

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Score /50

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **Paddle Craft Safety Exam - A**

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

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

**3.1 Which of the following is not an allowed activity for Cub Scouts?**

- A. Learn-to-swim programs
- B. Snorkeling in confined area
- C. Riding in a motorboat
- D. Tubing on gently flowing water

**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

**9.1 A four and activity plan must be submitted for council review for all unit swimming activities.**

T F

**10.2 A ruling of negligence must establish the intent to harm.**

T F

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

T F

**12.2 Which of the following mandates exclusion from the water?**

- A. Cystic fibrosis
- B. Use of medication to control seizures
- C. A parent's or physician's instruction on the health form
- 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.**

T F

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

T F

**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

## Review Questions for Section

### III

**1.0 List the nine points of Safety Afloat.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

**2.1 All adult supervisory personnel for a boating activity must be over 21.**

T F

**3.1 Life jackets must be worn by everyone during all small boat activities.**

T F

**4.1 No youth may control any boat without first completing three hours of skill instruction.**

T F

**5.1 All participants on whitewater treks with rapids rated higher than Class II must have specialized training.**

T F

**6.1 Which type life jacket is recommended for most recreational boating activities**

- A. Type I – offshore life jacket
- B. Type II – nearshore buoyant vest
- C. Type III – flotation aid
- D. Type V – special-use device

**7.3 The best prevention for immersion hypothermia is**

- A. Wear a wet suit
- B. Assume the H.E.L.P. position
- C. Get out of cold water immediately
- D. Avoid immersion in cold water

**8.2 Which terms in order denote the front and back of a boat:**

- A. Transom, bow
- B. Bow, stern
- C. Port, gunwale
- D. Starboard, aft

**9.2 A boat that is *stiff* is always harder to tip over than a boat that is *tender*.**

T F

**10.1 The most general navigation rule for boats on a collision course is**

- A. Red, right, returning
- B. Commercial boats yield to private boats
- C. More maneuverable yields to less maneuverable
- D. Boat on the right is always right

**11.2 Any boating accident during a BSA activity involving significant injury must be reported to both law enforcement and the local council.**

T F

**12.1 Canoeists should maintain three points of contact when moving in the boat.**

T F

**13.2 A draw and a pry in unison from opposite sides pivot the canoe.**

T F

**14.1 After a canoe capsizes, boaters should generally abandon the boat and swim quickly to shore to prevent hypothermia.**

T F

**15.3 While kayaking, power is applied through the paddle by rotating the torso.**

T F

**16.3 A wet exit is more difficult with a narrow cockpit and a spray skirt.**

T F

**17.1 Which of the following is not a safety concern on a river?**

- A. A strong current
- B. A rip current
- C. A strainer
- D. A low-head dam

**18.3 The best way to control a craft in a current is to match the speed of the current.**

T F

**19.3 If a capsized boater is unavoidably swept into a strainer, the swimmer should**

- A. Dive underwater to pass beneath
- B. Fend off the object while floating feetfirst
- C. Assume a head first position and try to climb up onto the object
- D. Swim upstream to ferry around the object

**20.3 Life jackets are not needed since tubing on a river is a swimming event rather than a boating event.**

T F

**21.0 Participants in whitewater treks in rapids rated at class III or above must**

- A. Have special training in whitewater if controlling the boat
- B. Ride as a passenger in a boat controlled by a trained guide
- C. Always wear a helmet
- D. All three apply

**22.1 A whitewater canoe or kayak generally differs from a touring model by being**

- A. Shorter, with a flatter bottom
- B. Shorter, with more rocker
- C. Longer, with a flatter bottom
- D. Longer, with more rocker

**23.1 Major or unfamiliar rapids should be scouted from shore.**

T F

**24.3 If the trek leader determines that the likely consequences of a mishap are acceptable, then each individual still decides whether or not to run that rapid.**

T F

**25.1 Cub Scouts dens may not conduct overnight float trips.**

T F

**26.3 Boat livery companies are often good sources for equipment, shuttles, and general information.**

T F

**27.2 Large numbers of boats are best transported on a trailer rather than car-topped.**

T F

**28.3 Which is an important consideration when loading a boat?**

- A. Easy access to important gear (water, cameras, first aid supplies)
- B. Manageable portage loads
- C. Boat trim
- D. All of the above

**29.2 Only the lead boat needs to carry a route map.**

T F

**30.0 Which best describes a float plan?**

- A. A simple alert mechanism if a party is overdue
- B. A complete itinerary shared with the immediate party and those at home
- C. Emergency contact procedures to and from the crew in case of trouble
- D. All of the above

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Score /50

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **Paddle Craft Safety Exam - B**

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

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

**11.2 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

**13.3 Which of the following is not a symptom of the early stages of hypothermia?**

- A. Shivering
- B. Goose bumps
- C. Pink skin
- D. Bluish lips

**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.**

T F

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

T F

**20.1 A person is not given nonswimmer privileges if**

- A. The person is unwilling to attempt the beginner test.
- B. The person has no desire to enter deep water, even though he/she can swim well.
- C. The person has a physical condition that prohibits any water contact.
- D. All of the above

## Review Questions for Section

### III

**1.0 List the nine points of Safety Afloat.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

**2.3 The SA ratio of supervisors to participants is 1:10 for Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts.**

T F

**3.2 Adults on BSA float trips may safely store life jackets close at hand on calm water.**

T F

**4.2 Participants on an extended float trip must demonstrate basic proficiency or complete three hours of skill instruction.**

T F

**5.2 Youth may not operate a sailboat without an adult or camp staff member on board.**

T F

**6.3 For proper life jacket fit**

- A. Check the size label
- B. Lift the straps at the shoulders
- C. Fasten all buckles, straps, or zippers
- D. All of the above

**7.2 Progressive symptoms of hypothermia are**

- A. Unconsciousness, shivering, death
- B. Shivering, impaired judgment, loss of dexterity
- C. Slurred speech, clumsiness, shivering
- D. Muscle rigidity, inward behavior, loss of dexterity

**8.2 Which terms in order denote the front and back of a boat:**

- A. Transom, bow
- B. Bow, stern
- C. Port, gunwale
- D. Starboard, aft

**9.1 A canoe is more stable when a passenger is sitting on the bottom rather than kneeling.**

T F

**10.1 The most general navigation rule for boats on a collision course is**

- A. Red, right, returning
- B. Commercial boats yield to private boats
- C. More maneuverable yields to less maneuverable
- D. Boat on the right is always right

**11.1 All states require all boats to be registered.**

T F

**12.3 Canoeists should both paddle on the same side and switch sides in unison to maintain a straight course.**

T F

**13.1. Draws and prys in unison from opposite sides move the canoe sideways.**

T F

**14.3 To rescue a swimmer, approach in a canoe so that the swimmer makes contact amidships at the widest, most stable point.**

T F

**15.3 While kayaking, power is applied through the paddle by rotating the torso.**

T F

**16.1 Kayaks automatically right themselves after capsizing if the paddler maintains position.**

T F

**17.1 Which of the following is not a safety concern on a river?**

- A. A strong current
- B. A rip current
- C. A strainer
- D. A low-head dam

**18.2 A low-head dam can be safely run if paddlers lean back in their craft to keep the bow up as it crosses the lip.**

T F

**19.1 If a boater loses contact with the boat during a capsize in warm, the swimmer should**

- A. Try to stand up in the current
- B. Float feetfirst downstream while moving toward shore
- C. Swim headfirst downstream while moving toward shore
- D. Swim directly for the nearest strainer

**20.3 Life jackets are not needed since tubing on a river is a swimming event rather than a boating event.**

T F

**21.0 Participants in whitewater treks in rapids rated at class III or above must**

- A. Have special training in whitewater if controlling the boat
- B. Ride as a passenger in a boat controlled by a trained guide
- C. Always wear a helmet
- D. All three apply

**22.2 Which of the following whitewater features should be avoided?**

- A. An open V (point downstream)
- B. A closed V (point upstream)
- C. Standing waves
- D. Eddies

**23.1 Major or unfamiliar rapids should be scouted from shore.**

T F

**24.1 When scouting a rapid, the party must choose between everyone running the rapid and everyone portaging the rapid.**

T F

**25.1 Cub Scouts dens may not conduct overnight float trips.**

T F

**26.2 River guide books should be reviewed, but first hand experience is better.**

T F

**26.3 Boat livery companies are often good sources for equipment, shuttles, and general information.**

T F

**27.1 Because of shuttle concerns, large groups are better transported in multiple private cars rather than a single bus.**

T F

**28.3 Which is an important consideration when loading a boat?**

- A. Easy access to important gear (water, cameras, first aid supplies)
- B. Manageable portage loads
- C. Boat trim
- D. All of the above

**29.3 Avoid traveling across open-water with the wind at your back.**

T F

**30.0 Which best describes a float plan?**

- A. A simple alert mechanism if a party is overdue
- B. A complete itinerary shared with the immediate party and those at home
- C. Emergency contact procedures to and from the crew in case of trouble
- D. All of the above



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Score /50

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Paddle Craft Safety 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.
- 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

**11.3 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

**13.1 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

**14.2 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

## Review Questions for Section

### III

**1.0 List the nine points of Safety Afloat.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

**2.2 According to both Safety Afloat and youth protection guidelines there must be at least two adults for any activity afloat, with one over 21.**

T F

**3.3 Exceptions to life jacket use are allowed for vessels over 20 feet in length.**

T F

**4.3 Buddy tags must be used to account for everyone participating in a boating activity.**

T F

**5.2 Youth may not operate a sailboat without an adult or camp staff member on board.**

T F

**6.2 Inflatable life jackets are not Coast Guard approved except**

- A. When worn
- B. For users over 16 years old
- C. In non-impact situations
- D. All of the above

**7.2 Progressive symptoms of hypothermia are**

- A. Unconsciousness, shivering, death
- B. Shivering, impaired judgment, loss of dexterity
- C. Slurred speech, clumsiness, shivering
- D. Muscle rigidity, inward behavior, loss of dexterity

**8.2 Which terms in order denote the front and back of a boat:**

- A. Transom, bow
- B. Bow, stern
- C. Port, gunwale
- D. Starboard, aft

**9.3 A load may safely exceed a boat's rated capacity if the boat is operated only at slow speeds.**

T F

**10.3 Boaters should stay clear of areas marked with**

- A. A white buoy with a crossed diamond
- B. A white buoy with a diamond
- C. A red flag with a diagonal white stripe
- D. All of the above

**11.2 Any boating accident during a BSA activity involving significant injury must be reported to both law enforcement and the local council.**

T F

**12.1 Canoeists should maintain three points of contact when moving in the boat.**

T F

**13.2 A draw and pry in unison from opposite sides pivot the canoe.**

T F

**14.1 After a canoe capsizes, boaters should generally abandon the boat and swim quickly to shore to prevent hypothermia.**

T F

**15.1 Use a 'J' at the end of each kayak stroke to maintain a straight course.**

T F

**16.2 A capsize drill is a useful safety precaution prior to additional instruction in a decked kayak.**

T F

**17.3 Strainers are most likely to lie**

- A. Near the cut bank on the outside of a bend
- B. In the shoals on the inside of a bend
- C. In the middle of the channel
- D. Just below the surface moving with the current

**18.2 A low-head dam can be safely run if paddlers lean back in their craft to keep the bow up as it crosses the lip.**

T F

**19.3 If a capsized boater is unavoidably swept into a strainer, the swimmer should**

- A. Dive underwater to pass beneath
- B. Fend off the object while floating feetfirst
- C. Assume a head first position and try to climb up onto the object
- D. Swim upstream to ferry around the object

**20.3 Life jackets are not needed since tubing on a river is a swimming event rather than a boating event.**

T F

**21.0 Participants in whitewater treks in rapids rated at class III or above must**

- A. Have special training in whitewater if controlling the boat
- B. Ride as a passenger in a boat controlled by a trained guide
- C. Always wear a helmet
- D. All three apply

**22.3 Which of the following whitewater features is generally the least hazardous?**

- A. A hole
- B. A drop
- C. Shoals
- D. An undercut

**23.2 In general, plan a route by scouting from the top of the rapid to the end.**

T      F

**24.3 If the trek leader determines that the likely consequences of a mishap are acceptable, then each individual still decides whether or not to run that rapid.**

T      F

**25.1 Cub Scouts dens may not conduct overnight float trips.**

T      F

**26.3 Boat livery companies are often good sources for equipment, shuttles, and general information.**

T      F

**27.2 Large numbers of boats are best transported on a trailer rather than car-topped.**

T      F

**28.1 Which of the following is the least useful on a float trip?**

- A. Stout, no-slip footwear that can get wet
- B. Hooded rain jacket rather than a poncho
- C. Cell phone
- D iPod

**29.1 When traveling on the water, experienced crews lead and inexperienced crews follow at the end.**

T      F

**30.0 Which best describes a float plan?**

- A. A simple alert mechanism if a party is overdue
- B. A complete itinerary shared with the immediate party and those at home
- C. Emergency contact procedures to and from the crew in case of trouble
- D. All of the above

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Score /50

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **Paddle Craft Safety Exam - D**

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

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.

**6.2 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

**9.2 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

**11.1 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

## Review Questions for Section III

**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

**14.2 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

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

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

**1.0 List the nine points of Safety Afloat.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

**2.3 The SA ratio of supervisors to participants is 1:10 for Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts.**

T F

**3.1 Life jackets must be worn by everyone during all small boat activities.**

T F

**4.2 Participants on an extended float trip must demonstrate basic proficiency or complete three hours of skill instruction.**

T F

**5.1 All participants on whitewater treks with rapids rated higher than Class II must have specialized training.**

T F

**6.3 For proper lifejacket fit**

- A. Check the size label
- B. Lift the straps at the shoulders
- C. Fasten all buckles, straps, or zippers
- D. All of the above

**7.1 Which statement is incorrect?**

- A. Hypothermia is a dangerous drop in body core temperature.
- B. Hypothermia impairs mental and physical capabilities
- C. Hypothermia is only a concern in northern climates or in rivers fed by snow melt
- D. An unprotected boater falling in water near freezing is impaired almost immediately and may die within minutes

**8.3 If the \_\_\_\_\_ reduces significantly when a boat is loaded, the load may be too heavy.**

- A. Gunwale
- B. Freeboard
- C. Draft
- D. Sheer

**9.1 A canoe is more stable when a passenger is sitting on the bottom rather than kneeling.**

T F

**10.1 The most general navigation rule for boats on a collision course is**

- A. Red, right, returning
- B. Commercial boats yield to private boats
- C. More maneuverable yields to less maneuverable
- D. Boat on the right is always right

**11.2 Any boating accident during a BSA activity involving significant injury must be reported to both law enforcement and the local council.**

T F

**12.3 Canoeists should both paddle on the same side and switch sides in unison to maintain a straight course.**

T F

**13.2 A draw and a pry in unison from opposite sides pivot the canoe.**

T F

**14.3 To rescue a swimmer, approach in a canoe so that the swimmer makes contact amidships at the widest, most stable point.**

T F

**15.2 Feathering while kayaking requires a no-slip grip with both hands.**

T F

**16.1 Kayaks automatically right themselves after capsizing if the paddler maintains position.**

T F

**17.1 Which of the following is not a safety concern on a river?**

- A. A strong current
- B. A rip current
- C. A strainer
- D. A low-head dam

**18.1 Any river flow above 1000 cfs is dangerous.**

T F

**19.3 If a capsized boater is unavoidably swept into a strainer, the swimmer should**

- A. Dive underwater to pass beneath
- B. Fend off the object while floating feetfirst
- C. Assume a head first position and try to climb up onto the object
- D. Swim upstream to ferry around the object

**20.1 Riding tubes or other floats down a lazy river is allowed for all ages and all ability groups.**

T F

**21.0 Participants in whitewater treks in rapids rated at class III or above must**

- A. Have special training in whitewater if controlling the boat
- B. Ride as a passenger in a boat controlled by a trained guide
- C. Always wear a helmet
- D. All three apply

**22.2 Which of the following features should be avoided?**

- A. An open V (point downstream)
- B. A closed V (point upstream)
- C. Standing waves
- D. Eddies

**23.2 In general, plan a route by scouting from the top of the rapid to the end.**

T      F

**24.2 If the trek leader is not confident that the skill of the participants allows an adequate margin of error, then the entire party should portage the rapid.**

T      F

**25.2 Swimming ability is not an important consideration during float trip preparation since all participants will wear PFDs.**

T      F

**26.1 River guide books are often unreliable and should not be consulted when planning a float trip.**

T      F

**27.3 An easy way to handle a shuttle is to have drivers who do not travel downriver.**

T      F

**28.2 What is the preferred way to distribute gear?**

- A. Each person packs to be totally self-sufficient
- B. Group gear and provisions (tents, stoves, & food) are packed with all like items together with each category carried in a different boat
- C. Critical gear and provisions are divided into two or three packs and carried in different boats
- D. Each item is packaged and loaded separately in waterproof containers that float

**29.2 Only the lead boat needs to carry a route map.**

T      F

**30.0 Which best describes a float plan?**

- A. A simple alert mechanism if a party is overdue
- B. A complete itinerary shared with the immediate party and those at home
- C. Emergency contact procedures to and from the crew in case of trouble
- D. All of the above