Pre-Trip

1. A thorough pre-trip should be performed in a routine manner every day to ensure consistency and accuracy.
   a. True
   b. False

2. As long as at least one emergency exit window or roof escape hatch is in working order, it is okay to operate the vehicle.
   a. True
   b. False

3. It is recommended that all vehicles are equipped with a seat belt cutter; where on the vehicle should the seat belt cutter be located?
   a. In the driver’s compartment
   b. Velcro to the dash of the vehicle
   c. Within reach of the operator in his or her normal position
   d. All of the above

4. In the event that the seat belt cutter is used, the blade/whole device must be ______________________ before placing back into the vehicle.
   a. No action is necessary
   b. Cleaned
   c. Blade replaced/Whole device replaced

5. As long as there is a fire extinguisher on the vehicle, it does not matter where or how it is stored.
   a. True
   b. False

6. The first aid kit on a vehicle should have a minimum of ____ unopened items contained within it at all times.
   a. 5
   b. 6
   c. 7
   d. 8

7. Fire extinguishers must be inspected and recharged or replaced every _______________.
   a. 6 months
   b. 9 months
   c. 12 months
   d. 15 months
8. While conducting the pre-trip of your vehicle, you see something leaking under the engine. The proper steps to take are to _________________.
   a. Document the leak and report to management
   b. Take the bus out as long as all fluid levels are safe
   c. Notify management but do not document
   d. Ask the previous driver if they had any problems

9. Knowledge of the location and use of all on-board safety equipment can be invaluable in an emergency situation.
   a. True
   b. False

10. The best time to find out that an emergency exit is not working is during an evacuation.
    a. True
    b. False

**Defensive Driving**

11. Defensive Driving is one of the first steps to take to help prevent an accident.
    a. True
    b. False

12. Which of the following would best define Defensive Driving?
    a. One who will do everything possible to avoid a collision
    b. A set of driving skills that allows you to defend yourself against possible collisions caused by other motorists
    c. Trying to watch out for distracted drivers
    d. None of the above

13. Some of the ways that a professional operator can drive defensively include:
    a. Recognizing what may become a hazardous situation
    b. Scanning far enough ahead
    c. Being aware of the space around the vehicle at all times
    d. All of the above

14. Which of these situations **WOULD NOT** require evacuation?
    a. Vehicular rollover
    b. Fire or smoke conditions
    c. Flat tire
    d. Vehicle immersion or submersion in water

15. If any chemical smell is present in the vehicle, it is okay to keep driving until the smell can be clearly identified.
    a. True
    b. False
Emergency Evacuation

16. Paratransit vehicles burn quickly and intensely, and generate huge quantities of smoke with over ____ types of toxic gases.
   a. 20
   b. 30
   c. 40
   d. 50

17. You should keep in mind the “_______________________” which holds that a clear aisle reduces accidents on-board the vehicle and facilitates a smooth evacuation.
   a. Open Walkway Concept
   b. Free and Clear Concept
   c. Clear Aisle Concept
   d. Up and Out Concept

18. Your response to an emergency will be based on your knowledge of:
   a. The accident situation
   b. The characteristics of the riders on the vehicle
   c. The safety features and safety equipment on-board the vehicle
   d. All of the above

19. If a smoke or fire condition is present or imminent, you should always:
   a. Remain in the vehicle and wait for help to arrive
   b. Evacuate your passengers first to ensure their safety
   c. Contact dispatch to let them know that they need to contact the fire department
   d. None of the above

20. In order to warn oncoming motorists that your vehicle is disabled, you need to place your warning devices (triangles):
   a. As soon as possible
   b. Within 10 minutes of pulling over, but only after you have ensured that your passengers are in a secure location
   c. They do not need to be set up
   d. Once emergency personnel have arrived on scene

21. If no imminent danger is present, the safest place for the passengers is _________________.
   a. A safe distance away from the vehicle
   b. Inside a building
   c. To remain on the vehicle
   d. None of the above
22. Wheelchair lifts should only be used in an evacuation when _________________.
   a. There is more than one passenger using a wheelchair or other mobility device
   b. Operated manually and no other viable option is available
   c. The passenger requests it
   d. None of the above

23. If faced with an emergency evacuation, the operator needs to assume a leadership role and remain ________ and ________
   a. Firm, Aggressive
   b. Calm, Composed
   c. Seated, Quiet
   d. Outspoken, Blunt

24. If an unconscious passenger needs to be evacuated using the shoulder drag, the passenger’s ___________ should be pointed in the direction of the exit location.
   a. Feet
   b. Head
   c. It doesn't matter how they are positioned
   d. A or B

25. Passengers who use mobility devices should be evacuated first.
   a. True
   b. False

26. In the event that a vehicle were to break down on a divided road in which the flow of traffic was all headed in the same direction, the triangles should be placed:
   a. Two triangles behind the vehicle and one triangle in front, all at appropriate distances
   b. Three triangles in front of the vehicle, all at appropriate distances
   c. Three triangles behind the vehicle, all at appropriate distances
   d. Two triangles in front of the vehicle and one triangle in back, all at appropriate distances

27. When evacuating passengers out of a window, put their ________________ out of the window first.
   a. Feet
   b. Head
   c. Hips
   d. Body

28. An operator should always evacuate every passenger on board their vehicle during an emergency, even if it means attempting a maneuver that they do not have confidence that they can perform.
   a. True
   b. False
29. It may be necessary to physically remove a person from a vehicle in order to save his or her life.
   a. True
   b. False

30. If a service animal is on-board, evacuate the _____________ first and then ______________.
   a. Service Animal, the passenger whose animal it is
   b. Passenger whom the animal assists, the animal
   c. A or B

31. An operator should always know how many passengers are on-board their vehicle at all times in order to:
   a. Understand what types of assistance may be needed if an evacuation occurs
   b. Verify that no riders are remaining on-board if an evacuation occurs
   c. Explain important information to emergency personnel if an evacuation occurs
   d. All of the above

32. If an emergency evacuation were to occur, at a minimum the information relayed to dispatch or emergency personnel should be:
   a. Operator name and vehicle number
   b. Current location including concise description of the emergency
   c. A request for police and ambulance help
   d. All of the above

33. The better the description relayed to the dispatcher, the quicker and better the response will be from emergency preparedness forces.
   a. True
   b. False

34. When emergency responders arrive on-scene, you should:
   a. Be cooperative
   b. Answer all of their questions
   c. Provide them with all of the information appropriate to facilitate evacuating any remaining passengers
   d. All of the above

35. During an evacuation, which passengers should be evacuated first?
   a. Visually impaired passengers
   b. Mobility impaired passengers
   c. Ambulatory passengers
   d. The order does not matter

36. It is okay to request assistance from a passenger during an evacuation.
   a. True
   b. False
37. The driver should speak loud and ____________ when giving instructions during an evacuation.
   a. Firmly
   b. Clearly
   c. Without panic
   d. All of the above

38. When placing multiple mobility devices in the vehicle, evacuation should not be a factor in where they are positioned.
   a. True
   b. False

39. The first thing an operator should do once an accident that requires evacuation has occurred is to contact dispatch to let them know.
   a. True
   b. False

40. Which of the following **WOULD BE** cause for evacuation?
   a. Vehicle rollover
   b. Fire or smoke conditions
   c. Submersion in water
   d. All of the above

41. If a vehicle becomes fully engulfed in smoke and there are still passengers on the bus, it is the operator’s responsibility to go back on the vehicle to remove them.
   a. True
   b. False

42. During an evacuation, riders should be moved to __________________________.
   a. Another vehicle once it arrives
   b. A safe distance away from the vehicle
   c. A safe distance away from the vehicle, far enough away so that an explosion will not injure evacuated passengers
   d. All of the above

43. Depending on the physical limitations of an operator, it is okay to assist passengers to a nearby location to expedite the evacuation process; the riders could then be moved to a more secure location at a later time.
   a. True
   b. False

44. The best exit to use during an evacuation is _______________________.
   a. The closest exit
   b. The largest exit
   c. The exit that is closest to you that will remain open the longest
   d. Any of the above
45. __________ is much more deadly then __________.
   a. Fire, smoke
   b. Smoke, fire

46. When an evacuation is imminent, the driver should __________ and __________ the evacuation.
   a. Take charge, lead
   b. Panic, ignore
   c. Exit the vehicle, yell directions to the passengers from outside of the vehicle about
   d. Ask questions, frantically contact dispatch to tell them about

47. It is the responsibility of the __________ to ensure the safety of the individuals on board the vehicle.
   a. Operator
   b. Other passengers
   c. Passengers themselves
   d. None of the above

48. When assisting in an evacuation, always remember your own _________________.
   a. Family
   b. Control
   c. Passengers
   d. Strengths and limitations

49. If fire is present, pull over to the side of the roadway, turn off the vehicle, and place the radio/cell phone
   outside of the vehicle to be used to contact dispatch after the evacuation has occurred.
   a. True
   b. False

50. YOU are responsible for ensuring the safety of your passengers during an evacuation.
   a. True
   b. True