

Instructions

1. Use the **Quiz Answer Sheet** provided to you to record your answers.
2. You must work independently without collaboration with other students and/or Instructors—either in person or via technology.
3. Find the answers in the Technician Guide (TG). Please use all available resources provided during the course.
4. You may use electronic devices to research answers. For example, you can look up car seat instruction manuals.

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. What is the role of the CPS Technician?
 - A. Install car seats for caregivers.
 - B. Educate caregivers and provide resources on the safe transportation of children in motor vehicles.
 - C. Support the caregiver in a choice that goes against car seat manufacturer's instructions.
2. **True or False:** Child passengers are more likely to be restrained when riding with a driver that is buckled up.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. What are the effective communication techniques that will help to engage caregivers?
 - A. Keep It Simple, Keep It Short, Keep It Positive and Keep It Real
 - B. Keep It Light, Keep It Fun, Keep It Happy and Keep It Quick
 - C. Keep It Honest, Keep It Clear, Keep It Kind and Keep It Detailed
4. What is Best Practice?
 - A. An approach that focuses on fear or negativity and often comes across as a judgement on the caregiver
 - B. Factors influencing caregiver behavior
 - C. The gold standard of protection
 - D. An approach that educates caregivers without providing an opportunity for hands-on participation

- 5. True or False:** The goal for each interaction with a caregiver is for them to leave better educated and feeling confident in their new knowledge and skills.
- A.** True
 - B.** False
- 6.** What learning model do CPS Technicians use when educating caregivers?
- A.** Educate, Include, Engage
 - B.** Learn, Practice, Educate
 - C.** Listen, Engage, Try
 - D.** Teach, Listen, Learn
- 7.** The _____ has the final choice about how to transport children in their care.
- A.** Car Seat Manufacturer
 - B.** Caregiver
 - C.** CPS Technician
 - D.** Event Organizer
- 8.** Every crash includes three stages. List the three stages.
- A.** _____
 - B.** _____
 - C.** _____
- 9.** Which is NOT a way that car seats, booster seats and seat belts help prevent or reduce injury?
- A.** Keep occupants in the vehicle.
 - B.** Prevent impact in a rollover.
 - C.** Protect the brain and spinal cord by keeping the head and upper body away from interior surfaces of the vehicle.
 - D.** Help occupants ride down crash forces.
- 10.** All seat belts used for car seat installation MUST be locked so the _____ remains at a fixed length.
- A.** Lap belt
 - B.** Shoulder belt
 - C.** Lap and shoulder belts
 - D.** Either the lap or the shoulder belt
- 11.** CPS Technicians should respect caregiver choices.
- A.** True
 - B.** False

- 12.** Federal standards in the United States have required all passenger seat belt systems to lock to secure a car seat since what vehicle model year?
- A.** 1990
 - B.** 1996
 - C.** 1999
 - D.** 2003
- 13.** How do you activate the locking feature on a locking (switchable) retractor?
- A.** There is no locking feature.
 - B.** Buckle the latch plate into the buckle.
 - C.** Slowly and gently pull out all the shoulder belt webbing.
- 14.** How do you test for latch plate lockability?
- A.** Look at the latch plate to see if it has moving parts.
 - B.** Buckle the seat belt, grasp the center of the lap belt and pull upward.
 - C.** Buckle the seat belt, pull webbing slowly and gently out of the retractor.
 - D.** Buckle the seat belt, pull the shoulder belt toward you.
- 15.** List the three types of non-locking latch plates.
- A.** _____
 - B.** _____
 - C.** _____
- 16.** What additional steps could be used to secure a car seat with a lap-and-shoulder seat belt that has a non-locking retractor, is one piece of webbing and does not have a sewn-on latch plate?
- A.** Use a locking clip.
 - B.** Twist the buckle webbing.
 - C.** Install a new buckle.
 - D.** Flip the latch plate.
- 17.** What position does the locking latch plate need to be in to stay locked?
- A.** Perpendicular to the seat belt webbing
 - B.** To the left of the car seat
 - C.** Parallel to the seat belt webbing
- 18.** _____ and _____ are designed to work together to provide protection for vehicle occupants.

19. Children under _____ years of age should ride in the back seat.
- A. 10
 - B. 11
 - C. 13
 - D. 14
20. You can install a rear-facing car seat in front of an active frontal air bag when:
- A. You can move the vehicle seat all the way back.
 - B. Never
 - C. The caregiver requests that specific location.
 - D. All of the above
21. A caregiver has a convertible car seat with labels indicating lower anchor attachment system use to the harnessed child weight of 35 lbs. (15.88 kg) in the rear-facing mode. The child weighs 40 lbs. (18.14 kg) and the rear-facing weight limit for the car seat is 50 lbs. (22.68). A CPST should educate the caregiver to install the car seat rear-facing using:
- A. Lower anchor attachment system
 - B. Seat belt
22. Why is it important to tether a forward-facing car seat?
- A. Tethering a forward-facing car seat keeps the car seat from moving at all.
 - B. Tethering a forward-facing car seat can reduce the distance that the child's head moves forward in a frontal crash.
 - C. Tethering may make the car seat installation more stable and improve the outcome in any type of crash.
 - D. Both B and C
23. If a tether anchor location is not marked in a vehicle, how can the tether anchor be identified?
- A. It cannot be identified.
 - B. Read the vehicle owner's manual.
 - C. Read the car seat instruction manual.
 - D. Look for vehicle hardware that looks like a tether anchor.
24. **True or False:** Using the lower anchors and seat belt for the same installation is allowed only when approved by both the car seat and vehicle manufacturers.
- A. True
 - B. False

25. Which car seat can be used rear-facing and forward-facing?
- A. Infant
 - B. Convertible
 - C. All-in-One
 - D. Combination
 - E. Both B & C
26. A car seat can be installed in a rear center seating position using lower anchors when:
- A. The car seat instruction manual indicates you can borrow the lower anchors from the outboard seating positions for the rear center seating position.
 - B. The rear center seating position has LATCH.
 - C. Both the vehicle and car seat manufacturers allow borrowing of lower anchors in the rear center seating position.
 - D. B or C
27. **True or False:** The best way to help a caregiver decide between a seat belt or LATCH installation for their car seat is for the CPST to tell the caregiver which installation they think is easiest.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. NHTSA's Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 213/FMVSS 213b specifies performance and labeling requirements for car seats and booster seats used in motor vehicles. Who certifies that car seats meet the requirements of FMVSS 213/FMVSS 213b?
- A. Car seat manufacturers
 - B. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
 - C. National Child Passenger Safety Board (NCPSB)
 - D. Vehicle manufacturers
29. What are the five steps of correct use for car seats and booster seats?
- A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____
 - E. _____

- 30.** Best practice is for children to use car seats and booster seats for as long as they fit within the manufacturer's age, weight and height requirements. What does NHTSA recommend as best practice for a two-year-old child?
- A.** Ride in a rear-facing car seat for as long as possible.
 - B.** Ride in forward-facing car seat with a harness.
 - C.** Ride in a booster seat.
 - D.** Ride in a seat belt.
- 31.** What 4 criteria should be used when selecting a car seat or booster seat for a child?
- A.** Ease-of-use, Cost, Weight and Age
 - B.** Age, Weight, Height and Development level
 - C.** Height, Weight, Design and Safety features
- 32.** Why is it important to keep children in rear-facing car seats as long as possible?
- A.** Rear-facing car seats spread crash forces across the shell of the car seat.
 - B.** Rear-facing car seats are designed to protect the head, neck and back of a child.
 - C.** When a child is correctly restrained rear-facing, the head and neck move together with the car seat.
 - D.** All of the above
- 33.** Why is the recline angle important?
- A.** Using a car seat that is not reclined enough could cause an infant to have breathing difficulties.
 - B.** Over reclining a car seat can put the child at increased risk of injury in a crash.
 - C.** Both A and B
 - D.** Ensures the child rides comfortably in the car seat.
- 34. True or False:** Children are at an increased risk for leg injuries rear-facing as compared to forward-facing.
- A.** True
 - B.** False
- 35.** How should a CPST respond when asked, "What is the best car seat or booster seat?"
- A.** The best car seat is the one that fits your child, fits your vehicle, and the caregiver can use correctly every time.
 - B.** Provide opinion on brand and car seat model.
 - C.** Tell the caregiver to use a car seat or booster seat with the most user-friendly features.
 - D.** The best car seat is the one that is easy to purchase in store or online.

- 36.** Types of car seats that can be used forward-facing include which of the following?
- A. Convertible
 - B. Combination
 - C. All-in-One
 - D. Forward-facing only
 - E. Built-in
 - F. All of the above
- 37.** When adjusting the harness for a child in a forward-facing car seat, the webbing should be:
- A. Positioned below the child's shoulders
 - B. Positioned based on car seat manufacturer's instructions, typically at or above the shoulders
 - C. Adjusted to the comfort of the child
- 38.** How do you determine which belt path to use for the installation of a convertible or all-in-one car seat in the forward-facing mode?
- A. Ask a friend.
 - B. Review the vehicle owner's manual.
 - C. Review the car seat labels and car seat instruction manual.
 - D. Use a search engine.
- 39. True or False:** If a child fits correctly in a seat belt in one vehicle there is no need to check the seat belt fit in other vehicles.
- A. True
 - B. False
- 40.** A correctly installed car seat should not move more than _____ side-to-side or front-to-back when pulling or pushing at the belt path using moderate force.
- A. 2 inches (5 cm)
 - B. ½ inch (1.27 cm)
 - C. 1 inch (2.5 cm)
 - D. 3 inches (7.6 cm)
- 41.** Which of the following is true about correct harness fit?
- A. You should not be able to pinch excess webbing at the shoulders once the harness is tightened.
 - B. The chest clip should be at the belly button.
 - C. The harness webbing should be twisted at the hips.
 - D. A child can wear a thick coat under the harness.

- 42.** How can you determine if the car seat base fits on the vehicle seat?
- A.** Use the car seat instruction manual.
 - B.** Use stickers or lines that indicate the portion of the base allowed to hang over the vehicle seat.
 - C.** Unless the car seat instruction manual states differently, use the 80/20 guideline.
 - D.** All of the above
- 43.** Identify the misuse:
- Child** 3 yrs.; 36 lbs. (16.35 kg); 36 in. (91.4 cm)
Harness maximum weight: 65 lbs. (29.5 kg)
Car Seat: Combination
Harness maximum height: 54 in. (137 cm)
- The harness is snug. The harness webbing is just above the child's shoulders following the car seat instruction manual. The chest clip is positioned at the child's waist.
- A.** The chest clip is too low.
 - B.** No chest clip is needed.
 - C.** The harness webbing should be below the child's shoulders.
 - D.** Nothing is incorrect.
- 44.** Why are booster seats important?
- A.** Vehicle seats and seat belts are designed to fit adults. Children are not small adults.
 - B.** Booster seats raise and position a child so the vehicle's lap-and-shoulder belt fits correctly.
 - C.** Booster seats can help achieve correct seat belt fit and can prevent seat belt syndrome.
 - D.** All of the above
- 45.** What is the best seat for a 7-year-old who has just outgrown their forward-facing car seat? The vehicle seating position does not have a head restraint.
- A.** Convertible car seat in rear-facing mode
 - B.** Seat belt
 - C.** High-back booster seat
 - D.** Backless booster seat
- 46.** Which of the following refers to the energy-absorbent and narrow spacing required on school buses to protect passengers during a crash?
- A.** Crush standards
 - B.** Compartmentalization
 - C.** High visibility
 - D.** Rollover protection

- 47.** What is best practice for transporting children involved in emergency situations?
- A.** Caregivers should hold children on an ambulance cot.
 - B.** A car seat or booster seat may be installed in the rear seat of a law enforcement vehicle that has a prisoner screen.
 - C.** Federal standards for securing children in an ambulance must be followed.
 - D.** When possible, non-patient children should be transported in another vehicle where they can be correctly secured.
- 48.** The FAA does not permit which of the following to be used on an airplane?
- A.** Rear-facing car seats
 - B.** Booster seats
 - C.** Forward-facing car seats with a harness
 - D.** Harnesses/vests made for passenger vehicles
 - E.** Both B and D
- 49. True or False:** To retain your certification, you must complete the recertification requirements before your certification expires.
- A.** True
 - B.** False
- 50.** CPSTs can continue to build technical and communication skills after the course by:
- A.** Working outside of the scope of their training.
 - B.** Working with a mentor to improve their knowledge base and technical skills.
 - C.** Following the CPST Code of Conduct occasionally.