

## FIRST AID TEST

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- 1) **Your check of the scene suggests that a victim has suffered an electrical shock. The first thing to do is....**
  - a. Cover all burns with a dry loose dressing.
  - b. Ask a bystander to help you move the victim.
  - c. Place the victim on one side with the head down.
  - d. Make sure the power is turned off.
  
- 2) **A victim of a car accident has just vomited and now appears to be coughing up blood. He is breathing very quickly and his pulse is weak and fast. What is most likely wrong?**
  - a. He is having a seizure.
  - b. He has internal bleeding.
  - c. He is having a heart attack.
  - d. He is having a diabetic emergency.
  
- 3) **In general a splint should be....**
  - a. Loose, so that the victim can still move the injured limb.
  - b. Snug, but not so tight that it slows circulation.
  - c. Tied with cravats over the injured area.
  - d. None of the above.
  
- 4) **A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast and seems pale and restless. He is probably....**
  - a. Having a stroke.
  - b. Having a heart attack.
  - c. In shock.
  - d. Choking.
  
- 5) **You suspect that a person has been poisoned. She is conscious. Your first call should be to....**
  - a. The Poison Control Center or your local emergency phone number.
  - b. The victim's physician.
  - c. The hospital emergency department.
  - d. The local pharmacy.
  
- 6) **Which would you do when caring for a seizure victim?**
  - a. Remove nearby objects that might cause injury.
  - b. Place a small object, such as a rolled up piece of cloth, between the victim's teeth.
  - c. Try to hold the person still.
  - d. All of the above.
  
- 7) **Splint an injury to a muscle, bone, or joint only when....**
  - a. You have to move or transport the victim.
  - b. You can do so without hurting the victim.
  - c. You have splinting materials available.
  - d. Both a and b

## FIRST AID TEST

---

- 8) For which of the following burn victims should you immediately call your local emergency phone number?**
- A 40 year old man who has burned his hand with hot coffee.
  - A 68 year old woman who has a blistered grease burn on her hands and arms.
  - A 26 year old woman who has sunburn on her shoulders.
  - All of the above.
- 9) A 15 year old boy has just splashed a chemical on his face. After sending someone to call 911 or an emergency number, you would....**
- Cover the burned area.
  - Have the victim stay calm until ambulance arrives.
  - Flush the burned area with large amounts of water until the ambulance arrives.
  - Immediately drive the victim to the hospital.
- 10) Why should you cover burns with a clean or sterile dressing?**
- To prevent infection.
  - To cool burned area.
  - To keep the burned area warm.
  - Both a and c
- 11) You find a person at the bottom of the stairs. He appears to have fallen and seems badly hurt. After sending someone for help, you would....**
- Roll the victim onto his stomach keeping the head and back in a straight line.
  - Roll the victim onto one side.
  - Position victim onto one side.
  - Attempt to keep the victim from moving.
- 12) A victim has a large piece of glass sticking out of her leg. You should....**
- Leave the glass in her leg and control the bleeding.
  - Call your local emergency phone number.
  - Remove the glass and then control the bleeding.
  - Both a and b
- 13) What should be your first concern at the scene where a person has been seriously burned?**
- Checking the scene for safety.
  - Checking the victims breathing and pulse.
  - Calling your local emergency phone number.
  - Cooling the burned area.

## FIRST AID TEST

---

**14) A woman has fallen and turned her ankle. She says she heard something snap. She looks pale and is sweating. What should you do?**

- a. Have the victim walk on the injured ankle.
- b. Care for the injury as if it were serious.
- c. Apply heat and elevate the injury.
- d. Apply a dressing and loose bandage.

**15) You feel a sudden sharp pain in the bottom of your left foot. You look at the bottom of your left shoe and see a tack sticking in your shoe. What type of wound do you probably have?**

- a. Avulsion
- b. Bruise
- c. Scrape
- d. Puncture

**16) Which should be part of your care for a bleeding open wound?**

- a. Allow the wound to bleed in order to minimize infection.
- b. Apply direct pressure.
- c. Use a tourniquet to stop all blood flow.
- d. Both b and c

**17) Which is the first step when caring for bleeding wounds?**

- a. Apply direct pressure with a clean or sterile dressing.
- b. Apply pressure at the pressure point.
- c. Add bulky dressings to reinforce blood soaked bandages.
- d. Elevate the wound.

**18) How can you reduce the risk of disease transmission when caring for open, bleeding wounds?**

- a. Wash your hands immediately after giving care.
- b. Avoid direct contact with blood.
- c. Use protective barriers such as gloves or plastic wrap.
- d. All of the above.

**19) Dressing and bandages are used to....**

- a. Reduce the victim's pain.
- b. Reduce internal bleeding.
- c. Help control bleeding and prevent infection.
- d. Make it easier to take the victim to the hospital.

**20) For CPR a child is considered between the ages of?**

- a. 1 to 8 years old.
- b. 1 to 12 years old.
- c. 0 to 8 years old.
- d. 2 to 12 years old

## FIRST AID TEST

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- 21) When performing CPR on a child you should depress the chest:**
- 1 1/2 inches
  - Between 1 to 2 inches
  - 2 inches
  - About 2 inches.
- 22) When helping a conscious choking victim, you would give \_\_\_ back blows and \_\_\_ chest thrusts:**
- 3, 3
  - 3, 5
  - 5, 5
  - 5, 3
- 23) Which is not a symptom of heart attack?**
- Chest pain.
  - Red, hot or dry skin.
  - Pale or bluish in color.
  - Profuse sweating.
- 24) When performing adult or child CPR you would give....**
- 2 rescue breaths & 15 chest compressions.
  - 5 rescue breaths & 10 chest compressions.
  - 3 rescue breaths & 15 chest compressions.
  - 2 rescue breaths & 30 chest compressions
- 25) When giving care for external bleeding, what should you do first?**
- Elevate the injury.
  - Apply direct pressure.
  - Apply a loose dressing.
  - Apply a tourniquet.
- 26) Bandages are used for....**
- Applying directly to a wound to soak up blood.
  - To hold dressings in place, apply pressure and control bleeding.
  - Ease pain.
  - Small cuts only.
- 27) When caring for a victim who has an object impaled in their hand, you should....**
- Remove the object, flush with cool water, and transport to hospital.
  - Immobilize the object by placing several dressings around it.
  - Break object off where it sticks out, and bandage injury.
  - None of the above.

## FIRST AID TEST

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- 28) When caring for a victim with a bloody nose you first you would:**
- Apply an ice pack to the bridge of the nose.
  - Apply pressure to upper lip just beneath nose.
  - Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly forward while pinching the nostrils together.
  - Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly backward while pinching the nostrils together.
- 29) A student on your bus has been hit in the mouth and a tooth was knocked out you should....**
- Control the bleeding and have student bite down on a rolled sterile dressing in the space left by the tooth.
  - Save the tooth by placing it in Hank's Salt Solution
  - Wrap the tooth in a dry tissue and give to student to take to dentist.
  - Both a and b
- 30) When caring for a victim who has a large burn on their forearm, you....**
- Use large amounts of cool water to cool the burn.
  - Use ice or ice water to cool the burn.
  - Remove any cloth that has stuck to the burn and apply burn cream.
  - All of the above.
- 31) You should suspect that a victim has head and spine injuries for....**
- An incident involving a lightning strike.
  - A person found unconscious for unknown reasons.
  - A fall from the height greater than the victim's height.
  - All of the above.
- 32) Signals of an allergic reaction to a bee sting are....**
- Feeling of tightness in the chest and throat.
  - Swelling of the face neck and tongue.
  - Rash, dizziness, or confusion
  - All of the above.
- 33) When caring for a student who is suffering from heat cramps.**
- Apply cold packs.
  - Give cool water or sports drink and move to cooler area.
  - Have student keep walking slowly to work the cramp out.
  - Massage the muscle vigorously to increase circulation.
- 34) What symptoms are associated with heat exhaustion....?**
- Cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin.
  - Rapid weak pulse.
  - Rapid, shallow breathing.
  - All of the above.

## FIRST AID TEST

---

**35) Heat stroke....**

- a. Causes very high body temperature.
- b. Hot red or dry skin.
- c. Rapid weak pulse, shallow breathing.
- d. All of the above.

**36) When caring for someone who is suffering from frostbite, you should not:**

- a. Soak effected part in warm water 100 to 105 degrees.
- b. Rub vigorously until warm.
- c. Handle area gently.
- d. Avoid breaking blisters.

**37) For mild Hypothermia the best treatment is:**

- a. Victims must be heated up as fast as possible.
- b. To warm up gradually.
- c. Coffee with brandy.

**38) Your first steps in a first aid emergency are:**

- a. Elevate, Identify, decide, execute.
- b. Check, call, care,
- c. Recognize, decide, call, provide.
- d. None of the above.

**39) What would you do if a victim had a body part torn or cut off?**

- a. Wrap severed body part in sterile gauze.
- b. Place in a plastic bag.
- c. Put the plastic bag on ice and take it to the hospital with victim.
- d. All of the above.

**40) When performing CPR on an adult you should depress the chest:**

- a. 2 1/2 inches.
- b. At least 2 inches.
- c. 1 1/2 inches

**41) When caring for a choking infant, what position is the infant held in?**

- a. Upside down by the ankles and shoulders.
- b. Face up on a flat surface.
- c. Face down on your forearm with head lower than the body.
- d. Face down on your knee, with head lower than the body.

**42) What do you do for a dry chemical burn?**

- a. Flush with large amounts of water and cover.
- b. Flush with large amounts of warm water until help arrives.
- c. Flush with large amounts of cool water until help arrives.
- d. Remove contaminated clothing and carefully brush away the chemical before flushing with water.

## FIRST AID TEST

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**43) When can you move a victim?**

- a. When you need to care for another victim.
- b. When the victim's life is in danger.
- c. It would be needed to administer proper care.
- d. All the above

**44) What is more serious?**

- a. Heat Stroke
- b. Heat Exhaustion
- c. Heat Cramps

**45) To encourage people to help others in emergency situations, most states have enacted laws, which protect you, as a rescuer, from being sued. This is called.**

- a. The Good-Will Law
- b. The First Aid No-Fault Law
- c. The Good Samaritan Law
- d. There is no such law

**46) Signals of head and spine injuries are:**

- a. Blood or other fluids in the ears or nose.
- b. Unusual bumps or depressions on the head or over the spine.
- c. Has seizures, severe headaches, or slurred speech.
- d. All of the above.

**47) In stroke recognition FAST means:**

- a. Feet, airway, speech, time
- b. Face, arm, speech, time
- c. Fever, anxiety, speed, tell
- d. Fast, action, saves ,time

**48) If an open wound continues to bleed after applying direct pressure:**

- a. Ensure 911 or the local emergency number has been called.
- b. Do not remove any blood soaked dressings.
- c. Add more dressings to the existing ones while continuing direct pressure.
- d. All the above.

**49) If a choking person is coughing forcefully, what should be your first step?**

- a. Encourage them to keep coughing.
- b. Give back blows.
- c. Give 5 abdominal thrusts.

**50) For injuries to muscles, joints or bones RICE stands for:**

- a. Rest, injury, clumsy, entrant
- b. Rest, immobilize, cold, elevate
- c. Running, costs, elevates, contestants

## FIRST AID TEST

---

- 51) You come upon an auto accident scene. You find one person limping. One with a head laceration. One with a deep a cut in his thigh that is bleeding profusely. One with a bone sticking out of her arm and one more who is spitting stuff up and not breathing normally. Who do you treat first?**
- Head laceration.
  - Thigh wound.
  - Broken bone
  - Spitting up, not breathing normally.
- 52) A student who has contact lens has gotten a metal splinter in his eye. You should:**
- Wrap across both eyes,
  - Wrap over the affected eye.
  - Remove his contact lens on the injured eye.
  - Remove the contact lens from the affected eye. Then wrap over each eye.
- 53) A student on your bus has been coughing for several minutes. You should:**
- Give back blows.
  - Give chest thrusts.
  - Encourage her to keep coughing.
  - Have her lie down
- 54) A school custodian has fallen on a fence at school. He is semiconscious with a bloody patch in his shirt. You remove his shirt to find a" bubbly" wound, You should:**
- Check for broken bones.
  - Place something over the wound to seal it. ( plastic, occlusive)
  - Begin CPR
- 55) A student is slumped over unconscious in your bus. You see he has a diabetic bracelet. You should.**
- Put a sugar cube or candy under his tongue.
  - Have him drink juice.
  - Put him in a recovery position.
  - Stay with him and wait for emergency services to arrive



## FIRST AID TEST

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### ANSWER KEY

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|-------|-------|
| 1) d  | 29) d |
| 2) b  | 30) a |
| 3) b  | 31) d |
| 4) c  | 32) d |
| 5) a  | 33) b |
| 6) a  | 34) a |
| 7) d  | 35) d |
| 8) b  | 36) b |
| 9) c  | 37) b |
| 10) a | 38) b |
| 11) d | 39) d |
| 12) d | 40) b |
| 13) a | 41) c |
| 14) b | 42) d |
| 15) d | 43) d |
| 16) b | 44) a |
| 17) a | 45) c |
| 18) d | 46) d |
| 19) c | 47) b |
| 20) b | 48) d |
| 21) d | 49) a |
| 22) c | 50) b |
| 23) b | 51) d |
| 24) d | 52) a |
| 25) b | 53) c |
| 26) b | 54) b |
| 27) b | 55) d |
| 28) c |       |