## Chapter Two - Accidents and Their Effects

## TRUE OR FALSE: Place T or $F$ in the space provided.

_1. The contemporary view is that accidents are too costly and that accident prevention is less costly.
___ 2. The cost of accidents in the workplace involves only medical expenses.
3. For people thirty-seven years of age and younger, accidents are the number one cause of death.
$\qquad$ 4. The leading cause of accidental deaths in the US is motor vehicle accidents.
$\qquad$ 5. Work accidents have increased with less attention to safety and health standards in today's workplace.
___6. Deaths on the job have increased considerably over the years.
7. Lost time is not important when assessing the effect of accidents on industry.
8. Overexertion is the result of employees working beyond their physical limits.

## _-_ Companies can have very little impact on preventing accidents in the

 workplace.10. Accident rates are especially high in developing countries because they do not have safety and health infrastructure in place.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE: Circle the letter before the correct answer.

1. The leading cause of deaths in the US is which of the following?
A. Stroke
B. Cancer
C. Heart disease
D. AIDS
2. The most common cause of work injuries is which of the following?
A. Abrasions
B. Overexertion
C. Falls
D. Exposure to radiation/caustics
3. Determining the insured costs of accidents is a simple matter of
A. Examining accounting records
B. Calculating the uninsured costs
C. Estimating cost of accidents
D. None of the above
4. The part of the body that is most frequently injured, according to the NSC, is which of the following?
A. Legs and fingers
B. Eyes, head, and feet
C. Back
D. Hands
5. To calculate uninsured costs, accidents are divided into four classes; class 1 accidents consist of
A. Permanent partial disabilities
B. Lost workdays
C. Temporary total disabilities
D. All of the above

## Answers <br> True/False

1. T
2. $F$
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. T
9. F
10. T

## Multiple Choice

1. C
2. $B$
3. A
4. C
5. D
