

# Little feet big streets

## Understanding 'stop, look, listen' for crossing the road

Year 0 - 4

### What teachers need to know

#### Lesson duration

30 minutes.

#### Learning intentions

- Identify active travel modes
- Discuss the benefits of active travel
- Know that we need road rules to keep ourselves and others safe
- Practice the kerb drill concept of 'stop, look and listen'

#### Resources

- Chalk/cones

#### Space requirements

- Outdoor court space
- Wet weather option of a large indoor space

### Extension exercises

See extension exercises for this lesson on our website: [ccc.govt.nz/resources-for-teachers](https://ccc.govt.nz/resources-for-teachers)

## Learning experience

This lesson is broken into two parts, with a discussion to check children's understanding of active transport and infrastructure then an activity based on the 'Stop, look, listen' kerb drill.

### Active transport discussion

To access prior knowledge, discuss the different ways children get to school, whether these are examples of active travel, how everybody can use active travel, and why active travel is beneficial.

Examples of active travel are

- Scooter (e-scooter)
- Walk/run
- Bike
- Roller skates
- Skateboard
- Bus

Examples of why active travel is beneficial

- It is fun!
- Anybody can use it, including young, old and those with disabilities
- Meet friends along the way
- Get exercise!
- Breath fresh air
- Get to know your neighbourhood
- Good for the environment
- Save money
- Gives you independence

### Infrastructure discussion

To access prior knowledge, discuss different types of infrastructure that can be seen outside the school. You may like to do this near the school gate or along the fence.

Discuss with children

- What (surface) do you walk on when you are walking to school?
  - Footpath
- What do you scoot on when you are scooting to school?
  - Footpath/shared paths
- What do you cycle on when you are cycling to school?
  - Road/shared paths /cycle lanes
- What does your caregiver drive on when they take you to school?
  - Road
- What should you always do when you cross the road?
  - Always cross with a responsible older person and use a controlled crossing if there is one.
- What types of crossings are there?
  - Pedestrian crossing
  - School crossing (Kea crossing/school patrol)
  - Traffic lights
  - If none of these are close by then cross the road in a safe place with a responsible older person
- Do you know what a sneaky driveway is?
  - When you can't see if cars are coming out because of fences, bushes etc
- Should we treat sneaky driveways like crossing the road?
  - Yes

## Stop, look, listen activity

### Stop, look, listen drill

- Stop and step back from the kerb.
- Look and listen for on-coming traffic from all directions.
- If there is traffic coming wait and then look again.
- If there is no traffic coming, walk straight across the road.
- While walking, listen for traffic.

### Activity

Have an imaginary road and footpath drawn up outside or in the classroom to use for the activity.

- Children pretend to be cars
  - Have a child stationed on either side of where the students are going to cross.
  - When the child holds up a toy vehicle, it is not safe to cross. When the child isn't holding any toy vehicle, students can cross the 'road'.
- Children cross the 'road' either in pairs or small groups.
  - Practise their 'stop; look and listen'.
- Repeat the 'stop; look and listen' task until the children are familiar with the drill.

## Wrap up discussion

What should do when you walk or scoot somewhere?

- Cross at safe places. If there is a pedestrian crossing or traffic lights use them.
- If there isn't a controlled crossing, cross at a place where you can see and be seen.
- If on bikes and scooters – get off and walk the bike or scooter across the road.
- Always cross with a responsible older person who knows the rules.
- We need stop, look, listen every time

## Anticipated student questions

What/who is a road user?

A road user is anyone who uses the road, like people walking, biking, or riding in cars and buses.

Why is busing active transport?

Busing is a form of active travel because you walk to and from the bus stop. Lots of people can ride the bus including young people, teenagers, old people, people who can't drive, people who have disabilities. Forty cars with one or two people in each car would also cause more congestion on the road than one bus full of people.