

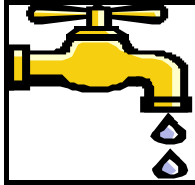


New in New Zealand



Keeping Safe

Everything is different in a new country. To help you understand how to keep yourself and your family safe, talk with your tutor about these things.



Water
- in the bathroom
- in the kitchen
- in the garden



Poison
- medicine
- cleaning materials
- flowers and plants



Walking
- in the busy street
- in the dark street
- in the park
- with the children



Fire
- at home
- smoke alarms
- what to remember



Childproofing
- in the house
- clothes
- babysitting



Driving
- road rules, speed
- licence
- road signs



Earthquake
- what do you do?
- where do you go?
- who do you talk to?
- what do you need?



Being outdoors
- what do you take?
- where can you go?
- who will you tell?



The Law
- traffic rules
- fines
- community law
- other laws



Hazards at home
- electric cords
- spills
- germs
- toys



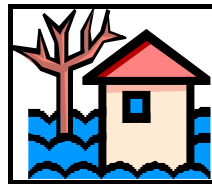
The workplace
- hazards
- getting agreement with your employer



Car accident
- "sight-seeing"
- exchanging names
- car insurance



Alcohol
- how much is legal?
- how old must you be?
- saying "No, thanks".



Flooding
- will it happen?
- what do you do?
- what to remember

Photocopy page one. Cut out the pictures and descriptions separately and stick them on pieces of card. Play "Memory" with your learner. (Place cards face down on the table, pick up one card, memorise it, pick up another card, try and match the picture with its description.) For a more advanced learner extend this activity into conversation topics.

Water ~ Keep your hot water temperature below 55°C. Put cold water in the bath first, then hot. Wipe up any puddles of water immediately. A dripping tap (especially hot) will cost you a lot of money. Never hold a hot drink near a child. Always watch a child near a pool. "Never" and "always" are the _____ of each other.



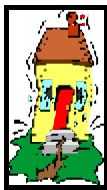
Walking ~ Keep left. Walk facing the traffic. Cross the road at the corners with the lights and signals. Hold your child's hand. Make eye contact with the waiting cars. At night, walk where there are lights and lots of people. Walk briskly. Carry a mobile phone. In the park stay in the open spaces. Keep your children in sight at all times. What is "eye contact"? Do you know what "contacts" for the eyes are?



Childproofing ~ Do you have a safety guard for your fire or heater? Do you have a gate at your stairs? Are there safety catches on the windows? Do you have covers for the electric plugs? Are your children's clothes made from inflammable material? Does your babysitter know your house rules? Are the toys suitable for the age group? Do you have a car seat? Answer these questions ~ "Yes, I have...or No, I haven't.."



Earthquake ~ When the shaking begins stand or crouch under something solid, like a door frame or table. Stay away from windows and shelves. If you are driving, stay in your car. When the shaking stops, listen to your car radio or transistor for news. Put on shoes before you look for damage. If the electricity lines are damaged, turn off the power. I imagine this has already happened to you.



Can you change the story into the past? Perhaps you can act it out!

The Law ~ Traffic rules or laws are to keep people safe on the roads. There are many other rules or laws in New Zealand that also work to keep people safe. Breaking the law will result in a fine. People who need help understanding the law about anything can go to The Community Law Centre in their city. This is a free service to people on small incomes. What other laws do you know? e.g. fishing, smoking, rubbish, trees, buying and selling, renting a house, noise.



The workplace ~ Each workplace should have Health and Safety rules. All the staff should know them, understand them and follow them. The employer must, by law, create a safe working environment. Everyone should take the responsibility to be safe at work. The employer and the employee must sign an agreement or contract when the work starts. "Must" and "should" are similar. What is the difference?



Alcohol ~ Lots of people in New Zealand enjoy drinking alcohol and lots of people don't. It is polite to refuse to drink alcohol, if it is offered to you. People under 18 are not permitted to buy alcohol. Drinking alcohol and driving is very dangerous. Generally, four standard drinks for a woman and six standard drinks for a man will make you legally drunk. "To drink" is an irregular verb. What are the other forms of "to drink".



Poison ~ Medicine that is good can also be bad. It can be poison. The person needing medicine should carefully read and obey the instructions on the label of the medicine bottle. Bottles of medicine and chemicals of any kind should be kept, with tops on, far away from children. Some plants and flowers in your garden, although pretty, are poisonous. *Find some medicine bottles or cleaning fluid in your house. Read the instructions out loud. What are the measurements?*



Fire ~ Have a smoke alarm in each area of your house. They cost about \$20 each from a hardware shop. Change the batteries as soon as they are flat. Have a fire extinguisher in an obvious place. Have an escape plan. Each room should have two ways out. For example: a window and a door. Practice. Arrange a meeting place for the family. If the house is smoky crawl on the floor. Close the doors. If your clothes catch fire, STOP, DROP, ROLL. *Role-play this scenario with someone else.*



Driving ~ All drivers must have a driving licence and know the Road Code. Drivers must be able to understand road and speed signs. New drivers must sit a written and oral test and then a practical test to receive a Restricted licence. After two years the driver is eligible for a full licence. The car must be registered and have a current Warrant of Fitness. *List all the "must's". Remember the linking word "and" connects with the infinitive and past participle.*



Being outdoors ~ The weather in New Zealand is very changeable, sometimes with four seasons in one day. A sun hat, strong shoes, a warm jacket, gloves, and some water are essentials if you're out walking. Take a map, some food, a mobile phone and a First Aid kit if you go tramping in the bush. Tell someone where you are going and when you are returning. *Plan a walk in your area. Use a map. Leave a note for your friend, giving directions and a place to meet.*



Hazards at home ~ Beware of the electric cords. Turn off appliances at the wall. Keep food and utensils on shelves at waist level. Wipe up any spills of food or water immediately. Wipe disinfectant on the bench and all surfaces to keep them free of germs. Toys on the kitchen floor are dangerous. Wear non-slip shoes and remove slippery rugs off the floor. *List the verbs and adverbs.*



Car accident ~ Do not go "sight-seeing" at an accident. Stop only if there is no-one else to help. Call 111 from a mobile phone or call box. A vehicle with (diamonds) on it is carrying dangerous material. Stay away. If you are involved in an accident you must exchange names and telephone numbers. If you haven't got car insurance you will have to pay a lot of money. *Prepare your contact details in case you need to exchange names after an accident. Who is your insurance company?*



Flooding ~ Ask the City Council about the history of your area. Put your important documents, some food, clean water, a survival kit and a transistor radio in a high place in your house. Keep the tops on bottles of chemicals. Keep fuel in your car in case you need to evacuate. If flooding starts turn off the power and water to your home. Don't drive or walk if the water is above knee-level. Stay together. Listen to the radio. *How many adjectives can you find?*

