Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Feedback

Information Field: Taxonomy

Information Field: Objective

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Crime Scene Awareness - Crime Scene Awareness - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following statements regarding violence is correct?

A) Violence is higher in low-income socioeconomic groups.

B) Violence is lower in high-income socioeconomic groups.

C) Violence is higher in high-income socioeconomic groups.

D) Violence is not isolated to a particular socioeconomic class.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Awareness

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2494

Feedback: Awareness, page 2494

2. If a violent person directs his or her aggression at you:

A) it may be because your uniform resembles a police officer's.

B) it would be appropriate to immediately retaliate with deadly force.

C) you should slowly approach the person and talk calmly to him or her.

D) under no circumstances should you defend yourself with physical force.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Awareness

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2494–2495

Feedback: Awareness, pages 2494–2495

3. You and your partner respond to a call for a domestic disturbance. You are both wearing high-level body armor. There are no indications of any weapons on the premises. What should you do?

A) Slowly enter the residence and make contact with the complainant.

B) Wait for law enforcement personnel to arrive and secure the scene.

C) Stand on each side of the front door and listen for sounds of violence.

D) Divert the actor while your partner makes contact with the complainant.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Awareness

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2495

Feedback: Awareness, page 2495

4. All of the following are indicators of the potential for violence, EXCEPT:

A) the use of profanity.

B) a large body build.

C) clenching of the fists.

D) uncontrollable pacing.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Awareness

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2495–2496

Feedback: Awareness, pages 2495–2496

5. How should you position your ambulance upon arriving at the scene of a victim who was found slumped over the steering wheel of his or her car?

A) More than 25 feet past the parked vehicle, with the rear load lights of the ambulance turned off

B) To the immediate right side of the parked vehicle, with the left side ambulance box lights on

C) At least 21 feet behind the parked vehicle, at a 10° angle to the driver's side, facing the shoulder

D) No more than 15 feet beyond the parked vehicle, with the steering wheel turned fully to the right

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2496–2497

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, pages 2496–2497

6. Upon arriving at the scene of a patient who is reportedly unconscious in his or her parked vehicle, you should:

A) notify the dispatcher of your location and the number and state of the vehicle's license plate.

B) turn your ambulance's headlights off so that you are less visible if the patient is really conscious.

C) write down your physical location and the time on a piece of paper and leave it in the ambulance.

D) use the public address system on your ambulance's radio and ask the patient to raise his or her hand.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2497

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, page 2497

7. When approaching a parked vehicle that is occupied by an apparently sick person, you should:

A) stop at the left rear of the vehicle first and firmly tug on the hood to determine if it is closed.

B) immediately retreat to your ambulance if you see an object such as a baseball bat inside the vehicle.

C) position yourself in front of the vehicle's B column if there are any people in the rear seat of the vehicle.

D) determine how many people are in the vehicle, paying particular attention to the location of their hands.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2497

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, page 2497

8. After you have safely approached a parked vehicle and are ready to alert the apparently ill driver of your presence, you should:

A) carefully open the left rear door and tap the patient's shoulder.

B) remain at the left rear of the vehicle and firmly tap on the trunk.

C) do so without moving past the B column into the driver's door area.

D) position yourself in front of the side view mirror and tap on the glass.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2497–2498

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, pages 2497–2498

9. When approaching a van at night to determine if the driver, who is reportedly unconscious, is in need of medical assistance, you should:

A) keep your flashlight turned off as you move along the left side of the van.

B) move 10 to 15 feet away from the passenger side and walk parallel to the van.

C) approach the passenger side door, belly toward the van, and knock on the door.

D) stay at least 5 feet away from the van until you are at a 45° angle to the A column.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2498

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, page 2498

10. If your partner is injured while approaching a parked vehicle, you should:

A) drive the ambulance around your partner and ram the vehicle's driver door.

B) back the ambulance away from the danger zone and request law enforcement.

C) wait for the vehicle to leave before exiting the ambulance to tend to your partner.

D) use the public address system to advise the perpetrator that the police are en route.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2499

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, page 2499

11. Your EMS system's standard procedure for responding to any call involving violence should be to:

A) allow law enforcement to secure the scene prior to your entry.

B) remain at your station until the scene has been deemed secure.

C) have your partner stay in the ambulance as you assess the scene.

D) respond with two ambulances in case there are multiple patients.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Residential Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2499

Feedback: Residential Incidents, page 2499

12. When arriving at a residence for any EMS call, you should make it a routine habit to:

A) leave your jump kit in the unit until you need it.

B) request that law enforcement respond to the scene.

C) knock on the rear door of the residence if possible.

D) pay attention and listen for loud, threatening voices.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Residential Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2499

Feedback: Residential Incidents, page 2499

13. Which of the following is the safest method for preparing to enter a residence?

A) Remain on the hinge side of the door to minimize the resident's view of you.

B) Position yourself in front of the door to shield your body if gunfire should break out.

C) Stand to the doorknob side of the door, knock, and announce that you are a paramedic.

D) Remain at least 20 feet from the door and loudly announce that you are there to help.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Residential Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2499

Feedback: Residential Incidents, page 2499

14. If you unexpectedly find yourself in the middle of a domestic dispute, the situation would MOST likely deteriorate if you:

A) maintain eye contact.

B) use an authoritative voice.

C) show respect and courtesy.

D) speak with a calm tone of voice.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Residential Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2500

Feedback: Residential Incidents, page 2500

15. One aspect of the technique of contact and cover involves:

A) one paramedic making contact with the patient to provide care while the second paramedic obtains patient information from another person while gauging his or her level of tension.

B) one paramedic trying to defuse the situation with a calm voice while the second paramedic discreetly returns to the ambulance to summon law enforcement personnel to the scene.

C) both paramedics providing emergency care to the patient while a law enforcement officer gathers information from another person and prevents the situation from escalating.

D) one paramedic assessing and providing care to the patient while the other paramedic physically blocks the view of the patient from an angry spouse to avoid escalating the potential for violence.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Residential Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2500

Feedback: Residential Incidents, page 2500

16. Which of the following statements regarding clandestine drug labs is correct?

A) Cocaine and heroin are the two most popular substances manufactured in clandestine drug labs.

B) If you unknowingly enter a clandestine drug lab, your priority is to quickly remove any patients.

C) Common chemicals found in a clandestine drug lab include distilled water, ibuprofen, and diphenhydramine.

D) Some drug producers use fragmentation and incendiary devices and animal traps to protect their operations.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2500–2501

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2500–2501

17. It is MOST important to consider a clandestine drug lab to be a(n):

A) crime scene.

B) illegal operation.

C) hazardous materials scene.

D) unsafe environment for children.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2501

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2501

18. Youths usually join a gang for all of the following reasons, EXCEPT:

A) respect.

B) belonging.

C) recognition.

D) a psychiatric illness.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2501

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2501

19. Gangs predominantly survive through:

A) prostitution.

B) selling drugs.

C) gun-running.

D) identity theft.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2501

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2501

20. Which of the following would MOST likely enable the paramedic to make an effective decision when forced to react in a destabilized scene?

A) SWAT training

B) Medical training

C) Physical strength

D) Situational awareness

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2502–2503

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, pages 2502–2503

21. Which of the following objects or locations would NOT provide adequate cover from gunfire?

A) Shrubbery

B) Dumpsters

C) Cars or trucks

D) Ground depressions

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2504

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2504

22. After concealing yourself and reassessing your position, you should:

A) distract the shooter.

B) visualize any patients.

C) seek adequate cover.

D) remain where you are.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2504

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2504

23. Which of the following statements regarding hostage situations is correct?

A) The psychological effects of being held hostage are often of greater concern than physical problems.

B) If you are taken hostage, you should recall that most hostage situations only last about 30 to 45 minutes.

C) If you see the opportunity to disarm a person who is holding you and others hostage, you must act quickly.

D) If you are taken hostage, your job as a paramedic is to try to reason with the assailant to end the crisis.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2505–2506

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, pages 2505–2506

24. If you are taken hostage, it is MOST important to:

A) assure the captor that you are a paramedic and that you can help.

B) control the instinctive anger that occurs when you are physically abused.

C) take advantage of the fact that the captor is usually as surprised as you are.

D) consider the safety of any other hostages and communicate with your captor.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2505–2506

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, pages 2505–2506

25. If you are under fire from a sniper who is on the roof of a building, and you are using a vehicle as cover, the MOST effective way of protecting yourself is to:

A) break out one of the side windows, crawl into the vehicle, and lie prone across the front seat.

B) position yourself next to the front wheel so that the engine block and tire can both protect you.

C) crawl under the vehicle, between the tires, but avoid the area of the vehicle near the gas tank.

D) crouch down between the wheels of the vehicle in order to make yourself as small a target as possible.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Cover and Concealment

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2506

Feedback: Cover and Concealment, page 2506

26. If your only protection from gunfire in a residence is behind a frame wall, you should:

A) attempt to locate a stud behind the wall and remain as close to that area as you possibly can.

B) crouch down at the base of the wall, with your hands protecting your head, and remain still.

C) recall that most walls have an interior frame that is metal and will afford you adequate protection.

D) stand near the door or window frame, which usually contain more wood than other areas of the wall.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Cover and Concealment

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2507

Feedback: Cover and Concealment, page 2507

27. Which of the following statements regarding cover and concealment is correct?

A) If you feel that you are concealed adequately, do not attempt to find cover.

B) In rural areas, tall grass or a cornfield is the only effective concealment at night.

C) You have more options for concealment in the dark than during daylight hours.

D) Frequently change your locations of cover to minimize your risk of being shot.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Cover and Concealment

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2508

Feedback: Cover and Concealment, page 2508

28. If someone continues to intentionally block you from reaching a critically injured patient despite your initial request that he or she move, you should:

A) take a side step and state, “If you don't get out of my way, I'm calling the police!”

B) slowly back away from the person, return to the ambulance, and notify the police.

C) use reasonable force to incapacitate the person so you can gain access to the patient.

D) abruptly step forward to make the person think you are going to move him or her.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Self-Defense

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2508

Feedback: Self-Defense, page 2508

29. The primary function of the tactical paramedic is to provide:

A) care for law enforcement teams who make entry into violent situations.

B) armed cover for SWAT teams who enter the scene of a mass shooting.

C) emergency medical treatment to hostages or those who are barricaded.

D) care for assailants who have been shot, stabbed, or otherwise injured.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence in the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2505

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, page 2505

30. If you believe that your life is in imminent danger:

A) you will be unable to defend yourself legally if you use deadly force.

B) it is best to use deadly force instead of some type of evasive technique.

C) use just enough physical force to temporarily incapacitate the assailant.

D) any action that gets you out of the situation is a reasonable level of force.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Self-Defense

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2508–2509

Feedback: Self-Defense, pages 2508–2509

31. All of the following are examples of real or physical evidence, EXCEPT:

A) body materials at a crime scene.

B) oral documentation by a witness.

C) a knife that has fingerprints on it.

D) blood stains on a wall or window.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Crime Scenes

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2509

Feedback: Crime Scenes, page 2509

32. How can you BEST assist law enforcement at the scene of a crime involving a gunshot wound or stabbing?

A) Begin patient care after all evidence has been collected.

B) Examine an expended gun casing to identify the caliber.

C) Place any of the patient's clothing you removed in a paper bag.

D) Collect blood on a 4-inch by 4-inch dressing and give it to the police.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Crime Scenes

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2509

Feedback: Crime Scenes, page 2509

33. Proper documentation of an incident in which a patient was injured during a crime should include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) your estimate of when the injury occurred.

B) the position of the patient upon your arrival.

C) the disposition of any evidence at the scene.

D) any incriminating statements made by others.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Crime Scenes

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2510–2511

Feedback: Crime Scenes, pages 2510–2511

34. You receive a call to a residence in a rural area of your jurisdiction for a patient with an acute COPD exacerbation. Upon arriving at the scene, you knock on the door and identify yourself. The patient, an elderly-sounding man, tells you that you took too long to get to him and that he has a shotgun. You should:

A) look inside a nearby window to see if he really does have a gun.

B) immediately retreat to the ambulance and notify law enforcement.

C) advise the patient that you got to the scene as quickly as possible.

D) stay at a safe distance from the door and ask the man to walk outside.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Awareness

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2494–2495

Feedback: Awareness, pages 2494–2495

35. At 10:20 PM, you are dispatched for a woman reportedly slumped over the steering wheel of her car alongside the highway. Upon arriving at the scene, you should:

A) remain in the ambulance until law enforcement personnel arrive.

B) turn your ambulance headlights off to minimize your visibility.

C) slowly drive by the parked vehicle to confirm that it is occupied.

D) park your ambulance at least 21 feet behind the patient's vehicle.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Highway and Rural Road Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Page: 2496

Feedback: Highway and Rural Road Incidents, page 2496

36. Upon arriving at the scene of a woman with chest pain, you enter the residence and begin to assess the patient. The patient's husband, who is angry because of your response time, is standing in the corner clenching his fists. You should:

A) tell the man that his behavior will not be tolerated.

B) quickly scan the area for the quickest escape route.

C) allow the patient to try to calm her husband down.

D) return to the ambulance and leave the scene at once.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Residential Incidents

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2499–2500

Feedback: Residential Incidents, pages 2499–2500

37. You are dispatched to a recreational vehicle (RV) park for an unconscious patient. When you arrive at the scene, another resident of the park tells you that the patient, a young man, is in his RV and will not answer the door. After safely entering the RV, you find the patient lying supine near the rear of the vehicle. From a distance, you can tell that he is not breathing. As you approach him, you see several bottles of Sudafed, a container of camping fuel, and a variety of glass containers with an unknown liquid in them. What should you do?

A) Realize that you are in a methamphetamine drug lab, immediately exit the RV, and notify law enforcement personnel.

B) Suspect that the patient has ingested a variety of harmful chemicals, begin CPR, and request a backup team of paramedics.

C) Quickly remove the patient from the vehicle if it is safe to do so, begin CPR away from the RV, and ask the resident to call the police.

D) Assess for a carotid pulse, perform CPR for 2 minutes, assess the patient's cardiac rhythm, and defibrillate one time if he is in a shockable rhythm.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2500–2501

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, pages 2500–2501

38. You are at the scene of a drive-by shooting in which a 19-year-old man was shot in the chest. Law enforcement personnel are at the scene. The patient is conscious, has an actively bleeding entry wound to his left anterolateral chest, and is breathing with difficulty. You should:

A) provide only the amount of care needed to prevent his condition from deteriorating and quickly move him to the ambulance.

B) ask a police officer to stand near you with his weapon drawn as you provide emergency medical treatment to the patient.

C) immediately place the patient on a long backboard, quickly move him to the ambulance, and begin treating his injury.

D) return to your ambulance and wait there until a law enforcement official advises you that the perpetrator is nowhere to be found.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2503–2505

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, pages 2503–2505

39. Upon entering the residence of a man with a supposed heart attack, you find that you have been taken hostage by a young man who has a deer rifle. He orders you to sit down in the corner of the room, where other people have been taken hostage as well. You should:

A) do as your captor orders, try to remain calm, and avoid doing anything to attract attention to yourself.

B) follow the orders of your captor, but try to pass by a window in an attempt to attract someone's attention.

C) attempt to negotiate with the captor, and tell him that he can keep you hostage if he releases the other people.

D) move slowly to your ordered location, wait for the captor to turn his back, and swiftly attempt to subdue and disarm him.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Violence on the Streets

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2505–2506

Feedback: Violence on the Streets, pages 2505–2506

40. While interviewing a severely depressed woman, the patient suddenly lunges at you with her hands. It is not known if the patient has any weapons. Your MOST appropriate action should be to:

A) strike the patient in the face with your metal clipboard and leave the scene.

B) quickly move back until you are out of the woman's reach, and then subdue her.

C) block her hands with your arm and strike her in the face with your closed fist.

D) throw your patient care form directly at the patient's nose and egress rapidly.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Self-Defense

Subject: Crime Scene Awareness

Pages: 2508–2509

Feedback: Self-Defense, pages 2508–2509