



FIRE PROTECTION SPECIALIST
STUDY GUIDE/SAMPLE TEST

Fire Protection Specialist

Sample Test

After meeting the job qualifications for Fire Protection Specialist, your application will be ranked by your score on the 2002 multiple-choice exam. This 100 question test includes two sections: Technical questions (75%), based on minimum qualifications, and Communication questions (25%), consisting of reading comprehension and writing skills. Applicants will be ranked on this exam only. No pass point will be established.

Tips for Taking a Multiple Choice Test

Here are some general hints that will help you take a test.

1. Look at the entire test.

As SOON as the monitor tells you to begin, flip through the test to see what you have to do. This will let you know what to expect. You will have two and one half-hours for your test. Budget this time to give yourself time to finish the whole test. Then RELAX - take a deep breath before you start.

2. Read each question carefully.

Read the questions and all of the choices carefully. Make sure you are reading what has been written and not what you hope or want to see. Then, pick out the one, best choice that answers the question. Make sure you read each question as a separate question and answer it as a separate question. The answer to any one question is not intended to help you choose the correct response to other questions.

3. Look for the key words.

Read every word in the question. Sometimes there are key words that will help you pick the correct answer. Pay close attention to these words. If you overlook one of these key words, you could miss a question that you really know.

Some of these KEY WORDS are listed below:

BEST
COMMON
EXCEPT
GENERALLY

GREATEST
LESS
MORE
MOST

NEVER
NOT
SOMETIMES
USUALLY

4. Answer the easy questions first, but answer every question.

In most multiple choice tests, all of the questions in one section have the same value. You get as much credit for an easy question as for a hard one. Don't waste time on the hard questions. Answer all of the easy ones first, then in the time left over, go back and figure out the hard ones.

5. Don't be afraid to guess if you are not sure of the answers.

You will not get credit for a question unless it is answered. If you guess correctly, you will get credit and there is no penalty for guessing. If you are not sure which answer is correct, eliminate first the choices you know are wrong and chose your answer from the remaining ones.

6. Review your test.

When you have finished, review your paper and make sure you have answered all of the questions. Check the questions you were unsure of but make sure you have a good reason for changing the answer.

On the following pages, you will see some samples of the types of questions that you will be expected to answer.

SECTION I

TECHNICAL SKILLS

This section assesses your knowledge of the standards used by Fire Prevention Specialists. Questions are based on the Delaware State Fire Prevention Regulations (www.state.de.us/sfmo), the Life Safety Code (NFPA, Quincy, MA), and the Standard on Sprinkler System (NFPA, Quincy, MA). It consists of 75 multiple-choice questions.

Example 1: The State Fire Marshal is authorized at all reasonable times to enter and examine _____ for the purpose of making fire safety inspections.

- a. any building
- b. any marine vessel or vehicle
- c. any building, marine vessel, vehicle, or premises

Answer “c” is the correct answer. The State Fire Marshal has full extent permitted by law to examine all of the above for the purposes of making fire safety inspections.

Example 2: Before entering a private building or dwelling, the State Fire Marshal shall obtain

- a. the consent of the occupant.
- b. a search warrant authorizing his entry for the purpose of inspection except in those instances where an emergency exists.
- c. a or b are correct.

Answer “c” is the correct answer. The State Fire Marshal, before entering a private building or dwelling, must obtain the consent of the occupant or obtain a search warrant authorizing his entry for an inspection except when an emergency exists. “Emergency” means circumstances in which the State Fire Marshall knows, or has reason to believe, exists and which reasonably may constitute immediate and grave danger to life or property.

Example 3. The State Fire Marshal, before entering a private building or dwelling, shall obtain the consent of the occupant thereof or obtain a search warrant authorizing his entry for the purpose of inspection except

- a. when no consent of the occupant can be obtained and no search warrant can be issued immediately.
- b. in those instances where an emergency exists, circumstances which the State Fire Marshal knows or has reason to believe immediate and grave danger to life or property may exist.

The correct answer is “b”. The State Fire Marshal may enter a private building or dwelling without the consent of the occupant or a search warrant if an emergency exists. “Emergency” means circumstances in which the State Fire Marshal knows, or has reason to believe, exists and which reasonably may constitute immediate and grave danger to life or property.

SECTION II

COMMUNICATIONS

This section consists of 12 reading comprehension questions and 13 questions focusing on spelling, grammar, punctuation and sequencing.

For the reading questions, you are asked to read passages and answer the question based on the information provided. All of the reading passages are taken from training materials or regulations and policies you may encounter on the job.

Example 4: An area of refuge for a floor area is that space which is sufficiently protected from the heat and toxic gases produced by a developing fire in the floor area and which provides a direct access to an exit. An area of refuge is intended to facilitate a safe delay in egress from the story containing the floor area, thus constituting a safe space for the handicapped or otherwise disabled persons to await assistance for their safe evacuation.

According to this definition, an area of refuge

- a. is a floor space sufficiently protected from the heat and toxic gases produced by a developing fire in the ceiling area only.
- b. is intended to provide a safe space for a handicapped or disabled person to wait for assistance in the safe evacuation from a building.
- c. is intended to be used as an immediate egress for the handicapped or otherwise disabled persons.

The correct answer is “b”, providing a safe space for the handicapped or otherwise disabled persons to await assistance for their safe evacuation. The definition of an area of refuge refers to the protection of a floor area, not the ceiling. It is intended as an area of safe delay, not immediate egress.

The remaining questions assess writing skills, measuring your ability to identify correctly spelled words, grammar, punctuation and sequencing.

Example 5: Which word is misspelled?

- a. supression.
- b. prevention.
- c. commission.

The correct answer is “a”. “Supuression” is the correct spelling.

Example 6: Which pair of words correctly complete the sentence?

Fire Protection Specialists _____ for providing support in fire protection technology to analyze and evaluate plans of all new construction, additions, and renovations.

- a. is - responsibly
- b. is – responsible
- c. are – responsibly
- d. are – responsible

Answer “d” is correct Specialists requires the plural form of the verb and is modified by the adverb, responsible.

Example 7: Which is the correct punctuation for the sentence?

- a. No seller of fire protection or suppression systems, devices, equipment, appliances, material, product, or services shall in any way alter the manufacturer’s warning or instruction labels.
- b. No seller of fire protection or suppression systems devices equipment appliances material product or services shall in any way alter the manufacturer’s warning or instruction labels.
- c. No seller of fire protection or suppression systems, devices equipment appliances material product, or services shall in any way alter the manufacturer’s warning or instruction labels.

The correct answer is “a” using the rules of punctuation.

Example 8: Clear and detailed incident reports are important in prosecuting offenders. The following sentences give you more information on report writing.

A. All incidents, especially if they may lead to prosecution, need to be documented in a report.

B. The reports should be written at the time of the event, while memory of the incident is still fresh.

C. The report must contain information on “who, what, where, when, why and how.”

What is the most logical order for the above sentences?

- a. C, B, A.
- b. A, B, C.
- c. B, A, C.

Answer “b” is the best answer. Sentence A tells you why reports need to be written. B tells you when the report should be written and C gives you information on what the report should contain.

