

Tenderfoot Scouts BSA Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement about sunburn prevention is NOT recommended?**
 - A. Use sunscreen and protective clothing**
 - B. Never use sunscreen**
 - C. Seek shade during peak sun**
 - D. Wear a hat and sunglasses**

- 2. Which safety guideline is emphasized for outings when encountering strangers?**
 - A. Never go places alone where strangers may be.**
 - B. Always introduce yourself to strangers.**
 - C. Travel with a group only after dark.**
 - D. Share personal information with strangers.**

- 3. Which of the following is a warning sign of frostbite related to ice crystal formation?**
 - A. Grayish white patches on skin**
 - B. Red patches**
 - C. Brown patches**
 - D. Yellow patches**

- 4. What is the Scout Slogan?**
 - A. Do a good turn daily.**
 - B. Do a good deed weekly.**
 - C. Help others when convenient.**
 - D. Be kind to neighbors.**

- 5. Which of the following is part of the proper flag-raising procedure?**
 - A. Hold the folded flag to keep it from touching the ground.**
 - B. Toss the flag onto the rope.**
 - C. Raise the flag before attaching to the halyard.**
 - D. Salute before raising the flag.**

- 6. If you encounter a dangerous area on a hike, what should you do?**
- A. Make a detour or go back the way you came in.**
 - B. Push through the hazard.**
 - C. Continue ignoring the hazard.**
 - D. Stop and wait for someone.**
- 7. If clothing sticks to the burn skin, what should you do?**
- A. Remove the clothing quickly**
 - B. Apply ointment under stuck clothing**
 - C. Break any blisters**
 - D. Do not remove clothing; it may stick to flesh. Call 911 and seek assistance.**
- 8. What is the recommended course of action for severe frostbite?**
- A. Soak in warm water**
 - B. Get the person into dry clothing, wrap in a blanket, and get to a doctor asap**
 - C. Expose to cold air to reduce swelling**
 - D. Massage the frostbitten area vigorously**
- 9. When hiking along a highway, which practice is correct?**
- A. Stay on the right side, facing traffic.**
 - B. Walk along the road center during the day.**
 - C. Walk off the shoulder into the traffic lane.**
 - D. Stay on the left side, facing traffic.**
- 10. Which statement best describes safe cross-country hiking?**
- A. Start without planning.**
 - B. Make a hiking plan.**
 - C. Ignore the map.**
 - D. Rely on memory alone.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about sunburn prevention is NOT recommended?

- A. Use sunscreen and protective clothing**
- B. Never use sunscreen**
- C. Seek shade during peak sun**
- D. Wear a hat and sunglasses**

Protecting skin from sun involves using multiple strategies together. Sunscreen is an important tool along with protective clothing, seeking shade during peak sun hours, and wearing a hat and sunglasses. The statement that you should never use sunscreen is not recommended because skipping sunscreen leaves skin unprotected against ultraviolet rays, increasing the risk of sunburn and long-term skin damage, including skin cancer. When using sunscreen, choose a broad-spectrum product with SPF 30 or higher, apply to all exposed skin, and reapply every two hours or after swimming or sweating. Pair it with shade during midday sun and with a hat and sunglasses to protect the face and eyes, plus clothing that covers the skin. These combined practices provide the best protection, whereas choosing never to use sunscreen goes against established sun-safety guidance.

2. Which safety guideline is emphasized for outings when encountering strangers?

- A. Never go places alone where strangers may be.**
- B. Always introduce yourself to strangers.**
- C. Travel with a group only after dark.**
- D. Share personal information with strangers.**

Staying with a buddy or the group on outings keeps you safer when you encounter strangers. The best rule is to never go anywhere alone where a stranger may be, because having others nearby and a leader looking out for you reduces risk and ensures someone can help if something feels off. Introducing yourself to strangers can put you at risk by sharing information or inviting contact, traveling with a group after dark isn't a safe guideline you'd follow, and sharing personal information with strangers is something to avoid to protect your privacy and safety.

3. Which of the following is a warning sign of frostbite related to ice crystal formation?

- A. Grayish white patches on skin**
- B. Red patches**
- C. Brown patches**
- D. Yellow patches**

When tissue freezes, ice crystals form inside the cells and surrounding spaces, damaging cells and cutting off blood flow. The telltale warning sign of this ice-crystal freezing is grayish white patches on the skin—skin that looks pale, waxy, and feels numb. That pale appearance signals that the tissue has frozen and needs careful rewarming and protection. Red patches can appear during or after rewarming as blood returns, but they aren't the initial sign of ice-crystal frostbite. Brown or yellow patches aren't typical early indicators of frostbite from ice formation. If you see grayish white patches, get to warmth and rewarm gently in water about 98-104°F (37-40°C), don't rub the skin, and seek medical advice if signs worsen or blisters form.

4. What is the Scout Slogan?

- A. Do a good turn daily.**
- B. Do a good deed weekly.**
- C. Help others when convenient.**
- D. Be kind to neighbors.**

The Scout Slogan is a call to act to help others every day. The best answer, “Do a good turn daily,” captures that daily, proactive habit of service. It’s short and memorable, so it guidance sticks in everyday moments—like lending a hand, offering a smile, or helping a neighbor—making service a regular part of life rather than something done only sometimes. The other options don’t fit the slogan as closely. Saying you’ll do a good deed weekly lowers the expectation from daily to rarely, which isn’t the Scouts’ message. Suggesting help only when convenient makes the act voluntary and conditional, not a constant habit. And a general idea like being kind to neighbors, while good, isn’t the specific Scout motto tied to daily, proactive service.

5. Which of the following is part of the proper flag-raising procedure?

- A. Hold the folded flag to keep it from touching the ground.**
- B. Toss the flag onto the rope.**
- C. Raise the flag before attaching to the halyard.**
- D. Salute before raising the flag.**

Respect for the flag and a proper raising sequence require handling the flag so it never touches the ground. Holding the folded flag securely before you attach it to the halyard keeps it off the ground and allows a dignified, controlled raise. Tossing the flag onto the rope is abrupt and disrespectful, and raising it before it’s attached to the halyard means the flag isn’t secure and could snag or drop. Saluting is a gesture tied to the ceremony, not a step you perform before the flag is properly hoisted.

6. If you encounter a dangerous area on a hike, what should you do?

- A. Make a detour or go back the way you came in.**
- B. Push through the hazard.**
- C. Continue ignoring the hazard.**
- D. Stop and wait for someone.**

When you spot a dangerous area on a hike, keeping people safe means getting away from the risk by changing your path. Taking a detour around the hazard or turning back to stay on safer ground protects you from harm and lets you continue the hike without exposing yourself to the danger. Pushing through the hazard or ignoring it can lead to injury, and waiting for someone else doesn’t remove the risk. The safest choice is to alter your route so you don’t traverse the dangerous area.

7. If clothing sticks to the burn skin, what should you do?

- A. Remove the clothing quickly**
- B. Apply ointment under stuck clothing**
- C. Break any blisters**
- D. Do not remove clothing; it may stick to flesh. Call 911 and seek assistance.**

When clothing sticks to a burn, the fabric may be fused to damaged skin. Pulling it away can tear burned tissue, worsen pain, cause more bleeding, and increase the risk of infection. The safest move is to leave the clothing in place and call for professional help right away. While waiting, avoid peeling or tearing, don't apply ointments, and don't pop any blisters. If possible, loosely cover the area with a clean cloth to protect it and keep the person warm. Seek emergency help immediately if the burn is large, or if it's on the face, hands, feet, or genitals, or if there are signs of breathing trouble or shock.

8. What is the recommended course of action for severe frostbite?

- A. Soak in warm water**
- B. Get the person into dry clothing, wrap in a blanket, and get to a doctor asap**
- C. Expose to cold air to reduce swelling**
- D. Massage the frostbitten area vigorously**

Severe frostbite requires preventing further tissue damage and getting medical help quickly. The best action is to dry the person and the affected area, put them in dry clothing, cover them with a blanket, and get to a doctor as soon as possible. Keeping the area warm and protected helps minimize additional injury while professional care can guide safe management and treat any complications. Rubbing or massaging the frostbitten area can cause tissue damage, and exposing the area to cold air worsens the injury. Soaking in warm water or other home warming methods isn't ideal for severe frostbite when immediate medical evaluation is needed, and doing so without supervision can cause burns or other harm.

9. When hiking along a highway, which practice is correct?

- A. Stay on the right side, facing traffic.**
- B. Walk along the road center during the day.**
- C. Walk off the shoulder into the traffic lane.**
- D. Stay on the left side, facing traffic.**

When there's no sidewalk, the safest habit is to face the oncoming traffic and stay on the left side of the road. Facing traffic lets you see each vehicle that approaches so you can react in time if a car drifts toward you or needs space. Sticking to the left side places you in the direction of the cars coming toward you, which makes it easier to keep a safe distance and move off the road if needed. Walking on the right side would have traffic coming up behind you, so you wouldn't see approaching vehicles as clearly. Walking in the road center or stepping off the shoulder into a lane puts you directly in the path of moving vehicles and increases the chance of a collision.

10. Which statement best describes safe cross-country hiking?

- A. Start without planning.**
- B. Make a hiking plan.**
- C. Ignore the map.**
- D. Rely on memory alone.**

Planning ahead sets the foundation for safe cross-country hiking. A hiking plan covers your route, expected times, terrain and weather considerations, water and food needs, and the gear to carry. It also includes navigation methods (maps, compass, or GPS), potential turn-back points, and a check-in plan with someone who knows your route. With this, you can pace yourself, avoid hazardous areas, anticipate delays, and respond if conditions change. Sharing your plan with a trusted person adds an extra layer of safety, because someone knows where you should be and when to raise an alarm if you don't check in. Starting without planning leaves you vulnerable to getting lost or exhausted; ignoring the map removes reliable navigation references; relying on memory alone is risky because details can be forgotten under stress or at challenging moments. Making and following a hiking plan directly supports staying on track, managing risks, and ensuring you're prepared for whatever the trail brings.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://tenderfootscoutsbsa.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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