



Unit 5

Light Search & Rescue Operations

Quiz 1

1. What does a size-up entail?
 - ☐ a) Locating victims and documenting their location
 - ☐ b) Assessing the situation, locating victims, extricating victims
 - ☐ c) Procedures and methods required to extricate victims
 - ☐ d) Assessing the situation and determining a safe action plan
2. When conducting search operations what is the best source of information, if available?
 - ☐ a) Prior planning
 - ☐ b) Reports from media sources
 - ☐ c) Prior planning, bystanders
 - ☐ d) Only bystanders
3. Examples of light damage are:
 - ☐ a) Visible signs of damage
 - ☐ b) Structure is no longer attached to foundation
 - ☐ c) Hazardous materials spilled, wall collapse, gas leaks
 - ☐ d) Superficial damage
4. A major factor in potential damage to a detached structure is:
 - ☐ a) The age of the structure
 - ☐ b) The type of construction
 - ☐ c) The type of disaster
 - ☐ d) All of the above
5. Examples of heavy damage are:
 - ☐ a) Broken windows
 - ☐ b) Partial or total collapse
 - ☐ c) Decorative work damaged or fallen



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6. What should you do with a heavily damaged structure?
 - ☐ a) Run in to save any possible victims
 - ☐ b) Do not enter
 - ☐ c) Enter carefully
7. Good building codes in an area mean "damage proof" building.
 - ☐ a) True
 - ☐ b) False
8. Cribbing is miscellaneous sized wood used to:
 - ☐ a) Build structures
 - ☐ b) Dig ditches
 - ☐ c) Stabilize an object to free trapped victims
 - ☐ d) Protect small children
9. Examples of moderate damage are:
 - ☐ a) Broken windows
 - ☐ b) Tilting
 - ☐ c) Cracks larger than 1/4 inch
 - ☐ d) Heavy smoke or fire
 - ☐ e) B & C
10. Size-up is a cumulative process, and each step builds on previous steps. The first step is to:
 - ☐ a) Establish priorities
 - ☐ b) Gather facts
 - ☐ c) Take action
 - ☐ d) Evaluate progress