

National Child Passenger Safety Certification Training Program

Quiz #2 on Modules 6 to 8: Version A

Participant Name: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You have **30 minutes** to complete and turn in this quiz. Answers will be reviewed in class after the Instructors have scored all quizzes.
2. Review each question and write the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.
 - Remember to mark all answers on the answer sheet. Only answers written on the answer sheet will be accepted.
 - Each question is worth **2 points** with a total of **30 possible points**.
3. We encourage you to use your Technician Guide as a resource.
4. Let an instructor know if you would like the test read to you. Many adult learners benefit from having quizzes read to them.

Good luck!

1. Who certifies car seats and booster seats before they are available for purchase in stores?
 - a. Vehicle manufacturers
 - b. Car seat and booster seat manufacturers
 - c. NHTSA
 - d. Safe Kids Worldwide
 - e. National CPS Board

2. When does a child with special health care needs require a special needs child restraint?
 - a. Child has a breathing problem.
 - b. Child has a behavior problem.
 - c. Child has low weight.
 - d. Child was born prematurely.
 - e. Car seat you can purchase at a store does not meet their needs.

3. What type of car seat can be used either rear-facing or forward-facing?
 - a. Complete
 - b. Convertible
 - c. Combination
 - d. Adaptable

4. Which car seat listed below offers the **best** protection for an 18-month-old who weighs 26 pounds (11.8 kg)?
 - a. Rear-facing in a rear-facing-only car seat approved for use up to 25 pounds (11.3 kg).
 - b. Rear-facing in a convertible car seat approved for use up to 35 pounds (15.9 kg).
 - c. Rear-facing in a combination car seat.
 - d. Forward facing in a convertible or combination car seat approved for use to 65 pounds (29.5 kg).

5. If both are available and appropriate, how should a CPS Technician guide a caregiver to choose the seat belt or lower anchor connectors to install the car seat?
 - a. Explain that either method can be used, but they should try both ways and use the method that is easiest for the caregiver to use correctly.
 - b. Explain that lower anchor connectors are the best choice for any seating position.
 - c. Explain that the seat belt really is the best choice for any seating position.
 - d. Explain that the caregiver should use both the lower anchor connectors and seat belt for a tight fit.

6. A tether connector or strap:
 - a. Takes the place of the lap belt to secure the car seat.
 - b. Stops the child's knees from moving forward in a crash.
 - c. Limits the child's forward head movement in a crash.
 - d. Stops the car seat from moving in a crash.

7. A parent calls and asks you to recommend the best car seat for their 5-month-old. What is the best response? Buy the seat that:
 - a. Is the most expensive one you can afford.
 - b. Has the most comfort features.
 - c. Fits your child, fits your vehicle, and is the one you will use correctly each time.
 - d. Is the most comfortable for your child.

8. When is a rear-facing only car seat not an appropriate selection for a 2-year-old child?
 - a. The child is secured in a back seat.
 - b. The harness is at child's shoulders.
 - c. The harness is below child's shoulders.
 - d. The child has outgrown the car seat by height or weight.

9. TRUE or FALSE: A 2-year-old child with a severe behavior problem must always use a special needs car seat.

10. While you should always check manufacturer instructions, the common rear-facing angle is:
 - a. 20 to 40 degrees.
 - b. 30 to 45 degrees.
 - c. 40 to 45 degrees.
 - d. Exactly 45 degrees.

11. The recline angle indicator on a rear-facing car seat shows the proper angle for the car seat. The recline indicator:
 - a. Can shift in the high heat or severe cold.
 - b. Is 100% correct all of the time.
 - c. Is optional.
 - d. Is part of the car seat and should be used as directed by the manufacturer.

12. A caregiver has borrowed a car seat from her sister. What questions should you ask her about the car seat?
- When does the car seat expire.
 - Does the car seat have its instructions so she can check to be sure it has all the parts.
 - Did anyone else borrow her sister's car seat.
 - Was the car seat ever in a crash.
 - All of the above.
13. When is it okay for a caregiver to add additional inserts or padding under or behind a child in their car seat?
- When the child requires it for a snug fit in the harness.
 - It is always okay to use additional padding or inserts.
 - When the manufacturer provided it or specifically approved its use.
 - It is never okay to use additional padding or inserts.
14. Why is it important to keep children in rear-facing car seats as long as possible?
- Rear-facing seats distribute crash forces across the body of an infant and young child.
 - Rear-facing seats support the entire head, neck, and spine of a child in a frontal collision.
 - Harnesses in a rear-facing seat come from at or below the shoulders and are tight to keep the child from sliding up the back of the seat.
 - All of the above.
15. TRUE or FALSE: When rear-facing, a child's feet or legs reach the back of the vehicle seat, he or she is at increased risk for a leg injury.