

FY09 Emergency Procedures Knowledge Test, October 2008

1. **You should prop the windows open if there is smoke present.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. **The best way to remove a passenger in a wheelchair from the bus during an evacuation is to use the lift.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. **Where should the seatbelt cutter be located?**
 - a. In a closed and secure location.
 - b. Within reach of the driver.
 - c. Under the driver's seat.
4. **Emergency evacuation should take place:**
 - a. Through the exit furthest from the smoke or fire.
 - b. Through the nearest exit.
 - c. Always through the passenger door as it is the easiest.
5. **If dragging the passenger out of the vehicle, always:**
 - a. Drag them by holding onto their ankles.
 - b. Ensure that their head is facing the direction that they are being dragged.
 - c. Never drag a passenger.
6. **Passengers should stay on the vehicle if you think you smell something burning, but are not sure.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. **The person the driver should be most concerned with is...**
 - a. Young passengers as they have their life ahead of them.
 - b. Frail Senior Citizens as they can't help themselves.
 - c. Wheelchair passengers as their wheelchair is locked to the floor.
 - d. The driver. Without the driver who is going to evacuate?
8. **The first thing you should do once you realize there is smoke, fire or a strange smell is?**
 - a. Call dispatch.
 - b. Get out and find out what is burning.
 - c. Evacuate the vehicle.
 - d. Call 911.
9. **Speaking to passengers as they board the bus is important in what way?**
 - a. It identifies whether or not they can hear you.
 - b. It allows the driver to know if the passenger is cognitive.
 - c. It is professional.
 - d. All of the above.
10. **Pre-trips are part of being proactive in preventing emergency situations.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. **If there is a small leak under the bus when you approach it at the beginning of your shift you should:**
 - a. Crawl under bus to see if you can fix it.
 - b. Immediately report it to your supervisor or maintenance department.
 - c. Not worry about it as it is only a small leak.
 - d. Wait and see if it stops leaking.
12. **How often should you cycle the lift to check for operation?**
 - a. Daily.
 - b. Only on days you will be using it.
 - c. Once a week.
 - d. Once a month.

13. When should you cycle the lift manually?

- a. Monthly.
- b. Only when the vehicle breaks down.
- c. Twice a day.
- d. Daily.

14. How long after a fire extinguisher is recharged is it valid?

- a. 18 months
- b. 2 years
- c. 12 months
- d. 9 months

15. The first person to exit the vehicle should be the one closest to the exit.

- a. True
- b. False

16. If the vehicle has filled with smoke and is no longer safe to enter, what should the driver do?

- a. Risk your own life to save another.
- b. Use the fire extinguisher.
- c. Do not enter and wait until emergency personnel arrive.

17. The roof hatch should only be used by the driver as an exit.

- a. True
- b. False

18. When should the driver try to put out the fire?

- a. Anytime fire is present.
- b. Never.
- c. If there is time.
- d. If it is a very small fire.

19. What can the driver do to prevent most preventable accidents?

- a. Daily pre-trips.
- b. Constantly check mirrors.
- c. Keep good following distance.
- d. All of the above.

20. It is important to keep all passengers _____ once they have been evacuated.

- a. Happy
- b. Calm
- c. Together
- d. In the dark

21. The driver should throw the 2-way mic out the window prior to starting evacuation.

- a. True
- b. False

22. It is okay to have a passenger assist in the evacuation process?

- a. True
- b. False

23. If a passenger does not want to wear their seat belt, it is up to them.

- a. True
- b. False

24. When transporting oxygen, remove the oxygen:

- a. When the passenger using oxygen exits the vehicle.
- b. Immediately upon realizing that fire and/or smoke is present.
- c. After everyone is off of the bus.

- 25. In the event of a fire and a passenger is covered in blood and needs assistance in evacuating vehicle, the driver should?**
- Wear gloves.
 - Wait until emergency personnel arrive.
 - Leave them on the bus.
 - Use all means of protection and evacuate passenger.
 - A and B.
- 26. Once a driver has been through the Emergency Procedures training they never need to attend again.**
- True
 - False
- 27. Emergencies only happen to other people and they will not happen to you.**
- True
 - False
- 28. In an emergency wheelchair straps should be cut off, not taken off manually if a belt cutter is available.**
- True
 - False
- 29. The exit farthest away from the _____ should be used to evacuate passengers.**
- Fuel tank.
 - Engine.
 - Smoke and/or fire.
 - None of the above.
- 30. The driver's door can be used for evacuation.**
- True.
 - False.
- 31. The passenger door is unable to open if there is no power.**
- True.
 - False.
- 32. The first passengers to exit the vehicle should be the _____.**
- Wheelchair passengers.
 - Senior Citizens.
 - Ambulatory passengers.
 - Children.
- 33. It is freezing cold outside and I smell something hot or burning. I can't see what I smell. What should I do?**
- Look for and identify the smell before doing anything.
 - Call and ask supervisor what to do.
 - Evacuate.
 - Keep driving until you arrive at a warm location to evacuate.
- 34. One of the emergency windows has never opened, the bus is 8 years old and has gone this long without it and has never been fixed. What should I do?**
- Don't worry about it.
 - Report it immediately.
 - Fix it yourself.
 - Take out window.
- 35. By placing radio outside of window in the beginning of an evacuation:**
- The radio won't melt in a fire.
 - The radio will be accessible without reentering the vehicle.
 - None of the above.

36. There is a rider that rides the bus everyday and never responds when I speak to him. What should I do?
- Document it and discuss it with the supervisor.
 - Yell at the rider to see if they respond.
 - Try speaking so that he can see your lips.
37. My vehicle has broken down in the middle of the intersection; I have a passenger in one wheelchair and three ambulatory passengers. Should I evacuate?
- No.
 - Only if the vehicle is in harm's way.
 - Yes, always.
38. If there is smoke present, the driver should tell all passengers to keep their _____ until they have evacuated.
- Mouths shut.
 - Heads down.
 - Eyes covered.
39. Oxygen tanks are _____ and should be removed from the vehicle quickly in the event of a fire.
- Heavy
 - Expensive
 - Under pressure
 - Rare
40. When passengers have to be dragged out of the vehicle, the safest way is to drag them using their:
- Arms
 - Feet
 - Shoulders of their jacket or shirt
 - Never drag a passenger
41. When evacuating passengers out of the window their ____ should go out of the window first.
- Head
 - Feet
 - Arms
 - Belongings
42. There should be ____ emergency triangles in every commercial passenger vehicle.
- 2
 - Blue
 - 3
 - Electrical
43. If a passenger tells you that they have a better way to evacuate then you should listen.
- True
 - False
44. There is a young wheelchair passenger and a senior citizen wheelchair passenger and you are running out of time. Which passenger do you evacuate first?
- The Young Passenger
 - The Senior Citizen Passenger
 - The one you feel that you can handle better
 - The one closest to the exit
45. If there is fire or smoke present the quickest way to evacuate is to yell, "FIRE!"
- True
 - False
46. The driver should always have an evacuation _____ with the boarding of every passenger.
- Map
 - Plan
 - Brochure

47. Wheelchairs can be _____, people can not!

- a. Repaired
- b. Replaced

48. It is important to speak loud and ____ when giving instructions during evacuation.

- a. Firm
- b. Clear
- c. Without Panic
- d. All of the above

49. The passenger's safety begins with a daily and thorough...

- a. Education
- b. Pre-Trip
- c. Phone call

50. Seatbelts save lives and should be enforced by every _____.

- a. Passenger
- b. Driver
- c. Supervisor
- d. All of the above