

Fire fighting Questions

Question 1 (1 Mark)

The sides and base of the fire tetrahedron are:

- a. fuel, nitrogen, oxygen, chemical reaction
- b. fuel, oxygen, heat, chain reaction
- c. heat, oxygen, nitrogen, chemical reaction
- d. heat, oxygen, carbon, chemical reaction

Question 2 (1 Mark)

If sealing off an engine room fire door, the side of the fire tetrahedron that is removed is:

- a. heat
- b. oxygen
- c. fuel
- d. chain reaction

Question 3 (1 Mark)

Which side of the fire tetrahedron does a vapourising liquid extinguisher primarily act:

- a. heat
- b. fuel
- c. chain reaction
- d. oxygen

Question 4 (1 Mark)

A class B fire is burning:

- a. electrical insulation.
- b. wood.
- c. combustible gas.
- d. fuel oil.

Question 5 (1 Mark)

A fire in burning wood is classified as Class:

- a. C
- b. A
- c. F
- d. B

Question 6 (1 Mark)

These classes of fire are most likely found in the machinery space of a vessel:

- a. classes C & D
- b. classes A & D
- c. classes B & D
- d. classes A & B

Question 7 (1 Mark)

Fires in accommodation spaces can often be caused by:

- a. smoking
- b. having too many power points
- c. long electrical cords
- d. having a DC power supply

Question 8 (1 Mark)

A fire started by spontaneous combustion may occur in:

- a. fats and oils on the galley stove
- b. oily rags and incorrectly stowed with flammables
- c. paint, varnish and cleaning materials segregated in the bosuns locker
- d. clothing in contact with an electric light globe

Question 9 (1 Mark)

The main hazard of the hood over the galley range is that it:

- a. concentrates cooking heat into a confined space.
- b. inhibits the operation of fire fighting systems by blanketing the stove area.
- c. collects grease in the filter and ducting.
- d. is sufficiently low that it can cause head injury.

Question 10 (1 Mark)

Volatile cleaning solvents needed for special works should be:

- a. used only by the master
- b. stored ashore
- c. kept in a metal container with a tight lid
- d. used only when its suitable extinguisher is available

Question 11 (1 Mark)

The precaution of contacting the fill pipe with the nozzle before refuelling is to:

- a. limit spillage.
- b. prevent static electricity sparks.
- c. allow ventilation.
- d. ground the fuel tank to the hull.

Question 12 (1 Mark)

The type of fire detector that senses infrared energy being radiated by a fire, is called:

- a. a photo-electric detector
- b. an ionisation detector
- c. a thermal detector
- d. a flame detector

Question 13 (1 Mark)

The type of fire detector that senses the visible/invisible products of combustion, is called:

- a. a flame detector
- b. a photo-electric detector
- c. an ionisation detector
- d. a thermal detector

Question 14 (1 Mark)

Conduction is the process where heat is transferred through:

- a. air spaces
- b. the emission of heated rays
- c. solid material
- d. water flow

Question 15 (1 Mark)

A low flame spread surface coatings used on a bulkhead:

- a. are ineffective
- b. resists the spread of fire
- c. burns at extremely high temperatures
- d. is an alternative to a smoke detector

Question 16 (1 Mark)

Fire hose nozzles with jet or spray adjustment are rotated to the spray setting in order to:

- a. wet behind the fire zone.
- b. economise water usage.
- c. protect the fire fighters from the radiant heat.
- d. reduce smoke build up.

Question 17 (1 Mark)

It is advisable to close the ventilation to a compartment where a fire is burning to:

- a. allow the smoke to blanket the fire.
- b. protect fire fighters from smoke.
- c. extinguish the fire by carbon monoxide smothering.
- d. prevent additional oxygen from reaching the fire.

Question 18 (1 Mark)

Australian foam extinguishers are all red, with which colour coded band?

- a. blue.
- b. black.
- c. red.
- d. white.

Question 19 (1 Mark)

Australian dry powder extinguishers are all red, with which colour coded band?

- a. white.
- b. black.
- c. blue.
- d. red.

Question 20 (1 Mark)

The fixed fire protection system in an engine room is best used to extinguish a fire when you

- a. ventilate the compartment.
- b. use blowers to ensure the spread of the extinguishing material.
- c. leave the compartment open to the air.
- d. close all ventilators and fuel valves.

Question 21 (1 Mark)

The portable extinguisher that is designed to be used on oil fires is the:

- a. dry chemical extinguisher.
- b. wet chemical extinguisher.
- c. foam extinguisher.
- d. carbon dioxide extinguisher.

Question 22 (1 Mark)

A fire hose would be most effective in fighting fires that are:

- a. derived from electrical equipment
- b. in fuel tanks
- c. too large for extinguishers
- d. in the galley

Question 23 (1 Mark)

The portable extinguisher that is designed to be used on wood, paper and fabric fire is the:

- a. wet chemical.
- b. dry chemical.
- c. foam.
- d. water.

Question 24 (1 Mark)

Extinguishers are carried on most vessels because

- a. the fire brigade requires them.
- b. the maritime authorities require it.
- c. the owners insurance company insists on it.
- d. the owner thinks it would be wise.

Question 25 (1 Mark)

A portable fire extinguisher must be recharged:

- a. at every bi-annual survey.
- b. at every annual survey.
- c. every 2 years.
- d. if it has been used.