

11th Edition

Practice Test for Central Pierce Fire & Rescue

*Candidate Test Preparation
Manual (TPM) 11th Edition with Human Relations*



Fire & Police Selection, Inc.
193 Blue Ravine Rd. Ste. 270
Folsom, CA 95630
www.fpsi.com



Dear Candidate:

We are pleased that you have purchased our Test Preparation Manual (TPM) **11th Edition** Practice Test and feel that your studies will be greatly enhanced through proper use of this test. We recommend that you follow the suggestions below to benefit most from this Practice Test:

1. Study the **11th Edition** TPM *carefully* until you believe that you have mastered the material.
2. Once you have learned the material in the **11th Edition** TPM, take the Practice Test in a quiet area and allow yourself one hour to complete. Do not refer to the TPM until you have completed the Practice Test.
3. Compare your responses to those found in the key located on the last page of your packet. If you have answered less than seven (7) items correctly from any of the five chapters covered in the Practice Test, *carefully* review those chapters again and retest your knowledge.

By following the above suggestions, you will closely replicate the actual testing process used by Central Pierce Fire & Rescue. Please remember that correctly answering seven (7) items from each of the five chapters covered does not automatically ensure a passing score on the actual TPM test. The actual written test for Central Pierce Fire & Rescue consists of two components: a reading ability component as explained above and a human relations component. The human relations component is comprised of situational questions focusing on interpersonal skills, teamwork, commitment, honesty, integrity, emotional stability, etc. *There is no study manual for the human relations component.*

It is important to continue studying the 11th Edition TPM until the actual test date. The purpose of this Practice Test is to identify the areas to which you should devote more study time.

Please note that there are different versions of the TPM available. This practice test is only appropriate for candidates who are testing with a department using the 11th Edition TPM for their upcoming test. All other editions of the TPM Practice Test are not appropriate for the 11th Edition TPM Test nor are any other practice tests developed from anyone other than FPSI!

We at FPSI are dedicated to doing what we can to help you demonstrate your abilities. We welcome your suggestions about the TPM and the TPM Practice Test.

Best wishes on the test and on your fire service career!

Sincerely,

Stacy L. Bell, M.S.

Executive Vice President

TPM 11th Edition Section—These 50 questions come from the TPM 11th Ed. *ONLY*.

1. Most calls to which firefighters respond involve medical emergencies, and about _____ of all fire departments provide ambulance service for victims.
 - A. 25%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 90%

2. Some local and regional fire departments consolidate into public safety organizations in order to accomplish all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. To reduce administrative staff.
 - B. To lower certification requirements.
 - C. To cut costs.
 - D. To establish consistent training standards.

3. In many fire departments, a(n) _____ degree is required for State chief officer certification.
 - A. associate's
 - B. bachelor's
 - C. master's
 - D. doctoral

4. In a 2012 analysis, hourly earnings for firefighters in the lowest 10% was closest to _____ per hour.
 - A. \$7.00
 - B. \$9.00
 - C. \$10.00
 - D. \$12.00

5. The cost of stress is enormous. Conservative sources estimate stress costs _____ per year to the American economy.
 - A. \$5 billion
 - B. \$10 billion
 - C. \$15 billion
 - D. \$20 billion

6. Common firefighter stressors can include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Threat of infectious disease.
 - B. Repetitive or routine tasks.
 - C. Weather and temperature extremes.
 - D. Grotesque accident scenes.

7. The U.S. Department of Transportation reports that the risk of having a motor vehicle crash is at least _____ times higher between 4:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.
- A. 10
 - B. 15
 - C. 20
 - D. 25
8. Firefighting is known as an “absorbing profession”. Which of the following actions is NOT true when it begins to feel as if everyone is making demands for help?
- A. Step back and take a break such as a vacation.
 - B. Work less overtime.
 - C. Spend time with groups of people who frequently contend with emergencies.
 - D. Rekindle an old hobby or find a new one.
9. The process developed in the 1980’s that is now available nationwide to fire personnel is called the _____ (CISM).
- A. Central Incident Stress Management
 - B. Critical Incident Stress Management
 - C. Critical Instance Stress Model
 - D. Critical Incident Stress Model
10. All of the following are benefits of having a stress management program EXCEPT:
- A. Improved overall short-term health.
 - B. A greater chance of avoiding stress-related illnesses.
 - C. Diminished likelihood of developing maladaptive responses to stress.
 - D. Greater enjoyment of the work setting.
11. Gasoline, kerosene, and jet fuels all have vapors that are _____ times heavier than air.
- A. ½ to 1
 - B. 1 to 2
 - C. 1 ½ to 2 ½
 - D. 2 to 3
12. The flammability of all liquids and solids is dependent upon the _____.
- A. flash point
 - B. fire point
 - C. ignition temperature
 - D. explosive range
13. Wood products have a rather high flash and fire point range of _____.
- A. 70-80 degrees F.
 - B. 80-90 degrees F.
 - C. 90-100 degrees F.
 - D. over 100 degrees F.

14. Which of the following liquids has the highest explosive range?
- A. Gasoline
 - B. Ethanol
 - C. Acetone
 - D. Kerosene
15. Which of the following liquids has the lowest vapor density?
- A. Gasoline
 - B. Acetone
 - C. Kerosene
 - D. Ethanol
16. Which of the following liquids has the highest specific gravity?
- A. Gasoline
 - B. Acetone
 - C. Kerosene
 - D. Ethanol
17. The most important and most frequently observed method of heat transfer responsible for the propagation of fires that involve combustible materials is called _____.
- A. Conduction
 - B. Ignition
 - C. Convection
 - D. Radiation
18. Which of the following descriptions is correct?
- A. Class A Fires—Electrical
 - B. Class B Fires—Flammable liquids, gases
 - C. Class C Fires—Combustible metals
 - D. Class D Fires—Ordinary combustibles
19. Fires which involve such metals as sodium, magnesium, titanium, aluminum, and uranium are classified as _____ fires.
- A. Class A
 - B. Class B
 - C. Class C
 - D. Class D
20. Fluoroprotein foams are available at _____ concentrates.
- A. 2% or 4%
 - B. 3% or 6%
 - C. 4% or 7%
 - D. 5% or 8%

21. Which one of the following is not part of the rules for handling material taken outside from the main fire area?
- A. It should be inspected.
 - B. It should be wet down.
 - C. It should be opened up.
 - D. It should be neatly piled.
22. Mail drops, dumb waiters, and garbage chutes indicate the existence of:
- A. Reinforcing steel
 - B. Scuttle holes
 - C. Vertical shafts
 - D. Light insulation
23. Firefighters use which one of the following as an aid to removing excess water from a building after a fire?
- A. Sawdust
 - B. Sponges
 - C. Bark chips
 - D. Foam rubber
24. The ventilation method of opening doors and windows and placing power driven fans to exhaust products of combustion is known as _____ ventilation.
- A. windward/mechanical
 - B. horizontal/mechanical
 - C. vertical/natural
 - D. horizontal/natural
25. The mushrooming effect occurs when:
- A. Combustion products are ventilated horizontally.
 - B. Pressure and heat create explosions.
 - C. Smoke and fire gases rise.
 - D. Flames move up and out through openings.
26. Which of these four methods used to protect furnishings, stock, and floors below the fire floor is NOT true?
- A. Divert water away from areas above furnishings and stock.
 - B. Move furnishings and stock to an area away from possible water damage.
 - C. Cover furnishings and stock with salvage covers and raise off the floor.
 - D. Remove standing water from the floor once the floor is soaked and ruined.

27. How are toilets commonly used in removing excess water after a fire?
- A. Excess water can be scooped into and flushed down the toilet.
 - B. Toilets can be made to flush continuously so excess water can be pumped into them.
 - C. Toilets can be removed and water diverted down the open sewer pipe.
 - D. Rubber hoses can be inserted through the toilet into the open sewer for continuous piping.
28. Where should firefighters make a breach in the wall to drain large amounts of water that are building rapidly?
- A. Halfway across the width of the wall and approximately 6 inches from the floor.
 - B. In between any two wall studs.
 - C. Close to the place where the edges of two walls meet.
 - D. Directly below a window opening.
29. As smoke cools, what happens to the soot and ash suspended in it?
- A. The soot and ash are carried upward by air.
 - B. The soot and ash solidify and become gummy.
 - C. The soot and ash fall on walls and other objects.
 - D. The soot and ash remain warm and flare up.
30. Which one of the following may occur if a great deal of debris remains after a fire?
- A. A debris fire may have to be set.
 - B. A crew with charged hose lines may have to remain.
 - C. Fire retardant chemicals may have to be sprayed.
 - D. A pit may have to be dug.
31. The amount of daily sodium intake that one's body actually needs is around _____.
- A. 100 mg
 - B. 200 mg
 - C. 300 mg
 - D. 400 mg
32. A normal conversation creates about _____ decibels of sound (dBA).
- A. 55
 - B. 65
 - C. 75
 - D. 85
33. All of the following statements about obesity are true EXCEPT:
- A. The problem with obesity is widespread.
 - B. The more often and extensively a fat cell expands, the easier it is for the cell to re-expand.
 - C. The problem with constant dieting is that unless one changes one's basic eating habits, pounds lost are usually quickly regained.
 - D. Fat cells can balloon to 1,500 times their normal size.

34. Which of the following statements about EMS personnel basic physical fitness is TRUE?
- A. It has been noted that the muscle groups commonly used in EMS and Firefighting are the same.
 - B. EMS organizations use the medical and physical standards for EMS.
 - C. Anecdotal evidence shows that most EMS organizations do not encourage physical fitness.
 - D. The majority of EMS personnel readily admit to exercising.
35. With appropriate daily stretching, increased _____ can be a major factor in physical fitness.
- A. flexibility
 - B. endurance
 - C. power
 - D. strength
36. Evidence suggests that atherosclerosis begins in the _____ for many people in developed countries of the Western world.
- A. early 20's
 - B. late 20's
 - C. early 30's
 - D. late 30's
37. Which of the following statements is true regarding cardiovascular disease?
- A. Females are more likely to suffer CVD at a younger age than males.
 - B. Being over 40 is considered a risk factor for males.
 - C. Being over 45 is a risk factor for females.
 - D. Being over 55 is a risk factor for females.
38. Young men who are in the upper quartile (highest 25%) for cholesterol compared to men in the lowest quartile (lowest 25%) are _____ times more likely to have a heart attack.
- A. 6
 - B. 9
 - C. 12
 - D. 15
39. Risk factors associated with the term *metabolic syndrome X* include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Abdominal obesity
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Physical inactivity
 - D. Inability to effectively use glucose

40. Evidence suggests that our physiological age may be significantly reduced through positive lifestyle strategies to include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Exercise
 - B. Managing stress
 - C. Not smoking
 - D. Eating anything you want
41. All of the following equipment and supplies are required to fully support a deployed search and reconnaissance team EXCEPT:
- A. Blue spray paint
 - B. Aerosol horns
 - C. Paramedic backpack
 - D. Food and water
42. Canine search tactics usually involve a team comprised of ____ search canine/handler(s) and ____ overhead coordinator(s).
- A. one; one
 - B. one; two
 - C. two; one
 - D. two; two
43. A large Passport Accountability status board is comprised of all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Velcro front and back.
 - B. Position for 20 passports.
 - C. Carried in assigned Command vehicles.
 - D. Used by Chief Officers and Accountability Officers to manage passports at the point of entry.
44. As part of the “Passport” System Hardware, each firefighter will be issued ____ plastic Name Tag(s) (P.A.T. Personal Accountability Tags).
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
45. During the course of a Level II Accountability incident, the Incident Commander has the option of requiring a Personnel Accountability Report (PAR) _____.
- A. at the beginning of the incident
 - B. at the end of the incident
 - C. once the passports are at the command post
 - D. at any time during the course of the incident

46. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Large Scale Search Prioritization?
- A. There may be many structures damaged that require attention.
 - B. There are three general strategies that can be used to decide how to deploy task force search resources.
 - C. The sector strategy may work well for larger areas but would most likely be impractical for smaller areas.
 - D. Available search resources would be apportioned to the closest sector for search operation.
47. Upon receiving a report of a lost, missing, or trapped firefighter, the Incident Commander shall initiate all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Request the next greater alarm.
 - B. Initiate a PAR of all companies assigned in the hazard zone.
 - C. Send the RIT to the first reported working area of the lost firefighter to begin a search.
 - D. Adjust on-scene strategies to a priority search-and-rescue effort, while maintaining scene control.
48. One of the minimum qualifications for Acting Captain under the “acting in capacity” rules includes having ____ year(s) in grade as an Engineer with the Bellview Fire Department.
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
49. One of the minimum qualifications for Acting Captain under the “acting in capacity” rules includes having ____ shifts of mentoring with a Shift Captain.
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. 10
50. It is not necessary to enter in the _____ on the “Controlled Substances Inventory” form after administering Nitronox.
- A. amount used
 - B. date
 - C. run number
 - D. patient name

Human Relations Section

For these five (5) practice test questions, you will read one short fire-related situation and will then answer two multiple-choice questions relating to that situation. You will be asked to identify both the “most appropriate” response and the “least appropriate” response. For example:

You are transporting an injured and intoxicated male who has a large amount of money protruding from his pocket. While transporting him to the emergency room you notice that the money falls out of his pocket.

- A. Pretend you didn't see the man drop the money.
 - B. Wait until you go back outside and take the money if nobody else has found it.
 - C. Pick up the money and give it to the emergency room staff for safekeeping.
 - D. Pick up the money and place it next to the victim's hand.
1. WHAT IS THE **MOST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE? C
2. WHAT IS THE **LEAST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE? B

John is a new firefighter at a station for the first time where there is a food fund. This fund is used to pay for lunch and dinner for the firefighters. At the beginning of the shift, \$6.00 is paid into the fund and a “check mark” is placed next to each firefighter's name. By eating meals together, teamwork is built. John forgets to bring his \$6.00 for the shift. What is the best way for Firefighter John to handle this situation?

- A. John should leave the station quickly and run to the nearest bank.
 - B. John should place a check mark on the chart and pay for his food later.
 - C. John should not eat with the rest of the group since he couldn't pay the \$6.00.
 - D. John should ask another firefighter if he could borrow \$6.00 for the day.
51. WHAT IS THE **MOST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?
52. WHAT IS THE **LEAST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

Firefighter Green is a new firefighter and feels left out when the other firefighters talk at the station. He feels that the other firefighters ignore him on purpose and treat him as if he's not part of the team. What is the best way for Firefighter Green to handle this situation?

- A. Firefighter Green should take interest in the conversations and spend time getting to know the other firefighters.
 - B. Firefighter Green should tell his supervisor that the other firefighters are ignoring him.
 - C. Firefighter Green should ignore the other firefighters and allow time to pass before doing anything.
 - D. Firefighter Green should confront the other firefighters and ask why they are ignoring him.
53. WHAT IS THE **MOST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?
54. WHAT IS THE **LEAST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

Firefighter Garcia finished the fire academy at the top of his class and acted arrogant about his accomplishment. After receiving his station assignment, he put very little effort into station and district drills. Firefighter Garcia was perceived as an arrogant know-it-all. This perception prompted his fellow firefighters to treat him as a non-team player. What is the best way for Firefighter Garcia to handle this situation?

- A. Firefighter Garcia should continue with his work and not address the issue.
- B. Firefighter Garcia should try to participate a little more with the other firefighters.
- C. Firefighter Garcia should apologize for his attitude and make an effort to learn new concepts.
- D. Firefighter Garcia should inform his supervisor that the other firefighters are picking on him.

55. WHAT IS THE **MOST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

56. WHAT IS THE **LEAST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

Your partner pulls the fire truck out of the truck room to wash it and a compartment door is severely damaged because it has been left open. You see this and recall that you left the compartment door open. You know that your partner will be blamed for this and that it was not entirely his fault. What is the best way to handle this situation?

- A. You should tell your partner to always check the compartment before pulling the engine out.
- B. You should tell your partner that you left the door open and suggest that you both discuss this accident with your supervisor.
- C. You should begin working on another task and wait for your partner to discuss the accident with you.
- D. You should inform your supervisor that your partner damaged the vehicle.

57. WHAT IS THE **MOST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

58. WHAT IS THE **LEAST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

While on a fire safety inspection at a local high school, a teacher approaches you and asks if you can help build a bonfire at the football game. The teacher has received permission from the fire department and school principal so long as a firefighter is present. You agree to be present at the bonfire. After talking further, you discover that the game is on your scheduled day off. What is the best way to handle this situation?

- A. Inform the teacher that you cannot attend the bonfire as you are not scheduled to work.
- B. Encourage the teacher to proceed without a firefighter as you have already approved the site.
- C. Attend the bonfire considering that your entire department will be represented by your actions.
- D. Ask a fellow firefighter to attend the bonfire in your absence.

59. WHAT IS THE **MOST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

60. WHAT IS THE **LEAST** APPROPRIATE RESPONSE?

****Please Turn Page for Answer Key****

NEW 11th Ed. TPM Practice Test Key			
Question	Key	Chapter	Page Number
1	B	Firefighter Orientation	8
2	B	Firefighter Orientation	9
3	C	Firefighter Orientation	10
4	C	Firefighter Orientation	11
5	D	Firefighter Orientation	13
6	D	Firefighter Orientation	13
7	A	Firefighter Orientation	15
8	C	Firefighter Orientation	17
9	B	Firefighter Orientation	19
10	A	Firefighter Orientation	21
11	C	Fire Chemistry	25
12	A	Fire Chemistry	26
13	D	Fire Chemistry	24
14	B	Fire Chemistry	28
15	D	Fire Chemistry	28
16	C	Fire Chemistry	28
17	A	Fire Chemistry	31
18	B	Fire Chemistry	35
19	D	Fire Chemistry	35
20	B	Fire Chemistry	38
21	D	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	53
22	C	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	52
23	A	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	54
24	B	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	46
25	C	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	42
26	D	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	56
27	C	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	55
28	D	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	55
29	C	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	55
30	B	Ventilation/Overhaul Salvage	51
31	B	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	65
32	B	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	66
33	D	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	63
34	C	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	60
35	A	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	62
36	A	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	68
37	D	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	69
38	B	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	70
39	C	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	71
40	D	Fire & EMS Health & Wellness	73
41	A	Standard Operating Procedures	81
42	C	Standard Operating Procedures	78
43	B	Standard Operating Procedures	91

44	B	Standard Operating Procedures	90
45	D	Standard Operating Procedures	87
46	A	Standard Operating Procedures	79
47	C	Standard Operating Procedures	89
48	B	Standard Operating Procedures	99
49	D	Standard Operating Procedures	99
50	A	Standard Operating Procedures	101
51	D	Human Relations	n/a
52	A	Human Relations	n/a
53	A	Human Relations	n/a
54	B	Human Relations	n/a
55	C	Human Relations	n/a
56	D	Human Relations	n/a
57	B	Human Relations	n/a
58	D	Human Relations	n/a
59	C	Human Relations	n/a
60	B	Human Relations	n/a