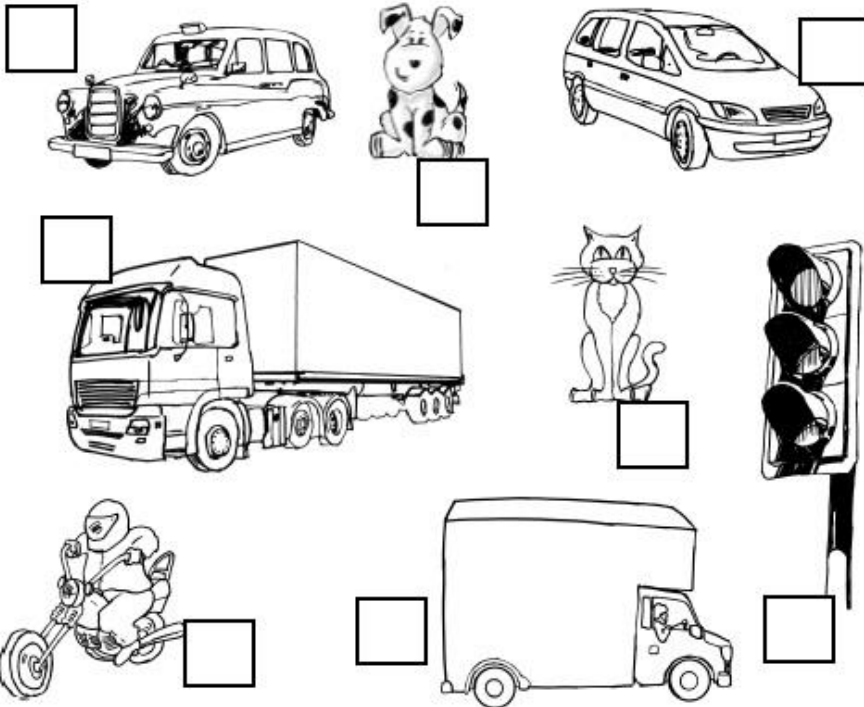


What is Traffic?

Some of the pictures below are of different types of traffic. Put a tick next to the ones which are traffic.



Aim

To help your child to understand what traffic is.

Reason

Many young children use the word traffic without understanding what this means. They often refer to traffic jams or traffic lights without understanding what traffic is.

Discussion

Explain to your child that there are many different types of traffic on the road. Ask them to look at the pictures and decide which pictures are examples of traffic.

Can they think of any other types of traffic?

Write the names of the different types of traffic under each picture.



---x---



c---



l_r_



i_ _e_ _a_



---s---



---t_b---

Aim

To help the children to understand that they could be seriously injured if they were hit by traffic.

Reason

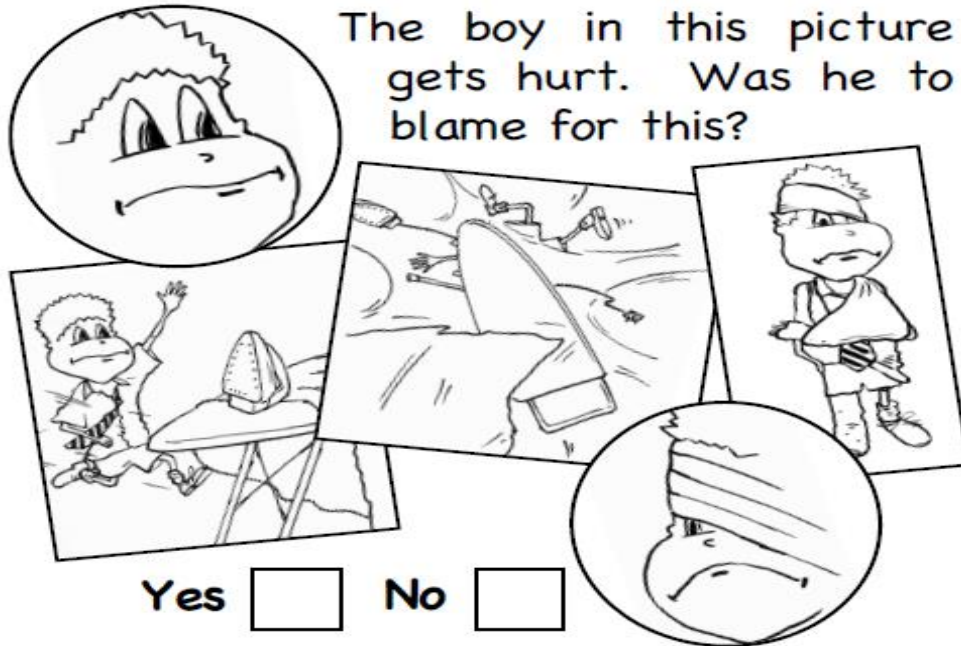
Many young children recognise that traffic can hurt them but fail to appreciate the potential for serious, life changing injuries, or indeed death.

Discussion

Ask your child to write the names of the traffic in the spaces provided (or on a piece of paper if you don't have access to a printer).

Ask them to consider what they think could happen if they were hit by traffic. Do they realise that they could be seriously injured or even killed?

Staying Safe



Tick Yes if you think he was to blame or No if you think he was not to blame.

Aim

Children should learn to take responsibility for their own safety and understand that they can keep themselves safe.

Reason

When young children are hurt they often blame other people, or the thing that has hurt them, rather than recognising that their own actions have caused them to be hurt.

Discussion

Ask your child to look at the pictures above and decide who or what is to blame for what happened to the boy.

They need to understand that, in this instance, the boy is to blame for his injuries. If he hadn't been running he wouldn't have knocked the ironing board over and wouldn't have been hurt.

Ask your child to tell you about the times when they have been hurt. How did this happen? (e.g. running too fast, or climbing on walls). What they could have done to prevent themselves from being hurt (e.g. not running or climbing!).

Do they understand that their injuries could have been prevented?

Staying Safe



The girl in this picture gets hurt. Was she to blame for this?



Yes No

Tick Yes if you think she was to blame or No if you think she was not to blame.



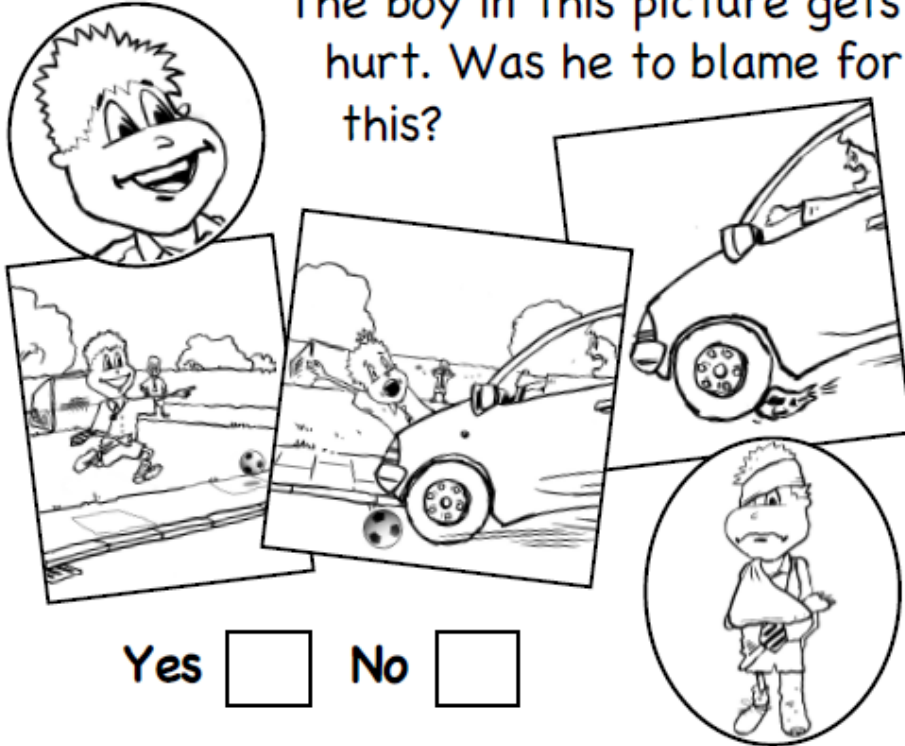
Discussion

Ask your child to look at the pictures above and decide who or what is to blame for what happened to the girl.

Do they understand that the girl was the cause of the collision? The girl is to blame because she walked straight out from behind the ice-cream van without looking for traffic. The car has hurt the girl but she could have avoided this altogether by stopping and looking for traffic before walking across.

Staying Safe

The boy in this picture gets hurt. Was he to blame for this?



Yes No

Tick Yes if you think he was to blame or No if you think he was not to blame.

Aim

Children should learn to take responsibility for their own safety and understand that they can keep themselves safe.

Reason

Your child needs to understand that although the car has done the damage in this picture it is the boy who is to blame for his injuries.

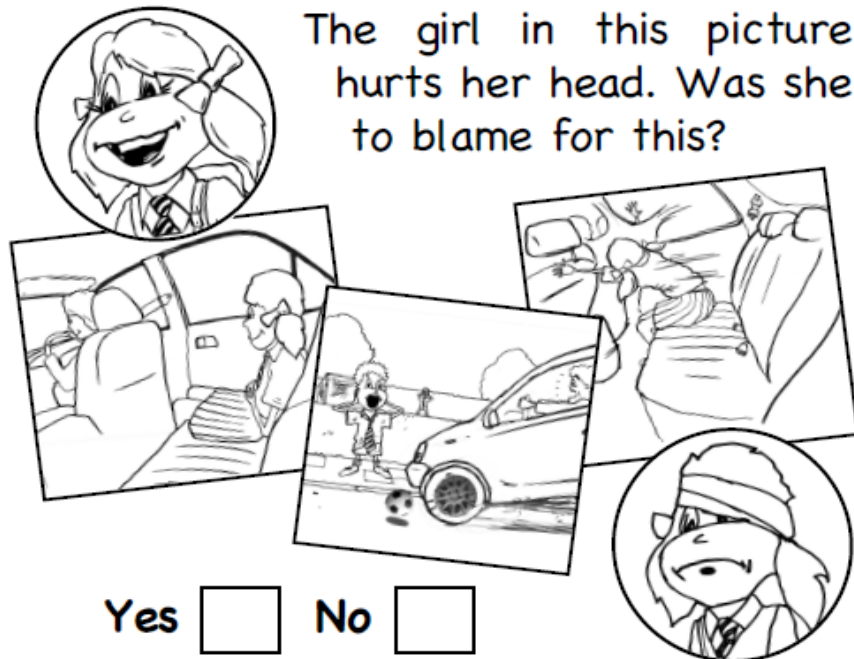
Discussion

Ask your child to look at the pictures above and decide who or what is to blame for what happened to the boy.

They should be drawn to conclude that the boy is to blame for what happened. More importantly, the boy could have prevented any injuries by not running into the road.

Staying Safe

Part 1



The girl in this picture hurts her head. Was she to blame for this?

Yes No

Tick Yes if you think she was to blame or No if you think she was not to blame.

Reason

Children need to understand that although they cannot control whether or not the car they are travelling in crashes, they can largely control whether or not they are injured in a car crash (by wearing a seatbelt or sitting in an appropriate child car seat).

Discussion

Ask your child to look at the pictures above and decide who or what is to blame for the girl's injuries. Ask them why the girl was thrown forward in the crash. Do they understand that a seatbelt would have stopped her from banging and hurting her head?

The children should be drawn to conclude that although the girl was not to blame for the crash, she could have stopped herself from banging her head by wearing a seatbelt.