Section 1: Adult CPR Certification

1. Rescuer safety during CPR includes:
   A. Wearing disposable gloves.
   B. Using a CPR barrier for rescue breaths.
   C. Checking for traffic, hazardous materials, and other dangers in the environment.
   D. All of the above

2. The most important part of CPR is:
   A. Airway management
   B. Rescue breathing
   C. Chest compressions
   D. All of the above

3. Before starting the C-A-B sequence on an adult, it is important to:
   A. Check the scene for safety.
   B. Recognize cardiac arrest (no response or breathing).
   C. Call 9-1-1.
   D. All of the above

4. If an unresponsive victim is face down, you should __________ before checking for breathing.
   A. Not move the victim
   B. Give 2 rescue breaths
   C. Check for identification
   D. Position the victim face up

5. The location for chest compressions for an adult victim is:
   A. Between the nipples
   B. Just below the nipple line
   C. On the upper 1/3 of the chest
   D. Just above the nipple line

6. The term "Full Recoil" for chest compressions means to:
   A. Bend your arms as much as possible during chest compressions.
   B. Allow the chest to fully expand between each compression.
   C. Keep pressure on the chest between each compression.
   D. Remove your hands from the chest to achieve a bouncing action with each compression.
7. To avoid over-ventilation during rescue breaths:
   A. Inhale a regular-sized breath.
   B. Watch for chest rise with each rescue breath.
   C. Give only enough air to cause the chest to rise.
   D. All of the above

8. If additional trained rescuers are present, switch providing CPR every ____ minute(s) to avoid fatigue and maintain the quality of chest compressions.
   A. 4
   B. 3
   C. 2
   D. 1

9. The rate of chest compressions is at least ____ per minute.
   A. 60
   B. 80
   C. 100
   D. 120

10. For the purpose of CPR, a victim is considered to be an adult from:
    A. Age 8 and older or weighing over 55 lbs.
    B. 10 years of age
    C. Age 18 when the person is a legal adult
    D. Signs of puberty

11. If an unresponsive victim is not breathing or only gasping, provide ____ compressions
    A. 20
    B. 30
    C. 40
    D. 50

12. Universal precautions can help prevent exposure to bloodborne pathogens. They include:
    A. Wearing water-tight gloves.
    B. Using a CPR barrier device for rescue breathing.
    C. Washing your hands after glove removal.
    D. All of the above

13. Signs and symptoms of a heart attack can include the following:
    A. Confusion, sweaty skin, restlessness
    B. Slurred speech, uneven smile, right arm weakness
    C. Chest discomfort, shortness of breath, sweaty skin
    D. Hot, flushed, dry skin; confusion; extreme thirst
14. Signs and symptoms of a stroke can include the following:
   A. Confusion, sweaty skin, restlessness
   B. Slurred speech, uneven smile, right arm weakness
   C. Chest discomfort, shortness of breath, sweaty skin
   D. Hot, flushed, dry skin; confusion; extreme thirst

15. It should take no more than ___ seconds to provide 2 rescue breaths and resume compressions.
   A. 5
   B. 10
   C. 15
   D. 30

Section 2: AED Certification

1. If 2 trained rescuers are present with an AED:
   A. One rescuer waits for EMS responders, the other provides CPR and uses the AED
   B. One rescuer starts CPR, the other looks for the AED instruction manual
   C. One rescuer uses the AED, the other keeps bystanders back
   D. One rescuer provides CPR, the other uses the AED

2. The sequence of rescuer actions for AED use is:
   A. Apply pads, power on AED, resume CPR, shock
   B. Power on AED, apply pads, shock, resume CPR
   C. Apply pads, follow prompts, power on AED, shock
   D. Power on AED, shock, resume CPR, apply pads

3. Before pressing the shock button the rescuer should:
   A. See if a doctor is present at the scene
   B. Recheck for breathing
   C. Attempt to gain consent
   D. Clear the victim

4. Always adjust pad placement for:
   A. An implanted device
   B. A tattoo
   C. A medication patch
   D. None of the above

5. According to the diagrams on the back of AED pads, the standard pad placement locations are:
   A. Right upper chest and left lower chest
   B. Left upper chest and right lower chest
   C. Front-to-back
   D. Right upper chest and left upper chest
Section 3: Child and Infant CPR Certification

1. Cardiac arrest in a child or infant is usually a result of respiratory arrest, which may be caused by:
   A. Poisoning
   B. Drowning
   C. Choking
   D. All of the above

2. If you are alone with a child victim, provide CPR for about ____ minute(s) before leaving to call 9-1-1.
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

3. The depth of compressions for a child victim is:
   A. About 1 ½ inches
   B. About 2 inches
   C. At least 2 inches
   D. About 3 inches

4. Use ________ to provide chest compressions on an infant.
   A. 2 hands
   B. 1 hand
   C. 2 fingers
   D. 1 or 2 hands

5. To relieve severe choking in a conscious infant, provide a combination of ________ and ________.
   A. 5 back slaps, 5 chest thrusts
   B. 5 abdominal thrusts, 5 back slaps
   C. Back blows, rescue breaths
   D. Chest thrusts, rescue breaths