

## **AMBIENT Content Questions**

### **Lead Extraction Lab**

1. How much lead would normally be found in soil?
  - a. 15-40 ppm
  - b. None
  - c. 100-200 ppm
  - d. 1000-5000 ppm
  
2. What is the EPA “action level” for lead in residential soil?
  - a. 1000 ppm
  - b. 250 ppm
  - c. 14000 ppm
  - d. 400 ppm

## **AMBIENT Content Questions**

### **Lead Particulate Demo**

1. What has historically been the largest source of lead particles in the air?
  - a. Painting houses
  - b. Gasoline
  - c. Manufacturing
  - d. Smelting
  
2. How does lead get into children's bodies from lead-contaminated soil?
  - a. It is absorbed through the skin
  - b. It gets into their mouths from their hands
  - c. It is inhaled into their lungs.
  - d. It does not get absorbed from contaminated soils
  
3. How can we identify lead around our own homes?
  - a. Taste paint chips to see if they are sweet
  - b. Have blood samples taken and tested
  - c. Ask the police department to test for you
  - d. Take a soil sample to a testing facility

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### **Mapping Exercises**

1. What is GIS?
  - a. A computer-based software to create, view, and analyze geographic databases
  - b. A computer-based software to examine and analyze blood levels of toxins
  - c. A government organization responsible for publishing geographic statistics on toxins
  - d. A government organization which compiles numerical information about blood levels
  
2. How is GIS used with health information such as lead poisoning?
  - a. Blood tests are analyzed for where lead is in the body
  - b. Cases are plotted on a map to help determine areas of risk and the source of lead
  - c. The GIS makes it possible to determine lead poisoning levels in children
  - d. Blood levels are compared using GIS

## **AMBIENT Content Questions**

### **The Nitty-Gritty – The Source and What to Do**

1. What should be done to reduce the risk of lead poisoning in children?
  - a. Require gasoline to be free of lead
  - b. Forbid the use of lead in paint
  - c. Limit children's exposure to lead
  - d. Have children drink more milk
  
2. Where can soil that is heavily contaminated with lead be taken?
  - a. To a certified hazardous waste landfill
  - b. To a storage facility before burning
  - c. It should be taken away by a builder
  - d. It can be put out with regular trash
  
3. Why is it important to limit repetitive exposure to lead?
  - a. Lead produces antibodies in the blood
  - b. Lead is addictive: each time you are exposed, you want more
  - c. Each time you are exposed, the effects are less
  - d. Lead poisoning is additive – it builds up in the body over time

## AMBIENT Content Questions

### Using Math to Get to the Source

1. How do scientists or doctors determine that a child has lead poisoning?
  - a. Skin biopsy
  - b. Blood test
  - c. By looking at them
  - d. Environmental assessment
  
2. How is the mean blood lead level found when we look at a list of children's blood levels?
  - a. Divide each data number by 2
  - b. Multiply each data by the number of children
  - c. Adding all the data together and multiplying by the coefficient
  - d. Adding all of the data together and dividing by the number of children
  
3. Why does Miami have more children with high lead levels than the US average?
  - a. Miami is mainly an industrial city
  - b. Communities near the ocean are affected more often
  - c. Warmer climates cause increased lead poisoning
  - d. Miami has a high rate of child poverty

## **AMBIENT Content Questions**

### **Home Inspection/ Interview**

1. Which of the following can be a risk factor for lead poisoning?
  - a. Gender
  - b. Ethnicity
  - c. Poor diet
  - d. Fertilizer usage
  
2. Why would having an indoor/outdoor pet be a risk factor for lead poisoning?
  - a. Eat lead paint
  - b. Carry in dust/dirt contaminated with lead from outside paint
  - c. Pet dander increases lead absorption
  - d. It's not a risk

## **AMBIENT Content Questions**

### **Lead Detection (Lead Swab Lab)**

1. Lead Check Swabs are designed to
  - a. tell us exactly how much lead is in our homes
  - b. tell us if we have lead poisoning
  - c. measure the levels of lead in blood
  - d. tell us if lead is present in our homes
  
2. Which of the following soil samples is the most likely to contain lead?
  - a. Soil taken from a school yard
  - b. Soil taken from a river bank
  - c. Soil taken from near a land fill
  - d. Soil taken from next to a large expressway
  
3. How can we detect lead in soil?
  - a. Use a lead test kit
  - b. Look for paint chips
  - c. Use a pH kit
  - d. Send a sample to the local police