1. **THIS BLS FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS COURSE IS GIVEN TO:**
   b. Certified Nurse’s Aides working in Hawaii Hospitals.
   c. Anyone willing or needing to learn this course.
   d. All of the above.

2. **THIS BLS FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS COURSE CONSISTS OF:**
   a. 1 & 2 Rescuer CPR & Choking Skills for Adult, Child, & Infant.
   c. AED (Automated External Defibrillator) for Adult & Child.
   d. All of the above.

3. **DVD/VIDEOS & SKILL SHEETS THAT ARE USE IN THIS COURSE:**
   a. Helps the student to learn the correct techniques & skills of applying CPR, AED, & Choking Techniques.
   b. Gives the student a watch then practice approach of learning.
   c. Provides a overall picture of how & why to apply these Life-saving Techniques.
   d. All of the above.
4. **TO STUDY FOR THE WRITTEN TEST GIVEN AT THE END OF THE COURSE, THE STUDENT SHOULD:**
   c. Try to understand this BLS Pretest that was created by Last Minute CPR & First Aid.
   d. All of the above.

5. **THE AGE OF AN ADULT IS:**
   a. 8 years & up.
   b. 12 years & older.
   c. Adolescent & older.
   d. 18 years in Hawaii & some other states is 21 years.

6. **ACCORDING TO THE AHA DVD/VIDEO, ADOLESCENT:**
   a. Occurs sometime between 11 to 14 years of age.
   b. Is muscle development in the boys.
   c. Is breast development in the girls.
   d. Is hair under the underarms of the boys and breast development in the girls.

7. **THE AGE OF A CHILD IS:**
   a. 0 to 1 years.
   b. 1 to 8 years of age.
   c. 1 to adolescent.
   d. 1 to 12 years of age.
8. **THE AGE OF AN INFANT IS:**
   a. 0 to 12 weeks.
   b. 0 to 6 months.
   c. 0 to 1 year of age.
   d. 0 to 2 years of age.

9. **THE COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATIONS RATIO IN THE ADULT IS:**
   a. 1 Rescuer Adult CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
   b. 2 Rescuer Adult CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
   c. 1 Rescuer Adult CPR is 15 compressions & 2 ventilations.
   d. Both a & b are the correct answers to this question.

10. **THE COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATIONS RATIO IN THE CHILD IS:**
    a. 1 Rescuer Child CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
    b. 2 Rescuer Child CPR is 5 compressions & 2 ventilations.
    c. 2 Rescuer Child CPR is 15 compressions & 2 ventilations.
    d. Both a & c are the correct answers to this question.

11. **THE COMPRESSIONS TO VENTILATIONS RATIO IN THE INFANT IS:**
    a. 1 Rescuer Infant CPR is 5 compressions & 1 ventilation.
    b. 1 Rescuer Infant CPR is 30 compressions & 2 ventilations.
    c. 2 Rescuer Infant CPR is 15 compressions & 2 ventilations.
    d. Both b & c are the correct answers to this question.
12. THE COMPRESSION RATE IN THE ADULT IS:
   a. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Adult CPR.
   b. 80 compressions per minute for the 1 Rescuer Adult CPR.
   c. 60 compressions per minute for the 2 Rescuer Adult CPR.
   d. 80 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Adult CPR.

13. THE COMPRESSION RATE IN THE CHILD IS:
   a. 80 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.
   b. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.
   c. 120 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.
   d. 140 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Child CPR.

14. THE COMPRESSION RATE IN THE INFANT IS:
   a. 90 compressions per minute for the 1 Rescuer Infant CPR.
   b. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 Rescuer Infant CPR.
   c. 100 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Infant CPR.
   d. 120 compressions per minute for the 1 & 2 Rescuer Infant CPR.

15. THE DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS IN THE ADULT IS:
   a. three-fourth inch to one inch downward.
   b. one inch to one & one-half inches downward.
   c. one & one-half inches to 2 inches downward.
   d. 2 inches to 3 inches downward.
16. THE DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS IN THE CHILD IS:
   a. one-fourth to one-third the depth of the chest.
   b. one-third to one-half the depth of the chest.
   c. one to one & one-half inches downward.
   d. one & one half inches to two inches downward.

17. THE DEPTH OF COMPRESSIONS IN THE INFANT IS:
   a. one-third to one-half the depth of the chest.
   b. one-half inch to one inch downward.
   c. one inch to one & one-half inches downward.
   d. one & one-half inches to two inches downward.

18. THE COMPRESSION LANDMARKS FOR THE ADULT ARE:
   a. on the upper third of the sternum (breastbone).
   b. over the lower half of the sternum.
   c. in the center of the chest and between the nipple line.
   d. over the abdomen.

19. THE COMPRESSION LANDMARKS FOR THE CHILD ARE:
   a. one finger width below the nipple line.
   b. on the upper third of the sternum (breastbone).
   c. over the lower half of the sternum.
   d. in the center of the chest and between the nipple line.
20. THE COMPRESSION LANDMARKS FOR THE INFANT ARE:
   a. just below the nipple line.
   b. on the upper third of the sternum (breastbone).
   c. in the center of the chest and between the nipple line.
   d. over the abdomen.

21. WHEN DOING ADULT CPR, YOU WILL USE:
   a. one hand on the chest.
   b. two hands on the chest.
   c. two hands over the abdomen.
   d. two fingers between the nipple line of the chest.

22. WHEN DOING CHILD CPR, YOU WILL USE:
   a. two fingers between the nipple line of the chest.
   b. one hand on the chest for a small body build child.
   c. two hands on the chest for a large body build child.
   d. both b & c are the right answers for this question.

23. WHEN DOING INFANT CPR, YOU WILL USE:
   a. two fingers between the nipple line of the chest.
   b. two fingers on the chest for 1 Rescuer Infant CPR.
   c. two thumbs & encircling hands for 2 Rescuer Infant CPR.
   d. both b & c are the right answers for this question.
24. **FOR THE ADULT YOU MAY CHECK THE:**
   a. carotid pulse in the neck.
   b. brachial pulse in the upper arm.
   c. radial pulse in the wrist.
   d. pedal pulse in the foot.

25. **FOR THE CHILD YOU MAY CHECK THE:**
   a. carotid pulse in the neck.
   b. femoral pulse in the groin / upper leg region.
   c. brachial pulse in the upper arm.
   d. both a & b are the right answers for this question.

26. **FOR THE INFANT YOU MAY CHECK THE:**
   a. brachial pulse in the upper arm.
   b. femoral pulse in the groin / upper leg region.
   c. both a & b are the right answers for this question.
   d. none of these answers are correct.

27. **MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING IN THE ADULT IS:**
   a. one breath every 3 seconds (20 times per minute).
   b. one breath every 5 seconds (10 to 12 times per minute).
   c. one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
   d. four quick breaths in the beginning before you check the pulse.
28. MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING IN THE CHILD IS:
   a. one breath every 3 seconds (20 times per minute).
   b. one breath every 5 seconds (10 to 12 times per minute).
   c. one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
   d. none of these answers are correct.

29. MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING IN THE INFANT IS:
   a. one breath every 3 seconds (20 times per minute).
   b. one breath every 5 seconds (10 to 12 times per minute).
   c. one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
   d. all of the answers are correct.

30. WHEN USING AN ADVANCED AIRWAY, YOU WOULD:
   a. give one breath every 7 seconds (8 to 10 times per minute).
   b. also use the bag valve mask ventilator.
   c. use it on an adult, child, or infant.
   d. all of the answers are correct.