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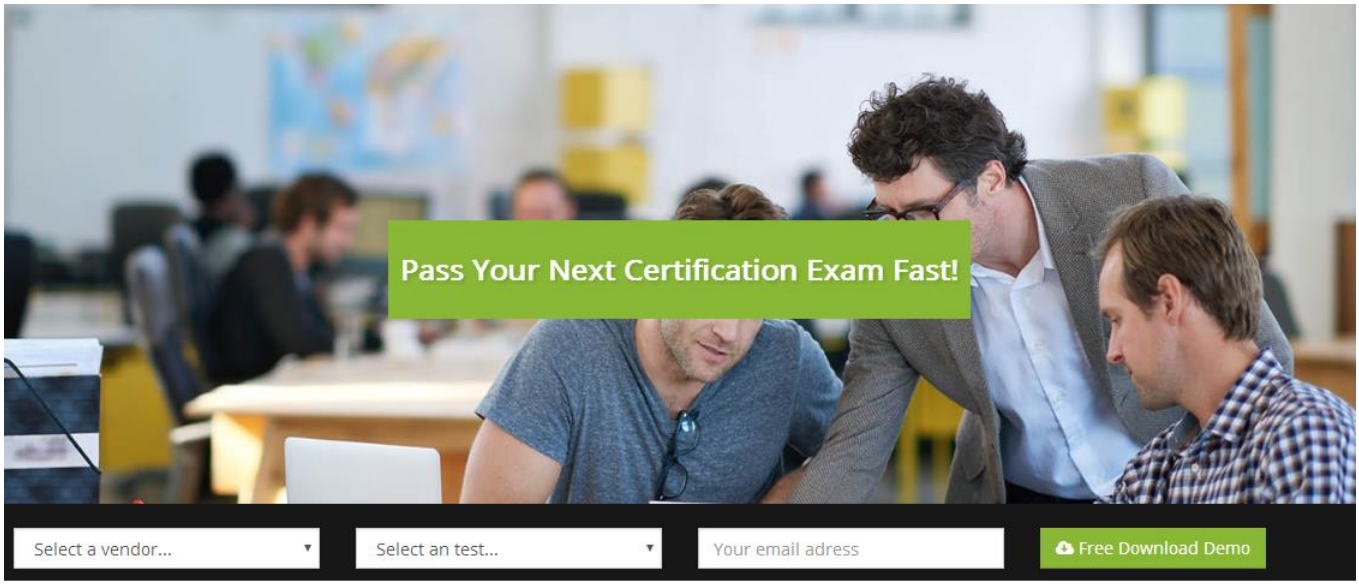

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Exam : **CFPS-KR**

Title : Certified Fire Protection Specialist (CFPS) (CFPS Korean Version)

Vendor : NFPA

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
높은 온도와 압력에서 쉽게 격렬한 화학적 변화를 겪는 불안정한 반응성 기체의 종류는 다음과 같습니다.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: B
Explanation:
An unstable reactive gas that readily undergoes violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures is classified as Class 2, according to the definition of unstable (reactive) materials in the web search results I found for you1. This class includes materials that can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures, and that can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures2. Some examples of Class 2 unstable reactive gases are acetylene, ethylene oxide, and vinyl chloride3.
Reference:
Use of Hazardous Compressed Gases in Research, "Class 2 Unstable Reactive Gas-Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures;" CHAPTER 43 UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS - ICC Digital Codes, "Class 2. violent chemical change but do not detonate. This class includes materials that can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures, and that can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures." Physical Hazards: Reactives - University of South Carolina, "Some examples of Class 2 unstable reactive gases are acetylene, ethylene oxide, and vinyl chloride."

QUESTION NO: 2
어떤 유형의 자동 스프링클러 시스템이든 항상 물로 인해 배관이 기울어집니다.
A. 수동-wot 시스템
B. 자동습식시스템
C. 수동건조시스템
D. 반자동-습식
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3
ASTM E84 테스트를 기준으로, 화염 확산 등급 82인 실내 마감재는 어떤 등급으로 분류될까요?
A. A등급
B. 클래스 B
C. C클래스
D. 플레넘 등급
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4

액화석유가스의 저장 및 취급을 다루는 OSHA 규정은 무엇입니까?
A. 1910.107
B. 1910.108
C. 1910.110
D. 1910.119
Answer: C
Explanation:
OSHA regulation 1910.110 addresses storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). This regulation covers the general requirements for the design, construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of LPG systems, including containers, piping, valves, fittings, regulators, burners, and appliances. The regulation also specifies the safety precautions and procedures for the prevention of fire and explosion hazards involving LPG. The regulation applies to all employers who store, handle, or use LPG in their workplaces. Reference:
OSHA: 1910.110 - Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases 1
Nebula Safety: Storage & Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) 2

QUESTION NO: 5
기름 화재에 습식 화학 소화약제를 뿌리면 다음과 같은 방법으로 화재를 진압합니다.
A. 질식 및 냉각
B. 라디칼프리제의 제거
C. 방사선 차폐
D. 연료 제거
Answer: A
Explanation:
Wet chemical extinguishing agents, such as potassium acetate and potassium citrate, when sprayed on a grease fire, extinguish the fire by smothering and cooling. The wet chemical agent reacts with the hot grease and forms a layer of soap-like foam on the surface of the fat, which acts as an insulation between the hot grease and the atmosphere, preventing the escape of combustible vapors and oxygen supply. The wet chemical agent also absorbs heat from the grease and lowers its temperature below the ignition point12 Reference:
What is the Difference Between a Wet and Dry Chemical Fire ...
Wet Chemical (Class K) Fire Extinguisher - Portable - WFX

QUESTION NO: 6
화재 경보기 가시 기기 소스 강도는 다음과 같이 측정됩니다.
A. 럭스.
B. 칸델라.
C. 루멘.
D. 풋 캔들.
Answer: B
Explanation:
Fire alarm visible appliance source intensity is measured in candela, which is the unit of luminous intensity in a given direction. Candela is defined as the amount of light emitted by a

single candle in a specific direction. The intensity of a strobe light depends on the candela rating, the flash rate, and the flash duration. The higher the candela rating, the brighter the light. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) have established minimum and maximum candela ratings for fire alarm visible appliances in different locations and applications. Reference: Strobe Light Requirements: Proper location of visible notification ...; Handbook of Visual Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Applications; Audible Visible Appliance Reference Guide - Fire - studylib.net

QUESTION NO: 7
연기 감지 외에 1단계 상승 리콜에 대해 일반적으로 주변 조건에서 허용되는 다른 감지 수단은 무엇입니까?
A. 연기 감지기
B. 열 감지기
C. 콩 탐지기
D. 일산화탄소 탈주자
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 8
화재 조사관이 과학적 방법을 따르는 어떤 유형의 테스트를 사용합니까? 여기에는 발화 온도, 물질의 화염 확산, 인화점, 열 방출 속도 등이 포함됩니다.
A. 미지수 식별 테스트
B. 인화성 시험
C. 성능 테스트
D. 시연 테스트
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 9
화재에 대한 거주자 대응에 영향을 미치는 세 가지(3) 구성 요소에는 완전 대피, 부분 대피 및 _____가 포함됩니다.
A. 대피를 당깁니다.
B. m 장소를 방어하세요
C. 수평 출구
D. 수직 출구
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 10
정격 속도로 작동하고 방화 시스템으로 흐름이 없을 때 소방펌프 특성 곡선의 총 헤드로 간주되는 한계점은 무엇입니까?
A. 순 흡입 헤드
B. 차단 압력
C. 정격 유량 및 압력
D. 과부하 지점
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 11
플라스틱 산업에서 다음 중 네 가지 광범위한 가공 영역 중 하나가 아닌 것은 무엇입니까?
A. 제조
B. 전환
C. 마무리
D. 중합
Answer: A
Explanation:
In the plastics industry, the four broad areas of processing are polymerization, conversion, finishing, and recycling1. Polymerization is the process of creating plastic resins from monomers or pre-polymers, using chemical reactions such as addition, condensation, or ring-opening2. Conversion is the process of transforming plastic resins into plastic products, using various methods such as injection molding, blow molding, extrusion, rotational molding, and thermoforming3. Finishing is the process of adding value to plastic products, such as coating, printing, welding, or assembling4. Recycling is the process of recovering plastic waste and converting it into new plastic products or raw materials, using mechanical, chemical, or biological methods5. Therefore, manufacturing is not one of the four broad areas of processing in the plastics industry, as it is a general term that encompasses all the stages of producing plastic products from raw materials. Reference:
Plastics Manufacturing: Types of Plastic and Processes - Deskera
Plastics industry - Wikipedia
Methods of Processing Plastic - Plastics Industry
Plastic recycling - Wikipedia
Polymerization - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

QUESTION NO: 12
주변 온도가 작동 온도보다 낮아지면 작동 후 자동으로 재설정되는 열 감지기 유형은 무엇입니까?
A. 상승률
B. 요율보상
C. 전자 스폿형
D. 이온화
Answer: A
Explanation:
A rate-of-rise heat detector is a type of heat detector that automatically resets after operation, when the ambient temperature drops below the operating temperature. This is because a rate-of-rise heat detector operates on a rapid rise in element temperature of 6.7° to 8.3°C (12° to 15°F) increase per minute, irrespective of the starting temperature1 If the temperature rise stops or reverses, the detector will reset itself and stop sending an alarm signal to the control panel2 A rate-of-rise heat detector can also have a fixed temperature element that will trigger an alarm at a specified temperature, but this element is not self-resetting and requires replacement after activation2 Reference:
Heat Detectors Selection Guide: Types, Features, Applications - GlobalSpec2 Heat detector - Wikipedia1

QUESTION NO: 13
60칸델라 유효 강도(cd eff)의 시각 알림 장치(스트로브)를 20피트 x 20피트(6.1m x 6.1m) 크기의 방의 벽에 설치했다면 반대쪽 벽의 조도는 루멘/ft2으로 얼마입니까?

A.
0.10 lumens/ft^2
1.08 lumens/m^2

B.
0.15 lumens/ft^2
1.61 lumens/m^2

C.
0.20 lumens/ft^2
2.15 lumens/m^2

D.
0.25 lumens/ft^2
2.69 lumens/m^2

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 14
질산셀룰로오스 제품은 어떤 온도에서 분해되기 시작합니까?

A. 305°C(581°F)
B. 218°C(425°F)
C. 177°C(350°F)
D. 150°C(300°F)

Answer: D
Explanation:
Cellulose nitrate products begin to decompose at about 300 °F (150 °C). This is the temperature at which the nitrate ester bonds start to break down and release nitric acid, which further catalyzes the decomposition. The decomposition temperature depends on the nitrogen content, the stabilizers, and the external heating rate of the cellulose nitrate. Higher nitrogen content, lower stabilizer concentration, and faster heating rate lower the decomposition temperature and increase the risk of thermal runaway.

QUESTION NO: 15
건축법에 의해 예상되는 하중과 힘 중 구조물에 직접적인 힘을 가하지 않는 것은 무엇입니까?

A. 불
B. 풍력
C. 고정하중
D. 지진 세력

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 16
열 전달에서 물질의 단위 질량을 1도 높이는 데 필요한 열 에너지의 양은 다음 중 어떤 것으로 표현됩니까?

A. 잠열
B. 영국 열량 단위
C. 열 밀도
D. 비열
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 17
출구 폭을 결정하는 데 사용되는 두 가지 주요 원칙은 다음과 같습니다.
A. 밀도 및 그룹화 방법.
B. 유량 및 용량법.
C. 역방향 및 대피 방법.
D. 계단 폭 및 바닥 방식.
Answer: B
Explanation:
The two major principles used to determine egress width are the flow and the capacity method, according to the web search results I found for you. The flow method is based on the assumption that the movement of people in egress components is analogous to the flow of fluid in pipes, and that the flow rate depends on the density and velocity of the occupants. The capacity method is based on the calculation of the required egress width by multiplying the occupant load by a factor that represents the space needed for each occupant to exit safely12. Reference:
Minimum Corridor Width Requirements | Explained! - Building Code Trainer, "The required capacity of corridors shall be determined as specified in Section 1005.1, but the minimum width shall be not less than that specified in Table 1020.2. There are two thing to note in this code section. The first is the required capacity of the corridor and the second is the minimum width. This might be confusing at first but lets walk through this to better understand the code section. The required capacity of a corridor is based on the total occupant load served by the corridor. This is determined by Section 1005.1. This is the first place you must look to determine the required width of the corridor. Then when you know what the required width of the corridor must be, go to Table 1020.2 to verify the minimum width required. After you have done this, compare the two numbers and go with the most restrictive. This means that the actual width of the corridor is to be the larger of the two widths. If the required width calculates to be less than the minimum width, then go with the minimum width. However if the required width calculates out to be greater than the minimum width, then the calculated required width becomes the minimum width." DECODED: Calculating the Egress Width of Door Openings - I Dig Hardware, "To determine the egress capacity of a door, or how many people a door will accommodate, divide the clear opening width of the door by 0.2 inches per occupant or 0.15 inches per occupant (see previous page to choose which factor to use)."

QUESTION NO: 18
가연성 가스 또는 석유 연료 증기-공기 혼합물로 인한 폭발이나 화재는 가연성 증기 함량을 증기-공기 혼합물의 가연성 하한계의 몇 퍼센트 미만으로 유지하는 환기 및 제어를 통해 예방할 수 있습니까?
A. 15%

B. 25%
C. 35%
D. 45%
Answer: B
Explanation:
. 25%
Explosions or fires from flammable gas or oil fuel vapor-air mixtures may be prevented by ventilation and controls that keep the flammable vapor content below 25% of the lower flammable limit (LFL) of the vapor-air mixture, according to the web search results. The LFL is the lowest concentration of a gas or vapor in air that can produce a flash of fire in the presence of an ignition source. Below the LFL, the mixture is too lean to burn. The LFL varies for different gases and vapors, and it is usually expressed as a percentage by volume of air at 25°C and atmospheric pressure. For example, the LFL of methane is 4.4%, which means that a mixture of methane and air with less than 4.4% methane cannot ignite. To prevent explosions or fires, the concentration of flammable gases or vapors should be kept below 25% of their LFL, which is equivalent to 1.1% methane in this case. Ventilation, natural or mechanical, is one of the methods to achieve this by diluting the flammable gases or vapors with fresh air. Controls, such as gas detectors, alarms, valves, and interlocks, are another method to monitor and regulate the flammable gas or vapor levels and prevent them from reaching dangerous concentrations1234

QUESTION NO: 19
얼룩말 홍합 파이프 막힘은 주로 오대호 주변에 집중되어 있으며
A. 콜로라도 강 지역.
B. 미시시피강 지역.
C. 미드 호수 지역.
D. 솔트레이크 지역.
Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Zebra mussel pipe obstructions are largely concentrated around the Great Lakes and Mississippi River areas. Zebra mussels are an invasive species that originated from Eurasia and were introduced to North America in the late 1980s through the ballast water of ships. They have since spread to many freshwater lakes and rivers, especially in the Midwest and Northeast regions of the United States and Canada. Zebra mussels can attach themselves to hard surfaces, such as pipes, pumps, valves, and filters, and form dense colonies that reduce or block the water flow. This can cause serious problems for industries, utilities, and municipalities that rely on water intake or delivery systems. Zebra mussels can also damage aquatic ecosystems, infrastructure, and recreation by competing with native species, altering water quality, and fouling boats and equipment12345