Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fire Behavior Key Terms Quiz**

Directions: Match the term with the correct definition.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_Backdraft | 7. | \_\_\_\_\_Fully developed stage |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_Incipient stage | 8. | \_\_\_\_\_Mushroom |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_Non-piloted ignition | 9. | \_\_\_\_\_Thermal layering |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_Flashover | 10. | \_\_\_\_\_Growth stage |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_Ignition | 11. | \_\_\_\_\_Decay stage |
| 6. | \_\_\_\_\_Rollover | 12. | \_\_\_\_\_Deflagration |

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1. Instantaneous explosion or rapid burning caused by an increase in ventilation in an oxygen-depleted confined space
2. The stage of fire development when energy release diminishes, temperatures decrease, and fuel is consumed; the fire changes from ventilation-controlled to fuel controlled
3. Explosively rapid combustion
4. The rapid transition between the growth stage and the fully developed stage that is characterized by burning gases pushing out of the compartment’s openings at a substantial velocity
5. The stage of fire development when energy release is limited only by the availability of fuel and oxygen, and is at its maximum rate
6. The early stage of a fire during which fuel and oxygen are almost unlimited and the release of heat increases rapidly
7. The moment when the three elements of the fire triangle (fuel, air, and heat) come together and combustion occurs
8. The first stage of fire development, which includes ignition and isolated heat production; the oxygen content of the air is not significantly reduced in this phase
9. When fire spreads horizontally through the compartment
10. Occurs when a material reaches its autoignition temperature as the result of self-heating (i.e. spontaneous ignition)
11. The condition when unburned fire gases accumulate at the top of a compartment and ignite, propagating flames through the hot gas layer or across the ceiling
12. The tendency of gases to form layers according to temperature (hottest gases at the ceiling and lowest gases at the floor) as a result of combustion in a confined space