

Chapter 4 Quiz

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

- _____ 1. The National Fire Protection Association® (NFPA®) is an example of a third-party organization that develops: (116)
- A. state laws.
 - B. model codes.
 - C. review plans.
 - D. industry standards.
- _____ 2. Who typically determines the type of construction used in building or remodeling? (116)
- A. Architect
 - B. Fire inspector
 - C. Construction foreman
 - D. Property owner's legal counsel
- _____ 3. Every structure is composed of basic building elements including: (117-118)
- A. protected steel.
 - B. precast concrete.
 - C. heavy-timber construction.
 - D. floor and roof construction.
- _____ 4. In Type I construction, all structural members possess a ____ fire-resistance rating. (118)
- A. low
 - B. high
 - C. partial
 - D. medium

- _____ 5. Type II construction is normally used when: (120)
- A. fire risk is low.
 - B. water is readily available.
 - C. the structure is located near a fire station.
 - D. small quantities of combustible materials are used.
- _____ 6. Which of the following is an example of a common Type III structure? (120)
- A. Barns
 - B. Warehouses
 - C. Single-family homes
 - D. Apartment buildings
- _____ 7. Type IV structures are referred to as: (122)
- A. heavy-timber construction.
 - B. unprotected steel construction.
 - C. aluminum nonbearing construction.
 - D. prefabricated concrete construction.
- _____ 8. Type V structures are referred to as: (122)
- A. wood frame construction.
 - B. heavy-timber construction.
 - C. masonry-type construction.
 - D. aluminum prefabricated construction.
- _____ 9. Occupancy classifications were established because certain occupancies have higher: (125)
- A. fire loads.
 - B. insurance replacement costs.
 - C. model code requirements to meet.
 - D. amounts of unprotected steel construction.
- _____ 10. Medical offices are considered _____ occupancies. (133)
- A. business
 - B. assembly
 - C. educational
 - D. institutional

- _____ 11. Factory and industrial occupancies are broken down into subdivisions based on: (134)
- A. hours of operation.
 - B. number of occupants.
 - C. purposes and hazards.
 - D. construction materials.
- _____ 12. Which of the following is an example of an institutional occupancy? (134)
- A. Church buildings
 - B. University facility
 - C. Correctional facility
 - D. Municipal buildings
- _____ 13. A duplex would be classified as _____ by NFPA®. (137)
- A. a dormitory
 - B. a hotel or motel
 - C. a lodging or rooming house
 - D. a one- and two-family dwelling
- _____ 14. Why do hotels present a wide range of life and safety challenges for inspectors? (141)
- A. The construction materials used
 - B. The residents are not permanent
 - C. The degree of separation of units
 - D. They include many other occupancies