

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 5- Ladders

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- _____ 1. Wooden or metal pieces that prevent the fly section from being extended too far are: (475)
- A. rails.
 - B. stops.
 - C. tie rods.
 - D. protection plates.
- _____ 2. The lowest, widest section of an extension ladder is the: (472)
- A. truss block.
 - B. fly section.
 - C. bed section.
 - D. protection plate.
- _____ 3. The main structural member of a ladder supporting the rungs or rung blocks is the: (472)
- A. tip.
 - B. beam.
 - C. butt.
 - D. truss block.
- _____ 4. Curved metal devices installed near the top end of roof ladders to secure the ladder to the highest point on a peaked roof of a building are: (473)
- A. hooks.
 - B. pawls.
 - C. pulleys.
 - D. protection plates.
- _____ 5. The rope or cable used for hoisting and lowering the fly sections of an extension ladder is the: (473)
- A. guide.
 - B. halyard.
 - C. pulley.
 - D. butt spur.

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- _____ 6. Cross members that provide the foothold for climbing are: (475)
- A. rungs.
 - B. rails.
 - C. pawls.
 - D. stops.
- _____ 7. Swivel plates attached to the butt of the ladder that usually have rubber or neoprene bottom surfaces are: (472)
- A. stops.
 - B. pawls.
 - C. footpads.
 - D. protection plates.
- _____ 8. The bottom end of the ladder is the: (472)
- A. butt.
 - B. tip.
 - C. truss.
 - D. fly.
- _____ 9. Wood or metal strips on an extension ladder that guide the fly section while being raised are: (473)
- A. pawls.
 - B. rails.
 - C. guides.
 - D. pulleys.
- _____ 10. Which of the following types of ladders consist of only one section of a fixed length and are often used for quick access to windows and roofs on one- and two-story buildings? (476)
- A. Folding ladders
 - B. Single ladders
 - C. Pompier ladders
 - D. Extension ladders
- _____ 11. Which of the following types of ladders are single ladders equipped with folding hooks that provide a means of anchoring the ladder? (476)
- A. Roof ladders
 - B. Folding ladders
 - C. Pompier ladders
 - D. Extension ladders

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- _____ 12. Which of the following types of ladders have hinged rungs allowing them to be folded so that one beam rests against the other and which allow them to be carried in narrow passageways? (476)
- A. Folding ladders
 - B. Pompier ladders
 - C. Extension ladders
 - D. Combination ladders
- _____ 13. Which of the following types of ladders are designed so that they may be used as a self-supporting stepladder and as a single or extension ladder? (478)
- A. Roof ladders
 - B. Pompier ladders
 - C. Folding ladders
 - D. Combination ladders
- _____ 14. Which of the following types of ladders consist of a base or bed section and one or more fly sections that travel in guides or brackets to permit length adjustment? (476)
- A. Roof ladders
 - B. Pompier ladders
 - C. Folding ladders
 - D. Extension ladders
- _____ 15. Which of the following types of ladders are single-beam ladders with rungs projecting from both sides of the beam and are used to climb from floor to floor, via exterior windows, on a multistory building? (478)
- A. Roof ladders
 - B. Pompier ladders
 - C. Folding ladders
 - D. Combination ladders
- _____ 16. Which of the following ladder construction materials is a good conductor of heat, cold, and electricity; is easy to repair; and is available in the widest range of sizes? (478)
- A. Wood
 - B. Metal
 - C. Plastic
 - D. Fiberglass

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- _____ 17. All ground ladders should be tested before being placed in service, after any use that exposes them to high heat or rough treatment, and: (478)
- A. daily.
 - B. weekly.
 - C. annually.
 - D. every three years.
- _____ 18. When should ladders be cleaned? (478)
- A. After every use
 - B. Every week, if they have been used
 - C. Every other week, regardless of use
 - D. Whenever they start to look dirty
- _____ 19. Which of the following should be done with a ladder whose heat sensor label has changed color? (480)
- A. Use the ladder with caution.
 - B. Use the ladder for training only.
 - C. Remove the ladder from service and test.
 - D. Replace with a new label, then use the ladder.
- _____ 20. On which of the following ladders do you need to check the halyard cable and ensure that it is taut when the ladder is in the bedded position? (481)
- A. Roof ladders
 - B. Wooden ladders
 - C. Pompier ladders
 - D. Extension ladders
- _____ 21. Ladders should NOT be raised to within _____ feet of electrical wires. (482)
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 8
 - D. 10
- _____ 22. Ladders should be inspected for damage and wear: (482)
- A. weekly.
 - B. monthly.
 - C. annually.
 - D. after each use.

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- _____ 23. Which of the following is NOT a factor that contributes to safe ladder operation? (482)
- A. Choosing the proper ladder for the job
 - B. Being sure the ladder is stable before climbing
 - C. Heeling the ladder or securing it at the top
 - D. Using the minimum number of firefighters for the raise
- _____ 24. Which of the following is the optimum climbing angle for ladders? (483)
- A. Approximately 55 degrees
 - B. Approximately 65 degrees
 - C. Approximately 75 degrees
 - D. Approximately 85 degrees
- _____ 25. The base of the ladder should be placed away from the building approximately ____ of the vertical distance from the ground to the point of contact with the wall. (483)
- A. one-fifth
 - B. one-quarter
 - C. one-third
 - D. one-half
- _____ 26. When rescue from a window opening is to be performed, place the tip of the ladder: (484)
- A. just below the windowsill.
 - B. exactly even with the windowsill.
 - C. one to two feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) above the windowsill.
 - D. 6 to 12 inches (150 mm to 300 mm) to the side of the windowsill.
- _____ 27. Which of the following is a correct guideline for lifting? (487)
- A. Keep your legs straight and lift with your arms and shoulders.
 - B. Bend your knees and your back, then lift with your back.
 - C. Keep your knees bent and lift with your legs, back, and arms.
 - D. Bend your knees, keep your back as straight as possible, and lift with your legs.
- _____ 28. When two or more firefighters are lifting a ladder, they should lift on the command of a firefighter: (487)
- A. at the tip of the ladder.
 - B. who is not involved in the lifting.

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- C. who is the most senior in the group.
 - D. at the butt position who can see the entire operation.
- _____ 29. Which of the following ladder carries involves resting the ladder's upper beam on the firefighter's shoulder, while the firefighter's arm goes between two rungs? (488)
- A. One-firefighter low-shoulder carry
 - B. One-firefighter flat-shoulder carry
 - C. Three-firefighter flat-shoulder carry
 - D. Two-firefighter arm's length on-edge carry
- _____ 30. Which of the following ladder carries gives firefighters excellent control of the ladder and may be used with single or roof ladders? (488)
- A. One-firefighter low-shoulder carry
 - B. Two-firefighter low-shoulder carry
 - C. Three-firefighter flat-shoulder carry
 - D. Four-firefighter flat-shoulder carry
- _____ 31. Which of the following ladder carries is best performed with lightweight ladders and is based on the fact that the firefighters are positioned on the bed section side of the ladder when it is in the vertical position? (488)
- A. One-firefighter low-shoulder carry
 - B. Two-firefighter low-shoulder carry
 - C. Three-firefighter flat-shoulder carry
 - D. Two-firefighter arm's length on-edge carry
- _____ 32. Ladder placement guidelines include laddering at least how many points on different sides of the building? (491)
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Four
 - D. Five
- _____ 33. Where should you avoid placing ladders? (493)
- A. Building corners
 - B. Directly below a windowsill
 - C. To the side of openings such as doors
 - D. Where they may come into contact with overhead obstructions

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- _____ 34. Which of the following personnel is the most logical person to decide where to place the ground ladder? (490-491)
- A. Most senior firefighter
 - B. Firefighter at the butt of the ladder
 - C. Firefighter at the tip of the ladder
 - D. Firefighter that is the most authoritative
- _____ 35. When should a firefighter check for overhead electrical wires or equipment? (495)
- A. As the ladder is being raised
 - B. After the ladder has been raised
 - C. Before making the selection on where to place the ladder
 - D. Before any firefighter starts to climb on the ladder
- _____ 36. In which of the following raises is one firefighter with sufficient upper body strength usually able to place the butt end at the point where it will be located for climbing without heeling it against the building before raising? (498)
- A. One-firefighter single ladder raise
 - B. One-firefighter extension ladder raise
 - C. One-firefighter primary ladder raise
 - D. One-firefighter lightweight ladder raise
- _____ 37. Which of the following raises is done from the low-shoulder carry and uses a building to heel the ladder to prevent the butt from slipping while the ladder is brought to the vertical position? (498)
- A. One-firefighter single ladder raise
 - B. One-firefighter extension ladder raise
 - C. Two-firefighter building ladder raise
 - D. Two-firefighter vertical ladder raise
- _____ 38. During a two-firefighter raise, who is responsible for placing the ladder the desired distance from the building and giving commands during the operation? (498)
- A. Heeler
 - B. Most senior firefighter
 - C. Firefighter at the tip
 - D. Firefighter who volunteers

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- _____ 39. Which of the following are the two basic ways for two firefighters to raise a ladder? (498-499)
- A. The flat raise and the beam raise
 - B. The horizontal and perpendicular raise
 - C. The primary and secondary raise
 - D. The low-shoulder raise and high-shoulder raise
- _____ 40. When pivoting a ladder: (501)
- A. use the largest beam.
 - B. use the smallest beam.
 - C. use the beam closest to the building.
 - D. use the beam furthest from the building.
- _____ 41. Shifting a ladder that is in a vertical position: (501)
- A. should not be attempted.
 - B. requires at least four firefighters.
 - C. can be done over longer distances.
 - D. should be limited to short distances.
- _____ 42. When heeling a ladder by grasping the ladder beams at about eye level and pulling backward to press the ladder against the building, the firefighter heeling the ladder: (502)
- A. must grasp the rungs.
 - B. must wear head and eye protection.
 - C. must place one foot on the bottom rung.
 - D. must look up when someone is climbing the ladder.
- _____ 43. What is the purpose of tying in a ladder? (503)
- A. To prevent the ladder from becoming overloaded
 - B. To prevent firefighters from attempting to misuse the ladder
 - C. To prevent the ladder from being exposed to high heat or flame
 - D. To prevent the ladder from slipping or pulling away from the building

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- _____ 44. When climbing a ladder, how should you grasp the rungs? (503)
- A. Grasp the rungs in the most comfortable position.
 - B. Grasp the rungs with one palm up and one palm down.
 - C. Grasp the rungs with palms up and your thumbs over the rungs.
 - D. Grasp the rungs with palms down and your thumbs beneath the rungs.
- _____ 45. When climbing a ladder, you should progress upward using: (503)
- A. your leg muscles.
 - B. your arm muscles.
 - C. your arm and leg muscles.
 - D. your back and shoulder muscles.
- _____ 46. Which of the following statements about tools and equipment is MOST accurate? (504)
- A. Tools and equipment should always be carried up a ladder.
 - B. Hoisting tools and equipment poses unnecessary hazards to firefighters.
 - C. Climbing ladders while carrying tools and equipment is not possible.
 - D. Whenever possible, a utility rope should be used to hoist tools and equipment.
- _____ 47. Which of the following are the two ways that a firefighter can safely secure to a ladder? (504)
- A. Ladder belt and leg lock
 - B. Ladder belt and arm lock
 - C. Arm lock and chest strap
 - D. Leg lock and body harness
- _____ 48. How many firefighters are needed to bring victims down a ground ladder? (505)
- A. At least one
 - B. At least two
 - C. At least three
 - D. At least four