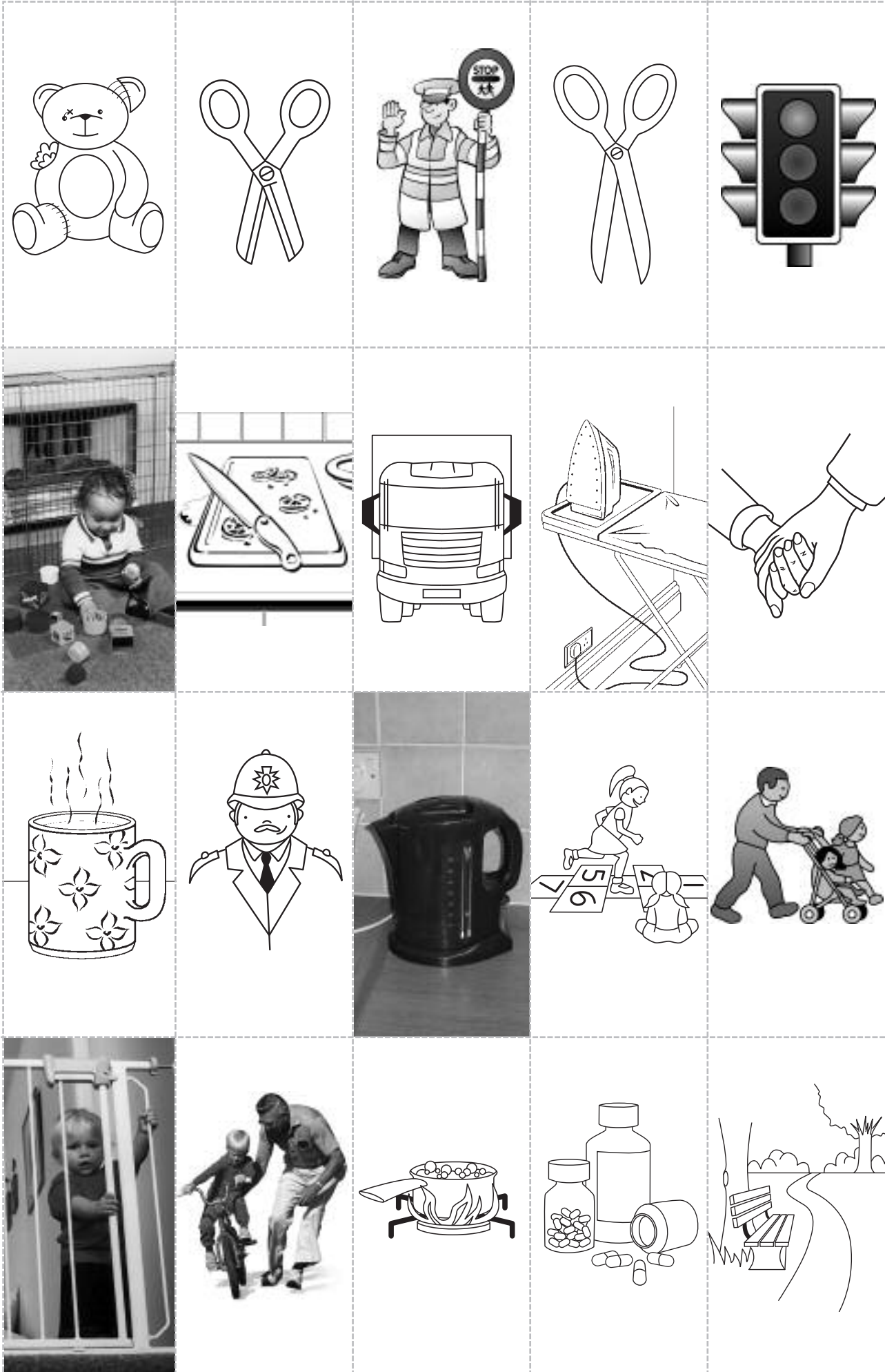


WORKSHEET 1 - EXPLORING FEELINGS OF PERSONAL SAFETY

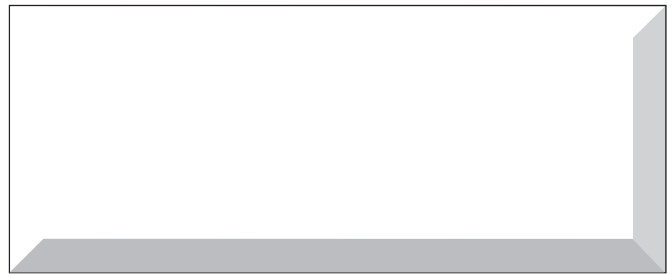


TELEPHONE NUMBERS I NEED TO KNOW

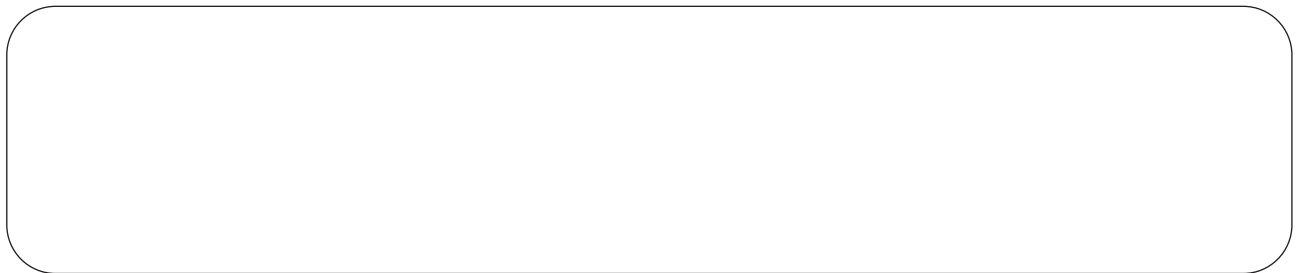
Emergency Services

Write the number to dial in the box

Fire →
Police →
Ambulance →



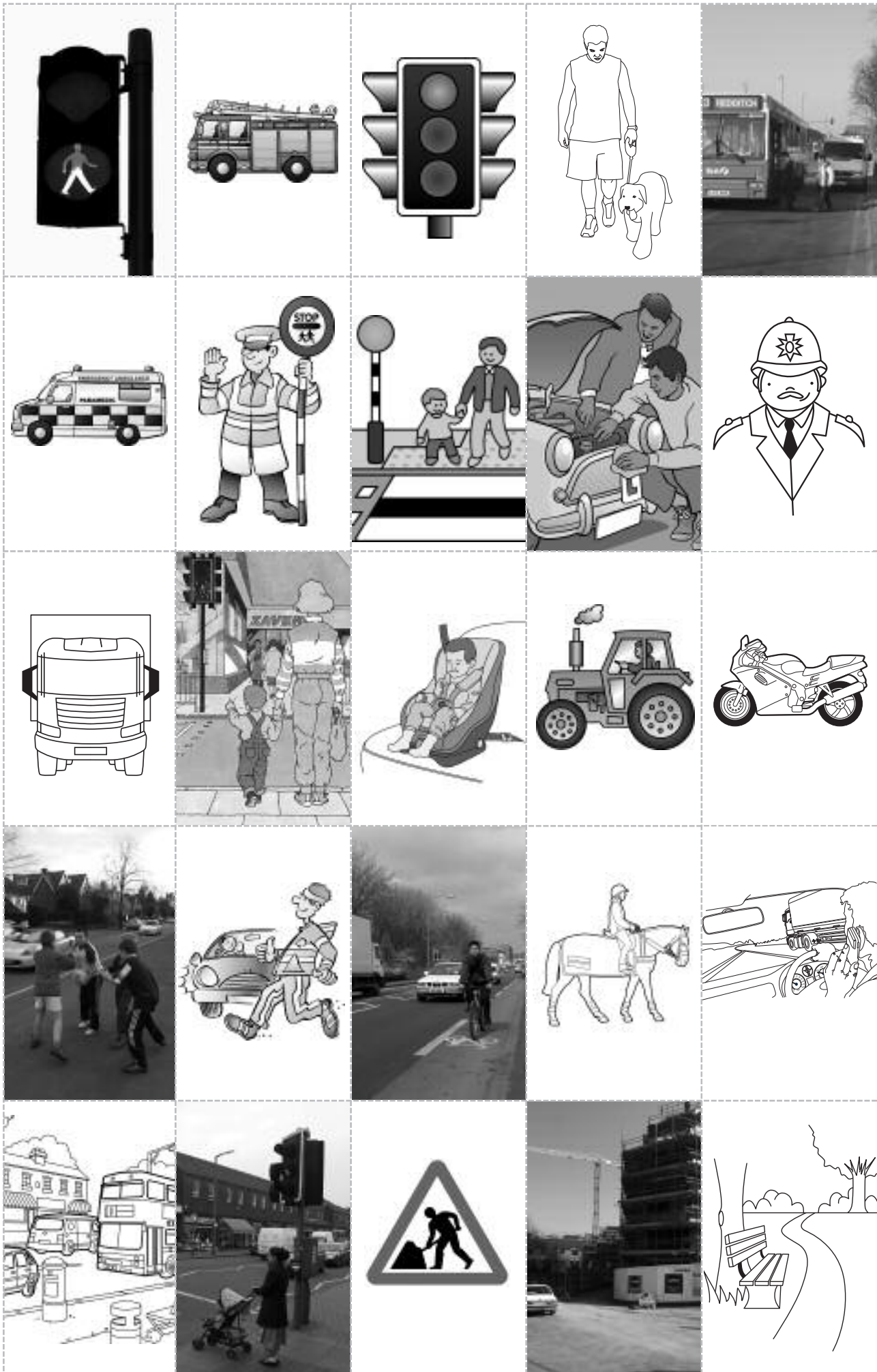
My telephone number is:



I live at:



WORKSHEET 3 – KS2 – JOURNEY TO SCHOOL



INTRODUCTION

KEY STAGE 1

KEY STAGE 2

KEY STAGES 3/4

WORKSHEETS

WORKSHEET 4 – WHAT HAPPENED TO TOM?

What happened to Tom? He was involved in a road accident. What do you think happened to him? How could the accident have been avoided?

Write your story here.



Test Your

1. Traffic is the biggest single cause of accidental death for 12-16 year olds in the UK.

2. You are more likely to die in a plane crash than a road accident.

3. Girls are more likely to be killed or hurt on the roads than boys.

4. Death and injuries of children on foot and on bicycles are most common in the early years of primary school.

5. Children from deprived backgrounds are more likely to die in road accidents than children from better off backgrounds.

6. Road Safety is for babies.

7. Most road accidents occur because of mechanical failure.

8. Between 1885, when the first petrol car appeared, and 1894, the law said that a man carrying a red flag must walk in front of a moving car.

9. It is always safe to drive when taking medicines as long as they were bought over the counter.

10. A child is just as likely to be killed when hit by a car travelling at 30mph as at 35mph.

Multiple Choice

1. If a pedestrian is hit by a car travelling at 40 mph, what are the chances he/she will die?

- a. two in ten
- b. five in ten
- c. nine in ten

2. How do the number of motorcycle deaths compare with the number of car driver deaths?

- a. forty times greater
- b. ten times greater
- c. ten times less

3. Drugs affect driving performance by:

- a. impairing co-ordination
- b. reducing ability to judge distances and speed
- c. distorting visual perception
- d. all of the above

4. Where do most speed-related deaths and injuries occur?

- a. on motorways
- b. on roads where speed limit is 30 mph or less
- c. on slippery roads

5. Falling asleep at the wheel is a major cause of accidents on long journeys. Which of the following drivers is most likely to fall asleep while driving?

- a. tired young mothers
- b. people over the age of 60
- c. men aged 30 and under

6. The best advice on drinking and driving is:

- a. drink only wine
- b. drink only beer
- c. never drink and drive

7. Most accidents happen:

- a. after dark
- b. in bad weather
- c. in daylight

8. Most accidents happen:

- a. in built-up areas
- b. on lonely country roads
- c. on motorways

9. What are two things you should do when cycling?

- a. wear school uniform
- b. wear a cycle helmet
- c. wear visible clothing

10. When riding in a car you must wear your seat belt:

- a. only when the car is travelling fast
- b. only when the journey is longer than ten miles
- c. at all times

ANSWERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

1. True**2. False**

Recent studies estimate that the probability of dying in a plane crash is 1 in 11 million, whereas the probability of dying in a car crash is 1 in 5,000.

www.childanxiety.net/News1.htm

“It’s almost 30 times safer to fly in an airplane than to ride in a car, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration says. A fully loaded 727 would have to crash every day of the year to equal the number of automobile fatalities in that period. And, according to one university professor, you would have to fly once a day for some 26,000 years before your dying in a plane crash could be considered a statistical probability.”

www.worldroom.com/pages/health/fearless.phtml

3. False

More than twice as many boys as girls are killed or seriously injured in pedestrian and cycle accidents.

www.dft.gov.uk

4. False

Child pedestrian casualties peak at about the age of 12; child cyclist casualties peak at about age 14.

5. True

www.rospa.com/news/releases/2001/pr96_08_03_01_road.htm

6. Open answer**7. False**

Human behaviour accounts for 95% of road accidents.

8. True

www.bygon.es.co.uk/era.html

9. False

Some medicines can make the user drowsy.

10. False

A driver is twice as likely to kill someone while driving at 35mph than at 30mph.

www.rospa.com/roadsafety/advice/driving/speed_policy.htm

Multiple Choice**1. c**

- You are more likely to kill a pedestrian driving at 40mph than 30mph
- Specifically, if you hit a pedestrian while driving at 20 mph, the pedestrian has a 95% chance of survival
- If you hit an adult pedestrian while driving at 30mph, the survival chance is 80%. But if you hit a pedestrian while driving at 40mph, the pedestrian’s chances of dying rises to 90%.

www.dft.gov.uk/think

2. a

- Motorcyclists represent 1% of traffic but represent 19% of deaths and serious injuries
- Motorcycle riders are over 40 times more likely to be killed than car drivers.

www.dft.gov.uk/think

3. d**4. b**

www.rospa.com/roadsafety/advice/driving/speed_policy.htm

ANSWERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

5. c

- Falling asleep at the wheel is the cause of around 20% of accidents on long journeys on trunk roads and motorways
- Men aged 30 and under are more likely to have a sleep related vehicle accident
- The greatest risk of falling asleep at the wheel is between midnight and 6am.

www.dft.gov.uk/think

6. c

7. c

8. a

- 95% of all road accidents involve some human error. Human behaviour is the sole factor in 76% of road accidents
- Most road accidents could be prevented with care and quite simple common sense actions
- The majority of road accidents happen in built up areas
- Between 30% – 40% of all fatal accidents occur on the road
- The most dangerous hours on the roads on weekdays are the rush hours from 3.00 to 6.00pm, and then 7.00 to 9.00am
- One in seven people killed on the roads die in drink-drive accidents
- Most road accidents happen in daylight.

www.rospa.com/roadsafety/advice/general/info/road_safety_projects_2005.pdf

9. b and c

Basic Safety Tips from the website below

- Get trained and keep control
- Wear a helmet
- Be seen and heard
- Check your bike
- Be alert and plan your route
- Stay legal.

www.dft.gov.uk/think

10. c

For your own and others' safety, the law requires you to use a seat belt if one is fitted.

Seat belt wearing in the front seat saves over 2,200 lives every year. Everyone knows they should wear a seat belt in the front seat, but many people still don't realise how dangerous it is not to wear a seat belt in the back.

In a crash at 30mph, if you are unrestrained, you will hit the front seat, and anyone in it, with a force of between 30 and 60 times your own body weight.

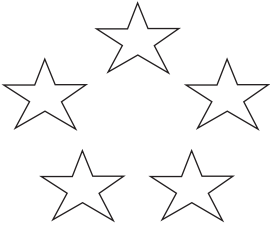
This could result in death or serious injury to you and people sitting in the front seat.

Any compensation for injury following an accident may be reduced if you were not wearing a seat belt.

www.dft.gov.uk/think

Super Highway

Explore each of the following five websites. For each website find a different fact or piece of information about road safety and record it here. Then rate the website on its appeal to young people. Colour 5 stars for excellent, 4 for good, 3 for just ok, etc.



www.rospa.com



www.dft.gov.uk/think



www.streetwiseguys.co.uk



www.crucial-crew.org



www.no-messin.com

Ready Steady

The following are all actual occasions of road accidents. Read each one and write down two or three events or circumstances that may have caused the accident. Then think of one or two steps that could have been taken to prevent the accident or to have made the consequences less severe.

Possible Causes

Preventative Actions

	<p>A cyclist died after being hit by a van during a night ride.</p>	
	<p>A driver was seriously injured after lumps of concrete were dropped from a bridge onto the M1.</p>	
	<p>A child was injured after parents collecting children from school parked dangerously outside its gates.</p>	

Ready Steady

Possible Causes

A young woman was knocked down and injured by a car whilst on her mobile phone.

A cyclist hit his head on the pavement after being knocked off his bike by a van.

Two children were killed by a train as they played near railway tracks.

Preventative Actions

Improvise

12 Accidents – What happened?

Choose one of the following descriptions of accidents, some of which describe real events.

Devise a short dramatic piece showing how the accident could have happened.

Discuss how it could have been prevented.

- A cyclist has sustained a serious head injury
- A man was found dead at the side of the road
- A teenager was in intensive care after being out with friends in a car
- A child went through the windscreen of a car whilst being driven to school
- Two children were killed at a pelican crossing
- There was a collision involving two cars as they approached a zebra crossing
- A child was injured after dashing into the road whilst playing football with friends
- A car skidded out of control whilst travelling in wet conditions
- A teenager was hurt after being struck as he was crossing the road. His MP3 player was still playing as he was lifted into the ambulance
- An 18-year-old pedestrian was killed by a suspected drink-driver just 20 minutes after her parents said they could not collect her from a party because they had both had a couple of glasses of wine. She was struck by a parked car that was shunted on to a pavement by a van
- A five-year-old boy died when he fell out of a Land Rover and was hit by the trailer it was towing
- Six people were injured when the roof was sliced off a double-decker bus as it tried to get under a bridge.

POEM – WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

*“Who killed Cock Robin?” “I,” said the Sparrow,
“With my bow and arrow, I killed Cock Robin.”*

*“Who saw him die?” “I,” said the Fly,
“With my little eye, I saw him die.”*

*“Who caught his blood?” “I,” said the Fish,
“With my little dish, I caught his blood.”*

*“Who’ll make the shroud?” “I,” said the Beetle,
“With my thread and needle, I’ll make the shroud.”*

*“Who’ll dig his grave?” “I,” said the Owl,
“With my pick and shovel, I’ll dig his grave.”*

*“Who’ll be the parson?” “I,” said the Rook,
“With my little book, I’ll be the parson.”*

*“Who’ll be the clerk?” “I,” said the Lark,
“If it’s not in the dark, I’ll be the clerk.”*

*“Who’ll carry the link?” “I,” said the Linnet,
“I’ll fetch it in a minute, I’ll carry the link.”*

*“Who’ll be chief mourner?” “I,” said the Dove,
“I mourn for my love, I’ll be chief mourner.”*

*“Who’ll carry the coffin?” “I,” said the Kite,
“If it’s not through the night, I’ll carry the coffin.”*

*“Who’ll bear the pall?” “We,” said the Wren,
“Both the cock and the hen, we’ll bear the pall.”*

*“Who’ll sing a psalm?” “I,” said the Thrush,
“As she sat on a bush, I’ll sing a psalm.”*

*“Who’ll toll the bell?” “I,” said the bull,
“Because I can pull, I’ll toll the bell.”*

All the birds of the air fell a-sighing and a-sobbing,
When they heard the bell toll for poor Cock Robin.

WHO KILLED THE CHILD

Who Killed the Child?

Who killed the child?
I said the man,
In my speeding van,
I killed the child.

Who saw him die?
I said the passerby,
With my little eye,
I saw him die.

Who heard him cry?
I said his mother,
Though I was some place other,
I heard him cry.

Who _____
Father

Who _____
Friend/Mate

Who _____
Nurse/Doctor/First Aid

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

WHO KILLED THE CHILD?

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

Who _____

THE GREEN CROSS CODE

1. THINK FIRST

Find the safest place to cross then STOP.

2. STOP

Stand on the pavement near, but not too close to, the kerb.
Give yourself lots of time to have a good look around.

3. LOOK

Use your eyes and ears. Look all around for traffic and listen.

4. WAIT

If traffic is coming, let it pass.

5. LOOK and LISTEN

When it is safe, walk straight across the road. Do not run.

6. ARRIVE ALIVE

Keep looking and listening for traffic while you cross.