Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. Which stepping forms shall be stationary?

A. Those intended for Preschool and those above 24 inches

B. Those intended for Preschool and those above 28 inches

C. Those intended for Preschool and those above 30 inches

D. All stepping forms

2. Track Rides: The fall height is the distance between ___ and the protective surfacing.

A. the max. height of the equipment

B. the lowest point of the equipment

C. the midpoint of the equipment

D. the starting point of the equipment

3. What is the minimum width for footrests on Spring Rockers?

A. 2.5 inches

B. 3 inches

C. 3.5 inches

D. 4 inches

4. What is the maximum clear opening without a top horizontal guardrail?

A. 12"

B. 15"

C. 18"

D. 21"

5. What is the minimum width for landing space on elevated surfaces used in Track Rides?

A. 28 inches

B. 30 inches

C. 32 inches

D. 34 inches

6. What is the slope range for school-age climbers?

A. 45-60 degrees

B. 60-75 degrees

C. 75-90 degrees

D. 90-105 degrees

7. What minimum angle should be formed by two accessible adjacent parts on playground equipment?

A. 45 degrees

B. 55 degrees

C. 65 degrees

D. 75 degrees

8. True or False: No components of a Merry-Go-Round apparatus should extend beyond the perimeter or platform.

A. True

B. False

9. What should the fulcrum of a seesaw not present?

A. Crush Hazard

B. Electrical Hazard

C. Tripping Hazard

D. Choking Hazard

10. The smallest projection gauge is based upon what?

A. Thickness of a child's skull at temple region

B. Width of a child's eye

C. Length of a child's finger

D. Depth of a child's mouth

Answers

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. Which stepping forms shall be stationary?

A. Those intended for Preschool and those above 24 inches

B. Those intended for Preschool and those above 28 inches

C. Those intended for Preschool and those above 30 inches

D. All stepping forms

The reason why C is the correct answer is because "stationary" means not moving or fixed in one place. Option A, B, and D all include forms that are above a certain height, therefore they are not stationary as they can be lifted and moved. Only option C includes forms that are specifically for Preschool and are intended to remain in one spot. Therefore, C is the best answer for forms that shall be stationary.

2. Track Rides: The fall height is the distance between ___ and the protective surfacing.

A. the max. height of the equipment

B. the lowest point of the equipment

C. the midpoint of the equipment

D. the starting point of the equipment

Fall height is a key factor in ensuring safety on track rides, as it is the distance between the highest point of the equipment and the protective surfacing. Option B, the lowest point of the equipment, is incorrect because it does not take into account potential drops or elevations on the track. Option C, the midpoint of the equipment, is also incorrect because the fall height is measured from the highest point, not the midpoint. Option D, the starting point of the equipment, is incorrect because it does not take into account potential drops or elevations on the track. Option A, the max. height of the equipment, is the correct answer as it considers the entire height of the equipment and any potential drops or elevations in the track.

3. What is the minimum width for footrests on Spring Rockers?

A. 2.5 inches

B. 3 inches

C. 3.5 inches

D. 4 inches

The correct minimum width for footrests on Spring Rockers is 3.5 inches. Option A, 2.5 inches, is too narrow and would not provide enough support for the feet. Option B, 3 inches, may also be too narrow and could potentially cause discomfort for the user. Option D, 4 inches, is wider than the minimum requirement and may not be as comfortable for all users. Therefore, option C, 3.5 inches, is the best choice for both comfort and safety.

4. What is the maximum clear opening without a top horizontal guardrail?

A. 12"

B. 15"

C. 18"

D. 21"

The maximum clear opening without a top horizontal guardrail is 15 inches. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they either exceed the maximum limit or do not meet the minimum limit. Option A exceeds the maximum limit, option C does not meet the minimum limit, and option D exceeds the maximum limit.

5. What is the minimum width for landing space on elevated surfaces used in Track Rides?

A. 28 inches

B. 30 inches

C. 32 inches

D. 34 inches

The minimum width for landing space on elevated surfaces used in Track Rides is actually 32 inches. Options A, B, and D do not meet the minimum requirement and are therefore incorrect. It is important for the landing space to be wide enough to ensure the safety of riders as they exit the ride and navigate the elevated surface. Anything less than 32 inches may pose a risk of falling or getting stuck. Therefore, it is crucial to follow the minimum width requirements for elevated surfaces on Track Rides.

6. What is the slope range for school-age climbers?

A. 45-60 degrees

B. 60-75 degrees

C. 75-90 degrees

D. 90-105 degrees

School-age climbers typically climb on walls that range from 75-90 degrees in slope. This range allows for a challenging yet manageable climb for young climbers. Option A and B are incorrect because they are steeper than the recommended slope range and may be too difficult for school-age climbers. Option D is also incorrect as it is too close to vertical and may be too challenging for this age group. The preferred slope range allows for a gradual increase in difficulty and progression as climbers become more experienced.

7. What minimum angle should be formed by two accessible adjacent parts on playground equipment?

A. 45 degrees

B. 55 degrees

C. 65 degrees

D. 75 degrees

Design safety standards recommend that the angle between two accessible adjacent parts on playground equipment should be at least 55 degrees. This provides a wide enough opening for children to easily pass through and ensures that no body parts can get stuck in between the two parts. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because angles smaller than 55 degrees would create a narrower opening which can be potentially hazardous for children. Additionally, options A and C are both acute angles, which would create sharp edges that can cause injuries. Option D, on the other hand, is an obtuse angle and would create a larger opening which is not as safe for use by young children. Ultimately, choice B offers the most appropriate and safe angle for two accessible adjacent parts on playground equipment.

8. True or False: No components of a Merry-Go-Round apparatus should extend beyond the perimeter or platform.

A. True

B. False

A Merry-Go-Round apparatus is a common playground equipment that rotates around a central axis. True, it is important to ensure that no components of the apparatus extend beyond the perimeter or platform. These components can pose a safety hazard to children playing on the apparatus, as they may bump or fall into the extended parts. This is why it is important to regularly inspect the apparatus and make any necessary adjustments to keep it within the designated perimeter or platform. Option B, false, is incorrect as extending components on a playground apparatus can potentially harm children and should be avoided.

9. What should the fulcrum of a seesaw not present?

A. Crush Hazard

B. Electrical Hazard

C. Tripping Hazard

D. Choking Hazard

When it comes to playground equipment like a seesaw, safety is a top priority. The fulcrum, or the point where the seesaw balances, should not present any hazards. This is because children often run around and play near the seesaw while others are using it, which could lead to accidents if there are any hazards involved. Options B, C, and D are all hazards that could potentially cause harm to children, but these hazards are not specifically related to the fulcrum. Option A, on the other hand, refers to a potential hazard that could be caused by the fulcrum itself, making it the correct answer.

10. The smallest projection gauge is based upon what?

A. Thickness of a child's skull at temple region

B. Width of a child's eye

C. Length of a child's finger

D. Depth of a child's mouth

A projection gauge is a tool used for measuring small distances or lengths. For this reason, options B, C, and D are unlikely to be correct as they pertain to body measurements rather than measurements of a small object. The thickness of a child's skull at the temple region, however, is a unit of measurement that is small enough to be accurately measured using a projection gauge. Therefore, this measurement is the most suitable basis for the smallest projection gauge.