

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key: Among Us: 5th Grade Emergency Response & Safety Imposter Hunt

Critical analysis of 10 real-world rescue scenarios moves students beyond basic memorization into the territory of rapid decision-making.

1. While hiking in a wooded area, your friend accidentally brushes against a plant and develops an itchy, red rash with small blisters. What is the most effective first step to limit the reaction?

Answer: C) Wash the skin with soap and cool water to remove oils

Plants like poison ivy release an oil called urushiol; washing the skin immediately helps remove the oil before it causes further irritation.

2. If a person is experiencing heat exhaustion, you should encourage them to drink a caffeinated energy drink to boost their alertness.

Answer: B) False

Caffeine can lead to further dehydration; a person with heat exhaustion needs water or electrolyte-rich drinks and a cool environment.

3. When checking a scene for safety before helping someone, what is the 'First Priority' of any first-aid responder?

Answer: C) Ensuring your own personal safety

A responder cannot help others if they also become a victim; ensuring the scene is safe for you is the foundational rule of emergency response.

4. You see a younger student at lunch suddenly stop talking, turn blue in the face, and grab their throat with both hands. What does this 'Universal Sign' indicate?

Answer: C) The student has a total airway obstruction (choking)

The clutching of the throat is the international signal for choking, requiring immediate action like the Heimlich maneuver.

5. When treating a nosebleed, the correct position is to tilt the head back as far as possible to stop the flow of blood.

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Answer: B) False

Tilting the head back can cause blood to run down the throat; the correct method is to lean forward and pinch the soft part of the nose.

6. Scenario: A classmate falls and has a deep scrape that is bleeding steadily. After putting on gloves, what is your next action?

Answer: A) Apply direct pressure with a clean cloth

Applying direct pressure is the primary method to control bleeding and encourage clotting for most minor to moderate wounds.

7. Which of these is a critical safety practice when using the 'Buddy System' during an outdoor field trip?

Answer: B) Check in with each other visually every few minutes

The buddy system works through constant accountability; keeping visual contact ensures that if one person is in trouble, the other can immediately signal for help.

8. In a laboratory or kitchen setting, if a chemical or hot liquid splashes into your eyes, you should flush them with water for at least 15 minutes.

Answer: A) True

Prolonged flushing is necessary to ensure all traces of the irritant are diluted and removed from the sensitive eye tissue.

9. If you are managing a sprained wrist using the R.I.C.E. method, what does the 'E' stand for?

Answer: B) Elevation

Elevation helps reduce swelling by using gravity to help fluid drain away from the injured area.

10. While participating in a campfire safety workshop, you learn that if your clothing catches fire, you must not run. Why is running dangerous?

Answer: C) The movement provides oxygen which fans the flames

Fire needs oxygen to burn; running creates a breeze that feeds the fire. The 'Stop, Drop, and Roll' method smothers the flames instead.