

FDNY Lieutenant (LT) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. In the event of a downed firefighter incident, which equipment must be activated before assessing the situation?**
 - A. Thermal Imaging Camera**
 - B. Emergency Air Breathing (EAB)**
 - C. Rescue Rope**
 - D. Fire Extinguisher**
- 2. Which agency should be contacted when a unit interacts with a child suspected of abuse or maltreatment?**
 - A. NYPD**
 - B. FDNY EMS Supervisor**
 - C. Ambulance Service**
 - D. All the above**
- 3. In the event of a fire at a private dwelling, what action can the Incident Commander instruct the FAST team to take?**
 - A. Evacuate the building entirely**
 - B. Provide additional egress by removing window bars**
 - C. Send team members to the roof**
 - D. Standby for further instructions**
- 4. What color are the voice and flight data recorders typically?**
 - A. Yellow and Blue**
 - B. Green and Purple**
 - C. Orange and Red**
 - D. Black and White**
- 5. During large caliber stream operations, what should be done when taking up?**
 - A. Close all valves before taking up**
 - B. Open drains on the main waterway while the boom is elevated**
 - C. Leave supply lines connected at all times**
 - D. Immediately secure the ladder operations**

- 6. What color are Marine 12' and 20' portable hook ladders with wood beams?**
- A. Red**
 - B. Black with white tips**
 - C. White with black tips**
 - D. Gray**
- 7. What should the officer verify if no patient is found after checking the dispatch information?**
- A. Review incident history for the area**
 - B. Re-contact the dispatcher**
 - C. Report to the commanding officer**
 - D. Check for additional units on scene**
- 8. What does a flashing red battery indicator mean?**
- A. Fully charged**
 - B. Not Charging / Reinsert**
 - C. Battery too hot/too cold**
 - D. In Rapid Charge Mode**
- 9. Where are the snow chains located on a single rear axle apparatus?**
- A. Front axle**
 - B. Outer drive wheels of the rear axle**
 - C. Inner drive wheels of the front axle**
 - D. On the side mirrors**
- 10. What is displayed in red on the EFAS screen during a member's EAB activation?**
- A. Signal strength and unit assignment**
 - B. Member operation status and safety alerts**
 - C. Their company, position, and name**
 - D. Response time and task completion**

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. In the event of a downed firefighter incident, which equipment must be activated before assessing the situation?

A. Thermal Imaging Camera

B. Emergency Air Breathing (EAB)

C. Rescue Rope

D. Fire Extinguisher

In a downed firefighter incident, activating Emergency Air Breathing (EAB) equipment is vital because it ensures that rescuers can safely navigate through potentially hazardous environments while providing necessary air supply to both themselves and the downed firefighter. This equipment allows firefighters to perform rescues in situations where hazardous smoke, toxic gases, or low oxygen levels might be present. By prioritizing the activation of the EAB, rescue teams protect their health and wellbeing, which is essential for the success of the rescue operation. Other options, while useful in different contexts, do not have the immediate critical importance of the EAB in this scenario. A Thermal Imaging Camera could assist in locating a downed firefighter, but it can't provide life-sustaining air. Rescue Ropes are essential for retrieval but require the rescuer to be in a safe environment first, which EAB helps facilitate. Fire Extinguishers are necessary for fire suppression but are not directly related to the immediate response needed in a downed firefighter situation. Hence, activating the Emergency Air Breathing equipment first is the most appropriate step to ensure a safe and effective rescue operation.

2. Which agency should be contacted when a unit interacts with a child suspected of abuse or maltreatment?

A. NYPD

B. FDNY EMS Supervisor

C. Ambulance Service

D. All the above

When a unit interacts with a child suspected of abuse or maltreatment, it is essential to ensure the safety and wellbeing of that child. In such cases, coordination with multiple agencies is necessary, as each can provide different levels of support and intervention. Contacting the NYPD is critical because they have the authority to investigate allegations of abuse and ensure the legal safety of the child. The NYPD can take appropriate actions, which may include securing the child's immediate safety and conducting further investigations. Involving the FDNY EMS Supervisor can be important as well, especially if the child requires immediate medical attention or assessment. The EMS Supervisor can coordinate medical responses and ensure the child receives care from qualified personnel. Additionally, reaching out to an ambulance service is essential in situations where the child needs to be transported for medical evaluation or treatment. The personnel from these services are trained to handle sensitive situations involving minors and can provide the necessary medical support. Choosing to contact all three agencies ensures a comprehensive response that addresses the various aspects of child welfare, including legal, medical, and emergency support. This collaborative approach promotes the best interests of the child and emphasizes the importance of teamwork in crisis situations.

3. In the event of a fire at a private dwelling, what action can the Incident Commander instruct the FAST team to take?

- A. Evacuate the building entirely**
- B. Provide additional egress by removing window bars**
- C. Send team members to the roof**
- D. Standby for further instructions**

In an emergency response to a fire at a private dwelling, the Incident Commander has specific responsibilities and the ability to direct teams such as the Fire Accountability and Safety Team (FAST). When considering the correct action for the FAST team, the choice to provide additional egress by removing window bars is particularly relevant. Window bars can be a significant hazard during a fire, impeding the escape routes for occupants and even complicating rescue efforts. By removing these bars, the FAST team can help ensure that there are more viable exit points for those still inside the structure, thereby potentially saving lives. This action aligns with the primary mission of the FAST team, which focuses on the safety of both firefighters and civilians during the incident. It's important to recognize that options like evacuating the building entirely might not be practical if people are still trapped inside, and sending team members to the roof may not be appropriate unless there is a clear operational need or a strategy in place. Similarly, standing by for further instructions does not actively contribute to resolving the immediate dangers posed by the fire and the risks to occupants. Therefore, the action of removing window bars directly facilitates rescue efforts and enhances overall safety in line with the objectives of the FAST team.

4. What color are the voice and flight data recorders typically?

- A. Yellow and Blue**
- B. Green and Purple**
- C. Orange and Red**
- D. Black and White**

Voice and flight data recorders, commonly known as "black boxes," are typically painted in a bright orange color. The reason for this distinctive coloring is to ensure that they can be easily located in the aftermath of an accident or incident. The vivid orange stands out against various backgrounds where the wreckage might be found, enhancing recovery efforts by search teams. While the term "black box" is widely used, it is somewhat misleading since the actual devices are not black. Instead, they are designed this way for visibility. Some variations may have reflective or contrasting details, but the prevailing standard is the bright orange hue. In aviation safety, this practice contributes to improving the chances of recovering crucial data that can be vital for investigating accidents.

5. During large caliber stream operations, what should be done when taking up?

A. Close all valves before taking up

B. Open drains on the main waterway while the boom is elevated

C. Leave supply lines connected at all times

D. Immediately secure the ladder operations

The correct action during large caliber stream operations when taking up is to open drains on the main waterway while the boom is elevated. This process ensures that any residual water in the system is properly drained, preventing back pressure and potential hazards or damage. It also allows for a smoother transition back to less intensive operations, as it helps clear any water that may still be present in the lines. When the boom is elevated, it ensures that the large caliber stream remains effective while the drainage takes place. This practice enhances safety by minimizing water accumulation that could lead to unwanted pressure builds within the system. The other options might seem reasonable in a different context, but they do not directly address the specific needs and safety protocols during the take-up phase of large caliber stream operations.

6. What color are Marine 12' and 20' portable hook ladders with wood beams?

A. Red

B. Black with white tips

C. White with black tips

D. Gray

The portable hook ladders used by the FDNY, specifically those made with wood beams, are typically designed with a distinctive color scheme for visibility and identification purposes. The black color with white tips allows for better contrast, making the ladders easier to see in various conditions, which is particularly important during emergency situations or low visibility scenarios. This color scheme not only enhances the safety and operational efficiency of the firefighters but also helps in quickly identifying the specific type of equipment in use. The white tips serve as a clear marker, which can help in quickly assessing the condition and readiness of the ladders in a high-stress environment. Other colors listed are generally not associated with these specific equipment types used by the FDNY. For instance, while red is often used for fire-related equipment, it does not pertain specifically to the portable hook ladders. The choice of colors for safety equipment is based on operational needs, and the chosen colors for these ladders effectively support the mission of visibility and functionality in the field.

7. What should the officer verify if no patient is found after checking the dispatch information?

- A. Review incident history for the area**
- B. Re-contact the dispatcher**
- C. Report to the commanding officer**
- D. Check for additional units on scene**

Verifying with the dispatcher is crucial when no patient is found after checking the dispatch information. The dispatcher has firsthand access to all information related to the call, including any updates or changes that may have occurred after the initial report was made. This step allows the officer to clarify any discrepancies in the information, such as whether the call was a false alarm, if the situation has changed, or if there are new instructions. This ensures that the officer acts on the most accurate and current information available, which is essential for efficient emergency response and resource management. Reviewing incident history, reporting to a commanding officer, or checking for additional units may provide useful context, but they do not address the immediate need to confirm details about the call itself. Engaging with the dispatcher directly resolves uncertainties that could affect decision-making and response efforts.

8. What does a flashing red battery indicator mean?

- A. Fully charged**
- B. Not Charging / Reinsert**
- C. Battery too hot/too cold**
- D. In Rapid Charge Mode**

A flashing red battery indicator typically signifies that there is an issue with how the battery is charging, often indicating that the battery is not charging properly or that it may need to be reinserted. This can occur if there is a poor connection between the battery and the device or if the battery is experiencing an internal fault. In contrast, a fully charged battery would generally display a solid green or blue indicator, and an indication that the battery is too hot or too cold might present differently, such as a warning icon or message. Rapid charge mode typically does not show a red flashing light but rather a solid light to indicate that charging is taking place efficiently. Understanding these signals is crucial for maintaining battery health and ensuring that devices are functioning correctly.

9. Where are the snow chains located on a single rear axle apparatus?

- A. Front axle**
- B. Outer drive wheels of the rear axle**
- C. Inner drive wheels of the front axle**
- D. On the side mirrors**

The correct answer highlights that snow chains are typically placed on the outer drive wheels of the rear axle of a single rear axle apparatus. This is important for improving traction in snowy or icy conditions. The outer drive wheels are the specific wheels that have direct contact with the road when the vehicle is in motion, making it crucial for them to have enhanced grip to ensure safe operation. This positioning helps to maximize the effectiveness of the chains, as they can better penetrate the snow and hold onto the surface beneath, providing essential traction to maneuver the vehicle. When snow accumulates, the rear axle's outer drive wheels encounter the most resistance, thus benefiting the most from the enhanced traction offered by snow chains. In contrast, other areas mentioned do not provide the same benefit. For instance, placing chains on the front axle or inner drive wheels would not effectively address the challenges faced by the rear wheels during driving in slippery conditions. Additionally, side mirrors have no functional role regarding snow chains, as they are solely for visibility purposes and do not contribute to traction on the road.

10. What is displayed in red on the EFAS screen during a member's EAB activation?

- A. Signal strength and unit assignment**
- B. Member operation status and safety alerts**
- C. Their company, position, and name**
- D. Response time and task completion**

The option highlighting that the member's company, position, and name is displayed in red on the EFAS (Emergency Firefighter Accountability System) screen during an EAB (Emergency Activation Button) activation is correct because this critical information directly identifies who the member is and their role within the incident. This is essential for accountability and situational awareness, particularly in emergency operations where knowing the personnel involved can enhance safety and communication among responders. When a member activates the EAB, it signals that they are in distress or facing an emergency, and displaying their essential identification details ensures that incident commanders and other team members can quickly assess the situation and take necessary actions. The specific highlighting in red serves as a visual cue to draw immediate attention to the data, alerting various levels of command to possible danger for the member. In contrast, the other options involve different types of information that are important for overall operational success but are not the primary focus of the EAB activation display. For instance, while signal strength and unit assignment are crucial for communication and coordination, they do not address the immediate identification needs during an emergency. Member operation status and safety alerts pertain to broader operational contexts, and response time and task completion relate to performance metrics rather than individual accountability during