

Searcher: Human Factors Practice Questions 4.2

4.2.1 As a team player a searcher ...

- A. communicates clearly to team members and those in authority.
- B. takes direction and works with others.
- C. responds to GSAR missions in a state of readiness, is willing to put in time training and maintains proficiencies.
- D. clearly communicates limitations and abilities.

4.2.1 A searcher, who demonstrates commitment to GSAR, ...

- A. communicates clearly to team members and those in authority.
- B. takes direction and works with others.
- C. responds to GSAR missions in a state of readiness, is willing to put in time training and maintains proficiencies.
- D. clearly communicates limitations and abilities.

4.2.1 A searcher who demonstrates accountability ...

- A. communicates clearly to team members and those in authority.
- B. takes direction and works with others.
- C. responds to GSAR missions in a state of readiness, is willing to put in time training and maintains proficiencies.
- D. clearly communicates limitations and abilities.

4.2.1 A searcher needs to be able to communicate and so ...

- A. communicates clearly to team members and those in authority.
- B. takes direction and works with others.
- C. responds to GSAR missions in a state of readiness, is willing to put in time training and maintains proficiencies.
- D. clearly communicates limitations and abilities.

4.2.1 A searcher who responded to a search wearing jeans and did not have a full search pack would not be demonstrating the personal qualities of

- A. Communication skills
- B. Professionalism
- C. Accountability
- D. both B and C.

4.2.2 In order to be ready for GSAR taskings in Nova Scotia, a searcher should

- A. Exercise regularly.
- B. Practice hiking in moderate conditions off trail with a full search pack.

- C. Participate in regular GSAR woods training to know his or her own limits and capabilities.
- D. All of the above.

4.2.2. In order to carry out a tasking in the woods a searcher should have

- A. at least 2 liters of water.
- B. be wearing non-cotton clothes.
- C. have sufficient food energy, eaten or with them, to allow for 3 to 5 five hours of vigorous activity.
- D. all of the above.

4.2.3 After a tasking where a team makes the find of a deceased person, individual searchers should

- A. take part in a critical stress debrief.
- B. shake it all off.
- C. not worry there is little stress in even major events for experienced SAR personnel.
- D. none of the above.

4.2.3. A searcher may experience symptoms of critical incident stress long after the event, while another may experience the same stress immediately.

- A. True
- B. False

4.2.3 There is more than one type of stress.

- A. True
- B. False

4.2.3. If a searcher has any signs of Critical Incident Stress, CIS, he or she should

- A. report it.
- B. seek the help of a mental health professional experienced with CIS treatment.
- C. both A and B.
- D. none of the above.

4.2.4 A backpack with an internal frame, a sternum strap and a load bearing hip belt is a valuable piece of SAR equipment because

- A. it looks cool.
- B. it will carry a load well.
- C. allow a searcher to move well in the woods and not to become fatigued as quickly
- D. B and C

4.2.4 A searcher who is dressed in cotton clothing such as jeans or T-shirt in addition to his or her other clothes is in danger from hypothermia because

- A. the cotton remains wet from sweat and will contribute the loss of body heat through conduction.
- B. will not provide warmth when wet.
- C. will not wick away moisture and so a searcher who is active and sweating will become chilled later in a tasking.

4.2.4 The role of a base layer or wool or synthetic long underwear or clothes is to

- A. provide warmth.
- B. wick away moisture and keep the searcher dry.
- C. provide protection from wind and moisture.
- D. be like armour under the clothes.

4.2.4 The role of a fleece top, a wool sweater, or a down jacket is to

- A. provide warmth.
- B. wick away moisture and keep the searcher dry.
- C. provide protection from wind and moisture.
- D. be like armour under the clothes.

4.2.4 The role of waterproof clothing such as gortex or pvc coatings is to

- A. provide warmth.
- B. wick away moisture and keep the searcher dry.
- C. provide protection from wind and moisture.
- D. be like armour under the clothes.

4.2.4 A SAR ready pack, carried by each searcher, should

- A. be able to sustain a searcher for 24 hours in the woods in all conditions so he or she may be the S in SAR.
- B. be able to sustain a lost person for 24 hours in the woods in all conditions as SAR is about the R.
- C. contain only the minimum of gear so a searcher may move quickly through the woods as SAR is just about the S.
- D. both A and B, like S and R.

4.2.4 A SAR pack must contain all the equipment on the SAR list.

- A. Yes, if the searcher knows that they may carry all the equipment due to practice and experience.
- B. No, but a searcher must have the minimum amount of gear as outlined by WHGSAR and the Team Lead knows this fact.
- C. Yes, because even if the searcher is slowed and fatigued by the load then he or she will all the gear.
- D. Both A and B and of course the tasking may also change the equipment list as well.

4.2.4 A SAR member who shows up to a tasking without the proper clothing or equipment may be removed from a tasking by the Safety Officer or the Team Lead and not permitted to search.

- A. True.
- B. False.

4.2.4 A SAR member should be ready to have his or her pack inspected during training or before a tasking.

- A. True.
- B. False.

4.2.5 The body may lose heat through which of the following methods?

- A. conduction from sitting directly on cold ground.
- B. evaporation from wet skin or wet clothes.
- C. radiation as heat naturally escapes or leaves the body.
- D. convection as heat is pulled away from the body by moving air or wind.
- E. all of the above.

4.2.5 Indicate which of the following is a way to **stop** heat loss or a way to **gain** body heat.

- A. Remove wet clothes and put on dry clothes. _____
- B. Put the subject in a rain coat. _____
- C. Wrap the subject in a reflective blanket. _____
- D. Putting the subject upon a foam seat pad off the ground. _____
- E. Having the lost person walk. _____
- F. Placing warming packs on the cold subject. _____
- G. Place the cold and wet subject under a shelter from the rain. _____
- H. Have the cold person drink a warm liquid (not alcohol). _____
- I. Feed the cold person. _____
- J. Feed the lost person warm liquid jellow. _____
- K. Put warm clothes on the cold person. _____

4.2.5 You cannot get hypothermia in the summer.

- A. True.
- B. False.

4.2.5 A searcher should search until the lost person is found.

- A. True, the best searchers never stop as the wellbeing of the lost person is number one.
- B. False, all searchers need regular periods of rest to remain effective.

4.2.5 While on a search a searcher should do which of the following to remain effective?

- A. Drink water regularly, not just when feeling thirsty.
- B. Snack and rest from time to time to maintain energy levels.
- C. Attend to blisters and "hot spots" on feet before they become major problems.
- D. All of the above.