

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

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

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

3.1 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