1. **Upon arriving at an emergency scene, what is the EMT's first priority?  
   a) Assessing the number of patients  
   b) Identifying hazards and ensuring safety  
   c) Contacting the hospital  
   d) Documenting the situation  
   Answer: b) Identifying hazards and ensuring safety**
2. **When encountering a potentially hazardous substance, the EMT should:  
   a) Ignore it and proceed  
   b) Attempt to clear it themselves  
   c) Take safety precautions and alert relevant agencies  
   d) Leave the scene immediately  
   Answer: c) Take safety precautions and alert relevant agencies**
3. **What should an EMT do if they encounter bystanders at an emergency scene?  
   a) Request them to assist with the patient  
   b) Ignore them  
   c) Communicate effectively and ensure their safety  
   d) Ask them to clear the area  
   Answer: c) Communicate effectively and ensure their safety**
4. **When should the EMT contact the medical officer before providing treatment?  
   a) Always  
   b) Only when dealing with minor injuries  
   c) Only when in doubt about the treatment protocol  
   d) In cases of refusal of treatment  
   Answer: a) Always**
5. **The EMT must document all patient interactions because:  
   a) It is optional  
   b) It is required for billing  
   c) It ensures accurate record-keeping and continuity of care  
   d) It allows others to provide feedback  
   Answer: c) It ensures accurate record-keeping and continuity of care**
6. **In case a patient refuses treatment, the EMT should:  
   a) Force treatment  
   b) Document the refusal and inform the medical officer  
   c) Leave immediately  
   d) Proceed with treatment anyway  
   Answer: b) Document the refusal and inform the medical officer**
7. **What is the first step in assessing a patient at the scene?  
   a) Administering medication  
   b) Conducting a head-to-toe examination  
   c) Performing the primary assessment (ABC: Airway, Breathing, Circulation)  
   d) Taking a full medical history  
   Answer: c) Performing the primary assessment (ABC: Airway, Breathing, Circulation)**
8. **The EMT should respect patient privacy by:  
   a) Avoiding documentation  
   b) Asking bystanders to leave  
   c) Minimizing exposure during examination  
   d) Using technical medical jargon  
   Answer: c) Minimizing exposure during examination**
9. **Why is it important to check for pupil dilation during assessment?  
   a) It is a sign of shock  
   b) It can indicate head trauma or drug influence  
   c) It is not essential  
   d) It is required for all patients  
   Answer: b) It can indicate head trauma or drug influence**
10. **During triage, an EMT should:  
    a) Treat all patients immediately  
    b) Prioritize based on the severity of each patient’s condition  
    c) Check only for breathing issues  
    d) Focus on minor injuries first  
    Answer: b) Prioritize based on the severity of each patient’s condition**
11. **The SALT triage system stands for:  
    a) Search, Ask, Listen, Treat  
    b) Start, Alert, Locate, Transport  
    c) Sort, Assess, Lifesaving Interventions, Treat and Transport  
    d) Save, Act, Learn, Triage  
    Answer: c) Sort, Assess, Lifesaving Interventions, Treat and Transport**
12. **In mass casualty incidents, which patient should be attended to first?  
    a) The youngest victim  
    b) The one with the most visible injuries  
    c) The patient with life-threatening conditions requiring immediate care  
    d) The patient asking for help the loudest  
    Answer: c) The patient with life-threatening conditions requiring immediate care**
13. **For a patient experiencing chest pain, what is the first recommended intervention?  
    a) Administer nitroglycerin without further assessment  
    b) Perform CPR immediately  
    c) Assess and provide emergency medical care for chest pain/discomfort  
    d) Take the patient’s temperature  
    Answer: c) Assess and provide emergency medical care for chest pain/discomfort**
14. **What is an important consideration when using an AED (Automated External Defibrillator)?  
    a) Use it only if the patient has a visible injury  
    b) Ensure the patient is pulseless and apneic  
    c) Use it as a primary intervention without other assessments  
    d) Always use it on a responsive patient  
    Answer: b) Ensure the patient is pulseless and apneic**
15. **Which drug is commonly used to treat a patient with a suspected heart attack?  
    a) Paracetamol  
    b) Aspirin  
    c) Insulin  
    d) Albuterol  
    Answer: b) Aspirin**