CSSR QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. In a construction of building how many types of structure are used.
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. None of these

2. Which material is used in composition by classification?
a. Stone
b. Metal
c. Ceramics
d. All of these

3. Polyurethane belongs to the category of constructions materials, by composition.
a. Stone
b. Metal
c. Glass
d. Plastic

4. Paper belongs to the category of construction material?
a. Stone
b. Organic
c. Ceramics
d. Plastic

5. In which category of construction material does Tiles belong
a. Organic
b. Glass
c. Stone
d. Ceramics

6. In which category of construction material does Adobe belong?
a. Organic
b. Glass
c. Stone
d. Conglomerates

7. In which category of construction material does Aluminium belongs?
a. Metal
b. Stone
c. Ceramics
d. Glass

8. In a building, load bearing elements comes in _____
a. Structural
b. Decorative
c. Non-Structural
d. All of the above

9. How many forces act on construction material?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

10. What it is called when force act to elongate or stretch a material?
a. Tension
b. Compression
c. shear
d. gravity

11. What it is called when forces that act to compress a material?

a. Compression
b. Tension
c. Shear
d. gravity

12. Rubber is the example of.
a. Shear
b. Tension
c. Compression
d. gravity

13. Football is the example of.
a. Shear
b. Tension
c. Compression
d. gravity

14. The forces acting in opposite and parallel direction is called
a. Shear
b. Tension
c. Compression
d. gravity

15. Which is the example of shear?
a. A thin piece of wood
b. Pencil
c. Tooth pick
d. All of these

16. A construction material consists of.
a. A mix of cement
b. rock
c. water
d. all of these

17. Concrete is the resistance to ....
a. fire
b. water
c. compression
d. all of the above

18. On a small scale, a piece of concrete measuring 15cmx30cmx30cm weight about?
a. 37
b. 47
c. 34
d. 54

19. Steel in not easily conduct.
a. Heat
b. fire
c. sound
d. electricity

20. A place inside a collapsed pattern, where condition for a trapped victim to survive is a
a. cantilever
b. void
c. triangular
d. pancake

21. Wood gives_____ before break.
a. Sound
b. Heat
c. Water

d. None

22. Which material gives warning before?
a. Steel
b. wood
c. concrete
d. None

23. Which material is good conductor of heat & sound and electricity?
a. Steel
b. Plastic
c. wood
d. all of the above

24. Buildings can be divided in to how may category?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

25. Unframed structure is that one in which the weight of the floor and roof are supported by….
a. Belong wall
b. Pillar
c. Steel bar
d. None

26. As a rule, unframed structure does not exceed more than _____ stories in height.
a. 7
b. 8
c. 9
d. none

27. Heavy floors are built up to _____ stories.
a. 12
b. 13
c. 14
d. 15

28. The mechanical property among the following is…
a. Shape
b. size
c. decently
d. plasticity

29. In which shape maximum casualty is found
a. V shape
b. cantilever
c. Lean to
d. Pancake

30. What is/are the major management activity in ICS?
a. Command
b. Operation
c. Logistic
d. All of the above

31. How many people do the work on an equipment?
a. 3
b. 2
c. 5
d. 8

32. What is span of control?
a. The No of individual one supervisor can manage.

b. The total no of person who are working there.
c. The time in which operation in carried out.
d. The total time taken from reaching at sight and taking time to close the operation.

33. There are how many phases in CSSR operation?
a. 5
b. 6
c. 7
d. 8

34. In which phase, the selection of team members is done?
a. Preparation
b. Activation
c. Operational
d. De-activation

35. There are how many stages in operational activity?
a. 6
b. 4
c. 5
d. 8

36. In searching and locating, which of the following equipment is/are not used –
a. VLC
b. Live detector I & II
c. Breeches
d. Thermal Imaging Camera

37. In which phase, CISM is carried out-
a. 6
b. 4
c. 5
d. 8

38. In which phase, PTSD is done-
a. 4
b. 3
c. 2
d. 1

39. In which phase, transportation is arranged –
a. Preparation
b. Activation
c. Operational
d. Post operational activity

40. Among the following what is/are the phase of CSSR Operation –
a. Preparation
b. Mobilization
c. Demobilization
d. All of the above

41. Which squad rotates the position as logistic person?
a. Logistic
b. Rescue specialist
c. Safety Officer
d. None of these

42. Duty of squad leader is to
a. Monitor work rotation
b. assign task to the rescuers
c. safety officer for the squad
d. all of the above

43. Duty of squad leader is
a. Communicate with CP
b. Emergency Operation centre
c. Receive work instruction
d. All of the above

44. How many ICP should be available for each incident?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 4
d. 5

45. What is/are the duties of CSSR Squad leader?
a. Searching
b. locating
c. gain access
d. all of the above

46. In the ICS, the span of control for any supervisor falls within a range of 3-7 resources, with_____ being the optimum
a. 1
b. 2
c. 4
d. 5

47. Training of team members comes in the phase of …
a. Activation
b. Preparation
c. De-activation
d. Post operational activities

48. In which phase, tools and equipment will be maintained to be in proper working condition?
a. Activation
b. Preparation
c. Operation
d. De-activation

49. In which phase, transport arrangement comes in?
a. Activation
b. Operation
c. Preparation
d. Post operational activities

50. In which phase, request of transportation is worked out and submitted?
a. Activation
b. Preparation
c. Operation
d. Post operational activities

51. Briefing of team members on current situation comes in the phase of
a. Activation
b. Operation
c. De-activation
d. Post operational activities

52. Securing the scene falls in which phase?
a. Activation
b. Preparation
c. Operation
d. De-activation

53. in which phase, Initial assessment is carried out?
a. Activation

b. Preparation
c. Operation
d. De-activation

54. At the scene, consults the ____ authorities to gather data and conduct a need analysis.
a. Local
b. Victim
c. Near about people
d. None of these

55. Establishment of operational objective falls in the phase of?
a. Activation
b. Preparation
c. Operation
d. De-activation

56. Accounting for all tools and equipment, and packing them for transportation is carried out, in the phase of…
a. Preparation
b. Operation
c. De-activation
d. Post operational activities

57. Confirm that the personnel have all their personal items with them, in the phase of …
a. Preparation
b. Operation
c. De-activation
d. Post operational activities

58. In which phase, medical and physical examination is carried out?
a. Activation
b. Operation
c. De-activation
d. Post operational activities

59. Equipment rehabilitation is carried out, in the phase of.
a. Activation
b. Preparation
c. De-activation
d. Post operational activities

60. There are how many phases of the CSSR operation?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

61. The First phase of CSSR operation is:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization
d. Mobilization

62. The Second Phase of CSSR operation is:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization
d. Mobilization & Activation

63. Securing the Scene is the part of:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization

d. Mobilization

64. The third phase of CSSR operation is:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization
d. Mobilization

65. In the operation phase, works related directly to search and rescue are Divided into:
a. 2
b. 4
c. 6
d. 5

66. The fourth phases of CSSR operation is:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization & Deactivation
d. Mobilization

67. Inspection of Tools and Equipment for the proper working condition is to be done in the phase of:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization
d. Mobilization

68. The fifth phases of CSSR operation is:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization
d. post operational activities

69. Initial Assessments is the part of:
a. Operation
b. Preparation
c. Demobilization
d. Mobilization

70. The initial assessments consists of the following steps:
a. Compile information
b. Establish command post & operational objective
c. Assign task & Reassess the situation
d. all the above

71. In CSSR, Critical incident stress management (CISM) comes in?
a. Activation and mobilization Phase
b. Operation Phase
c. Post operational activities
d. Deactivation and demobilization phase

72. **U**nder which phase of a CSSR operation, the NDRF team has to conduct searching and locating.
a. Preparation
b. activation and mobilisation
c. operation
d. deactivation

73. In CSSR, confirm that no other operations are needed under…
a. Activation and mobilization Phase
b. Operation Phase
c. Post operational activities
d. Deactivation and demobilization phase

74. After action report for institutional management, comes in:

a. Activation and mobilization Phase
b. Operation Phase
c. Post operational activities
d. Deactivation and demobilization phase

75. Training of CSSR team is the part of….
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation
d. deactivation

76. Initial assessment of CSSR team is the part of:
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation
d. deactivation

77. In initial assessment, establish the command post of CSSR team is done during:
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation
d. deactivation

78. Gaining access to the victim is the part of…….phase of CSSR operation?
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation
d. deactivation & demobilisation

79. In CSSR operation, the 3rd phase is operation and 4th phase one is…… :
a. preparedness
b. Deactivation & demobilisation
c. mobilisation
d. post-operational activities.

80. In INSARAG Marking System, on left side of the box will appear the number of …….victims.
a. live
b. dead
c. a&b both
d. None of above

81. In which category of construction materials, does wood belongs to?
a. stone
b. conglomerates
c. organic materials
d. plastics

82. To obtain information on disaster, is the part of…… phase:
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation
d. deactivation & demobilisation

83. INSARAG Marking is _____
a. Indian Marking system
b. American marking system
c. Nepali marking system
d. International marking system

84. Under the INSARAG marking system, the grade-level floor is called the
a. First floor
b. Basement floor
c. Lobby floor

d. Ground floor

85. In which category of construction materials, does wood belongs to?
a. stone
b. conglomerates
c. organic materials
d. plastics

86. The _____ type of collapse is the least likely to contain void spaces.
a. V-type collapse
b. Pancake collapse
c. Cantilever collapse
d. Rubble collapse

87. The best way to minimise risks that affects the safety of personnel on a CSSR operation is to:
a. Conduct a risk and hazard survey
b. Do not worry about them
c. Wear proper clothing
d. Call the Incident Commander

88. Which phase of a CSSR operation presents the highest level of risk?
a. Operations Phase
b. Activation and Mobilisation Phase
c. Post-Mission Activities
d. Deactivation and Demobilisation Phase

89. One of the techniques, used for gaining access to a trapped victim is
a. Compression release
b. Cutting and penetrating
c. Moving and shaking
d. Demolition technique

90. Using the S.T.A.R.T. method of triage, what does the colour RED indicate?
a. Delayed priority
b. Immediate priority
c. Dead
d. Ambulatory

91. In INSARAG marking live victims should appear on ------of the box?
a. Left
b. Right
c. Top
d. Bottom

92. A space inside a collapsed structure where conditions exist for a trapped victim to survive is _____space.
a. confined
b. Void
c. open
d. Containment

93. During …….patterns of collapse, the possibility of live Victims are more likely?
a. Pancake
b. Rubble Collapse
c. V- Shape
d. Cantilever

94. For a line search method the distance between the rescuers is…..
a. 4 Mtr
b. 15 Mtr
c. 7 Mtr
d. 1 Mtr.

95. Specialized equipment are used in following search:

a. Physical search
b. Technical search
c. Canine search
d. Void

96. What is the approximate distance between two rescuers during hailing search?
a. 4 Mtrs.
b. 5-6 Mtrs.
c. 8-16 Mtrs.
d. 3 Mtrs.

97. In line search approximate distant between every rescuer is
a. 2 Mtrs
b. 4 Mtrs
c. 5 Mtrs
d. 6 Mtrs

98. Structural triage should be completed for each building in -------
a. 20 min
b. 30 min
c. 15 min
d. 2 hours

99. There are how many types of searches in CSSR operation?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

100. In which type of search, equipment is used?
a. Physical
b. technical
c. canine
d. all of these

101. In hailing search, distance between two rescuers should be?
a. 8-16 m
b. 4-8m
c. 8-10m
d. 6-10m

102. In line search, distance maintained between two rescuers?
a. 4m
b. 6m
c. 8m
d. 10m

103. Dogs are used extensively in ……search?
a. Technical
b. physical
c. canine
d. all of these

104. Which is/are types of building collapses?
a. Cantilever
b. V-shape
c. lean to
d. all of these

105. Maximum void space can be found in ….type of building collapse?
a. V-shape
b. lean to
c. cantilever

d. pancake

106. Least void space observed in ……type of building collapse?
a. V-shape
b. pancake
c. lean to
d. cantilever

107. In……. Collapsed structure, more live victims are trapped?
a. V-shape
b. lean to
c. cantilever
d. pancake

108. In which type of collapse, there are more dead victim?
a. V-shape
b. lean to
c. cantilever
d. pancake

109. The maximum length of cable in VLC?
a. 8 mtr
b. 9 mtr
c. 10 mtr
d. 12 mtr

110. Which equipments are used in technical search?
a. VLC
b. Life Detector-I
c. Life Detector-II
d. All of these

111. What are the approaches used in CSSR?
a. Vertical
b. Horizontal
c. perpendicular
d. Both a & b

112. Maximum length of wire used in life detector- I
a. 10 mtr
b. 12mtr
c. 15 mtr
d. 20 mtr

113. Which part of the body is detected by the life detector-II.
a. Heart beat
b. hand movement
c. Both
d. None of these

114. Probe length of VLC?
a. 3mtr
b. 4 mtr
c. 5 mtr
d. 6 mtr

115. The size of INSARAG marking box is?
a. 1.2 x 1 mtr
b. b 1 x 1 inch
c. 1 x 1 feet
d. 10 x 10 cms

116. When the rescuer approaches the victims?
a. After search

b. after victim location
c. both a and b
d. none of these

117. What are the two methods of approaching victim's location?
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. diagonal
d. both a & b

118. In which of the following method, body position of the rescuer is comfortable?
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. diagonal
d. none of these

119. In which of the following method, debris may fall on the victim while approaching victim?
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. both a & b
d. none of these

120. Easy penetration is possible in which of the following method?
a. horizontal
b. vertical
c. both a & b
d. none of these

121. In which of the following approach, rescuer have to work in dirtier working condition?
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. both a & b
d. none of these

122. In which of the following method of approaching, victims pose a less threat after shock?
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. both
d. none of these

123. In which of the following rescue technique, a rescuer faces uncomfortable body position?
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. both a & b
d. none of these

124. In which of the following rescue method, rescuer have to cut more concrete portion.
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. both a & b
d. none of these

125. What are the steps of accessing and rescuing the victims?
a. removing rubbles
b. cutting & penetrating
c. lifting& stabilizing loads
d. all of these

126. What of the steps should be followed as the safety for the extrication of victim?
a. cut off utilities
b. proceed to victim marking location

c. mitigate hazards
d. all of these

127. When the victims are trapped near the surface of the collapsed structure, what should be done at first?
a. remove rubble
b. lift the load
c. shore the load
d. none of these

128. While removing rubbles, what the rescuer can do first?
a. remove small pieces
b. large pieces of rubbles
c. rubbles pieces under pressure
d. none of these

129. If you have to remove rubbles of collapsed building, what is the first step to taken?
a. shoring
b. lifting
c. stabilise the load
d. carrying the load

130. Which is the very effective method for moving rubbles?
a. bucket brigade
b. using jcb
c. lifting individually
d. none of these

131. Which tools / equipment are used for cutting metal?
a. tin cutters
b. reciprocating saw
c. chain saw
d. both a & b

132. Which of the following tools and equipments are used for cutting wood?
a. axe
b. reciprocating saw
c. rotary rescue saw
d. all of these

133. Which of the following tools and equipments are used to cut both metal and wood?
a. rotary rescue saw
b. circular saw
c. all of these
d. none of these

134. What are the procedure for cutting metal and wood?
a. select proper tool
b. hazards free working area
c. making inspection hall
d. all of these

135. What the rescuer should do after the cutting of concrete piece?
a. remove the cut piece
b. protect against any sharp edges by filling or bending the metal back
c. both a & b
d. none of these

136. What are the tools for cutting bricks and concrete block?
a. sledge hammer
b. chisel
c. rotary rescue saw
d. all of these

137. Why a standard triangular hole is made for gaining access to victims?
a. stability of wall
b. equal distribution of load
c. both
d. none of these

138. What are the tools for cutting reinforced concrete?
a. sledge hammer
b. bolt cutter
c. acetylene torch
d. all of these

139. What degree of angular cutting should be used in the horizontal approach?
a. 80-85 degree
b. 75-80 degree
c. 85-90 degree
d. none of these

140. What is the shape of hole in horizontal approach?
a. triangular
b. square
c. rectangular
d. none of these

141. What should be the degree of angular cutting in vertical approach?
a. 70-80degree
b. 80-85 degree
c. 85-90 degree
d. none of these

142. What is the shape of hole in vertical approach?
a. square
b. triangular
c. perpendicular
d. none of these

143. When removing rubble from a collapsed structure, if you have any debris pertaining to what you can or cannot remove you should consult with
a. structural engineer
b. safety officer
c. disaster engineer
d. incident commander.

144. Which equipment is very effective in cutting tensioned strands or cables?
a. acetylene cutting torch
b. rotary rescue saw
c. bolt cutter
d. all of these

145. What is the danger of cutting pre-tensioned cables?
a. failure of slab
b. structural member may fail
c. both
d. none of these

146. What is the dangers of making an inspection hole in the wall?
a. it may injure victims
b. it may affect stability of the wall
c. both a & b
d. none of these

147. Which of the following tool is commonly in cutting tin?
a. tin snip

b. bolt cutter
c. chain saw
d. none of these

148. Which equipment is not effective for cutting pre-tensioned cable?
a. bolt cutter
b. reciprocating saw
c. acetylene torch
d. none of these

149. A space inside a collapsed structure where conditions exist for a trapped victim to survive, is called a …… space.
a. Survival
b. Void
c. Triangular
d. Containment

150. Which is the basic Collapse Patterns?
a. Light Frame
b. Cantilever
c. Heavy floored
d. None of these

151. Which of the following is not improvised search equipment?
a. Acoustics detection
b. Visual detection
c. Hailing detection
d. Sound transmission

152. The basic instructions for searching multiple rooms is
a. Go Right, stay left
b. "go right, stay right "
c. Go left stay left
d. none of these

153. Which type of collapse is the least likely to contain void space?
a. V-Type
b. Pancake
c. Cantilever
d. None of these

154. Which type of collapse contains maximum void space?
a. V-Type
b. Pancake
c. Cantilever
d. None of these

155. Who is responsible for the safety of the rescue team members?
a. The Government
b. The local Emergency Management System
c. The team leader
d. The United Nations

156. The three search methods consists Canine, technical and_____?
a. Physical
b. Group
c. Night time
d. Day time

157. Which type of collapse pattern that may leave triangular voids?
a. V type
b. Lean to collapse
c. both a & b

d. None of these

158. Which one is not a collapse pattern?
a. Pan cake
b. V shape
c. Lean to
d. W shape

159. Identify the items required for structure marking.
a. Spray paint
b. Flags
c. Cones
d. All of these

160. The Basic search pattern for large open areas is.
a. Hailing search
b. Line search
c. Technical search
d. None of these

161. How to approach the victim, once the search has ended and the trapped victim has been located.
a. Horizontal approach
b. vertical Approach
c. Both a and b
d. None of these

162. While approaching Horizontal approach during search and rescue operation we should cut a ------- in the concrete.
a. Triangular
b. Rectangle
c. Both a and b
d. None of these

163. While approaching Vertical approach during search and rescue operation we should cut a ------ in the concrete
a. Rectangle/square
b. Vertical
c. Both a and b
d. None of these

164. Hasty Search means
a. Rapid detection of victims
b. Scene assessment
c. Sets priorities
d. all of these

165. Extensive/Grid Search means
a. A thorough, systematic search
b. Redundant checks
c. Allows for use of alternate search resources
d. all of these

166. where do you shoring?
a. Damaged collapse
b. half damage collapses
c. both
d. none of these

167. The purpose of shoring the collapsed structure?
a. stable the structure
b. Conducting search and rescue operation
c. both

d. none of these

168. Which principal be followed in shoring?
a. go left stay left
b. funnel principle
c. Double funnel principle
d. none of these

169. What is the need of post in shoring?
a. Support header and sole plate
b. support lower and middle plate
c. both
d. none of these

170. Which material is used for shoring?
a. aluminium road
b. metal road
c. concrete
d. Wooden planks

171. Which part is used to fill in the gaps in the shoring system?
a. the top
b. the bottom
c. the beam
d. The shim

172. How many personnel are there in a shoring team?
a. 6
b. 14
c. 10
d. 12

173. How many groups are in a shoring team?
a. four
b. three
c. two
d. five

174. Which group is responsible for safety in shoring?
a. Assembly group
b. safety group
c. both
d. none of these

175. Which part is used to fill in the gaps in the shoring system?
a. the top
b. the bottom
c. the beam
d. The shim

176. Support the weight collected by the?
a. header beam
b. sole plate
c. post
d. none of these

177. Which type of beam does collect the weight in shoring.
a. bottom beam
b. middle beam
c. header beam
d. none of these

178. Post supports the weight collected by the……and transfers it to the sole plate.
a. bottom beam

b. middle beam
c. header beam
d. none of these

179. What is/are placed under the bottom of the posts.
a. wedges
b. plank
c. both
d. none of these

180. Type of shore supports a ……. that is in danger of collapse.
a. window /door
b. roof
c. both
d. none of these

181. …….. volts are needed to use of circular saw.
a. 230 volts
b. 440 volts
c. 01 kv
d. 220 volts

182. Which blade will you use for cutting the wooden flank.
a. diamond tipped
b. carbide tipped
c. both
d. none of these

183. ……shore is usually installed in entry points.
a. shilling
b. window /door
c. both
d. none of these

184. Support the weight collected by the?
a. header beam
b. sole plate
c. post
d. none of these

185. The main purpose of the vertical shore is to…….. damage?
a. stabilize
b. replace
c. both
d. none of these

186. All plywood (gusset lates) must be nailed using ….. common nails only.
a. 6d
b. 7d
c. 8d
d. 9d

187. Install a set of wedges under the…..
a. bottom
b. header
c. both
d. none of these

188. In vertical approach body position is ……
a. vertical
b. standing
c. comfortable
d. none of these

189. …… provides the foundation for shoring.
a. sole plate
b. header beam
c. both
d. none of these

190. Diagonal braces are only used when the opening is needed for…
a. exit
b. access
c. both a & b
d. none of these

191. A triangular system of shoring used to support leaning or unstable….
a. wall
b. roof
c. window
d. door

192. Rakers must always be installed in series at least ……
a. two
b. five
c. six
d. none of these

193. A shoring team could be organized using how many teams?
a. 5
b. 6
c. 2
d. 3

194. If a safety officer cannot be designated who will be take on this role?
a. shoring officer
b. team officer
c. both
d. none of these

195. What is the main role of runner in shoring team?
a. ensure tools
b. ensure safety
c. logistic tools
d. none of these

196. The two sizes of lumber most commonly used in vertical shoring are …… ?
a. 50*50
b. 20*20
c. 1*1
d. 10*10

197. …… behind the wedges to secure them in place.
a. plank
b. collum
c. wedges
d. nails

198. What is the mix of a construction material?
a. Cement
b. Rock
c. Sand
d. All of these

199. The …… type collapse is the collapse type least likely to contain voids.
a. V-type Collapse
b. Pancake Collapse

c. Cantilever Collapse
d. Rubble Collapse

200. What are the characteristics of Concrete?
a. Resistant to fire
b. Easy to cut
c. Not fire resistant
d. None of these

201. Which are easily decomposed due to fire?
a. Wood
b. Brick
c. Both a & b
d. None of these

202. What are the characteristics of steel?
a. Easily Conduct Heat & Sound
b. Not resistant to Fire
c. Continue to Harden with type
d. none of these

203. Which is/are the basic Collapse Patterns?
a. Light Frame
b. Cantilever
c. Heavy floored
d. None of these

204. During ……. Patterns of Collapse the possibility of live Victims are more?
a. Pancake
b. Rubble Collapse
c. V- Shape
d. Cantilever

205. A space inside a collapsed structure where conditions exist for a trapped victim to survive is called a …… space.
a. Survival
b. Void
c. Triangular
d. Containment

206. Which are the Construction Material?
a. Stone
b. Metal
c. Ceramics
d. All of these

207. Structural Triage is performed, when …… or more Structures are assigned to a single CSSR Squad?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

208. Structural Triage should be completed within …… hours.
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

209. Structural Triage should take not more than …….minutes per building or structure?
a. 5
b. 10
c. 15

d. 20

210. In-structural assessment marking the number of live Victims removed from the building is marked on …… side of the box?
a. Top
b. Bottom
c. Right
d. Left

211. In-structural assessment marking the number of dead Victims removed from the building is marked on …… side of the box?
a. Top
b. Bottom
c. Right
d. Left

212. EMS arrival within ….. Minutes, should the need ever arise.
a. 15
b. 20
c. 25
d. 30

213. A portable …..-pound (9-kilo) dry-chemical fire extinguisher will be available in case of fire.
a. 20 (approx.)
b. 25
c. 30
d. 15

214. Which mechanism of injury in CSSR operation?
a. Crushing
b. Falls
c. Blunt Trauma
d. All of these

215. Which mechanism of injury in CSSR operation?
a. Crushing
b. Falls
c. Blunt Trauma
d. All of these

216. Potential injuries by low temperature is?
a. Shock
b. Hypothermia
c. Internal hemorrhage
d. All of these

217. Neurological problem is the potential injuries by ..
a. Blunt Trauma
b. Falls
c. Crushing
d. Contaminated air

218. Fractures of the extremities skull and spinal column is the potential injuries by..
a. Crushing
b. Falls
c. Contaminated air
d. Low temperature

219. Which is not mechanism of injuring in CSSR incidents?
a. Crushing
b. FBAO
c. compression

d. Falls

220. Internal and External hemorrhage is the potential injuries by..
a. Falls
b. Blunt Trauma
c. Both A & B
d. None of these

221. Sever contusions is the potential injuries by.
a. Blunt Trauma
b. Falls
c. Low temperature
d. None of these

222. Which is not a potential injury by contaminated air?
a. Neurological problems
b. Respiratory Arrest
c. Cardiac arrest
d. Internal hemorrhage

223. Dehydration is the potential injuries by..
a. Lack of water and food
b. Falls
c. Blunt Trauma
d. None of these

224. Renal Failure is the potential injuries by..
a. Crushing
b. Falls
c. compression
d. Lack of water and food

225. Starvation is the potential injuries by..
a. Crushing
b. Blunt Trauma
c. Lack of water and food
d. All of these

226. Which is not a potential injury by lack of water and food?
a. Dehydration
b. Respiratory difficulties
c. Renal failure
d. Starvation

227. Which is a first stage for immobilizing a patient?
a. Place the cervical collar
b. Stabilizing the patient head
c. Inspect the patient back
d. Check PMS

228. Which is the last stage for immobilizing a patient?
a. Place the cervical collar
b. Inspect the back
c. Check PMS
d. Rotate the patient

229. Which is not use during immobilizing the patient?
a. Stable the patient head
b. Check PMS
c. Center the patient of back board
d. None of these

230. What immediate steps must you taken upon find a victim with possible crush syndrome?

a. Do not move the patient
b. Do not remove the source of pressure until treatment has begun
c. Remove the source of pressure before treatment has begun
d. None of these

231. Complications resulting from blood toxicity that arise after an extremity or muscle mass has been compressed and circulation compromised for an extended period of time is called?
a. Trauma patient
b. Hypothermia patient
c. Crush Syndrome
d. None of these

232. An increase in pressure in the closed space of the muscle caused by tissue swelling that causes destruction of muscle fibers and nerves is called?
a. Crush Syndrome
b. Compartment Syndrome
c. Hypothermia
d. None of these

233. The crush syndrome may be considered present on the basis of …
a. Involvement of a muscle mass
b. Prolonged compression
c. Compromised circulation
d. All of these

234. What is the signs & Symptoms of Crush Syndrome?
a. Anxiety
b. Difficulty breathing
c. Rapid pulse
d. All of these

235. Which is the signs & Symptoms of Crush Syndrome?
a. Decreasing BP
b. Changes in body temperature
c. Loss of consciousness
d. All of these

236. Which is not a signs & Symptoms of Crush Syndrome?
a. Rapid pulse
b. Anxiety
c. Shock
d. None of these

237. If victim receive crush syndrome proper treatment in timely manner there is_ % chance of alive?
a. 50%
b. 20%
c. 60%
d. 100%

238. Compression average time for crush syndrome?
a. one hour
b. 2-3 hours
c. 4 to 6 hours or more
d. None of these

239. How many pre requisites for compartment syndrome?
a. Two
b. Three
c. Four
d. Five

240. What is the sign and symptoms of compartment syndrome?

a. Swollen limb
b. Diminished pulse
c. Dehydration
d. All of these

241. Which is the sign and symptoms of compartment syndrome?
a. Severe pain
b. Poor capillary refill
c. shock
d. All of these

242. What is the PHT of shock?
a. Maintain open airway
b. Bleeding control
c. Elevate the lower extremity
d. All of these

243. Failure of the circulatory system to provide adequate oxygenated blood supply throughout the body is called_____
a. Perfusion
b. Shock
c. Crush Syndrome
d. None of these

244. What is the PHT of bleeding?
a. Apply direct pressure
b. Elevate extremity
c. Use pressure point
d. All of these

245. The proper use of body to facilitate lifting and moving to prevent further injury is called___?
a. Elevation
b. Body Mechanism
c. Both A & B
d. None of these

246. Which is not a patient carrying equipment?
a. Stretchers
b. Stain chain
c. Strap
d. Flexible stretcher

247. What is the length of long back board?
a. 6 -7 feet
b. 4-5 feet
c. 4 feet
d. 10 feet

248. A device which is used to perform or facilitate manual or mechanical work using only the strength of the operator is called?
a. Tools
b. Equipment
c. Accessories
d. none of these

249. A peace of machine or a device that perform a physical task. Whose operation depends on an external power source in order to increase work capacity is called?
a. Tools
b. Equipment
c. Accessories
d. none of these

250. A component that supplements or completes a tool or piece of equipment and which increase the operator's ability to perform a task is called?
a. Tools
b. Equipment
c. Accessories
d. none of these

251. Which is not a CSSR PPE?
a. Helmet
b. Torch
c. Eye Protective
d. Face shield

252. Type of power source used in equipment?
a. Electric
b. Air power
c. Hydraulic
d. all of above

253. Which is a tool?
a. Wooden blade
b. R R Saw
c. Abrasive Blade
d. Hammer

254. Which is an equipment?
a. Wooden blade
b. R R Saw
c. Abrasive Blade
d. Hammer

255. In R.R Saw Type of blade used?
a. Diamond tip
b. Abrasive
c. Carbide tip
d. all of above

256. Which equipment are used in searching?
a. VLC
b. live Detector-1(Delsar)
c. Live Detector-2
d. All of these

257. What is the maximum load bearing capacity of Ram Set?
a. 24 tons
b. 10 tons
c. 50 tons
d. none of these

258. Which is not wood cutting equipment?
a. Carbide tip Chain Saw
b. Diamond tip chain saw
c. R.R Saw
d. none of these

259. Which blade used for wooden?
a. Diamond tip
b. Abrasive
c. Carbide tip
d. All of these

260. Which blade used for Concrete?
a. Diamond tip

b. Abrasive
c. Carbide tip
d. All of these

261. Which blade used for metal?
a. Diamond tip
b. Abrasive
c. Carbide tip
d. All of these

262. Facades & Veneers is classified by use comes in which element.
a. Structural
b. Non-Structural
c. Decorative
d. none

263. Which force does not exist on construction material?
a. Tension
b. Compression
c. shear
d. gravity

264. The load bearing element of a structure are.
a. Columns
b. beams
c. roof
d. all of the above

265. Which property comes in chemical?
a. corrosion
b. acidity
c. alkaline
d. all of the above

266. Which construction property comes in optical?
a. colour
b. sound
c. corrosion
d. all of the above

267. How many people will be in a CSSR squad.
a. 6
b. 4
c. 5
d. 8

268. What you will obtain the information about disaster.
a. Type location
b. magnitude area
c. access route
d. all of the above

269. Medical and physical examinations for rescue personnel is the part of CSSR operation in which phase:
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation
d. post-operational activities.

270. Confirm no other operations are needed is the part of CSSR operation in which phase:
a. preparedness
b. operation
c. mobilisation

d. deactivation & demobilisation

271. Tools and equipment can be used easily in which of the following methods of approaching victims?

a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. both a & b
d. none of these

272. The safe access to victims depends on which of the following?

a. mitigate hazards
b. safety zones
c. escape route
d. all of these

273. If the concrete is thicker than the depth of the saw blade, what the rescuer will do to remove slab of concrete?

a. to chisel and remove pieces
b. to use chipping hammer
c. both
d. none of these

274. Which of the following is necessary to stabilize the collapsed structure?

a. stabilizing the load
b. advice of structural engineer
c. none of these
d. all of these

275. In-structural assessment marking the number of live Victims removed from the building is marked on …… side of the box?

a. Top
b. Bottom
c. Right
d. Left

276. In-structural assessment marking the number of dead Victims removed from the building is marked on …… side of the box?

a. Top
b. Bottom
c. Right
d. Left

277. Which is the marking of potential Live Victim location?

a. V
b. ~~V~~
c. VL
d. VD

278. When conducting hasty search of an area or site you are trying to determine the _____of survival?

a. Presence
b. Exact location
c. Degreed interpretant
d. Identify

279. Why do you shoring for?

a. The temporary support
b. the permanent support
c. both
d. none of these

280. Which part does collect weight in shoring?

a. lower beam

b. middle beam
c. bottom beam
d. Header beam.

281. Locks the entire shoring system together as one unit, supporting against
a. Eccentric load
b. bearing load
c. booth
d. none of these

282. Compression is the force that acts to……the material.
a. Crush
b. elongate
c. stretch
d. cut

283. Which is not a potential injury by blunt Trauma?
a. Shock
b. Various injuries
c. Contusion
d. Hypothermia

284. Which is potential injuries by prolonged isolation and desperation?
a. Shock
b. Respiratory arrest
c. Traumatic stress
d. External Bleeding

285. Maximum Weight lifting Capacity of Air lifting bag?
a. 1.1 Tons
b. 10.5 Tons
c. 72 tons
d. Non

286. Type of sensor used in life detector - 1?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

287. Engine power of Chain Saw?
a. 4 HP
b. 6 HP
c. 3 HP
d. 1.5 HP

288. What is the fuel capacity of Chain saw?
a. 1.2 ltr
b. 0.8 ltr
c. 1.0 ltr
d. .325 ltr

289. Chain saw used in which type of disaster?
a. CSSR
b. Flood
c. CBRN
d. All of the these

290. Fuel and engine oil ratio required for smooth working of chain saw?
a. 25:01:00
b. 01:40
c. 01:25

d. None of these

291. Ideal speed of the Chain saw?

a. 2500 rpm

b. 2250 rpm

c. 5400 rpm

d. 5200 rpm

292. Max. speed of chain saw?

a. 10500 rpm

b. 13500 rpm

c. 5200 rpm

d. 5400 rpm

293. Chain saw can cut in which position?

a. Horizontally

b. Angularly

c. Both

d. None of these

294. Chain saw doesn't operate in the presence of only?

a. Flammable liquids

b. gases

c. Explosive

d. All of the these

295. Chain oil capacity of the chain saw?

a. .325 ml

b. 400 ml

c. 825 ml

d. 1.2 ltr

296. Carbide tip chain saw sharpened by?

a. File

b. Diamond stone

c. Both

d. None

297. Carbide tip chain saw cut only?

a. Wood

b. metal

c. Both

d. None

298. Chain saw is operated on?

a. Gasoline

b. Electric

c. Battery

d. All of the these

299. What is carbide saw blade made of?

a. Rolled chrome

b. Nickel

c. Tungsten alloy steel

d. All of these

300. Chain saw teeth configuration based on?

a. full chisel

b. semi-chisel

c. chipper chain

d. **All of these**

301. Guide bar length of chain saw?

a. 75 cm

b. 100 cm

c. 90 cm

d. none

302. Weight of Chain saw?

a. 6.8 kg

b. 8.6 kg

c. 9.3 kg

d. none

303. Position of combination switch in chain saw?

a. 5

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

304. What is the identity mark of spark plug?

a. NGKBPMR7A

b. NGKBPMR7B

c. NGKBPMR7C

d. NGKBPMR7D

305. Groove length of chain saw?

a. 1.6 mm

b. 1.7 mm

c. 1.5 mm

d. none

306. Illumination power of ASKA light?

a. 100*100 m^2

b. 50*50 m^2

c. 75*75 m^2

d. None

307. Weight of ASKA light?

a. 45 Kg

b. 100 Kg

c. 35 Kg

d. 34 Kg

308. Which type of engine used in ASKA light?

a. 02 stroke

b. 4 strokes

c. Both

d. none

309. height of ballon in ASKA light?

a. 4.5 mtr

b. 5 mtr

c. 3.5 mtr

d. none

310. Engine capacity of ASKA light?

a. 3.5 HP

b. 5 hp

c. 3.3 HP

d. none

311. Time for tower inflation?
a. 75 sec
b. 40 sec
c. 35 sec
d. none

312. No. of air blower in ASKA?
a. 5
b. 1
c. 2
d. 3

313. Maximum wind speed at which balloon remain erected on supporting?
a. 70 km/hr
b. 75 km./hr
c. 90 km/hr
d. none

314. How many watts of lamp be used in ASKA light?
a. 200 watts
b. 400 watts
c. 350
d. none

315. Tank capacity of ASKA light?
a. 5 ltr
b. 7 ltr
c. 9 ltr
d. none

316. Fuel used in ASKA light?
a. Diesel
b. Petrol
c. Kerosene
d. LPG

317. Oil consumption during per hour in ASKA?
a. 0.7 ltr
b. 0.8 ltr
c. .75 ltr
d. none

318. Engine oil capacity of ASKA light?
a. 551 ml
b. 591 ml
c. 561 ml
d. none

319. How many cylinders have in ASKA?
a. 2
b. 1
c. 4
d. none

320. Chain saw type of equipment?
a. Cutting
b. measuring
c. supporting

d. miscellaneous

321. Aska light type of equipment?
a. Cutting
b. measuring
c. supporting
d. miscellaneous

322. How much brightness provided by ASKA?
a. 42000 lumen
b. 4200 lumen
c. 35000 lumen
d. none

323. Which engine generate high torque?
a. 4 stroke
b. 2 stroke
c. both
d. none

324. Who invented Chain saw?
a. Robert P. McColloch
b. Robert Piery
c. A smith
d. M K Stevin

325. Causes of kickback on chainsaw?
a. tip or guide bar strike on the object
b. pinching in the middle of the cut
c. both
d. none

326. What is the guard on the end of the chainsaw known as?
a. Spike
b. tip guard
c. both
d. none

327. Gasoline powered chainsaw invented?
a. 1920
b. 1929
c. 1928
d. 1930

328. Chain saw safety features?
a. Rear handguard
b. Stop switch
c. Throttle interlock
d. All of these

329. When were emergency light invented?
a. 1940
b. 1920
c. 1960
d. 1930

330. Features of portable emergency light tower?
a. Foldable
b. small
c. light weight

d. All of these

331. ASKA manually deflates easily in?
a. 2.5 min
b. 3 min
c. 5 min
d. 4 min

332. To lift the heavy load use?
a. Air lifting bag
b. Jack
c. both
d. none

333. How many cylinders have with air lifting bag?
a. 2
b. 1
c. 3
d. 4

334. Type of lifting bags?
a. 8
b. 10
c. 7
d. 3

335. Minimum lifting capacity of air bag?
a. 12 ton
b. 11 ton
c. 5 ton
d. 2 ton

336. Maximum lifting capacity of air bag?
a. 80 ton
b. 72 ton
c. 65 ton
d. 25 ton

337. Minimum lifting height of air bag?
a. 12 cm
b. 05 cm
c. 7 cm
d. 10 cm

338. Maximum lifting height of air bag?
a. 32 cm
b. 25 cm
c. 47 cm
d. 51 cm

339. Thickness of air bag?
a. 28 mm
b. 25 mm
c. 23 mm
d. 10 mm

340. How many lift bags can you stack to lift a load?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3

d. 4

341. Air lifting bags are made out of?
a. Polyamide fabric
b. Synthetic rubber
c. steel wire
d. All of these

342. Air lifting type of equipment?
a. Cutting
b. measuring
c. supporting
d. miscellaneous

343. Air bags have some advantages in uses?
a. Long life
b. Fairly lightweight
c. Flexible
d. All of these

344. Air lifting bags categorised to worked on the pressure?
a. High pressure
b. medium pressure
c. low pressure
d. All of these

345. Working pressure for air bags lifting system range is?
a. 7-145 psi
b. 3-130 psi
c. 10-100 psi
d. 5-120 psi

346. Testing pressure for air lift bag?
a. 12 Bar
b. 13 bar
c. 15 Bar
d. 18 bar

347. Cylinder capacity of natural air?
a. 350 Bar
b. 300 bar
c. 425 Bar
d. 210 bar

348. Which type of air is filled in cylinder used in air lifting bag?
a. Natural air
b. Pure oxygen
c. CO2
d. CO

349. Which type of equipment is air lift bag?
a. Electrical
b. Mechanical
c. Gaseous
d. None

350. Air lifting bag invented by?
a. John W Hetrick
b. D Charlson
c. Peter g Numerick

d. G W Neick

351. By using RECIPROCATING SAW we can cut which of the following?
a. Wood
b. Plastic PVC material
c. Metal
d. All of these

352. What is the weight of the RP Saw?
a. 3 kg
b. 3.5 kg
c. 4 kg
d. 4.5 kg

353. What is the full form, of SPM?
a. Speed per minute
b. Stroke Per Minute
c. Strike Per minute
d. Both A & B

354. What is the SPM range of RP Saw?
a. 0-2500
b. 0-2700
c. 0-2900
d. 0-2250

355. up to what thickness wooden material can be cut by RP Saw?
a. 330 mm
b. 250 mm
c. 240 mm
d. 230 mm

356. up to what thickness Metal bar can be cut by RP Saw?
a. 25 mm
b. 30 mm
c. 35 mm
d. 20 mm

357. Which one of the following is part of RP Saw?
a. Power Light
b. L -N Key
c. Stroke Rod
d. All of these

358. What are the safety precautions of RP Saw?
a. Protect the cord from heat, oil and fire
b. Do not close air vent holes while using
c. Do not try to over reach
d. All of these

359. up to what thickness Metal pipe (hollow)part can be cut by RP Saw?
a. 250 mm
b. 100 mm
c. 200 mm
d. 150 mm

360. Which one is not included in the operating procedure of the RP Saw?
a. Check power supply
b. Do not touch the base plate of the object
c. Plug in and switch on

d. All of these

361. What is included in the stop procedure of the RP Saw?
a. Remove equipment from the object.
b. Release the trigger
c. Disconnect the power supply
d. All of these

362. What is the operating power of RP Saw?
a. 1000 W
b. 1100 W
c. 1200 W
d. All of these

363. What does the sign of digit 'A' in the image below refers?
a. Safety Plate
b. Stroke Rod
c. Strike Pole
d. All of these

364. What is the total length/Dimension of the RP Saw?
a. 400 mm
b. 480 mm
c. 440 mm
d. 420 mm

365. What is the total height of the RP Saw?
a. 100 mm
b. 150 mm
c. 160 mm
d. 200 mm

366. What is the total depth of the RP Saw?
a. 100 mm
b. 80 mm
c. 90 mm
d. 70 mm

367. What is the stroke length of the RP Saw?
a. 20mm
b. 25 mm
c. 28 mm
d. 30 mm

368. What is the lifting capacity of the ram set.
a. 12 to 20 kt
b. 8 to 20 kt
c. 15 to 30 kt
d. none of these

369. Working principle of the ram set is…….
a. hydraulic pressure
b. High Fluid Pressure
c. By Electric
d. None Of These

370. How much positions of the ram set is to lift the weight.
a. 5
b. 3
c. 2

d. 1

371. What is the hydraulic oil capacity.
a. 3.5 lit.
b. 3.8 ltr
c. 4.5 lit.
d. 5 lit.

372. How much the total weight of the ram set.
a. 20 kg.
b. 35 kg
c. 31 kg
d. 38 kg.

373. main parts of ram set.
a. Rescue ram
b. Hand pump
c. Support base
d. all of these

374. Which is not a wood cutting tool?
a. R R Saw
b. Reciprocating Saw
c. Hand Saw
d. ram set

375. You are removing rubble from a collapsed structure. if you have any question about what you should or should not remove, whom should you consult?
a. Safety Officer
b. Structural Engineer
c. Incident Commander
d. Disaster Engineer

376. Evaluating Access Conditions.
a. Ensure utilities are cut off
b. Proceed to victim marking location
c. Establish safety zones and escape routes
d. all of above

377. what is the weight of ram set unit?
a. 9 kg
b. 20 kg
c. 9.5 kg
d. 15 kg

378. which temperature keep in storage in store
a. 20C to +55C
b. 50 C to +100C
c. 40C to 150C
d. all of the

379. Which phase of a CSSR operation, the NDRF team starts search and rescue?
a. Preparation
b. Operation
c. activation and mobilization
d. deactivation

380. A piece of equipment is a machine or device that performs a physical task, whose operation depends on an.....in order to increase work capacity.
a. Internal power supply

b. Internal power source
c. External power source
d. None of these

381. Specialized equipment are used in .....|
a. Physical search
b. Canine search
c. Technical search
d. All of these

382. how many holding bars in base plate unit
a. 02 no's
b. 3 no's
c. 4 no's
d. 6 no's

383. which is not jack unit parts?
a. jack saw
b. jack shoe
c. carrying handle
d. tank

384. which is not handle unit parts?
a. T port
b. P port
c. rear bolt
d. jack

385. what is the advantage of the rotary rescue saw?
a. Easy to refuel without placing on its side
b. Easy to maneuver with wide handle
c. Stable base
d. all of these

386. Which of the following material can be cut by the R R SAW.
a. Metal
b. concrete
c. wood
d. all of the above

387. Which type of blade is used in R R SAW. R R SAW
a. carbide tip
b. abrasive
c. diamond
d. all the above

388. What is the RPM of R R Saw? R R Saw
a. 2500
b. 5400
c. 3500
d. 2000

389. What is the weight of the R R Saw?
a. 5kg
b. 4kg
c. 6kg
d. 12 kg

390. What should be kept in mind before operating the saw?
a. Use PPE

b. Work in buddy pair
c. avoid using in presence of flammable liquids, gases etc.
d. All of these

391. What is the diameter of carbide tip blade?
a. 16-5/16”
b. 15”
c. 17"
d. None of the above

392. How many types of blades can be used in R R Saw?
a. 3
b. 2
c. 1
d. None of the above

393. Ratio of petrol and 2T oil in R R Saw?
a. 01:25
b. 02:25
c. 03:25
d. None of the above

394. What is the fuel capacity of R R Saw?
a. 1.2 liters
b. 1.5 liters
c. 2.1liters
d. None of the above

395. What type of engine is in R R SAW?
a. 2 stroke
b. 4 stroke
c. 3 stroke
d. None of the above

396. What is the diameter of diamond tipped blade?
a. 16.5'
b. 17.5 to 18'
c. 16
d. 17

397. What is the cutting depth?
a. 5cm
b. 6cm
c. 2.5cm
d. None of the above

398. Before operating saw we should ensure.
a. blade is properly fixed
b. blade is not shaking
c. blade attain maximum speed
d. all of the above

399. Water should be used with Diamond tipped blades because
a. to avoid heat buildup which could break down the blade
b. avoid flames
c. to minimize dust
d. all of the above

400. Before removing or installing saw blades, always be sure that.
a. Tool is switched off

b. Press the shaft lock
c. blade is locked properly
d. all of the above

401. Hydraulic spreader cutter works on which principle?
a. hydraulic fluid pressure
b. pneumatic pressure
c. electric operation
d. gas operated

402. Hydraulic spreader cutter used for?
a. spreading.
b. pulling.
c. Squeezing.
d. All of above.

403. What is the maximum cutting force of Hydraulic spreader cutter?
a. 300KN
b. 200KN
c. 400KN
d. 100KN

404. What is the maximum operating pressure of Hydraulic spreader cutter?
a. 600bar
b. 630bar
c. 700bar
d. 500bar

405. What is the weight of Hydraulic spreader cutter including fluid?
a. 13kg
b. 14.8kg
c. 16kg
d. 12kg

406. The star grip should be turned in which direction for opening the device?
a. clockwise.
b. anticlockwise.
c. either clockwise or anticlockwise.
d. none of these.

407. The blades must be positioned at which angle to the object to be cut?
a. 60*
b. 90*
c. 45*
d. 120*

408. The Hydraulic fluid must be changed after how much time?
a. 03years
b. 200times used.
c. both A&B.
d. none of the above.

409. While changing the blades, the arms should be?
a. closed
b. opened
c. none
d. half opened.

410. Whether humidity and moisture affect the hydraulic devices?
a. yes

b. No
c. partially.
d. none of the these.

411. The motor pump unit and the rescue device are connected by which thing?
a. Rope
b. Wire
c. Hose
d. All of the above

412. In which direction the star grip should be turned for closing the device?
a. Clockwise
b. Anticlockwise
c. Both A&B
d. None of the above

413. What is the maximum pulling force of Hydraulic spreader cutter?
a. 30KN
b. 40KN
c. 50KN
d. 20KN

414. What is the maximum spreading distance of Hydraulic spreader cutter?
a. 600mm
b. 750mm
c. 500mm
d. 800m

415. What is the max speed electric drill?
a. 100-200 rpm
b. 0-300 Rpm
c. 250-500 rpm
d. 500-700 rpm

416. What is the drill capacity of electric drill in wood?
a. 25mm
b. 40mm
c. 50mm
d. 60mm

417. What is the weight of electric drill?
a. 2.5kg
b. 4.0kg
c. 3.0kg
d. 1.4 Kg

418. What is the drilling capacity in iron?
a. 15mm
b. 20mm
c. 10mm
d. 30mm

419. What is the voltage of electric drill?
a. 330V
b. 250V
c. 240V
d. 220 V.

420. Significance of equipment of electrical drill?
a. Concrete,

b. Wood
c. Iron
d. all of the above

421. There are how many kinds of bits in the equipment?
a. 3
b. 6
c. 7
d. 8

422. What is the use of inspection hole maker in cssr purpose?
a. Help to Locate the Victim with Out Breaking Whole Obstacle.
b. Help in technical search
c. Also known as breaching unit
d. All of the above

423. What is the fuel tank capacity of inspection hole maker?
a. 570 ml
b. 600 ml
c. 700 ml
d. 800 ml

424. What is the fuel ratio used in inspection hole maker?
a. 50:02:00
b. 50:50:00
c. 100:25:00
d. 50:25:00

425. Which type of engine in inspection hole maker?
a. 04 stroke
b. 02 Stroke
c. 03 stroke
d. 06 stroke

426. What is purpose water used inspection hole maker at working time?
a. Cool the machine
b. Avoid Dust Particles & Cooling Purpose
c. Cool the concrete
d. All of the above

427. How Many Types of Drill Bits Are Used in Equipment?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

428. In Which Operation hole maker Used in Equipment?
a. MFR
b. CSSR
c. CBRN
d. ADRC

429. Which type of engine inspection hole maker?
a. Air Cooled 2 Cycle Gasoline Engine.
b. Air Cooled 4 Cycle Gasoline Engine.
c. Air Cooled 3 Cycle Gasoline Engine.
d. Air Cooled 1 Cycle Gasoline Engine.

430. Nail gun is used for-
a. To drive nails

b. For breathing
c. Cutting
d. None of these

431. Nail gun is made by-
a. Fibre
b. Metal
c. Both a and b
d. None of these

432. Common injury caused by nail gun is-
a. Head injury
b. Foot injury
c. Hand injury
d. Both b and c

433. The nail gun designed by-
a. J. J. Thomson
b. Rutherford
c. Morris pynoos
d. None of these

434. The nail gun is operated by-
a. Patrol
b. Electric
c. Gas
d. All of these

435. The nail gun first introduced in market-
a. 1950
b. 1955
c. 1960
d. 1946

436. Nail drive efficiency of nail gun is-
a. 40-60 nail/min
b. 30-40 nail/min
c. 60-70 nail/min
d. None of these

437. The capacity of nail gun is-
a. 400-600 nails
b. 300 nails
c. 800 nails
d. All of these

438. The nail gun used in place of-
a. Chain Saw
b. R P Saw
c. Hammer
d. Bolt cutter

439. The length of nails, driven by nail gun is-
a. 10-32 mm
b. 15-20 mm
c. 40-50 mm
d. None of these

440. The weight of nail gun is-
a. 2 kg

b. 2.5 kg
c. 1.4 kg
d. 3kg

441. The capacity of nail gun is-
a. 400-600 nails
b. 500-700 nails
c. Both a and b
d. None of these

442. The nail gun is used for-
a. Rope rescue
b. Cutting
c. Drilling
d. None of these

443. What are components of fire triangle?
a. Fuel
b. Ignition Temperature (Heat)
c. Oxygen.
d. **All of above**.

444. Which is fourth component of fire?
a. Chain reaction.
b. Ignition Temperature (Heat)
c. Oxygen
d. None of these

445. There are how many classes of fire?
a. 5
b. 8
c. 10
d. 2

446. What is the “A” class of fire?
a. Fire in wood
b. Fire in paper
c. Fire in plastic & clothing
d. All of above.

447. What is the “B” class of fire?
a. Fire in oil
b. Fire in alcohol
c. Fire in gasoline
d. All of above.

448. What is the “C” class of fire?
a. Fire in LPG
b. Fire in Methane
c. Fire in Propane
d. All of above.

449. What is the “D” class of fire?
a. Fire due to sodium and water reaction
b. Fire due to magnesium and water reaction
c. Both A &B
d. None of these

450. What are the types of fire extinguisher?
a. Water type
b. Foam type
c. Powder type and Gas type

d. All of the above

451. What are the common causes of fire?
a. Electric fault
b. Human error / negligence
c. Spontaneous combustion
d. All of the above

452. What is a fire safety technique?
a. Stop
b. Drop
c. Roll
d. All of above

453. What are fire safety measures in buildings?
a. Fire extinguisher
b. Internal hydrant system and Hose reel hose
c. Automatic sprinkler system
d. All of the above

454. What are fire safety measures in buildings?
a. Automatic detection system
b. Manual fire alarm
c. Automatic suppression system
d. All of the above

455. Forest fire is controlled by……?
a. Starvation
b. Cooling
c. Smothering
d. None of these

456. What are the different parts of an extinguisher?
a. Safety pin
b. Carrying handle
c. Nozzle, Pressure Gauge
d. All of above

457. What are the different parts of an extinguisher?
a. Tube
b. High pressure gas canister
c. Dry chemical/CO2 /Water
d. All of above

458. Water type fire extinguisher is used for which type of fire?
a. Class-A
b. Class-B
c. Class-C
d. Class-D

459. Carbon dioxide type of fire extinguisher is used for which type of fire?
a. Class-A
b. Class-B & Class-C
c. Class-C
d. Class-D

460. Dry chemical type of fire extinguisher is used for…… type of fire?
a. Class-A
b. Class-B
c. Class-C
d. All of above

461. Which fire extinguisher is usually rated multiple purpose use?
a. Dry Chemical Powder

b. Gas type
c. Water type
d. None of these

462. What is the incipient stage fire?
a. The fire is limited to the original material ignited,
b. It is contained (such as in a waste basket),
c. Has not spread to other materials and
d. All of above

463. What are OSHA's standard for mounting the fire extinguisher?
a. Mount on brackets or in wall cabinets
b. Carrying handle 3-1/2 to 05 feet above floor.
c. Larger extinguisher carrying handle03 feet from the floor.
d. All of above

464. What does PASS stand for?
a. Pull, Arm, Shout, Squeeze
b. Push, Arm, Shoot, Sweep
c. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep
d. Push, Arm, Shout, Shoot

465. Co2 extinguisher is rated for _____fire?
a. Class-A
b. Class-B & C
c. Class-D
d. None of these

466. Class-A fires involve _____?
a. Ordinary combustibles
b. Flammable liquids
c. Electrical equipment
d. Cooking Oil

467. To be effective, a fire extinguisher must be _____?
a. In working order
b. Readily accessible and suitable for hazard
c. Large enough to control the size fire
d. All of the above

468. What is/are the extinguishing principles?
a. Remove oxygen
b. Remove Heat
c. Remove fuel and chemical inhibition/break chain reaction
d. All of above

469. Before using a fire extinguisher one should check?
a. Nozzle obstruction
b. Corrosion
c. Mechanical damage
d. All of above

470. Before using a fire extinguisher, one should check?
a. Hose condition
b. Horns for cracks and obstruction
c. Hydrostatic testing
d. All of above

471. Which things to consider for fire fighter safety?
a. Check extinguisher before approaching
b. Approach upwind
c. Both A & B
d. None of these

472. Which things to consider for fire fighter safety? a. Don't enter burn area b. Don't turn back on fire **c. Both A & B** d. None of these				

QUESTIONS CSSR (TRUE & FALSE)

1.	Force that acts to crush or compression material is called Tension.	TRUE /FALSE
2.	Force that acts to elongate a material is called tension.	TRUE /FALSE
3.	Forces that act in parallel/opposite direction on different lanes so that they can break, is called sheer.	TRUE /FALSE
4.	Concrete is weak under tension.	TRUE /FALSE
5.	Concrete is weak under Sheer.	TRUE/FALSE
6.	As concrete is strong in compression but weak in tension, hence steel bar is used in beam.	TRUE/FALSE
7.	Once concrete slab is dried and develops crack great further, it does not necessarily represent a failure.	TRUE/FALSE
8.	Concrete is a good insulator.	TRUE/FALSE
9.	Steel can be bent without breaking.	TRUE/FALSE
10.	Steel is resistant to fire and tension.	TRUE/FALSE
11.	Wood is a good insulator.	TRUE/FALSE
12.	IC will involve himself in hands-on activity.	TRUE/FALSE
13.	Before and after the operation the equipment be maintained.	TRUE/FALSE
14.	Perform the basic life support on site, before extricating the patient in order to improve chance of survival.	TRUE/FALSE
15.	Perform the basic life support on site, after extricating the patient in order to improve later chance of survival.	TRUE/FALSE
16.	Ensure that no additional pressure is applied to any trapped portion of the body.	TRUE/FALSE
17.	When removing rubble from a collapsed structure, it is best to remove debris that is found under pressure first and then proceed to the loose debris next.	TRUE/FALSE
18.	Triage is a process of classifying sick and injured patients to determine	TRUE/FALSE

	the order in which they will receive medical care and transport.	
19.	The purpose of the initial assessment (medical) is to identify and treat conditions that pose an immediate threat to the patient's life.	TRUE/FALSE
20.	A VLC Camera head can operate in the 360* angle.	TRUE/FALSE
21.	The VLC Camera head is water proof.	TRUE/FALSE
22.	Selection of team members, occurs in the preparation phase.	TRUE/FALSE
23.	The initial assessments consists the five steps.	TRUE/FALSE
24.	A VLC Camera head can operate in the 360* angle.	TRUE/FALSE
25.	The VLC Camera head is water proof.	TRUE/FALSE
26.	Search camera built-in two-way communication?	TRUE/FALSE
27.	During search of multiple rooms, GO RIGHT STAY RIGHT must be followed.	TRUE/FALSE
28.	Cantilever is type of search method.	TRUE/FALSE
29.	Is shoring is always necessary to stabilize the rubbles?	TRUE/FALSE
30.	Do cutting of pre-tensioned cables affect the stability of the structure**?**	TRUE/FALSE
31.	Body position in cutting vertical technique is comfortable?	TRUE/FALSE
32.	Removing rubbles under pressure can affect the stability of collapsed structure?	TRUE/FALSE
33.	Before cutting the wall/structure, PPE should be worn?	TRUE/FALSE
34.	Inspection hole is made before cutting to contact with the possible victims?	TRUE/FALSE
35.	Responsible for developing the search plan, drawing diagrams, keeping documentation and making recommendations to the incident commander.	TRUE/FALSE
36.	Make INSARAG marking on the structure as needed, if not already done—	TRUE/FALSE
37.	When removing rubble from a collapsed structure, it is best to remove debris that is found under pressure first and then proceed to the loose debris next.	TRUE/FALSE
38.	Triage is a process of classifying sick and injured patients to determine the order in which they will receive medical care and transport.	TRUE/FALSE
39.	The purpose of the initial assessment (medical) is to identify and treat conditions that pose an immediate threat to the patient's life.	TRUE/FALSE
40.	When removing rubble from a collapsed structure, it is best to remove	TRUE/FALSE

	debris that is found under pressure first and then proceed to the lighter and looser debris next.	
41.	The incident commander should not become involved in hands – on – activities. –	TRUE/FALSE
42.	Forces that act to crush or compress a material is called compression---	TRUE/FALSE
43.	Forces that act to elongate or stretch a material are called tension. ---	TRUE/FALSE
44.	Search and rescue operation should be started before triage. —	TRUE/FALSE
45.	By using Thermal Imaging camera, we can see the object through smoke and dust.	TRUE/FALSE
46.	The main purpose of the T-shore is to initially stabilize damaged floors, ceilings or roofs.	TRUE/FALSE
47.	A triangular system of shoring used to support leaning or unstable walls or columns.	TRUE/FALSE
48.	Laced Post Shore can't be used as a safe haven**.**	TRUE/FALSE
49.	The Cutting Team Officer doubles as the Safety officer.	TRUE/FALSE
50.	All dimensional wood must be nailed using 16d (9 cm.) common nails only.	TRUE/FALSE
51.	The two sizes of lumber mostly used in vertical shoring are10 x 10 cm and 15 x 15 c	TRUE/FALSE
52.	If the earth is soft, you should install additional supports under the sole plate.	TRUE/FALSE
53.	The posts should be at least 30 cm, but less than 60 cm from each end of the header	TRUE/FALSE
54.	Keep the posts in line and plumb with header and sole plate.	TRUE/FALSE
55.	Confine the wedges by placing a cleat against the outside face of each post at the bottom.	TRUE/FALSE
56.	Properly secured the shore, including wedges, shims, braces and gusset plates**.**	TRUE/FALSE
57.	Shoring is required for conducting **SEARCH** and/or **RESCUE** operations.	TRUE/FALSE
58.	Shores need to be strong, light, portable, adjustable, and should be reliable.	TRUE/FALSE
59.	The shoring size-up should be performed by at least a Structural Specialist.	TRUE/FALSE

60.	The shoring size-up must be not extensive.	TRUE/FALSE
61.	The Primary objective of a CSSR operation is to save lives.	TRUE/FALSE
62.	It is very important for the rescuers to lose sight of the primary objective of a CSSR Operation.	TRUE/FALSE
63.	Crush Syndrome can result when an extremity is caught under pressure between two objects.	TRUE/FALSE
64.	Compartment syndrome usually develops over a period of several hours and may not be present initially.	TRUE/FALSE
65.	Do remove the source of pressure until treatment has begun.	TRUE/FALSE
66.	Allow qualified medical personnel to provide the required treatment.	TRUE/FALSE
67.	Check pulse, motor function and sensation after immobilizing the patient.	TRUE/FALSE
68.	The first stage is rotate the patient on the back board.	TRUE/FALSE
69.	Potential injuries is internal and external hemorrhaging by calls & Blunt Trauma.	TRUE/FALSE
70.	Prolonged compression is a major criterion for crush syndrome.	TRUE/FALSE
71.	Crush syndrome does not necessarily occur in every incident where a victim is trapped.	TRUE/FALSE
72.	As the duration and magnitude of interstitial pressure increases, necrosis of soft tissue eventually does not develop.	TRUE/FALSE
73.	Chain saw has 02 stroke engine?	TRUE/FALSE
74.	Chain saw has high speed cutting equipment?	TRUE/FALSE
75.	Chain saw can cut concrete?	TRUE/FALSE
76.	Can chain saw be used during rain?	TRUE/FALSE
77.	Chain saw has 4 stoke engine?	TRUE/FALSE
78.	Carburettors are used in chain saw?	TRUE/FALSE
79.	Can ASKA light continuously operated up to 6 hr to 8 hrs?	TRUE/FALSE
80.	At 45 km/hr wind speed balloon remain erected?	TRUE/FALSE
81.	Lamp made up of metal halide?	TRUE/FALSE
82.	Balloon consisted of Polyester polyurethane?	TRUE/FALSE
83.	Before start engine of ASKA ensure air release valve?	TRUE/FALSE
84.	2 stroke engine finishes two piston movement to yield power?	TRUE/FALSE
85.	2 stroke engine uses a port for inlet and outlet of fuel	TRUE/FALSE
86.	4 stroke engine uses valve for inlet and outlet	TRUE/FALSE

87.	2 stroke generate more torque at a higher rpm	TRUE/FALSE
88.	2 stroke engines produce less noise	TRUE/FALSE
89.	4 stroke engine require more lubricant	TRUE/FALSE
90.	ASKA consists of inbuilt genet of 1.2 KVA?	TRUE/FALSE
91.	Guard use to prevents chainsaw kickback	TRUE/FALSE
92.	Full chisel chain is designed for fast cutting action	TRUE/FALSE
93.	Tip guard is an important safety device in chainsaw	TRUE/FALSE
94.	Does skip tooth chain cut faster	TRUE/FALSE
95.	Full chisel chain is known as standard chisel chain	TRUE/FALSE
96.	ASKA light take 3 min to full illumination	TRUE/FALSE
97.	Fuel tank with fuel indicator suitable for 8 hrs running	TRUE/FALSE
98.	Air lifting bags are made out of polyamide fabric coated with synthetic rubber	TRUE/FALSE
99.	Air lifting bags have quick and easy to set up	TRUE/FALSE
100.	Air lifting acts on relatively high operating pressure	TRUE/FALSE
101.	Air lifting bags have an ability to lift on a slope	TRUE/FALSE
102.	Air lift bag have anti corrosion resistant	TRUE/FALSE
103.	Air lift bag very hard to use	TRUE/FALSE
104.	Inspection of air bags are required after every use	TRUE/FALSE
105.	Controller is the device which allows air to flow in and out of the bags	TRUE/FALSE
106.	Safety officer is responsible for safety during operation.	TRUE/FALSE
107.	Is electric drill machine used for drilling in iron**?**	TRUE/FALSE
108.	In CSSR Operation Inspection Hole Maker Are Used Full Rpm-	TRUE/FALSE
109.	Fire is chemical reaction?	TRUE /FALSE
110.	Fire is exothermic reaction?	TRUE /FALSE
111.	Cooling is lowering the ignition temperature (Heat).	TRUE /FALSE
112.	Starvation is Removal of fuel.	TRUE /FALSE
113.	Smothering or Blanketing is Cut off the supply of oxygen.	TRUE /FALSE
114.	A fire extinguisher is a portable device used for extinguishing fire and can be carried and operated by one man.	TRUE /FALSE
115.	PASS stands for P- PULL, A – AIM, S- SQUEEZE, S- SWEEP.	TRUE /FALSE
116.	DCP stands for DRY CHEMICAL POWDER.	TRUE /FALSE
117.	In class K fire, K stands for Kitchen fire i.e., fire in cooking oils and fats.	TRUE /FALSE

118.	A fire extinguisher will be effective for large stage fire.	TRUE /FALSE
119.	Fire is a very rapid chemical reaction between oxygen and combustible/ flammable material which results in the release of heat, light, flames and smoke.	TRUE /FALSE
120.	A portable fire extinguisher can provide a first defense for fires of limited size.	TRUE /FALSE
121.	An extinguisher must not be considered as a substitute for automatic suppression systems.	TRUE /FALSE
122.	The Discharge distance of water fire extinguisher **(30 to 40 Feet).**	TRUE /FALSE
123.	The Discharge duration of water fire extinguisher **(30 to 60 Sec.).**	TRUE /FALSE
124.	Pump or pressure is the method of expelling agent in water fire extinguisher**.**	TRUE /FALSE
125.	The Extinguishment principle in water fire extinguisher is to **remove heat/ cooling.**	TRUE /FALSE
126.	The water fire extinguisher used for **class-A fire only.**	TRUE /FALSE
127.	The limitations of water fire extinguisher **are that they can conduct electricity, and react with certain chemicals).**	TRUE /FALSE
128.	The size of Dry chemical fire extinguisher **is between 2.5 to 350 Pounds.**	TRUE /FALSE
129.	The discharge distance of Dry chemical fire extinguisher **is 05 to 20 Feet.**	TRUE /FALSE
130.	The discharge duration of Dry chemical fire extinguisher **(08 to 25 Sec).**	TRUE /FALSE
131.	**Cartridge/ Stored Pressure** is the method of expelling agent in Dry chemical fire extinguisher.	TRUE /FALSE
132.	The Extinguishment principle in Dry chemical fire extinguisher **is the breaking chain reaction/smothering.**	TRUE /FALSE
133.	The Dry chemical fire extinguisher is used for extinguishing Class-A, B & C.	TRUE /FALSE
134.	The limitations of Dry chemical fire extinguisher **are breathing difficulties, insulating qualities,corrosive properties, and chemical not interchangeable.**	TRUE /FALSE
135.	The Dry chemical fire extinguisher agents are **sodium and potassium bi carbonate,potassium chloride and**	TRUE /FALSE

	monoammonium phosphate.	
136.	The size of Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher is from **2.5 to 100 pounds.**	TRUE /FALSE
137.	The discharge distance of Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher **is 03 to 08 feet.**	TRUE /FALSE
138.	The discharge duration of Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher is **08 to 30 Sec.**	TRUE /FALSE
139.	The Method of expelling agent in Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher **is stored pressure.**	TRUE /FALSE
140.	The Extinguishment principle in Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher is **Smothering.**	TRUE /FALSE
141.	The limitation of Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher **(Visibility, Noise, Short Range, Displaces oxygen).**	TRUE /FALSE
142.	The Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher used for **(Class-B & C).**	TRUE /FALSE
143.	The Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher agents' characteristics are **(Normally a gas ,1.5 times heavier than air, low pressure, can stored as liquid).**	TRUE /FALSE
144.	The Foam fire extinguisher contains **(Water, air and foam concentrate).**	TRUE /FALSE
145.	The Foam fire extinguisher extinguishes **(Class-A & B).**	TRUE /FALSE
146.	The Water mist fire extinguisher contains **(Deionized Water).**	TRUE /FALSE
147.	The Water mist fire extinguisher extinguishes **(Class-A & C).**	TRUE /FALSE