

## Youth Toolbox - Safety Quiz

Place a tick next to the correct answer		✓
1.	How can you tell if a bell is up or down when entering the ringing chamber.	
	a. Look at the type of knot in the tail end - you can rely on that	
	b. Pull on the rope hard to test the bell	
	c. Take the tail in one hand as though the bell is up and touch the sally, if it feels solid when you pull it gently downwards, the bell is up	
	d. You can tell by looking at how high the sally is	
2.	Why might it be unsafe to enter the ringing circle when the bells are being rung?	
	a. Ringers won't be able to see the ringers opposite	
	b. It's fine as long as you say clearly 'coming through!'	
	c. It puts ringers off the method they are ringing and the method will probably fire out	
	d. You might get caught in a rope, trip on a box or surprise a ringer so that they lose control of their rope	
3.	If standing on a box to ring, how should you be positioned?	
	a. Toes behind the front edge, not poking over	
	b. Heels at the back, as far back as possible	
	c. Stand with feet well apart	
	d. Position the box so that the rope falls on top of the box rather than in front of it, stand at the back of the box	
4.	Why is it important to ensure the rope is straight when ringing the handstroke?	
	a. It looks more stylish	
	b. It is more efficient and easier to maintain tension on the rope	
	c. It stops the bell coming down on you	
	d. It stops your hands getting tangled up in the tail end	
5.	Why is it important not to wrap ropes around any part of your body, or put your hands through the loop in the tail end?	
	a. In case a stay breaks and drags you upwards (it would be more difficult to let go).	
	b. Because ropes are rough and could chafe your skin	
	c. In case a bell comes down on you and you get tangled up in ropes	
	d. Because it's easier to get rope burns that way	
6.	What problems can be caused by too much talking in the ringing chamber?	
	a. The tower captain/conductor may have to shout	
	b. It's already loud, so additional noise can cause further hearing damage	
	c. It can be distracting for ringers and is harder to concentrate on ringing well	
	d. It's not a problem, ringing is supposed to be a sociable hobby where people chat	

7.	What clothing /accessories should you not wear when ringing. (Tick all that are correct)	
	a. Bright colours, they may be distracting for ringers around you	
	b. Long dresses you might trip over	
	c. Ties, scarves or loose items	
	d. Keys on belts, jewellery or other hanging items	
8.	When sitting out not ringing, how should you sit?	
	a. With legs crossed	
	b. Best to leave the ringing chamber	
	c. In the middle of the rope circle, (but stay perfectly still)	
	d. With feet flat on the floor and any limbs out of the way of ropes	
9.	What should you do if a stay breaks?	
	a. Hang on for dear life, don't let go of the tail if you can help it	
	b. Run away, evacuate the tower, everyone rush to the exit asap	
	c. Let go of the tail end immediately and stand back. All other ringing should stop	
	d. Cheer, everyone breaks one at some point!	
10.	Who is in charge of activities in the ringing chamber?	
	a. The Tower Captain (as delegated by the Vicar)	
	b. The oldest ringer present	
	c. Whoever is calling the touch or call changes at the time	
	d. The Vicar	
11	What should you do if you lose control of your bell and it starts to come down?	
	a. Stand back and let go of the rope	
	b. Ask for help if you need it, or try to control the bell by gathering any excess rope into coils	
	c. Shout STAND to stop the ringing, everyone should leave the tower asap.	
	d. Let go of the rope but try to catch the sally to control things	
12.	If you are a short ringer and the bell rope is a bit high for you, what is the best approach?	
	a. You may need to stand on tiptoe to ring	
	b. Insist the ropes should all be lengthened, start a campaign group with support from other short ringers	
	c. Stand on a box to ring	
	d. Wear high heels / platform soles to ring	