



Safer Crossing Places



C1-2
Zebra crossing



C1



C2

C11-12
Traffic island

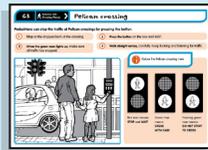


C11

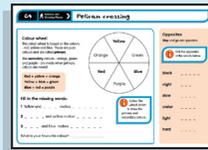


C12

C3-4
Pelican crossing



C3

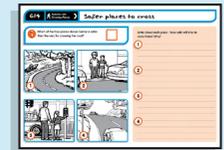


C4

C13-14
Safer places to cross

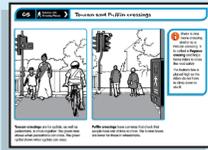


C13

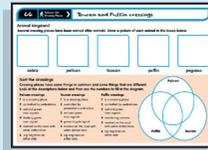


C14

C5-6
Toucan and Puffin crossings



C5



C6

C15-16
Between parked cars



C15



C16

C7-8
Footbridge

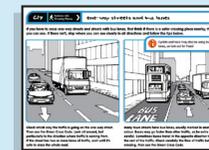


C7



C8

C17-18
One-way streets and bus lanes



C17



C18

C9-10
Subway



C9



C10

C19-20
Crossing at night



C19



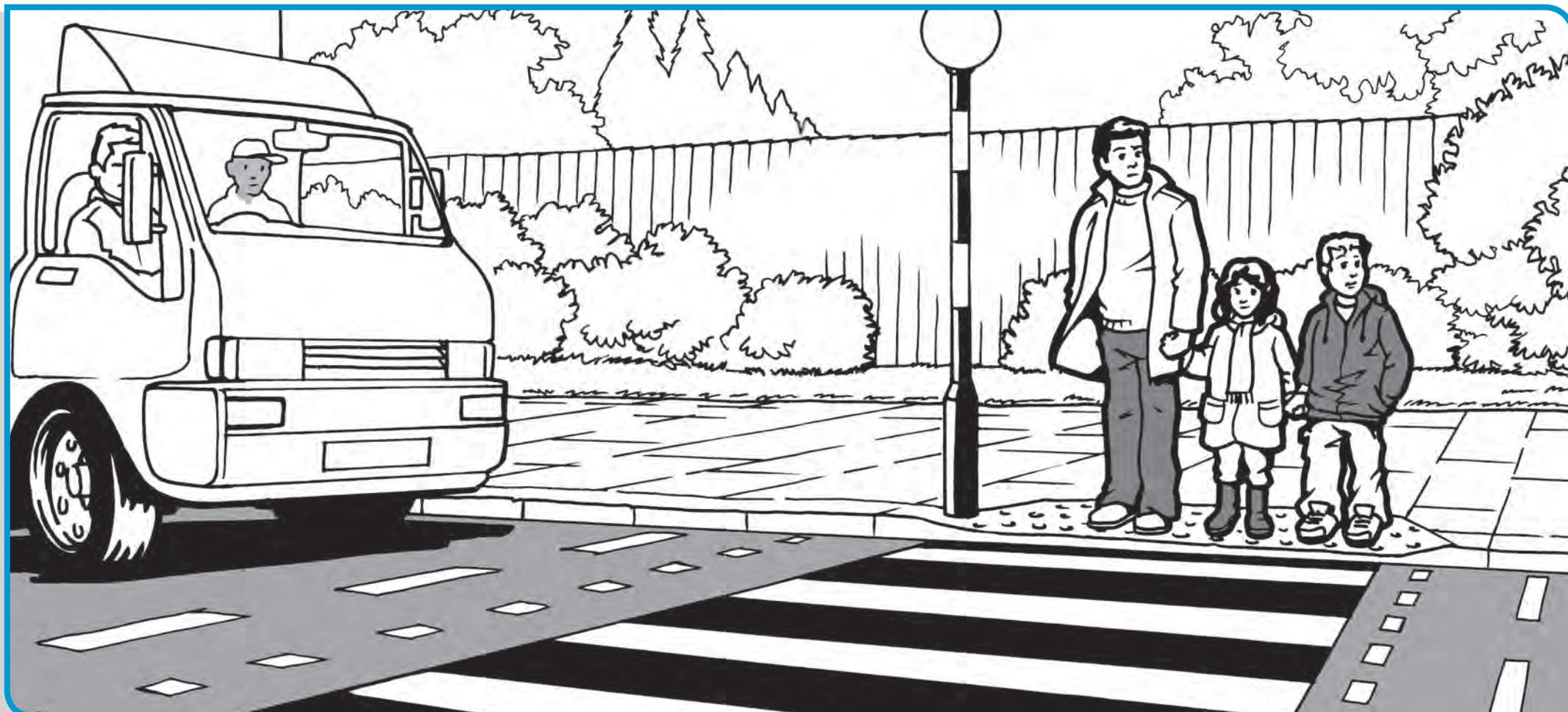
C20

Zebra crossing

i Never step suddenly on to the crossing. Drivers need plenty of time to slow down and stop.

Traffic stops at Zebra crossings to let pedestrians cross the road.
Always stop and wait for the driver to stop.

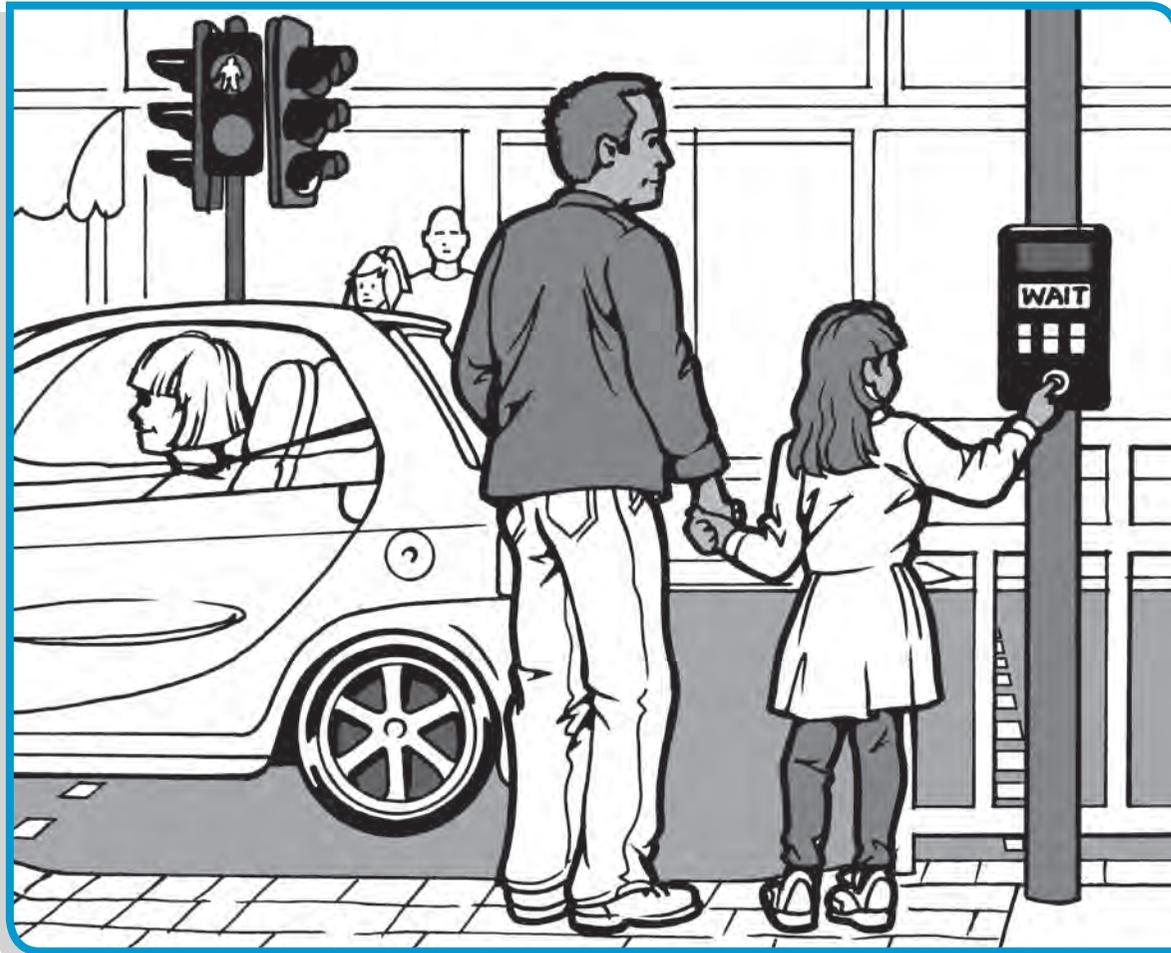
- 1** Stop at the dropped kerb of the crossing.
- 2** Wait for all traffic to stop.
- 3** Cross with care – walk on the black and white stripes.
- 4** Keep looking and listening while you cross.



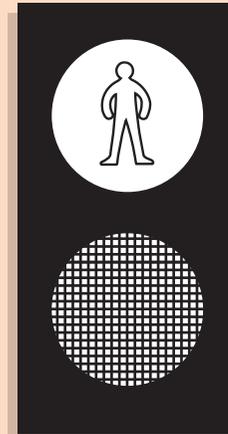
Pelican crossing

Pedestrians can stop the traffic at Pelican crossings by pressing the button.

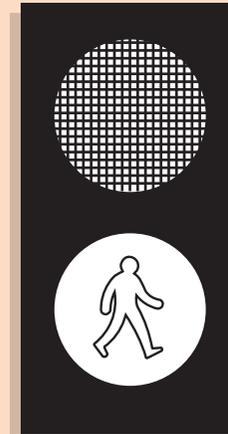
- 1 Stop at the dropped kerb of the crossing.
- 2 Press the button on the box and WAIT.
- 3 When the green man lights up make sure all traffic has stopped.
- 4 Walk straight across, carefully. Keep looking and listening for traffic.



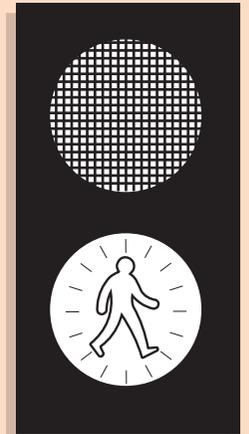
Colour the Pelican crossing men.



Red man means
STOP and **WAIT**



Green man
means
CROSS
WITH CARE



Flashing green
man means
DO NOT START
TO CROSS

Colour wheel

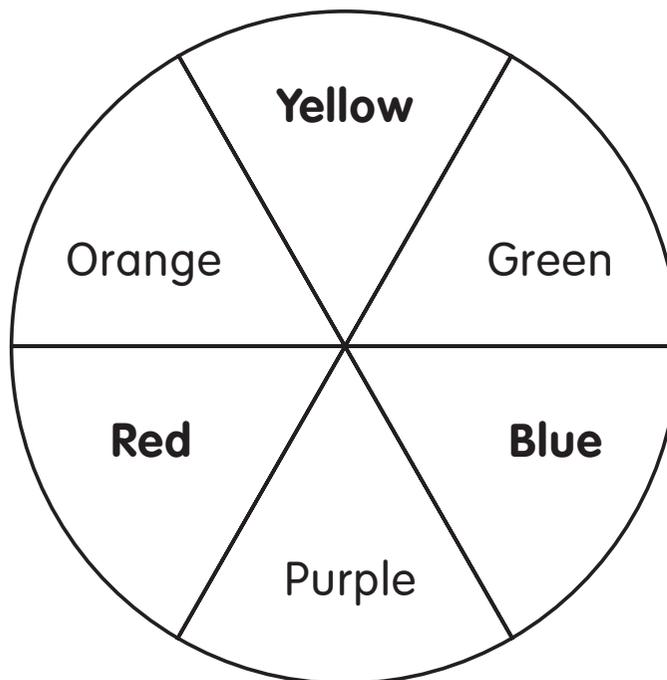
The colour wheel is based on the colours - red, yellow and blue. These are pure colours and are called **primary**.

The **secondary** colours - orange, green and purple - are made when primary colours are mixed.

Red + yellow = orange

Yellow + blue = green

Blue + red = purple



Fill in the missing words:

1 Yellow and _ _ _ makes _ _ _ _ _

2 _ _ _ and yellow makes _ _ _ _ _

3 _ _ _ and blue makes _ _ _ _ _

What is your favourite colour?



Colour the wheel above to show the primary and secondary colours.

Opposites

Stop and go are opposites.



Find the opposites of the words below.

black _ _ _ _ _

night _ _ _

slow _ _ _ _ _

under _ _ _ _ _

light _ _ _ _ _

hard _ _ _ _ _



Toucan crossings are for cyclists and pedestrians to cross together. The green man shows when pedestrians can cross. The green cyclist shows when cyclists can cross.



Puffin crossings have cameras that check that people have lots of time to cross. The button boxes are lower for those in wheelchairs.



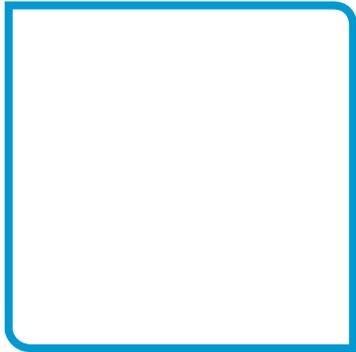
There is one more crossing similar to a Pelican crossing. It is called a **Pegasus crossing** and helps horse riders to cross the road safely.

The buttons box is placed high so the riders do not have to climb down to use it.

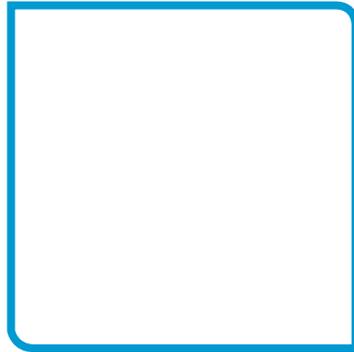


Animal kingdom!

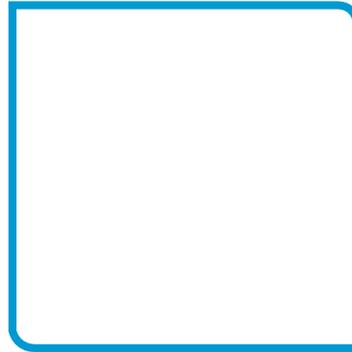
Several crossing places have been named after animals. Draw a picture of each animal in the boxes below.



zebra



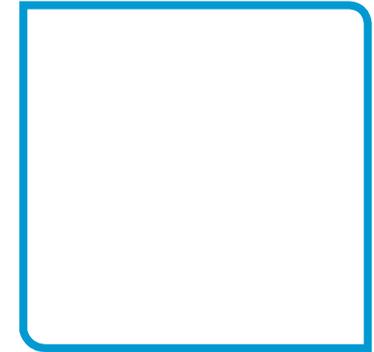
pelican



toucan



puffin



pegasus

Sort the crossings

Crossing places have some things in common and some things that are different. Look at the descriptions below and then use the numbers to fill in the diagram.

Pelican crossings

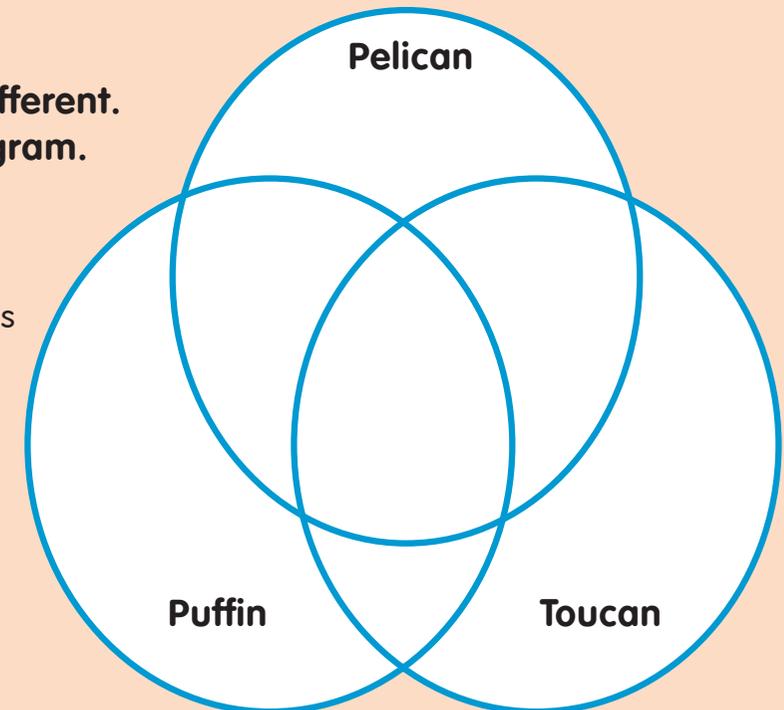
- 1 is a crossing place
- 2 controlled by pedestrians
- 3 red and green man signals
- 4 flashing green man signal
- 5 marked on the road with white dotted lines
- 6 zig-zag lines on either side

Toucan crossings

- 1 is a crossing place
- 2 controlled by pedestrians and cyclists
- 3 red and green man signals
- 4 green bicycle signal
- 5 marked on the road with white dotted lines
- 6 zig-zag lines on either side

Puffin crossings

- 1 is a crossing place
- 2 controlled by pedestrians
- 3 red and green man signals
- 4 monitoring camera
- 5 marked on the road with white dotted lines
- 6 zig-zag lines on either side



Footbridge

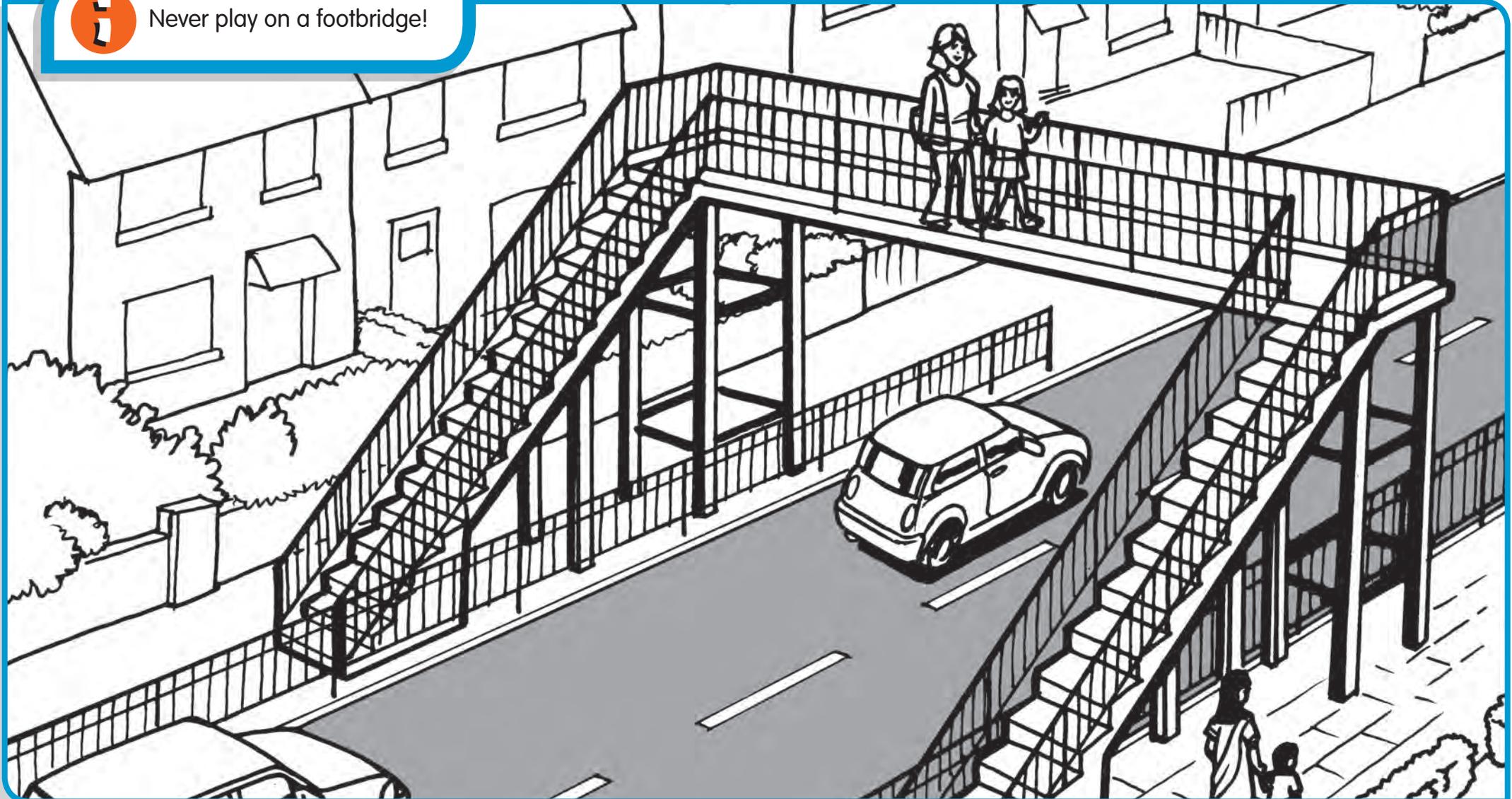
 When you use a footbridge, hold on to the railings so that you don't slip on the steps.

Footbridges are safer crossing places for pedestrians.

To use a footbridge, you go up the steps and down again, on the other side of the road!



Never play on a footbridge!





They are all bridges!

Except footbridges, there are other types of bridge that go over roads. We have drawn two of them below. Can you think of their names?



_____ bridge



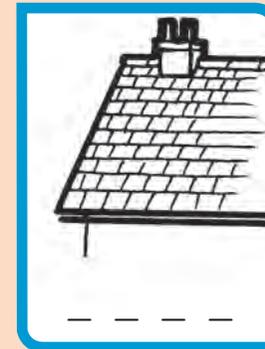
_____ bridge



Stick a photograph of, or draw, a well known bridge near where you live.

Hidden words

The letters of the word **footbridge** can make other smaller words. The pictures will help you find them. Can you think of any other words?



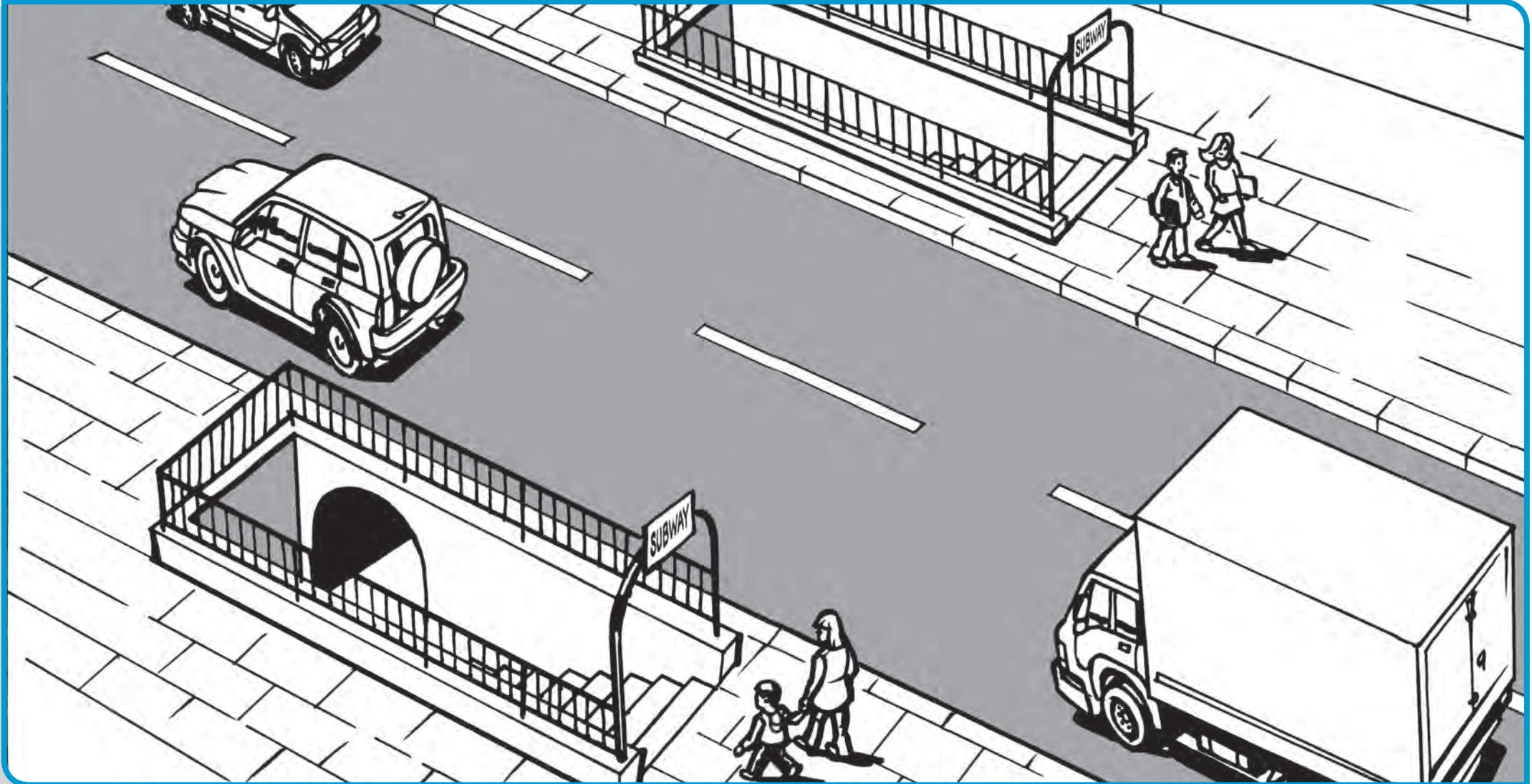


Subway



Subways can be dark places so never go alone, only go with someone you know and trust.

Subways are tunnels that go under busy roads. Pedestrians are allowed in subways – not traffic. To use a subway, you have to go down some steps and walk along the tunnel. When you come up the steps, you are at the other side of the road!





There are 10 differences in the pictures below.
Can you find them?

Under the ground

Some animals make their homes under the ground to keep safe and warm in the wild. Their homes have different names.

Read the clues to find where each animal lives and write the number and name of each animal in the box

- 1 It is fluffy with long ears and lives in a **warren**.
- 2 It is brown with a long, bushy tail and lives in a **den**.
- 3 It is black and white, has small round ears and lives in a **sett**.
- 4 It has soft, velvety black fur, is nearly blind and lives in a **burrow**.



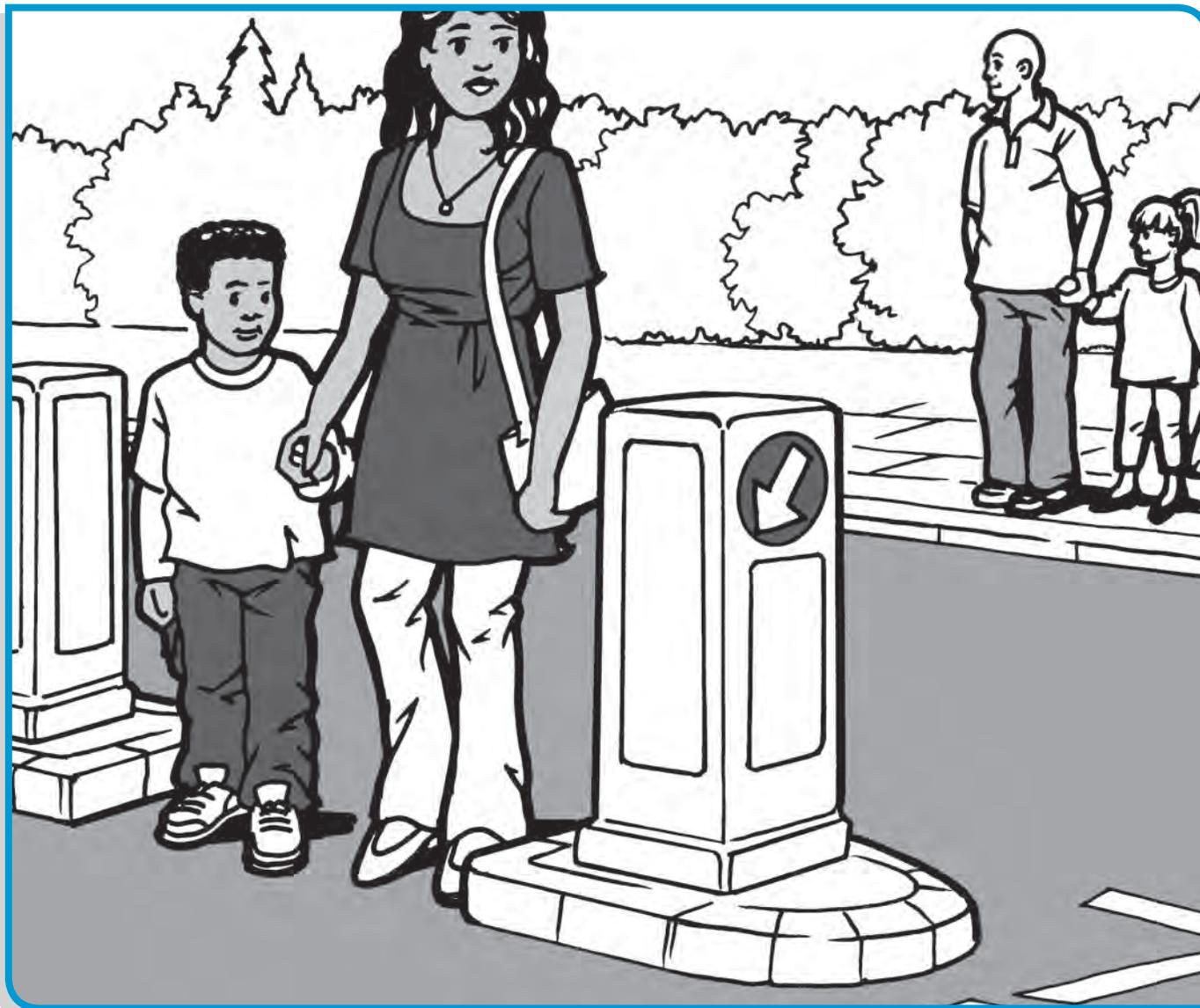
Spot the differences!





Traffic island

A Traffic island helps us to cross the road in two halves. Use the Green Cross Code to cross safely to the first half. Stop there. Use the Green Cross Code again to cross the second half of the road.

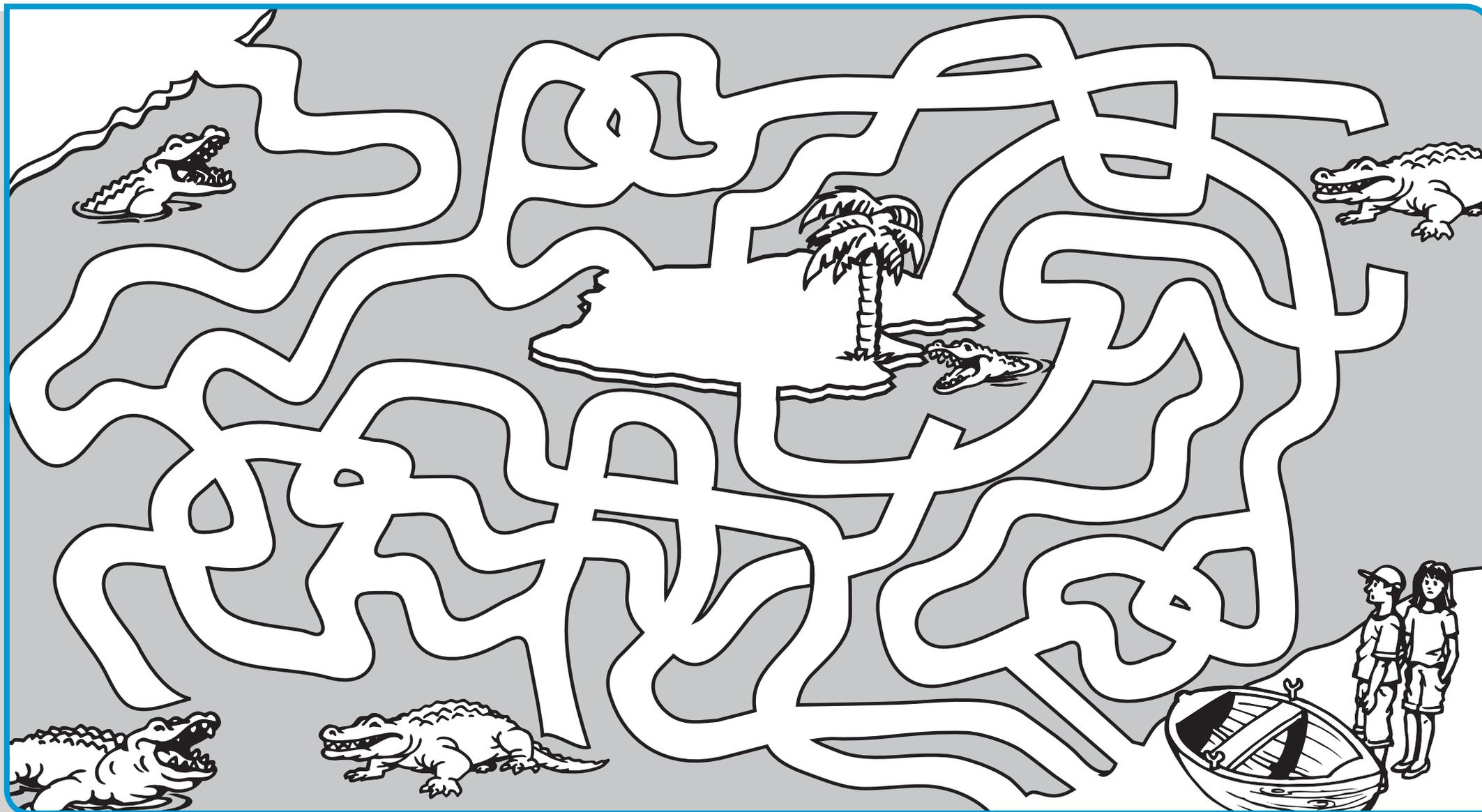


Some pedestrian crossings are divided in two parts by an island in the middle. Treat them as separate crossings.



Safer crossing

Help the children cross the river safely, avoiding the crocodiles. They can cross in two halves, stopping at the island to have a rest.



Safer places to cross

Every time we need to cross the road, we must think which are the safer places for us to cross. Sometimes we need to walk a bit further to find them. Here are some safer places to cross.



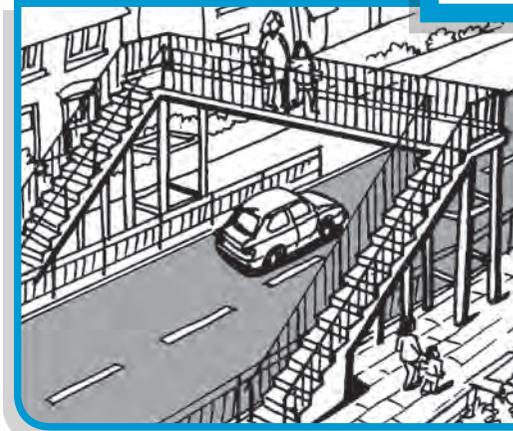
Write in the missing letters under each picture. The list below will help you.



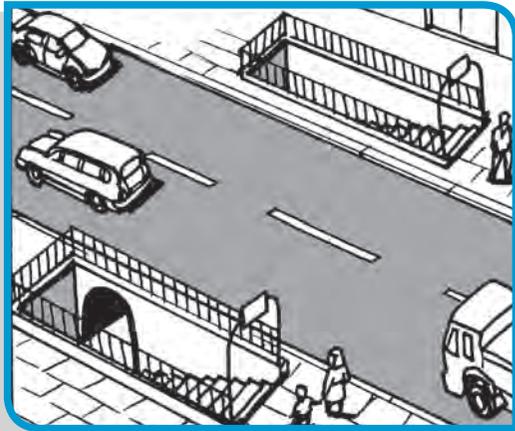
Pel_can cr_ssin_



Z__ra cro__ing



Fo_t_rid_e



S _ _ _ _ y



Tr_ffic is _ _ nd



Sc_ool C_oss_ _ _ _ P_trol

Subway

School

Crossing Patrol

Pelican
crossing

Footbridge

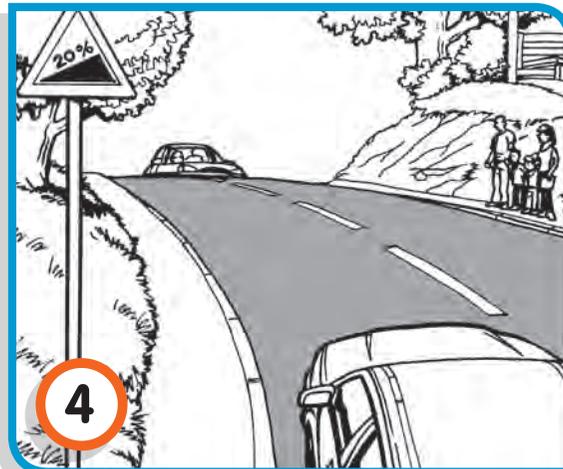
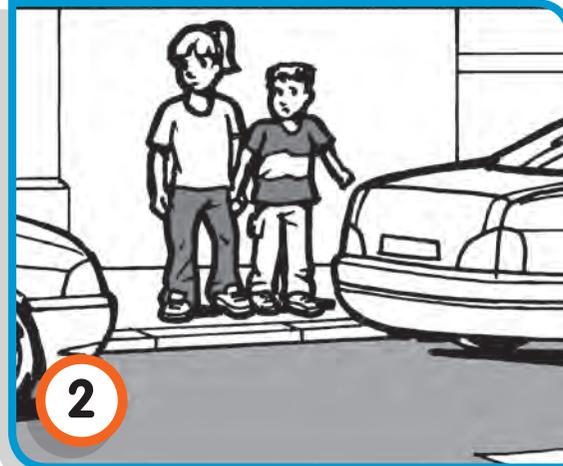
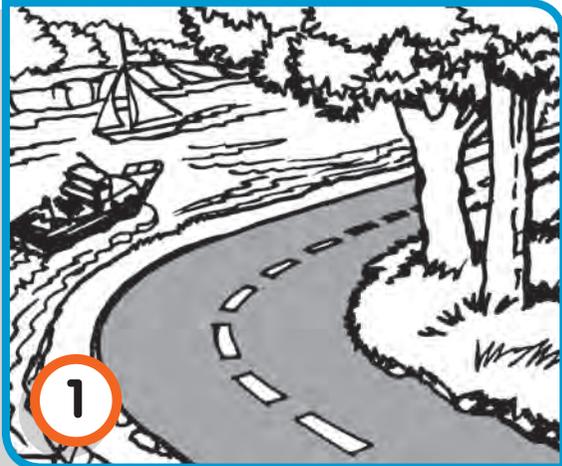
Traffic island

Zebra crossing

Safer places to cross



Which of the four places shown below is safer than the rest, for crossing the road?



Write about each place - how safe will it be to cross there? Why?

1

2

3

4

Between parked cars

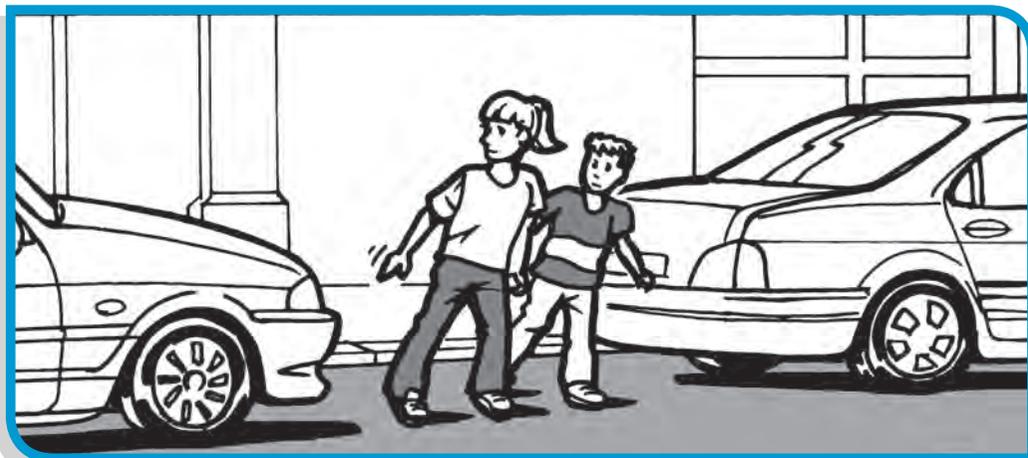
Try not to cross between parked cars if there is a safer place near. If there is nowhere else to cross, follow the steps below:



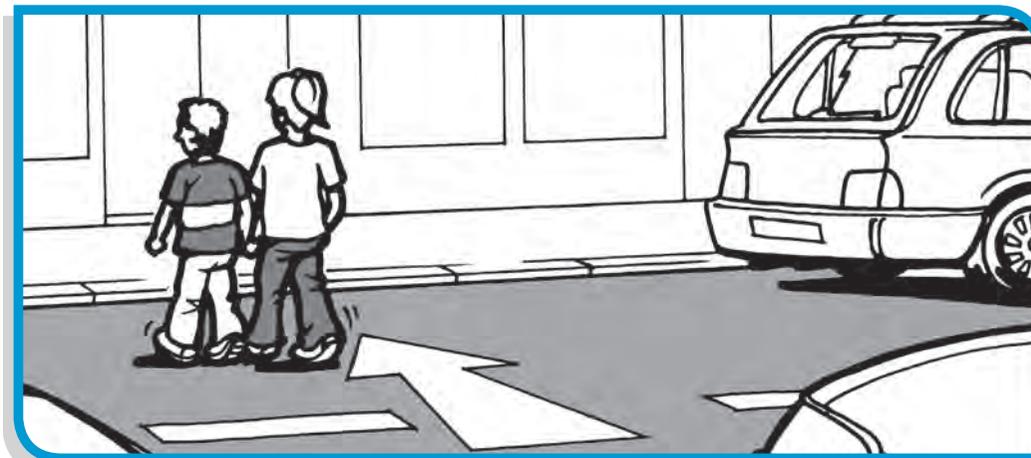
1 Choose a place where there is a space between two cars and make sure it's easy to get to the other side of the road.



2 Make sure the cars are not about to move off (check if the driver is in the car, or the car lights are on, or if there is engine noise).



3 Walk to the outside edge of the cars and stop. From here you can look and listen for traffic. Use the Green Cross Code.



4 When there is no traffic near, cross carefully, looking and listening for traffic all the time as you cross.

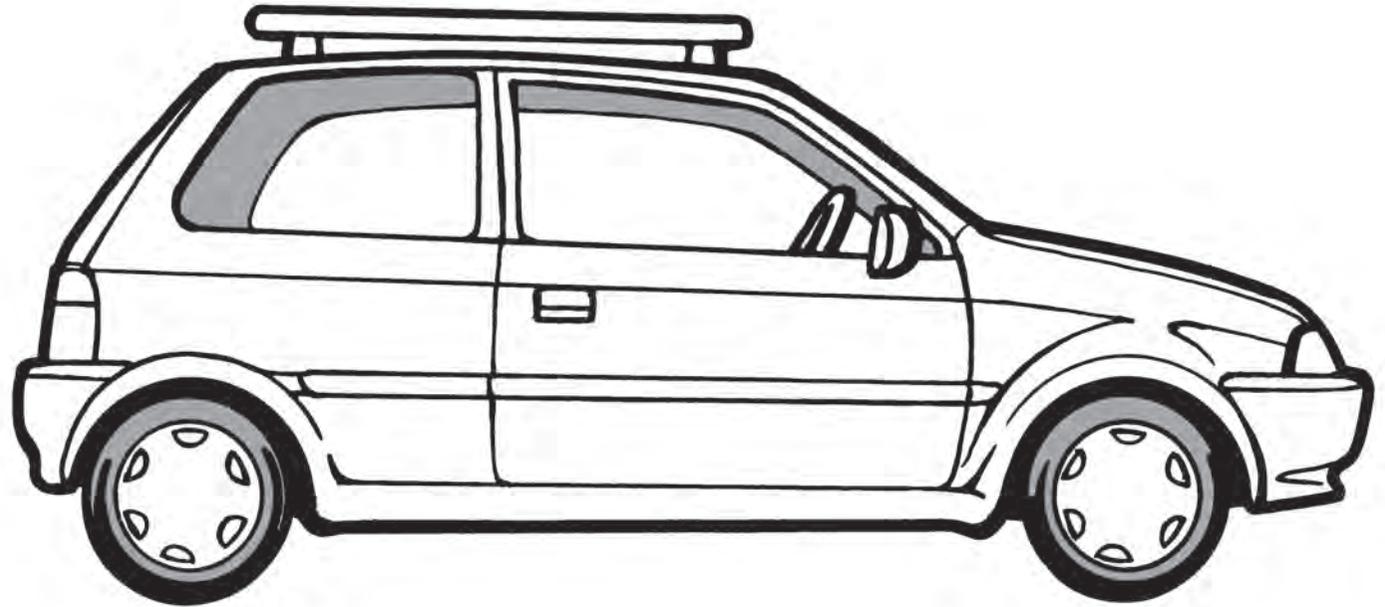


Between parked cars



Parts of a car Can you name these parts of the car?
Then label the car with the numbers in the correct place.

- 1 The rubber part of the wheel.
- 2 For the driver to see traffic from the side.
- 3 How the driver steers the car.
- 4 This protects the car from bumps.
- 5 What helps the driver to see what's in front of the car in the dark.
- 6 What warns other road users that a car is reversing.
- 7 Lights that warn other drivers that the driver is braking.
- 8 The way the driver gets in or out of the car.
- 9 You open this to see the engine.
- 10 This helps carry things on the roof.

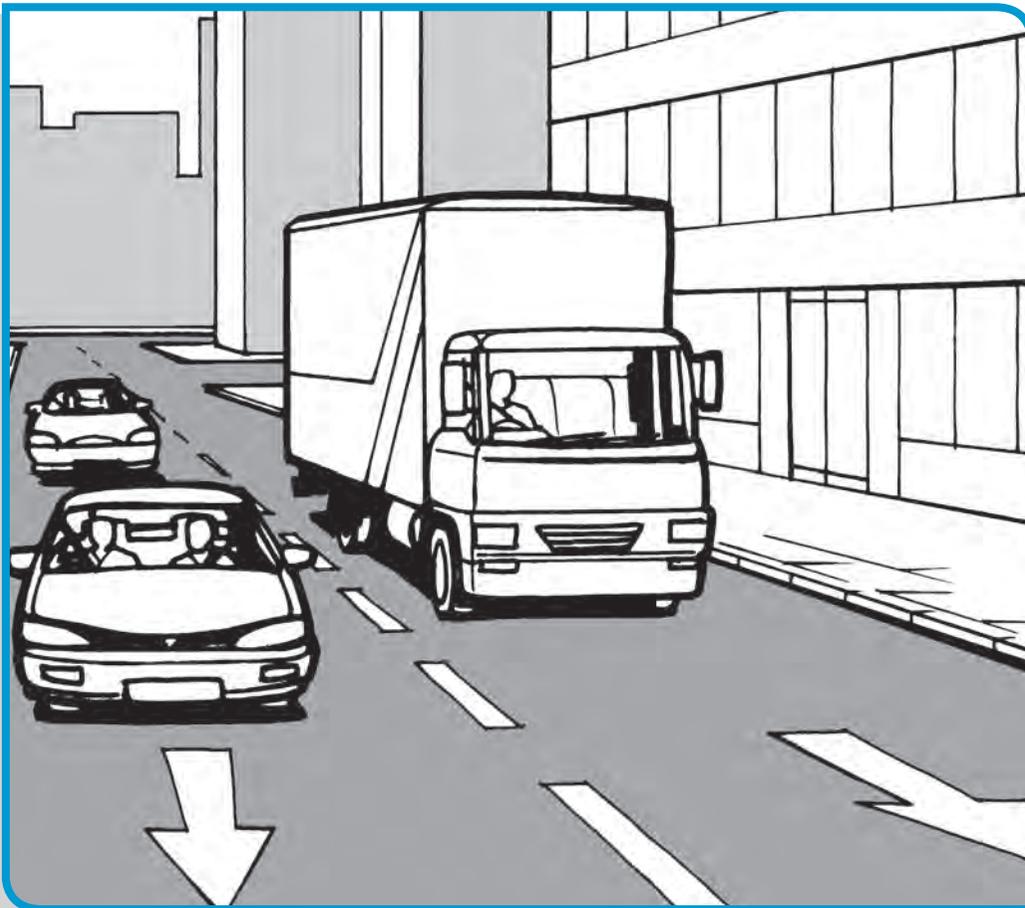


tyres headlights braking lights roof rack

side mirror bumper bonnet

steering wheel reversing lights driver door

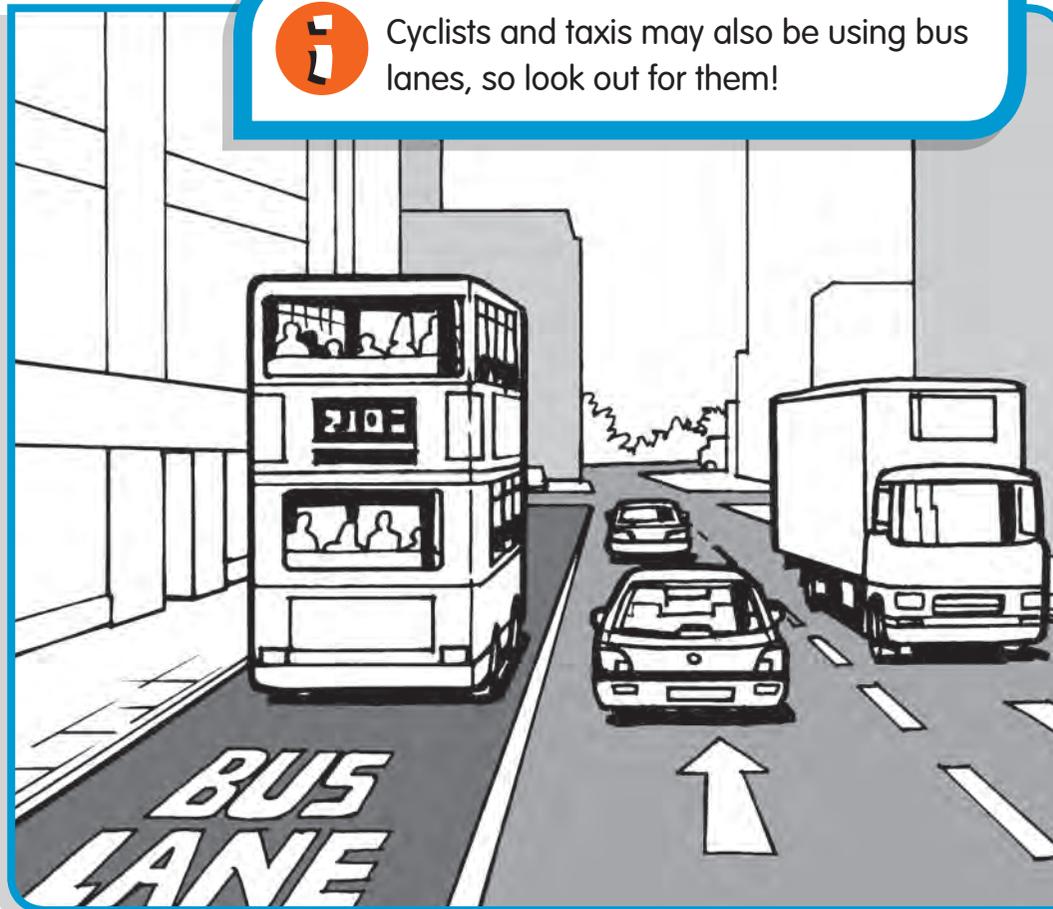
If you have to cross one-way streets and streets with bus lanes, first think if there is a safer crossing place nearby that you can use. If there isn't, stop where you can see clearly in all directions and follow the tips below.



Check which way the traffic is going on the one-way street. Then use the Green Cross Code. Look all around, but particularly in the direction where traffic is coming from. If the street has two or more lanes of traffic, wait until it's safe to cross the whole road.



Cyclists and taxis may also be using bus lanes, so look out for them!



Many town streets have bus lanes, usually marked in another colour. Buses may go faster than other traffic, so be extra careful. Sometimes buses travel in the opposite direction to the rest of the traffic. Check carefully the flow of traffic before crossing, then use the Green Cross Code.

Crossing places quiz

See how much you've learned about crossing places by doing this quiz. For each question tick the box of the answer you think is correct. Your teacher will tell you later the correct answers. Award yourself 1 point for each correct answer, then check your score!

Q1 Which of these three people uses a STOP sign?

- a) Police officer
 b) Traffic warden
 c) School Crossing Patrol

Q2 At which crossing place can you find a beacon?

- a) Zebra crossing
 b) Pelican crossing
 c) Traffic island

Q3 Which crossing can be used by cyclists as well as pedestrians?

- a) Pelican crossing
 b) Toucan crossing
 c) Puffin crossing

Q4 Which crossing does NOT have green man/red man signals?

- a) Zebra crossing
 b) Toucan crossing
 c) Puffin crossing

Q5 Which crossing goes over the road?

- a) Traffic island
 b) Subway
 c) Footbridge

Q6 Which crossing helps us cross the road in two halves?

- a) Traffic island
 b) Subway
 c) Footbridge

Q7 Which crossing gives extra time for people to cross, if needed?

- a) Pelican crossing
 b) Toucan crossing
 c) Puffin crossing

Q8 Which crossing is adapted for horse riders?

- a) Pelican crossing
 b) Pegasus crossing
 c) Puffin crossing

Q9 What should you watch out for, when crossing between parked cars?

- a) that neither car is about to move off
 b) that neither car is red
 c) that neither car is old

SCORE

0-3: Oh dear! You need to do more to learn about safer crossing places.

4-6: This is not bad, but you could still do better!

7-9: Well done! You have learnt a lot about safer crossing places!

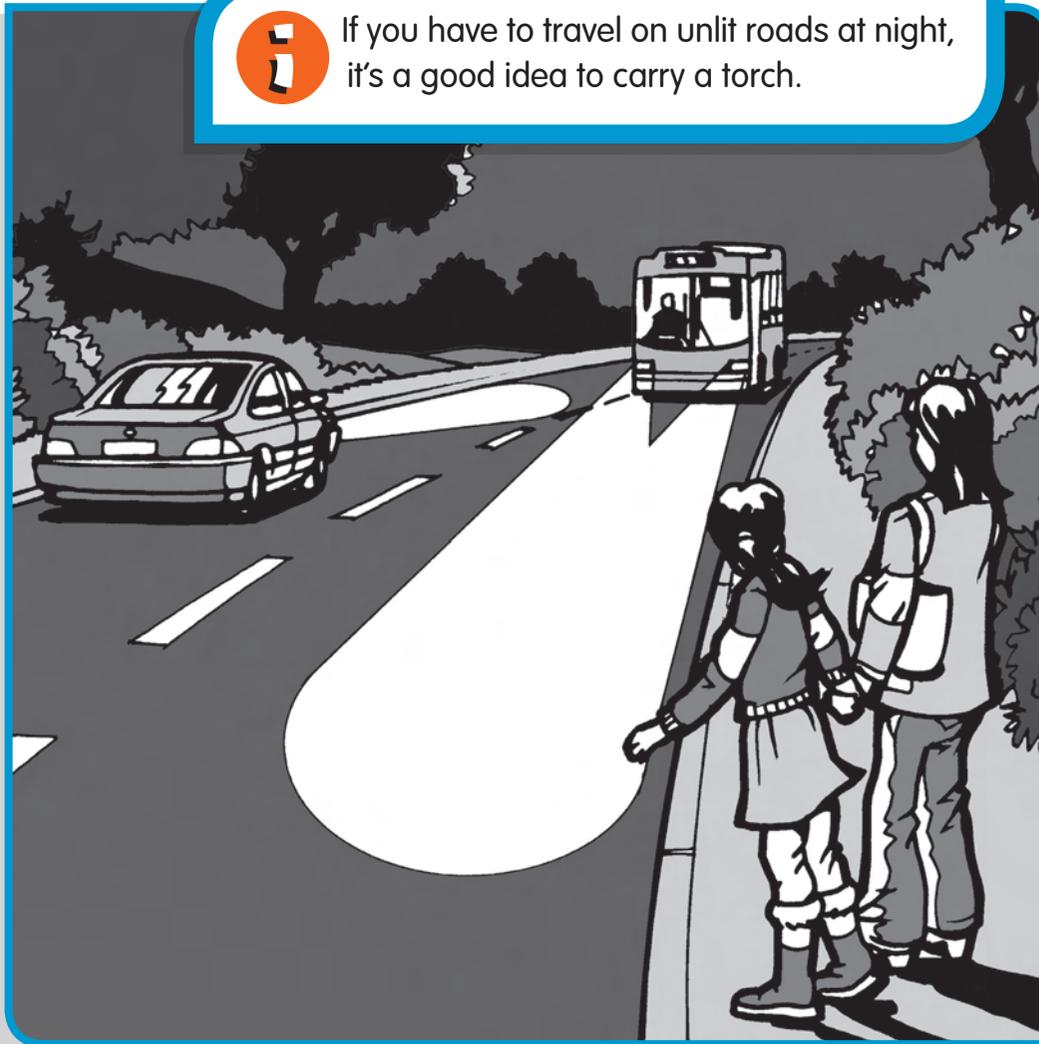
At night, it is more difficult for drivers to see pedestrians crossing the road. Wearing something reflective (or white) can help, but you still need to be extra careful. Pedestrian crossings are usually lit, so use them whenever possible.



In places where roads are lit cross under a street light. This way drivers can see you from a distance.



If you have to travel on unlit roads at night, it's a good idea to carry a torch.



In unlit country roads make sure you cross at a straight part of the road - away from bends - so that you can see traffic coming.



Below is a list of nocturnal animals from around the world.

Can you match their name and description with their picture?

Nocturnal animals

Animals that are more active at night than during the day are called nocturnal. Nocturnal animals have special abilities that help them survive in the dark. Some, like owls and cats, have special eyes that see well in the dark. Others, like bats, send a high-pitched sound which bounces off objects, sending back signals that give information about the object's shape, texture, distance etc. Other nocturnal animals have good hearing.



Aardvark

Aardvarks are large mammals that eat ants.



Alligator

Alligators are large, meat-eating reptiles.



Badger

The badger is a nocturnal mammal with a black-and-white striped face.



Bat

Bats are the only flying mammal.



Dingo

The dingo is a wild dog from Australia.



Gerbil

The gerbil is a small, long-tailed rodent that is native to dry, sandy areas of Africa.



Grizzly Bear

The Grizzly Bear is a large bear with a muscular hump on its shoulders.



Hedgehog

Hedgehogs are small mammals that can roll into a prickly ball.

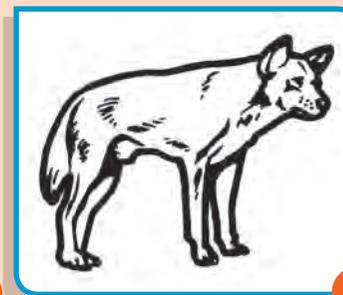


Owl

Owls are birds whose eyes face forwards.



1



2



3



4



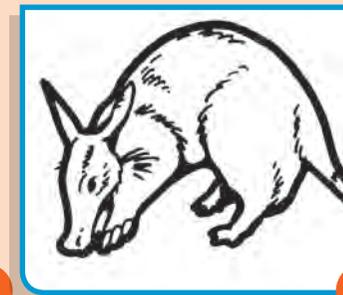
5



6



7



8



9