported the victim to St. Lukes Hospital. Ladder Company No. 101 responded to the fire on November 15, 2001 at 10:00 a.m. and left the scene at 11:30 a.m.

13. Firefighter Thomas wants to include the following information in a report regarding building inspections that he conducted. (These statements are not listed in the correct order.)

1. The building, located at 742 State Street, needs its gooseneck ladder rungs repaired.
2. I inspected four buildings that are located at 740, 742, 746, and 748 State Street.
3. Building inspections were held on October 9, 2001 between 1030 and 1130 hours.
4. The buildings at 742 and 746 State Street did not pass inspection.
5. The building, located at 746 State Street, needs to have exposed electrical wiring covered.

Firefighter Thomas would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which of the following orders?

- ☒ A) 3,2,4,1,5
- B) 4,2,3,1,5
- C) 3,5,2,4,1
- D) 5,2,3,1,4

Answer question 14 based solely on the following information.

According to the Mayor's Executive Order No. 16 of 1978, as amended, the following are examples of situations which require notification to the Commissioner of Investigation or the Inspector General's Office:

- Any allegation concerning the violation of city, state, or federal law by an employee or person dealing with the city.
- Any allegation concerning improper activity in the procurement of services or property by the Fire Department of New York (FDNY).
- Any allegation concerning false claims made by employees that off duty injuries actually occurred while on duty.
- The failure by an employee or supervisor to make proper notification to the Inspector General.

14. You are a firefighter inspecting a movie theater and you witness another firefighter take \$100.00 from the manager's desk and place it in his pocket. In accordance with the Mayor's Executive Order No. 16 of 1978, as amended, you must immediately notify

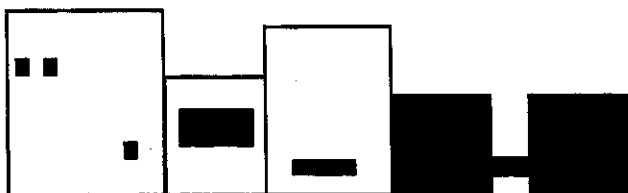
- A) your superior officer
- B) a police officer
- C) the Commissioner of the Fire Department
- ☒ D) the Commissioner of Investigation or an Inspector General.

15. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front at ground level. All buildings are aligned in the front.

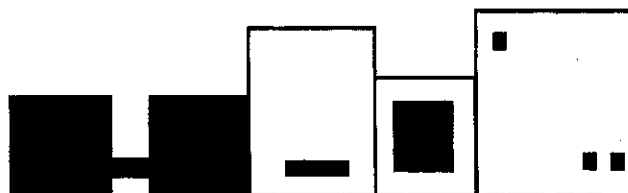


As a Tower Ladder Chauffeur, you are ordered to set up the bucket platform, which is positioned in the rear of the above block of buildings, and you are looking down at the roofs. Which view would most accurately represent your view of the buildings from the bucket platform?

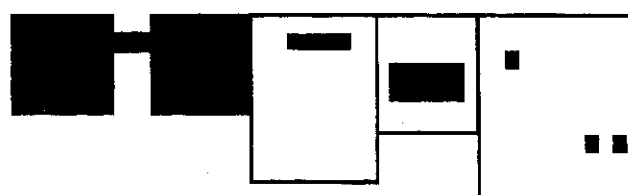
A)



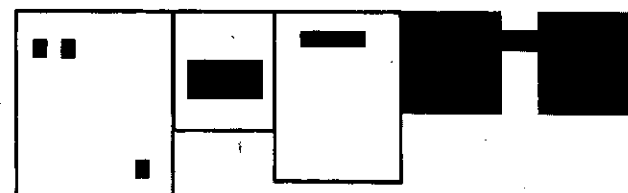
B)



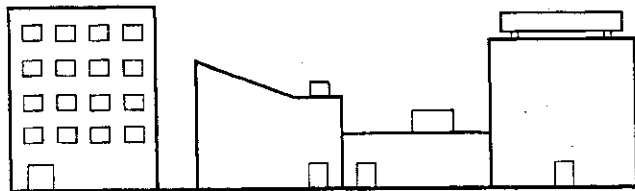
C)



D)

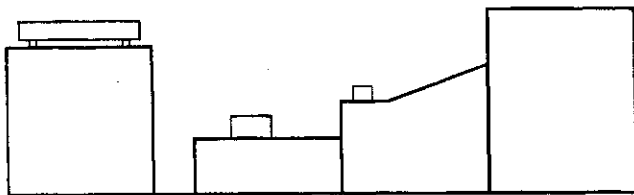


16. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front at ground level.

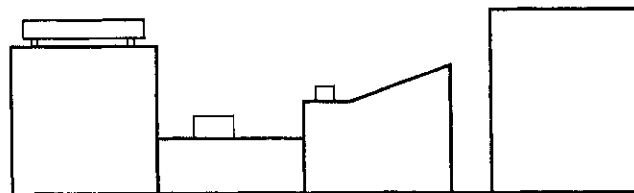


Lieutenant Kelly has directed Firefighter Jones to go to the rear of the buildings to determine if any smoke or fire is visible. If Firefighter Jones was facing these buildings from the rear, which one of the following would he most likely see?

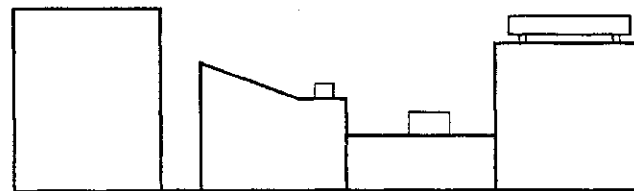
A)



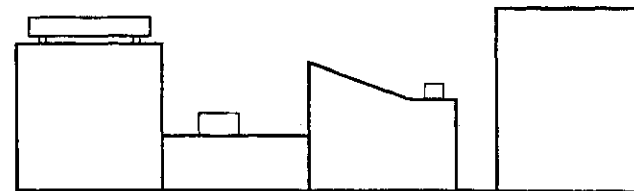
☒ B)



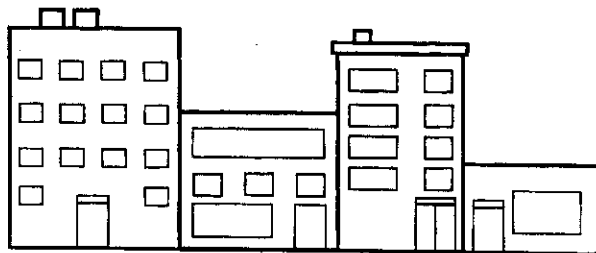
C)



D)

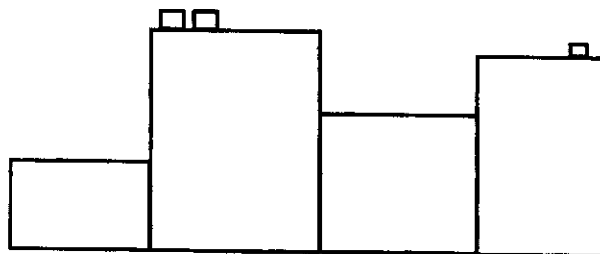


17. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front at ground level.

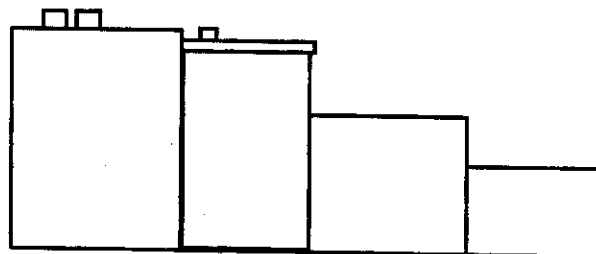


If a firefighter was facing these buildings from the rear, which one of the following would the firefighter most likely see?

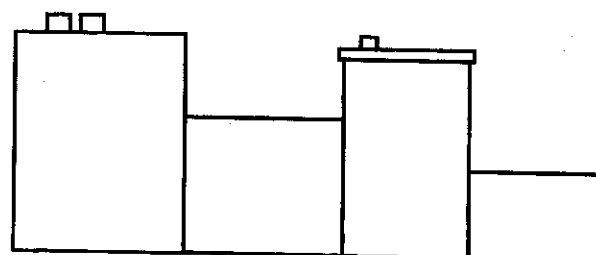
A)



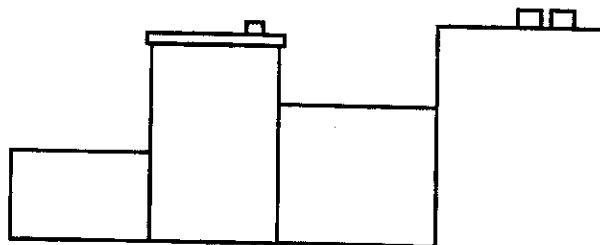
B)



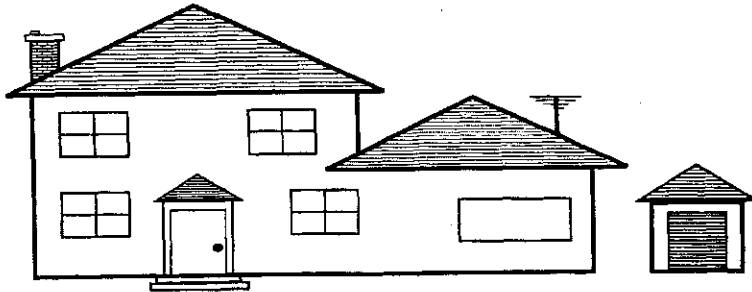
C)



D)

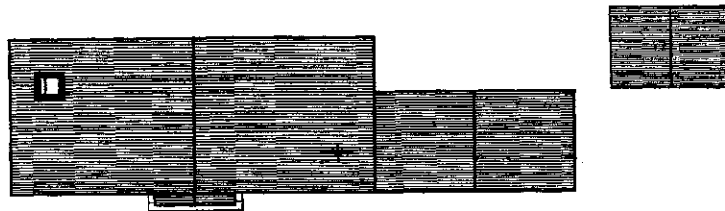


18. Shown below is a house and a garage as seen from the front at ground level.

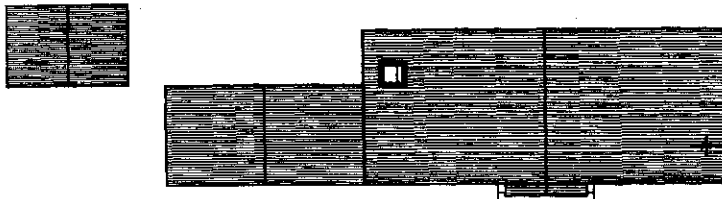


As a firefighter operating the tower ladder bucket, you are assigned to direct a hose stream on to the roof of the house. If the tower ladder is positioned in front of the house and garage, and you are looking down at the roofs, which view would most accurately represent your view from above?

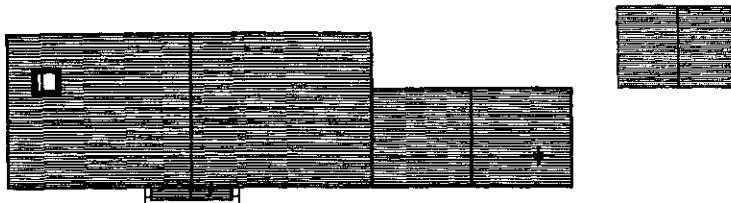
A)



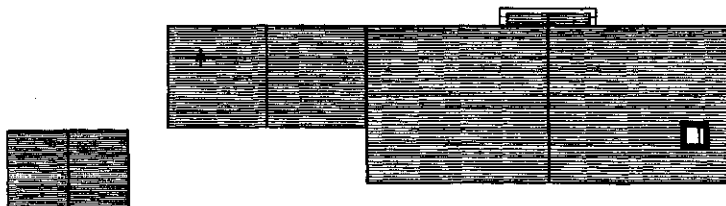
B)



C)



D)



Answer questions 19 and 20 based solely on the following information.

When firefighters respond to a fire, they are never certain of what lies behind the front door of a building. All buildings are not alike inside, even if they are identical from the outside. Some buildings may have been renovated and the interior of one building may not resemble the interior of the adjacent building despite common exteriors. For these reasons it is necessary for the firefighters to employ various strategies to assist in getting a general understanding of the fire building.

As part of the firefighters routine duties, they inspect buildings to ensure that they conform with regulations. This allows the firefighters the opportunity to view the interior of the buildings. In the event there is a fire in one of these buildings at a later time, the firefighters can use their knowledge of the buildings to assist in their operations.

In addition, firefighters utilize information that they observe when they pull up to a building to give them an understanding of the interior of the building. For example, firefighters will count the number of mailboxes to tell them how many apartments are in a building. Firefighters will also count the number of floors and divide the number of floors into the number of apartments which give them an idea of how many apartments are on each floor of the building. Furthermore, firefighters can ask the occupants of the building about the number of apartments on each floor.

However, there are always exceptions to these rules and firefighters can never be sure what they will find once they are inside the building. For example, an apartment may be a duplex (same apartment having two floors) or someone may own two apartments on a floor and connect them together. These exceptions require that the firefighter remain ever vigilant in his duties.

19. By examining the exterior of a building, a firefighter can
- A) be certain of the interior of the building
 - ☒ B) get an idea of the interior of the building
 - C) know exactly how many apartments are on each floor
 - D) know how many people live in the building.
20. Firefighters can get an idea of how many apartments are on each floor of a building by doing all of the following **except**
- A) counting mailboxes and the number of floors in the building
 - B) obtaining knowledge during building inspections
 - C) asking the occupants of the building
 - ☒ D) by ascertaining what the adjacent building is like inside.

Answer questions 21 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters are assigned different times during their working hours in which they must stand watch and perform housewatch duties. Housewatch duties include many different tasks. Some of the duties performed by a housewatch person are: receiving alarm information; notifying the proper firehouse personnel of incoming alarms; testing alarms and dispatch equipment; providing alarm information to firefighters responding to the alarms; answering both departmental and outside phone calls; opening firehouse doors to allow fire trucks to enter or leave the firehouse; closing firehouse doors after the fire truck has left or entered the firehouse; greeting other fire department personnel, such as chiefs, at the door; and monitoring access by civilians into the firehouse.

One of the primary duties of a housewatch person is to maintain the Company Journal. This journal is used to record events that take place in the firehouse. These events include the receipt of all alarms, activities such as visits by other fire department personnel and civilians, and the return of fire trucks to the firehouse. The housewatch person makes his entries in the Company Journal with a blue or black-ink pen while the officers make their entries with a red-ink pen.

When a firefighter (the housewatch person) receives alarm information through the dispatch computer or over the telephone, his first task is to notify the rest of the firehouse which fire department personnel have to respond. In most cases a firehouse holds two fire companies, a ladder company and an engine company. It is essential that the members of these companies be properly informed which one is to respond. The notification is made over a loud speaker, through bell signals, or both. It is also important to relay pertinent information received through the computer to the responding firefighters. This information may include things such as address, type of emergency, building type and any other information that will assist the responding firefighters to perform their work more efficiently.

21. A firefighter assigned to housewatch from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. receives an alarm over the dispatch computer at 5:47 p.m. In this situation, his first task is to
- A) open the fire house doors to allow the fire trucks to leave
 - B) make an entry in the Company Journal
 - ☒ C) notify the rest of the fire house regarding the fire department personnel that must respond
 - D) notify the neighboring fire houses of the alarm.

Answer question 22 based solely on the following information.

22. The Life Saving Rope (LSR) is used to lower firefighters from the roof of a building to rescue victims from windows when there is no other means of escape. The use of the LSR is most commonly seen in high-rise buildings where the firefighters are unable to reach victims with the ladder due to the height of the building. When using the LSR, the rope is tied off to a substantially anchored object on the roof. The LSR is 150 feet long and a typical floor height in a building is 10 feet. The LSR, when used from end to end, should be able to reach 15 stories (10 ft. X 15 stories = 150 feet). However, firefighters need to take into account the amount of rope that is needed to tie the knot and the distance that the object that the LSR is being tied off to lies from the edge of the roof. Typically, the amount of LSR that is needed for the knot is 12 feet.

Given this information, if the object the LSR is to be tied off to is 18 feet from the edge of the roof, what is the maximum number of stories down the LSR will be able to reach?

- A) 15 stories
- B) 14 stories
- C) 13 stories
- ☒ D) 12 stories

Answer question 23 based solely on the following information.

When operating in a building which uses a standpipe system, it is necessary for a firefighter to maintain adequate pressure at the nozzle of the firefighting stream. The correct nozzle pressure is calculated by adding an additional 5 psi (pound per square inch) for each length of hose that is being used, to a constant starting base of 50 psi.

23. A firefighting team is operating in a building with a standpipe system and is in the process of using 4 lengths of hose. The correct nozzle pressure that needs to be applied in this situation is

A) 50 psi	<input type="radio"/> C) 70 psi
B) 60 psi	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) 80 psi.

Answer question 24 based solely on the following information.

The Maxiforce air bag system is a valuable tool in rescue and extrication operations. When inflated with air, it is designed to lift and move heavy loads. The Maxiforce air bag is inserted under the object that requires lifting and then the air bag is inflated with air which in turn lifts the object as the bag is inflated. There are seven Maxiforce air bags in the system and each one is identified by the maximum weight it is able to lift. The following are the seven Maxiforce air bags listed in order of their capacity to lift the maximum stated tonnage:

12-ton bag
15-ton bag
20-ton bag
25-ton bag
30-ton bag
60-ton bag
72-ton bag

When selecting a Maxiforce air bag, the weight of the object to be lifted needs to be taken into account. The most appropriate air bag to use is the one which is closest to the weight of the object to be lifted, in terms of lifting ability, but not under its capacity to lift the maximum stated tonnage, the required force needed to lift the object. In order to select the appropriate air bag, convert the weight of the object to be lifted which is measured in pounds into tons (weight of the object divided by 2,000 since 2,000 lbs. equals one ton). For example, an object weighing 32,000 pounds is equivalent to 16 tons (32,000lbs./2,000 lbs.) thus making the 20-ton bag, the most appropriate Maxiforce air bag needed to lift the weight of the object (16 tons) since the 20-ton bag is closest to the weight of the object to be lifted, but not under its capacity to lift the maximum stated tonnage.

24. Firefighters respond to an incident involving a train accident. Upon arrival, they find that one of the train's railroad car has overturned and landed onto the leg of a pedestrian. In order to raise the railroad car high enough to remove the victim, the firefighters need to select the most appropriate Maxiforce air bag. The weight of the overturned railroad car is 54,000 pounds. Which one of the following Maxiforce air bags would be the most appropriate to use to lift the overturned railroad car?

A) A 12-ton bag	<input type="radio"/> C) A 25-ton bag
B) A 20-ton bag	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D) A 30-ton bag

Answer questions 25 through 27 based solely on the following information.

Stretching and operating hoselines is the primary function of an engine company. The majority of structural fires are controlled and extinguished by the initial line (first line). The first line is placed between the fire and any persons endangered by it. This is accomplished by stretching the hoseline via the primary means of egress, usually the main stairway. This tactic provides a base for confining and controlling the fire allowing occupants to evacuate via the stairs and allowing firefighters to proceed above the fire for search. Usually the first line is stretched via the interior stairs to the location of the fire. An exception to stretching the first line up the interior stairs may be when the flames are coming from windows opening onto the fire escape which may endanger people trying to come down the fire escape. In this situation the first line may be operated from the street to protect the people on the fire escape and a second line should be promptly stretched into the interior of the building. However, if it is determined that there is no life hazard in the building, then the first line should be positioned between the fire and the most severe exposure. Note: the most severe exposure does not necessarily mean where the fire is likely to spread. Lines should always be stretched to protect life first. In the absence of a life hazard, the first line should be placed to protect the greatest amount of property. More lives are saved at fire operations by proper positioning and operating of hoselines than by all other life-saving techniques available to the firefighting forces.

25. Which one of the following statements regarding the use of a first line is not true?
- A) It should be placed between the fire and the person endangered by the fire.
 - ☒ B) It should always be stretched via the interior of stairs to the location of the fire.
 - C) It may be operated from the street to protect the people on the fire escape.
 - D) It should be positioned between the fire and the most severe exposure when there is no life hazard in the building.
26. According to the above passage, the first line should be used to
- ☒ A) primarily protect life and secondarily to protect the greatest amount of property
 - B) protect life only
 - C) equally protect both life and the greatest amount of property
 - D) primarily protect against the most severe exposure.
27. According to the above passage, stretching the first line between the fire and persons endangered by the fire via the primary means of egress, usually the main stairway, is done for all of the following reasons except allowing the
- A) firefighters to conduct a search above the fire
 - B) occupants to leave the building via the stairs
 - C) firefighters to confine and control the fire
 - ☒ D) occupants to escape via the fire escape.

Answer questions 28 through 30 based solely on the following information

Firefighters use many tools to aid them in fighting fires at an emergency. One such tool is the portable aluminum ladder. These ladders are stronger and lighter than wooden ladders.

Aluminum ladders, in general, are very tough. They may dent but will not chip or crack when subjected to severe impact, nor will they fail suddenly because of overloads. They will bend but not break as wooden ladders do.

Aluminum ladders also have drawbacks. They must not be used around electricity, as they readily conduct electricity which may cause serious injury or death. Aluminum ladders conduct heat very rapidly, which may cause the loss of its heat treatment and can affect its load-carrying capacity.

All aluminum ladders must be visually inspected once a week and after each use to determine their conditions. Examples of ladder defects are cracked welds, loose rungs, bent rungs, missing or loose rivets, nuts or bolts and discoloration signaling excessive exposure to heat. If any defects are found during your inspection, the ladder must be taken out of service. Technical Services Division must be notified for replacements.

28. Aluminum ladders must be taken out of service in all of these cases except when
- ☒ A) used more than once
 - ☐ B) discoloration is found
 - ☐ C) they are missing rivets
 - ☐ D) a bolt is found loose.
29. According to the above passage, which one of the following statements is most accurate?
- ☒ A) Aluminum ladders tend to be lighter but more durable than wooden ladders.
 - ☐ B) Aluminum ladders conduct electricity but wooden ladders do not.
 - ☐ C) Aluminum ladders are more likely to chip and break under impact than wooden ladders.
 - ☐ D) Aluminum ladders conduct more heat than wooden ladders do.
30. Portable aluminum ladders are inspected after every use and
- ☒ A) once a week
 - ☐ B) twice a week
 - ☐ C) once a month
 - ☐ D) twice a month.

Answer question 31 based solely on the following information.

31. When arriving at a fire that requires a handline stretched from the engine, a rapid estimation of the number of lengths required to reach the fire is needed. A length is a term used to identify a unit of hose which is approximately 50 feet in length. The general rule for estimating the number of lengths that are needed in a fire building is:

One length for each floor leading up to the fire plus an additional length that is used to operate on the fire floor.

If Engine 53 is operating a handline on the fire floor which is located on the 3rd floor of a six-story apartment building, how many lengths are needed inside the fire building?

- | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| A) 2 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) 4 |
| B) 3 | D) 5 |

Answer question 32 based solely on the following information.

Fire Department personnel use several different types of fire extinguishers. The type of fire dictates what type of extinguisher will be used. One type is the Purple K dry chemical extinguisher. Purple K is a potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical. Purple K has demonstrated a superior extinguishing capability in combating methanol fires. Methanol is a substitute fuel used for gasoline and diesel powered vehicles and equipment throughout the city.

The Purple K extinguisher features a capacity of 27 pounds, a discharge range of 20 feet, a discharge time of 11 seconds, and a coverage of approximately 30 square feet. The Purple K extinguisher should be inspected at the beginning of every tour, to insure that it is in the proper place and is in good working condition. A bulging hose or corrosion around a coupling causes a 10 percent loss in discharge range.

32. Firefighter Smart removes a Purple K extinguisher from a truck and he notices a bulge in the hose. Firefighter Smart should know that the discharge range of the extinguisher is now

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| A) 20 feet | C) 16 feet |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 18 feet | D) 14 feet. |

Answer question 33 based solely on the following information.

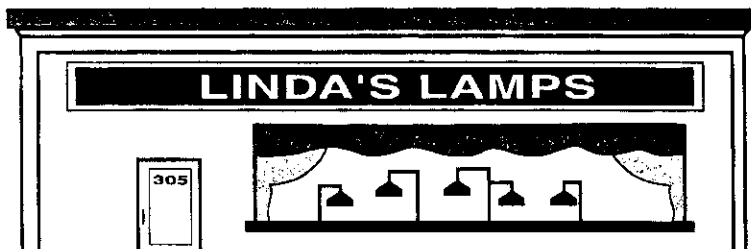
Fire Department units must relay information to the dispatcher by way of the department radio. The information that is relayed states the problems that the units are encountering. The information is transmitted by using signals and codes. 10-40 is a signal that identifies a basic emergency. The signal is then broken into sub-categories called codes. The code indicates the type of emergency the units are facing. The following is a list of emergency codes and their meanings:

10-40 Code 1 indicates a gas emergency
 10-40 Code 2 indicates an electrical emergency
 10-40 Code 3 indicates a water condition
 10-40 Code 4 indicates a steam leak

33. Ladder 8 responds to a report of an odor of smoke in a hallway. Once on the scene, the members of Ladder 8 locate the source of the odor. It is an over-heated light fixture that is sparking. In this situation, Ladder 8 would be correct in using a

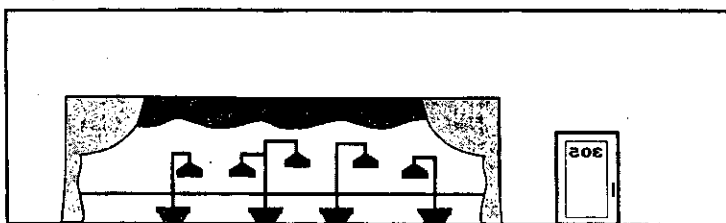
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| A) 10-40 Code 1 | C) 10-40 Code 3 |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 10-40 Code 2 | D) 10-40 Code 4. |

34. Shown below is the front of a store as seen from the outside at ground level.

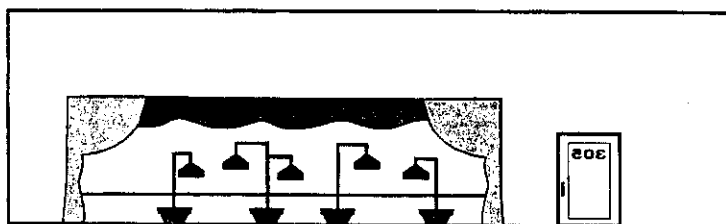


If a firefighter was inside this store and facing the front wall of the store, which one of the following would the firefighter most likely see?

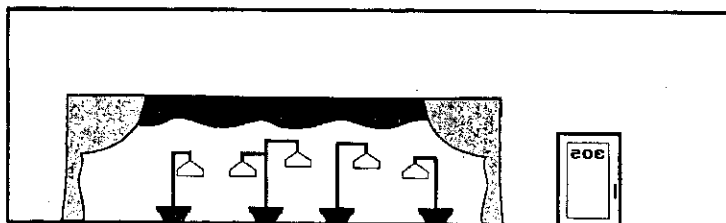
A)



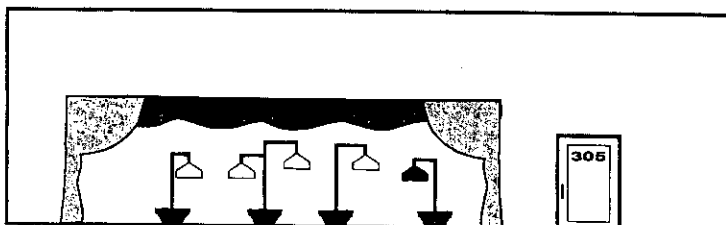
B)



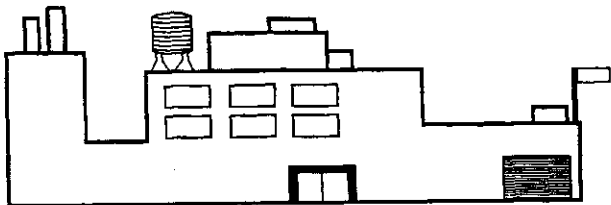
C)



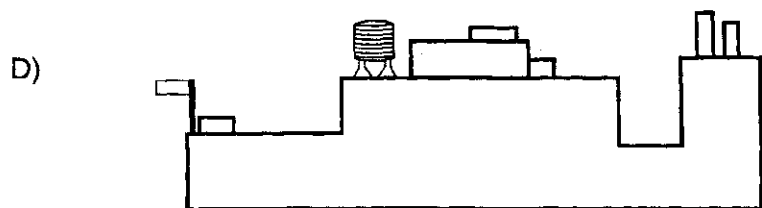
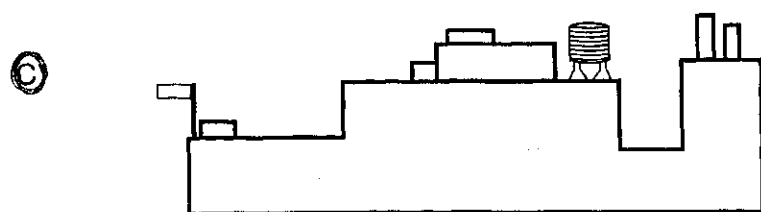
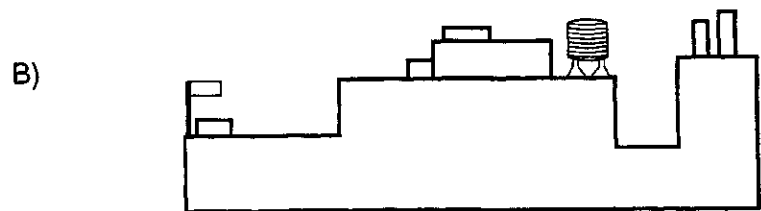
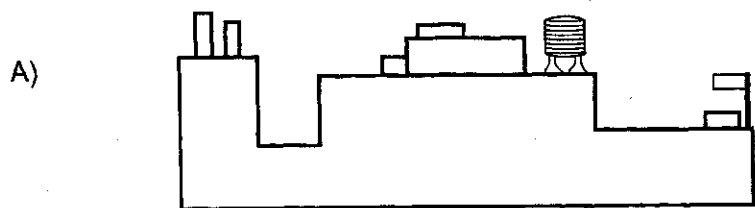
D)



35. Shown below is a building as seen from the front at ground level.



If a firefighter was facing this building from the rear, which one of the following would the firefighter most likely see?



Answer question 36 based solely on the following information.

Part of a firefighter's responsibility is to respond to emergency medical calls. When operating at the scene of one of these medical emergencies, a firefighter must take the following safety precautions:

1. Wear latex gloves for protection from blood.
2. Wear a surgical gown for protection from vomitus.
3. Wear a face shield for protection from saliva.

36. The above information most likely supports the conclusion that during a medical emergency, a firefighter at the scene

- A) rarely uses latex gloves
- B) rarely uses a surgical gown
- C) is always required to take safety precaution
- ☒ D) should be protected from bodily fluids.

Answer question 37 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters use various tools and equipment to assist them in fighting fires and operating at emergencies. One piece of equipment that assists the firefighter is the Tower Ladder Apparatus, which is equipped with a bucket at the end of a boom. This bucket can be used to transport members and equipment to an upper floor when the interior stairs are defective and too dangerous to use. Additionally, the Tower Ladder Bucket can be used to apply water streams to upper portions of the building that cannot be reached from ground level. Finally, the Tower Ladder Bucket is often used to assist firefighters in the removal of occupants located on the upper floors of a building.

37. This information supports the conclusion that

- ☒ A) tower ladders assist firefighting operations on upper floors
- B) water streams from ground level can reach upper floors
- C) all occupants are located on the upper floors of a building
- D) the interior stairs of a building are always too dangerous to use.

Answer question 38 based solely on the following information.

38. Firefighters wear masks that allow them to breathe clean air. The mask is worn in a variety of situations. For example, a firefighter entering a confined space to perform a rescue will wear a mask to protect against carbon monoxide poisoning. Additionally, when entering an apartment that has a bedroom on fire, a mask is needed to protect the firefighter against the high heat and smoke. Finally, when entering a factory where a hazardous material has been spilled, a mask is used by a firefighter to protect against possible hazardous fumes. The above information supports the conclusion that

- A) firefighters are not permitted to enter confined spaces
- B) hazardous material spills rarely occur
- ☒ C) masks are used to protect firefighters in contaminated atmospheres
- D) apartment fires usually start in the bedroom.

Answer question 39 based solely on the following information.

39. The equipment maintenance log for Engine 5 shows the following entries:

DATE 3/20	DATE 3/21	DATE 3/22
cracked gauge on water extinguisher	cleaned and re-packed hose	inspected life saving rope
cleaned portable ladders	low pressure on water extinguisher	axe needed sharpening
recharged handi-talkies	replaced flashlight batteries	cracked hose on water extinguisher

According to the information given above, the firefighters of Engine 5 should tell their supervisor that the

- A) hose needs to be re-packed
- B) portable ladders are dirty
- ☒ C) water extinguishers should be checked
- D) flashlights need re-charging.

Answer question 40 based solely on the following information.

40. "Ventilation" is the systematic removal of heat and smoke from a burning structure. It is a vital part of firefighting operations. When performed properly, ventilation provides better visibility which enables firefighters to search for victims with greater ease and efficiency. Ventilation will also enable firefighters operating hoselines to extinguish a fire while reducing their chances of getting burned. Ventilation draws heat and smoke toward the outside of the structure, which reduces the risk of the fire rolling over the firefighters' heads and coming up behind. This information supports the conclusion that

- A) searching for victims is impossible in a smokey environment
- B) firefighters must have good visibility in order to operate handlines
- C) a fire will often roll over or come up behind the firefighters
- ☒ D) ventilation provides assistance to firefighters conducting firefighting operations.

Answer question 41 based solely on the following information.

41. Firefighters have many jobs to perform while operating at the scene of a fire located in an apartment building. One such job is to search for and rescue young children who may otherwise become victims of the fire. Firefighters must always be alert to signs of small, trapped victims since young children will often hide throughout the apartment. Due to their size, they can fit into many places that are easily overlooked by firefighters while searching under extreme conditions. Children will lock themselves in bathrooms, hide in closets, toy chests, under the bed, behind couches and even inside dresser drawers. It is very important that the firefighters involved in a search and rescue operation of young children in an apartment building, perform a thorough search of all possible hiding places. This information supports the conclusion that children in apartment building fires

- A) are usually the first to escape the fire
- ☒ B) tend to be victims because of their size and tendency to hide anywhere
- C) tend to be overlooked by the firefighters because they fail to do a thorough search
- D) are usually overlooked because the firefighters are not alert enough.

42. Firefighters working a night tour respond to a report of scaffolding dangling from a building. Which one of the following actions should the firefighters take first to prevent anyone from being injured?
- A) Inform the building superintendent of the unsafe condition.
 - ☒ B) Stop pedestrians from walking under the scaffolding.
 - C) Call the company that owns the scaffolding.
 - D) Shine spotlights on the building and the scaffolding.
43. Firefighters are required to operate on the subway tracks during emergencies in the subway stations. Which one of the following would present the greatest threat to the safety of a firefighter working on the subway tracks?
- A) A subway platform crowded with people.
 - B) Rubbish burning in a small garbage can located on a subway platform.
 - ☒ C) A subway car entering a station.
 - D) A maintenance crew working on the track.
44. When firefighters arrive at a fire located on the third floor of an apartment building, they are approached by civilians on the street corner near the scene of the fire. The civilians report that they live in the building where the fire is located. The civilians offered different types of information regarding the fire. Which of the following information should the firefighters find most important?
- ☒ A) A woman who says that she left her two small children in her apartment located on the third floor.
 - B) A man who says that he is the building superintendent, and that he has the keys to the basement.
 - C) A woman who says that she left her second floor apartment unlocked and is worried about vandalism.
 - D) A 12-year-old boy who says that he has a dog locked inside his first floor apartment, and he is worried about the dog's safety.
45. While operating at the scene of a car fire on a street, a firefighter was told to inform the officer of any dangerous condition at the scene. Which one of the following conditions would be considered the most dangerous to the firefighter operating at the scene of the car fire?
- ☒ A) The car is leaking gasoline.
 - B) The car has four flat tires.
 - C) Vehicle traffic has come to a complete stop at the scene.
 - D) The car's windshield is broken.
46. Firefighters are required to perform Fire Prevention inspections. During the course of such an inspection, a firefighter must inform his officer of any dangerous condition that he finds. Which one of the following conditions poses the most danger to civilians?
- A) Dimly-lit bulbs, but adequate lighting, in the stairwell of a two-story dance club
 - ☒ B) Overcrowding in a two-story movie theatre
 - C) An elevator being repaired in a three-story motel with very few guests
 - D) Broken steps in the stairwell of a vacant, condemned two-story apartment building

Answer question 47 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters primary means of protection against breathing in smoke and other contaminants is the Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). The basic components of the SCBA are the facepiece, air cylinder, and the harness. When inspecting the SCBA, firefighters must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. Remove the SCBA from the bracket mount.
 2. Place the SCBA on a flat surface.
 3. Examine the cylinders for defects, such as dents and unclean surfaces.
 4. Clean and disinfect the facepiece.
 5. Check the air gauge for the required pressure.
 6. Return the SCBA to the bracket mount.
47. You are a firefighter assigned by Captain Cooper to inspect an SCBA. You are using the procedures above to inspect the SCBA. You notice that the cylinders on the SCBA have several dents and dirty surfaces on them. Which one of the following actions should you now take?
- ☒ A) Clean the facepiece.
 - ☐ B) Place the SCBA on a flat surface.
 - ☐ C) Check the air gauge.
 - ☐ D) Return the SCBA to the bracket mount.

Answer question 48 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters often respond to emergency medical calls. Sometimes firefighters are required to perform rescue breathing on victims during emergency medical calls. In order to assist the firefighter in performing rescue breathing, an ambu-bag is used. The ambu-bag delivers oxygen and an oral pharyngeal airway (OPA) is used to maintain the victim's airway open. When using an ambu-bag, the following steps must be performed in the order given:

1. Position victim on his back on the ground.
 2. Open the victim's airway.
 3. Insert an OPA into the victim's airway.
 4. Connect the ambu-bag to the oxygen cylinder.
 5. Position the ambu-bag facepiece over the victim's nose and mouth.
 6. Compress the ambu-bag once every 3 seconds.
 7. Re-evaluate the victim's breathing status every 2 minutes.
48. You are a firefighter arriving at the scene of an elderly man who is not breathing. You are following the above steps and have just inserted the OPA into the victim's airway. Which one of the following actions should you now take?
- ☒ A) Connect the ambu-bag to the oxygen supply.
 - ☐ B) Position the victim on the ground.
 - ☐ C) Re-evaluate the victim's breathing.
 - ☐ D) Compress the ambu-bag.

Answer question 49 based solely on the following information.

When operating at fires, it is often necessary for the Fire Department to take control of the elevators. This is done by using a special key to put the elevator into what is called, "Fireman Service". To complete the procedure, you must perform the following steps in the order given:

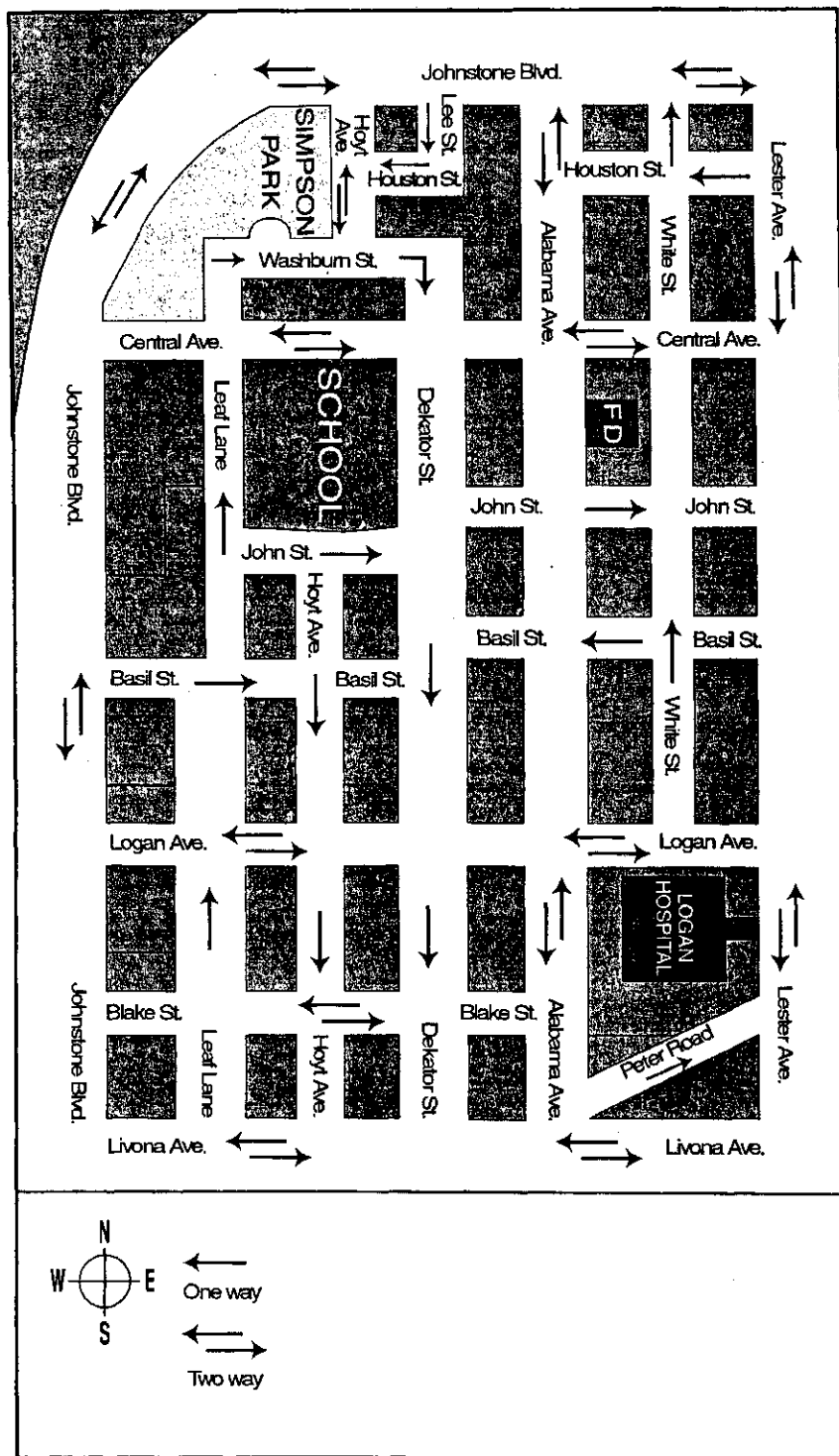
1. Enter lobby, insert key in keyhole labeled "Fireman Service" and then turn key (This is known as the Recall Phase and brings all elevator cars to the lobby).
 2. Enter car and activate the Fireman Service Key from within the car.
 3. Press "door close" button and select floor.
 4. Once car begins to move, press "cancel" button to verify the operation of the cancel button.
 5. If car does not stop in response to the call cancel button, then select the next available safe floor, press "door open" button and immediately exit car.
 6. If car stops, then call cancel button is operating properly and you may select desired floor and press "door open" button when it is reached.
49. Firefighters responding to a report of a fire in a high-rise building take control of the elevators. After placing the cars into Fireman Service and selecting a floor, they press "cancel" as soon as the car begins to move. The elevator does not stop. According to the above information, which of the following actions should be taken next?
- A) Put car into Fireman Service in the lobby.
 - ☒ B) Select next available safe floor, press "door open" and immediately exit car.
 - C) Select desired floor and press "door open".
 - D) Press the "call cancel" button again.

Answer question 50 based solely on the following information.

The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) is responsible for incidents involving hazardous materials. Firefighters who respond to this type of incident must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. Identify the hazardous material.
 2. Notify the Hazardous Material Unit and inform them of what hazardous material has been found.
 3. Confine and secure access to the area of the hazardous material.
 4. Determine the hazards and precautions that need to be taken.
 5. Take necessary action based on the hazards that were identified.
50. A Fire Department apparatus responds to a report of a hazardous material in the area. The firefighters identify the material as asbestos and notify the Hazardous Material Unit of their findings. Based on the above information, which one of the following actions should the firefighters now take?
- A) Determine the hazards and precautions that need to be taken.
 - B) Take necessary action based on the hazards that were identified.
 - ☒ C) Confine and secure access to the area of hazardous material.
 - D) Notify the Police and call for the Emergency Service Unit.

Answer questions **51** through **54** based on the map below. The flow of traffic is indicated by the arrows. A one-ended arrow indicates that traffic flows only in the direction indicated by the arrow. A double-ended arrow indicates that traffic flows in both directions. **You must follow the flow of traffic.**



51. Engine 4 is located at the Logan Hospital entrance which is located on Lester Ave. between Logan Ave. and Peter Road. Engine 4 receives a call to meet their Battalion Chief who is at the corner of Washburn St. and Hoyt Ave. Which one of the following is the most direct route for Engine 4 to respond to this location?
- A) Travel north on Lester Ave., then west on Basil St., then south on Dekator St., then West on Logan Ave., then north on Leaf Lane, then east on Washburn St. to Hoyt Ave.
 - ☒ B) Travel north on Lester Ave., then west on Central Ave., then north on Leaf Lane, then east on Washburn St. to Hoyt Ave.
 - C) Travel north on Lester Ave., then west on Logan Ave., then north on Dekator St., then west on Washburn St. to Hoyt Ave.
 - D) Travel north on Lester Ave., then west on John St., then north on Leaf lane, then east on Washburn St. to Hoyt Ave.
52. Engine 6 is facing west and waiting at a traffic light at the intersection of Houston St. and White St. Engine 6 receives a report of smoke at the location of Hoyt Ave. and John St. Which one of the following is the most direct route for Engine 6 to respond to this location?
- A) Travel south on White St., then west on Logan Ave., then north on Hoyt Ave. to John St.
 - B) Travel west on Houston St., then south on Alabama Ave., then west on John St. to Hoyt Ave.
 - ☒ C) Travel west on Houston St., then south on Alabama Ave., then west on Central Ave., then south on Johnstone Blvd., then east on Basil St., then north on Leaf Lane, then east on John St. to Hoyt Ave.
 - D) Travel west on Houston St., then south on Alabama Ave., then west on Blake St., then north on Johnstone Blvd., then east on Basil St., then north on Leaf Lane, then east on John St. to Hoyt Ave.
53. During a hydrant inspection Firefighter Beissel of Engine 12 stepped into a pot hole and twisted his ankle. Engine 12 must now transport Firefighter Beissel to Logan Hospital located on Lester Ave. between Logan Ave. and Peter Road. Engine 12 is presently facing South and parked at the intersection of Lee St. and Houston St. Which one of the following is the most direct route for Engine 12 to take in order to reach the entrance of Logan Hospital?
- ☒ A) Travel west on Houston St., then south on Hoyt Ave., then east on Washburn St., then south on Dekator St., then east on Logan St., then south on Lester Ave. to the entrance of Logan Hospital
 - B) Travel west on Houston St., then south on Hoyt Ave., then east on Washburn St., then south on Dekator St., then east on Central Ave., then south on White St., then east on Logan Ave., then south on Lester Ave. to the entrance of Logan Hospital
 - C) Travel west on Houston St., then south on Hoyt Ave., then east on Washburn St., then south on Dekator St., then east on Livona, then north on Lester Ave. to the entrance to Logan Hospital
 - D) Travel north on Lee St., then east on Johnstone Blvd., then south on Alabama Ave., then east on Houston St., then south on Lester Ave. to the entrance of Logan Hospital

54. Engine 14 is parked at the southeast corner of Central Ave. and Leaf Lane, when a motorist informs the officer and firefighters of Engine 14 that a group of kids are burning garbage a couple of blocks away. The captain of Engine 14 questions the motorist about the location and the motorist tells the captain that he should drive east for two blocks, then south for four blocks. The captain of Engine 14 then proceeds to the scene at that location. Engine 14 would now be located at the corner of

A) White St. and Logan Ave.
 B) Johnstone Blvd. and Livona Ave.
 C) Dekator St. and Basil St.
☒ D) Alabama Ave. and Blake St.

55. While on assignment inspecting the fire hydrants near her firehouse, Firefighter Levy records the following information:

Date of Inspection:	September 21, 2001
Time of Inspection:	1300 to 1430 hours
Officer-in-Charge of Inspection:	Lt. Green
Location of Hydrants Inspected:	#1- in front of 126 East Street #2- at the corner of 4 th Street and Pine Ave. #3- in front of the Springfield Gardens Post Office #4- in the rear of the Springfield Gardens Post Office
Results of Hydrants Inspection:	#1 was found to be in proper working order #2 needs repair for low pressure #3 was found to be in proper working order #4 needs repair for defective 4½ inch outlet threads

Firefighter Levy must prepare for the company officer a written report containing the above information. Which of the following statements express the above information most clearly, accurately, and completely?

- A) Lt. Green was the Officer-in-Charge of the fire hydrant inspections. Hydrant #1 is found to be in proper working order and is located in front of 126 East Street. Hydrant #4 needs repairs for defective 4 ½ inch outlet threads. And is located in the rear of the Springfield Gardens Post Office. Hydrant #3 is found to be in proper working order and is located in the front of the Springfield Gardens Post Office. Hydrant #2 needs repair for low pressure and is located at the corner of 4th Street and Pine Ave., which occurred on September 21, 2001.
- ☒ B) The fire hydrant inspections were held on September 21, 2001 between 1300 and 1430 hours. Hydrants #1 and #3, located in front of 126 East Street and in front of the Springfield Gardens Post Office, respectively, were both found to be in proper working order. Hydrant #2, located at the corner of 4th Street and Pine Ave., needs repair for low pressure. Hydrant #4 located in the rear of the Springfield Gardens Post Office, needs repairs for defective 4 ½ inch outlet threads. Lt. Green was the Officer-in-Charge of the inspections.
- C) On September 21, 2001, fire hydrant inspections were held on four hydrants located in front of 126 East Street, at the corner of 4th Street and Pine Ave., and in the front and rear of the Springfield Gardens Post Office. Hydrants #1 and #2 were found to be in proper working order, while hydrants #3 and #4 need repair for low pressure and defective 4 ½ inch outlet threads. Lt. Smith was the Officer-in-Charge of the inspection.
- D) On September 21, 2001 between 1300 and 1430 hours, fire hydrants #1, #2, #3, and #4 located in front of 126 East Street, at the corner of 4th Street and Pine Ave., in front of the Springfield Gardens Post Office, and in the rear of the Springfield Gardens Post Office, respectively, were inspected by Lt. Green. Hydrants #1 and #2 were found to be in proper working order, while Hydrants #3 needs repair for low pressure and Hydrant #4 needs repairs for defective 4 ½ inch outlet threads.

56. Firefighters must perform certain tasks at the scene of a fire. One such task is while searching for victims, they must identify hazardous conditions and inform each other of these conditions. Which one of the following conditions found at the scene of a building fire would present the greatest hazard to a firefighter searching in a dark, smokey building?
- A) Small toys scattered in the living room of an apartment
 - B) An overflowing bathtub in an apartment on fire
 - C) Locked apartment doors on the floor below the fire
 - ☒ D) A large hole in the floor of the apartment the firefighters are searching
57. When firefighters begin their tour of duty, they are assigned a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), better known as a mask. The mask enables a firefighter to breathe clean air while operating under dangerous conditions in which the air around him has been contaminated. Which one of the following situations would most likely call for the use of a mask?
- A) A stuck elevator in a hi-rise building
 - B) A water leak in the basement of a grocery store
 - ☒ C) A mattress on fire in the bedroom of an apartment building
 - D) A car accident on a busy highway
58. Firefighters conduct building inspections to locate potential life-threatening conditions in the event there is a fire. Which one of the following would be the most serious threat to life in the event of a fire?
- A) An unlocked front door in a building
 - B) A locked basement door in a building
 - C) A car in the driveway of a building
 - ☒ D) A building with a missing fire escape
59. A fire department instructor is explaining the hazards of operating on a frozen lake to a newly-assigned firefighter. Which of the following is an action that a firefighter should not take in this situation?
- A) Put on a personal flotation device
 - ☒ B) Bring heavy equipment onto the lake
 - C) Prohibit civilians from going out onto the lake
 - D) Engage firefighter safety line prior to operating on ice
60. After firefighters are sure that a fire has been extinguished, and that there is no hazard in the building, they begin a salvage operation. Salvage involves moving and covering furniture and other properties, covering broken windows and holes in the building with plastic, and redirecting and cleaning up water to minimize damage. After extinguishing a fire in a high-rise apartment building, firefighters begin salvage operations. Which of the following pieces of property is in the most danger of being damaged?
- A) A leather couch that has been burned on one side.
 - B) A large screen television with a broken screen.
 - ☒ C) An antique painting hanging under a leaking ceiling.
 - D) A pillow laying on the floor in a puddle of water.

Answer question 61 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters must relay water from one engine to another in the event of water loss. Relaying water is when the second engine supplies the first engine with water. In order to relay water, the following steps must be performed in the order given:

1. Engine 2 will locate a working hydrant.
 2. Engine 2 will drop their supply line at Engine 1 and proceed to the hydrant.
 3. Engine 2 will connect to the hydrant.
 4. Engine 2 will stretch and connect a supply line to Engine 1.
 5. Engine 2 will charge the supply line with water.
61. Engine 2 is relaying water to Engine 1 using the above steps. Engine 2 has just dropped their supply line near Engine 1 and proceeded to the nearest hydrant. Which one of the following steps should the Engine 2 firefighters now take?
- A) Charge the supply line with water.
 - B) Locate a working hydrant.
 - C) Connect supply line to Engine 1.
 - ☒ D) Connect to the hydrant.

Answer question 62 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters may use utility rope stretch in order to reduce the number of lengths of hose required. When using the utility rope stretch the following procedures should be followed in the order given:

1. The officer deploys the utility rope from a window on the floor below the fire to the Nozzle Firefighter.
 2. The Nozzle Firefighter attaches the rope to the nozzle of the hose then proceeds to the floor below the fire.
 3. The Control Firefighter then relieves the Back-up Firefighter.
 4. The Back-Up Firefighter joins the Nozzle Firefighter and the Back-up Firefighter raise a sufficient amount of hose to the floor below the fire.
 5. The hose line is then charged with water.
62. Firefighters are at a fire and are ordered to use a utility rope stretch using the steps above. The Nozzle Firefighter has just finished attaching the utility rope to the nozzle of the hose. Which one of the following steps should the Nozzle Firefighters now take?
- A) Raise hose to the floor below the fire.
 - B) Have the hose line charged with water.
 - ☒ C) Proceed to the floor below the fire.
 - D) Stretch sufficient lengths of hose to the lobby.

Answer question **63** based solely on the following information.

Firefighters are sometimes assigned to operate a standpipe (a connection, usually found in the stairway or hallway of a high-rise building, that supplies water for fire emergencies). When operating a standpipe, a firefighter must perform the following steps in the order given:

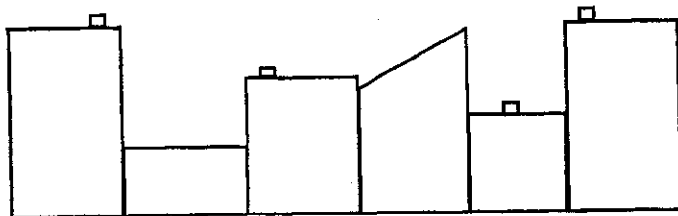
1. Bring standpipe tools to the floor below the fire.
 2. Test the standpipe to make sure it works.
 3. Remove any water flow reducing equipment that might be attached.
 4. Attach your flowmeter (a device used to control how many gallons per minute is supplied to the hose line).
 5. Attach a length of 2 ½ inch hose to the flowmeter.
 6. Inform your officer you are ready to provide water.
63. You are assigned the standpipe position at a fire and are following the above steps. You are on the floor below the fire and have just removed a water reducer from the standpipe. Which one of the following actions should you take next?
- A) Attach a length of hose to the standpipe.
 - B) Inform your officer you are ready to provide water.
 - C) Test the standpipe to make sure it works.
 - ☒ D) Attach the flowmeter device to the standpipe.

Answer question **64** based solely on the following information.

All firefighters must know how to operate and recharge a pressurized water extinguisher. After a firefighter discharges such an extinguisher, the first thing he should do upon returning to the firehouse is to recharge the extinguisher. The steps involved in this operation are:

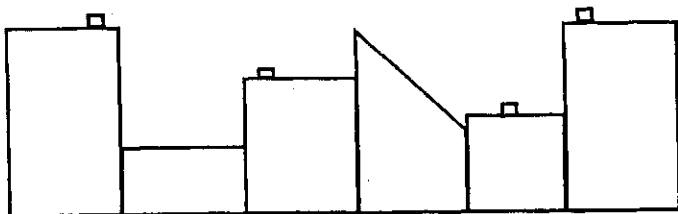
1. Invert the extinguisher.
 2. Squeeze the lever to release residual air pressure.
 3. Remove the head assembly.
 4. Fill the extinguisher with 2 ½ gallons of water.
 5. Replace the head assembly.
 6. Fill the extinguisher with air to 100 psi on the gauge.
 7. Shake the extinguisher and recheck the gauge.
64. Firefighter Raymond has returned to the firehouse after using his extinguisher to put out a trash can fire. Firefighter Raymond begins to recharge the extinguisher. He inverts the can and squeezes the lever to release the remaining air pressure. His next step should be to
- A) fill the extinguisher with air to 100 psi on the gauge
 - B) shake the extinguisher
 - ☒ C) remove the head assembly
 - D) fill the can with water.

65. Shown below is a block of buildings as seen from the front at ground level.

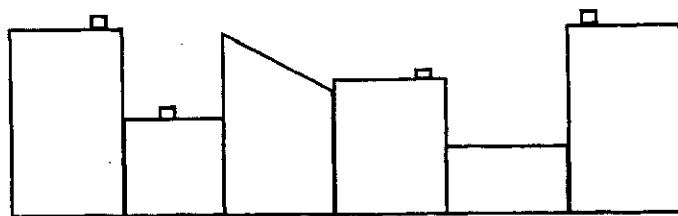


If a firefighter was facing this block of buildings from the rear, which one of the following would the firefighter most likely see?

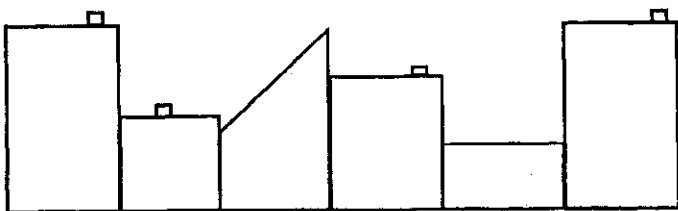
A)



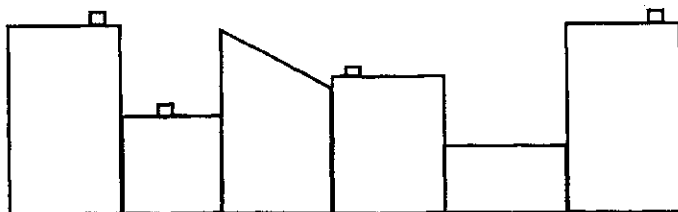
B)



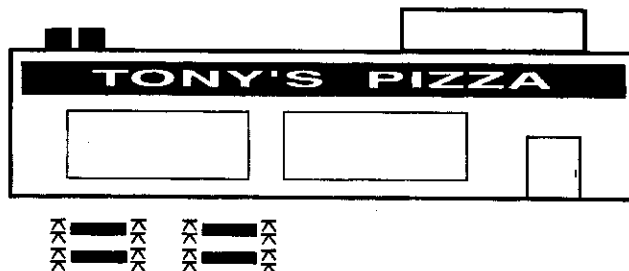
C)



D)

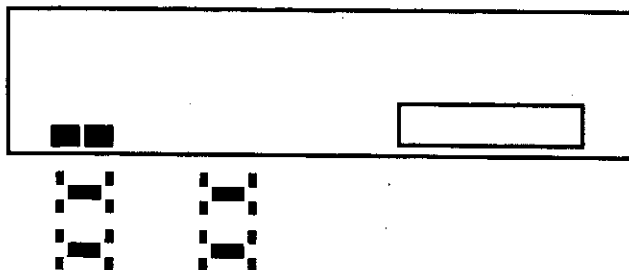


66. Shown below is a restaurant with an outside dining area as seen from the front at ground level.

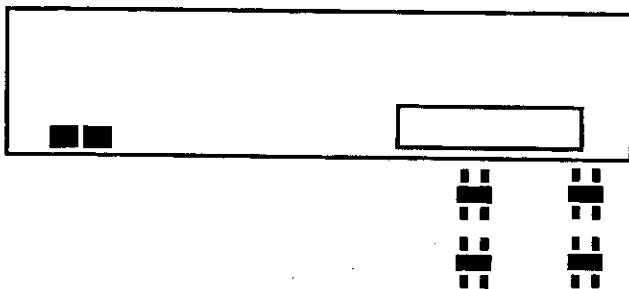


If a firefighter was on a bucket platform positioned in front of the restaurant and outside dining area looking down from above, which view would most accurately represent his view from above?

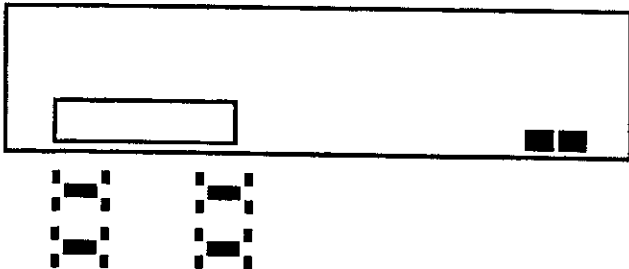
A)



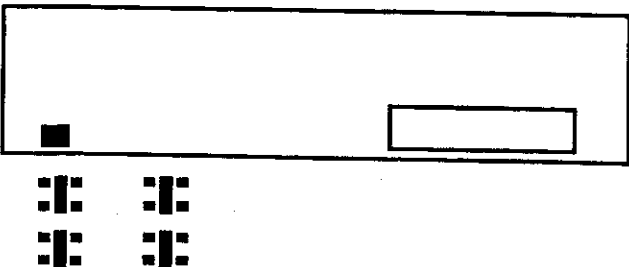
B)



C)



D)



Answer question 67 based solely on the following information.

67. Firefighters are required to inspect buildings on a daily basis for conformance to fire code regulations. Some of the building violations that a firefighter looks for during an inspection are blocked fire escapes, locked bulkheads (exits to the roof) and cluttered or blocked fire stairs. In addition, firefighters also check for faulty sprinkler systems and malfunctioning alarm equipment in buildings. Once the violations have been identified, it becomes the responsibility of the building superintendent to correct them and ensure that they conform to fire code regulations. This information supports the conclusion that
- A) building inspections are the sole responsibility of the building superintendent
 - ☒ B) part of a firefighters job is to routinely identify unsafe conditions in buildings which may prevent a fire
 - C) building inspection is usually conducted by a firefighter after a fire has been extinguished
 - D) inspecting buildings is not a necessary part of a firefighters job.

Answer question 68 based solely on the following information.

68. Firefighters need to be able to use a variety of tools with different accessory parts. One such tool that firefighters need to be knowledgeable about is the partner saw. The partner saw is gas powered and has the option of being used with three different types of blades. Using the proper blade is essential and is determined by the type of material that is being cut. The carbide tip blade is best suited for cutting wood and is often used for cutting holes in rooftops. The aluminum oxide blade is used to cut various types of metal. This blade is often used to cut locks and metal gates. Finally, the silicon carbide blade is used to cut through concrete and other masonry materials. This information supports the conclusion that
- ☒ A) firefighters using a partner saw need to use the blade that is best suited for the job
 - B) the aluminum oxide blade is best suited for cutting masonry materials
 - C) tool selection is of little consequence for firefighters when they are performing firefighting duties
 - D) the partner saw is the most important tool used by firefighters when fighting fires.

Answer question 69 based solely on the following information.

69. Firefighters at a fire scene sometimes direct the water stream from a hoseline out of an open window, thereby ventilating that room or area. After extinguishing a fire, firefighters operating in darkened and/or smoke filled areas can use a hoseline as a guide out of the area. Finally, a firefighter can use a hoseline to wash away debris from the street where a vehicle accident has occurred. This information supports the conclusion that
- ☒ A) a hoseline can be used in a variety of ways other than to extinguish a fire
 - B) a hoseline is more effective at clearing debris from the street than a broom
 - C) a hoseline is primarily used as a guide out of dark and/or smoke filled areas
 - D) when firefighters must ventilate a room or area, a hoseline should be used as a last resort.

70. Firefighters conduct inspections of movie theatres and their surrounding facilities to locate life threatening conditions in case of a fire. Which one of the following conditions found at a movie theatre and its surrounding facilities would present the greatest hazard to life during a fire?
- ☒ A) A locked exit door.
 - ☐ B) A small amount of garbage (loose candy wrappers and disposable paper cups) lying in the aisle.
 - ☐ C) A "No Smoking" sign not lighted.
 - ☐ D) A double-parked car in the rear of the theatre.
71. Firefighters must stop the flow of traffic in the safest possible manner when operating at the scene of fires or other emergencies located on highways. Firefighters have been assigned to stop traffic at night while operating at the scene of a car fire located on a highway. Which one of the firefighters is the most likely to attract the attention of motorists in the safest manner?
- ☐ A) Firefighter Reilly, who is waving her hands back and forth.
 - ☐ B) Firefighter Chang, who is jumping up and down.
 - ☐ C) Firefighter Ali, who is yelling as loud as she can.
 - ☒ D) Firefighter Diaz, who is waving his flashlight in a back and forth motion.

Answer question 72 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters respond to emergencies which involve civilians stuck in an inoperative elevator. When these incidents arise, the firefighters may resort to using a device known as a "Z" tool. The "Z" tool is used to open sliding-type elevator hoistway doors to gain access to the elevator shaft or to an inoperative car. When utilizing the "Z" tool, firefighters must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. With the point of the tool parallel to the hoistway door, insert the tool between the door jamb and the top of the door.
 2. Rotate the tool 90°, so the point of the tool is perpendicular to the hoistway door.
 3. Move the tool toward the leading edge of the hoistway door to locate the locking arm.
 4. Swing the handle of the tool so that the tool is at a 45° angle to the plane of the locking arm.
 5. Push up on the tool, raising the locking arm and disengaging the hoistway door lock.
 6. Open the hoistway door by pushing it away from its leading edge.
72. Firefighters are responding to an incident involving people trapped inside an elevator car. Firefighter Kay is in the process of using the "Z" tool to remove the occupants. He has just completed the step in which he swings the handle of the tool so that the tool is at a 45° angle to the plane of the locking arm. Firefighter Kay's next step should be to
- ☐ A) open the hoistway door by pushing it away from its leading edge
 - ☐ B) push down on the tool raising the locking arm and disengaging the hoistway door lock
 - ☐ C) rotate the tool 90°, so the point of the tool is perpendicular to the hoistway door
 - ☒ D) push up on the tool, raising the locking arm and disengaging the hoistway door lock.

Answer question 73 based solely on the following information.

In the event of a fire, the Roof Firefighter is responsible for completion of a number of procedures upon arrival to the roof. He must perform the following steps in the order given:

1. Check for alternate means of egress.
 2. Break skylight window over interior stairs.
 3. Open up scuttles or bulkhead doors.
 4. Check the rear of the building for fire or victims, and report findings to superior officer.
 5. Proceed down rear fire escape, if possible, to assist in search.
73. Firefighter Johnson arrives on the roof via the aerial ladder. Johnson is assigned as a Roof Firefighter at a working fire and after checking for an alternate means of egress and then breaking the skylight window, Firefighter Johnson should
- A) proceed down the rear fire escape
 - B) go to the next roof
 - ☒ C) open up scuttles or bulkhead doors
 - D) check rear of building for fire or victims.

Answer question 74 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters may need to lower one another off of roof tops under certain types of conditions. The following steps for a firefighter being lowered from a roof should be performed in the order given:

1. Adjust the harness.
 2. Assist the firefighter lowering you in tying the rope off.
 3. Attach the snap hook of the rope to the harness handle.
 4. Hold the rope in your left hand and sit with your legs over the edge.
 5. Using your hand as a pivot, roll your body to the left into a pushup position.
 6. Lower your body into a vertical position.
 7. Place your feet approximately 12 inches apart and give the command "Down".
74. You are a firefighter preparing to be lowered from a roof. You have just helped your fellow firefighter tie off the rope. The next step that you should perform is to
- A) adjust the harness
 - B) sit with your legs over the edge
 - ☒ C) attach the snap hook to the harness handle
 - D) lower your body into the vertical position.

75. Lieutenant Ramos has requested that Firefighter White include the following statements in a summary report regarding a recent arson investigation. (These statements are not listed in the correct order.)

1. When I got to the second floor, I observed fire burning in five separate areas.
2. While entering the building, I smelled gasoline.
3. I told the Police Officers that the man they had in custody was the one I saw running out of the building.
4. Upon pulling up to the fire scene, I observed a man in a blue jacket running out of the building with a gas can.
5. Once outside, I observed the police taking into custody a man with a blue jacket who seemed to have burns on his hands.

Firefighter White would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which of the following orders?

- A) 4,2,5,1,3
- B) 4,5,1,3,2
- ☒ C) 4,2,1,5,3
- D) 3,4,2,1,5

76. Firefighter Mendoza has been asked by his captain to include the following statements in a report regarding his actions at a recent fire. (These statements are not listed in the correct order.)

1. I informed my officer, using my radio, that the roof door was now open.
2. I forced open the bulkhead door on the roof using my halligan tool.
3. I used Ladder One's tower ladder to gain access to the roof.
4. After contacting my officer with the radio, I climbed down the rear fire escape.
5. Since there was no other roof access, I helped set up Ladder One's tower ladder.

Firefighter Mendoza would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which of the following orders?

- A) 3,5,2,1,4
- ☒ B) 5,3,2,1,4
- C) 5,2,1,4,3
- D) 2,3,5,1,4

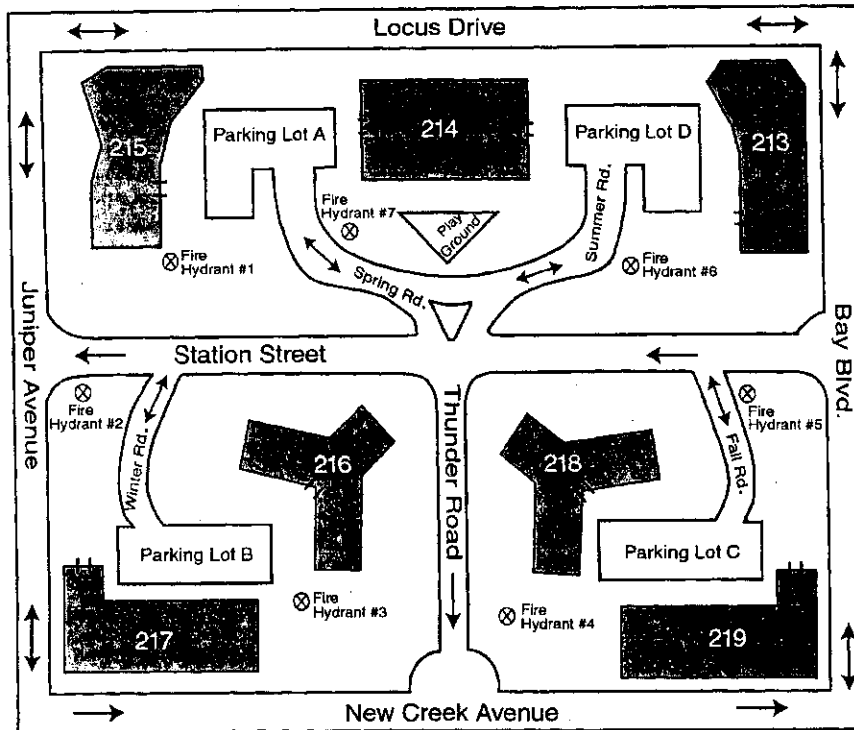
77. Firefighter Barto wants to include the following statements in a summary report regarding a drill that he performed in which water was supplied to an engine from a hydrant. (These statements are not listed in the correct order.)

1. And then hooked-up the supply hose to the engine.
2. Then, I tested and flushed the hydrant.
3. Next, I hooked-up a supply hose to the hydrant.
4. I first located a hydrant.
5. Finally, I charged the supply hose with water.

Firefighter Barto would communicate the above statements most effectively by arranging them in the report in which one of the following orders?

- A) 5,4,3,1,2
- ☒ B) 4,2,3,1,5
- C) 2,4,3,1,5
- D) 4,5,3,1,2

Answer questions 78 through 80 based on the map of the housing complex shown below. The flow of traffic is indicated by the arrows. A one-ended arrow indicates that traffic flows only in the direction indicated by the arrow. A double-ended arrow indicates that traffic flows in both directions. You must follow the flow of traffic.

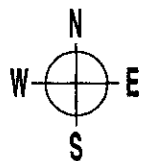
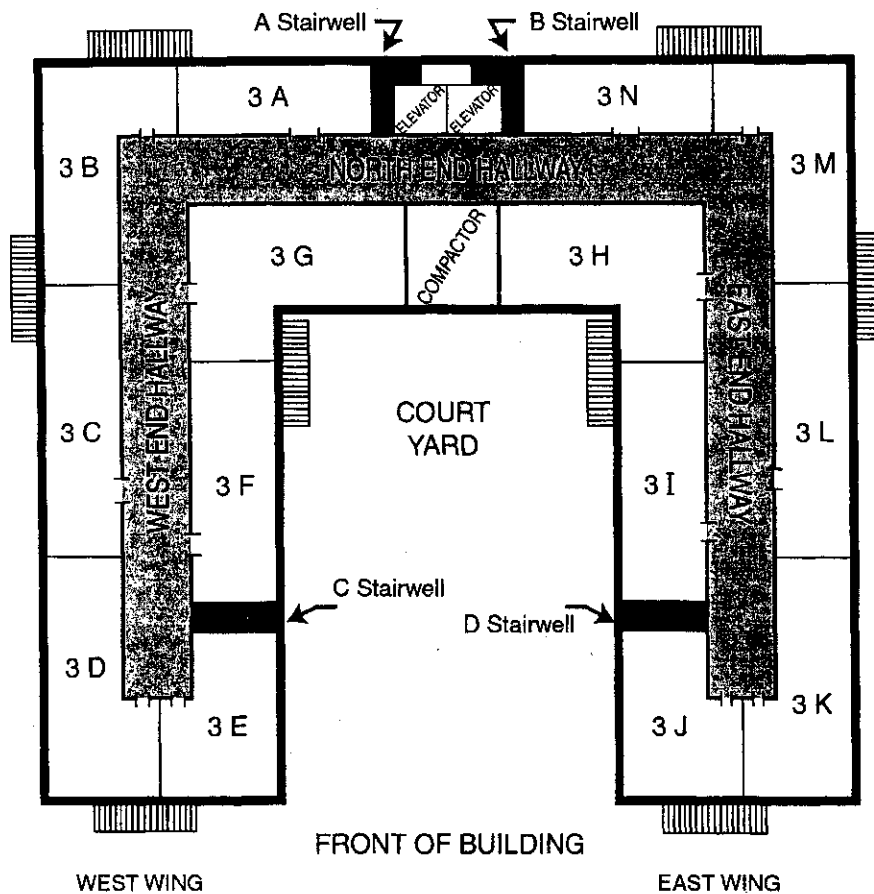


- ← = One way
- ↔ = Two way
- ⊗ = Fire Hydrant
- |— = Building Entrance

78. Engine 22 is responding to the scene of a car fire caused by an accident involving multiple vehicles on Bay Blvd. The car on fire is located on Bay Blvd., just south of the intersection with Station Street. The captain orders the firefighters to attach a hose to the closest fire hydrant. Which one of the following is the closest fire hydrant to the car on fire?
- A) Hydrant #3
 - B) Hydrant #4
 - ☒ C) Hydrant #5
 - D) Hydrant #6
79. Engine 24 has received a call to respond to the scene of an accident involving a teenage girl who fell and hit her head. The location of the scene of the accident given to Engine 24 is outside the entrance of Building #213. Engine 24 has just arrived at the intersection of Locus Drive and Juniper Avenue. Which one of the following is the most direct route for Engine 24 to take to its destination?
- A) South on Juniper Avenue, then east on Station Street, then northeast on Spring Rd. to Parking Lot D
 - ☒ B) East on Locus Drive, then south on Bay Blvd., then west on Station Street, then northeast on Summer Rd. to Parking Lot D
 - C) South on Juniper Avenue, then east on New Creek Avenue, then north on Bay Blvd., then west on Station Street, then northeast on Spring Rd. to Parking Lot D
 - D) East on Locus Drive, then south on Bay Blvd., then west on New Creek Avenue, then north on Thunder Road, then northeast on Summer Rd. to Parking Lot D
80. Engine 44 is called to respond to a rubbish fire in Parking Lot C. Engine 44 is traveling south on Juniper Avenue at the intersection of Juniper Avenue and Station Street. Which one of the following is the most direct route for Engine 44 to take to its destination?
- A) North on Juniper Avenue, then east on Locus Drive, then north on Bay Blvd., then west on Station Street, then south on Fall Rd. to Parking lot C
 - ☒ B) South on Juniper Avenue, then east on New Creek Avenue, then north on Bay Blvd., then west on Station Street, then south on Fall Rd. to Parking Lot C
 - C) East on Station Street, then south on Fall Rd. to Parking Lot C
 - D) South on Juniper Avenue, then west on New Creek Avenue, then north on Bay Blvd., then west on Station Street, then north on Fall Rd. to Parking Lot C

Answer questions 81 through 83 based solely on the information and the map below. It is strongly recommended that you answer these questions in the order they appear.

Firefighters are responding to fire in an occupied, multiple dwelling, apartment building. The fire is reported to be on the third floor of the six-story building. The firefighters have also been told that the layout for the apartments are the same on all the floors.



- = STAIRWELL
- = FIRE ESCAPE
- = APARTMENT ENTRANCE

81. Firefighters are responding to a reported fire in apartment 3F in the west wing. Once on the scene, the firefighters realize that apartment 3F is not the apartment on fire. The actual apartment on fire is directly across the court yard in the east wing. Which one of the following stairwells is closest to the apartment that is on fire?
- A) A Stairwell
 - B) B Stairwell
 - C) C Stairwell
 - ☒ D) D Stairwell
82. Firefighters arriving on the scene have received a report that a fire has spread directly north and directly east of apartment 3D. These firefighters have been ordered to check the apartments directly above the fire for trapped victims and for additional fire spread. The apartments to be searched are
- A) 3C, 3D & 3E
 - B) 3B, 3C & 3D
 - ☒ C) 4C, 4D & 4E
 - D) 4B, 4C & 4D.
83. Firefighters are responding to a report of a fire in apartment 3G. Once on the scene, the firefighters realize that the apartment door in 3G was left open and that the fire has now spread from apartment 3G into the north end hallway and west end hallway. The firefighters proceed to the C Stairwell to attack and try to contain the fire in the west end hallway. At this time the officer operating on the fire floor, receives a report of a person trapped in apartment 3B. The officer dispatches two firefighters to rescue the victim in apartment 3B. Which one of the following describes the safest and most direct route the firefighters should use to get to apartment 3B?
- A) Take the west end hallway south to C Stairwell and descend the stairs to the second floor, then go north in the west end hallway, then go east in the north end hallway to A Stairwell, then go up the stairs to the third floor, then go west in the north end hallway to apartment 3B.
 - B) Take the west end hallway south to C Stairwell, then go up the stairs to the fourth floor, then go north in west end hallway and enter apartment 4G, then descend the stairs of the fire escape leading to the third floor, then proceed to apartment 3B.
 - C) Take the west end hallway south to C Stairwell, then go up the stairs to the fourth floor, then take west end hallway north, then go east on the north end hallway to A Stairwell, then go up the stairs one floor, then take the north end stairs to apartment 3B.
 - ☒ D) Take the west end hallway south to C Stairwell, then descend stairs to the second floor, then take the west end hallway north to apartment 2B, then go up the fire escape to apartment 3B.

Answer question 84 based solely on the following information.

84. When placing flares at an operation, the furthest flare from the operation should be placed first. In order to determine how many feet from the operation the first flare should be placed, estimate the highest speed of the traffic flow expected to be encountered, and multiply it by its first digit and add 60. In the two examples below, the first flare should be placed:

20 miles per hour $\times 2 = 40$ $40 + 60 = 100$ feet from the operation

40 miles per hour $\times 4 = 160$ $160 + 60 = 220$ feet from the operation

You are operating at a car accident located on an expressway. You have estimated the highest speed of the traffic flow to be 60 miles per hour. How many feet from the operation should the first flare be placed?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A) 420 feet | <input type="radio"/> C) 220 feet |
| <input type="radio"/> B) 310 feet | <input type="radio"/> D) 150 feet |

Answer question 85 based solely on the following information.

Firefighters have six means available to them to report violations:

1. Violation Orders: This form should be used when an item is clearly defined in a law or code and it is listed in the Standard Form of Orders.
2. Notice of Violation: This form is used to remedy violations of the Fire and Building Codes that are under the jurisdiction of the Environmental Control Board.
3. Fire Department Referral Report: This form is used when an item is clearly defined in a law or code but is not listed in the Standard Form of Orders.
4. Memorandum: This form is used to report permit violations to the Bureau of Fire Prevention District Offices.
5. Special Recommendation Report: Required when an item is not clearly defined in a law or code but evidence of fire dangers exist in the judgment of the firefighter performing the inspection.
6. Summons: Use of a summons is required for certain violations of law.

Firefighter Alberto discovers a locker in the basement of a six-story building located at 1836 3rd Ave. in Manhattan. The locker is chained shut but is giving off a strong odor of gasoline. Firefighter Alberto cannot find a clear definition for this type of violation in the law, codes or Standard Forms and Orders. He believes this locker is causing a dangerous fire condition.

85. Which one of the following forms should Firefighter Alberto use to report this violation?
- | |
|---|
| <input type="radio"/> A) Violation Order |
| <input type="radio"/> B) Notice of Violation |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) Special Recommendation Report |
| <input type="radio"/> D) Summons |

END OF WRITTEN TEST

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE END OF TEST

Answer Sheet Collection: When you have finished the test, remain seated and signal the monitor. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO HAND IN YOUR TEST BOOKLET AND SCRAP PAPER WITH YOUR ANSWER SHEET.** When you leave you may take with you only your "Candidate's Record of Answers" form, on which you may record only your answers to the multiple-choice questions. No time will be allowed for this after the fifth signal is given. Any candidate who leaves the room with the test booklet or scrap paper will be disqualified and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Leave the building quietly.

Please do not telephone the Department of Citywide Administrative Services requesting information as to the progress of the rating of this test. Such information will not be given. All candidates will be notified individually by mail of their rating after all papers have been rated.

If you change your address, notify the Examining Service Section of the Department of Citywide Administrative Services promptly in writing. Indicate your Social Security number and the name and number of the examination in any correspondence.

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