

School Name: _____

Date: _____

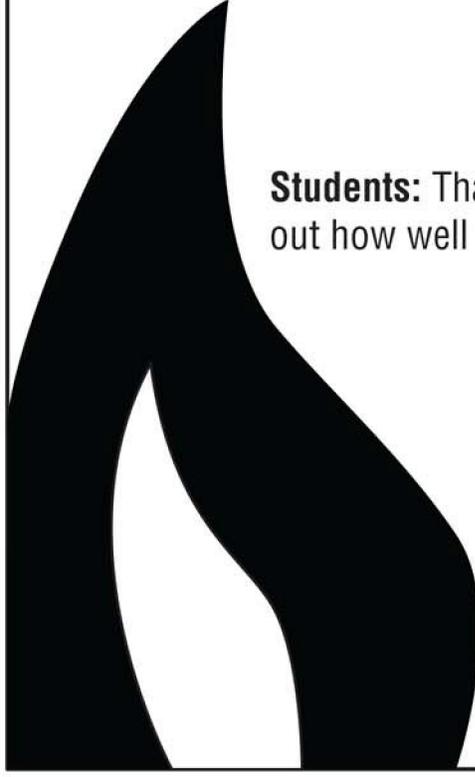
Booklet #: _____

Tenth Grade Evaluation

SAFED



STUDENT AWARENESS OF FIRE EDUCATION



Students: Thank you for helping the firefighters find out how well they did teaching.

Student Awareness of Fire Education (S.A.F.E.) Program

A partnership between
Local Fire and School Departments &
the State Department of Fire Services
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
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10th Grade Evaluation

Fire and life safety is important. It is important that you know what to do so can you keep yourself, your family and friends, and your community safe. This test contains questions about fire and life safety. It will help fire and life safety educators know whether you have learned what you need to know. **This is not a test of you. You will not be graded. Do not put your name on this test. Answer the questions as well as you can. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip that question and go on to the next one. KEEP YOUR ANSWERS SHORT AND SPECIFIC. You do not have to write full sentences.**

1. **Here is a description of action in a recent popular movie. The makers of the movie got a lot wrong about fire, smoke and firefighters. Read the description and then answer the questions about what the movie makers got wrong about fire, smoke and firefighters.**

A firefighter runs into a burning building alone. His jacket is open and we can see his white shirt. We see him running up a stairwell. He can run fast because he is not carrying any equipment. On his way up he is hit by a blast of flame that comes out through an open apartment door, but the firefighter is not hurt.

Another firefighter runs up after him. They stand outside the open apartment door and talk. We can see inside the apartment because there is no smoke. We can see the orange flames around the floor where it meets the walls, and we can see flames along the walls. The flames stay the same while they are talking and the fire does not grow.

The first firefighter yells "hold your breath!" He takes a deep breath and runs into the apartment. Suddenly another burst of flame rushes out of the open door.

A group of firefighters comes up the stairs with a hose. They direct water from the hose into the apartment and they put the fire out. The first firefighter comes out holding a young boy, who is smiling. We can see the firefighter is not hurt – his shirt is still white.

Answer these questions about what the movie makers got wrong about fire behavior, smoke behavior and firefighters.

A. Which TWO of the following statements CORRECTLY describe the ways the film makers are wrong about fire and fire behavior? CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.

- A. Fire travels horizontally, and would have spread across the floor before going up the walls.
- B. During the short time the firefighters were talking, the fire would have grown by at least 50%.
- C. When fires are growing, the flames are usually both blue and orange, and not only orange.
- D. The air heated by the fire would have burned the firefighter's lungs when he tried to take a deep breath.

B. Which TWO of the following statements CORRECTLY describe the ways the film makers are wrong about smoke and smoke behavior? CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.

- A. Smoke contains soot which would make the firefighter's white shirt dirty.
- B. Smoke is heavier than air and usually collects close to the floor.
- C. The fire would have produced smoke, making it difficult to see and breathe.
- D. There would be smoke, but only in the areas where there are flames.

C. Which TWO of the following statements CORRECTLY describe the ways the film makers are wrong about how firefighters work? CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.

- A. Firefighters would enter the building through a window or the roof, and not come up the stairs.
- B. Firefighters would be carrying SCBA Tanks and other protective gear.
- C. Firefighters would not enter a burning building alone.
- D. Firefighters would have removed the young boy through a ladder at the window, and not down the stairs.

2. Name **THREE** liquids that burn the skin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below so that each sentence correctly describes a specific degree of burn (1st, 2nd or 3rd degree burns).

- A. Charred white skin with loss of skin layers is a _____ degree burn.
- B. A red, sore, small burned area is a _____ degree burn.
- C. A blistered, painful burn is a _____ degree burn.

4. What is the correct first aid care for a small first degree burn? Complete the sentences below so that they correctly describe the steps you should take:

First, _____
on the burn for at least _____
minutes. Then, put a _____ on the
burn.

5. What is the **MOST IMPORTANT** thing you should do if you receive an electrical burn?

6. A. Which **ONE** of the statements below **CORRECTLY** describes three characteristics of carbon monoxide? *CIRCLE the number next to the correct answer.*

1. It is made of tiny gray particles, has no smell, and is heavier than air
2. It is colorless, invisible and smells like smoke
3. It is odorless, colorless and invisible

6B. What effect does carbon monoxide have if you breathe it?

6C. List **TWO** things in people's homes that produce carbon monoxide:

1. _____
2. _____

7A. Which age group listed below is most likely to receive burns? *CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.*

- A. Adults over 70 years of age
- B. Children under the age of 5 years
- C. Children between 6 and 12 years of age
- D. Teenagers

7B. Which of the following **CORRECTLY** describes the way this age group is most likely to get burned? *CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.*

- A. Hot liquids spilled on them
- B. Steam from hot microwaved food
- C. Not using sunscreen
- D. Not watching what they are doing

7C. List **TWO** ways to prevent burns to this age group.

1. _____

2. _____

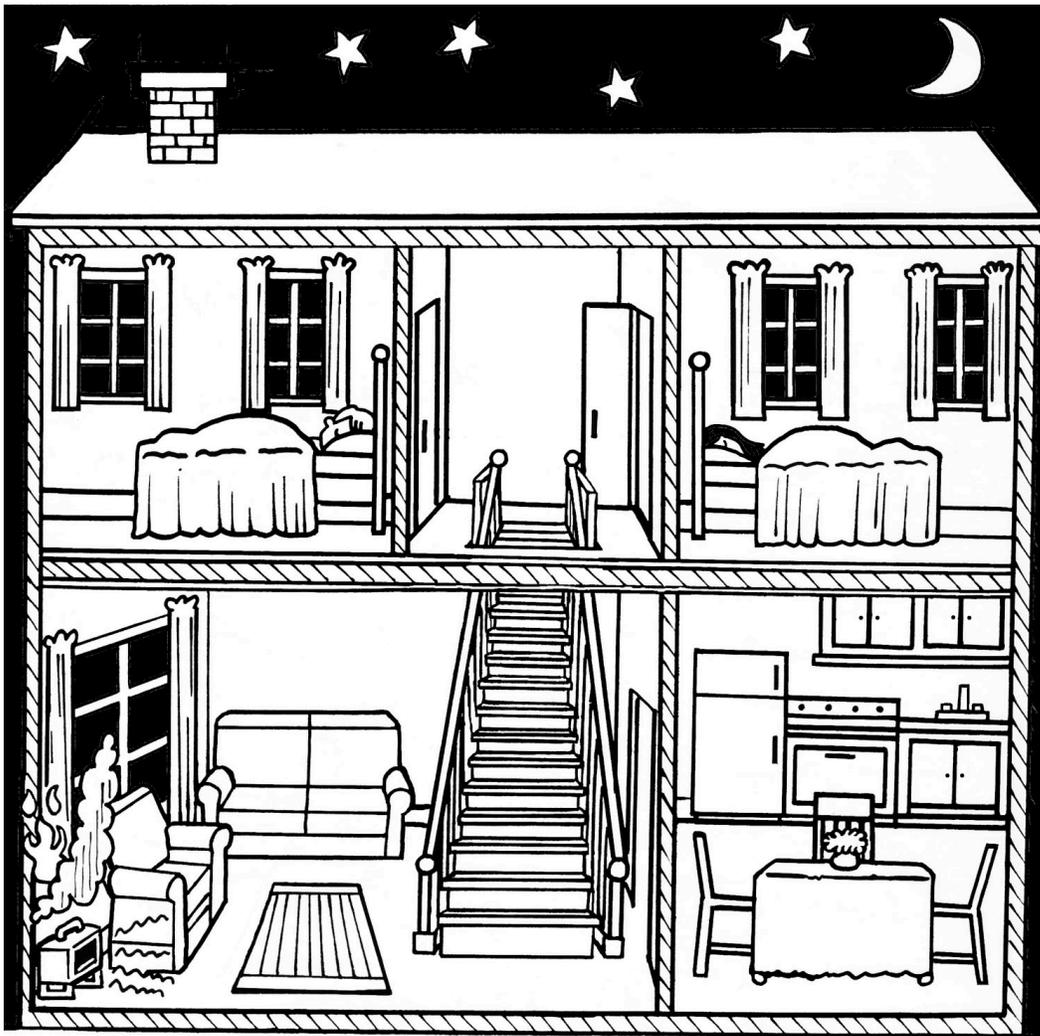
8. Which of the following statements is correct? *CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.*

- A. If you hear a siren while you are driving, but do not see an emergency vehicle, you do not have to pull over.
- B. If you have a junior operator's license, you are allowed to use a cell phone while you are driving, if you use it 'hands free'
- C. Three out of every ten 16 ½ year old drivers will be involved in a serious car crash.
- D. Junior operator license holders must have a licensed driver over 21 in the car, except when they are driving a car pool to and from school.

9. Which of the following statements **BEST** describes what you should tell the 911 dispatcher when you call 911? *CIRCLE the letter next to the correct answer.*

- A. How the emergency started; where the emergency is; where you are; if anyone is hurt.
- B. Where the emergency is; what kind of emergency it is; your name; where you are; whether anyone is injured.
- C. How bad the emergency is; your name; where you live; your phone number

10. The drawing below shows a house at night. It is cold. Folks have left a space heater on in the living room, and they have gone to bed. A fire is starting in the living room.



A. The fire produces smoke. Which of the following **CORRECTLY** describes the **FIRST THREE** places the smoke will go? *CIRCLE* the number next to the correct answer.

1. The smoke will fill the living room, then the kitchen and then go up the stairs.
2. The smoke will go up to the living room ceiling, then up the stairs and into the bedroom on the right.
3. The smoke will fill the living room and then go up the stairs and into both bedrooms.

B. **What is the cause of the fire?**

C. **Describe two actions that could have prevented the fire.**

1. _____

2. _____

D. **If you had TWO smoke detectors, where would you put them? Put ONE X in each of the TWO places where you would put each smoke detector.**

11. Which of the items below **CORRECTLY** lists the three parts of the fire triangle? *CIRCLE* the letter next to the correct answer.

- A. Flame, fuel and heat
- B. Heat, oxygen and fuel
- C. Flame, oxygen and air
- D. Heat, hydrogen and carbon

12. For each of the two fires shown, **FIRST** describe briefly the correct way to put the fire out. **THEN** list which part of the fire triangle you would be removing when you put the fire out.



A. The correct way to put out the clothing fire is: _____

B. This action would remove the _____ from the fire triangle.



C. The correct way to put out the stove top fire is: _____ and _____

D. These actions would remove the _____ and the _____ from the fire triangle.

13. Choose the **MINIMUM** safe distance from heat sources listed below. Put a *CIRCLE* around the correct answer for each.

A. Minimum safe distance flammable objects should be from a candle is at least:

- 6 inches 12 inches 18 inches

B. Minimum safe distance young children should be from a stove is at least:

- 1 foot 3 feet 5 feet

C. Minimum distance flammable materials and liquids should be from heat sources other than candles is at least:

- 1 foot 3 feet 10 feet

14. List **THREE** flammable liquids.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

15. List **TWO** safety rules about cigarettes.

1. _____
2. _____

16. List **ONE** safety rule about matches and lighters.

17. What is the **FIRST** thing you should do when you get in a car?

18. If someone is injured and unconscious (and not in a place that is on fire):

What should you **DO**? _____

What should you **NOT** do? _____

19. If you were creating a fire escape plan for your family, what **FOUR** steps would you include?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

20. Why is it important to have a family emergency fire escape plan?

21. Suppose you have a friend who has a driver's license and a car. Whenever she drives, she has her cell phone in her hand to send and read text messages. She has offered to give you a ride to the mall to meet some friends. Think about how you would keep yourself safe. Which of the following answers would **BEST** make sure you are safe?

- A. Tell her no, unless she promises not to text while she is driving.
- B. Tell her no, unless she turns off her phone and lets you keep it while she drives.
- C. Tell her no, unless she lets you text for her.

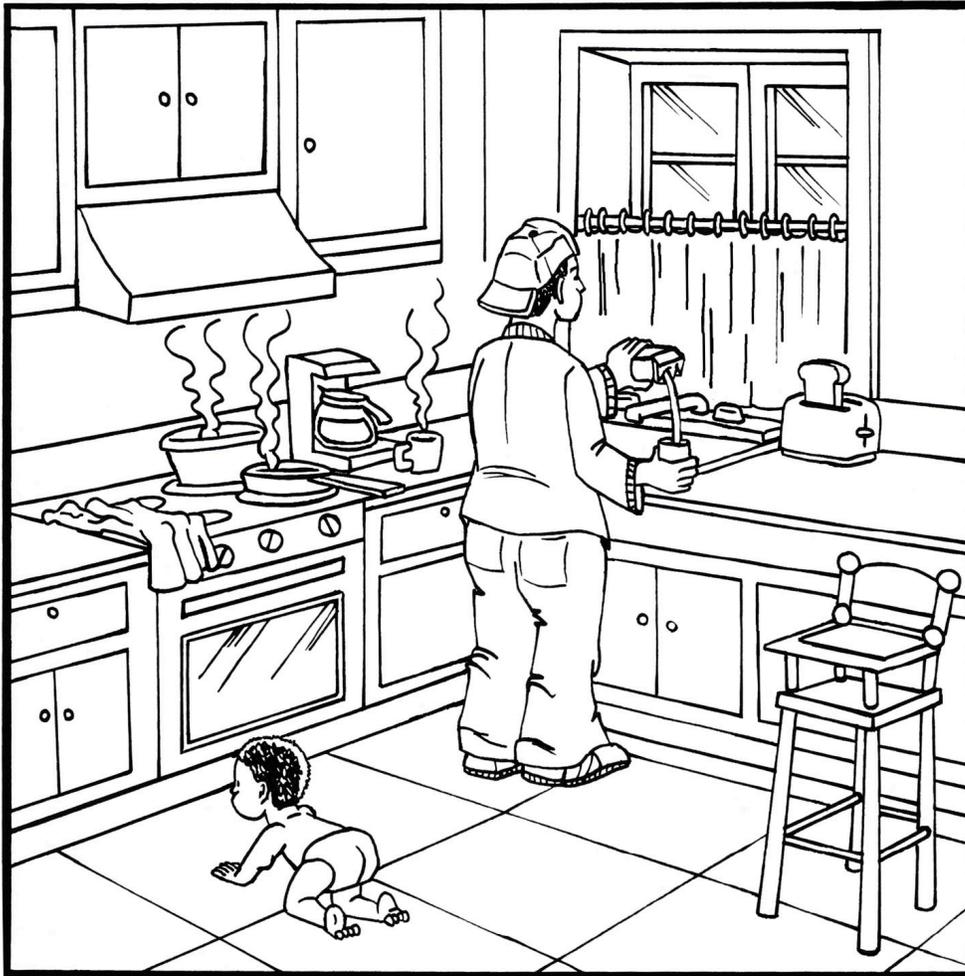
22. Suppose you are at a party with older students, who are drinking. One student who has been drinking offers you a ride home after the party is over. Think about how you would keep yourself safe. Which of the following answers would **BEST** make sure you are safe?

- A. Say no, unless you can have the keys and drive
- B. Say no, and don't get in the car.
- C. Say no, and tell them you'll call the police

23. Which of the statements below are true and which are false? *CIRCLE* the correct answer.

A. Surge protector power strips prevent circuit overloads.	TRUE	FALSE
B. All fireworks, including sparklers, fire crackers and small fireworks are illegal in Massachusetts.	TRUE	FALSE
C. Smoke detectors that are 'hard wired' do not need batteries.	TRUE	FALSE
D. Water is a poor conductor of electricity.	TRUE	FALSE
E. Light bulbs get hot enough to start a fire.	TRUE	FALSE
F. You don't need a helmet if you are riding a bike 'off-road' (not on a street).	TRUE	FALSE
G. Sparklers are not hot enough to cause burns.	TRUE	FALSE
H. All smoke detectors also detect carbon monoxide.	TRUE	FALSE

24. Here is a drawing of a teen in the kitchen, helping to make breakfast. Look carefully at the drawing below. **FIRST**, put a circle around the dangers in the kitchen. **THEN**, describe **THREE** things he should do to make the kitchen safer.



Be sure to write what he should **DO** to make the kitchen safer.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____
