# General Emergency Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide


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# Questions

**1. What should be avoided during an emergency situation with passengers?**

**A. Clear instruction**

**B. Forceful commands**

**C. Reassurance**

**D. Calm demeanor**

**2. What is the correct response to ensure safety during a fire outside the cabin?**

**A. Fly the plane higher**

**B. Activate the emergency landing protocol**

**C. Alert the captain and monitor the situation**

**D. Evacuate all passengers immediately**

**3. What is the purpose of the PBE in an aircraft?**

**A. To provide information about the flight**

**B. To assist during passenger boarding**

**C. To supply oxygen in emergencies**

**D. To store medical supplies**

**4. In CLUE, what does the "C" stand for?**

**A. Commands**

**B. Communication**

**C. Cooperation**

**D. Coordination**

**5. What is the responsibility of Able Bodied Passengers (ABP's) concerning an unconscious flight attendant?**

**A. To provide first aid**

**B. To release the attendant from their jumpseat**

**C. To carry the attendant off the aircraft**

**D. To press the emergency button**

**6. Can an AED be used on an infant older than 28 days?**

**A. Yes, at any time**

**B. No, it is not safe**

**C. Yes, but with limitations**

**D. Only if instructed**

**7. True or False: Flight attendants are qualified to administer medications to passengers.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only in emergencies**

**D. Only with doctor's consent**

**8. Which type of fire extinguisher is most effective on a fire started with newspapers in an overhead bin?**

**A. Water fire extinguisher**

**B. Foam fire extinguisher**

**C. Carbon dioxide extinguisher**

**D. Dry chemical extinguisher**

**9. When oxygen masks drop, what is the first action a flight attendant should take?**

**A. Shout commands**

**B. Put on oxygen mask**

**C. Evacuate passengers**

**D. Fasten seat belt**

**10. How should chest compressions be performed on a small child aged 1 to 8 years?**

**A. With 2 or 1 hand on the lower sternum**

**B. With fists on the abdomen**

**C. Using both palms on the sternum**

**D. With fingers on the throat**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. What should be avoided during an emergency situation with passengers?

**A. Clear instruction**

**B. Forceful commands**

**C. Reassurance**

**D. Calm demeanor**

**During an emergency situation with passengers, avoiding forceful commands is essential because such an approach can lead to increased panic and anxiety. When people are already in a stressful situation, issuing commands in a loud, aggressive, or forceful manner can exacerbate fear and confusion. Instead, it's crucial to communicate in a calm and collected way, using clear and reassuring language. This helps instill a sense of safety and control among passengers, allowing them to follow instructions more effectively. Providing clear instructions and reassurance, along with maintaining a calm demeanor, fosters cooperation and helps manage the situation more effectively.**

## 2. What is the correct response to ensure safety during a fire outside the cabin?

**A. Fly the plane higher**

**B. Activate the emergency landing protocol**

**C. Alert the captain and monitor the situation**

**D. Evacuate all passengers immediately**

**The most appropriate response in the scenario of a fire outside the cabin is to alert the captain and monitor the situation. This option emphasizes the importance of communication and situational awareness in an emergency. By alerting the captain, all crew members are informed of the seriousness of the situation, allowing for quick action and decision-making based on the specific details of the fire. Monitoring the situation allows the crew to assess any changes and prepare for further actions if necessary. This response is crucial because it maintains safety while allowing the crew to formulate an appropriate response based on the evolving circumstances. The alert provided to the captain can lead to an informed strategy, whether it be preparing for an evacuation, executing an emergency landing, or waiting to ensure that all safety measures are in place. Other responses lack a comprehensive approach. Simply flying the plane higher may not address the immediate danger posed by the fire and could potentially worsen the situation if the fire is severe. Activating an emergency landing protocol might be premature without a complete understanding of the fire's impact. Lastly, evacuating all passengers immediately could create chaos, especially if the cabin is not directly threatened or if there is a structured response to be followed. Proper communication and monitoring provide a balanced and effective way to ensure safety.**

## 3. What is the purpose of the PBE in an aircraft?

**A. To provide information about the flight**

**B. To assist during passenger boarding**

**C. To supply oxygen in emergencies**

**D. To store medical supplies**

**The purpose of the Portable Breathing Equipment (PBE) in an aircraft is to supply oxygen in emergencies. This device is specifically designed to protect crew members and passengers from smoke, toxic fumes, or other hazardous atmospheric conditions that may arise during in-flight emergencies. The PBE typically provides a source of breathable air and helps ensure that individuals can continue to function and aid in evacuating or managing the situation effectively. The equipment is critical during scenarios such as fire outbreaks, where smoke can compromise air quality, making it difficult or impossible to breathe. By offering a reliable means of oxygen, the PBE enables the crew to execute emergency procedures while maintaining their physical capacity and protecting their health. Other options do not pertain to the primary function of the PBE itself. For instance, while providing information about the flight, assisting during passenger boarding, or storing medical supplies plays important roles in overall aircraft safety and operations, they fall outside the specific purpose of the PBE.**

## 4. In CLUE, what does the "C" stand for?

**A. Commands**

**B. Communication**

**C. Cooperation**

**D. Coordination**

**In the context of the CLUE framework used in emergency management, the "C" stands for "Communication." This term emphasizes the importance of clearly conveying information among various parties involved in an emergency situation, including first responders, medical personnel, and command personnel. Effective communication is crucial for ensuring that everyone understands the situation, responds appropriately, and coordinates their efforts to manage the emergency effectively. When communication is prioritized, it promotes the timely exchange of critical information that can influence decision-making and enhance the overall response to an emergency. The proper flow of information helps prevent misunderstandings and allows for a more efficient allocation of resources and tasks, leading to better outcomes in crisis situations.**

## 5. What is the responsibility of Able Bodied Passengers (ABP's) concerning an unconscious flight attendant?

**A. To provide first aid**

**B. To release the attendant from their jumpseat**

**C. To carry the attendant off the aircraft**

**D. To press the emergency button**

**When it comes to the responsibilities of Able Bodied Passengers (ABPs) in the scenario of an unconscious flight attendant, the appropriate action is to release the attendant from their jumpseat. This action is essential for ensuring that the flight attendant receives proper attention and assistance as quickly as possible. Releasing the flight attendant allows for access to the affected crew member and enables fellow passengers or crew to provide further assistance, which may include administering first aid or moving the attendant to a safer location if necessary. In this situation, it is important for ABPs to act efficiently, as time may be critical. While providing first aid is vital, ABPs may not have the training or competence needed for effective medical assistance, which can vary from person to person. Likewise, carrying the attendant off the aircraft requires coordination and is typically managed by trained crew members in emergency situations. Pressing the emergency button can alert ground teams and can escalate help, but it does not directly assist the unconscious attendant. Therefore, releasing the attendant from their jumpseat is the key responsibility that ABPs have in this emergency scenario.**

## 6. Can an AED be used on an infant older than 28 days?

**A. Yes, at any time**

**B. No, it is not safe**

**C. Yes, but with limitations**

**D. Only if instructed**

**The use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) on infants older than 28 days is indeed appropriate and safe when guidelines recommend it. AEDs are designed to analyze the heart rhythm and deliver a shock when necessary, and can be utilized for infants who are experiencing a life-threatening cardiac event. When administering an AED to infants, it's essential to use pediatric pads if available, as they are designed to have a lower energy dosage appropriate for smaller patients. While an adult AED can be used in an emergency when pediatric pads are not available, caregivers should be aware of the specific guidelines for infant resuscitation. Using an AED on an infant can significantly improve the chances of survival in cases of sudden cardiac arrest, but it's always best to follow any specific protocols or additional guidance. Understanding and responding to the critical nature of the situation is vital; thus, trained responders should act quickly, using the AED while also providing necessary basic life support measures until advanced medical care is available.**

## 7. True or False: Flight attendants are qualified to administer medications to passengers.

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only in emergencies**

**D. Only with doctor's consent**

**Flight attendants are trained primarily in safety and emergency procedures rather than in the administration of medications to passengers. Their role focuses on ensuring the safety and comfort of passengers and managing in-flight safety protocols. While flight attendants may be trained in basic first aid and CPR, the administration of medications typically falls outside their scope of practice due to legal and regulatory constraints. In emergencies, flight attendants can assist in providing care, but the act of administering medication usually requires specific medical training, which they do not receive. For the safety of all passengers and to avoid potential complications or misuse, medication administration should be guided by qualified medical personnel, such as doctors or paramedics, especially for prescription medications. Therefore, considering these aspects, stating that flight attendants are qualified to administer medications is indeed incorrect.**

## 8. Which type of fire extinguisher is most effective on a fire started with newspapers in an overhead bin?

**A. Water fire extinguisher**

**B. Foam fire extinguisher**

**C. Carbon dioxide extinguisher**

**D. Dry chemical extinguisher**

**The most effective type of fire extinguisher for a fire started with newspapers is a water fire extinguisher. Fires involving paper products, such as newspapers, are classified as Class A fires, which include ordinary combustible materials like wood, paper, and plastics. Water extinguishers work by cooling down the burning materials and lowering the temperature below the ignition point. Using a water extinguisher allows for efficient application on such fires, as it can effectively soak the burning materials, extinguishing the flames. This method is particularly suitable for paper fires since water can penetrate and extinguish the fire while also preventing re-ignition by keeping the area cool. In contrast, other types of extinguishers, such as foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguishers, are more effective on other classes of fires or have limitations in suppressing Class A fires. Foam extinguishers are better suited for flammable liquids; carbon dioxide extinguishers may not effectively cool the fire; and dry chemical extinguishers, while versatile, can leave a residue that complicates cleanup in situations involving paper. Thus, for a fire involving newspapers, a water fire extinguisher is the most suitable choice.**

## 9. When oxygen masks drop, what is the first action a flight attendant should take?

**A. Shout commands**

**B. Put on oxygen mask**

**C. Evacuate passengers**

**D. Fasten seat belt**

**The first action a flight attendant should take when oxygen masks drop is to put on their own oxygen mask. This is crucial because the flight attendant needs to ensure their own safety and ability to function effectively in a potentially hazardous environment. If the flight attendant does not secure their own oxygen supply first, they could become incapacitated due to altitude-related issues, such as hypoxia, which would hinder their ability to assist passengers. By prioritizing their own oxygen mask, the flight attendant ensures they have the necessary air supply to communicate clearly, issue instructions, and help passengers properly secure their masks. This standard operating procedure underscores the importance of crew member safety in emergency situations, ultimately leading to a more organized and efficient response to the situation at hand. Actions like shouting commands, evacuating passengers, or fastening seat belts might follow but are secondary to ensuring personal safety first.**

## 10. How should chest compressions be performed on a small child aged 1 to 8 years?

**A. With 2 or 1 hand on the lower sternum**

**B. With fists on the abdomen**

**C. Using both palms on the sternum**

**D. With fingers on the throat**

**The correct technique for performing chest compressions on a small child aged 1 to 8 years involves placing 1 or 2 hands on the lower sternum. This approach allows for effective compression depth and allows the rescuer to exert sufficient force while minimizing the risk of injury to the child. Using 1 hand is often sufficient for smaller children, while 2 hands may be employed for larger or older children within this age range. Positioning the hands lower on the sternum ensures that the compressions are delivered to the right area of the chest, which is crucial for maintaining blood circulation during cardiac arrest. This method is important for achieving the appropriate compression rate and depth, which should be about 2 inches deep and at a rate of 100 to 120 compressions per minute. The other options presented do not align with the recommended guidelines for pediatric CPR, as they either target incorrect anatomical areas or do not provide the effective force necessary for resuscitation.**