NFPA 1041 Instructor 2 Pre-Test
Referenced to: IFSTA Fire and Emergency Services Instructor 6th Edition

1. What non-traditional methods can help to achieve training goals?
   Cooperative relationships, grants, private sector funding. P. 18

2. What are the key elements to cover in instructor evaluations?
   Teach within the skill level, do not ignore policies, do not belittle actions of others, maintain skill level, appear professional, treat others with respect, seek advice and guidance from a higher authority when in doubt, document all issues of discrepancy.   P. 49

3. An instructor should always answer questions thoroughly even when only one student is interested.
   False p. 9

4. How does an instructor ensure copyrights are not infringed upon?
   Get the written permission from the owner/publisher. P. 49-50

5. 5. Investigating after an injury has occurred is useful to determine who is at fault and cast blame on the responsible party.
   False. P. 25

6. The role of the instructor in safety includes stating the positive purpose of investigations.
   True. P. 25

7. Writing rules and regulations is the first step to a safe training program.
   False. P. 25

8. The majority of accidents can be attributed to a lack of skill.
   False P. 26

9. The examination of current and past accident records occurs during incident management.
   False P. 29

10. Worker's compensation laws are examples of statutory law.
    True P. 37

11. If a fire instructor regularly conducts an occupational or job analysis he/she is practicing foreseeability.
    True P. 44-45

12. What is the first step in the planning process model?
    Identify needs of organization, individuals, customers. P. 92 p. 245

13. List the three domains of learning.
    Cognitive, psychomotor, affective. P. 58

14. The Law of _____ means a person is prepared to learn.
    Readiness p. 74

15. How can self-esteem needs of the learner be met?
    Praise in front of others. P. 65

16. The law of _____ stresses the idea that the more an act is practiced the faster and surer the learning.
    Exercise. P. 74

17. The law of effect states that learning is always more effective when _____.
    A satisfaction, pleasantness, or reward accompanies or is a result of the learning process. P. 74

18. The law of _____ assumes that habits and memories used repeatedly are strengthened and habits not used are weakened.
    Disuse p. 75

19. The law of _____ says that it is easier to learn by relating new information to similar information from past experiences.
    Association P. 75

20. The law of recency is closely associated with the law of _____ and with the idea that _____and _____ are aids to learning.
    Exercise, practice, repetition. P. 75

21. The two laws of _____ and _____ are the reasons why instructors include an overview and a strong introduction plus a summary and a strong review in their instruction.
    Recency and primacy. P. 75

22. The law of _____ differs from the law of _____ in that it states that the first of a series of learned acts will be remembered better than other acts taught later.
    Primacy, recency p. 75

23. The law of _____ says that if the stimulus is _____ and _____ it will more likely change or have an effect on _____ and/or _____.
    Intensity, vivid, real, behavior, learning. P. 75

24. When conducting occupational analysis you are using the selection component of the planning process model.
    True. P. 92

25. Standards describe:
    How well performance is to be accomplished. p. 95

26. If you are interpreting and solving fire ground problems what level of learning are you at?
    Level three p. 96

27. For effective learning to occur the cognitive, psychomotor, and affective domains must "not" overlap or interrelate with each other.
    False p. 55

28. Disciplinary records should be analyzed to determine learner needs.
    False P. 93-94

29. Resolving on the job problems can be accomplished by doing a needs analysis.
    False p. 100

30. Injuries that result from real fire and rescue situations have special legal defenses. These defenses do not apply to persons responsible for setting up situations that result in injuries in the learning environment.
    True p. 44

31. Exposing learners to hazardous training environments when an instructor does not have adequate control of the elements could be perceived as negligence in court if an injury occurs.
    True p. 44

32. Providing learners with a written course description and maintaining written objectives and documenting each training session are precautions an instructor can take to minimize the chances of becoming involved in a liability case.
    True p. 45

33. An instructor may leave learners unattended while they are practicing potentially dangerous skills if he feels they have had the proper verbal instruction.
    False p. 45

34. What is the correlation between budget and time frame?
    Programs are offered based on a budget so completing the instructional tasks within the time frame is important to staying within the budget. P. 120

35. When considering discipline what action is a necessary part of documenting a counseling session?
    Documentation of what actions will be taken if an employee/student does not comply with the objectives and solutions. P. 140

36. What is the first thing an instructor reviews when considering the modification of a lesson plan?
    The objectives. P. 124

37. A task analysis is one of the basic steps done when creating and/or modifying lesson plans.
    False p. 114

38. Summative evaluations occur throughout the course.
    False p. 102

39. A needs analysis does not take into account the allowed budget.
    False p. 101

40. A _____ is used to provide learners with opportunities to apply rules or use multiple skills to complete an activity.
    Job breakdown sheet. P. 127-128

41. When an instructor documents procedures, rules, or other requirements that learners are required to learn or follow it is important that the learner sign the document.
    True p. 133

42. A short definition of an objective describes:
    the end result p. 102-103

43. Lesson plans can contain a list of references, assignments for the next class, and a list of needed materials.
    True p 119-122

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44. What term describes the standard or degree of performance or states how well a learner must perform to be considered acceptable?
Criteria p. 103

45. What term describes items given and the situations under which the performance is to occur.
Conditions p. 103

46. What term describes what the learner is expected to do or describes the product or result of doing something?
Behavior or performance p. 103

47. A behavioral objective consists of the following components _____, _____, _____.
Condition, criteria, behavior p. 103-104

48. Behavioral objectives must be stated in terms of measurable performance.
True p. 102 and 194

49. List the parts of an occupational analysis. _____ , _____ , _____.
Unit, block, task. P. 104

50. What are information sheets?
Handouts that contain supplementary information. P. 125-126

51. Operations (doing units) and key points (knowing units) are parts of a job sheet.
True p. 126-127

52. Key points are small steps to performing a job.
False p. 126

53. An activity sheet can also be called a worksheet or a practical activity sheet.
True p. 127

54. An activity sheet provides clear directions to explain the activity but does not detail how to complete it.
False p. 128

55. Study sheets are important tools that can arouse learner interest in a topic and explain specific areas to study.
True p. 128

56. Self-practice exercises that allow learners to prepare for competency profiles or performance evaluations are called job breakdown sheets.
True p. 126

57. An instructor should not base testing on objectives.
False p. 102

58. Lesson plans are utilized to document what was taught and verify that the information presented is appropriate for testing.
True p. 114

59. The application step is used primarily to evaluate learning.
False p. 118

60. In psychomotor learning it is important for the instructor to discipline learners during the coaching process.
False p. 136

61. During high hazard training if learners are required to wear protective gear this does not mean the instructor should wear the same gear.
False P. 146

62. If an instructor has a limited amount of time to deliver a large amount of information what method of deliver is the best?
Lecture p. 162

63. What are the four methods of instruction?
Lecture, demonstration, illustration, discussion. P. 162

64. What are prescriptive tests used for?
It is used to determine if the learner has the skills needed to perform in the course. P. 191

65. Prescriptive tests are usually given at the middle or end of instruction.
False p. 191

66. When is a good time for an instructor to use oral tests?
In conjunction with performance tests when necessary to question learners one on one to determine if the learner knows the reasoning behind the jobs performed. P. 192

67. What is the difference between "subjective" test items and "objective" test items?
Subjective test items have no set responses. An essay test for example is a subjective test. Objective tests ask the learner to choose an answer from those listed. P. 193

68. Subjective tests are not effective for measuring the higher cognitive levels of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation.
False p. 193

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69. Objective tests cannot be used to measure higher levels of cognitive learning such as interpretation and analysis.
   False p. 193

70. A test item that presents a problem and asks the learner to choose the best tool for solving the problem is objective and requires the learner to interpret and analyze.
   True p. 193

71. In a subjective test there can be only one correct answer.
   False p. 193

72. Performance tests are based on standard criteria and performance objectives.
   True p. 193

73. Why is it important to base performance standards on objectives?
   To avoid or minimize inaccurate measurements due to the subjectivity or personal feelings and impressions of evaluators. P. 194

74. Subjectivity is a kind of analysis, method, description, or judgment in which people differ because their values, opinions, attitudes, preferences, bias, and perceptions are different.
   True. P. 194

75. The two most important conditions of a well designed test are validity and point value for question items.
   False p. 199

76. To be valid a test must always measure what the candidate is capable of.
   False p. 199

77. A reliable test is free of ambiguous items or directions, vague scoring criteria, environmental distractions, and opportunities for cheating or guessing.
   True p. 199

78. When developing a valid test the instructor should identify the content of the course and the behavioral objectives to be measured.
   True p. 199

79. Mock ups are best suited for illustration lessons.
   True p. 165-166

80. Safety should be the most important consideration when demonstrating a skill such as climbing a ladder.
   True p. 166

81. When supervising high hazard training the Incident Command system instructor must be sure that all other instructors are qualified to teach and supervise learners.
   True p. 172

82. High hazard training involving petroleum/ hydrocarbon fuel fires pose both safety and environmental concerns.
   True p. 183

83. Limiting products of combustion and controlling/containing runoff are subject to federal guidelines only.
   False p. 181

84. When using a tank for confined space rescue what can be done to facilitate access and provide emergency egress?
   One side or end can be cut away to facilitate immediate access to a participant who experiences difficulty and to provide for emergency egress. P. 185

85. CPR manikin practice constitutes high hazard training.
   False p. 171

86. What is the ratio for learner to instructor in high hazard training such as live fire set by NFPA and WAC?
   1 instructor for every 5 learners. P. 172

87. Live fire training may be subject to federal and local guidelines such as
88. the guidelines limiting products of combustion.
   True p. 18

89. In the instructional process it is important to make clear who is being evaluated and when.
   False p. 216

90. True/False questions minimize the opportunity for guessing.
   False p. 208

91. The cost to the building owner must be considered when acquiring structures to be used for high hazard training.
   False P. 177

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92. Three elements critical to measuring success in an evaluation are:
>>> ***Criteria, evidence and judgement. P. 216***

93. Course evaluations should be designed to provide feedback to improve the teaching/learning process.
>>> ***True p. 218***

94. Formative evaluation looks at the process, summative evaluation looks at the product.
>>> ***True p. 218***

95. Comprehensive tests are designed to determine if the learner has achieved the course objectives.
>>> ***True p. 192***

96. A policy is a guiding principle that organizations can use to?
>>> ***Address specific issues or problems p. 248***

97. A fire hazard situation that creates the illusion of fire and smoke is called?
>>> ***Simulation p. 238-239***

98. Training aids should support and emphasize the main points.
>>> ***True P. 221-222***

99. How would you describe a LAN (local area network)?
>>> ***Computers that allow for central storage but provide access from remote locations. P. 240***

100. Why are Local Area Networks and Intranet important?
>>> ***They allow for access to training resources from remote locations allowing for 24 hour access to a variety of training materials, programs, and data through networking.   P. 240***

101. Why is it important that training schedules be managed by one person?
>>> ***To avoid duplication of training, gaps in training, pace of training p. 259***

102. The training needs of the organization should always be planned according to existing funding.
>>> ***False p. 262***

103. Financial growth of the training program can only occur if the budget process is used to achieve the organization's training goals and objectives.
>>> ***True. P. 262***

104. Expenditures should be tracked only at the end of the budget cycle.
>>> ***False P. 263***

105. What items would be classified as capital expenses?
>>> ***Buildings, fire engines, multimedia projector. P. 262***

106. What items would be classified as operational expenses?
>>> ***Telephones, office supplies, heat, electricity. P. 262***

107. What are the five principles of budget management?
>>> ***Establish your training budget on program needs, plan ahead, create partnerships/ share resources, follow rules and policies for budgeting, and keep accurate records. P. 262***

108. What are acceptable methods to use when justifying a training budget?
>>> ***Correlate budget requests to support mission, show budget requests enable the organization to meet its mission, identify legally mandated training, list the benefits of providing this type of training p. 263***

109. The most common method of budgeting by fire departments is called?
>>> ***Line item p. 262***

110. What type of budget categorizes programs into personnel services, maintenance, operations, and capital?
>>> ***Program budget p. 262***

111. A capital goods budget allows for expenses required for normal day to day functions of a training program.
>>> ***False p. 262***

112. When developing a training schedule it is important to consider leaving some open time.
>>> ***True p. 259***