

# Fire Shelter Test



## 1. Matching:

Convective heat\_\_\_\_\_

Radiant heat\_\_\_\_\_

A. Passes through space without heating the space itself.

B. Requires air movement such as a blast of hot air, flames, or hot gases.

## 2. Which type of heat does the fire shelter offer significant protection from? (Circle one)

Radiant heat

Convective heat

## 3. True or False:

Carrying a fire shelter can make you a more effective firefighter because it allows you to go into areas that would not otherwise be safe. Explain your answer.

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## 4. Multiple Choice:

A. If you become entrapped in a fire, your highest priority is to protect your:

- a. Arms and legs.
- b. Radio.
- c. Lungs and airway.
- d. Field pack.

B. Dropping your pack:

- a. Helps ensure that fuses and other dangerous items are not taken into the fire shelter.
- b. Makes it easier to deploy the shelter because the shelter can snag on the pack.
- c. Lightens your load and speeds your escape.
- d. All of the above.

## 5. Fill in the blanks. Use the following words and phrases. Some words and phrases may be used more than once.

fire shelter

tool

escape

gear

resort

safety zone(s)

escape route(s)

The fire shelter is a last \_\_\_\_\_. If entrapment seems likely, try first to \_\_\_\_\_. You should **ALWAYS** know the location of your \_\_\_\_\_ and safety zones. Remember in a true \_\_\_\_\_ you don't need a fire shelter to protect you from heat and smoke.

Time is critical during escape. As soon as you realize your escape may be compromised, drop your \_\_\_\_\_. Take your \_\_\_\_\_ with you. Keep your \_\_\_\_\_ if there is a chance you may need it to clear a deployment site. You can move up to 30 percent faster without your \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Read the list below. Place an "X" next to those areas that should be avoided when selecting a deployment site.**

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a. _____ Chimney               | j. _____ A pile of firefighter packs         |
| b. _____ Saddle                | k. _____ Thick timber                        |
| c. _____ Wide streambed        | l. _____ Brush                               |
| d. _____ Narrow streambed      | m. _____ Behind a large rock                 |
| e. _____ Road crossing a slope | n. _____ Under your vehicle                  |
| f. _____ Large rockslide       | o. _____ A snag (dead tree)                  |
| g. _____ Wide ridgetop         | p. _____ A partial burn that has dried fuels |
| h. _____ Slash pile            |  |
| i. _____ Hot, smoldering fuels |  |

**7. Which of the following statements describe places where the fire shelter can safely be carried? (Circle all that apply.)**

- a. In a fire shelter case positioned horizontally under your pack.
- b. In a fire shelter case positioned vertically under your pack.
- c. In a fire shelter case positioned vertically at your side.
- d. In a chest harness.
- e. In a horizontal fire shelter pouch (a feature of some field packs).
- f. In the main body of your field pack.

**8. Circle the word that correctly finishes the sentence: "Your shelter should be deployed so that your feet are (toward/away from) the oncoming fire."**

**9. Why should practice fire shelter components never be mixed with real fire shelter components?**

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**10. How often should you inspect your fire shelter?**

- a. Never.
- b. When you receive it.
- c. Every day during the fire season.
- d. Every 2 weeks during the fire season.
- e. B and C.
- f. B and D.

**11. True or False:**

As a firefighter, your highest priority is to stay out of situations that can lead to entrapment.