

USOPM Level 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. What was the original name of the Olympic Winter Games?**
 - A. Winter Olympics**
 - B. International Winter Sports Week**
 - C. Winter Games Festival**
 - D. Frost Sports Championship**
- 2. During the 1900 Olympics, which one of these was NOT a demonstration sport?**
 - A. Ballooning**
 - B. Crocodile wrestling**
 - C. Fire fighting**
 - D. Pigeon racing**
- 3. Mary Lou Retton made history at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics by being the first American woman to accomplish what?**
 - A. Win all-around gold in gymnastics**
 - B. Win gold in figure skating**
 - C. Win a medal in weightlifting**
 - D. Win silver in basketball**
- 4. How many athletes from how many countries participated in the first Winter Paralympics?**
 - A. 196 athletes from 16 countries**
 - B. 150 athletes from 20 countries**
 - C. 100 athletes from 10 countries**
 - D. 250 athletes from 25 countries**
- 5. At the 1984 Winter Paralympics in Innsbruck, Bonnie St. John won medals in which events?**
 - A. Slalom and downhill**
 - B. Slalom and giant slalom**
 - C. Giant slalom and overall performance**
 - D. Cross-country and slalom**

- 6. What event was first featured in the Toronto Paralympics?**
- A. First televised event**
 - B. First time blind and amputee athletes participated**
 - C. First time athletes with CP participated**
 - D. First Winter Paralympics**
- 7. What event did Alvin Kraenzlein not compete in during the 1900 Paris Olympics?**
- A. Long jump**
 - B. High jump**
 - C. Marathon**
 - D. Hurdles**
- 8. In which event did Eddie Eagan win gold at the 1920 Olympics?**
- A. 4 man bobsled**
 - B. Light heavyweight boxing**
 - C. 100m sprint**
 - D. Javelin throw**
- 9. Which city hosted the Olympics where Wilma Rudolph won her three gold medals?**
- A. Melbourne**
 - B. Helsinki**
 - C. Rome**
 - D. Tokyo**
- 10. What is the main assembly spot for staff after a building evacuation?**
- A. The main entrance**
 - B. The lobby**
 - C. The parking lot**
 - D. The ticketing area**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was the original name of the Olympic Winter Games?

- A. Winter Olympics**
- B. International Winter Sports Week**
- C. Winter Games Festival**
- D. Frost Sports Championship**

The original name of the Olympic Winter Games was indeed "International Winter Sports Week." This event was first held in Chamonix, France in 1924 and featured various winter sports in a format that later evolved into the more formalized Olympic Winter Games. The name reflects the inclusive nature of the event, as it aimed to celebrate a range of winter sports and showcase athletes from different countries. The subsequent names and terminology, such as "Winter Olympics" or "Winter Games Festival," came later as the event grew in popularity and structure, but none capture the historical context as accurately as the original title. Thus, recognizing the inaugural name as "International Winter Sports Week" is essential to understanding the evolution of winter sports competitions in relation to the Olympics.

2. During the 1900 Olympics, which one of these was NOT a demonstration sport?

- A. Ballooning**
- B. Crocodile wrestling**
- C. Fire fighting**
- D. Pigeon racing**

The correct response identifies crocodile wrestling as not being a demonstration sport in the 1900 Olympics, while the other activities mentioned were indeed part of that unique Olympic event. The 1900 Olympics in Paris included a variety of sports, some of which were considered demonstration events, showcasing lesser-known or culturally specific activities. Ballooning, fire fighting, and pigeon racing were recognized as demonstration sports during these Games, allowing participants to compete in these gatherings, even if they did not become permanent fixtures in the Olympic program. Crocodile wrestling, however, did not occur as a demonstration sport in the Olympics. Its omission from the demonstration list reinforces that while the earlier years of the Games were experimental and included many unusual sports, crocodile wrestling was not one of them. Thus, identifying crocodile wrestling as the correct answer highlights its non-participation in the Olympic sphere at that time.

3. Mary Lou Retton made history at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics by being the first American woman to accomplish what?

A. Win all-around gold in gymnastics

B. Win gold in figure skating

C. Win a medal in weightlifting

D. Win silver in basketball

Mary Lou Retton made history at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics by winning the all-around gold medal in gymnastics, becoming the first American woman to achieve this milestone. Her exceptional performance included a series of highly challenging routines that showcased her skill, agility, and artistic presentation. This victory not only highlighted her personal accomplishments but also marked a significant moment in U.S. sports history, as it demonstrated the rising talent of American female gymnasts on the global stage. The achievements of Retton inspired a generation of athletes and contributed to the growing popularity of gymnastics in America. The other options do not pertain to Mary Lou Retton's accomplishments at the Olympics. While figure skating, weightlifting, and basketball are also notable in their respective fields, they do not connect to Retton's historic all-around gold win, which is specifically centered in gymnastics.

4. How many athletes from how many countries participated in the first Winter Paralympics?

A. 196 athletes from 16 countries

B. 150 athletes from 20 countries

C. 100 athletes from 10 countries

D. 250 athletes from 25 countries

The first Winter Paralympics were held in 1976 in Örnköldsvik, Sweden. This event marked a significant milestone in the history of adaptive sports, showcasing the abilities of athletes with disabilities on an international stage. The correct answer, which states that 196 athletes from 16 countries participated, accurately reflects the scale and participation of this inaugural event. The diversity in countries represented and the number of participating athletes is indicative of the growing interest and commitment to inclusion in sports within various nations at that time. This established a foundation for subsequent Winter Paralympics, leading to increased attendance and more countries participating in later iterations. The other options do not match historical records regarding the number of athletes or countries involved in the first event, illustrating how the early years of the Paralympics began to evolve compared to today's competitions. The establishment of the Winter Paralympics provided a platform for athletes to showcase their skills, contributing significantly to the visibility of adaptive sports globally.

5. At the 1984 Winter Paralympics in Innsbruck, Bonnie St. John won medals in which events?

- A. Slalom and downhill**
- B. Slalom and giant slalom**
- C. Giant slalom and overall performance**
- D. Cross-country and slalom**

Bonnie St. John achieved remarkable success at the 1984 Winter Paralympics in Innsbruck by winning medals in slalom and giant slalom events. These two skiing disciplines are technical and require a combination of speed, agility, and skill, making her accomplishments particularly impressive given the level of competition. The slalom event involves navigating a course set with a series of gates, testing the skier's ability to make quick turns, while the giant slalom features fewer gates that are set farther apart, requiring a different technique and speed management. Bonnie's medals in these specific events showcase her exceptional talent in adaptive skiing and highlight her contributions to the visibility and recognition of athletes with disabilities in competitive sports.

6. What event was first featured in the Toronto Paralympics?

- A. First televised event**
- B. First time blind and amputee athletes participated**
- C. First time athletes with CP participated**
- D. First Winter Paralympics**

The event that was first featured in the Toronto Paralympics includes the participation of athletes with cerebral palsy (CP). This was significant as it represented a major step towards inclusivity in the Paralympic Games, allowing athletes with this specific disability to compete on a global stage. This inclusion not only highlighted the diverse range of disabilities represented in sports but also set a precedent for future competitions to incorporate various classifications of athletes, thereby broadening the scope and representation within the Paralympic framework. The Toronto Paralympics, which took place in 1976, aimed to showcase athletes with a variety of disabilities, furthering the goal of providing equal opportunities in athletics. The successful inclusion of athletes with CP became a hallmark of the event during that time, reflecting the ongoing evolution and expansion of the Paralympic movement.

7. What event did Alvin Kraenzlein not compete in during the 1900 Paris Olympics?

- A. Long jump**
- B. High jump**
- C. Marathon**
- D. Hurdles**

Alvin Kraenzlein is best known for his performances in hurdles during the 1900 Paris Olympics, where he achieved remarkable success by winning gold medals in both the 110-meter hurdles and the 200-meter hurdles. Additionally, he also competed in the long jump and high jump events, showcasing his versatility as an athlete. However, he did not compete in the marathon. The marathon event was quite different from the track and field events in which he excelled, and Kraenzlein focused on the sprints and jumps, which played to his strengths as a hurdler and jumper. This distinction is essential in understanding his legacy as an athlete primarily associated with short-distance running and jumping events, rather than long-distance events like the marathon.

8. In which event did Eddie Eagan win gold at the 1920 Olympics?

- A. 4 man bobsled**
- B. Light heavyweight boxing**
- C. 100m sprint**
- D. Javelin throw**

Eddie Eagan won gold in light heavyweight boxing at the 1920 Olympics, making him a notable athlete who excelled in a unique way by achieving Olympic success in two different sports in separate Olympic Games. This victory was significant as it highlighted his athletic versatility and the crossover appeal of boxing during that era. At the time, boxing was a highly competitive event in the Olympics, and securing a gold medal demonstrated Eagan's exceptional skill and training in the sport. Eagan later made history by also competing in the bobsled event at the 1932 Winter Olympics, where he won another gold medal, becoming the only athlete to achieve this remarkable feat in both summer and winter Olympic sports. While other options involve events that might have been popular during the Olympic Games, they do not align with Eagan's accomplishments. Therefore, his achievement in light heavyweight boxing stands out as his definitive Olympic victory in 1920.

9. Which city hosted the Olympics where Wilma Rudolph won her three gold medals?

- A. Melbourne**
- B. Helsinki**
- C. Rome**
- D. Tokyo**

Wilma Rudolph won her three gold medals at the 1960 Rome Olympics, which marked a significant achievement in her athletic career and in the history of the Games. This particular Olympic event was notable for being the first time the Games were held in Rome, and it took place during a period of intense competition and global representation. Rudolph's victories in the 100 meters, 200 meters, and 4x100 meters relay made her the fastest woman in the world and showcased her exceptional talent and determination. She became the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympic Games, and her success had a profound impact on women's sports and civil rights, symbolizing both athletic prowess and breaking through racial and gender barriers in athletics. The other cities listed hosted the Olympics but at different times and events, thus they are not associated with Rudolph's historic achievements. Melbourne held the Olympics in 1956, Helsinki in 1952, and Tokyo in 1964, none of which relate to her gold medal wins.

10. What is the main assembly spot for staff after a building evacuation?

- A. The main entrance**
- B. The lobby**
- C. The parking lot**
- D. The ticketing area**

The main assembly spot for staff after a building evacuation is typically designated as a safe and easily accessible location away from the building itself, where everyone can be accounted for and receive instructions. The parking lot serves this purpose effectively because it provides ample space for individuals to gather without obstructing emergency services that might need access to the building. It is also usually located at a sufficient distance from the building to ensure safety in the event of further emergencies, such as the need for fire response operations or structural instability. Other locations such as the main entrance, lobby, or ticketing area, might not provide the necessary safety distance from potential dangers that could arise immediately after an evacuation. They could also complicate the movement of emergency personnel who need to respond to the situation, making the parking lot a more strategic choice for an assembly area.