

EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION

FINAL EXAMINATION

SUBJECT: DANGEROUS GOODS

COURSE: CAT COURSE NO.33

Duration: 2 Hours

DAY/DATE: Time: 11.00 A.M. – 1.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

- On a hazard label, what would a one-digit number represent?
 - A. The class of goods it belongs to
 - B. The division of goods it belongs to
 - How dangerous the goods are, with 1 representing the greatest danger
 - D. The degree to which the item is flammable
- 2. Oxidizing substances are dangerous because they?
 - A. Are corrosive
 - B. Ignite easily and burn rapidly
 - C. Are toxic if inhaled
 - D. Will explode under pressure
- 3. The main danger posed by lithium or lithium-ion batteries is that they can?
 - A. Short circuit, overheat and then explode
 - B. Leak and contaminate the area around them
 - C. Interfere with the aircraft's navigation system
 - D. Explode as the cabin pressurization changes
- 4. To which class of Dangerous Goods do photographic developing fluids belong?
 - A. Class 2
 - B. Class 5
 - C. Class 8
 - D. Class 9
- 5. What Dangerous Goods may be part of a mobility device?
 - A. Butane
 - B. Fuel cells
 - C. Flammable gases
 - D. Lithium or lithium-ion batteries
- 6. If passengers want to carry spare batteries for their cameras or laptop computers, what must occur?
 - A. Receive approval from the airline
 - B. Inform the captain of their location
 - C. Pack them in the carry-on baggage
 - D. Pack them in the checked baggage
- 7. During a flight passengers complain about a strange odor in one section of the aircraft. What is the first step the cabin crew should take?
 - A. Notify the captain
 - B. Identify the source
 - C. Complete an air safety report
 - D. Remove passengers from the area
- 8. The cabin crew has located a chemical spill. What should they NOT do when cleaning up the spill?
 - A. Use water
 - B. Use a mop
 - C. Cover the spill
 - D. Place contaminated objects in polythene bags
- 9. What is the shape of hazard labels?
 - A. Circle
 - B. Rectangle
 - C. Diamond
 - D. Inverted triangle

- 10. Which organization is responsible for the International standards for handling dangerous goods?
 - A. United Nations
 - B. National Aviation Authority
 - C. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 - D. International Air Transport Association (IATA)
- 11. Which of the following statements about gas containers is FALSE?
 - A. Many gases are flammable
 - B. A container that is damaged or dropped could explode
 - C. When the pressurization changes, the container could leak gas into the cabin
 - Only containers that hold dangerous gases pose a threat onboard an aircraft
- 12. Which of the following items must NOT be packed in checked baggage?
 - A. Alcoholic beverages
 - B. Hair curlers containing hydrocarbon gas
 - C. Safety matches
 - D. Radioisotopic cardiac pacemakers
- 13. Which of the following items are passengers NOT permitted to carry on-board?
 - A. Aerosol containers
 - B. Fireworks
 - C. Perfume
 - D. Clinical thermometer containing mercury
- 14. Excepted dangerous goods are those that can be carried____
 - A. As part of the aircraft safety or service equipment
 - B. When appropriately packed and transported in the hold
 - C. When there is permission from the airline
 - D. By the captain
- 15. To which class of dangerous goods does a used hypodermic needle belong?
 - A. Class 3
 - B. Class 6
 - C. Class 9
 - D. None, as it is not considered a dangerous good
- 16. What type of dangerous goods does class 1 include?
 - A. Gases
 - B. Explosives
 - C. Corrosive materials
 - D. Toxic and infectious substances
- 17. Which of the following statements about dangerous goods is FALSE?
 - A. Some dangerous goods can only be carried as cargo
 - B. Materials classified as dangerous goods cannot be carried in the cabin
 - Some dangerous goods can be transported on board in small quantities
 - D. Airlines are permitted to transport some dangerous goods that passengers are not allowed to carry

- 18. Following an incident involving dangerous goods, what report must the cabin crew complete?
 - A. Class 1 Report
 - B. Air Safety Report
 - C. Maintenance Safety Report
 - D. Dangerous Goods Checklist
- 19. The cabin crew has identified that a flammable liquid is leaking from one of the overhead compartments. What process or guidelines should they follow?
 - A. Air Safety Report
 - B. Passenger Locator Drill
 - C. Toxic Goods Checklist
 - D. Dangerous Goods Drill
- 20. Cabin crews are an important element of the transportation chain because?
 - A. They oversee the passengers and their luggage in the
 - B. They are specially trained
 - C. They are the last line of defense
 - D. All of the above
- 21. Dangerous goods in class 9 are more hazardous than those in class 1
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 22. Non-flammable, non-toxic gases do not need to be declared because they represent no danger.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 23. To which class of dangerous goods belongs white spirit
 - A. Class 1
 - B. Class 2
 - C. Class 3
 - D. Class 5
- 24. The main danger that can be caused by dry ice is that it can
 - A. Oxidize other substances
 - B. Destroy aluminum surfaces
 - C. Displace the oxygen in the cabin
 - D. Create extreme low temperature in the cabin
- 25. Which of the following is classified as excepted dangerous goods?
 - A. Fireworks
 - B. Turpentine
 - C. Camping gas cylinder
 - D. Portable breathing equipment
- 26. When dealing with a chemical leakage, cabin crew should?
 - A. Clean it with detergent
 - B. Clean it with water
 - C. Clean it with paint thinner
 - D. Cover it with clothing
- 27. A toilet compartment may be used for isolating dangerous goods.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 28. The dangerous goods drill describes how to?
 - A. Identify passengers that may carry dangerous goods
 - B. Safely carry dangerous goods in the cabin
 - C. Safely carry dangerous goods in the luggage compartment
 - Respond when dangerous goods are discovered in the cabin
- 29. Which department of the airline has the responsibility to ensure that all cargo consignments are correctly packaged and labeled with the appropriate warning labels shown?
 - A. Customer service department
 - B. The airline cargo department
 - C. The engineering department
 - D. The rostering department
- 30. Dangerous goods are articles and substances that are capable of posing a risk to health, property and _____ if not properly handled.
 - A. Humans
 - B. Aircraft
 - C. Environment
 - D. None of the above
- 31. The Air Carrier Access Act (ACAA) prohibits airlines from ____
 - A. Transporting animals other than assistance dogs
 - B. Discriminating against passengers with disability
 - C. Denying access to air travel based on people's ethnicity
 - D. Carrying hazardous materials without proper documentation
- 32. Assistance animals must be transported _____
 - A. In the hold
 - B. In the cabin
 - C. In the cabin wearing a muzzle
 - D. In the cabin inside a travel carrier
- 33. Which of the following items must NOT be packed in checked baggage?
 - A. Alcoholic beverages
 - B. Hair curlers containing hydrocarbon gas
 - C. Safety matches
 - D. Radioisotopic cardiac pacemakers
- 34. The ICAO Aviation Security Plan of Action was introduced in response to which event?
 - A. Air India bombing
 - B. September 11th 2001
 - C. Aeroflot hijacking from Perm to Norway
 - D. Bombing of Pan American Airlines flight 103
- 35. The ICAO Tokyo Convention 1963 is an agreed law regarding ______
 - A. Dealing with disruptive passengers
 - B. Transporting hazardous materials
 - C. Serving people with disability
 - D. Transporting assistance animals

30.	.,	45.	On a nazaru label, what would a one-digit number
	Seizure of Aircraft defines		represent?
	A. When it is acceptable to restrain a passenger		A. The class of goods it belongs to
	B. When it is appropriate for a country's military to take		B. The division of goods it belongs to
	down an aircraft		C. How dangerous the goods are, with 1 representing the
	C. Hijacking and suggested government responses		greatest danger
	D. Best practices for complying with International Aviation Security Regulations		D. The degree to which the item is flammable
			Oxidizing substances are dangerous because they
37.	Which of the following is NOT an example of security tools		A. Are corrosive
	that also speeds up the process at security checkpoints?		B. Ignite easily and burn rapidly
	A. Biometric passports		C. Are toxic if inhaled
	B. Iris scanning		D. Will explode under pressure
	C. Fingerprinting	17	What Dangerous Good may be part of a motorized mobility
		77.	
	D. Advanced Imaging Technology		device?
	., , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		A. Butane
38.	Advanced Imaging Technology is used to scan		B. Fuel cells
	A. Checked baggage		C. Flammable gases
	B. Passengers		D. Lithium or lithium-ion battery
	C. Carry-on baggage		
	D. The aircraft	48.	If passengers want to carry spare batteries for their cameras
			or laptop computers, what must occur?
39.	How are traveler details such as identity and passport		A. Receive approval from the airline
	information used by the Advanced Passenger Information		B. Inform the captain of their location
	System?		C. Pack them in the carry-on baggage
	,		D. Pack them in the checked baggage
	A. To pre-screen passengers		D. Fack them in the checked baggage
	B. To allocate seats based on certain preferences	40	T
	C. To identify passengers who don't require screening	49.	In some countries dangerous goods are commonly known as
	D. To have a complete list of all passengers in the event of		hazardous materials
	an accident		A. True
			B. False
40.	The Tokyo Convention applies only to		
	A. IATA members	<i>50.</i>	The Dangerous goods classes have been arranged in order
	B. ICAO members		of their risks, from most hazardous to the least (i.e class 1 to
	C. International flights		class 9)
	D. Domestic flights in Japan		A. True
			B. False
41.	When a passenger is restrained, he or she should		
	A. Not be left alone at any time	51.	A hazard label is normally shaped.
	B. Be left alone as this will generally help them to calm		A. Square
	down		B. Hexagonal
	C. Be covered so that they are unable to spit at others		C. Diamond
	D. Be moved to a toilet if they continue to be disruptive		D. Circle
12	Which of the following is NOT a form of unlawful	<i>E</i> 2	which of the following dangerous goods classes has no
42.	•	52.	which of the following dangerous goods classes has no
	interference commonly used by terrorist groups?		division?
	A. Hijacking		A. 4
	B. Bomb threats		B. 5
	C. Suicide bombing		C. 6
	D. Planting explosives		D. 7
43.	Which type of hijacker is typically the easiest to negotiate	53	Lithium ion batteries are in what class/division of dangerous
15.	with?	55.	goods?
			A. Class 7
	A. Refugee		
	B. Terrorist		B. Division 6.1
	C. Criminal		C. Class 8
	D. Mentally unbalanced		D. Class 9
44.	During hijacking situations, hostages can sometimes develop		
	positive feelings towards the hijackers. This is known as		
	A. Misplaced loyalty		
	B. Stockholm Syndrome		
	C. Fight or flight response		END OF EXAM QUESTIONS
	D. Self-preservation pattern		.
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