

Final Examination – Introduction to Community Emergency Response (IS-317)
(Total of 40 questions)

1. CERTs play a critical role in their communities by preparing for hazards and learning response skills to help themselves and others. Following a major disaster, CERTs may activate according to their standard operating procedures to:
 - a. Suppress major fires that may cause infrastructure damage.
 - b. Assume lead responsibility in a hazardous materials incident.
 - c. Respond to incidents in their neighborhoods or workplaces.
 - d. Coordinate the response to a mass casualty incident.

2. CERTs prepare themselves and their families by:
 - Identifying and reducing potential hazards in the home and workplace,
 - Developing a family disaster plan, and
 - _____.
 - a. Notifying authorities about known hazards.
 - b. Assembling a disaster supply kit.
 - c. Restricting access to hazardous areas.
 - d. Ensuring evacuation routes are clear.

3. The first CERT member to arrive at a predetermined staging area assumes the role of the:
 - a. Designated Chief.
 - b. Sizeup Coordinator.
 - c. Incident Commander.
 - d. Lead Responder.

4. The CERT Team Leader manages CERT operations until:
 - a. The Operations Section Chief reports for duty.
 - b. The first professional responder arrives.
 - c. The Emergency Operations Plan is activated.
 - d. The Incident Command Post is established.

5. All CERT decisions will be made with which key question in mind:
 - a. How quickly can the CERT team assist the victims?
 - b. When will professional responders arrive at the scene?
 - c. Who is the Incident Commander in this situation?
 - d. Is it safe for CERT members to attempt this task?

6. A thorough sizeup can make the response safer and more efficient by:
 - a. Determining the estimated response time before taking action.
 - b. Providing critical information to the public.
 - c. Prioritizing actions based on team safety and capability.
 - d. Eliminating the need for professional responders.

7. Sizeup is a cumulative process and each step builds on previous steps. The first step is to:
 - a. Gather facts.
 - b. Establish priorities.
 - c. Take action.
 - d. Evaluate progress.

8. Fires are classified according to:
 - a. The severity of the fire.
 - b. The type of fuel feeding the fire.
 - c. The location of the fire.
 - d. The type of structure involved.

9. Which of the following will extinguish a Class A, B, or C fire?
 - a. Dry chemical extinguisher
 - b. Carbon dioxide extinguisher
 - c. Specialized extinguisher
 - d. Water extinguisher

10. To eliminate or reduce potential fire hazards in the home and workplace:
 - a. Store flammable liquids away from heat sources.
 - b. Inspect wood stoves and chimney flues every five to seven years.
 - c. Install a fireplace screen that allows a fire to be left unattended.
 - d. Separate incompatible chemicals.

11. Which of the following utilities, when turned off during an emergency, must be restored only by a trained technician?
 - a. Natural gas
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Water supply
 - d. Telephone service

12. CERT members should always wear complete safety gear, including:
 - a. Breathing apparatus for smoke-filled rooms or areas.
 - b. Specialized equipment for hazardous materials.
 - c. Helmet, boots, goggles, gloves, and a dust mask.
 - d. Backpack containing a portable fire extinguisher.

13. Before entering a closed room, CERT members should:
 - a. Test door handles, checking for signs of heat.
 - b. Have an extinguisher ready before opening a door that feels hot.
 - c. Feel closed doors with the back of the hand, from the bottom up.
 - d. Cover nose and mouth to keep from inhaling smoke.

14. When attempting to suppress a fire, CERTs should:
 - a. Work with a buddy and backup team.
 - b. Open all doors as they leave the area.
 - c. Plan one escape route from the fire area.
 - d. Feel heat before using an extinguisher.

15. CERTs should only attempt to suppress fires that are smaller than the size of a:
 - a. Wood shed.
 - b. Pickup truck.
 - c. Couch or sofa.
 - d. Wastepaper can.

16. During an incident involving known or suspected hazardous materials, CERTs should:
 - a. Consider the material a STOP sign.
 - b. Move downwind of the initial incident site.
 - c. Conduct decontamination of other victims.
 - d. Stay at the incident site to conduct a sizeup.

17. If CERT members suspect that they have been contaminated, they should self-decontaminate and then:
 - a. Conduct the same decontamination procedures on the other victims.
 - b. Stay in the contaminated area to provide medical treatment to the victims.
 - c. Contain the victims at the incident site to minimize the contaminated area.
 - d. Wait for professional responders to conduct formal decontamination.

18. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 Diamond:
 - a. Specifies the types of hazardous materials in a vehicle or rail car.
 - b. Indicates that hazardous materials are stored in the building.
 - c. Stipulates the proper storage procedures for hazardous materials.
 - d. Lists the amount or quantity of hazardous materials in a container.

19. If you see any indicators of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), you should:
 - a. Leave the area and report information to 911 using a land line.
 - b. Investigate thoroughly to determine the likely type of weapon.
 - c. Stay at the incident site to prevent unauthorized access.
 - d. Use your cellular phone to report a suspected explosive device.

20. Which of the following is a “STOP” sign for CERTs responding to a medical emergency?
- Victims that are bleeding from injuries on their extremities.
 - Victims showing signs of being upset or stressed.
 - Victims whose injuries could become infected after initial treatment.
 - Victims gasping for air without an obvious reason.
21. The three life-threatening conditions that always get first priority are obstructed airway, excessive bleeding, and:
- Shock.
 - Headache.
 - Dizziness.
 - Nausea.
22. What is the first step that CERT members should take if someone appears to be unconscious?
- Tilt the head and lift the chin to clear any obstruction.
 - Look at the victim’s chest and watch for the chest to rise.
 - At arm’s length, shake the victim and shout, “Can you hear me?”
 - Move near the victim’s mouth and listen for breathing.
23. Most bleeding can be controlled by:
- Immersing the wound in water.
 - Direct pressure and elevation.
 - Covering the wound with ice.
 - Packing the wound with salve.
24. During triage, what determines the victim's mental status?
- Failure to follow simple commands.
 - Fewer than 30 breaths per minute.
 - Capillary refill of less than 2 seconds.
 - Excessive bleeding from an injury.

25. The goal of triage is to identify victims who have:
- Internal injuries.
 - Psychological trauma.
 - Closed-head injuries.
 - The 3 “killers”.
26. To indicate the results of triage, every victim receives a tag with:
- “#1” for first priority level, “#2” for second priority level, or “#3” for third priority level.
 - “G” for green (for release), “Y” for yellow (for observation), or “R” for red (for treatment).
 - “T” for immediate treatment, “D” for delayed treatment, or “Dead.”
 - “L” for life-threatening injuries, “S” for severe injuries, and “M” for minor injuries.
27. After sizing up the situation, the next step for you and your buddy is to:
- Treat the highest priority victims.
 - Conduct voice triage.
 - Triage and tag victims.
 - Document triage results.
28. A medical treatment area site should:
- Restrict vehicle access.
 - Be in a downwind location.
 - Allow for expansion.
 - Be far from the incident.
29. Within the immediate and delayed treatment areas, patients should be positioned:
- A minimum of 5 feet apart.
 - To allow victims to comfort each other.
 - Flat on their backs on gurneys.
 - In a head-to-toe configuration.

30. If enough latex gloves are not readily available, CERT members should:
- Change gloves only if they come in contact with body fluids.
 - Sterilize gloves between victims using 1 part bleach to 10 parts water.
 - Wash hands with antibacterial soap for at least 15 seconds after treating each victim.
 - Pour hydrogen peroxide over hands after treating each victim.
31. To protect themselves against fluid-borne diseases, CERT members should:
- Wear a dust mask, sterile gloves, and goggles.
 - Isolate each victim in a separate treatment area.
 - Disinfect every wound with hydrogen peroxide.
 - Wash their hands for a minimum of five seconds.
32. Assessment of victim injuries should be conducted in a systematic order:
- From the back to the front.
 - From the left side to the right.
 - From the head to the toes.
 - From external to internal injuries.
33. When in doubt, assume that a spinal injury has occurred. A CERT member's main objective when treating victims with suspected head, neck, or spinal injuries is to:
- Move the victim as quickly as possible.
 - Keep the spine in a straight line.
 - Allow free movement of the neck and spine.
 - Minimize swelling with the use of ice packs.
34. To clean dirt from a wound:
- Flush the wound with soap and purified water.
 - Scrub the wound to ensure cleanliness.
 - Rinse the wound with hydrogen peroxide.
 - Sterilize the wound with iodine.

35. To treat an open fracture (that has punctured the skin), splint the fracture in place and:
- a. Elevate the fractured appendage.
 - b. Thoroughly irrigate the wound and bone.
 - c. Place moist dressing over the bone end.
 - d. Draw exposed bone back into the tissue.
36. During a disaster, survivors and helpers may experience disaster-related stress. Three measures that CERT workers can take to protect themselves from vicarious trauma include:
- Recognize signs of trauma in yourself,
 - Take breaks and drink liquids, and
 - _____.
- a. Don't overidentify with the survivors of the incident.
 - b. Don't remain at the scene for longer than 30 minutes.
 - c. Don't respond to disasters that you have personally endured.
 - d. Don't speak with victims about their feelings of loss.
37. CERT search and rescue teams must never:
- a. Perform a sizeup of the situation.
 - b. Enter heavily damaged structures.
 - c. Work during periods of rainy weather.
 - d. Use a buddy system.
38. If in doubt about whether to classify a building as having moderate or heavy damage, CERT members should:
- a. Provide treatment inside the structure.
 - b. Classify it as safe until they have more information.
 - c. Leave the area around the structure immediately.
 - d. Choose the more serious level of damage—or heavy damage.

39. During a search, periodically stop all movement and:

- a. Listen for sounds of trapped victims.
- b. Check the location of your CERT buddy.
- c. Maintain visual contact with the Team Leader.
- d. Document the progress of the search.

40. When leveraging a heavy object to remove a victim, remember to:

- a. Lift the object very rapidly and drop it to one side.
- b. Place your hands under the object to raise it.
- c. Leave the cribbing in place after removing the victim.
- d. Stabilize the object with cribbing as you go.