

### INTRODUCTION

McCann Associates has prepared this guide to give each candidate the opportunity to prepare for the test. This guide is intended to familiarize you with our question formats and the instructions for taking the test. If you study this guide, you should be able to concentrate your efforts during the test itself on reading and answering the questions.

This guide consists of four parts: questions about test taking, information about typical question formats, sample questions, and the test instructions. The key answer for each sample question is given and, with some of these questions, an explanation about the key answer is also given.

Don't try to memorize the answers to the sample questions; none of these questions will be on the test. However, by carefully studying these questions, you can become familiar with the style and format of our questions. The test instructions appear exactly the way they are on the front and back covers of the examination question booklets.

### THE BEST ANSWER

Your task in each question is to choose the *best* or most acceptable answer from among the five choices. The basis for the official key answer is not absolute rightness or wrongness, but comparative rightness. The key answer must be the *best* answer; that is, it must be *better* than any of the other four choices. There may be another answer, which is not among the five choices, which is a better answer than any of the five choices. Even if this is true, it is still your task to choose the *one* choice that is the best answer of the five choices given. To help you remember that your task is to choose the best or most acceptable answer, many questions include a superlative, such as "the most important reason," "the best course of action," "best describes," or "most likely to be."

### TO GUESS OR NOT TO GUESS

The instructions you will find on the front cover of the test booklet include the following statement:

All questions have equal weight. Do not open this booklet until the monitor tells you to "Begin the test."

There is no penalty for guessing. If you answer 70 questions correctly and 30 questions incorrectly, you will be given full credit for 70 correct answers. If you answer 70 questions correctly, 20 questions incorrectly, and fail to answer 10 questions, you will also be given full credit for 70 correct answers.

If you fail to answer one or more questions, you will not get credit. If you guess at the answer to one or more questions, you will get credit for any correct answers. Consequently, you should record an answer to every question - the answer that seems best to you - even though you may not be *sure* that it is the best answer.

### TAKE TIME TO BE CAREFUL

Most of the tests we develop contain 100 questions and have a time limit of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours (210 minutes). If the test for your department has a different number of questions or a different time allowance, you will be notified of that fact. The time limit is sufficient so that most candidates, even those who read slowly, should be able to complete the test. However, it is extremely important to plan your time and to pace yourself.

During the actual test, the monitor will periodically announce the amount of remaining time that you have to complete the test, in order to assist you in pacing yourself. It is a good test-taking technique to check your time regularly to see whether you are on schedule. You should answer five questions in 10 minutes. Take the time to read and answer the questions carefully, because rushing may cause mistakes. It's better to answer only 95 questions, because you took time enough to be careful, than to rush through all 100 questions and make mistakes.

### **TOUGH QUESTIONS**

There probably will be some difficult questions. Don't spend too much time trying to figure out the answer to a tough question. It is usually wiser to skip a tough question (don't forget to skip the space on the answer sheet!), and answer the rest of the questions. Mark each question you skip in the booklet so that you can find it later. When you have finished all the questions, go back and answer the tough questions that you skipped. If you spend too much time on tough questions, you may have to hurry or you may not have sufficient time to answer all the questions (possibly including some easier ones that might appear later in the test).

### "TRICKINESS"

The test does not contain trick questions. However, a question that is not tricky for a candidate who knows the answer may seem tricky to someone who doesn't. The test creators try to make wrong answers attractive to persons who are poorly qualified. The wrong answers are intended to be incorrect, but nevertheless, wrong answers can't be so silly that no one would ever answer any questions incorrectly.

A candidate may believe an answer is correct, but feels that the answer is too easy or too obvious and that there must be a hidden meaning. Such a candidate may search for a hidden meaning and may be convinced that a right answer is wrong, simply by looking for a trick where there is none.

### **REVIEWING AND CHANGING YOUR ANSWERS**

If you have time after you have answered all of the questions, go back and make sure that you have answered every question and that you have put all your answers in the right places. Also check that you have chosen and marked the best answer. However, don't change your original answer unless you are absolutely sure that your original answer is wrong or that you marked the wrong answer on the answer sheet.

Many studies have been made of the erasures on answer sheets. The likelihood is about two to one that a candidate will erase a correct answer and change it to a wrong answer. This is why we suggest that you don't change your answer unless you are positive that the answer you originally recorded is wrong.

### "NEGATIVE" QUESTIONS

Most of the questions are "positive" questions, that is, they ask for "the best" answer or "the most important reason" or "the best course of action," etc. A much smaller number of questions are "negative," in that they ask for "the LEAST desirable course of action," "the LEAST important principle," etc.

Many times it is just as important to know what is wrong, as it is to know what definitely should **not** be done because it would make an already bad situation even worse. This is why "negative" questions are included in the test. Some candidates tend to overlook the "negative" and try to answer a question which asks for the "LEAST desirable" as though it asks for the "most desirable." The best indication that you have made this mistake is when you find what appear to be two or more good answers to a question. When this occurs, immediately check the question to see if it asks for a positive or negative answer.

### WHAT TYPES OF QUESTIONS?

The questions will be in one of three formats: 1) the regular format, 2) the permutation format, and 3) the understanding and interpreting fire service text, table, graph and hypothetical fire code format. In the following sections, we discuss each of the three formats.

### THE REGULAR FORMAT

The stem of each question describes the task that you must do to answer the question. The stem of Sample Question 1, below, is marked to help you understand the term "stem." The task may be to identify the "best reason" or the "most advisable course of action" or a different kind of task. First read the stem of the question and try to understand its task.

After you understand the task, read each choice. If you are reasonably sure that a choice is wrong, put an "X" beside the choice letter in the question booklet. (See Choices A, D, and E in Sample Question 1.) On the other hand, if you are fairly sure that a choice is the best answer, put a  $\checkmark$  in front of that choice to indicate that fact. (Choice B in Sample Question 1 is marked as the best answer.) If you aren't sure if a choice is right or wrong, don't make any marks. (See Choice C in Sample Question 1.)

After you have read all the choices and marked the ones you are sure are either right or wrong, you may find that there is only one choice which you are sure is the best. If so, mark it on the answer sheet. There may be no answer which you are sure is the best, but you may have marked off one, two, or even three choices that are wrong. This will leave you with four, three, or possibly only two choices which aren't crossed off. At this point, exercise your judgment and experience to choose one of those choices that you have not crossed off, and record it on the answer sheet. If you have no idea which of the choices not crossed off is best, then perhaps this is a "tough question." You might want to postpone answering it until you have gone through the rest of the test.

### **SAMPLE QUESTION 1**

STEM { Which one of the following most properly indicates the primary reason for ventilating a building when fighting a fire?

- X (A) To facilitate the escape of the flames.
- $\checkmark$  (B) To free the building of smoke and hot gases.
  - (C) To get as much oxygen as possible into the building.
- X (D) To extinguish the fire using the least amount of water.
- X (E) To protect the Firefighters and assist with the rescue of trapped individuals.

The key answer is (B).

### THE PERMUTATION FORMAT

A permutation question is a multiple "true-false" question. The best way to understand the permutation format is to look at Sample Question 2, on the following page. A permutation question is made up of four parts. Three of the four parts make up the stem of the question. The first part is called the "lead." The "propositions" are the second part. There are usually three or four propositions, and each is numbered. The third part is the question, and the choices are the fourth part.

First read the lead to see what task is to be performed in relation to the propositions. Next, read the propositions and decide whether each proposition "is" or "is not" what the task states. If you feel that a proposition is what the task states, mark "is" next to the number of the proposition. (See Proposition 2 in Sample Question 2.) If you feel that it is NOT what the task states, mark "not" next to the proposition number. (See Proposition 3.) If you aren't sure, don't mark anything next to the proposition. (See Proposition 1.) After you have read and marked the propositions, read the question itself.

Each choice will list the propositions, by number only, and will indicate whether each proposition "is" or "is not" what the task states. You can now apply the process of elimination.

### **SAMPLE QUESTION 2**

	LEAD	Following are three statements of fire cause that might or might not be complete statements:
S	PROP- OSITIONS	1- "A housekeeping fire caused by wood shavings."
T		IS 2- "A fire caused by an electric spark igniting a pan of gasoline."
E		NOT 3- "A rubbish fire caused by an unprotected trash can."
M	QUESTION	Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above statements into
		those which are complete statements of the fire cause, and those which are not?

- X (A) 1 is a complete statement, but 2 and 3 are not.
  - (B) 1 and 2 are complete statements, but 3 is not.
- X (C) All of 1, 2 and 3 are complete statements.
- X (D) 1 and 3 are complete statements, but 2 is not.
- $\checkmark$  (E) 2 is a complete statement, but 1 and 3 are not.

The key answer is (E).

In Sample Question 2, Proposition 2 is a complete statement. Choices A and D say Proposition 2 is NOT a complete statement. Therefore, neither Choice A nor D is the correct answer, as shown by the "X." Proposition 3 is NOT a complete statement. This eliminates Choice C, which is also marked by an "X." Proposition 1 may or may not be a complete statement; it is unmarked. Compare Choices B and E. Both say that Proposition 2 is a complete statement. Choice B says that Proposition 1 is a complete statement, but Choice E says that it is not. In this situation, you must choose what you feel is the best answer.

### INTERPRETING TEXT, TABLE, GRAPH & HYPOTHETICAL FIRE CODE MATERIAL

There are some questions which involve interpreting a quoted text (reading material) which deals with a fire science subject. There are also questions involving material that is presented in the form of a table, graph, or hypothetical fire code for a city. Your task is to study the information in the reading selection, table, graph, or code, and then to answer each question based *only* on the information contained in the text, table, graph or code.

The stem starts with text, which is contained within quotation marks (see Sample Question 3, below). The quotation is followed by a question which asks you to interpret the quotation or to draw a conclusion from it. No training or experience in firefighting is needed to answer these questions, because the answer is contained in the quotation. Base your answer on what it says in the quotation, rather than on your outside knowledge. The quotation controls the choice of an answer even though you may think that the text isn't right.

First read the quotation carefully and thoroughly to understand what it is saying. Then read the question and identify the task which is required. Look back at the quotation to be clear on what the quotation says in regard to the question. Then read each of the choices and mark each with an X or a  $\checkmark$ , just as you did for regular questions. Remember that the X indicates a choice which clearly is not based on the quotation, and the  $\checkmark$  indicates a choice which is clearly based on the quotation. Then choose the answer you believe is the best answer.

### **SAMPLE QUESTION 3**

QUOTATION

"The number of users of radioactive materials has increased dramatically. Indications are that present expansion will continue, and that the use of radioactive materials will be even more prevalent in the future. More important than the use of radioactive materials for destruction in wartime is the increasing peacetime usage for benefit of mankind. Inherent in these usages are significant problems for personnel in the fire service and other emergency services."

Which one of the following statements is most fully supported by the selection?

- X (A) The use of radioactive materials will be significant in solving the problems of Firefighters.
- ✓ (B) The problems for Firefighters, involved in the peaceful use of radioactive materials, will increase in the future.
- X (C) The problems for Firefighters, involved in the military uses of radioactive materials, will increase in the future.
- X (D) The anticipated expansion in the use of radioactive materials for wartime destruction will not create significant problems for Firefighters.
- X (E) The problems for Firefighters, involved in the military uses of radioactive materials, are greater than those involved in the peaceful uses.

The key answer is (B).

Choice B seems to be a good answer since the quotation indicates that the use of radioactive materials is increasing, and that fire personnel will face many related problems. However, it is important to read *all* of the choices. Choices C, D, and E are incorrect, because they state that the problems associated with military use of radioactive materials are increasing, while the selection clearly states that increasing peacetime usage creates significant problems for fire personnel. Choice A is incorrect, because radioactive materials create, not solve, problems for fire personnel.

The technique to answer a table, graph, or hypothetical fire code question is essentially identical to the technique outlined for Sample Question 3.

### THE DAY OF THE TEST

We realize that taking a written examination can make a person tense and fearful. We hope this study guide has eliminated most of your fear. The most important advice we can give you is to try to enter the testing room in a positive, cheerful frame of mind, with as much self-confidence as possible. Tell yourself, "I'm going to read each question and all the choices carefully, and then I'm going to select the best answer. If I'm not sure of the answer, I'm not going to worry about it. Instead, I'm going to skip it and go on to the next question." With this frame of mind, you should do well. It is also a good idea to get a good night's sleep before the examination and to allow yourself plenty of time to get to the examination room, so you don't feel rushed because you're late.

### CONCLUSION

Studying this guide will not increase your level of knowledge, ability, or skill in firefighting. However, if you read and study this guide and the questions that accompany it, you should be better able to do your best on the written test.

Following are some sample questions. These questions will NEVER appear on a McCann Associates examination. The key to the questions follows immediately after.

### **SAMPLE QUESTIONS 4 THROUGH 32**

- 4. Which one of the following is the LEAST correct statement concerning various types of doors encountered on the fireground?
  - (A) Residence doors usually open inward.
  - (B) It is generally considered practical to force metal doors.
  - (C) The method used to force a swinging door is determined by how the door is hung and how it is locked.
  - (D) Metal swinging doors are usually difficult to force because of the manner in which the door and the doorjamb are constructed.
  - (E) In some instances, less damage may be done by breaking a small piece of glass near the lock in the door and opening the door from inside.

- 5. A fire in a three-story building has been vented through the roof. Which one of the following is LEAST likely to be the result of this venting?
  - (A) Heat will escape to the outside.
  - (B) There will be a greater chance of a smoke explosion.
  - (C) There will be free burning at the upper levels of the building.
  - (D) Toxic gases will be removed from the upper levels of the building.
  - (E) There will be better visibility for Firefighters working inside the building.
- 6. Officer X and X's company are at the scene of a serious automobile accident. Victims are trapped in two cars. X has Firefighters remove the victims of one car through a broken window. Since the extent of the injuries is unknown, X has the Firefighters attach backboards to the victims before moving them. X then wraps salvage covers around the victims before pulling them through the window. X determines that a cutting torch must be used to free the victim from the second car, and has Firefighters attach a backboard and wrap the victim in a fire resistant blanket. No other precautions are taken. X then uses a cutting torch to remove the victim. Which one of the following, if any, is the most serious error X made in this situation?
  - (A) X should not have allowed the Firefighters to remove the victims through a broken window.
  - (B) X should not have had the victims wrapped in salvage covers before removing them from the first car.
  - (C) X should not have attached backboards to the victims unless they had apparent neck or back injuries.
  - (D) X should have had Firefighters standing by with extinguishing equipment when using the cutting torch.
  - (E) None of the above, since X did not make any mistakes when rescuing the victims.
- 7. A Firefighter notices that there are heel plates on both ends of a straight ladder. Which one of the following is the most accurate conclusion for the Firefighter to make about this ladder?
  - (A) The ladder is made of metal.
  - (B) The ladder can also be used as a roof ladder.
  - (C) The ladder is designed for use in icy conditions.
  - (D) The ladder is a fly section for an extension ladder.
  - (E) The ladder is designed so either end can be placed on the ground.
  - 8. Which one of the following lethal gases is most generally considered to be the primary hazard for Firefighters?
    - (A) Chlorine.
    - (B) Ammonia.
    - (C) Sulfur dioxide.
    - (D) Hydrogen sulfide.
    - (E) Carbon monoxide.
  - 9. Which one of the following is the most probable cause of a weak, ineffective fire stream?
    - (A) The pump pressure is too high for the nozzle.
    - (B) The distance from the pump to the nozzle is too short.
    - (C) The nozzle is too large for the particular diameter of the hose.
    - (D) The nozzle is too small for the particular diameter of the hose.
    - (E) The pump pressure is too high and the distance from the pump to the nozzle is too short.

- 10. Which one of the following best states both when salvage operations should begin and also the best reason therefor?
  - (A) As soon as overhaul is completed, because salvage work cannot be done safely beforehand.
  - (B) As soon as extinguishment is completed, because only then can the salvage plan be developed.
  - (C) As soon as the building is entered, because salvage is the minimizing of damage from all firefighting operations.
  - (D) As soon as the fireground has been returned to the control of the owner, because the owner sets the priorities for salvage work.
  - (E) As soon as the application of water has ceased, because salvage is the protection of merchandise and property from water damage.
- 11. Firefighters have responded to a tank truck fire. The tank contains gasoline. The truck is upright and fire is at the vent only. Which one of the following is the most proper action for Firefighters to take in this situation?
  - (A) To let the fire at the vent burn itself out.
  - (B) To apply foam at the vent to extinguish the fire.
  - (C) To apply a high volume, straight stream to the vent itself.
  - (D) To open the valve at the bottom of the tank and to flush the gasoline away from the tank truck.
  - (E) To cool the tank using spray streams which will cause the vent to close, extinguishing the fire.
- 12. Firefighters have responded to the scene of an airplane crash in an open field away from the airport. A small, four-passenger plane is on fire and passengers are on board. The wind is gusting at 35 mph. Following are three actions which might or might not be proper in this situation:
  - 1- For Firefighters to approach the plane from the windward side.
  - 2- To use only high volume, straight streams to extinguish the fire.
  - 3- To use high velocity fog streams to drive fire away from the occupants while rescue is made.

Which one of the following most accurately classifies the above actions into those which are proper in this situation, and those which are not?

- (A) 1 and 2 are proper, but 3 is not.
- (B) All of 1, 2 and 3 are proper.
- (C) 1 and 3 are proper, but 2 is not.
- (D) 2 is proper, but 1 and 3 are not.
- (E) 2 and 3 are proper, but 1 is not.

- 13. Which one of the following choices best states both whether or not it is a proper procedure to have two Fire Officers investigate the point of origin of a suspicious fire, and also the most important reason therefor?
  - (A) This is a proper procedure, since more work is involved in this type of investigation than one Officer can perform efficiently.
  - (B) This is a proper procedure, since a discussion of their observations by the two investigating Officers may result in a more accurate determination of the facts.
  - (C) This is NOT a proper procedure, since it increases the chance of accidental destruction of evidence.
  - (D) This is NOT a proper procedure, since the investigation will take too long if the two Officers disagree on any points.
  - (E) This is NOT a proper procedure, since it unnecessarily ties up two Officers to perform the work which could be done as effectively by one.
- 14. Following are four statements about a well-publicized, well-conducted, fire inspection program for private homes, which might or might not be true statements.
  - 1- Many home owners will clean up their premises, knowing that the inspector is coming.
  - 2- A decrease in the number of fires and fire deaths is likely to result.
  - 3- If too much publicity is given to the program, many home owners will pretend not to be home rather than to permit their homes to be inspected.
  - 4- When completed, an effective, well-conducted campaign will have lasting effects which eliminate the need to conduct similar programs for a number of years.

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above statements into those which are true, and those which are not?

- (A) 1 and 2 are true, but 3 and 4 are not.
- (B) All of 1, 2, 3 and 4 are true.
- (C) 1, 2 and 4 are true, but 3 is not.
- (D) 3 and 4 are true, but 1 and 2 are not.
- (E) 4 is true, but 1, 2 and 3 are not.
- 15. Which one of the following choices states the most important reason why an investigation of a fire, which has been extinguished quickly due to efficient operations, is likely to provide more information on fire cause than if the fire had been of major proportions?
  - (A) Because the ignition source was inadequate to start a major fire.
  - (B) Because evidence of the fire cause is less likely to be destroyed.
  - (C) Because small fires, unlike major fires, are more likely to be accidental.
  - (D) Because property owners are more likely to demand an investigation of fire cause.
  - (E) Because fire personnel have more time in which to adequately investigate the fire cause.
- 16. Many of the substances which are used by arsonists are recognizable by their characteristic odor. Which one of the following substances, when involved in a fire, gives off an odor most similar to wet match heads?
  - (A) Turpentine.
  - (B) Phosphorus.
  - (C) Carbon disulfide.
  - (D) Cellulose nitrate plastics.
  - (E) Acetone-based paint thinner.

- 17. Firefighter F comes to Company Officer O with a question O cannot answer. Which one of the following is the LEAST acceptable means of handling this problem?
  - (A) O should send F to a higher-level supervisor for the answer.
  - (B) O should go to a higher-level supervisor to get the answer for F.
  - (C) O should go with F to a higher-level supervisor to get the answer.
  - (D) O should tell F that O will find the answer and inform F of the answer as soon as possible.
  - (E) O should go through an appropriate text with F and then, if no answer is found, go with F to a higher-level supervisor.
- 18. Company Officer O is absent from the company for several days. Which one of the following is the most likely reason why O's company continues to run smoothly without another Officer to take O's place?
  - (A) O is an authoritarian leader.
  - (B) O is disliked by the subordinates.
  - (C) O has trained the subordinates properly.
  - (D) O is inefficient, and O's subordinates are covering up this fact.
  - (E) O distributes the company workload evenly to all members of the company.
- 19. Following are four maintenance functions which might or might not be proper to perform daily:
  - 1- Service testing all hoses.
  - 2- Removing ladders from racks and cleaning.
  - 3- Checking portable extinguishers for service.
  - 4- Checking air and oxygen pressure in protective breathing equipment.

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above maintenance assignments into those which should be performed daily, and those which should not?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 should be performed daily, but 4 should not.
- (B) All of 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be performed daily.
- (C) 2 and 3 should be performed daily, but 1 and 4 should not.
- (D) 2 and 4 should be performed daily, but 1 and 3 should not.
- (E) 3 and 4 should be performed daily, but 1 and 2 should not.
- 20. Following are four guidelines that might or might not be proper for an instructor at a fire institute to follow when complimenting Firefighters on their progress:
  - 1- To compliment every Firefighter, even if the Firefighter doesn't deserve it.
  - 2- To space the compliments apart to provide steady support for the Firefighters' morale.
  - 3- To give compliments immediately following the performance that earned it.
  - 4- To base compliments on slight progress or improvement.

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above guidelines into those that are proper to follow when giving compliments, and those that are not?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 are proper, but 4 is not.
- (B) All of 1, 2, 3 and 4 are proper.
- (C) 1 and 3 are proper, but 2 and 4 are not.
- (D) 1, 3 and 4 are proper, but 2 is not.
- (E) 2, 3 and 4 are proper, but 1 is not.

- 21. Following are four statements which might or might not be advantages of delegation of authority by a Fire Chief:
  - 1. A greater sense of responsibility is developed in subordinates who are delegated authority.
  - 2. The Chief is freed of responsibility for the delegated functions.
  - 3. The Chief's time is freed for more administrative tasks.
  - 4. Job satisfaction will increase for subordinates who have been delegated authority.

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above statements into those that are advantages of delegation of authority, and those that are not?

- (A) 1 and 2 are advantages, but 3 and 4 are not.
- (B) 1 and 3 are advantages, but 2 and 4 are not.
- (C) 1, 3 and 4 are advantages, but 2 is not.
- (D) 3 is an advantage, but 1, 2 and 4 are not.
- (E) 3 and 4 are advantages, but 1 and 2 are not.
- 22. Following are three reasons given by Company Officers as reasons for not delegating authority to subordinates, which might or might not be valid:
  - 1- "I don't want any mistakes on this job, so I'll handle it myself."
  - 2- "This job is too unimportant; no sense in asking someone else to do it."
  - 3- "By the time I finished showing someone how to do it, I could have done it myself."

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above reasons into those which are valid, and those which are not?

- (A) 1 is a valid reason, but 2 and 3 are not.
- (B) 1 and 3 are valid reasons, but 2 is not.
- (C) 2 is a valid reason, but 1 and 3 are not.
- (D) 3 is a valid reason, but 1 and 2 are not.
- (E) None of 1, 2 or 3 is a valid reason.
- 23. Following are three situations which might or might not present fire department personnel with a good opportunity to improve public relations:
  - 1- During the inspection of a private home for fire hazards.
  - 2- During a first-aid demonstration for the Boy Scouts.
  - 3- During a telephone conversation with an angry citizen who has called to file a complaint. Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above situations into those which present a good opportunity to improve public relations, and those which do not?
  - (A) 1 presents a good opportunity, but 2 and 3 do not.
  - (B) 1 and 2 present good opportunities, but 3 does not.
  - (C) All of 1, 2 and 3 present good opportunities.
  - (D) 1 and 3 present good opportunities, but 2 does not.
  - (E) 2 presents a good opportunity, but 1 and 3 do not.

- 24. Which one of the following best states both whether or not it is important for a fire department to inform the public of the department's non-firefighting activities, and also the most important reason therefor?
  - (A) It is important, because the public is less likely to criticize the department's non-firefighting, rather than its firefighting, activities.
  - (B) It is important, because if the public has a clearer picture of the department's activities, it will be more likely to support the department.
  - (C) It is important, because if the public is more familiar with the department's non-firefighting activities, it will be in a better position to appreciate the department's efforts.
  - (D) It is NOT important, because the public is only concerned about the department's firefighting activities.
  - (E) It is NOT important, because the public will support the fire department financially only if they are given information about the department's firefighting activities.
- 25. Following are four philosophies relating to a fire department's promotion policies that might or might not be considered appropriate philosophies:
  - 1- Promotions should be determined solely by seniority.
  - 2- The most effective method of promotion is for the Chief to choose all supervisory Officers.
  - 3- Regardless of the selection method, primary emphasis should be on the qualities of leadership and knowledge.
  - 4- If competitive promotions are used, all members of the department who meet the established minimum requirements should be eligible to compete.

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above philosophies into those which are generally considered appropriate, and those which are not?

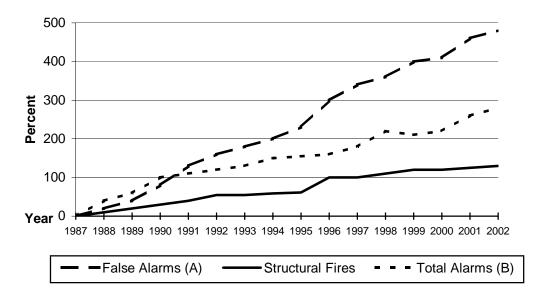
- (A) 1 and 2 are appropriate, but 3 and 4 are not.
- (B) 1 and 3 are appropriate, but 2 and 4 are not.
- (C) 1, 3 and 4 are appropriate, but 2 is not.
- (D) 2 and 3 are appropriate, but 1 and 4 are not.
- (E) 3 and 4 are appropriate, but 1 and 2 are not.
- 26. The importance of statistics on false fire alarms makes it necessary that standards for classifying reports be adopted in order to make the statistics as useful as possible. Following are four separate conditions that a fire company finds in responding to an alarm that might or might not cause the alarm to be properly classified as "false":
  - 1- The company finds neither a fire at a location, nor the person who made the alarm.
  - 2- The company finds no fire because the person who made the alarm thought escaping steam was smoke.
  - 3- The company finds that the fire had already been reported by someone else.
  - 4- The company finds a fire, but at a location three blocks away from the location reported.

Which one of the following choices most accurately classifies the above conditions into those which are properly classified as false alarms, and those which are not?

- (A) 1 is, but 2, 3 and 4 are not.
- (B) 1 and 2 are, but 3 and 4 are not.
- (C) 1, 2 and 4 are, but 3 is not.
- (D) 1, 3 and 4 are, but 2 is not.
- (E) 1 and 4 are, but 2 and 3 are not.

- 27. In many cities, after pre-fire plans are developed for a particular building where life hazards or other problems exist, equipment is sent to the location. The plan is tested by companies taking their assigned positions and testing hose streams, etc. Which one of the following best states both whether or not this is a good practice, and also the most important reason therefor?
  - (A) It is a good practice, because it demonstrates to the public that the fire department is prepared to meet emergencies.
  - (B) It is a good practice, because it allows modification of the plan in order to make maximum use of Firefighters and equipment in case of an actual fire.
  - (C) It is NOT a good practice, because it draws Firefighters and equipment off the line for non-essential work.
  - (D) It is NOT a good practice, because it exposes property, Firefighters, and equipment to unnecessary hazards.
  - (E) It is NOT a good practice, because it sets one plan of action in the Firefighter's minds, while an actual fire may call for different tactics.
- 28. Which one of the following best states both how most of the pertinent and necessary information for pre-fire planning should be obtained, and also the most important reason therefor?
  - (A) The information should be obtained by fire prevention inspectors, because they are the most familiar with the hazards which cause fires.
  - (B) The information should be obtained from official city records, because this is the cheapest and most efficient way of gathering such information.
  - (C) The information should be obtained through supervised surveys by fire company personnel, because they will actually put the plan into operation.
  - (D) The information should be obtained by the Fire Chief and other high-ranking Officers, because they are responsible for the final approval of pre-fire plans.
  - (E) The information should be obtained by Company Officers, because this procedure enables the Officers to familiarize themselves with buildings while they gather information.
- 29. Chief Officers must be responsive to feedback from lower organizational levels. Which one of the following is the best reason for policy-making Officers to listen to feedback?
  - (A) To find out if the policies are popular with Firefighters.
  - (B) To find out if the policies are discussed among Company Officers.
  - (C) To find out if the policies are favorably received by Company Officers.
  - (D) To find out if the policies are affecting the public image of the department.
  - (E) To find out if the policies are being developed into workable procedures by Company Officers.
- 30. The best fire record is held by high-grade industrial property. Which one of the following is the LEAST important factor for this record?
  - (A) Effective fire alarm systems.
  - (B) The existence of private fire brigades.
  - (C) Responsible supervision of the properties.
  - (D) The existence of automatic sprinkler systems.
  - (E) The low fire hazard of most industrial processes.

### Percent Increase in Fire Alarms by Type - City X



### Notes:

- (A) Malicious false alarms only; excludes accidental alarms, smoke scares, and other types of "honest mistakes."
- (B) Total alarms include structural fires, false alarms, plus all other calls for service, such as car and grass fires, rescue and extrication calls, etc.
- 31. For which one of the following periods did the number of structural fires per year stay virtually constant?
  - (A) 1987 to 1997.
  - (B) 1992 to 1994.
  - (C) 1994 to 1996.
  - (D) 1995 to 1997.
  - (E) 1997 to 2002.
- 32. Which one of the following statements, if any, is fully supported by the information in the graph?
  - (A) There was no increase in false alarms until after 1990.
  - (B) False alarms are not included in the total alarms figure.
  - (C) There were more false alarms in 2002 than structural fires.
  - (D) In 1990, there was the same number of structural fires as false alarms.
  - (E) None of the above statements is fully supported by the graph.

### OFFICIAL KEY ANSWERS TO SAMPLE QUESTIONS 4 THROUGH 32

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# McCANN **ASSOCIATES** Rank to be teste

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- 1. Use a No. 2 pencil.
- 2. Be sure to mark your answers DARKLY on the answer sheet. Fill in the ENTIRE oval.
- 3. Every question is identified by its own number. After you have read a question and decided which answer is best, you should note the letter, (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) or (E), for that choice on the answer sheet.
- 4. Be certain to record your answer on the right line for that question. Misplaced answers are counted as wrong answers.
- 5. Do not mark more than one answer per question. Double answers are counted as wrong answers.
- 6. If you change your mind about the best answer to a question, COMPLETELY erase the black mark for the answer you want to change and make a new black mark for the new answer. Thorough erasing is important, but DO NOT erase so thoroughly as to tear the paper.