Swimming and Water Rescue Exam - A

1.1 Unit leaders accompanying Scouts on an outing are absolved of all responsibility when a professionally trained individual leads an activity.  
   T   F

2.1 Cub Scouts earn awards by
   A. Doing their best
   B. Meeting performance standards
   C. Winning competitions
   D. Attending required classes

3.3 Which of the following is not an allowed Venturing activity?
   A. Scuba diving in open water
   B. Triathlon events
   C. Commercial trips on whitewater
   D. Parasailing

4.2 Drowning follows car accidents as the second leading cause of accidental death for Scout aged youth.  
   T   F

5.0 List three contributory factors to drowning.
   1.  
   2.  
   3.  

6.1 Ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the unit member, not the unit leader.  
   T   F

7.0 List three items common to all emergency action plans.
   1.  
   2.  
   3.  

8.0 BSA policies allow a single adult to supervise a den on a remote hike to a swimming beach provided older Boy Scouts are available to serve as lifeguards.  
   T   F

9.2 A tour and activity plan is not needed for a swimming activity at a parent's backyard pool.  
   T   F

10.1 A ruling of negligence must establish that harm resulted.  
   T   F

11.2 Adults require a medical evaluation within 12 months for all activities.  
   T   F

12.3 Which of the following may require additional safety measures while swimming?
   A. Cystic fibrosis
   B. Use of medication to control seizures
   C. Deafness
   D. All of the above

13.1 Special precautions for those with chronic or temporary medical conditions are based on
   A. Consultation with the parents
   B. A physician's written recommendations
   C. Instructions from a caregiver accompanying the individual
   D. All of the above

14.1 Frequent, minor sunburn is a long-term as well as a temporary concern.  
   T   F
15.0 During Scouting events, statistically the most prevalent cause of death is
A. Car accidents
B. Drowning
C. Cardiac arrest
D. Falls

16.0 List the components of the BSA beginner classification test.

17.0 List the components of the BSA swimmer classification test.

18.2 The BSA beginner classification test is a requirement for Second Class rank.

19.2 Anyone reluctant to take either the beginner or swimmer classification test is not allowed in the water during the testing procedure.

20.3 During the swim classification test, who is the participant’s buddy?
A. The next Scout in line for that particular test
B. The unit leader
C. The test administrator
D. No one

Section II

1.0 List the eight points of Safe Swim Defense.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

2.2 Beginners should be restricted to water depths
A. Waist deep
B. Chest deep
C. Chin deep
D. Just over the head

3.1 Water depth for headfirst entry from poolside must be
A. 5 feet
B. 7 feet
C. 9 feet
D. 11 feet

4.3 Having swimmers wear life jackets should be considered
A. In clear water over 12 ft deep
B. In murky water over head height
C. In weak current
D. All of these

5.2 The primary purpose of the buddy check is to
A. Check the number of people in the water
B. Reinforce the buddy concept
C. Signal the end of the period
D. Clear the area in an emergency
6.1 Surveillance (that is, monitoring swimmers for signs of trouble) is the responsibility of
A. The lifeguards
B. The lookout
C. Each buddy
D. All of these

7.2 Which of these is a possible concern at an aboveground pool?
A. Depth is too shallow for beginner & swimmer areas
B. Water clarity
C. Current
D. The water is too deep for some nonswimmers

8.3 In turbid water, a single swimmer with a lifeline checks deep water areas by doing a head first surface dive and swimming along the bottom with arms extended.
T  F

9.3 Access to the swimmers area should be through the nonswimmer and beginner areas.
T  F

10.2 The preferred location for a swimming area on a river is often
A. On the upstream end of a sandbar on the inside of a bend
B. On the protected downstream end of a sandbar on the inside of a bend
C. In the deeper water on the outside of a bend
D. In an area where the water covers grass rather than mud

11.1 Which of the following is a major safety concern at an ocean beach, responsible for more rescues than any other?
A. Undertow
B. Drift current
C. Rip current
D. Surf

12.3 Which of the following is not allowed?
A. Distance swimming along a protected, closed circuit
B. Varsity and Venturing triathlon training
C. Distance swimming in open water accompanied by a lone person in a rowboat
D. A & C

13.1 For a unit swim at a public pool with professional lifeguards on duty
A. Safe Swim Defense principles don’t apply
B. Unit rescue personnel need not be deployed
C. The buddy system is not used
D. All of these

14.2 Ideally, the butterfly should be introduced prior to resting strokes.
T  F

15.1 All conscious drowning victims will call out for help.
T  F

16.3 For which type of victim will rescue always involve physical contact?
A. A tired swimmer
B. A distressed swimmer
C. An actively drowning nonswimmer
D. A passive, submerged victim

17.3 A reach pole is swept to a victim from the side to
A. Prevent the victim from lunging into the end of the pole
B. Bring the pole into physical contact with an active drowning victim
C. A and B
D. None of the above; the pole should be extended directly toward the victim’s chest
18.3 When retrieving a ring buoy for a second attempt, the line should be
A. Coiled as before
B. Dropped loosely at the feet
C. Left floating in the water
D. Wrapped around the buoy

19.2 Conscious victims should be lifted into a rescue boat as soon as possible.
T  F

20.2 There is always an alternative to an in-water rescue.
T  F

21.3 A long shallow dive is the preferred entry for an in-water rescue.
T  F

22.3 A contact assist is needed when the victim cannot grasp a flotation aid due to
A. Unconsciousness
B. A stroke or other debilitating condition
C. Numbness due to cold
D. Any of the above, plus others

23.1 Various contact assists without flotation aids are options for unconscious victims when
A. The person must be recovered from underwater
B. The flotation aid is not well suited to the situation
C. Positioning the flotation aid would unduly delay the rescue
D. All of the above

24.3 Required life jacket use is a reasonable precaution in deep, turbid water if the unit is poorly prepared to conduct an organized underwater search.
T  F

25.2 If a spinal injury is suspected, first
A. Check for breathing and circulation
B. Ask the person to gently roll his head
C. Ask if the person has numbness in the limbs
D. Provide in-line stabilization & summon EMS

26.3 The line-and-tender procedure should be familiar to many Boy Scouts since it is included in rank advancement.
T  F

27.1 The preventative elements of Safe Swim Defense minimize the need for rescues.
T  F

28.1 Essential elements in unit swim protection include:
A. Continuous, effective monitoring of everyone
B. Persons trained in rescue procedures
C. An emergency action plan, including communication with EMS
D. All of the above

29.3 Which of the following are inappropriate functions of safety team members on duty?
A. Continuous surveillance of assigned areas
B. Intervening to stop rule infractions or to provide emergency aid
C. Refereeing a game or assisting a person with a skill
D. Providing backup surveillance and supervision of swimmers not involved in a rescue situation

30.3 Which of the following is appropriate for both snorkeling and scuba?
A. Monitoring time underwater to prevent the bends
B. Equalizing pressure in the ears
C. Continuous breathing while underwater
D. All of the above
Swimming and Water Rescue Exam - B

1.3 Unit leaders conducting an activity must be skilled in the activity and able to respond appropriately in an emergency.
   T  F

2.1 Cub Scouts earn awards by
   A. Doing their best
   B. Meeting performance standards
   C. Winning competitions
   D. Attending required classes

3.3 Which of the following is not an allowed Venturing activity?
   A. Scuba diving in open water
   B. Triathlon events
   C. Commercial trips on whitewater
   D. Parasailing

4.2 Drowning follows car accidents as the second leading cause of accidental death for Scout aged youth.
   T  F

5.0 List three contributory factors to drowning.
   1.
   2.
   3.

6.2 If adequate preventive steps are in place, an activity can safely proceed without emergency response plans.
   T  F

7.0 List three items common to all emergency action plans.
   1.
   2.
   3.

8.0 BSA policies allow a single adult to supervise a den on a remote hike to a swimming beach provided older Boy Scouts are available to serve as lifeguards.
   T  F

9.1 A tour and activity plan must be submitted for council review for all unit swimming activities.
   T  F

10.1 A ruling of negligence must establish that harm resulted.
    T  F

11.1 All swimming and boating activities require a current health history for every participant.
    T  F

12.3 Which of the following may require additional safety measures while swimming?
    A. Cystic fibrosis
    B. Use of medication to control seizures
    C. Deafness
    D. All of the above

13.2 Competitive breath-holding events are not allowed due to concerns with
    A. Hyperventilation
    B. Hyperthermia
    C. Hypothermia
    D. Ear infections

14.1 Frequent, minor sunburn is a long-term as well as a temporary concern.
    T  F
15.0 During Scouting events, statistically the most prevalent cause of death is
A. Car accidents
B. Drowning
C. Cardiac arrest
D. Falls

16.0 List the components of the BSA beginner classification test.

17.0 List the components of the BSA swimmer classification test.

18.1 Anyone who declines to take or fails to complete the BSA beginner classification test is classified as a learner.

19.1. A person must first complete the beginner test before taking the swimmer test.

19.3 A single test administrator may watch up to four participants taking the swimmer test simultaneously.

20.2 Prior to water entry, how does the test administrator determine whether the participant has been in deep water before?
A. Asks, and asks again if in doubt
B. Takes clues from body language and/or hesitation
C. Asks the person to first swim in shallow water
D. Any or all of the above as appropriate

Section II

1.0 List the eight points of Safe Swim Defense.

2.3 Nonswimmers should be restricted to water depths no more than
A. Knee deep
B. Waist to chest deep
C. Chin deep
D. Just over the head

3.3 Feet first entry should be limited to heights no greater than
A. Knee high
B. Waist high
C. Chest high
D. Head high

4.1 Under water swimming is prohibited when
A. The water is less than 3 feet deep
B. At night
C. In murky or turbid water
D. When water temperature is less than 70°

5.3 During a unit swim, a record of buddies and their ability groups may be kept by
A. Using buddy tags & a portable buddy board
B. Using sticks with printed names
C. Using a written list
D. Any of these
6.1 Surveillance (that is, monitoring swimmers for signs of trouble) is the responsibility of:
A. The lifeguards
B. The lookout
C. Each buddy
D. All of these

7.2 Which of these is a possible concern at an aboveground pool?
A. Depth is too shallow for beginner & swimmer areas
B. Water clarity
C. Current
D. The water is too deep for some nonswimmers

8.1 Everyone in the unit should be involved in setting up a safe swim area.
T  F

9.1 A unit with only beginners and swimmers needs three ability group areas at a temporary lakefront setting.
T  F

10.3 Which of the following is a sign that a river is higher than normal?
A. Exposed sandbars
B. Strainers along the cut bank
C. Water flowing over grass
D. Debris resting high in trees

11.3 Of the following, which is most suitable for swimming?
A. Rip currents
B. Spilling waves
C. Plunging waves
D. Surging waves

12.2 When swimming from a large boat, rescue personnel may be stationed
A. On the vessel
B. In a dinghy
C. On a paddleboard
D. Any of the above as appropriate

13.3 At a location with professional lifeguards, which of the following is not a common expectation of the lifeguards?
A. Surveillance for drowning situations
B. Implementing emergency action plans, including water rescue
C. Administrating and enforcing swimmer classifications
D. Enforcing rules against diving in shallow water

14.1 Ideally, youth should learn basic swimming skills prior to Boy Scout age, that is, early during Cub Scouting.
T  F

15.3 A nonswimmer falling off an air mattress into deep water can generally save himself by lunging for the float.
T  F

16.3 For which type of victim will rescue always involve physical contact?
A. A tired swimmer
B. A distressed swimmer
C. An actively drowning nonswimmer
D. A passive, submerged victim

17.3 A reach pole is swept to a victim from the side to
A. Prevent the victim from lunging into the end of the pole
B. Bring the pole into physical contact with an active drowning victim
C. A and B
D. None of the above; the pole should be extended directly toward the victim’s chest
18.2 The preferred way to coil a line is
   A. Wrapping between the hand and elbow
   B. Moving both hands apart and together
   C. Fixing one hand and moving in and out with the other
   D. Laying coils at your feet

19.2 Conscious victims should be lifted into a rescue boat as soon as possible.
   T    F

20.3 Untrained, poor swimmers should avoid in-water rescue attempts.
   T    F

21.2 The rescuer always grasps the victim during an in-water rescue.
   T    F

22.1 During an accompanied rescue, the rescuer releases the flotation aid after shoving it into the victim’s grasp because
   A. The victim may have better support
   B. The victim will tend to grasp the device rather than the rescuer
   C. A tow can still be initiated if needed
   D. All of the above

23.3 The wrist tow may be used
   A. From a front approach
   B. To place the victim across a floatation device
   C. Only for unconscious victims without spinal injury
   D. All of the above

24.1 Prompt medical attention is needed for all submerged victims who may have aspirated water
   T    F

25.1 A spinal injury should be suspected when
   A. A person’s head strikes anything but the water
   B. A person complains of neck pain
   C. One person lands on another
   D. Any of the above

26.1 The line-and-tender procedure requires two swimmers, a line, and a life jacket.
   T    F

27.2 The preventative elements of Safe Swim Defense eliminate the need for rescues.
   T    F

28.3 For large groups, surveillance areas assigned the safety team should be
   A. Redundant total coverage by all personnel
   B. Individual zones with slight overlap
   C. Individual zones with total overlap
   D. Total coverage combined with overlapping zones

29.2 During a rescue, the rescuer’s buddy
   A. Stands by to assist
   B. Provides back-up surveillance of the rescuer’s assigned zone
   C. Helps the lookout clear the area
   D. Reacts according to the emergency action plan

30.3 Which of the following is appropriate for both snorkeling and scuba?
   A. Monitoring time underwater to prevent the bends
   B. Equalizing pressure in the ears
   C. Continuous breathing while underwater
   D. All of the above
Swimming and Water Rescue Exam - C

1.1 Unit leaders accompanying Scouts on an outing are absolved of all responsibility when a professionally trained individual leads an activity.
   T    F

2.2 Boy Scouts earn awards by
   A. Doing their best
   B. Meeting performance standards
   C. Winning competitions
   D. Attending required classes

3.3 Which of the following is not an allowed Venturing activity?
   A. Scuba diving in open water
   B. Triathlon events
   C. Commercial trips on whitewater
   D. Parasailing

4.2 Drowning follows car accidents as the second leading cause of accidental death for Scout aged youth.
   T    F

5.0 List three contributory factors to drowning.
   1.
   2.
   3.

6.1 Ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the unit member, not the unit leader.
   T    F

7.0 List three items common to all emergency action plans.
   1.
   2.

8.0 BSA policies allow a single adult to supervise a den on a remote hike to a swimming beach provided older Boy Scouts are available to serve as lifeguards.
   T    F

9.1 A tour and activity plan must be submitted for council review for all unit swimming activities.
   T    F

10.1 A ruling of negligence must establish that harm resulted.
    T    F

11.3 Adults require a medical evaluation within the previous 12 months for any event exceeding 72 hours.
    T    F

12.3 Which of the following may require additional safety measures while swimming?
    A. Cystic fibrosis
    B. Use of medication to control seizures
    C. Deafness
    D. All of the above

13.2 Competitive breath-holding events are not allowed due to concerns with
    A. Hyperventilation
    B. Hyperthermia
    C. Hypothermia
    D. Ear infections

14.2 Frequent application of suntan lotion with an SPF larger than 30 extends safe time in the sun indefinitely.
    T    F
15.0 During Scouting events, statistically the most prevalent cause of death is
   A. Car accidents
   B. Drowning
   C. Cardiac arrest
   D. Falls

16.0 List the components of the BSA beginner classification test.

17.0 List the components of the BSA swimmer classification test.

18.3 The BSA swimmer classification test is a requirement for Second Class rank.
   T   F

19.1. A person must first complete the beginner test before taking the swimmer test.
   T   F

20.3 During the swim classification test, who is the participant’s buddy?
   A. The next Scout in line for that particular test
   B. The unit leader
   C. The test administrator
   D. No one

Section II

1.0 List the eight points of Safe Swim Defense.
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.
   7.
   8.

2.2 Beginners should be restricted to water depths
   A. Waist deep
   B. Chest deep
   C. Chin deep
   D. Just over the head

3.3 Feet first entry should be limited to heights no greater than
   E. Knee high
   F. Waist high
   G. Chest high
   H. Head high

4.3 Having swimmers wear life jackets should be considered
   A. In clear water over 12 ft deep
   B. In murky water over head height
   C. In weak current
   D. All of these

5.2 The primary purpose of the buddy check is to
   A. Check the number of people in the water
   B. Reinforce the buddy concept
   C. Signal the end of the period
   D. Clear the area in an emergency
6.2 A lookout should be
A. A strong swimmer
B. Provided with rescue equipment,
C. Coached in effective surveillance techniques
D. All of these

7.2 Which of these is a possible concern at an aboveground pool?
A. Depth is too shallow for beginner & swimmer areas
B. Water clarity
C. Current
D. The water is too deep for some nonswimmers

8.2 A lookout is needed even when a small group is setting up a swim area.
T    F

9.3 Access to the swimmers area should be through the nonswimmer and beginner areas.
T    F

10.3 Which of the following is a sign that a river is higher than normal?
A. Exposed sandbars
B. Strainers along the cut bank
C. Water flowing over grass
D. Debris resting high in trees

11.2 Which of the following are potential hazards, particularly for nonswimmers?
A. Backwash
B. Troughs caused by drift currents
C. Tidal shelf
D. All of the above

12.1 Which of the following is a reasonable precaution when swimming from a boat in deep water with a slight current?
A. Swimmers only
B. Wearing a PFD
C. Swimming up-current of a safety line
D. All of the above

13.2 At a location with professional lifeguards, the unit leader is responsible for
A. Taking any precautions indicated by medical concerns
B. Implementing a buddy system
C. Restricting nonswimmers to shallow water
D. All of these

14.1 Ideally, youth should learn basic swimming skills prior to Boy Scout age, that is, early during Cub Scouting.
T    F

15.1 All conscious drowning victims will call out for help.
T    F

16.2 While speedy rescue is very important in any situation, which of the following is the most urgent:
A. A tired swimmer barely able to stay afloat
B. A distressed swimmer calling for help
C. A submerged victim
D. An active drowning victim

17.3 A reach pole is swept to a victim from the side to
A. Prevent the victim from lunging into the end of the pole
B. Bring the pole into physical contact with an active drowning victim
C. A and B
D. None of the above; the pole should be extended directly toward the victim’s chest
18.2 The preferred way to coil a line is
   A. Wrapping between the hand and elbow
   B. Moving both hands apart and together
   C. Fixing one hand and moving in and out with the other
   D. Laying coils at your feet

19.3 An effective rowing assist may incorporate reaching and throwing devices.
   T   F

20.3 Untrained, poor swimmers should avoid in-water rescue attempts.
   T   F

21.1 A flotation aid is recommended in case an in-water assist is needed.
   T   F

22.3 A contact assist is needed when the victim cannot grasp a flotation aid due to
   A. Unconsciousness
   B. A stroke or other debilitating condition
   C. Numbness due to cold
   D. Any of the above, plus others

23.2 The wrist tow may be used
   A. When the rescuer is wearing a PFD
   B. When the victim is conscious, but passive
   C. As a tow in rough water
   D. All of the above

24.3 Required life jacket use is a reasonable precaution in deep, turbid water if the unit is poorly prepared to conduct an organized underwater search.
   T   F

25.1 A spinal injury should be suspected when
   A. A person’s head strikes anything but the water
   B. A person complains of neck pain
   C. One person lands on another
   D. Any of the above

26.2 The line-and-tender procedure requires minimal equipment and training.
   T   F

27.2 The preventative elements of Safe Swim Defense eliminate the need for rescues.
   T   F

28.1 Essential elements in unit swim protection include:
   A. Continuous, effective monitoring of everyone
   B. Persons trained in rescue procedures
   C. An emergency action plan, including communication with EMS
   D. All of the above

29.1 Response personnel are generally best deployed as
   A. Individuals watching separate zones
   B. Individuals whose scans include responders in adjacent zones
   C. Buddy pairs watching similar areas and each other
   D. Buddy pairs watching separate zones

30.3 Which of the following is appropriate for both snorkeling and scuba?
   A. Monitoring time underwater to prevent the bends
   B. Equalizing pressure in the ears
   C. Continuous breathing while underwater
   D. All of the above
Swimming and Water Rescue Exam - D

1.2 Unit leaders need not be skilled in an activity that is being conducted by a professionally trained individual.
   T  F

2.3 Which of the following must a boy accomplish to advance to Eagle Scout rank?
   A. BSA swimmer classification
   B. Swimming merit badge
   C. Lifesaving merit badge
   D. All of the above

3.2 Which of the following is not an allowed activity for Boy Scouts?
   A. Snorkeling in open water
   B. Cliff diving into deep, clear water
   C. Canoe trips on moving water
   D. Driving a motorboat

4.3 Because many people swim at public pools, most drownings occur at supervised pools even with lifeguards on duty.
   T  F

5.0 List three contributory factors to drowning.
   1.
   2.
   3.

6.1 Ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the unit member, not the unit leader.
   T  F

7.0 List three items common to all emergency action plans.
   1.
   2.
   3.

8.0 BSA policies allow a single adult to supervise a den on a remote hike to a swimming beach provided older Boy Scouts are available to serve as lifeguards.
   T  F

9.2 A tour and activity plan is not needed for a swimming activity at a parent's backyard pool.
   T  F

10.1 A ruling of negligence must establish that harm resulted.
    T  F

11.3 Adults require a medical evaluation within the previous 12 months for any event exceeding 72 hours.
    T  F

12.3 Which of the following may require additional safety measures while swimming?
    A. Cystic fibrosis
    B. Use of medication to control seizures
    C. Deafness
    D. All of the above

13.2 Competitive breath-holding events are not allowed due to concerns with
    A. Hyperventilation
    B. Hyperthermia
    C. Hypothermia
    D. Ear infections

14.2 Frequent application of suntan lotion with an SPF larger than 30 extends safe time in the sun indefinitely.
    T  F
15.0 During Scouting events, statistically the most prevalent cause of death is
A. Car accidents
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C. Cardiac arrest
D. Falls

16.0 List the components of the BSA beginner classification test.

17.0 List the components of the BSA swimmer classification test.

18.3 The BSA swimmer classification test is a requirement for Second Class rank.

19.3 A single test administrator may watch up to four participants taking the swimmer test simultaneously.

20.3 During the swim classification test, who is the participant’s buddy?
A. The next Scout in line for that particular test
B. The unit leader
C. The test administrator
D. No one

Section II

1.0 List the eight points of Safe Swim Defense.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

2.1 Maximum recommended depth for the swimmer area in clear water is
A. 8 feet
B. 10 feet
C. 12 feet,
D. Doesn’t matter

3.1 Water depth for headfirst entry from poolside must be
E. 5 feet
F. 7 feet
G. 9 feet
H. 11 feet

4.2 Swimming activity must be curtailed when
A. The sky is overcast
B. There is intermittent drizzle
C. There is thunder or lightning
D. All of these

5.1 A buddy check is conducted
A. Approximately every ten minutes
B. When Scouts are disruptive
C. During an emergency,
D. For all of these
6.3 Rescue personnel (lifeguards) should be
A. Strong swimmers
B. Provided with rescue equipment
C. Coached in appropriate rescue techniques
D. All of these

7.1 Generally, headfirst diving is appropriate at
A. Above ground pools
B. Small backyard pools
C. An ocean beach
D. None of these

8.3 In turbid water, a single swimmer with a lifeline checks deep water areas by doing a head first surface dive and swimming along the bottom with arms extended.
T  F

9.2 If bottom slopes and depths are less than ideal, ability groups may swim together in an area appropriate for those of the lesser classification.
T  F

10.1 At a bend in a river, the deepest water and strongest current is
A. On the inside of the curve
B. Midstream
C. On the outside of the curve
D. Totally unpredictable

11.2 Which of the following are potential hazards, particularly for nonswimmers?
A. Backwash
B. Troughs caused by drift currents
C. Tidal shelf
D. All of the above

12.3 Which of the following is not allowed?
A. Distance swimming along a protected, closed circuit
B. Varsity and Venturing triathlon training
C. Distance swimming in open water accompanied by a lone person in a rowboat
D. A & C

13.2 At a location with professional lifeguards, the unit leader is responsible for
A. Taking any precautions indicated by medical concerns
B. Implementing a buddy system
C. Restricting nonswimmers to shallow water
D. All of these

14.3 Basic swimming skills are always best taught in a large group by a highly trained professional rather than individually by a knowledgeable parent.
T  F

15.2 A child apparently playing in deep water could actually be drowning.
T  F

16.2 While speedy rescue is very important in any situation, which of the following is the most urgent:
A. A tired swimmer barely able to stay afloat
B. A distressed swimmer calling for help
C. A submerged victim
D. An active drowning victim

17.1 A throwing rescue is normally not useful for which types of victims?
A. Distressed swimmers
B. Endangered swimmers
C. Submerged or spinal injury victims
D. Tired swimmers
18.1 Which throwing device is generally easier to use effectively?
A. A ring buoy without a line  
B. A ring buoy with line attached  
C. A throw bag  
D. A heaving line

19.3 An effective rowing assist may incorporate reaching and throwing devices.
T    F

20.1 Swimming assists are extremely dangerous and are not advocated for unit swim protection.
T    F

21.1 A flotation aid is recommended in case an in-water assist is needed.
T    F

22.3 A contact assist is needed when the victim cannot grasp a flotation aid due to
A. Unconsciousness  
B. A stroke or other debilitating condition  
C. Numbness due to cold  
D. Any of the above, plus others

23.2 The wrist tow may be used
A. When the rescuer is wearing a life jacket  
B. When the victim is conscious, but passive  
C. As a tow in rough water  
D. All of the above

24.2 If a swimmer is missing in deep, turbid water, all members of the unit should quickly begin a random search of the bottom.
T    F

26.1 The line-and-tender procedure requires two swimmers, a line, and a life jacket.
T    F

27.3 In urban settings, quick EMS response is sufficient preparation for emergencies.
T    F

28.2 Swimmers are continuously surveyed by
A. The buddy  
B. The lookout  
C. Response personnel (lifeguards)  
D. All of the above

29.2 During a rescue, the rescuer’s buddy
A. Stands by to assist  
B. Provides back-up surveillance of the rescuer’s assigned zone  
C. Helps the lookout clear the area  
D. Reacts according to the emergency action plan

30.1 Snorkeling Safety extends Safe Swim Defense guidelines by adding which of the following?
A. Consideration of equipment  
B. Limitations on water clarity for training  
C. Training requirements for open-water snorkeling  
D. All of the above