

# National Child Passenger Safety Certification Training Program

## Renewal Testing Course: Version A

Participant Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. You have **2 hours** 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!

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1. TRUE or FALSE: In many cases, deaths and serious injuries to child passengers can be prevented or reduced in severity.
2. The National CPS Certification Program is a partnership between three organizations.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the certifying body for CPS technician certification.
  - a. Safe Kids Worldwide
  - b. NHTSA
  - c. National CPS Board
3. Learn, Practice, Explain (LPE) applies to:
  - a. Technicians
  - b. Instructors
  - c. Caregivers
  - d. All of the above
4. Choices on how to transport a child are always made by the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Approximately how many pounds of restraining force are needed to hold a child who weighs 30 pounds (14kg) in a 40 MPH (64 KPH) crash? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which of the following is **not** a way that car seats, booster seats, and seat belts prevent injury?
  - a. Keep people in the vehicle
  - b. Contact the strongest parts of the body
  - c. Keeps forces over a small area of the body
  - d. Help the body to slow or “ride down” the crash forces
  - e. Protects the brain and spinal cord
7. Best practice describes a gold standard of protection and the safest way to transport a child based on which of the following?
  - a. Height
  - b. Age
  - c. Weight
  - d. Developmental levels
  - e. All of the above

8. What is the extent of car seat, booster seat, and seat belt misuse?
  - a. 54 to 69 percent
  - b. 70 to 90 percent
  - c. 64 to 80 percent
  - d. 44 to 60 percent
9. A grandparent tells you that she never wears a seat belt because she wants to be thrown out of the car to safety after a crash. Your best response would be:
  - a. It is safer because then you will be thrown away from the crash.
  - b. Wearing a seat belt prevents rollover crashes.
  - c. Your risk of being thrown out of the vehicle is low as long as you keep the windows closed.
  - d. Wearing a seat belt enables you to get the full benefit of the air bag and other safety features in the vehicle, while keeping you in the vehicle.
10. Which of the following are acceptable ways to lock a seat belt system when securing a car seat?
  - a. Regular locking clip
  - b. Built-in lock-off
  - c. Switchable retractor
  - d. Locking latchplate
  - e. All of the above
11. A vehicle seat belt system has a lap-and-shoulder seat belt with an emergency locking retractor and a locking latchplate. What part of the seat belt system keeps the car seat locked and tightly installed?
  - a. Retractor
  - b. Latchplate
  - c. Locking clip
  - d. Belt-shortening clip
12. Which retractor and latchplate combination does not lock so you need to use a regular locking clip or lock-off?
  - a. Automatic locking retractor with sliding latchplate.
  - b. Switchable retractor with sewn-on latchplate.
  - c. Emergency locking retractor with sliding latchplate.
  - d. Emergency locking retractor with sewn-on latchplate.
  - e. Emergency locking retractor with switchable latchplate.
13. Which retractor and latchplate combination requires the use of a belt-shortening clip?
  - a. Lap-and-shoulder belt with an automatic locking retractor and a sliding latchplate.
  - b. Lap-only-belt with a switchable retractor and a sewn-on latchplate.
  - c. Lap-and-shoulder belt with an emergency locking retractor and a sliding latchplate.
  - d. Lap-only-belt with an emergency locking retractor and a sewn-on latchplate.
  - e. Lap-only-belt with no retractor and a locking latchplate.
14. Where might you find air bag information for a vehicle at your checkup event?
  - a. Vehicle owner's manual
  - b. On the sun visor
  - c. On the dashboard/airbag cover
  - d. Vehicle door or seat
  - e. All of the above

15. TRUE or FALSE: If a belt-shortening clip is needed to lock a lap-only belt, you can use the locking clip that comes on the car seat instead.

16. Air bags in the front seat of the car work with \_\_\_\_\_ to protect front seat occupants.

17. To lock this type of retractor, all of the webbing must be slowly pulled out all the way. It will not stay locked if only part of the webbing is pulled out or if the webbing is pulled out too quickly. What type of retractor is this?

- Sliding retractor
- Emergency locking retractor (ELR)
- Automatic locking retractor (ALR)
- Switchable retractor

18. Placing a regular locking clip on the door side of the car, away from the latchplate (retractor side) is dangerous because:

- There is no real danger. It is fine to do this.
- It places tension on the seat belt webbing, resulting in a chance of ejection.
- The seat belt webbing can tear and release the car seat.
- Incorrect placement of the locking clip can lead to too much slack (extra webbing) in the seat belt during a crash.

19. Who certifies car seats and boosters seats before they are available for purchase in stores?

- Vehicle manufacturers
- Car seat and booster seat manufacturers
- NHTSA
- Safe Kids Worldwide
- National CPS Board

20. When does a child with special health care needs require a special needs child restraint?

- Child has a breathing problem.
- Child has a behavior problem.
- Child has low weight.
- Child was born prematurely.
- Car seat you can purchase at a store does not meet their needs.

21. What type of car seat can be used either rear-facing or forward-facing?

- Complete
- Convertible
- Combination
- Adaptable

22. Which car seat listed below offers the **best** protection for an 18-month-old who weighs 26 pounds (11.8 kg)?

- Rear-facing in a rear-facing-only car seat approved for use up to 25 pounds (11.3 kg).
- Rear-facing in a convertible car seat approved for use up to 35 pounds (15.9) kg.
- Rear-facing in a combination car seat.
- Forward facing in a convertible or combination car seat approved for use to 65 pounds (29.5 kg).

23. 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?

- 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.
- Explain that lower anchor connectors are the best choice for any seating position.
- Explain that the seat belt really is the best choice for any seating position.
- Explain that the caregiver should use both the lower anchor connectors and seat belt for a tight fit.

24. A tether connector or strap:

- Takes the place of the lap belt to secure the car seat.
- Stops the child's knees from moving forward in a crash.
- Limits the child's forward head movement in a crash.
- Stops the car seat from moving in a crash.

25. 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:

- Is the most expensive one you can afford.
- Has the most comfort features.
- Fits your child, fits your vehicle, and is the one you will use correctly each time.
- Is the most comfortable for your child.

26. When is a rear-facing only car seat not an appropriate selection for a 2-year-old child?

- The child is secured in a back seat.
- The harness is at child's shoulders.
- The harness is below child's shoulders.
- The child has outgrown the car seat by height or weight.

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

28. While you should always check manufacturer instructions, the common rear-facing angle is:

- 20 to 40 degrees.
- 30 to 45 degrees.
- 40 to 45 degrees.
- Exactly 45 degrees.

29. The recline angle indicator on a rear-facing car seat shows the proper angle for the car seat. The recline indicator:

- Can shift in the high heat or severe cold.
- Is 100% correct all of the time.
- Is optional.
- Is part of the car seat and should be used as directed by the manufacturer.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. How tightly must a car seat with a harness be installed?

- The car seat should not move at all at the belt path.
- The car seat should not move more than 1 inch (2.5 cm) side-to-side or front-to-back at the belt path.
- The car seat should not move more than 1 inch (2.5 cm) side-to-side or front-to-back from the top of the seat.
- The car seat should not move more than 2 inches (5 cm) from side-to-side or front-to-back from the belt path.

35. It is recommended that children under what age should ride in a back seat?

- 14 years old
- 10 years old
- 11 years old
- 13 years old

36. When is it okay to use two seat belt systems at the same time to install a car seat (for example, using the center and outboard seat belts to secure a car seat)?

- The CPS Technician and caregiver cannot get the car seat installed tightly.
- The child is forward-facing in a harnessed seat.
- The child is in a combination seat that is being used as a belt-positioning booster seat.
- It depends on the child's age, weight, and type of vehicle.
- It is never okay to use two seat belt systems unless approved by both the vehicle and car seat manufacturer.

37. Five-year-old children who behave appropriately and have outgrown their forward-facing car seat harness either in height or weight should use a:

- High-back or backless belt-positioning booster seat with a seat belt.

- b. Rear-facing convertible seat.
- c. Seat belt alone.
- d. None of the above.

38. Which of the following refers to the strong, well-padded energy absorbing seats and higher seat backs required on school buses to protect passengers during a crash?

- a. Seat padding
- b. Compartmentalization
- c. Shell or frame
- d. Boxing

39. A mother asks if her 9-year-old is ready for a lap-and-shoulder belt. Your response is, "Yes, if your child \_\_\_\_\_."

- a. Can sit all the way back against the vehicle seat with knees bent comfortably at edge of vehicle seat.
- b. Sits with the lap-and-shoulder seat belt lying on the collarbone and across the hips or thighs.
- c. Can keep his/her feet flat on the floor.
- d. Stays in position for the entire ride.
- e. All of the above.

40. What type of car seat can never be used on an airplane?

- a. Rear-facing seat
- b. Forward-facing seat with a harness
- c. Booster seat
- d. All can be used

41. You are working with a child with special health care needs who has poor head control. He is 3 years old, weighs 25 pounds (11 kg), and his head is below the top of the high weight harness (HWH) convertible car seat. Which of the following would **NOT** represent best practice?

- a. The caregiver installs the seat in a forward-facing, upright position.
- b. The harness straps are placed below the child's shoulders and he is rear-facing.
- c. The harness is tight.
- d. The harness retainer or chest clip is at armpit level.

42. What advice would you give caregivers to be certain their car seat is installed tightly for every ride?

- a. Reinstall the car seat before each ride.
- b. Check the tightness of the car seat before each ride.
- c. They do not have to worry. A CPS Technician installed the car seat.
- d. Take the car seat out of the car if the child is not in the seat.

43. The caregiver has installed a car seat using a lap-and-shoulder belt and the car seat is loose. Why might the car seat be loose?

- a. Someone has unbuckled it.
- b. The switchable retractor was never switched.
- c. The belt was buckled but not tightened.
- d. Any of the above.

44. A 2-year-old, 32-pound (14.5 kg) child is secured in a forward-facing only car seat. You notice that the retainer or chest clip is positioned at the child's waist and the harness straps are threaded through the middle slots. What is not correct about this use/installation?

- a. No retainer is needed.
- b. The retainer is too low.
- c. The harness straps should be threaded through the lowest slots.
- d. The harness straps should be threaded through the top slots.

45. The **BEST** way to see if a caregiver can correctly use a car seat is to:

- Ask the caregiver how to correctly install the car seat.
- Ask the caregiver to tell you about the car seat problems you pointed out.
- Observe the caregiver installing the car seat.
- Show the caregiver the steps for installing the car seat.

46. A vehicle with low vehicle seat backs, no head restraints and lap-and-shoulder belts is used for a family with 5-year-old, 35-pound (15.9 kg) twins. What type of car seat would provide the **BEST** protection for the twins? **Use best practice.**

- High-back belt-positioning booster seats and lap-and-shoulder belts.
- Backless booster seats with lap-and-shoulder belts.
- Forward-facing seats with a high weight harness (HWH) and tether connector.
- Safety vests secured with a seat belt and no tether connector.

47. A grandmother brings a car seat still in the box for her 2-year-old grandchild to a checkup event to be sure it is correctly put together and used. The CPS Technician should:

- Tell the grandparent to come back after the child arrives for their visit.
- Require that the grandparent take the car seat out of the box and install it before working with her.
- Install the car seat while the grandmother watches and recommend that she bring it in periodically to be checked again.
- Review the car seat manual with her, explain how to correctly use the car seat, and work with her to install it correctly. Watch her adjust the harness and install the car seat.

48. A 10-year-old with a behavior problem who weighs 55 pounds (25 kg) keeps climbing out of his seat belt. How would he best be protected?

- High-back belt-positioning booster seat.
- Backless belt-positioning booster seat.
- Seat belt with a locking clip.
- Car seat with a harness or vest approved for higher weight limits.

49. A caregiver comes to you with a combination seat using the harness with their 4-year-old child who weighs 32 pounds (14.5 kg). The harness straps are above the child's shoulders in the second-to-top slot. The harness retainer clip is at armpit level. The car seat has a noodle behind it to help with recline. What is incorrect about this use/installation?

- The child should be in a belt-positioning booster seat.
- The harness straps should be in the top slots.
- The car seat should not have a noodle behind it.
- None of the above.

50. What are the 5 steps for correct car seat and booster seat use?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_