

Participant code: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**BUILDING A HEALTHY START:**  
**Professional Development for Caregivers of Infants and Toddlers**  
**Module 3: Protecting Infants and Toddlers in Early Childhood Settings from Disaster**

**Pre-Test**

Date of training: \_\_\_\_\_ Trainer: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Infants and toddlers are less vulnerable to disaster because of their small body size and physical dependence on caregivers.  
a. True    b. False
2. Child care programs do not need a NOAA weather radio if there is a community tornado siren.  
a. True    b. False
3. During a disaster drill, you should “count heads” of children when gathering children, when exiting the room, when traveling, and when arriving at the meeting place.  
a. True    b. False
4. Identification tags or wristbands should include the child’s name.  
a. True    b. False
5. When evacuating from a building, there should be “two ways out” from every classroom or nursery.  
a. True    b. False
6. The safest area during a tornado or severe weather is on the lowest floor of the building, away from windows and outside doors.  
a. True    b. False
7. An nearby explosion may cause shaking and destruction, similar to an earthquake.  
a. True    b. False
8. Programs should have sufficient supplies to care for children for at least 12 hours.  
a. True    b. False
9. During “lockdown,” you should stay where you are; secure doors and windows to prevent access.  
a. True    b. False
10. After a disaster, follow established procedures when signing out children to parents and authorized individuals.  
a. True    b. False

Participant code: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**BUILDING A HEALTHY START:**  
**Professional Development for Caregivers of Infants and Toddlers**  
**Module 3: Protecting Infants and Toddlers in Early Childhood Settings from Disaster**

**Post-Test**

Date of training: \_\_\_\_\_ Trainer: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Infants and toddlers are less vulnerable to disaster because of their small body size and physical dependence on caregivers.  
a. True    b. False
2. Child care programs do not need a NOAA weather radio if there is a community tornado siren.  
a. True    b. False
3. During a disaster drill, you should “count heads” of children when gathering children, when exiting the room, when traveling, and when arriving at the meeting place.  
a. True    b. False
4. Identification tags or wristbands should include the child’s name.  
a. True    b. False
5. When evacuating from a building, there should be “two ways out” from every classroom or nursery.  
a. True    b. False
6. The safest area during a tornado or severe weather is on the lowest floor of the building, away from windows and outside doors.  
a. True    b. False
7. An nearby explosion may cause shaking and destruction, similar to an earthquake.  
a. True    b. False
8. Programs should have sufficient supplies to care for children for at least 12 hours.  
a. True    b. False
9. During “lockdown,” you should stay where you are; secure doors and windows to prevent access.  
a. True    b. False
10. After a disaster, follow established procedures when signing out children to parents and authorized individuals.  
a. True    b. False