

## BASIC CLASS

## 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, et. 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. <sup>fix</sup> 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?
- uphill from the helicopter
  - downhill from the helicopter
  - right rear approach
  - left rear approach
10. Why should you let a hoist cable touch ground before you grab it?
- A sudden updraft might pull the helicopter, and therefore yourself, up.
  - to avoid electric shock
  - It is a military SOP; the main purpose is to prevent ground personnel from standing up and exposing themselves to enemy fire.
  - That's ridiculous. You grab the cable as soon as it's in reach.
11. When should a hoist evacuation be used?
- when a patient urgently requires evacuation
  - when there is not a place nearby for the helicopter to land (or to set down on one skid).
  - only when both of the above are true
  - 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:
- take care not to move your weight suddenly.
  - step onto the skid, and only then step onto the floor of the chopper.
  - never step between the skid and the body of the helicopter.
  - all of the above.
13. An ideal helicopter landing zone in a wooded, mountainous area:
- should be on a ridge as opposed to a narrow valley.
  - should have a take-off lane cleared about 300' into the wind, with the take-off lane dropping off from the touchdown pad.
  - should have a touchdown pad with a slope of less than about  $5^{\circ}$ , and with no loose objects or obstacles higher than one foot tall, marked with a "T" indicating the wind direction or an "H".
  - all of the above.
14. A landing zone should allow a helicopter to take off at an angle of  $15^{\circ}$  to the horizontal, and still clear any obstacles by  $10'$ .
- true
  - 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:
- the bottom of the T.
  - the top of the T.
  - neither.