

Review Questions for Section I

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

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

T F

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

2.2 Boy Scouts earn awards by

- A. Doing their best
- B. Meeting performance standards
- C. Winning competitions

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

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

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

4.1 Drowning is a statistically significant cause of accidental death for 1- to 4-year-olds.

T F

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

T F

4.3 Because far more people swim at public pools than elsewhere, most drownings occur at supervised pools even with lifeguards on duty.

T F

5.0 List three contributory factors to drowning.

1. Poor swimming skills
Medical problems
2. Unsafe areas
Poor judgment
3. Inadequate supervision

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

T F

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

T F

6.3 Risks can be managed but seldom completely eliminated.

T F

7.0 List three items common to all emergency action plans.

Any three - Plan activation; who's in charge; who provides assistance; equipment needs; communication with victim; communication with & supervision of others; summoning EMS; follow-up care

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 local tour permit is needed for an overnight trip within 100 miles.

T F (any distance up to 500 miles)

9.2 A national tour permit is needed for an overnight trip beyond 100 miles.

T F 500 miles is the cutoff

9.3 Liability insurance is available to registered leaders through the local council.

T F

10.1 A ruling of negligence must establish that harm resulted.

T F

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

T F

10.3 Good Samaritan laws protect a unit leader from charges of negligence.

T F

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

T F

11.2 Adults over age 40 require a medical evaluation within 12 months for all activities.

T F

11.3 Adults over age 40 require a medical evaluation for any event exceeding 72 hours.

T F

12.1 Which is the more common medical condition that will limit access to the water?

- A. Cardiovascular disease
- B. Use of medication to control seizures
- C. Ear infection
- D. Allergy to jellyfish venom

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

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

13.2 Competitive breath-holding events are not allowed due to concerns with

- A. Hyperventilation
- B. Hyperthermia
- C. Hypothermia
- D. Ear infections

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

14.2 Frequent application of suntan lotion with an SPF larger than 30 extends safe time in the sun indefinitely.

T F

14.3 Fecal incidents in a well-maintained pool are not a cause for 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.

Jump into deep water, swim 25 feet, turn, swim back to starting point (total of 50 feet)

17.0 List the components of the BSA swimmer classification test.

Jump into deep water, without stopping swim 75 yards with a strong stroke then swim 25 yards with a resting backstroke, include at least one turn, rest by floating

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

T F

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

T F

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

19.2 A person not wishing to take either test should not be allowed in the water during the testing procedure.

T F

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

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

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

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 II

1.0 List the eight points of Safe Swim Defense.

1. Qualified Supervision
2. Personal Health Review
3. Safe Swimming Area
4. Response personnel (lifeguards)
5. Lookout
6. Ability groups
7. Buddy system
8. Discipline

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

2.2 Beginners should be restricted to water depths

- A. Waist deep
- B. Chest deep
- C. Chin deep
- D. Just over the head

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

3.1 Water depth for headfirst entry from poolside must be

- A. 5 feet
- B. 7 feet
- C. 9 feet
- D. 11 feet

3.2 Water depth for headfirst entry from a low height (around 3 feet) must be:

- A. At least 12 feet in murky water
- B. At least 8 feet in clear water
- C. Consistent with state regulations for diving boards
- D. At least 12 feet in clear water

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°

4.2 Swimming activity must be curtailed when

- A. The sky is overcast
- B. There is intermittent drizzle
- C. There is thunder or lightening
- D. All of these

4.3 Having swimmers wear PFDs 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

5.1 A buddy check is conducted

- A. Approximately every ten minutes
- B. When Scouts are disruptive
- C. During an emergency,
- D. For all of these

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

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

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

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

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*

7.3 **Emergency action plans for backyard pools should include**

- A. A quick, reliable means to summon EMS
- B. Use of rescue equipment
- C. Means for removing an incapacitated person from the water
- D. All of these

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

T F

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

T F

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.1 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

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

11.3 Of the following, which is most suitable for swimming?

- A. Surf
- B. Spilling waves
- C. Plunging waves
- D. Surging waves

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

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

12.3 Which of the following is not allowed?

- A. Distance swimming along a protected, closed circuit
- B. Varsity and Venture 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

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 the above

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

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

T F

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

15.1 All conscious drowning victims will call out for help.

T F

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

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

16.1 A person may lose consciousness and submerge due to:

- A. Drowning
- B. A heart attack
- C. A diving injury
- D. All of the above

16.2 While speedy rescue is 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

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

17.1 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

17.2 The preferred order of methods of rescue is

- A. Wade, row, go.
- B. Reach, wade, row, go
- C. Reach, throw, row, go
- D. Extension, tow, carry

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

18.1 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

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

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

19.1 Rowing rescues are easier with two people in separate boats rather than two people in a single boat.

T F

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

T F

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

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

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

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

T F

21.3 A long shallow dive is the preferred entry for 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

22.2 Holding a conscious victim to a flotation aid is not the first choice for an in-water assist since

- A. It is often not necessary
- B. It is more complicated
- C. The tow is more strenuous

D. All of the above

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

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

23.3 The wrist tow may be used

- A. From a front approach
- B. To place the victim across a flotation 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

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

24.3 Required PFD 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

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
(check for vital signs as soon as person is face up)

25.3 In-line stabilization using head and chin support may not be appropriate when the victim is

- A. Face up in shallow water
- B. Face down in shallow water
- C. Face up in deep water
- D. Face down in deep water

26.1 The line-and-tender procedure requires two swimmers, a line, and a PFD.

T F

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

T F

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

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

T F

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

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

28.2 Swimmers are continuously surveyed by

- A. The buddy
- B. The lookout
- C. Response personnel (lifeguards)
- D. All of the above

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

29.1 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

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

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

30.1 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

30.2 The instructor for Scuba BSA must have council approval and have current certification by a recognized agency as

- A. Open-water diver
- B. Dive master
- C. Scuba instructor
- D. Any of the above

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

Review Questions for Section III

1.0 List the nine points of Safety Afloat.

1. Qualified supervision
2. Personal health review
3. Swimming ability
4. Personal flotation equipment
5. Buddy system
6. Skill Proficiency
7. Planning
8. Equipment
9. Discipline

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

T F

2.2 There must be at least two supervisors for any activity afloat, with one over 21.

T F (does not say trained, so youth protection applies)

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

T F

3.1 PFDs must be worn by everyone during all small boat activities.

T F

3.2 Adults on BSA float trips may safely store PFDs close at hand on calm water.

T F

3.3 Exceptions to PFD use are allowed for vessels over 20 feet in length.

T F

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

T F

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

T F

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

T F

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

T F

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

T F

5.3 Youth may not operate a motorboat without an adult or camp staff member on board.

T F

6.1 Which type PFD 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

6.2 Inflatable PFDs 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

6.3 For proper PFD 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

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

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

8.1 If a person is facing forward in a boat headed downstream, the direction to the right is

- A. River left
- B. Starboard
- C. Port
- D. Onside

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

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

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

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

T F

9.3 A load should not exceed a boat's rated capacity and should be distributed to trim the boat with bow slightly lower than the stern.

T F

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

- A. Red, right, returning
- B. Privileged yields to burdened
- C. More maneuverable yields to less maneuverable
- D. Boat on the right is always right

10.2 Which of the following is not true?

- A. Power boats meeting head-on each veer to the right.
- B. When power boats are crossing, the boat to starboard has the right-of-way.
- C. A sailboat has the right-of-way when overtaking a power boat.
- D. Private craft must stay clear of military vessels.

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

11.1 All states require all boats to be registered.

T F

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

11.3 Access to public waterways is unrestricted.

T F

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

T F

12.2 Paddling from a kneeling position is inefficient, uncomfortable, and generally poor form.

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 (unison = two draws or two prys)

13.2 Draws and prys in unison from opposite sides pivot the canoe.

T F

13.3 Forward sweeps in unison from opposite sides pivot the canoe away from the outside.

T F (the canoe doesn't pivot)

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

T F

14.2 The first concern after capsizing is the safety of the boaters.

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

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

T F

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

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

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

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

17.2 When rounding a bend in a river, the current strength and water depth will be greatest

- A. On the inside of the bend
- B. In the middle of the channel
- C. On the outside of the bend
- D. Unpredictable

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

18.1 Any river flow above 1000 cfs is dangerous.

T F

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

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

T F

19.1 If a boater loses contact with the boat during a capsize in warm water, 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

19.2 If a boater capsizes in a narrow, very cold river, the swimmer should

- A. Try to stand up in the current
- B. Hold to the back of the boat
- C. Float feet-first downstream
- D. Get out of the water as soon as possible

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

(D may work before, but not after being swept in the strainer)

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

T F

20.2 Only swimmers may ride floats on a river.

T F

20.3 PFDs 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

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

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

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

23.1 A major or unfamiliar rapids should be scouted from shore.

T F

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

T F

23.3 Features seen from a high bank may be difficult to spot at river level.

T F

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

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

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

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

T F

25.3 A unit with only Class II skills may not consider a float trip on a river with even a single Class III rapid.

T F

(provided they portage that feature)

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

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

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

T F

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

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. Pod

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

28.3 Which is an important consideration when loading a boat?

- A. Easy access to important gear (water, cameras, 1st aid supplies)
- B. Manageable portage loads
- C. Boat trim

D. All of the above

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

T F

(both lead and sweep boats need experienced crews)

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

T F

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

31. A common problem with rowing technique is the use of oars that are too long for the boat.

T F

32. During the rowing stroke, the hands should trace out vertical circles.

T F

33. Oarlocks, other than on outriggers, should be lowered when not in use.

T F

34. Several BSA high adventure bases offer captained sailboat cruises.

T F

35. Small boat sailing experience qualifies a leader to skipper a cruising sailboat.

T F

36. Modern navigation aids remove past concerns with sailing at night and out of sight of land.

T F

37. All sailboards are well suited to both learners and experts.

T F

38. Offshore winds allow beam reaches parallel to the shore and are favorable for boardsailing.

T F

39. Scouts taking Motorboating merit badge at camp are generally exempt from state licensing requirements.

T F

40. Motorboats on converging paths yield right-of-way similar to cars.

T F

41. Motorboats steer the same as cars.

T F

42. A rearview mirror is an adequate substitute for an observer when a motorboat is towing a person.

T F

43. The towpath should be clear of obstructions and other boats for 100 feet to each side.

T F

44. Some states require "skier down" flags.

T F

45. Which of the following is an authorized BSA activity?

- A. Personal watercraft operation
- B. Towed flotation devices
- C. Parasailing
- D. Kitesurfing