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WATER SENTRY EXAM A

1. One of the most important variables in determining the survivability of a non-breathing victim is.
 - A. Time to intervention in restoring breathing.
 - B. Time to local EMS response.
 - C. Age of victim.
 - D. Use of AED.
2. Chest compressions for an infant and child should be at least to a depth of.
 - A. 1/2 the chest thickness.
 - B. 1/3 the chest thickness.
 - C. 2/5 the chest thickness.
 - D. 1/5 the chest thickness.
3. The acronym RAA stands for _____.
 - A. Reading, Algebra, and Arithmetic.
 - B. Reach, Asses, and Action.
 - C. Ready, Assessment, and Action.
 - D. Reassess, Approach, and Action.
4. Artificial respiration for a conscious adult who is talking.
 - A. One breath every 3 seconds
 - B. One breath every 5 seconds
 - C. One breath every 10 seconds
 - D. None of these answers.
5. Whenever checking for a pulse it is acceptable to reach across the victim's neck.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. The minimum age to be trained, as a water sentry is, _____.
 - A. 13
 - B. 15
 - C. 16
 - D. 18
7. The rescuer only has to initially evaluate the condition of the victim; then they will not have to continue to reevaluate the status of the victim since they have already done it once.
 - A. True
 - B. False



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8. Communication is not very important between the ride operators and the guest who are riding the ride.
A. True
B. False
9. The phone systems that are found in some parks are there for the attendant's convenience and can be used for non-essential conversations between co-workers.
A. True
B. False
10. What information is not essential when calling in an emergency to the main dispatch office?
A. Your Name
B. Your Location
C. Your Age
D. What is the emergency
11. If a guest wants to let their child who is too small ride an attraction at a park, it is an accepted practice to let them ride the ride. This is due to the fact that the guest is always right.
A. True
B. False
12. Most parks conduct safety checks to insure that the attraction is safe for operation at the beginning of the day, prior to the arrival of the general public.
A. True
B. False
13. Safety checks are to be taken seriously and the information that is written on the documentation is to be thoroughly completed and accurate.
A. True
B. False
14. In order to help clear a blocked airway in an infant, the rescuer should perform 15 chest thrusts with one hand and then 5 back blows.
A. True
B. False
15. In order to clear a blocked airway in a conscious expectant mother, the rescuer should reach around the distressed lady and clasp their hands and perform 5 chest thrusts.
A. True
B. False



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16. When two rescuers are performing CPR on an adult the compression to breath ratio is _____.
- A. 30:2
 - B. 15:2
 - C. 1:5
 - D. 5:1
17. When two rescuers are performing CPR on a child the compression to breath ratio is _____.
- A. 30:2
 - B. 15:2
 - C. 1:5
 - D. 5:1
18. When two rescuers are performing CPR on an infant, the compression to breath ratio is _____.
- A. 30:2
 - B. 15:2
 - C. 5:1
 - D. None of the above.
19. Whenever the rescuers change positions during CPR, it is acceptable to take 15 seconds to re-check the status of the victim's pulse and respiration.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. A conscious person who is mildly choking should be encouraged to continue coughing forcefully to dislodge the foreign object.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. If air does not go into the unconscious non-breathing victim when the rescuer initially attempts to ventilate, the rescuer should _____.
- A. Move along side of the patient and perform (5) five chest compressions.
 - B. Roll the victim on their side and do back blows.
 - C. Re-tilt the head and re-position it, and attempt to ventilate for a second time.
 - D. Get a deep breath and blow harder through the mask into the victim until successful.



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22. How long should the rescuer check to see if an unconscious non-breathing victim has a pulse or not _____?
- A. 1- 4 seconds.
 - B. 5-10 seconds.
 - C. 20-25 seconds.
 - D. 25-30 seconds.
23. The carotid pulse can be felt on either side of the neck under the jaw.
- A. True
 - B. False
24. Whenever checking for a pulse it is acceptable to reach across the victim's neck.
- A. True
 - B. False
25. Whenever the rescuer is performing CPR, it is good to vocalize the counting sequence because, _____.
- A. Vocalization helps everyone stay focused on what is being done.
 - B. Vocalization establishes who is in charge of the rescue, and calms bystanders apprehension.
 - C. When EMS personnel arrive; they will know what the victim's status is by what the rescuers are doing.
 - D. All of the above answers are correct A, B, and C.
26. Identify the answer that is not a sign or symptom of shock.
- A. Cool clammy skin.
 - B. Irregular heart rate.
 - C. Curling of the toes.
 - D. Irregular breathing rate.
27. Artificial respirations for an un-conscious adult who is not breathing, and has a pulse is?
- A. One breath every 3 seconds
 - B. One breath every 5 seconds
 - C. One breath every 10 seconds
 - D. None of these answers.
28. When beginning to administer Artificial Respiration (or Rescue Breaths) to an infant; the rescuer should initially give _____.
- A. Two full breaths.
 - B. One full breath.
 - C. Two puffs of air, which causes the chest to rise and fall between each puff.
 - D. None of the above answers are correct.



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29. The easiest and most effective way of opening the airway is _____.
- A. The head tilt & chin lift.
 - B. The head tilt & jaw thrust.
 - C. The head tilt & jaw lift.
 - D. The head back & mouth open.
30. CPR is the artificial circulation of the blood through the body and helps the vital organs of the body receive oxygenated blood.
- A. True
 - B. False
31. Where should a rescuer check for the pulse in an infant?
- A. The carotid artery.
 - B. The radial artery.
 - C. The brachial artery.
 - D. None of the above.
32. The most often obstruction in the airway of an unconscious non-breathing victim is _____.
- A. A piece of food.
 - B. The tongue
 - C. Blood and mucus.
 - D. None of the above.
33. A professional ride attendant must first:
- A. Learn the rule, understand the rule, and then enforce the rules consistently.
 - B. Learn the rule, understand the rule, and then abuse the rule.
 - C. Enforce the rules, learn the rules, and then pick which rules to enforce.
 - D. Abuse the rules, then learn the rules, and then teach others how to abuse the rules.
34. Knowledge about Blood Borne Pathogens includes recognizing that everyone is a potential carrier and victim of a potential disease.
- A. True
 - B. False
35. Some symptoms of heat exhaustion include:
- A. Nausea
 - B. Anxiety
 - C. Excessive sweating and gradual weakness
 - D. All of the above A, B, and C.



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36. Common symptoms of dehydration include _____, _____, and _____.
A. A runny nose, bad breath, and a head ache.
B. Headaches, dry mucus membranes, and difficulty going to the bathroom.
C. Difficulty going to the bathroom, headaches, and an offensive odor.
D. Hunger, excessive urination, and headaches.
37. According to the NASCO textbook, what is the most common accident associated with aquatic facilities?
A. 2nd degree burns associated with sunburns.
B. Entrapment emergencies
C. Slips and falls
D. Abrasions associated with “towel popping” and “horseplay”.
38. The primary function of the water ride operators in a hard ride park is to be the primary rescuer and perform body contact rescues should the need arise.
A. True
B. False
39. The main technique emphasized in the text makes use of throwing devices to conscious victims that are in the water.
A. True
B. False
40. Whenever performing a reaching assist, it is better to allow the victim to grab the rescuer because they know how hard they have to hold on.
A. True
B. False
41. Whenever performing a reaching assist, it is better to grab the victim as opposed to letting the victim grab the rescuer.
A. True
B. False
42. Whenever the rescuer brings the victim to the side they may leave them in the water if the victim is conscious and they cannot get them out by themselves without further injuring the victim.
A. True
B. False
43. One of the most important things to do with a throwing device is to make sure it is ready to throw before you need it.
A. True
B. False



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- 44. Throw bags are difficult to maintain because they tend to become entangled more frequently than heaving lines and throw buoys.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 45. Shallow water is considered water that is five feet deep or less that can be waded in.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 46. Before the rescuers initiate the search of the water attraction for a missing person. They should make sure that upper management has been notified and that all appropriate equipment has been turned off and secured (Locked/Tagged Out).
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 47. Whenever a search is underway, it does not matter where you search; a non-methodical search pattern is the best method of searching.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 48. According to the text a tool that may be utilized when conducting an underwater search is _____.
 - A. Fishing net.
 - B. Short poles to help find the victim in dark, murky waters, and also identify hazards.
 - C. Grappling hooks to drag the bottom of the attraction.
 - D. Infer-red and heat-imaging equipment to help identify the victims under water.
- 49. Conducting bottom searches is easy to do and requires very little practice.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 50. CPR is so versatile that is can be performed effectively in the water.
 - A. True
 - B. False