Refer to Figure 1. Which knot is loaded incorrectly?

a. (bowline, proper)
b. (Prusik knot)
c. (bowline, running end loaded)
d. (Prusik knot, upside down)

Which of the following is the primary reason that the ASRC backs up knots with overhand knots rather than half-hitches?

a. Overhand knots are stronger than half-hitches.
b. Overhand knots are self-tightening, and therefore more secure than half-hitches.
c. Overhand knots allow the primary knot to be better contoured.
d. Precedent and tradition dictate it.

e. When one is stacking a rope, it should be stacked:

a. very neatly in coils on the ground.
b. in figure eights on the ground.
c. in a random stack on the ground.
d. in neat coils on a branch or member's arm.
e. Any of the above will do.
MOUNTAIN RESCUE PRETEST

@. Which of the following, when discovered during the routine inspection of a rope, should be cause for the rope to be considered for cutting or retirement?
   a. a place where the core is showing through the sheath
   b. a place where there is a "dent" felt in the core, even though the sheath is intact
   c. a place where, although the core is not visible, the sheath is severely abraded all around, making the rope much easier to bend at that abraded point
   d. All of the above are good cause to not use the rope, but refer it to a senior member for evaluation.

@. Refer to Figure 2. Which is the strongest rigging?
   a. Theta = 120 degrees
   b. Theta = 60 degrees
   c. Theta = 45 degrees
   d. Theta = 20 degrees
   d. c. b. a.

@. Of the following, which is the strongest way to rig a static line to a tree?
   a. tree wrap
   b. bowline
   c. slings

@. Refer to Figure 3. Which belay is tied in and aimed correctly?
   a. (bad aim)
   b. (bad angle of tie-in)
   c. (good belay)

FOR QUESTIONS #-#, EACH ANSWER MAY BE USED ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE, OR NOT AT ALL.

@. BELAY ON!
   a. (Belayer:) I am no longer belaying you.
   @. ON BELAY!
   @. BELAY OFF!
   @. OFF BELAY!
   @. TWO-OH!
   @. PRELOAD!
   a. (Belayer:) I am now belaying you.
   c. (Climber or litter captain:) I am on the end of your belay line and waiting.
   d. (Climber or litter captain:) I am in a secure position and you can stop belaying.
   e. (Belayer:) You are getting close to the end of the rope.
   f. (Belayer:) You have 20 meters of rope left.
   g. (Litter captain:) We are going to pull tension on the rope prior to going down a steep slope.
@. The proper call to request a belayer to take up slack in a rope is:
   a. UP ROPE!
   b. SLACK!
   c. TAKE IN!
   d. FORWARDS!

@. Which of the following is a correct statement of the descending rope team rotation for semitechnical evacuations?
   a. uphill ropehandler --> downhill ropehandler --> belayer
   b. downhill ropehandler --> uphill ropehandler --> belayer
   c. Neither of the above is correct.

@. Which of the following is a correct statement of the ascending rope team rotation for semitechnical evacuations?
   a. uphill ropehandler --> downhill ropehandler --> belayer
   b. downhill ropehandler --> uphill ropehandler --> belayer
   c. Neither of the above is correct.

@. The ___________ is responsible for seeing that slack does not develop in the belay line during a semi-technical ascent.
   a. the belayer
   b. the uphill ropehandler
   c. the litter captain

@. The command "ROTATE!" is given only by the
   a. litter captain
   b. left relief bearer
   c. right relief bearer
   d. old left relief bearer

@. When using a tree-belay to belay an ascending litter, and you hear "FALLING!" you should:
   a. brace yourself (especially your legs), and place your braking hand down between your legs to maximize friction around your hips.
   b. run around the tree to maximize friction around the tree.
   c. let go of the rope and run.

@. When is it permissible to take your braking (i.e. controlling) hand off the rope?
   a. after OFF BELAY! or before BELAY ON!
   b. when you are tied off on a rappel
   c. You may take your braking hand off the rope in both a and b.
   d. You may NOT take your braking hand off the rope in either a and b.

@. Who is the litter captain?
   a. the most senior member on the litter team
   b. whoever is so designated by the Rescue Specialist
   c. the litter team member on the front left corner of the litter (might be head or foot, depending on which way the litter’s going)
   d. the litter team member on the victim’s left side at the head.
When laddering across an obstacle or toenailing up or down a slope (and using the standard ASRC calls for non-technical litter evacuations), the call "READY TO LADDER!" is used to indicate:

a. litter team members should get ready to ladder the litter.
b. the two litter bearers on the end should come around to the front of the litter and get ready to ladder.
c. the front 4 (or 6) litter bearers are able to hold the litter without assistance from the back to bearers.
d. Both b and c are correct answers.

When the litter captain calls "READY TO ROTATE!" this means:

a. it's time to exchange the ends of the litter so that if it was going headfirst, it would now be going feetfirst, or vice versa.
b. it's time for the litter team to set the litter down and new litter bearers to take over.
c. it's time for two fresh litter bearers to attach themselves to the rear of the litter.

A brute force hauling system uses an ascender knot (Prusik or Headden knot) as a safety to prevent the litter from losing any of the elevation it has gained; this is called a "ratchet" ascender.

a. true
b. false
8. Which of the following is a standard symbol for climbing gear that is no longer considered safe for climbing use?
   a. two stripes of orange tape
   b. black tape
   c. white tape
   d. orange tape

9. Which of the following is not, in itself, a significant source of permanent rope damage?
   a. abrasion on rock, ice, or trees
   b. frequent bending or twisting of the rope
   c. dirt which has gotten into the rope
   d. strain caused by falls or very heavy loading

10. Which of the following causes the greatest permanent damage to rope?
    a. water
    b. sunlight
    c. gasoline
    d. car battery fluid

11. Stepping on a rope causes invisible damage by grinding dirt into the internal fibers.
    a. true
    b. false