Quiz #8: Downed Aircraft Search and Helicopter Operations

1. Ground search for downed aircraft falls under what position in the standard Civil Air Patrol Mission Staff organization?
   a. Operations Officer  
   b. Ground Operations Officer  
   c. Tactical Commander  
   d. Vehicle Clearance Officer

2. Interrogation Search refers to:
   a. the questioning of people who call in clues to Mission Base.  
   b. the questioning of all people who pass by a road or trailblock.  
   c. search using an ELT locator.  
   d. the questioning of people at selected houses, stores, etc. within an assigned area.

3. The principle known as "cutting for sign" or "binary search, where one uses a cut across an area to attempt to determine if the subject is in one of the subdivisions thus formed, has been and can be used effectively in interrogation search.
   a. true  
   b. false

4. Buzzards, clipped trees, and breaks in vegetation cover have occasionally been the single clues to a crash site.
   a. true  
   b. false

5. ELT search is often confused by reflections that result in erroneous directions. A simple way to try to circumvent this is to plot the bearings on a map, as in triangulation, then to throw out ones that clearly do not intersect closely.
   a. true  
   b. false

6. Choose the answer that puts the following stages of the extrication process in the proper order.
   a. 1,2,3,4  
   b. 2,1,3,4  
   c. 1,3,4,2  
   d. none of the above
   1. Gain access  
   2. Control hazards  
   3. Administer emergency care  
   4. Disentanglement

7. Most aircraft have the following major fire hazards:
   a. alcohol, gas, hydraulic fluid  
   b. fuel, hydraulic fluid, upholstery  
   c. fuel, battery, upholstery  
   d. fuel, oil, battery, hydraulic fluid, upholstery

8. A downed military aircraft should be approached:
   a. from the aircraft's left  
   b. from the back  
   c. from the front.
9. Which of the following is not considered a major danger area near a UH-type ("Huey") helicopter, when approaching it?
   a. uphill from the helicopter
   b. downhill from the helicopter
   c. right rear approach
   d. left rear approach

10. Why should you let a hoist cable touch ground before you grab it?
    a. A sudden updraft might pull the helicopter, and therefore yourself, up.
    b. to avoid electric shock
    c. It is a military SOP; the main purpose is to prevent ground personnel from standing up and exposing themselves to enemy fire.
    d. That's ridiculous. You grab the cable as soon as it's in reach.

11. When should a hoist evacuation be used?
    a. when a patient urgently requires evacuation
    b. when there is not a place nearby for the helicopter to land (or to set down on one skid).
    c. only when both of the above are true
    d. any time the use of the hoist will make the rescue go more quickly

12. When boarding a helicopter which has only one skid on the ground, you should:
    a. take care not to move your weight suddenly.
    b. step onto the skid, and only then step onto the floor of the chopper.
    c. never step between the skid and the body of the helicopter.
    d. all of the above.

13. An ideal helicopter landing zone in a wooded, mountainous area:
    a. should be on a ridge as opposed to a narrow valley.
    b. should have a take-off lane cleared about 300' into the wind, with the take-off lane dropping off from the touchdown pad.
    c. should have a touchdown pad with a slope of less than about 5°, and with no loose objects or obstacles higher than one foot tall, marked with a "T" indicating the wind direction or an "H".
    d. all of the above.

14. A landing zone should allow a helicopter to take off at an angle of 15° to the horizontal, and still clear any obstacles by 10'.
    a. true
    b. false

15. At night, a "T" of flashlights serves to identify the touchdown pad location and wind direction. The T is oriented so the wind is going towards:
    a. the bottom of the T.
    b. the top of the T.
    c. neither.