

# *St Aiden's Homeschool*



## *Fire Safety & Prevention*

**Comprehensive Lesson Plans & Activities**

*Compiled by Donnette E Davis*  
[www.staidenshomeschool.com](http://www.staidenshomeschool.com)

# Contents

<i>Details</i>	<i>Page Nos</i>
Fireman's Prayer	3
Fire-fighter Pledge	4
Introduction	5
Fire Safety Discussion Points	7
The Nature of Fire	9
Get Out Safety	11
Season for Sharing	13
Wordsearch	15
Question & Answer Match	16
Escape Maze	17
Escape Plan Diagram	18
Safety Rules Colouring Sheets	19
Crawl Low Under Smoke Song	29
2 Ways Out Song	30
High Rise Fires	31
Use the Stairs Song	32
Home Fire Inspection	33
Operation EDITH	34
Kitchen Fires	36
Wordsearch	37
What's Wrong?	38
Fire Safety Rules	39
Happy Safe Holiday Tips	40
Wordsearch	41
Wordsearch	42
Crossword	43
About Firetrucks	44
Firetruck Dot 2 Dot	45
Curious Kids	46
Fire Safety Information	48
Test Your Knowledge	51
Smoke Alarms	52
Test Your Knowledge	53
What would you do?	54
Test Your Knowledge	55
Notes	56
Fact Sheet	57
Bedroom Fire Safety	59
Lesson Plan Escape Plan	51

*Please note this book is compiled in UK English and formatted to A4. Please adjust your printer settings.*

## Contents

<i>Details</i>	<i>Page Nos</i>
Lesson Plan Home Fire Safety	64
Lesson Plan Smoke Alarms	67
Lesson Plan Identifying an Exit Sign	72
Lesson Plan What is Smoke?	74
Lesson Plan What is a tool?	76
Lesson Plan The Fire Department's Role	78
Lesson Plan The Importance of a Meeting Place	80
Lesson Plan Development of a Home Escape Plan	83
Lesson Plan What does a fire need to burn?	85
Lesson Plan The 3 Physical States of Fuels	87
Lesson Plan Early Fire Warning	88
Lesson Plan Hostile Fire	90
Fire Prevention Test	91
Kids Stuff	104
Fire Safety Songs & Fingerplays	105
Fire Safety Quiz	108
Spot the Hazards	109
Crosswords	110
Lesson Plan Hazards in the Home	113
Top 10 Fire Tips	121
Matching Game	122
Wordsearch	123
Smoke Alarms Quiz	124
Wordsearch	125
Home Fire Quiz	126
Word Unscramble	127
Calendar Pieces	128
Fire Safety Addition	136
Fire Safety tic-Tac-Toe	141
Flash Cards	144
Colour & Label	149
Days of the Week	150
Terms of Use & Acknowledgements & Credits	154

*Please note this book is compiled in UK English and formatted to A4. Please adjust your printer settings.*

### Fireman's Prayer

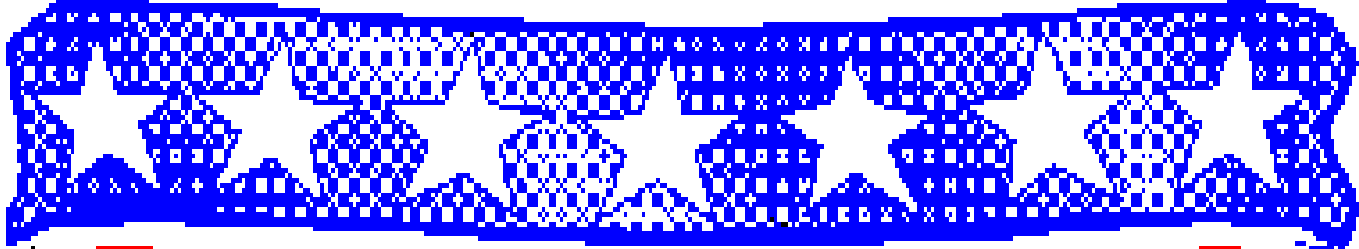
When I am called to duty God  
wherever flames may rage  
give me strength to save a life  
whatever be its age

Help me to embrace a little child  
before it is too late  
or save an older person from  
the horror of that fate

Enable me to be alert  
to hear the weakest shout  
and quickly and efficiently  
to put the fire out

I want to fill my calling and  
to give the best in me  
to guard my neighbour and  
protect his property

And if according to your will  
I have to lose my life  
bless with your protecting hand  
my loving family from strife



## Fire-fighter Pledge

I promise concern for others.  
A willingness to help all those in  
need.

Promise courage - courage to face  
and conquer my fears.

Courage to share and endure  
the ordeal of those who need me.

I promise strength - strength of heart  
to bear whatever burdens  
might be placed upon me.

Strength of body to deliver  
to safety all those  
placed within my care.

I promise the wisdom to lead,  
the compassion to comfort,  
and the love to serve unselfishly  
whenever I am called.

~~ AUTHOR UNKNOWN ~~

## Introduction

### ***The History of Fire Prevention Week***

It all started on October 9, 1911, when Fire Prevention Day was inaugurated. The date of October 9 was chosen because it marks the anniversary of the "Great Chicago Fire of 1871" -- the disaster that killed 250 people and destroyed 17,430 buildings at a cost of \$168 million, and the fire that started people thinking in terms of fire prevention rather than only fire fighting.

Fire Prevention Day was begun by the Fire Marshals Association of North America, now part of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The day was first proclaimed by President Woodrow Wilson on the 40th anniversary of the Chicago blaze.

In 1992, on recommendation of a member of NFPA and unanimous vote of the membership at the association's annual meeting that year, the fire safety observance was extended to cover the entire week that includes the October 9 anniversary date. President Warren Harding was the first to officially proclaim National Fire Prevention Week.

**NFPA continues to be the international sponsor of Fire Prevention Week, which is always the Sunday-through-Saturday period during which the October 9 anniversary date falls.**

This book has been compiled using research from various public domain sources, US Department of Education and Federal Agency Websites. All information belonging to Federal Agencies, except where specifically stated, is within the public domain. Images contained in this publication are credited to the owner/s, who retains/retain copyright ownership of those images. Whilst the content of this book may be in the Public Domain, we reserve Compilation Copyright © - puzzles and wordsearches, unless specifically stated otherwise, are © Donnette E Davis and/or St Aiden's Homeschool.

Clickable links have been left within the content of the workbook to enable the educator to download additional materials, which have not been incorporated into this book, but which form an integral part of the lesson plans.

This book is suitable for very young learners to around Grade 5, but can be adapted to older students if required.

Credits and Special Thanks to the following Organisations & Websites

Totally Explained

Some Images Courtesy of Wikipedia

US Department of Education

<http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/kids/parents-teachers/>

<http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/kids/parents-teachers/discuss.shtm>

<http://kids.tulsalibrary.org/homework/govdocs/index.htm>

<http://www.befiresmart.com/educators/>

<http://www.dos.state.ny.us/kidsroom/firesafe/escape.html>

## Fire Safety Discussion Points

**Use the following fire safety and prevention information to lead discussions.**

### **Control Kids' Access to Fire**

- Keep all matches and lighters out of the hands of children. If possible, keep these sources of fire in locked drawers. Consider buying only "child-proof" lighters -- but be aware that no product is completely child-proof.
- Children as young as two years old can strike matches and start fires.
- Never leave children unattended near operating stoves or burning candles, even for a short time.
- Teach children not to pick up matches or lighters they may find. Instead, they should tell an adult immediately.

### **Fire Safety at Home**

- Smoke alarms should be installed on every level of the home, especially near sleeping areas.
- Smoke alarms should be kept clean of dust by regularly vacuuming over and around them.
- Replace batteries in smoke alarms at least once a year. And replace the entire unit after ten years of service, or as the manufacturer recommends.
- Families should plan and practice two escape routes from each room of their home.
- Regularly inspect the home for fire hazards.
- If there are adults in the home who smoke, they should use heavy safety ashtrays and discard ashes and butts in metal, sealed containers or the toilet.
- If there is a fireplace in the home, the entire opening should be covered by a heavy safety screen. The chimney should be professionally inspected and cleaned annually.
- Children should cook only under the supervision of an adult or with their permission.
- Children should never play with electrical cords or electrical sockets. They should ask adults for help plugging in equipment.
- Children should stay away from radiators and heaters, and they should be taught that these devices are not toys. Young children in particular must be taught not to play with or drop anything into space heaters. Nothing should be placed or stored on top of a heater.
- Pots on stovetops should always have their handles turned toward the centre of the stove, where children cannot reach up and pull or knock them off.
- Teach children to turn off lights, stereos, TVs, and other electrical equipment when they are finished using them. In the case of room heaters, children should ask an adult to turn it off when the room will be empty.

- Children should never touch matches, lighters, or candles. If they find matches or lighters within reach, they should ask an adult to move them
- No one should stand too close to a fireplace or wood stove or other types of heaters, where clothes could easily catch fire.

### **Warning Signs**

- Evidence of fire play, such as burnt matches, clothes, paper, toys, etc., or if you smell smoke in hair or clothes.
- Inappropriate interest in fire-fighters and/or fire trucks, such as frequent, improper calls to the fire department or 9-1-1.
- Child asks or tries to light cigarettes or candles for you or other adults.
- Matches or lighters in their pockets or rooms.

### **Control Curiosity**

- Talk to your child or students in a calm, assured manner about fire safety.
- Consider visiting a fire station if children are very interested in fire fighting and/or fire trucks or ask a fire-fighter to visit your classroom. Have the fire-fighter talk about his/her job and the dangers of fire.
- For parents: Create opportunities for learning about fire safety at home. For example, when you cook, let your child get the pot holder for you; when you use the fireplace, let your child bring you the wood or tools; if you use candles, let the child check to make sure the candle holder fits snugly; and when you change or test the batteries in your smoke alarms, ask the child to help you.

### **What to Do if You Suspect Your Student/Child Is Playing with Fire?**

- Talk to the child about his or her actions. Explain again that fire is a tool for use only by adults, and that it is very dangerous for children.
- Many schools, fire departments and law enforcement agencies have programs for children who are inappropriately interested in fire or who have set fires.



## *This is Fire ~ The Nature Fire Fact Sheet*

Every day Americans experience the horror of fire. But most people don't understand fire. Only when we know the true nature of fire can we prepare ourselves and our families. Each year more than 4,000 Americans die and approximately 20,000 are injured in fires, many of which could be prevented.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) believes that fire deaths can be reduced by teaching people the basic facts about fire. Below are some simple facts that explain the particular characteristics of fire.

### ***Fire is FAST!***

#### ***There is little time!***

In less than 30 seconds a small flame can get completely out of control and turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house. In minutes, a house can be engulfed in flames. Most fires occur in the home when people are asleep. If you wake up to a fire, you won't have time to grab valuables because fire spreads too quickly and the smoke is too thick. There is only time to escape.

### ***Fire is HOT!***

#### ***Heat is more threatening than flames.***

A fire's heat alone can kill. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super hot air will scorch your lungs. This heat can melt clothes to your skin. In five minutes a room can get so hot that everything in it ignites at once: this is called flashover.

### ***Fire is DARK!***

#### ***Fire isn't bright, its pitch black.***

Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness. If you wake up to a fire you may be blinded, disoriented and unable to find your way around the home you've lived in for years.

### ***Fire is DEADLY!***

#### ***Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do.***

Fire uses up the oxygen you need and produces smoke and poisonous gases that kill. Breathing even small amounts of smoke and toxic gases can make you drowsy, disoriented and short of breath. The odourless, colourless fumes can lull you into a deep sleep before the flames reach your door. You may not wake up in time to escape.

## ***Fire Safety Tips***

In the event of a fire, remember time is the biggest enemy and every second counts!

Escape first, then call for help. Develop a home fire escape plan and designate a meeting place outside. Make sure everyone in the family knows two ways to escape from every room. Practice feeling your way out with your eyes closed. Never stand up in a fire, always crawl low under the smoke and try to keep your mouth covered. Never return to a burning building for any reason; it may cost you your life.

Finally, having a working smoke alarm dramatically increases your chances of surviving a fire. And remember to practice a home escape plan frequently with your family.

## Get Out Safely

### Have a Sound Fire Escape Plan

In the event of a fire, remember - time is the biggest enemy and every second counts! Escape plans help you get out of your home quickly. In less than 30 seconds a small flame can get completely out of control and turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for a house to fill with thick black smoke and become engulfed in flames.

### Special Considerations

#### Practice Escaping From Every Room In The Home

Practice escape plans every month. The best plans have two ways to get out of each room. If the primary way is blocked by fire or smoke, you will need a second way out. A secondary route might be a window onto an adjacent roof or a collapsible ladder for escape from upper story windows. Purchase only collapsible ladders evaluated by a nationally recognized laboratory such as Underwriters Laboratory (UL). Make sure that windows are not stuck, screens can be taken out quickly and that security bars can be properly opened. Also, practice feeling your way out of the house in the dark or with your eyes closed.

#### Security Bars Require Special Precautions

Security bars may help to keep your family safe from intruders, but they can also trap you in a deadly fire! Windows and doors with security bars must have quick release devices to allow them to be opened immediately in an emergency. Make sure everyone in the family understands and practices how to properly operate and open locked or barred doors and windows.

#### Immediately Leave The Home

When a fire occurs, do not waste any time saving property. Take the safest exit route, but if you must escape through smoke, remember to crawl low, under the smoke and keep your mouth covered. The smoke contains toxic gases which can disorient you or, at worst, overcome you.

#### Never Open Doors That Are Hot To The Touch

When you come to a closed door, use the back of your hand to feel the top of the door, the doorknob, and the crack between the door and door frame to make sure that fire is not on the other side. If it feels hot, use your secondary escape route. Even if the door feels cool, open it carefully. Brace your shoulder against the door and open it slowly. If heat and smoke come in, slam the door and make sure it is securely closed, then use your alternate escape route.

#### Designate A Meeting Place Outside and Take Attendance

Designate a meeting location away from the home, but not necessarily across the street. For example, meet under a specific tree or at the end of

the driveway or front sidewalk to make sure everyone has gotten out safely and no one will be hurt looking for someone who is already safe. Designate one person to go to a neighbour's home to phone the fire department.

#### Once Out, Stay Out

Remember to escape first, then notify the fire department using the 911 system or proper local emergency number in your area. Never go back into a burning building for any reason. Teach children not to hide from fire-fighters. If someone is missing, tell the fire-fighters. They are equipped to perform rescues safely.

Finally, having working smoke alarms installed on every level of your home dramatically increases your chances of survival. Smoke alarm batteries need to be tested every month and changed with new ones at least once a year. Also, consider replacing the entire smoke alarm every ten years, or as the manufacturer guidelines recommend.

## A Season for Sharing in Fire Safety

Each year fires occurring during the holiday season claim the lives of over 400 people, injure 1,650 more, and cause over \$990 million in damage. According to the United States Fire Administration (USFA), there are simple life-saving steps you can take to ensure a safe and happy holiday. By following some of the outlined precautionary tips, individuals can greatly reduce their chances of becoming a holiday fire casualty.

### Preventing Christmas Tree Fires

- **[Christmas Tree Fire Hazards](#)** - Movie segments demonstrating how fast a live Christmas tree can become fully engulfed in flames. Special fire safety precautions need to be taken when keeping a live tree in the house. A burning tree can rapidly fill a room with fire and deadly gases.
- **Selecting a Tree for the Holiday**  
Needles on fresh trees should be green and hard to pull back from the branches, and the needle should not break if the tree has been freshly cut. The trunk should be sticky to the touch. Old trees can be identified by bouncing the tree trunk on the ground. If many needles fall off, the tree has been cut too long, has probably dried out, and is a fire hazard.
- **Caring for Your Tree**  
Do not place your tree close to a heat source, including a fireplace or heat vent. The heat will dry out the tree, causing it to be more easily ignited by heat, flame or sparks. Be careful not to drop or flick cigarette ashes near a tree. Do not put your live tree up too early or leave it up for longer than two weeks. Keep the tree stand filled with water at all times.
- **Disposing of Your Tree**  
Never put tree branches or needles in a fireplace or wood burning stove. When the tree becomes dry, discard it promptly. The best way to dispose of your tree is by taking it to a recycling centre or having it hauled away by a community pick-up service.

### Holiday Lights

- **Maintain Your Holiday Lights**  
Inspect holiday lights each year for frayed wires, bare spots, gaps in the insulation, broken or cracked sockets, and excessive kinking or wear before putting them up. Use only lighting listed by an approved testing laboratory.
- **Do Not Overload Electrical Outlets**  
Do not link more than three light strands, unless the directions indicate it is safe. Connect strings of lights to an extension cord before plugging the cord into the outlet. Make sure to periodically check the wires - they should not be warm to the touch.
- **Do Not Leave Holiday Lights on Unattended**

## Holiday Decorations

- **Use Only Non-flammable Decorations**  
All decorations should be non-flammable or flame-retardant and placed away from heat vents.
- **Never Put Wrapping Paper in a Fireplace**  
It can result in a very large fire, throwing off dangerous sparks and embers and may result in a chimney fire.
- **Artificial Christmas Trees**  
If you are using a metallic or artificial tree, make sure it is flame retardant.

## Candle Care

- **Avoid Using Lit Candles**  
If you do use them, make sure they are in stable holders and place them where they cannot be easily knocked down. Never leave the house with candles burning.
- **Never Put Lit Candles on a Tree**  
Do not go near a Christmas tree with an open flame - candles, lighters or matches.

Finally, as in every season, have working smoke alarms installed on every level of your home, test them monthly and keep them clean and equipped with fresh batteries at all times. Know when and how to call for help. And remember to practice your home escape plan.

# Wordsearch

Find the words and phrases in the Word Bank and mark them on the grid below. Answers can run diagonally, up, down or across

<u>Word bank</u>					
Smoke	flames	firefighter	heat	escape	engine
Fire	crawl	practice	emergency drill	fumes	

s	m	o	k	e	r	e	t	u	z	x	j	l	a
g	u	p	r	a	c	t	i	c	w	s	g	j	d
n	e	j	f	i	e	e	s	c	a	p	e	k	w
u	d	y	f	i	r	e	f	i	g	h	t	e	r
f	b	w	l	c	v	f	g	h	k	q	q	n	t
u	n	d	a	x	j	s	k	l	e	v	n	g	r
m	k	v	m	z	o	p	e	l	s	v	r	i	b
e	o	h	e	w	p	r	a	c	t	i	c	n	n
s	w	o	s	a	q	o	h	d	s	c	e	e	m
a	a	p	e	f	l	w	a	t	e	r	g	g	h
b	d	q	d	w	f	f	w	g	d	r	i	l	l
q	g	a	h	e	a	t	x	i	e	t	u	a	a
f	r	x	d	f	g	h	k	w	t	i	o	r	f
c	e	m	e	r	g	e	n	c	y	w	h	k	k

## Q & A Match

Match the correct answer with each question by drawing a connecting line between the question and the correct answer.

1. How many smoke detectors should you have in your home? You should wait at the place you and your family decided upon when practicing fire drill. Never go back inside for pets, toys or any other reason.
2. How often should the smoke detectors be checked & the batteries replaced? You should have at least one smoke detector on every level of your home.
3. When escaping from a fire should you run, crawl or walk? You could get burned or your clothes could catch fire.
4. What should you do with lighters and matches if you find them? You should crawl low to avoid the smoke and heat.
5. What should you do if you are the first one out of a burning building? You should check the batteries once a month and replace them every year.
6. Why should you not stand too close to a fire or a wood stove? You should tell an adult about them.



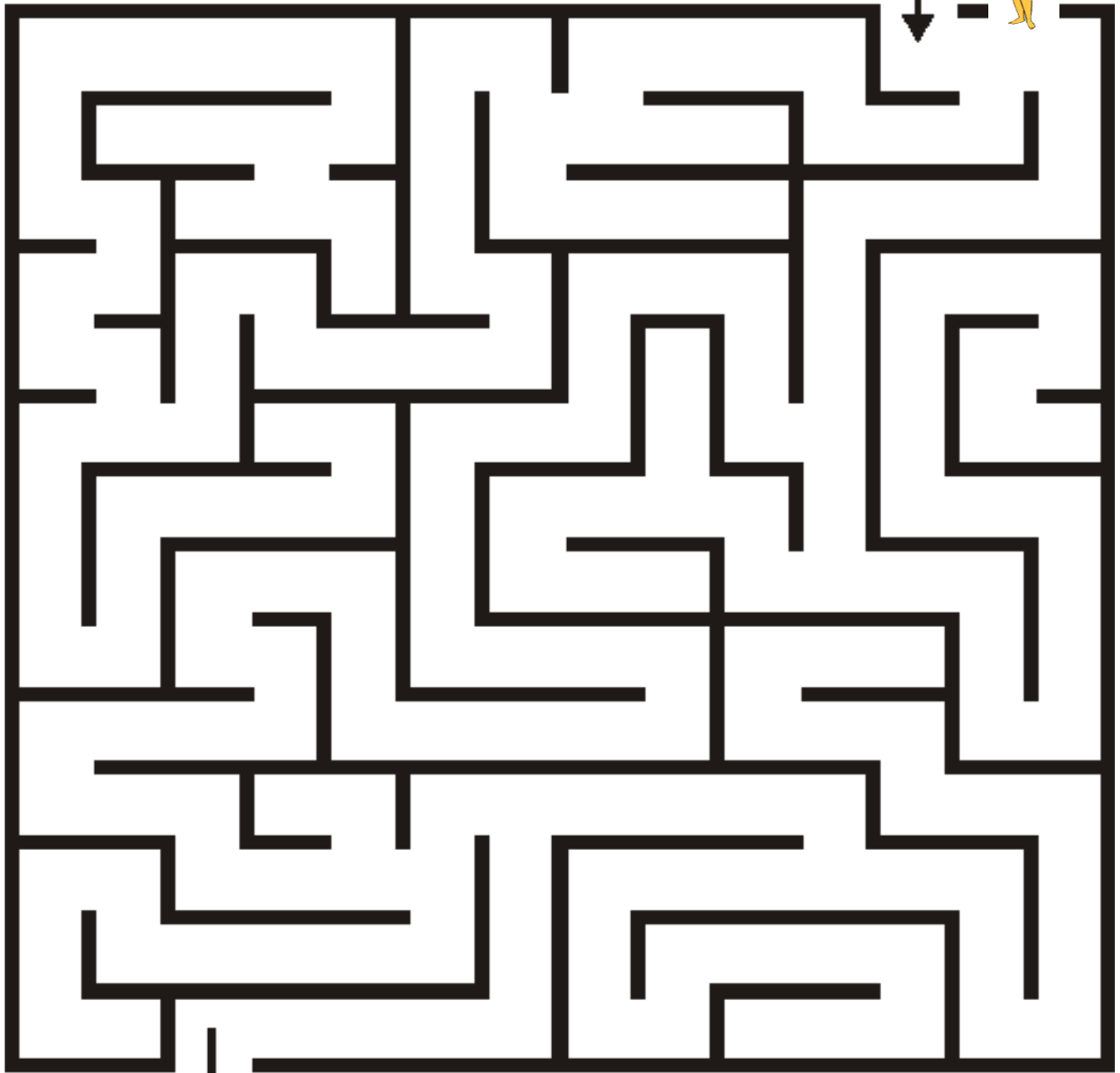
## Escape Maze

At home, you should practice two ways out of every room with your family. Can you help Betty find her way through the maze to Wilma?

*Also, remember these safety tips for your home fire escape drill:*

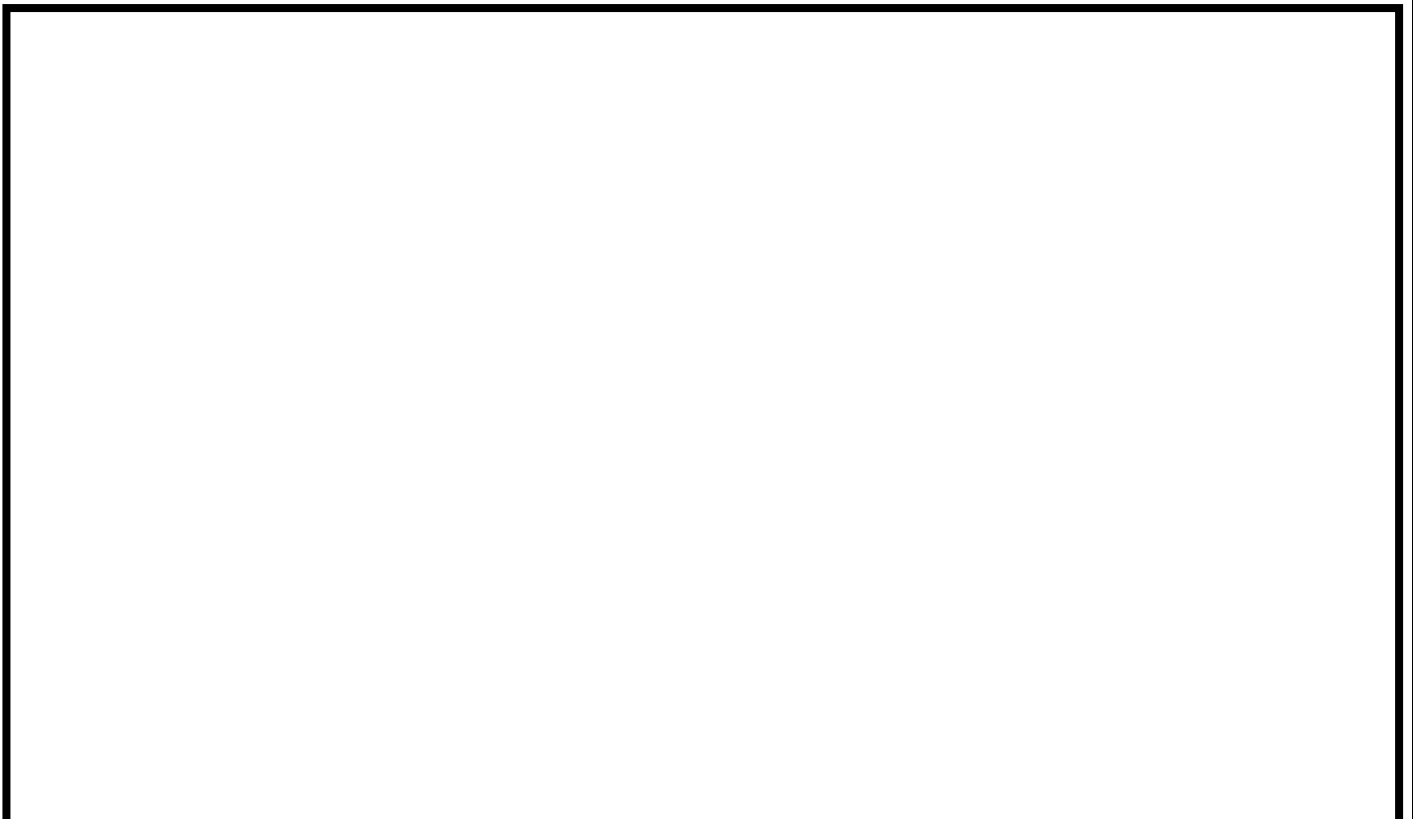
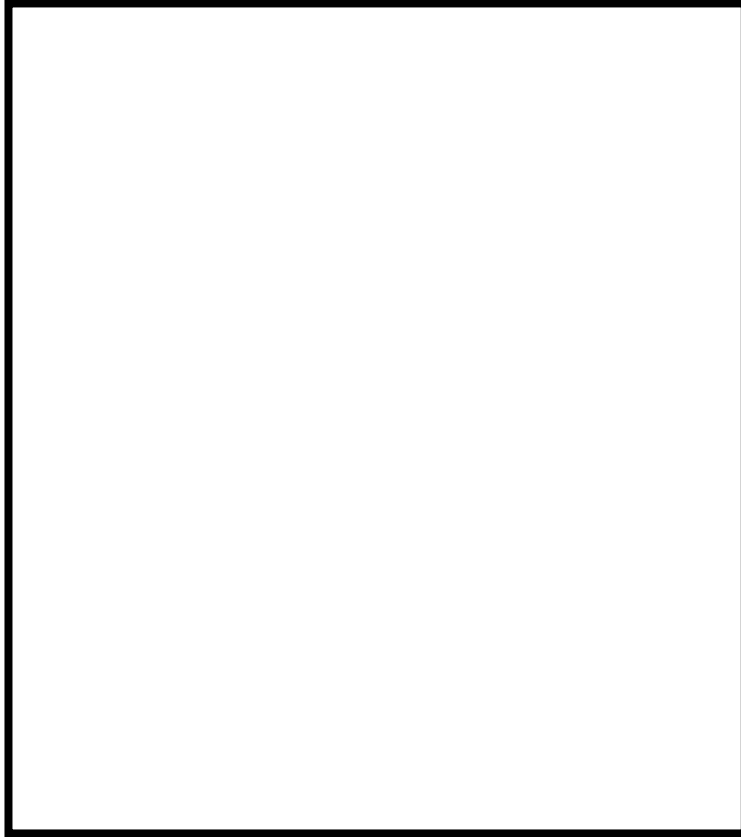
- Crawl low to avoid smoke and heat.
- Feel doors with the back of your hand before opening them.
- Do not open the door if it feels hot— use your second exit.
- Get out fast.
- Meet outside and then call for help.
- Fill in your emergency number here

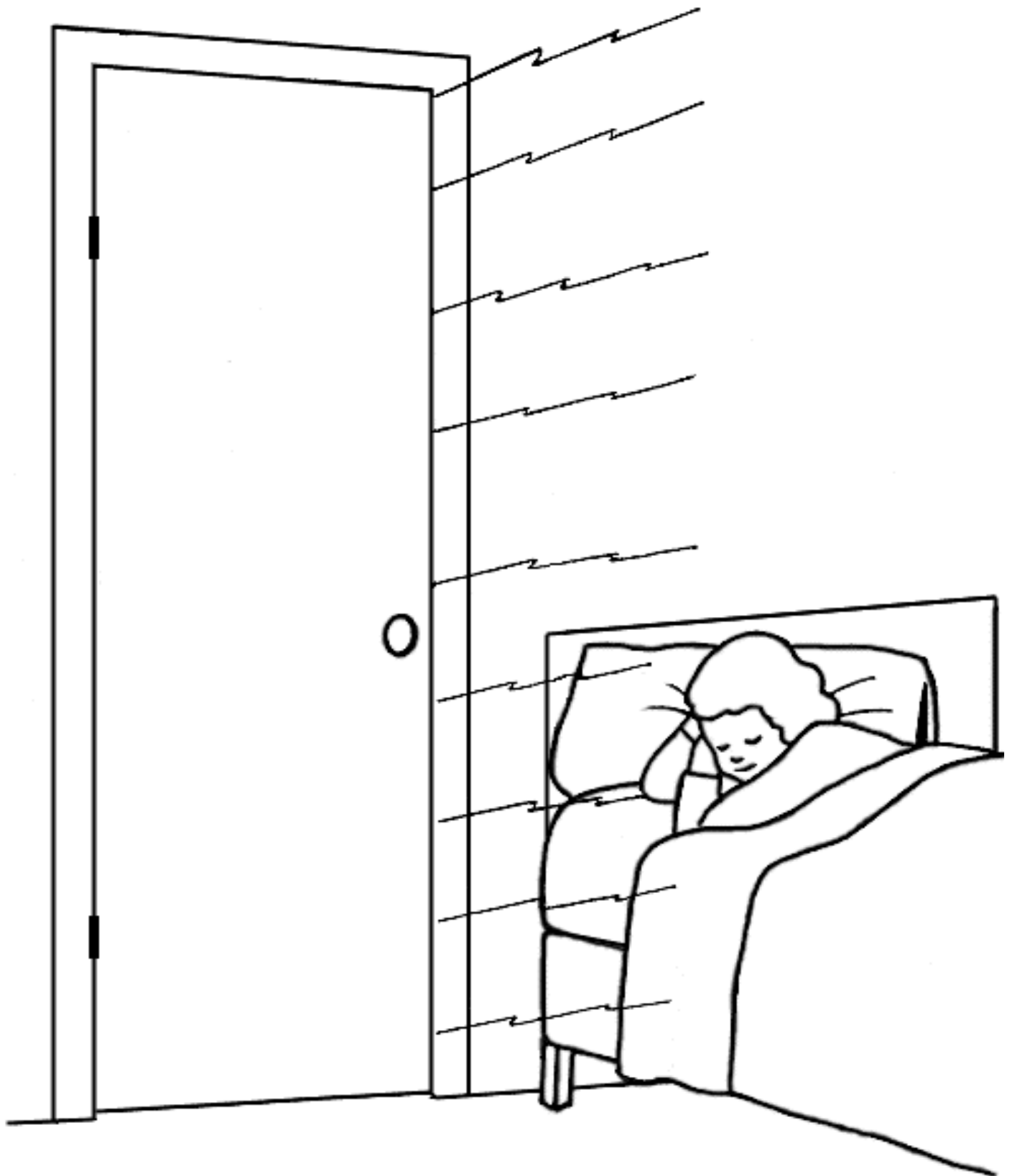
\_\_\_\_\_



## Escape Plan Diagram

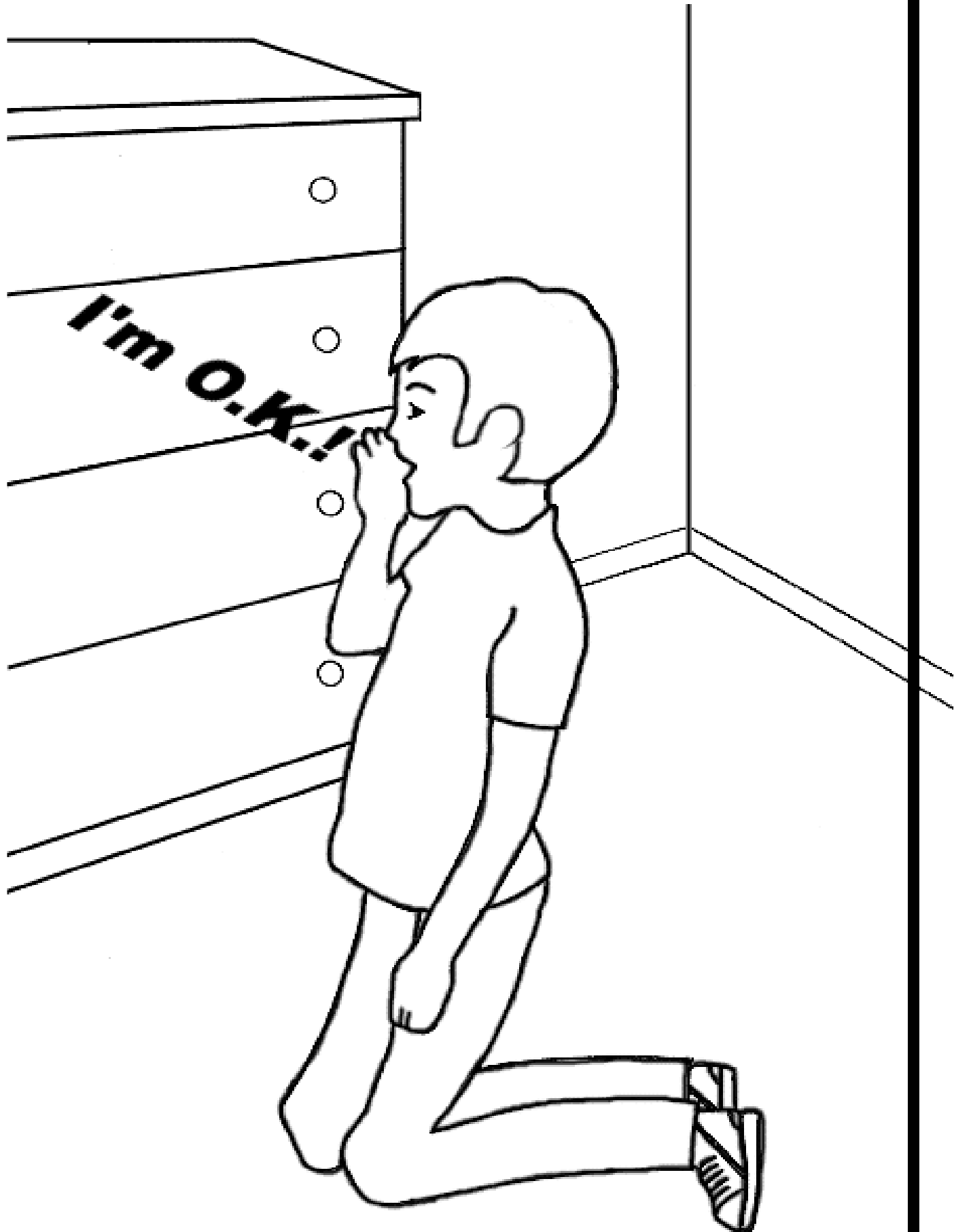
Use the small space to draw your room. Mark where the doors and windows are, and then make an escape plan by drawing arrows to show two ways out. Then go home and practice the escape plan. Use the large space to draw your house or apartment. Show the location of windows and doors that you can use to escape. Then practice the escape plan with your family.





**Always sleep with  
your bedroom door closed**

If there is a fire, keep calm. Don't panic.  
Let your family know you are all right.





**Don't hide under a bed during a fire.**



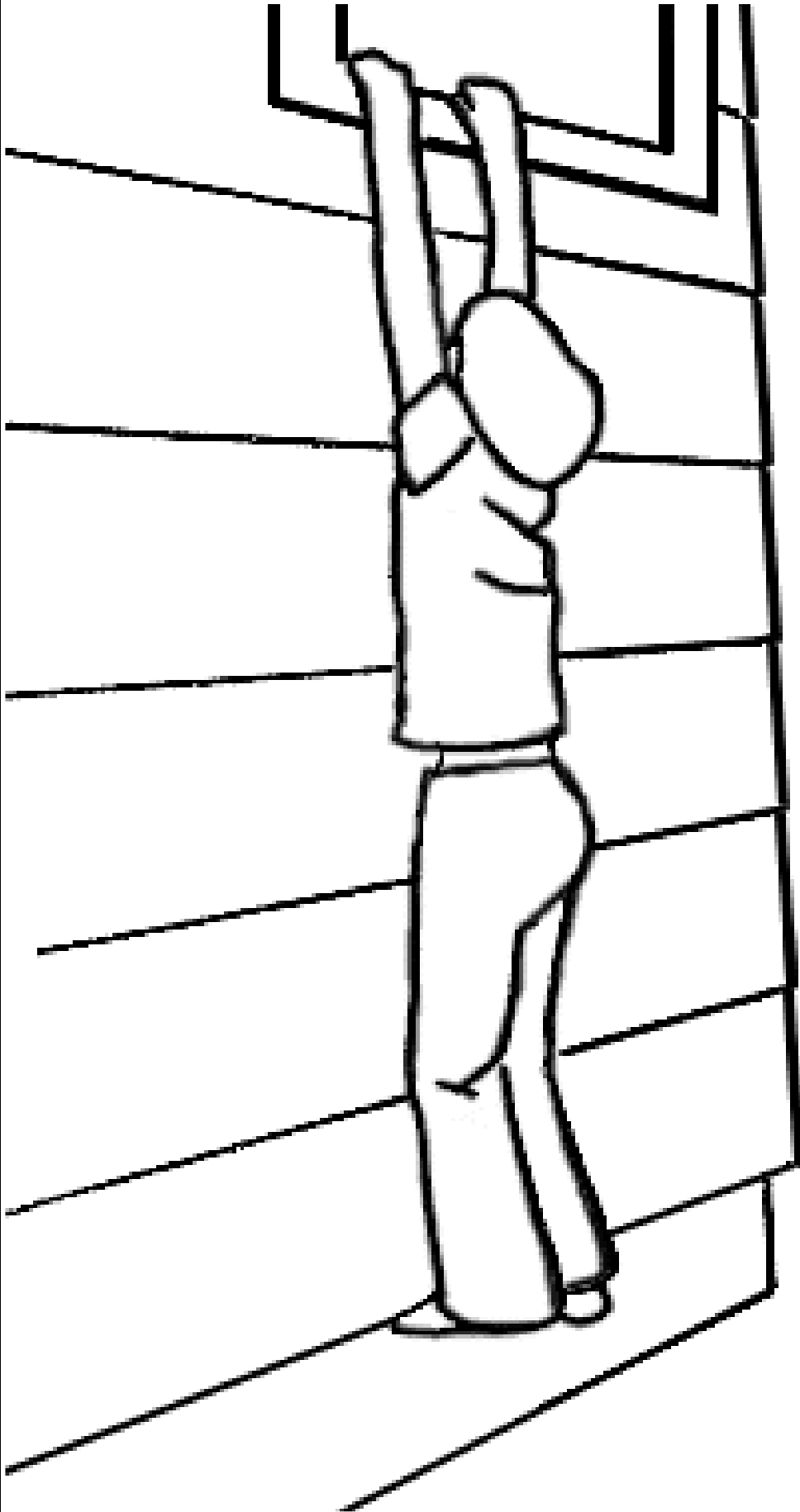
**Don't hide in a closet during a fire.**

Test the door before you open it by feeling it with the back of your hand near the top of the door.

**Feel the door  
with the BACK  
of your hand**



If the door is cool, open it carefully. If the door is **hot**, do NOT open it. Use the second way out: the window.





Fire-fighters found these children who couldn't get out by themselves. They were not hiding.



If your room is filled with smoke, keep down close to the floor where you can breathe more easily.

**heat**

**gases**

**smoke**



**Crawl under smoke and heat**

Assemble at the meeting place the family picked outside the house, and then call the fire department or 911. (10111 in South Africa)



**NEVER** re-enter a burning building.

**DANGER**



Never Play With Matches

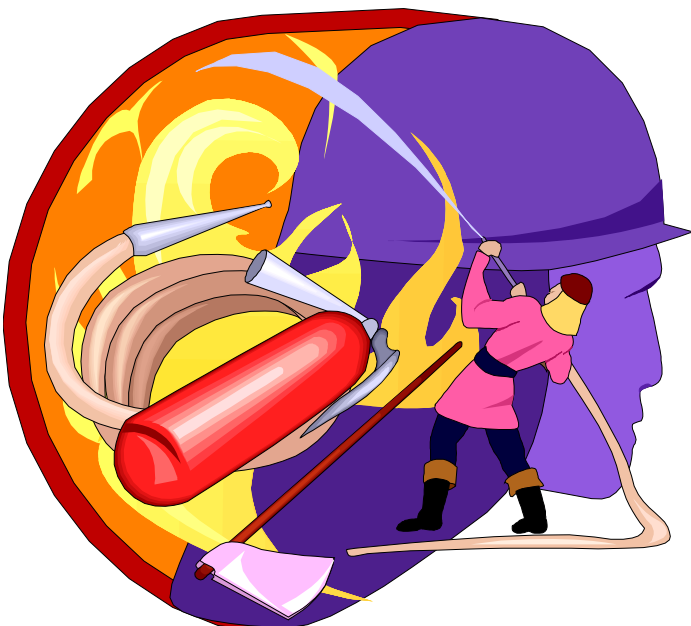
Here's a song about how you've got to  
crawl low under smoke.

## Crawl Low Under Smoke

Song by Gloria Nissenson & Elaine Lifton

**You've got to crawl low under smoke.  
You don't want to gasp, cough, or choke.  
Smoke will hurt your eyes,  
but you know smoke will rise,  
so crawl low under smoke.**

**You've got to crawl low under smoke.  
You don't want to gasp, cough, or choke.  
Get down on all fours.  
Crawl low on the floor,  
and crawl low under smoke.  
Crawl low under smoke.  
Crawl low,  
low low low low low!**



## **Sing a song about 2 WAYS OUT**

Song by [Gloria Nissenson & Elaine Lifton](#)

At school or home,  
know two ways out.  
If you know them in your mind,  
they'll be easy to find.  
When you go someplace new,  
like a movie or a show,  
check the exit sign  
so you'll know which way to go.  
Wherever you are  
look around and about,  
and always know two ways out.  
Always know two ways out.

## High Rise Fires

If you live in or are visiting family or friends who live in a high-rise apartment building, would you know what to do if there were a fire?

### If the fire is in the apartment:

- Calmly leave the apartment, closing the door behind you. Remember the keys!
- Pull the fire alarm near the closest exit.
- Leave the building by the stairs.

**Never take the elevator during a fire!**

### If the fire alarm goes off:

- Before you open the door, feel the door by using the back of your hand. If the door is hot or warm, **do not** open the door.
- If the door is cool, open it just a little to check the hallway. If you see smoke, **do not** leave.
- If there is no smoke in the hallway, leave and close the door. Go directly to the stairs to leave. **Never use the elevator.**

### If the exit is blocked by smoke or fire:

- Leave the door closed, but **do not** lock it.
- To keep the smoke out, put a wet towel in the space at the bottom of the door.
- **Call your emergency number** posted by the telephone, tell them your apartment number, and let them know you are trapped by smoke and fire. It is important that you listen and do what they tell you to do.
- Stay calm and wait for someone to rescue you.

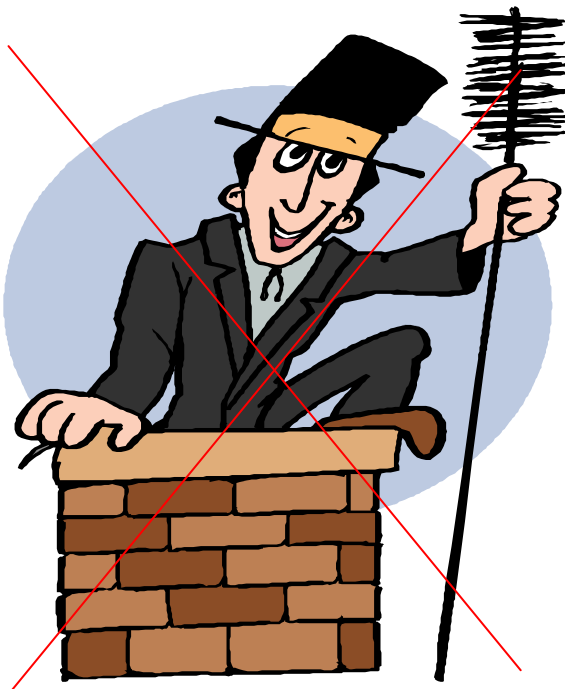
### If smoke is in your apartment:

- Stay low to the floor under the smoke.
- **Call your emergency number** posted by the telephone, and let them know that you are trapped by the smoke.
- If you have a balcony and there is no fire below it, go out.
- If there is fire below, go to the window. **DO NOT** open the window, but stay near the window.
- If there is no fire below, go to the window and open it. Stay near the open window.
- Hang a blanket or a towel out of the window to let people know that you are there and need help.
- Be calm and wait for someone to rescue you.

## Here's a song about how you should Use the Stairs

Song by Gloria Nissenson & Elaine Lifton

Never use the elevator.  
Always use the stairs,  
when there's a fire,  
when there's a fire.  
Elevators can get stuck and  
you'll get trapped inside.  
if there's a fire,  
if there's a fire.  
Use the stairs!  
Use the stairs!  
Use the stairs!  
Use the stairs!





## Home Fire Inspection

- Is your local emergency phone number on your telephone?
- Can your house number be seen from the street so that emergency vehicles can find you?
- Do you have a **smoke detector** in your home? Do you test it monthly? Helpful hint: Change the batteries when you change your clocks- in the spring and fall.
- Do you practice Operation EDITH (**Exit Drills In The Home**) at home?
- Do your parents talk to your babysitters about the family EDITH plan?
- Is there a fire extinguisher in your home? Does everyone know where it is and how to use it?
- Are matches and lighters kept in a safe place away from children? These kids found some.
- Do you know that you should **never** run if your clothes catch on fire and that you **should** "STOP - DROP - ROLL"?
- Do you have a screen on your fireplace? Is it closed at all times?
- Is your yard clear of old tree branches, litter, and weeds?
- Do you sleep with your bedroom door closed to prevent the spread of fire?

## What is Operation EDITH?

*EDITH stands for Exit Drills In The Home.*

- How would you and your family get out of your home if there were a fire?
- How would they escape from the second or third floor?
- What would you do after everyone is out of the house?

Hershey wants all kids and adults to know 2 WAYS OUT of every room in your home.

### **Here's how to do your own Operation EDITH Plan:**

1. First you must have a plan. Hershey wants every member of the family involved in developing your own Operation EDITH Plan.
2. Appoint a Fire Chief. The Fire Chief can be your father, mother, teen-aged brother or sister, or even the babysitter.
3. The family visits each bedroom and picks 2 WAYS OUT- one the normal way out and the emergency route, through a different door or window.
4. Plan how each member of the family can reach the ground using the emergency route.
5. Decide on a meeting place outside the house such as near the mailbox or driveway.
6. Draw a picture of each floor in your home. Show where the rooms, doors, windows, and halls are. Then colour the regular escape routes black and the emergency routes **red**. Copies should be placed where everyone can see them and be reminded of what to do in a fire emergency.

The next page shows you how to practice your Operation EDITH plan.

## Practice Operation Edith

### Here's how to start:

1. Everyone decides what the "signal" will be to start the drill.
2. Everyone takes their place in their own bedroom.
3. The "Chief" gives the signal and the drill begins!
4. Another family member repeats the signal.
5. Everyone then closes the doors between their rooms and the main exit.
6. Each person checks their emergency exit.
7. Everyone leaves the house.
8. The "Chief" brings the family together again. He/she stresses the importance of being calm, closing doors, and testing doors to closed rooms for heat before opening them.
9. Review the EDITH picture that you drew of your house with **2 WAYS OUT** of each room. Check with everyone to make sure that they are the best ways out. Double check! Make sure the copies of the EDITH picture are where everyone can see them.

## Kitchen Fires

What kind of stove do you have in your home? Did you know that the stove is the #1 fire hazard in your kitchen? I'll bet that many of you do know this important fact, but do you know why? Burners on electric stoves stay hot a lot longer than those on gas stoves. The electric burner gets so hot that even after it has been turned off, it holds so much heat that it can cause a towel, or a pot holder, or worse yet your clothes to catch fire before it cools off. Even though the gas burner does not stay as hot for as long as an electric burner, until it cools off it can be very dangerous.

### *Important Do's and Don'ts in the Kitchen*

#### **Do's**

- **Do** have an adult with you if you are cooking in the kitchen.
- **Do** keep long hair tied back when you are cooking.
- **Do** make sure that, if you have a window near the stove, the curtains are tied back and will not blow near a flame or burner.
- **Do** make sure that the knobs on the stove are difficult for a child to turn.
- **Do** check to make sure that the "on" signal light for the burners is working.
- **Do** turn pan handles to the centre of the stove so that children cannot reach them and in order to keep them from being knocked off the stove.
- **Do** put a non-slip mat in front of the stove to keep you from slipping and falling into a burner.
- **Do** check the cords on all appliances regularly for fraying (fraying means worn because of rubbing). Exposed wires could cause sparks or short circuits.
- **Do** keep matches out of the reach of children and in covered metal containers.
- **Do** call your utility company IMMEDIATELY if you smell a gas odour coming from your stove.

#### **Don'ts**

- **Don't** put towels, potholders, or dishrags near a stove burner.
- **Don't** wear loose-fitting clothes when you cook, and **don't** reach across the top of the stove when you are cooking.
- **Don't** put cookies, candy, or other treats in the cabinets above the stove. Young children may try to reach them and accidentally start the burners, start a fire, or have their clothes catch on fire.
- **Don't** store spray cans near the stove.
- **Don't** let small children near an open oven door. They can be burned by the heat or by falling onto the door or into the oven.
- **Don't** lean against the stove to keep warm.
- **Don't** use towels as potholders. They may catch on fire.
- **Don't** overload an electrical outlet with several appliances or extension cords. The cords or plugs may overheat and cause a fire.
- **Don't** use water to put out a grease fire. ONLY use baking soda, salt, or a tight lid. Always keep a box of baking soda near the stove.
- **Don't** use radios or other small appliances (mixers, blenders) near the sink.

## Wordsearch Puzzle

Find the words in the Word Bank on the grid below. They can be forward, backwards, diagonal, up or down.

### Word bank

burner      cord      electric      flame      fraying  
grease      outlet      oven      pot      stove

e	b	s	c	o	r	d	f
m	l	s	t	o	v	e	l
g	r	e	a	s	e	w	a
r	p	o	c	a	g	p	m
o	v	e	n	t	l	o	e
b	u	r	n	e	r	t	p
o	u	t	l	e	t	i	g
f	r	a	y	i	n	g	c

What is wrong in this picture?

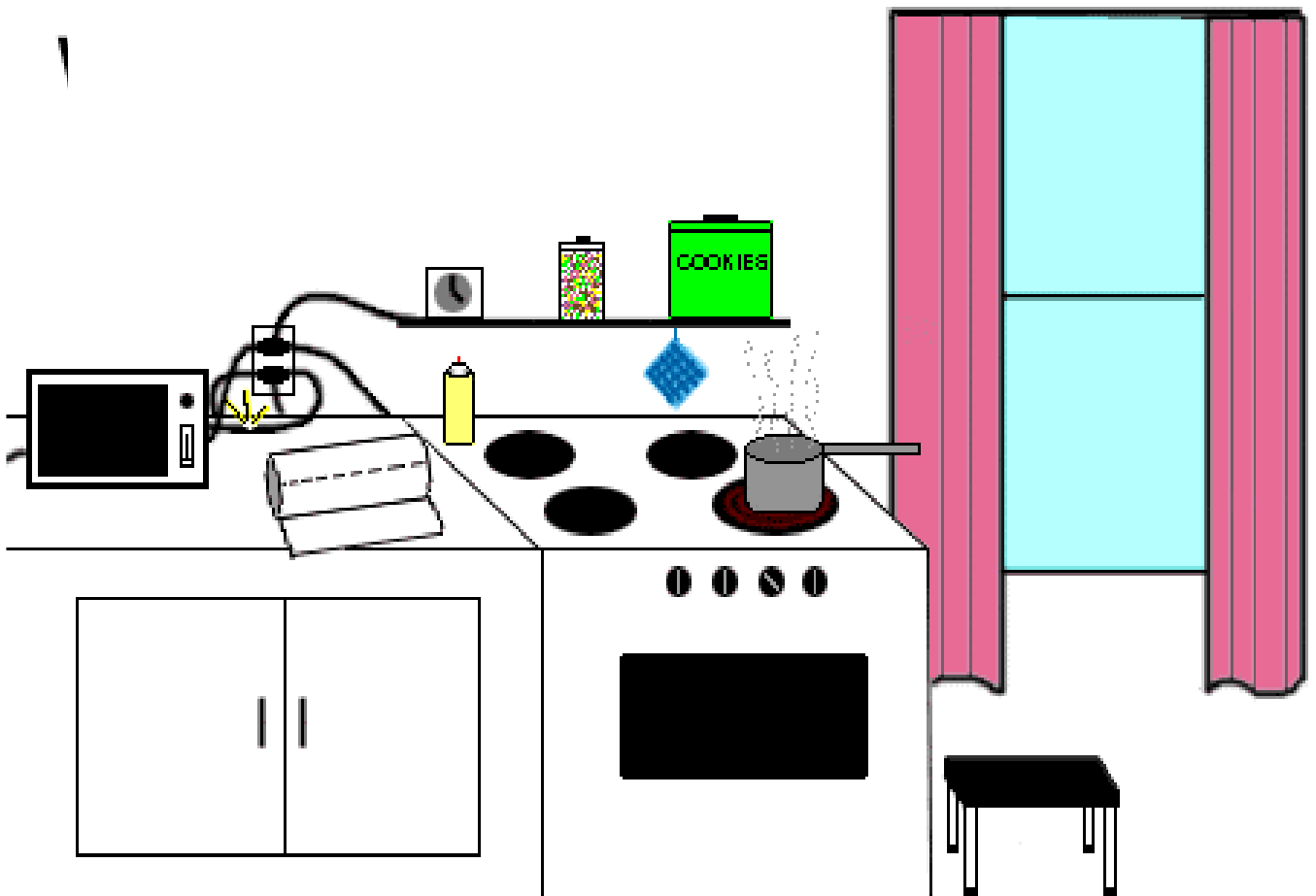
---

---

---

---

---



## Fireplace Safety Rules

Below are two lists: a Fireplace Safety list and a Fireplace Dangers list. Make sure you practice fireplace safety when your fireplace is in use.

**Do not ever start a fire in a fireplace without the participation and supervision of an adult or parent.**

### Fireplace Safety

- Use natural logs. However, if you use the artificial logs, be sure to follow the directions on the package.
- Check your fireplace and chimney often and keep them clean and in good repair.
- Always make sure that a good fire screen is in front of the fireplace.
- Keep the damper (have your parents show you where it is and how it works) set so the draft (flow of air) will remove all smoke and gases when the fireplace is on. Remember, too much air flow might let the fire get out of control.
- Keep the area near the fireplace clear of materials like papers, books, toys, etc. Everyone should know about the possibility of flying sparks from the fire and what to do about them.
- Make sure that the fire is completely out before going to bed or if you plan to leave the house.

### Fireplace Dangers

- Do not stack artificial logs in the fireplace like you would real wood.
- Do not use your fireplace if it has loose bricks or needs to be cleaned.
- Do not burn charcoal, coal, or plastic materials (wrap, cups, plates, etc.).
- Do not burn garbage in the fireplace.
- Do not ever use gasoline or other such liquid to start or help a fire to start.
- Do not allow small children near the fireplace.
- Do not leave a fire unattended.

**Always keep a fire extinguisher close at hand. Make sure that everyone knows how to use it. Keep emergency phone numbers on or next to the telephone.**

## *Tips for a fire-safe and happy holiday season:*

Keep matches, lighters, and candles out of the reach of children.

If children are participating in Hanukkah, Kwanzaa, or Advent candle-lighting ceremonies in your home, make sure they are being supervised by an adult.

Practice your [Operation E.D.I.T.H Plan](#) during the holidays. Visiting friends and family members will need to know **two ways out** if there is a fire emergency in your home.

Use only decorative lights that have been tested for safety. Look for the **UL Label** from Underwriters Laboratories on the light cords.

Check each set of lights for broken or cracked sockets, frayed or bare wires, and/or loose connections. **If there is any question about the safety of the light set, it should be thrown away.**

Check the labels on the light set for inside or outside use. **Never** use inside lights outside. Be sure to fasten your outside light sets tightly so they will not be damaged by the wind. The wind can cause the wires to fray and break.

Read the manufacturers instructions carefully. **Do not** use more than the recommended number of lights on a circuit.

**Always** turn off your lights on trees or on paper decorations before going out or going to bed. If there is a short circuit, a fire may start.

Keep children away from decorative lights and electrical decorations.

Always throw wrapping paper away immediately after opening a package.

Never burn wrapping paper in the fireplace. The paper can catch fire very quickly and cause a flash fire.

Never use candles on a tree, near evergreens, near paper decorations, and near wrapping paper.

Always use non-flammable candle-holders, Kinara, Advent wreaths, and Menorahs.

Always place candles where they cannot be knocked down or blown over. Don't forget about them. If candles are in a centerpiece on your holiday table, don't let them melt down into the decorations. That may cause a fire.

**IMPORTANT:** Make sure your emergency phone numbers are placed next to or on the telephone. Make sure that everyone knows where they are.

Check your fire extinguisher to be sure that it is full and working properly. Make sure that everyone knows where it is and how to use it.



## Wordsearch Puzzle

Find the words in the Word Bank on the grid below. They can be forward, backwards, diagonal, up or down.

Word bank

hot      fire      dog      hose      burn      exit

h	b	e	u	h
d	o	g	b	o
z	o	t	u	s
g	f	i	r	e
w	o	p	n	b
e	x	i	t	e

## Wordsearch Puzzle

Find the words in the Word Bank on the grid below. They can be forward, backwards, diagonal, up or down.

Word Bank						
Alarm	flame	fire	stop	burn	friend	
Hose	arson	drill	drop	water	house	
smoke	matches	roll	dog	exit		

a	l	a	r	m	t	r	o	l	l
s	x	h	w	a	t	e	r	b	p
e	f	l	a	m	e	h	g	o	p
h	i	r	b	l	o	o	t	f	o
c	r	c	i	u	n	s	d	l	r
t	e	h	s	e	w	e	o	b	d
a	s	e	l	a	n	j	g	u	r
m	a	t	c	h	c	d	l	r	i
e	x	i	t	a	r	s	o	n	l
s	m	o	k	e	z	e	x	i	l

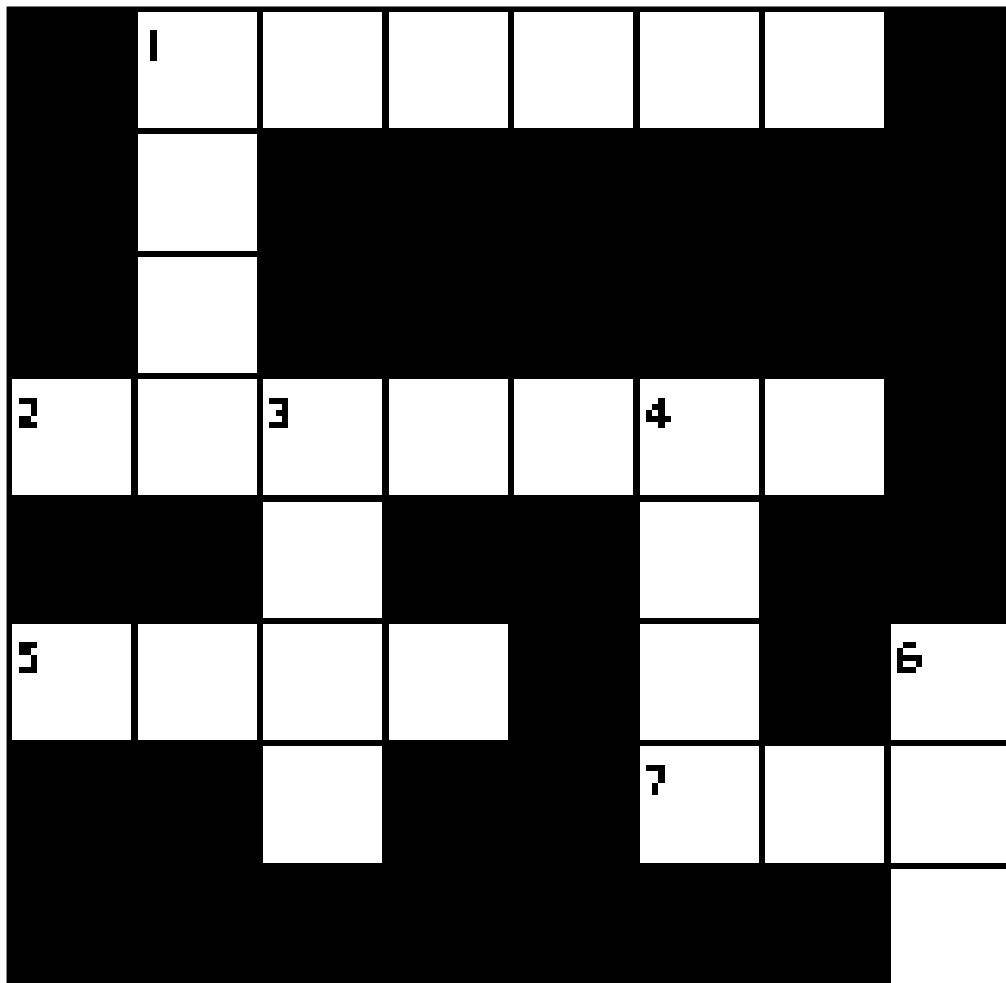
# Crossword Puzzle

## ACROSS

1. A fire-fighter is your \_\_\_\_.
2. Number One arson dog
5. What you should be during an emergency
7. \_\_\_\_ ways out

## DOWN

1. What you can start when you play with matches.
3. Stop, drop, and \_\_\_\_
4. A way out of a room



## Fire Trucks

Here are three kinds of fire trucks. After you read this you'll be able to tell them apart when you see them out on the road. (Credit Source: <http://www.dos.state.ny.us>)

This is the truck you see most of the time. You may see them during Fire Prevention Week when the firefighters visit many schools and community fire-safety programs. Pumper trucks are sometimes called to car accidents because the gasoline in the car's tank may leak and catch on fire. A pumper truck is about 30 feet long and holds some water, but the tanker truck holds a lot more. The tanker truck will come when there is a fire and a lot of water is needed.



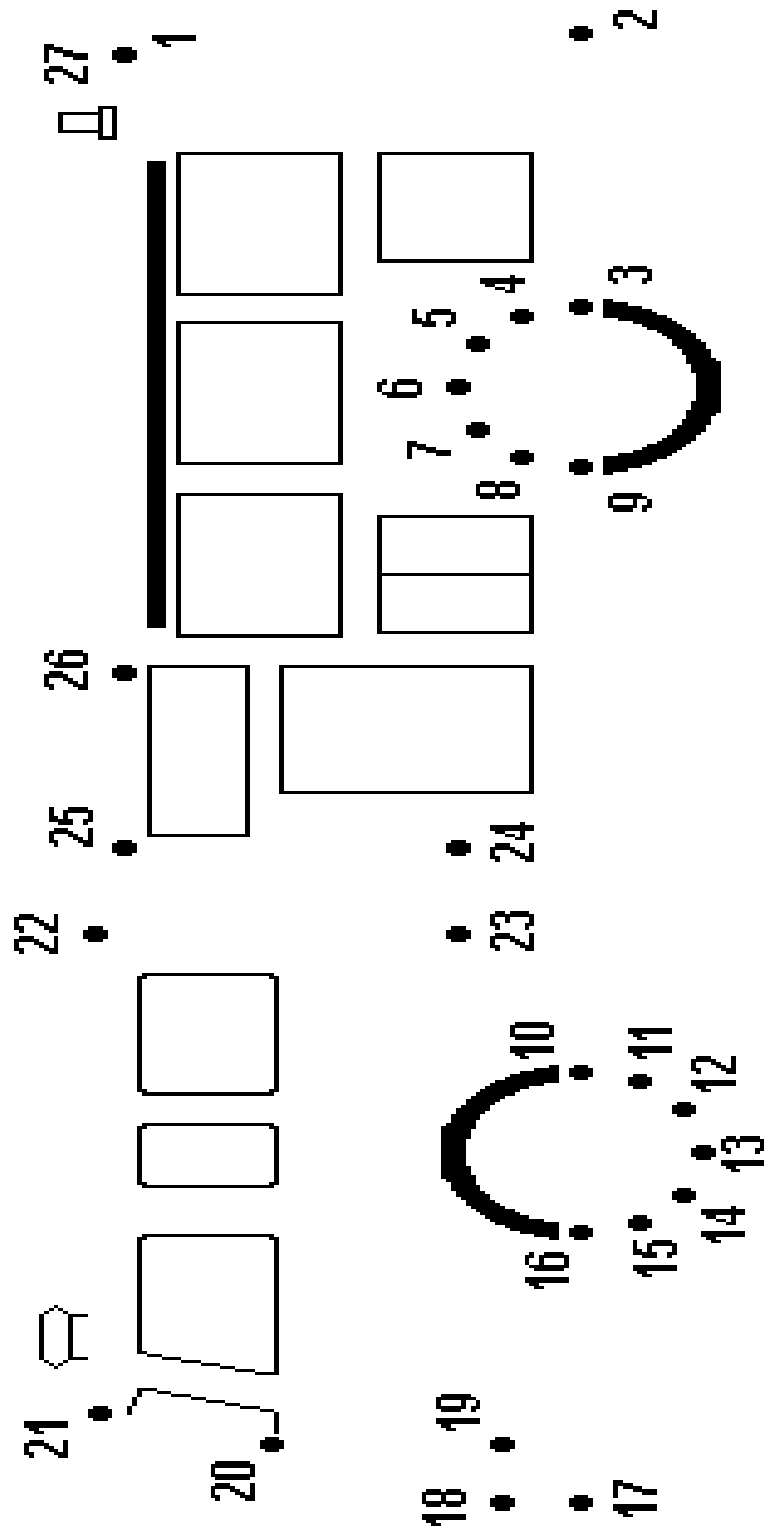
This truck is about 30 feet long and holds more than 1,000 gallons of water. It is always kept filled with water. When there is a big fire, the tanker truck unloads its water in a canvas pond (a little swimming pool) that the firefighters set up. The pumper truck can pump the water from this pond so the tanker truck can leave to get more water. Sometimes there are no fire hydrants around, like in the county; so the tanker trucks will get the much needed water from ponds or even swimming pools.

This truck has a very long ladder on top. The ladder is about 100 feet long. At the end of the ladder is a bucket for firefighters and arson dogs like me to get to the top of a building. Ladder trucks are much longer than pumpers or tankers. A ladder truck can be 40 to 50 feet long.



# Fire Trucks

Connect the Dots to Make Your Own Fire Engine



## Curious Kids Set Fires

Every day Americans experience the tragedy of fire. Each year more than 4,000 Americans die in fires and approximately 20,000 are injured. Figures show that each year about 150 people are killed and \$200 million in property is destroyed in fires attributed to children playing with fire.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) encourages parents to teach children at an early age about the dangers of fireplay in an effort to prevent child injuries, fire deaths and fire setting behaviour in the future. Below are some facts about children and fire safety.

### Curious Kids Set Fires

Children under five are curious about fire. Often what begins as a natural exploration of the unknown can lead to tragedy.

Children of all ages set over 35,000 fires annually. Approximately 8,000 of those fires are set in homes.

Children make up 15-20% of all fire deaths.

At home, children usually play with fire in bedrooms, in closets and under beds. These are "secret" places where there are a lot of things that catch fire easily.

Too often, child fire setters are not given proper guidance and supervision by parents and teachers. Consequently, they repeat their fire setting behaviour.

### *Practice Fire Safety in Your Home*

Supervise young children closely. Do not leave them alone even for short periods of time.

Keep matches and lighters in a secured drawer or cabinet.

Have your children tell you when they find matches and lighters.

Check under beds and in closets for burned matches, evidence your child may be playing with fire.

Develop a home fire escape plan, practice it with your children and designate a meeting place outside.

Take the mystery out of fire play by teaching children that fire is a tool, not a toy.

Teach children the nature of fire. It is FAST, HOT, DARK and DEADLY!

Teach children not to hide from fire-fighters, but to get out quickly and call for help from another location.

Show children how to crawl low on the floor, below the smoke, to get out of the house and stay out in the case of fire.

Demonstrate how to stop, drop to the ground and roll if their clothes catch fire.

Install smoke alarms on every level in your home.

Familiarize children with the sound of your smoke alarm.

Test the smoke alarm each month and replace the battery at least once a year.

Replace the smoke alarm every ten years, or as recommended by the manufacturer.

Finally, having a working smoke alarm dramatically increases your chances of surviving a fire. And remember to practice a home escape plan frequently with your family.

## Use the following fire safety and prevention information to lead discussions.

### Control Kid's Access to Fire

- Keep all matches and lighters out of the hands of children. If possible, keep these sources of fire in locked drawers. Consider buying only "child-proof" lighters -- but be aware that no product is completely child-proof.
- Children as young as two years old can strike matches and start fires.
- Never leave children unattended near operating stoves or burning candles, even for a short time.
- Teach children not to pick up matches or lighters they may find. Instead, they should tell an adult immediately.

### Fire Safety at Home

- Smoke alarms should be installed on every level of the home, especially near sleeping areas.
- Smoke alarms should be kept clean of dust by regularly vacuuming over and around them.
- Replace batteries in smoke alarms at least once a year. And replace the entire unit after ten years of service, or as the manufacturer recommends.
- Families should plan and practice two escape routes from each room of their home.
- Regularly inspect the home for fire hazards.
- If there are adults in the home who smoke, they should use heavy safety ashtrays and discard ashes and butts in metal, sealed containers or the toilet.
- If there is a fireplace in the home, the entire opening should be covered by a heavy safety screen. The chimney should be professionally inspected and cleaned annually.
- Children should cook only under the supervision of an adult or with their permission.
- Children should never play with electrical cords or electrical sockets. They should ask adults for help plugging in equipment.
- Children should stay away from radiators and heaters, and they should be taught that these devices are not toys. Young children in particular must be taught not to play with or drop anything into space heaters. Nothing should be placed or stored on top of a heater.
- Pots on stovetops should always have their handles turned toward the centre of the stove, where children cannot reach up and pull or knock them off.
- Teach children to turn off lights, stereos, TVs, and other electrical equipment when they are finished using them. In the case of room heaters, children should ask an adult to turn it off when the room will be empty.



- Children should never touch matches, lighters, or candles. If they find matches or lighters within reach, they should ask an adult to move them.
- No one should stand too close to a fireplace or wood stove or other types of heaters, where clothes could easily catch fire.

### **Warning Signs**

- Evidence of fire play, such as burnt matches, clothes, paper, toys, etc., or if you smell smoke in hair or clothes.
- Inappropriate interest in fire-fighters and/or fire trucks, such as frequent, improper calls to the fire department or 9-1-1.
- Child asks or tries to light cigarettes or candles for you or other adults.
- Matches or lighters in their pockets or rooms.

### **Control Curiosity**

- Talk to your child or students in a calm, assured manner about fire safety.
- Consider visiting a fire station if children are very interested in fire fighting and/or fire trucks or ask a fire-fighter to visit your classroom. Have the fire-fighter talk about his/her job and the dangers of fire.
- For parents: Create opportunities for learning about fire safety at home. For example, when you cook, let your child get the pot holder for you; when you use the fireplace, let your child bring you the wood or tools; if you use candles, let the child check to make sure the candle holder fits snugly; and when you change or test the batteries in your smoke alarms, ask the child to help you.

### **What to do if you Suspect your Student/Child is Playing with Fire?**

- Talk to the child about his or her actions. Explain again that fire is a tool for use only by adults, and that it is very dangerous for children.
- Many schools, fire departments and law enforcement agencies have programs for children who are inappropriately interested in fire or who have set fires.

## FIRES ARE SCARY AND VERY DANGEROUS

They are loud and hot, and the smoke makes it very dark. Fires hurt and destroy things in your home. You and your family can help make your home safer from fire.

Where in your home do possible fire problems exist? What can you do to make sure that you and your family are less likely to be harmed by fire?

### THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE

Never put anything over a lamp, like clothes or a blanket, not even when playing.

Don't touch radiators or heaters. Ask an adult to turn a heater on or off for you.

Don't stand too close to the fireplace or a wood stove. You could get burned or your clothes could catch fire.

Never touch matches, lighters, or candles. If you see matches or lighters in a room, tell an adult right away.

### IN THE KITCHEN

Don't cook alone or without asking an adult.

Remind your parents to turn pot handles toward the centre of the stove. They should never hang over the edge where someone could bump into them and knock them off the stove.

### AROUND ELECTRICITY

Don't play with electrical cords.

Never stick anything into an electrical socket.

Turn off lights, stereos, TVs and other electrical equipment when you are finished using them.

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE ...

Learning about home fire safety is fun! Now let's test your home fire safety knowledge!

Home Fires are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. loud, hot and dark
- b. quiet, hot and bright
- c. quiet, hot and dark
- d. loud, cool and dark

If you see matches or lighters in a room:

- a. throw them away
- b. tell a grown-up right away
- c. hide them
- d. pick them up

Kids should never cook without a \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

- a. brother
- b. friend
- c. sister
- d. parent or another grown-up

Don't play with:

- a. soccer balls
- b. toys
- c. electrical cords
- d. video games

If you stand too close to the \_\_\_\_\_ you could get burned or your clothes could catch fire.

- a. smoke alarm
- b. fireplace
- c. television
- d. refrigerator

*Answers: 1) a 2) b 3) d 4) c 5) b*

## SMOKE ALARMS CAN HELP

Would you know if your home was on fire? What would happen if you were sleeping? You may not see fire, smell smoke or wake up in time to get out safely. Smoke alarms can help.

## WHAT IS A SMOKE ALARM?

Smoke alarms are tools that can tell if there is smoke in the air. They work even if you can't smell smoke. A smoke alarm looks like a small dish or dinner plate on the ceiling of your home!

A smoke alarm makes a very loud beeping noise to warn you that a fire has started. When you hear the loud noise, follow your home escape plan and get out fast.

## YOU CAN HELP!

Kids can help make their homes safer from fire by helping grown-ups remember to:

Put smoke alarms in your home, especially near bedrooms.

Test smoke alarms monthly to make sure they are working, and so you'll know what it sounds like when it goes off.

Replace old batteries with brand new ones at least once a year.

Keep smoke alarms clean from dust. You can clean away the dust by running the vacuum cleaner attachment over and around them.

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE ...

Learning about smoke alarms is fun! Now let's test your smoke alarm knowledge!

A smoke alarm hangs from the \_\_\_\_\_ in your home

- a. television
- b. stove
- c. ceiling
- d. fireplace

When you hear a smoke alarm, you should:

- a. follow your home escape plan and get out fast!
- b. hide in your room
- c. gather up your toys before getting out
- d. call 9-1-1

Grown-ups should test smoke alarms \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure they are working.

- a. every day
- b. every week
- c. every month
- d. every year

A smoke alarm makes a very loud \_\_\_\_\_

- a. ringing
- b. honking
- c. beeping
- d. barking

A working smoke alarm can tell you if there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.

- a. dust
- b. smoke
- c. a bug
- d. pollution

*Answers: 1) c 2) a 3) c 4) C 5) b*

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF THERE WAS A FIRE IN YOUR HOME?

It's important to get out fast! Never hide or take time to gather up your belongings.

### FIRES ARE SCARY AND CONFUSING

They can be loud, burn very fast, and their smoke can make a room or home very dark. It helps to have a plan so you'll know what to do to get out of your home!

Good escape plans help you get out of your home quickly in case of a fire. The best plans have two ways to get out of each room. If one way is blocked by the fire, you can get out the other way. When escaping, stay low to the floor. Smoke rises during a fire. The safest air is down low.

### HELP YOUR FAMILY MAKE AN ESCAPE PLAN

1. Try to find two ways out from every room in your home. The first way out should be a door. Every way needs to be planned and practiced with grown-ups.
2. Before opening any door in a fire, feel the door first at the bottom and then work your hand up the door to see if it is hot. A hot door means there may be fire on the other side. Try to get out another way.
3. Stay low to the floor when escaping a fire.
4. If you have security bars in your home, make sure you know how to open them in case you need to escape from a fire.
5. Pick a safe and easy-to-remember place outside the home to meet your family after you get out.
6. After you get out, call 9-1-1 or the fire department.
7. Stay outside no matter what. Don't go back for anything!

### TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE ...

Learning about escaping from fire is fun! Now let's test your home fire safety knowledge!

Which of the following sentences is wrong?

- A. After you get outside, don't go back inside for anything!
- b. After you get outside, call 9-1-1 (in South Africa 10111) or the fire department.
- C. after you get outside, meet your family at your meet up spot.
- d. after you get outside, it is Ok to go back inside to find your favourite toy fire

Escape plans should be planned and practiced with:

- a. your friends
- b. grown-ups
- c. no one
- d. your pets

Which of the following sentences is wrong?

- a. when escaping from a fire, stay low to the floor.
- b. when escaping from a fire, check the door before opening it to make sure it isn't hot.
- c. when escaping from a fire, get out fast.
- d. when escaping from a fire, take time to gather up your toys.

You should plan to have at least \_\_\_\_\_ escape routes from each room in your home.

- a. zero
- b. one
- c. two
- d. three

Pick a \_\_\_\_\_ place outside the home to meet your family after you get out.

- a. safe and easy to remember
- b. safe and hard to remember
- c. far away
- d. difficult to find

*answers: 1) d 2) b 3)  
d 4) C 5) A*







## A Factsheet on Home Electrical Fire Prevention

Electrical fires in our homes claim the lives of 485 Americans each year and injure 2,305 more. Some of these fires are caused by electrical system failures and appliance defects, but many more are caused by the misuse and poor maintenance of electrical appliances, incorrectly installed wiring, and overloaded circuits and extension cords.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) would like consumers to know that there are simple steps you can take to prevent the loss of life and property resulting from electrical fires.

### The Problem

During a typical year, home electrical problems account for 67,800 fires, 485 deaths, and \$868 million in property losses. Home electrical wiring causes twice as many fires as electrical appliances.

### The Facts

December is the most dangerous month for electrical fires. Fire deaths are highest in winter months which call for more indoor activities and increase in lighting, heating, and appliance use. Most electrical wiring fires start in the bedroom.

### The Cause

#### Electrical Wiring

Most electrical fires result from problems with "fixed wiring" such as faulty electrical outlets and old wiring. Problems with cords and plugs, such as extension and appliance cords, also cause many home electrical fires.

In urban areas, faulty wiring accounts for 33% of residential electrical fires.

Many avoidable electrical fires can be traced to misuse of electric cords, such as overloading circuits, poor maintenance and running the cords under rugs or in high traffic areas.

#### Home Appliances

The home appliances most often involved in electrical fires are electric stoves and ovens, dryers, central heating units, televisions, radios and record players.

### Safety Precautions

- Routinely check your electrical appliances and wiring.
- Frayed wires can cause fires. Replace all worn, old or damaged appliance cords immediately.
- Use electrical extension cords wisely and don't overload them.

- Keep electrical appliances away from wet floors and counters; pay special care to electrical appliances in the bathroom and kitchen.
- When buying electrical appliances look for products evaluated by a nationally recognized laboratory, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL).
- Don't allow children to play with or around electrical appliances like space heaters, irons and hair dryers.
- Keep clothes, curtains and other potentially combustible items at least three feet from all heaters.
- If an appliance has a three-prong plug, use it only in a three-slot outlet. Never force it to fit into a two-slot outlet or extension cord.
- Never overload extension cords or wall sockets. Immediately shut off, then professionally replace, light switches that are hot to the touch and lights that flicker. Use safety closures to "child-proof" electrical outlets.
- Check your electrical tools regularly for signs of wear. If the cords are frayed or cracked, replace them. Replace any tool if it causes even small electrical shocks, overheats, shorts out or gives off smoke or sparks.

Finally, having a working smoke alarm dramatically increases your chances of surviving a fire. And remember to practice a home escape plan frequently with your family.

## Bedroom Fire Safety

### Helps You Sleep Soundly at Night

Bedrooms are a common area of fire origin. Nearly 600 lives are lost to fires that start in bedrooms. Many of these fires are caused by misuse or poor maintenance of electrical devices, such as overloading extension cords or using portable space heaters too close to combustibles. Many other bedroom fires are caused by children who play with matches and lighters, careless smoking among adults, and arson.

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the Sleep Products Safety Council (SPSC) would like you to know that there are simple steps you can take to prevent the loss of life and property resulting from bedroom fires.

### Kids and Fire: A Bad Match

Children are one of the highest risk groups for deaths in residential fires. At home, children usually play with fire - lighters, matches and other ignitables - in bedrooms, in closets, and under beds. These are "secret" places where there are a lot of things that catch fire easily.

- Children of all ages set over 35,000 fires annually.
- Every year over 400 children nine years and younger die in home fires.
- Keep matches and lighters locked up and away from children. Check under beds and in closets for burnt matches, evidence your child may be playing with matches.
- Teach your child that fire is a tool, not a toy.

### Appliances Need Special Attention

Bedrooms are the most common room in the home where electrical fires start. Electrical fires are a special concern during winter months which call for more indoor activities and increases in lighting, heating, and appliance use.

- Do not trap electric cords against walls where heat can build up.
- Take extra care when using portable heaters. Keep bedding, clothes, curtains and other combustible items at least three feet away from space heaters.
- Only use lab-approved electric blankets and warmers. Check to make sure the cords are not frayed.

### Tuck Yourself In For A Safe Sleep

- Never smoke in bed.

- Replace mattresses made before the 2007 Federal Mattress Flammability Standard. Mattresses made since then are required by law to be safer.

Finally, having working smoke alarms dramatically increases your chances of surviving a fire. Place at least one smoke alarm on each level of your home and in halls outside bedrooms. And remember to practice a home escape plan frequently with your family.

# Lesson Plans: Escape Planning

## Learning Objectives

1. Identify what to do in the event of a home fire.
2. Identify the importance of a home fire escape plan.

**Materials:** Escape Plan [Maze](#) and [Diagrams](#)

**Background:** [Kids Escape Planning Page](#)

## Activity:

1. **Ask students if they have ever wondered what they would do if there was a fire in their home.**

### **\*\* Stress that it's important to get out fast.**

- They should never hide or take time to gather up their toys or other belongings.
  - Fires are scary and confusing.
  - They can be loud, burn very fast and their smoke can make a room or home very dark.
  - It helps to have a plan to know what to do if there is a fire and to get out fast.
2. **Ask students if they know what a home fire escape plan is.**
    - Be sure to stress the importance of planning for two ways out in case one means of egress is blocked by fire.
  3. **Ask students why they think a home fire escape plan is important.**
    - Students will probably conclude that home fire escape plans help them to get out quickly and safely in the event of fire.
  4. **Ask students if they have a home fire escape plan and if they practice it regularly with an adult.**
  5. **[Escape Maze](#). Ask students to find two ways out of the escape maze.**
    - Remind them that just like the maze, good home fire escape plans have two ways out.
  6. **[Escape Plan Diagrams](#).**
    - Using the small space, ask students to draw a picture of their bedroom.
    - Have them mark where the doors and windows are, and then make an escape plan by drawing arrows to show two ways out. Remind students that the first way out should be a door.
    - Using the large space, ask students to draw their home, showing the location of windows and doors they can use to escape. Remind students that every way needs to be planned and practiced with an adult.

7. **Review the fire escape plans with the class, emphasizing the following fire safety tips:**
- Before opening any door in a fire, feel it first. If it is hot, there may be fire on the other side. Try to get out another way.
  - Crawl low on the floor to avoid heat and smoke.
  - Pick a safe and easy-to-remember place outside the home to meet the rest of the family.
  - Call 9-1-1 after escaping from the fire.
  - Stay outside no matter what; don't go back for anything.
  - Conclude the lesson by asking students to practice their home fire escape plans with an adult when they go home.

### **Home Fire Escape Drill for Parents**

Using the escape plan diagrams in #6 above, ask your child to lead you out of their bedroom and then your home, practicing both ways out of each. To simulate escaping from a fire-like environment, have your child practice escaping from his/her bedroom with eyes closed. As you practice the plan, reinforce the following safety tips along the way:

- Crawl low to avoid heat and smoke.
- Feel doors with the back of your hand before opening them. Do not open the door if it feels hot - use your second exit get out fast.
- Meet outside and then call 911 for help.
- Stay outside no matter what - don't go back for anything.

**Resources:** (from the USFA's Fire Stops with You Factsheet Kit) [Adobe Acrobat \(PDF\) Help](#)

1. [This is Fire](#)
2. [Get Out Safely - A Factsheet on Fire Escape Planning](#)
3. [Fire Safe and Secure](#)
4. [Rural Fire Prevention Checklist](#)

## Quizzes

### Escape Planning (Answers in Bold)

Fire escape plans should be planned and practiced with:

- your friends
- **grown-ups**
- no one
- your pets

Which of the following sentences is wrong?

- When escaping from a fire, stay low to the floor.
- When escaping from a fire, check the door before opening it to make sure it isn't hot.
- When escaping from a fire, get out fast!
- **When escaping from a fire, take time to gather up your toys.**

You should plan to have at least \_\_\_\_\_ escape routes from each room in your home.

- zero
- one
- **two**
- three

Which of the following sentences is wrong?

- After you get outside, don't go back inside for anything!
- After you get outside, call 9-1-1 or the fire department.
- After you get outside, meet your family at your meet up spot.
- **After you get outside, it is OK to go back inside to find your favourite toy.**

Pick a \_\_\_\_\_ place outside the home to meet your family after you get out.

- **safe and easy to remember**
- safe and hard to remember
- far away
- difficult to find



# Lesson Plans: Home Fire Safety

## Learning Objectives

1. Identify fire hazards in the home.
2. Learn the importance of correcting home fire safety hazards.

**Materials:** Drawings of three different rooms in a home: [a kitchen](#) , [living room](#) , and [bedroom](#)

**Background:** [Kids Home Fire Safety Page](#)

## Classroom Activity:

1. **Ask students if they know what fire hazards are and if they can name things in the home that might be considered a fire hazard.**

**Students will probably identify some of the following:**

- o frayed cords on electrical appliances
- o electrical cords run underneath carpets or furniture
- o matches and lighters placed where kids can reach them
- o fireplaces without mesh screens
- o paper, fabric, trash, or other combustible materials left too close to heat sources such as furnaces, hot water heaters, fireplaces, wood stoves, etc..
- o material draped over lamps
- o curtains located too close to the bulbs in torch-style halogen lamps
- o pot holders or kitchen towels stored too close to stoves
- o electrical equipment left on with no one is in the room
- o smoking in bed

**Explain that these are dangerous things that could be in anyone's home.**

2. **Ask students if they know why it is important to identify and correct fire hazards in the home.** Students will probably conclude it is important in order to prevent a fire in the home and to prevent their families from being hurt in a fire. Stress that some hazards may not seem dangerous, such as overloaded extension cords, but that they could cause a fire when they least expect it. Fire hazards are especially dangerous at night, when no one is awake to notice that a fire has started.
3. **Review the three rooms in the drawings.** Identify the fire hazards that are found in these rooms. At a minimum, the students should identify:

### **In the kitchen:**

- o towel too close to the stove top
- o child cooking alone
- o pot handle turned in the wrong direction - it should be turned to the centre of the stove to prevent burns
- o smoke alarm battery missing in hallway

**In the living room:**

- overloaded electrical outlet
- candle too close to upholstered materials and left unattended
- T.V. left on and unattended
- mesh screen missing from in front of the fireplace
- newspapers left too close to the fireplace where a spark could ignite them
- smoke alarm battery missing

**In the bedroom:**

- clothing draped over lamp where it could start to burn
  - an object (duck) placed on a space heater where it could start to burn
  - space heater left on when no one is in the room
  - clothing left too close to the space heater where it could catch fire
  - smoke alarm battery missing
4. **OPTIONAL: Instruct students to draw a home floor plan and inspect their own homes with their parents.**

Have students identify the fire hazards they found in each room. Students should also be able to explain what their parents did to correct the fire hazard. It is important that the students not touch electrical cords or electrical equipment, for example, themselves - a parent or another adult should make the necessary changes.

**Home Fire Safety Drill for Parents**

Accompany your child from room to room in your home, looking for possible safety hazards. When the child identifies one, talk about why it could be a hazard, and what can be done to correct it. Emphasize with your child that if they see fire hazards, they should tell you - children should not try to correct them themselves. Electricity and fire can be dangerous things, and children should ask adults to manipulate electrical cords, electrical equipment, etc.

**Resources:** (from the USFA's Fire Stops with You Factsheet Kit

1. [This is Fire](#)
2. [Working Together for Home Fire Safety](#)
3. [Rural Fire Prevention Checklist](#)
4. [Bedroom Fire Safety Helps You Sleep Sound at Night](#)
5. [On the Safety Circuit](#)
6. [A Season for Sharing in Fire Safety](#)
7. [Curious Kids Set Fires](#)
8. [Fire Safe and Secure](#)

## Home Fire Safety Quiz (Answers in bold)

Home fires are \_\_\_\_\_.

- **loud, hot and dark**
- quiet, hot and bright
- quiet, hot and dark
- loud, cool and dark

Don't play with:

- soccer balls
- toys
- **electrical cords**
- video games

Kids should never cook without a \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.

- brother
- friend
- sister
- **parent or another grown-up**

If you stand too close to the \_\_\_\_\_ you could get burned or your clothes could catch fire.

- smoke alarm
- **fireplace**
- television
- refrigerator

If you see matches or lighters in a room:

- throw them away
- **tell a grown-up right away**
- hide them
- pick them up

# Lesson Plans: Smoke Alarms

## Learning Objectives

1. Identify the purpose of smoke alarms.
2. Identify where smoke alarms should be installed.
3. Identify how to keep smoke alarms in working order.

**Materials:** Smoke alarm, batteries

**Background:** [Kids Smoke Alarm Page](#)

**Procedure:**

1. **Ask students if they know what smoke alarms are and why they should have them in their homes.**
  - o Smoke alarms help protect families by making a very loud beeping noise to warn that smoke is in the air or a fire has started.
  - o Sometimes, especially at night when people are sleeping, they may not see fire, smell smoke or wake up in time to get out safely.
  - o Smoke alarms provide an early warning signal for escape from fire.
2. **Demonstrate what a smoke alarm looks like and the sound it makes when it detects smoke.**
3. **Ask students what they should do if they hear a smoke alarm sound.**
  - o They need to follow their home fire escape plan and get out fast.
4. **Ask students if they know where smoke alarms should be installed.**
  - o Smoke alarms should be installed on every level of the home, including the basement.
  - o For extra safety, install smoke alarms both inside and outside the sleeping area.
  - o Smoke alarms should be installed on the ceiling or on the side walls 6 to 8 inches below the ceiling.
5. **Ask students how often they think the batteries in smoke alarms should be changed.**
  - o Batteries should be changed at least once a year and tested monthly to make sure they are working.
6. **Show students where the batteries go in a smoke alarm.**
  - o Press the test button to demonstrate it is working properly. Also, remind students that alarms need to be kept clean from dust. This can be done by running a vacuum cleaner attachment over and around them.
7. **Conclude the lesson by telling students they can keep their homes safe from fire by helping grown-ups remember to:**
  - o put smoke alarms in the home, especially near bedrooms
  - o test smoke alarms monthly to make sure they are working
  - o replace with brand new batteries at least once a year
  - o keep smoke alarms clean from dust

**Smoke Alarm Safety Check for Parents**

Smoke alarms are very easy to install and take care of. To help teach your children about smoke alarms, ask them to help you install and maintain them.

- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, including the basement.
- Many fatal fires begin late at night or in the early morning. For extra safety, install smoke alarms both inside and outside the sleeping area.
- Also, smoke alarms should be installed on the ceiling or 6 to 8 inches below the ceiling on side walls. Since smoke and many deadly gases rise, installing your smoke alarms at the proper level will provide you with the earliest warning possible.
- Always follow the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- Each month, ask your child to help you test all of the alarms in the home. This would also be a good time to make sure your alarms are clean and free of dust.
- Ask your child to pick at least one special day a year, like a birthday, holiday or other special event. Designate that day as "Smoke Alarm Safety Day" and replace all of the batteries in your smoke alarms with new ones. If your home has "hard-wired" alarms (connected to the household electrical system), they may or may not have battery back-up.

**Resources:**

- [Smoke Alarms: What You Need to Know](#)
- [This is Fire](#)
- [Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms for Manufactured Homes](#)

### Smoke Alarms (Answers in bold)

A smoke alarm hangs from the \_\_\_\_\_ in your home.

- television
- stove
- **ceiling**
- fireplace

A working smoke alarm can tell you if there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.

- dust
- **smoke**
- a bug
- pollution

A smoke alarm makes a very loud \_\_\_\_\_ noise.

- ringing
- barking
- **beeping**
- honking

Grown-ups should test smoke alarms \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure they are working.

- every day
- every week
- **every month**
- every year

When you hear a smoke alarm, you should:

- **Follow your home escape plan and get out fast!**
- Hide in your room.
- Gather up your toys before getting out.
- Call 9-1-1.

## Junior Fire Marshal Quiz (Answers in Bold)

Smoke alarms need brand new batteries at least:

- Once a month
- **Once a year**
- Once every two years
- 

Once every ten years

When escaping from a fire:

- Take time to find your favourite toys and pets.
- **Get out fast.**
- Hide.
- Call 9-1-1.

Heaters are hot so be sure to:

- **Ask an adult to turn them on and off for you.**
- Turn them on and off yourself.
- Leave them on all the time.
- Place wet clothes to dry over them.

A working smoke alarm can warn you early to escape when a \_\_\_\_\_ happens.

- **Fire**
- Thunderstorm
- Flood
- Earthquake

You should plan to have \_\_\_\_\_ escape routes from each room in your home.

- Zero
- One
- **Two**
- Three

Electricity can be very dangerous. Never play with:

- A pocket video game
- A television remote control
- **Electrical cords, outlets or wall sockets**
- A flashlight

Smoke alarm batteries need to be \_\_\_\_\_ once a month to make sure they are working.

- Cleaned
- Shined
- Disconnected
- **Tested**

Call 9-1-1 or the fire department only if:

- You need a ride home from school
- There is a scary thunderstorm
- **There is an emergency**
- You have a question about fire safety

Only \_\_\_\_\_ can use fire safely.

- Kids
- Kids and adults
- Teenagers
- **Adults**

If you see matches or lighters in a room:

- throw them away
- **tell a grown-up right away**
- hide them
- pick them up



# Lesson Plans Identifying an Exit Sign

## Objectives:

The student will be able to identify an EXIT sign.

- The student will be able to describe what an EXIT sign indicates.
- The student will understand the importance of knowing the exits from a room or building, whether marked or not.
- The student will understand the need to escape from a burning building.
- The student will be able to recognize an exit blocked by fire or smoke and be able to use an alternate.

Time: 30 Minutes

## Materials Needed:

Visual Images of Various Signs

EXIT sign

Smoke Detector

Fire Mock-up and Masking Tape

Chalkboard

Handout

## Activity: Approx. Time:

1. Discuss with the students the many kinds of signs found in our environment. Hold up pictures of various signs and ask the students to identify what they mean. 5 Minutes
2. Show students the EXIT sign. Ask what it means. Explain that an EXIT sign will either be a door or the way to a door that will lead to the outside. Mention that not all buildings have EXIT signs. Ask students to name some of the kinds of buildings where EXIT signs might be found. Write the responses on the board. Discuss the need to know how to get out of the building, whether it has marked exits or not. 5 Minutes
3. Discuss why it is necessary to evacuate a burning building. Write on board:  
**FLAMES - can burn us**  
**SMOKE - makes you choke**  
Ask teacher to identify the rules, the students must follow during a fire drill.  
Write them on the board. 5 Minutes
4. Ask the teacher which exit is the normal exit for this room. (Note: The classroom exit plan sign). Ask the students to identify other exits they could use. Explain that they need to use one of the alternate exits if their main one is blocked by smoke or fire. 5 Minutes

5. Conduct a fire drill. (Prior to drill set up fire mock-up or plastic sheeting to block the primary exit). Use either a smoke detector or simulate the sound of the building fire alarm system to initiate the drill. (Do not sound building alarm system or conduct a general evacuation.) 5 Minutes
6. Comment on appropriate or inappropriate behaviour during drill. Things to watch for: students left belongings, everyone stayed calm, they walked to the designated exit, finding it blocked they calmly went to the alternate exit, teacher took her class roll and accounted for all children, students remained orderly throughout.
7. Distribute home handout.
8. Ask students to take home and share with their parents. 5 Minutes

Evaluation:

Participation in classroom discussion. Exhibited proper behaviours during fire drill.

# Lesson Plan – What is Smoke

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand what smoke is.

- The student will understand that smoke is poison and if we breathe it we will choke.
- The student will understand that hearing is the only active sense when we are sleeping. The student will be able to identify the smoke detector as the best fire warning. The student will recognize the sound of the smoke detector and get out and stay out.
- The student will understand that smoke is lighter than air and will fill a room from the top down.
- The student will understand to crawl any time there is smoke in a room.
- The student will demonstrate the crawl under smoke procedure.

Time: 30 Minutes

## **Materials Needed:**

Smoke Detector

Plastic to Simulate Smoke

Chalkboard

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. From last lesson, briefly review the 2 components of fire, flames and smoke. Explain that our main topic is smoke in this lesson.
2. Ask the students what happens if smoke is breathed. In addition to making people choke, it can also make them pass out or die. 3 Minutes
3. Begin a discussion on noisemakers. Noisemakers can be things that tell us something is happening or that we should do something. Have the students give examples of common noisemakers. Write them on the board. Point out which noise makers are giving us a message. 5 Minutes
4. Display the smoke detector. Tell the students it is another kind of noisemaker. Ask what it is and what it does.
5. Lead the answers to a smoke detector that sniffs for smoke and then makes a loud noise.
6. Explain that when we are asleep we can no longer see or smell things. The only sense we still have is hearing. That's why smoke detectors make loud noises - to wake us up.

7. Be prepared to respond to questions regarding deaf or hearing impaired people. Relate how flashing lights and vibrating devices are used to alert them. 3 Minutes
8. Open the detector. Show the students that many detectors use batteries to work. Tell them that the batteries sometimes wear out and need to be replaced. The way to tell if a smoke detector works is to test it. Let each student push the test button. Tell students to ask their parents to test their smoke detectors at home to make sure they are working. 5 Minutes
9. Ask the students where in the house smoke detectors are usually found. (Ceiling or high on wall). If the smoke detectors are by the ceiling, where do we think the smoke from a fire will go up. Ask what happens when the smoke reaches the ceiling and can't go any higher. Explain that it begins to sink lower in the room. Ask what we should do when this happens. Discuss that since it will take a little while for the smoke to sink all the way to the floor, we can crawl underneath the smoke.
10. Write on the board the 3 reasons why it is best to crawl under smoke:
  1. We can see better,
  2. We can breathe, it is less poisonous
  3. It is not as hot. 5 Minutes
11. Have 4 students arrange themselves in a square. Have each grasp a corner of the plastic "SMOKE" and raise it as high as they can reach. Then have them slowly lower it until it is about 3 foot off the floor.  
  
Now demonstrate how to crawl low under the plastic to the door.  
  
Have each student perform the crawl low under smoke technique after briefly sounding the smoke alarm. 8 Minutes
12. Briefly review and give smoke detector brochures to the teachers for distribution to the students. Request each student with the assistance of their parents test their detectors when they get home today. 1 Minute

**Evaluation:**

Participation in classroom discussion. Successfully performs "Crawl Low Under Smoke" technique.

# Lesson Plan ~What is a Tool?

## Objectives:

The student will understand what constitutes a tool.

- The student will understand that some tools are only safe for a grown-up to use.
- The student will understand that matches and lighters are "Adult only Tools".
- The student will tell a grown-up about accessible matches and lighters.
- The student will understand what constitutes fireworks.
- The student will be able to identify reasons for not using fireworks.
- The student will be able to identify the safe way to enjoy fireworks.

**Time:** 30 Minutes

## Materials Needed:

Picture of Matches and Lighter

Fireworks Pictures

Sample Fireworks

Handouts - Match is a tool - Fireworks

Parent Letter

Chalkboard

Activity: Approx. Time:

1. Begin discussion by defining the word tool.
2. Ask the class to name examples of simple tools. Write the examples on board. Mention that some tools are only for use by grown-ups. Now ask for examples of tools that are for grown-ups only. 5 Minutes
3. Hold up pictures of matches and lighters and ask what they are. Tell the students they are also tools - tools that are for grown-ups only.

On the chalkboard create two columns GOOD and BAD.

Ask the students to name some of the things, both good and bad, that these "Tools" are used for. Write the student's responses in the appropriate column. 5 Minutes

4. Ask the students if they have any younger brothers or sisters. Ask what is the best way to prevent them from playing with adult tools like matches or lighters. Lead their answers to: Keeping these things out of reach and out of sight.

5. Now ask what the student should do if they find matches or a lighter.

**Stress that they should NOT pick them up. They should tell a grown-up.**

Ask who are some of the grown-ups they might tell. Write list on the board.  
5 Minutes

6. Tell students you are going to show them another picture. Hold up pictures of fireworks. Ask if any of the students have used this kind of fire works in the past. Show the sparkler and other fireworks items. Ask students if these things are also fireworks.

7. Explain that all of these things are fireworks and can be very dangerous. 5 Minutes

8. Ask if any of the students have been hurt by fireworks or knows of someone who has. After several students give examples, discuss two recent case histories.

1. A fireworks plant explosion in Ohio killed 2 workers.
2. Two young boys tossed a firecracker into a tent to scare a friend. The tent caught fire and the friend died.

Ask students where fireworks usually hurt people. Knowing this, ask students what the ONLY safe way is to enjoy fireworks. WATCH THEM AT A DISPLAY WHERE PROFESSIONALS SET THEM OFF. 8 Minutes

9. Distribute hand-out material. Ask students to take them and discuss them with their parents. 2 Minutes

**Evaluation:**

Classroom Discussion

Response to Question

# Lesson Plan ~ The Fire Department's Role in the Community

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand the fire department's role in the community.

- The student will understand how to call the fire department or the other community emergency agencies.
- The student will understand why fire-fighters use protective clothing and equipment.

**Time:** 50 Minutes

## **Materials Needed:**

Movie: A visit to the fire station Chalkboard

Bunker gear

S.C.B.A.

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Introduction and explanation of what will be covered in this lesson. 3 Minutes
2. Show the movie. 12 Minutes
3. Review the movie with emphasis on how to call the fire department. Discuss that our phone number is 531-5300 NOT 9-1-1, which is also the number for the police or paramedics. Explain what happens if they were to call 9-1-1, the time delay that would occur because the Pittsburgh Fire Department would receive the call. List on the board the five main pieces of information we need from a caller reporting an emergency:
  1. The address
  2. The nature of the problem
  3. What's on fire
  4. Is everyone safe
  5. Name and number 10 Minutes
4. Tour the fire station. Discuss the different types of apparatus, their functions and the varied kinds of equipment carried on each. 10 Minutes
5. Tour the communications room, explain the C.A.D. system, radios and telephones. 5 Minutes
6. Have someone don the "special clothes". Explain each piece as it's put on:
  1. Boots - steel toe, insulation
  2. Pants and coat - shell material, liners
  3. Hood and gloves - describe their purpose
  4. Helmet - show ear flaps

5. S.C.B.A. "Air Tank" - cylinder and regulator, have a student turn the cylinder on.
6. Audi alarm and gauge - explain
7. Facepiece - "snuffie"
8. PASS - discuss its importance to a fire-fighter

Comment on the visual impact and the sounds made by the individual wearing the equipment. Explain the importance of listening to and going to the fire-fighter instead of hiding. 10 Minutes



# Lesson Plan ~ Understanding the Importance of a Meeting Place

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand the importance of a meeting place.

- The student will understand how to designate a meeting place for a fire escape plan.
- The student will know what to do once at the meeting place.

**Time:** 30 Minutes

## **Materials Needed:**

Chalkboard

Handout

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Discuss meeting place. Write on board reasons for a meeting place.
  - a. Everyone goes to the same place
  - b. We know who is out and not out
  - c. Fire Department can find you easier 5 Minutes
2. Draw a picture of a neighbourhood on the board, house, street yard, driveway from an aerial view. Have the students suggest best locations for a meeting place. Then discuss positive and negative points of each, finally choosing the best meeting place.
  - a. In front of a building or where fire-fighters can see you.
  - b. Something very specific. i.e. Trees, telephone pole, driveway, etc. 15 Minutes
3. Discuss what to do after arriving at meeting place.
  - a. DON'T go back in.
  - b. Tell fire-fighters what you know. i.e. Is everyone out? What's on fire, where the fire is.
  - c. Call fire dept. from neighbour's house. 8 Minutes
4. Give homework assignment. Have students draw plot plan of their home on its lot and designate a meeting place. 2 Minutes

**Evaluation:** Classroom participation. Completion of homework assignment.

# Meeting Place Lesson Plan

## Objectives:

The student will review the lesson on Meeting Places.

- The student will understand how to recognize when the primary escape route is blocked.
- The student will be able to demonstrate the actions to take to increase their available time to escape.
- The student will be able to demonstrate the actions to take when trapped by a fire.

**Time** 30 Minutes

## Materials Needed:

Smoke Detector

Blanket

Chalk Board

Activity: Approx Time:

- Review homework assignment. Have several students show their plan and explain their chosen meeting place. 5 Minutes
- Describe the two types of escape routes: PRIMARY (Normal) and SECONDARY (Emergency). Write on the board and discuss the reasons for using the alternate escape route:
  1. Fire is blocking the primary route.
  2. Smoke is blocking the primary route.
  3. There is a hot door between you and the primary route. 7 Minutes
  4. Discuss the actions to take to lengthen the available time to escape. Write on the board the steps to follow:
    - a. Close the door (if not already closed)
    - b. Place something along the crack at the bottom of the door. (towel, blanket, etc.)
    - c. Crawl to the window. (window should be operable and student should know how to open it)
    - d. Open window and yell "FIRE". 5 Minutes
  5. Discuss what to do when leaving the room becomes absolutely necessary. The student should NOT jump. Instead, HANG (from the window sill) and DROP (to the ground).

6. Escape ladders may be also used. Discuss how they are useful, but must be practiced from a first floor window in order to learn how to properly and safely use them. 5 Minutes
  
7. Role Play. Have student demonstrator act out using alternate escape route. Push several desks together to simulate a bed. Ask for a student volunteer. Have the room door closed and the student laying on the desks. Sound the smoke detector. Talk the student through crawling from the bed to the door and feeling the door with the back of their hand. Tell him/her it is hot. Have him/her stuff a blanket along the bottom of the door and then crawl to the window. Then have him/her open the window and yell (softly) "FIRE". Explain that they may also wave something from the window, but making noise is most important. Time permitting, allow additional students to do the same exercise. 8 Minutes

**Evaluation:**

Classroom Participation

Response to Oral Questions

# Lesson Plan : How to Develop a Home Escape Plan

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand the procedure for developing a home escape plan.

- The student will draw floor plans for the main living floor(s) of his/her home.
- The student will plan a Primary and Secondary escape route for each room on the floor plan.
- The student will determine a family meeting place.

## **Time: 40 Minutes**

## **Materials Needed:**

VCR/TV

Rescue 9-1-1 Video

Chalkboard - 3 colours of chalk

Floor Plan Handouts

Escape Behaviour Handouts

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Explain the need for escape planning. Comment on the need to prepare for events to help prevent panic. Also need to make all family members aware of the plan. 5 Minutes
2. Show Video: Rescue 9-1-1 Episode. 10 Minutes
3. Discuss Actions of the People in the Video:
  - a. Babysitter panics and stands.
  - b. Katy goes back in the house.
  - c. Katy uses chair to break window.
  - d. Katy felt door with front of hand.
  - e. Both girls knew what to do but babysitter did not. 8 Minutes
  - f. Review the procedure a student should follow to create a home escape plan. Put list on board and discuss item by item.
    - a. Draw diagram of each floor in the home.
    - b. Determine Primary (normal) escape routes from each room.
    - c. Determine Secondary (emergency) escape routes.
    - d. Identify an outside meeting place.
    - e. Hold a drill to test the plan. 2 Minutes

- g. Draw a floor plan on the board. With the assistance of students draw the Primary escape route from a room. Then using a different coloured chalk draw the Secondary escape route. Have both routes meet outside of the drawing at a meeting place. 15 Minutes
- h. Give homework assignment.

**Evaluation:**

Classroom Participation

Completion of Homework Assignment

# Lesson Plan – What is Needed for a Fire to Ignite and Burn

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand what is needed for a fire to ignite and burn.

- The student will understand the four major heat sources.
- The student will be able to identify heat source fire hazards in the home.

**Time:** 40 Minutes

Materials Needed:

Fire Triangle Mock-up

Slide Projector and Screen

Heat Source Slides

Blackboard

Homework Assignment - 5.1

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Discuss the materials needed for a fire to burn and where they are typically found.
  - Oxygen - in the air around us at all times.
  - Fuel - anything that can burn. Found throughout our environment. Ask students to name different things in the room which are fuels.
  - Heat - anything that can ignite a fuel. May be natural (lightning, volcano) or man-made (electricity, matches, etc.) Ask students to name different heat sources.

Explain that all three of these elements being present in a room will not automatically cause a fire. They must come together in just the right mix for the fire to occur.

Show the fire triangle mock-up and demonstrate the interrelationship between the three elements. 10 Minutes

2. Next discuss the basic concept of fire prevention: Not allowing fuel sources and heat sources to get together. Since there are fewer heat sources than fuels, they are usually what we try to control. On board, show 4 major classes of heat sources: Heating, electricity, smoking and matches, cooking. 5 Minutes
3. Begin slides. Slides show typical hazards found in the home related to all four types of heat sources. 20 Minutes

4. Give homework assignment. Pass our home hazard checklist. Explain how to fill out the checklist. 5 Minutes

**Evaluation:**

Participation in Class Discussion

Completion of Home Hazard Survey

# Lesson Plan : The Three Physical States of Fuels

## **Objectives:**

The student will be able to define the 3 physical states of fuels.

- The student will be able to identify examples of solids, liquids and gaseous fuels.
- The student will understand the special hazards associated with gases and liquids.

**Time:** 40 Minutes

## **Materials Needed:**

Table

Props for Demonstration

Halon Fire Extinguisher

Chalkboard

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Review homework assignment. Have several students relate the fuels, heat sources and hazards they found in one of their assigned rooms. Comment on the hazards identified and the student's suggested remedies. 10 Minutes
2. Explain that this lesson will be related mostly to fuel sources. On the board, show the three states a fuel may be found in: Solid, Liquid and Gas. 3 Minutes
3. Explain why liquids are more dangerous than solids. Vapours are the difference. Can travel easily. Explain how gases are already vapours and fill any space they are in. Discuss how some vapours rise into the air and some sink down low. 12 Minutes
4. Begin demonstrations. Show how it is vapour and not liquid that burns. Show how vapours are invisible. Show how vapour will travel to a heat source. Show how some vapours will sink low. Show how vapours explode in a confined space. 10 Minutes
5. Briefly summarize the major points of the two classes. 5 Minutes

## **Evaluation:**

Participation in Class Discussion

Take the Fire Prevention Test



# Lesson Plan : The Importance of Early Fire Warning

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand the importance of early fire warning.

- The student will be able to determine where to install smoke detectors in various home styles and room configurations.
- The student will understand the meaning of audible/visual signals from a smoke detector.
- The student will be able to test a smoke detector and identify the recommended test interval.

**Time:** 40 Minutes

## **Materials Needed:**

VCR and Monitor

Smoke Detector Video Tape

Smoke Detectors (10)

Chalkboard

Floor Plan Handouts

NFPA Smoke Detector Handouts

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Discuss briefly how quickly a fire develops. Mention that in the next lesson we will actually see a film showing how fast fires can grow. 3 Minutes
2. Discuss the purpose of smoke detectors. They sense the smoke and gases rather than the heat. Mention that smoke detectors properly placed improve the chances of surviving by 50%. In many homes, however, smoke detectors are not working or in the wrong place. 4 Minutes
3. Show "Smoke Detector" video tape. 12 Minutes
4. Begin review by mentioning the key to being well protected is smoke detectors that work and are in the right places. Pass out smoke detectors and batteries to groups. Show students how to install the battery. Show them how and when to test them. Describe the difference between the alarm signal and a low battery signal and what each mean. Have smoke detectors passed back in. 10 Minutes
5. Pass our floor plan grid sheets. Discuss how smoke detectors should be placed on every home level. Discuss that in or near stairwells is the best location because smoke will travel there quickly. Explain that the smoke detector must be at least 6" away from any corner and away from

kitchens and bathrooms. Include need to install smoke detectors in bedrooms as well as on each floor. 8 Minutes

6. Give homework assignment. Draw floor plans of all floors in home and show where a smoke detector should be located on each floor. 3 Minutes

**Evaluation:**

Participation in Class Activities and Discussion

Completion of Homework Assignment.

**WHAT TO DO IF TRAPPED IN A BURNING BUILDING**

If you're trying to escape a fire, never open a closed door without feeling it first. Use the back of your hand to prevent burning your palm. If the door is hot, try another exit. If none exists, seal the cracks around the doors and vents with anything available.

If in a dorm room, use wet towels to seal the space under the door and prevent the entry of smoke. Cracks around the door can be sealed with masking tape if necessary.

If trapped, look for a nearby phone and call the fire department, giving them your exact location.

If breathing is difficult, try to ventilate the room, but don't wait for an emergency to discover that window can't be opened.

If on an upper floor and your window is of a type that CANNOT be opened, DON'T break it out- you'll be raining glass down on rescuers and people exiting the building. If you can't contact the fire department by phone, wave for attention at the window. **Don't panic.**



# Lesson Plan : The Nature of a Hostile Fire Burning Within a Building

## **Objectives:**

The student will understand the nature of a hostile fire burning within a building.

The students will be able to identify actions to take in a burning building to improve survival chances.

**Time:** 40 Minutes

## **Materials Needed:**

VCR/16 MM Projector

Screen

Chalkboard

Video/Film - "Firepower"

## **Activity: Approx. Time:**

1. Review homework assignment from Lesson 6.1. Have several students with different home types of layouts describe for the class the placement of their detectors on each floor. Review detector testing methods. 5 Minutes
2. Discuss nature of today's lesson. How the fire determines what actions we may or may not be able to take. How a better understanding of fire behaviour in a building will improve our chances of making the right decisions. 5 Minutes
3. Show film - "Firepower". 18 Minutes
4. Discuss lessons learned from film. Fire moves and grows very rapidly. Fire products always rise first and then fill rooms from the top down. The room will be layered with the hottest, smokiest and most poisonous layer at the top and the coolest, clearest, least poisonous air at the bottom. 7 Minutes
5. Discuss actions to take to escape the fire.
  - a. Evacuate downward if possible.
  - b. Stay low.
  - c. Put barriers between you and fire.
  - d. Explain how getting low will keep the person underneath the smoke and heat. Explain how the fire is trying to go upward so we should attempt to evacuate downward to get below it. Explain how doors will protect from the smoke and heat for a period of time. 5 Minutes

## **Evaluation:**

Participation in class activities and discussion.

Fire Prevention Test.

## Fire Prevention Test

### Directions

This is a test to evaluate your knowledge and awareness of fire prevention and safety rules and procedures. This test is composed of two parts.

Part I - True or False. If the statement is completely true, blacken "a" on the answer sheet. If all of any part of the statement is false, blacken "b" on the answer sheet.

Part II - Multiple Choice. Read each question and decide which choice best completes the statement or answers the question. Indicate your choice on the answer sheet by blackening the letter corresponding to your choice; that is, if you think that choice "b" is the best answer for a question, blacken "b" in the row after the number of the question on the answer sheet.

Be certain that the number of the test item is the same as the number on the answer sheet when you are marking each answer. Be sure to answer every question.

### Fire Prevention Test

#### Part I

#### True or False

1. Bagged grass clippings may be a potential fire hazard when stored.
2. The smoke from a fire will fill a room from the top down, leaving the best air for breathing down near the floor.
3. In buying appliances, the buyer should not be concerned with approval labels which show that safety tests have been made.
4. When reporting a fire over the telephone, you should first give the address of the fire, then your name and a brief description of the fire.
5. You should store all paints and solvents out of the reach of children.
6. Materials that receive the heat of spotlights and floodlights should either be non-flammable or be treated to make them fireproof.
7. When drying clothes in front of an open campfire, hang them at least three feet from the flames.
8. You should apply Vaseline to burns to keep them from becoming infected.
9. You should put out a grease fire in a pan by smothering it with the pan lid.

10. If a fuse burns out and you do not have a new one of the correct size, you may safely insert a penny behind the old one to restore the electrical circuit.
11. It is OK to leave oily rags laying in a pile as long as they are not near the furnace.
12. To get out of a burning building you should jump out of a window.
13. A good place to store newspaper and old rags is under the basement stairs.
14. A smoke detector isn't needed at night because the odour of smoke would awaken you.
15. Matches should be kept in a closed metal container and away from children.
16. Christmas trees and decorative greens should be removed for safety purposes soon after the holiday season.
17. When removing paint, you should only use a good quality paint stripper and not a heat source such as a blow torch.
18. It is a good practice to use a fireproof pad under a toaster or grill.
19. You should always place a screen in front of a burning fireplace.
20. The Mt. Lebanon Fire Department approves of small trash fires, as long as they are away from the house.
21. You should not wear loose or flimsy clothing around an open fire, while in the process of cooking, or near any heating appliance.
22. In case of fire in the home, first try to put it out and then call the Fire Department.
23. Trying to put out the fire is the most important thing you can do if you are in a building that is on fire.
24. It is a good idea to have a long garden hose with a nozzle that can be turned on quickly to control a fire until arrival of the Fire Department.
25. Because candles can be dangerous, it is better to use a flashlight in an emergency.
26. Most people who die in fires never see the flames; they are killed by the smoke.
27. If your clothing catches fire, the worst thing to do is run.
28. Closing the door to a room that is on fire will help "buy time" for the people in the building to safely escape.

29. There is no need for homeowners to check chimneys and fireplaces built of stone and brick.
30. Room heaters should be placed anywhere they are needed.
31. Baby sitters should walk through the entire house, at least once an hour, for a safety check.
32. When eating at a restaurant, or staying at a motel or friend's house, it is a good idea to check where the exit doors are.
33. Gasoline should be used only as a fuel for an internal combustion engine and never as a cleaning fluid.
34. Most flammable liquids can be set on fire easily by the pilot light of a stove, a furnace or a hot water tank.
35. To defrost frozen water pipes, it is safer to use the open flame of a torch than warm air from a hair dryer.
36. If the bulb in a lamp is too bright, you should place a piece of clothing or a towel over it.
37. Most items that are made of plastic are flammable and will burn or melt if exposed to a heat source.
38. To help keep a Christmas tree from becoming too dry, it should be placed in a stand full of water.
39. An adult should check the cause of a blown fuse or a tripped circuit breaker before restoring electricity to the circuit.
40. Extension cords should be placed under the carpet.
41. When barbecuing outside, you should never squirt more starter fluid on the coals once they are lit.
42. It is alright to go back into a burning building to rescue your pet.
43. A good habit is to unplug your electric iron immediately when an interruption occurs such as a phone call or someone at the door.
44. You should never start an outdoor fire on a windy day.
45. An outdoor fire can be left unattended for a short time.
46. Gasoline should never be used in place of charcoal starter fluid.
47. Recently used ashtrays should be emptied into a wastebasket before going to bed.
48. Even though some people think it is dangerous, trash and paper can be safely stored near the furnace and hot water heater.

49. The time of a major threat from a house fire is at night when everyone is sleeping.
50. Fire drills at home are as important as fire drills at school.
51. The first smoke detector installed in a home should protect the bedroom area.
52. In case of fire in your home, you should have planned at least two ways out of every room.
53. Once outside a building that is on fire, you should never go back in for any reason.
54. Never use an elevator in a building that is on fire, even if you are on an upper floor.
55. Because people should sleep with their bedroom door closed, a smoke detector should be installed in each bedroom.
56. Most people would be surprised to learn that America's fire safety record is worse than most other countries.

## **Fire Prevention Test**

### **Part II - Multiple Choice**

57. If you are with someone whose clothing catches on fire you should:
  - a. run for help.
  - b. stop them from running; then make them cover their face, drop on the ground and roll back and forth.
  - c. spray them with a garden hose.
  - d. spray them with a fire extinguisher.
  
58. The best way to exit from a smoky place is to:
  - a. run quickly but do not panic.
  - b. ) find the nearest stairs and use them to get out.
  - c. crawl on your hands and knees.
  - d. crawl on your stomach.
  
59. If you are in a building that is on fire, and a door you want to go through feels hot to the touch, you should:
  - a. open it quickly and run to the nearest exit door.
  - b. leave it closed and find another safe way out.

- c. open it slowly to see if there is a fire on the other side.
  - d. open a window and jump to the ground.
60. Many people are seriously injured each year by "playing" with fireworks. The only safe and legal way to enjoy them is to:
- a. have them set off only by adults.
  - b. use only the smaller kind.
  - c. read the directions more thoroughly and be very careful
  - .
  - d. go to a place where fireworks experts set up a display and fire-fighters are nearby in case of an accident.
61. Fire Prevention is for:
- a. fire-fighters.
  - b. parents.
  - c. school teachers.
  - d. everyone.
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is most effective in warning people of a fire in their home.
- a. The sense of smell.
  - b. A smoke detector.
  - c. The family dog.
  - d. A fire extinguisher.
63. The reason most people don't care about fire prevention is:
- a. they are too lazy to watch for fire hazards.
  - b. they do not think they will ever have a fire.
  - c. most people don't need fire prevention.
  - d. they don't know anything about fire prevention.
64. If you hear the smoke detector sounding in your home at night, you should:
- a. jump out of bed and get out a window.
  - b. crawl out of bed quickly and begin your fire escape plan.
  - c. gather together the valuable things you want to save.
  - d. quickly open the bedroom door and run down the hall.



65. When building a campfire, you should build it:
- on the down wind side of a hill.
  - in a hole in a cleared off area.
  - on the crest of a hill.
  - on the north side of a tree.
66. Upon hearing or seeing a fire truck while driving or riding a bike in the street, you should:
- stop immediately wherever you are.
  - pull over to the right and stop; making sure there is room for the fire vehicles to pass.
  - speed up and turn into the first side street.
  - drive slowly as far to the right as possible, until the fire vehicles have passed you.
67. After an accident, the best way to keep a car from catching on fire is to:
- keep the lights on so you can survey the damage.
  - start the car to see if the motor will run.
  - turn off the lights and the engine.
  - take anything out of the car that might catch on fire.
68. When buying electrical items and appliances you should:
- buy the cheapest.
  - buy the most expensive.
  - buy those with the "UL" (Underwriters Laboratories) label.
  - buy those with the recommendation of the store owner.
69. Which type of paint is the safest to use or store because it has a water base and will not burn?
- Lacquer.
  - Latex.
  - Enamel.
  - Oil paint.
70. During a fire drill, safe practice indicates that you should:
- walk in an orderly manner to the nearest designated exit.
  - get your books and coat and exit.
  - run to get out before there is too much smoke.
  - carefully open the windows and lower yourself to the ground.

71. If you receive a burn the first thing you should do is to immediately apply:
- butter.
  - ice.
  - warm water.
  - cool water.
72. If a fire occurs while you are baby-sitting, the first thing you should do is:
- call the parent by telephone.
  - try to put out the fire.
  - get the children to a safe area.
  - run to a neighbour.
73. The best way to store gasoline and kerosene is:
- in a closed glass jar.
  - in a safety can.
  - in an open bottle.
  - in a bucket with a lid.
74. If you cannot leave a room in a burning building, you should:
- stuff a blanket under the closed door.
  - open the window, staying as low as possible.
  - hang something out a window and shout for help.
  - all of the above.
75. A used furniture cleaning cloth should be kept:
- in a wooden box.
  - on a shelf.
  - in a closed can.
  - hanging on a nail.
76. If you discover a fire in your school, you should:
- shout "FIRE" to warn others.
  - run out of the building immediately.
  - go to the nearest fire alarm box and set off the alarm.
  - try to put the fire out.

77. The most important reason for fire prevention is:

- a. protecting people from fire.
- b. reducing the cost of insurance.
- c. preventing damage to property.
- d. confining fire to a limited area.

78. The most frequent cause of fires in which people are killed is:

- a. electrical wiring.
- b. spontaneous combustion.
- c. sparks on roofs from fireplaces.
- d. smoking and matches.

79. A kerosene heater should be refilled:

- a. inside the living room.
- b. in the basement near the furnace.
- c. when the heater has cooled and been taken outside.
- d. while the heater is running.

80. A gasoline container that has just been emptied:

- a. is no longer a danger.
- b. is safe if the lid is left off.
- c. is still full of vapours which could explode if there is a spark nearby.
- d. should be washed out with soap and water before refilling.

81. How often should basements, attics, garages, etc. be cleaned of unnecessary junk?

- a. At least once a day.
- b. Once a week.
- c. As often as needed to prevent dangerous conditions.
- d. Once a month.

82. The best way to prevent a fire from spreading in a public building is to:

- a. provide enough exits of any type.
- b. provide enough stairways inside the buildings.
- c. provide exit signs and keep doors unlocked.
- d. construct the building with fire resistant materials.

83. By having the door of a room closed it will:

- a. help prevent smoke from spreading to the rest of the house.
- b. temporarily confine the fire to that room.
- c. give people remaining inside other areas of the building extra time to escape.
- d. all of the above.

84. The three states that fuels are found in are:

- a. solids, liquids and gases.
- b. gasoline, solids and liquids.
- c. steam, gases and solids.
- d. electricity, heat and air.

85. Why do auditoriums have numerous exits?

- a. Because large groups of people are likely to panic while trying to escape.
- b. To make it easier for people to find seats.
- c. So many classes may enter at once.
- d. So students won't disrupt other classes while leaving.

86. The best way to stop a fire is:

- a. remove the fuel source.
- b. put water on it.
- c. prevent one before it starts.
- d. call the Fire Department.

87. If a fuse or circuit breaker trips, killing the power, the first thing you should do is:

- a. reset the circuit.
- b. ignore the problem.
- c. plug something else in.
- d. locate the cause of the problem.

88. The phone number in Mt. Lebanon, to call when reporting a fire, police or medical emergency is:

- a. 531-5300.
- b. 343-3400.
- c. 9-1-1.
- d. 344-8400.

89. If your clothing should catch on fire, you should:
- run for help.
  - soak yourself in water.
  - stop, drop and roll, while covering your face with your hands, to smother the fire.
  - try to beat it out with your hands.
90. If a smoke detector makes a short "chirping" sound about once every 30 seconds, it means:
- there is a fire in the house.
  - the smoke detector is broken.
  - the battery is low and needs to be replaced.
  - there is dirt in the detector and it needs to be cleaned.
91. When making toast, if the bread should get stuck in the toaster, you should:
- try to loosen it with a fork.
  - pull out the plug and shake it out.
  - keep retoast until the bread burns itself out.
  - try to pull it out with your fingers.
92. To prevent a stove from catching on fire, you should:
- keep it neat and clean; free from grease.
  - use foil over the drip pans.
  - keep burners lit all the time.
  - be a good cook.
93. To teach children not to play with matches, you should:
- threaten them with the fact that they could burn themselves.
  - light a few matches for them so they will no longer be curious.
  - give them something else to play with so they will lose interest in the matches.
  - explain to them the dangers of fire and teach them a match is a tool which should be used by an adult for a specific, safe function.
94. If a person smells natural gas in the house, he should:
- turn all the gas off.
  - turn the furnace off.
  - immediately leave the house and call the Fire Department.
  - be very quiet so he may be able to hear where the gas is leaking.

95. Before building a fire in an indoor fireplace, you should:
- make sure you have enough wood to burn to keep the fire going once you get it started.
  - call in a crowd to toast marshmallows.
  - make sure the chimney is clear of debris, the flue is open and nothing is close enough to catch fire.
  - make sure no rugs are close enough to catch fire.
96. When broiling steaks, chops, etc., if the grease should catch fire, you should:
- turn down the heat.
  - call someone to help.
  - throw some water on the flames.
  - close the oven door, turn off the gas or electricity and call the Fire Department.
97. The fire triangle is:
- the shape flames burn in.
  - heat, fuel and air.
  - where a campfire should be built.
  - solids, liquids and gases.
98. The best location for your family meeting place is:
- the living room.
  - the neighbour's house.
  - the back yard.
  - a special place near the front of your house where fire-fighters can see you.
99. Smoke detectors should be tested at least:
- once a year.
  - once a month.
  - once a day.
  - once a week.
100. Most of the serious burns that people receive are caused by:
- flames.
  - electricity.

- c. hot water.
- d. chemicals.



# Fire Prevention Test Answer Sheet




- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1. A  | 51. A  |
| 2. A  | 52. A  |
| 3. B  | 53. A  |
| 4. A  | 54. A  |
| 5. A  | 55. A  |
| 6. A  | 56. A  |
| 7. A  | 57. B  |
| 8. B  | 58. C  |
| 9. A  | 59. B  |
| 10. B | 60. D  |
| 11. B | 61. D  |
| 12. B | 62. B  |
| 13. B | 63. B  |
| 14. B | 64. B  |
| 15. A | 65. B  |
| 16. A | 66. B  |
| 17. A | 67. C  |
| 18. A | 68. C  |
| 19. A | 69. B  |
| 20. B | 70. A  |
| 21. A | 71. D  |
| 22. B | 72. C  |
| 23. B | 73. B  |
| 24. A | 74. D  |
| 25. A | 75. C  |
| 26. A | 76. C  |
| 27. A | 77. A  |
| 28. A | 78. D  |
| 29. B | 79. C  |
| 30. B | 80. C  |
| 31. A | 81. C  |
| 32. A | 82. D  |
| 33. A | 83. D  |
| 34. A | 84. A  |
| 35. B | 85. A  |
| 36. B | 86. C  |
| 37. A | 87. D  |
| 38. A | 88. A  |
| 39. A | 89. C  |
| 40. B | 90. C  |
| 41. A | 91. B  |
| 42. B | 92. A  |
| 43. A | 93. D  |
| 44. A | 94. C  |
| 45. B | 95. C  |
| 46. A | 96. D  |
| 47. B | 97. B  |
| 48. A | 98. D  |
| 49. A | 99. B  |
| 50. A | 100. C |



# Kids Stuff

## Decode these words

Find the picture in the code box and use the letter under it to decode these words.

C O D E							
	D	L	O	P	R	S	T



## Fire Truck Treats

- 1/2 cup frosting
- 6 rectangular-shaped graham crackers, each broken into 4 smaller rectangles
- 48 ring shaped gummie candies
- 12 large gumdrops

Sandwich two small rectangular graham crackers with in teaspoon of frosting. Stand this on long edge. Spread a small amount of frosting on 4 gummie candies. Attach two per side extending below cracker to resemble wheels. Put a dab of frosting on gumdrop and attach to top of crackers. Repeat to form 12 sandwich cookies. Your children will love to help assemble these. Small children should use a plastic knife or wooden craft stick to spread frosting.

### WHAT TO DO IF SOMEONE CATCHES ON FIRE

If you should catch on fire:

**STOP** - where you are

**DROP** - to the floor

**ROLL** - around on the floor

This will smother the flames, possibly saving your life.

Just remember to **STOP, DROP and ROLL.**



## Fire Safety Songs & Finger Plays

### The Fire-fighter

*(Tune: The Wheels on the Bus)*

The fire fighter wears (big black boots),

(big black boots), (big black boots),

The fire fighter wears (big black boots)

When he fights the fire.

Continue with the following: a turnout coat; a special hat; heavy gloves; an oxygen tank

### Fire-fighter Finger Play

Five brave fire-fighters, Sleeping so, (hold up a hand with fingers flat across palm)

The fire bell rings, Down the pole they go, (open the hand and make a downward motion)

Jump in the fire truck, Hurry down the street. Climb up the ladder, (make the fingers climb)

Feel the fire's heat. (wipe sweat from your brow)

Five brave fire-fighters, (hold up five fingers)

Put the fire out. (make a wiping motion)

Hip! Hip! Hooray! All the people shout! (shout)

## Ten Little Fire-fighters (*finger play*)

Ten little fire-fighters  
Sleeping in their beds.  
"Ding!" went the bell,  
And down the pole they slid.  
They raced to the fire  
And put out all the flames.  
Then the 10 little fire-fighters  
Went back to bed again.

## Five Fire Fighters

Five friendly fire fighters standing near the door,  
One washes a fire engine now there are four.  
Four friendly fire fire-fighters waiting patiently.  
One fixes hoses now there are three.  
Three friendly fire-fighters have a lot to do,  
One climbs a ladder, now there are two.  
Two friendly fire-fighters exercise and run,  
One cooks some dinner now there is one.  
One friendly fire fighter all the work is done  
this one goes to bed, now there are none.

## I'm a Big Red Fire Truck

(*Tune: I'm a Little Teapot*)

I'm a big red fire truck long and stout,  
When I am needed, I roar and shout.  
People love to see me rush about,  
Just turn me on and head me out.

I'm a big red fire truck stout and long,  
Here's is my ladder, tall and strong.  
When I get a call, you'll hear my song,  
Just climb aboard and turn me on.

## Fire Safety

*(Tune: Three Blind Mice)*

Dial 9-1-1

Dial 9-1-1

You'll hear them say

That help is on the way.

If you need help you know what to do

Call the police and the firehouse too

Just dial 9-1-1 that's what you'll do

Dial 9-1-1

## Fire-fighters

*(Tune: Pop Goes The Weasel)*

Down the street the engine goes

The Firemen fight the fire

Up the ladder with their hose

Out goes the fire.

I Am A Fireman

*(Tune: I'm A Little Teapot)*

I am a fireman dressed in red.

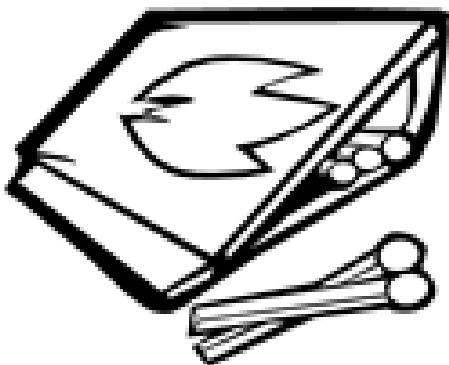
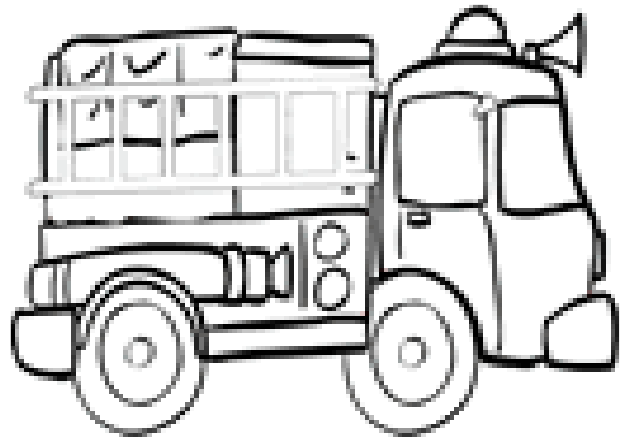
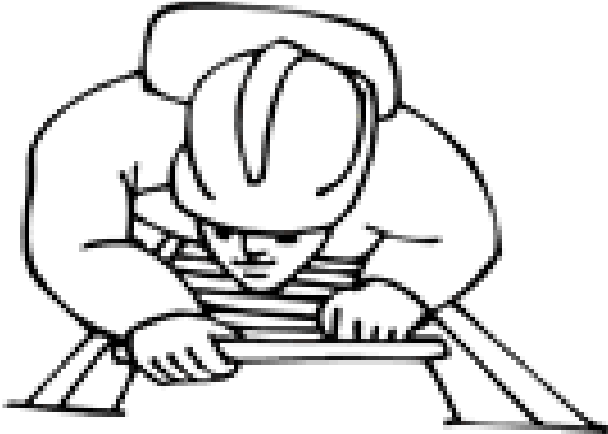
With my fire hat on my head.

I can drive the fire truck, fight fire too,

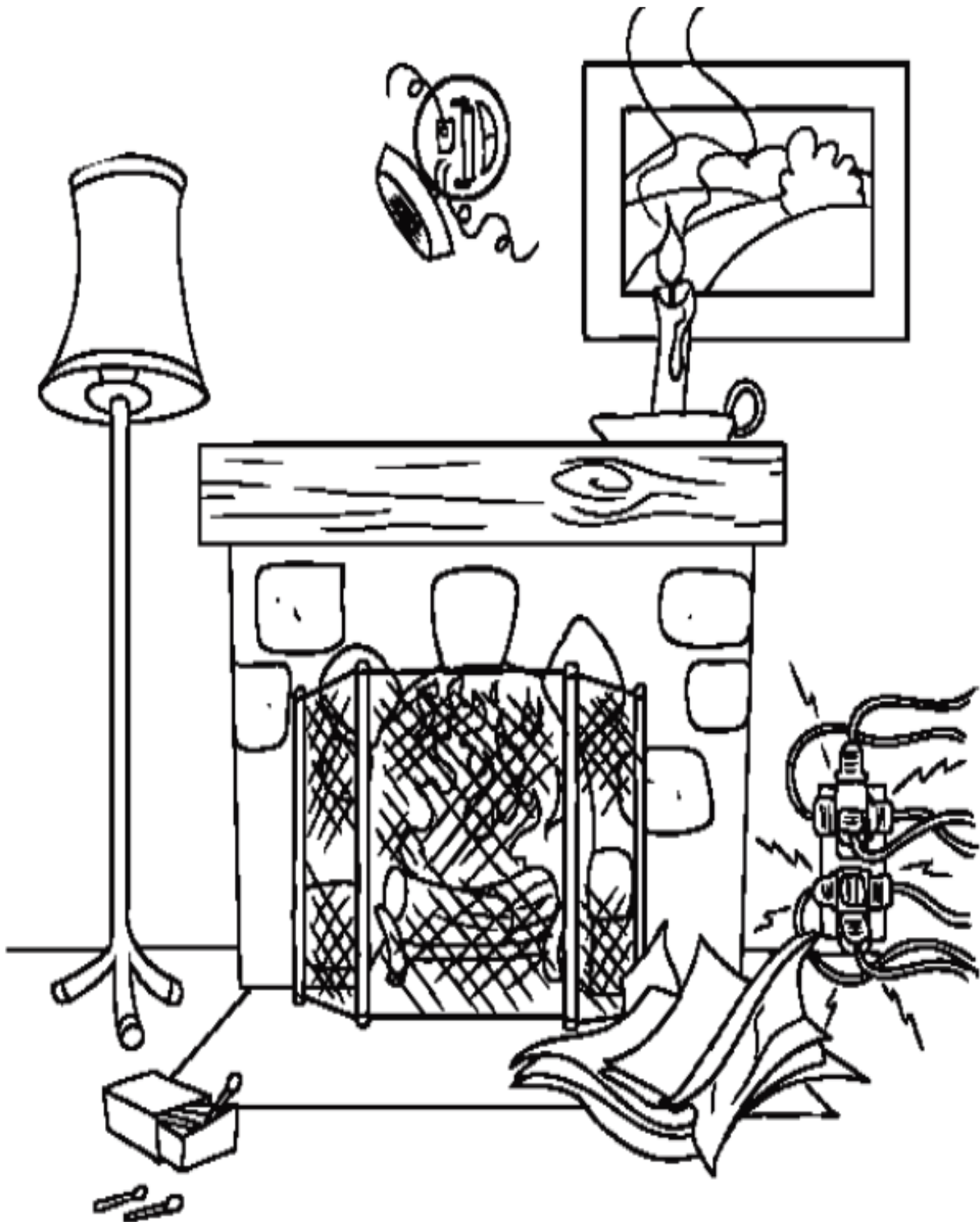
And help make things safe for you.

# Fire Safety Quiz

**Circle two things that can cause a fire**



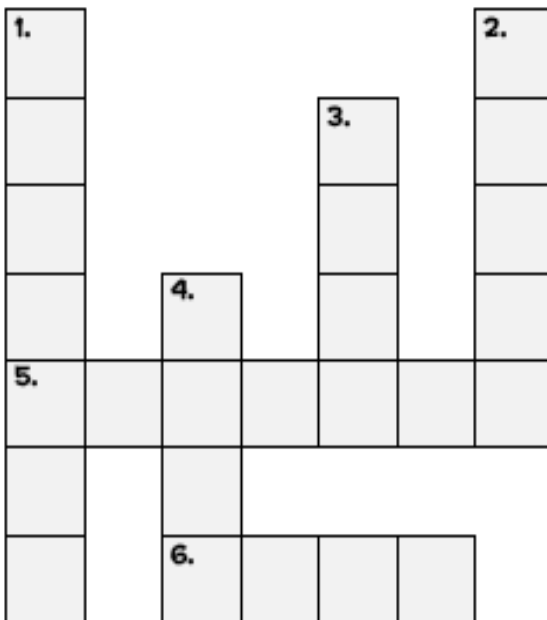
## Spot 5 Fire Hazards



Answers: Paper near fire, candle, unconnected fire alarm, matches out, too many plugs in outlet

# Test Your Knowledge

## Crossword Puzzle 1



### ACROSS:

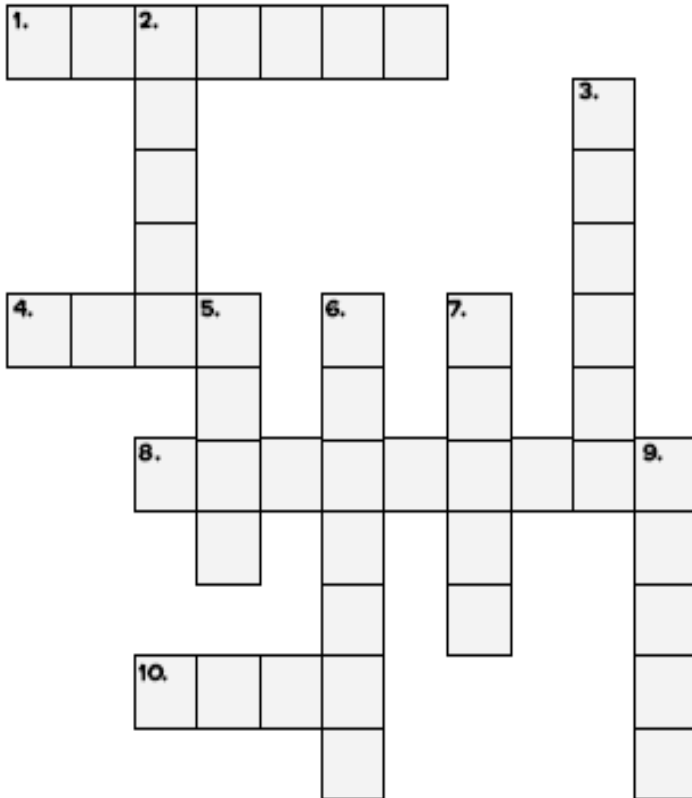
- 5. THESE MAKE YOUR ROOM OR HOUSE WARM, BUT KIDS SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM THEM.
- 6. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NEED TO PRACTICE YOUR FIRE ESCAPE \_\_\_\_\_.

### DOWN:

- 1. KIDS MUST NEVER PLAY WITH THESE!
- 2. THESE PLUG INTO THE WALL AND KIDS SHOULD NEVER TOUCH THEM.
- 3. THIS IS HOT, DARK, LOUD, AND SCARY.
- 4. THIS IS USED FOR LIGHT AND YOU SHOULD NEVER DRAPE ANYTHING OVER THE TOP OF IT.

# Test Your Knowledge

## Crossword Puzzle 2



### ACROSS:

1. THESE MAKE YOUR ROOM OR HOUSE WARM, BUT KIDS SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM THEM.
4. THIS IS USED FOR LIGHT AND YOU SHOULD NEVER DRAPE ANYTHING OVER THE TOP OF IT.
8. YOUR SMOKE ALARM NEEDS THESE CHANGED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR.
10. THIS IS HOT, DARK, LOUD, AND SCARY.

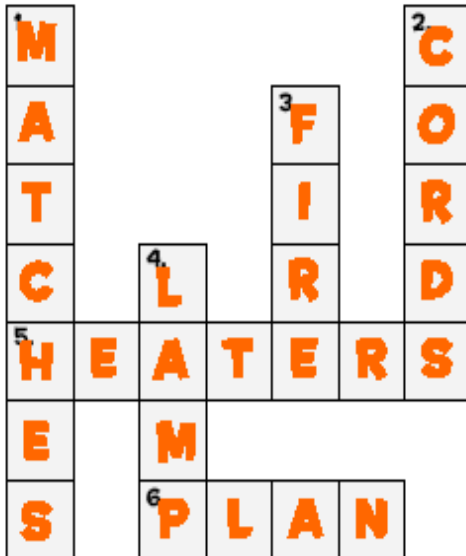
### DOWN:

2. THIS SOUNDS A WARNING.
3. THIS IS YOUR JOB IF FIRE BREAKS OUT.
5. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NEED TO PRACTICE YOUR FIRE ESCAPE \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. KIDS MUST NEVER PLAY WITH THESE!
7. THESE PLUG INTO THE WALL AND KIDS SHOULD NEVER TOUCH THEM.
9. A BURNING HOUSE FILLS WITH THIS AND IT MAKES IT HARD TO BREATHE OR SEE.



# Test Your Knowledge

## Crossword Puzzle 1 Key



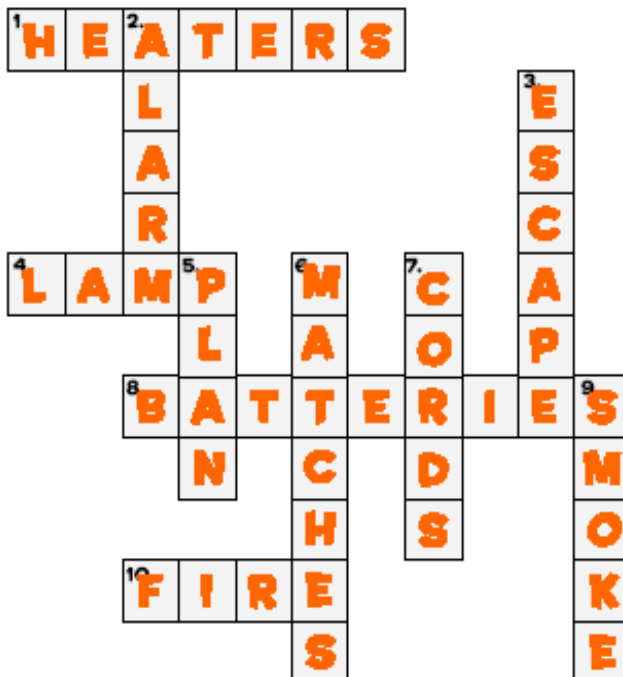
### ACROSS:

5. THESE MAKE YOUR ROOM OR HOUSE WARM, BUT KIDS SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM THEM.
6. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NEED TO PRACTICE YOUR FIRE ESCAPE \_\_\_\_\_.

### DOWN:

1. KIDS MUST NEVER PLAY WITH THESE!
2. THESE PLUG INTO THE WALL AND KIDS SHOULD NEVER TOUCH THEM.
3. THIS IS HOT, DARK, LOUD, AND SCARY.
4. THIS IS USED FOR LIGHT AND YOU SHOULD NEVER DRAPE ANYTHING OVER THE TOP OF IT.

## Crossword Puzzle 2 Key



### ACROSS:

1. THESE MAKE YOUR ROOM OR HOUSE WARM, BUT KIDS SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM THEM.
4. THIS IS USED FOR LIGHT AND YOU SHOULD NEVER DRAPE ANYTHING OVER THE TOP OF IT.
8. YOUR SMOKE ALARM NEEDS THESE CHANGED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR.
10. THIS IS HOT, DARK, LOUD, AND SCARY.

### DOWN:

2. THIS SOUNDS A WARNING.
3. THIS IS YOUR JOB IF FIRE BREAKS OUT.
5. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY NEED TO PRACTICE YOUR FIRE ESCAPE \_\_\_\_\_.
6. KIDS MUST NEVER PLAY WITH THESE!
7. THESE PLUG INTO THE WALL AND KIDS SHOULD NEVER TOUCH THEM.
9. A BURNING HOUSE FILLS WITH THIS AND IT MAKES IT HARD TO BREATHE OR SEE.

## Lesson Plan

### Learning Objectives:

1. Identify fire hazards and safe objects in the home.
2. Learn the importance of correcting home fire-safety hazards.
3. Understand the need for working smoke alarms on every level of the home.
4. Recognize the importance of having and practicing a fire-escape plan.

### Materials Needed:

1. Print one answer key with all the answers for each fire hazard.
2. Download, print and make copies of the schematic for your students. Each student should get his/her own copy.
3. Gather enough markers or crayons for the whole class.

### Homeschool/Classroom Activity:

**Ask students if they know what fire hazards are and if they can name things in the home that might be considered fire hazards.**

Students will probably identify some of the following:

- Frayed cords on electrical appliances
- Overloaded electrical outlets
- Matches and lighters placed where kids can reach them
- Fireplaces without mesh screens
- Paper, fabric, trash, or other combustible material, left too close to heat sources such as furnaces, hot water heaters, fireplaces, wood stoves, etc.
- Material draped over lamps
- Pot holders or kitchen towels stored too close to stoves
- Electrical equipment left on when no one is in the room
- Smoking in bed
- Explain that these are dangerous things that could be in anyone's home.

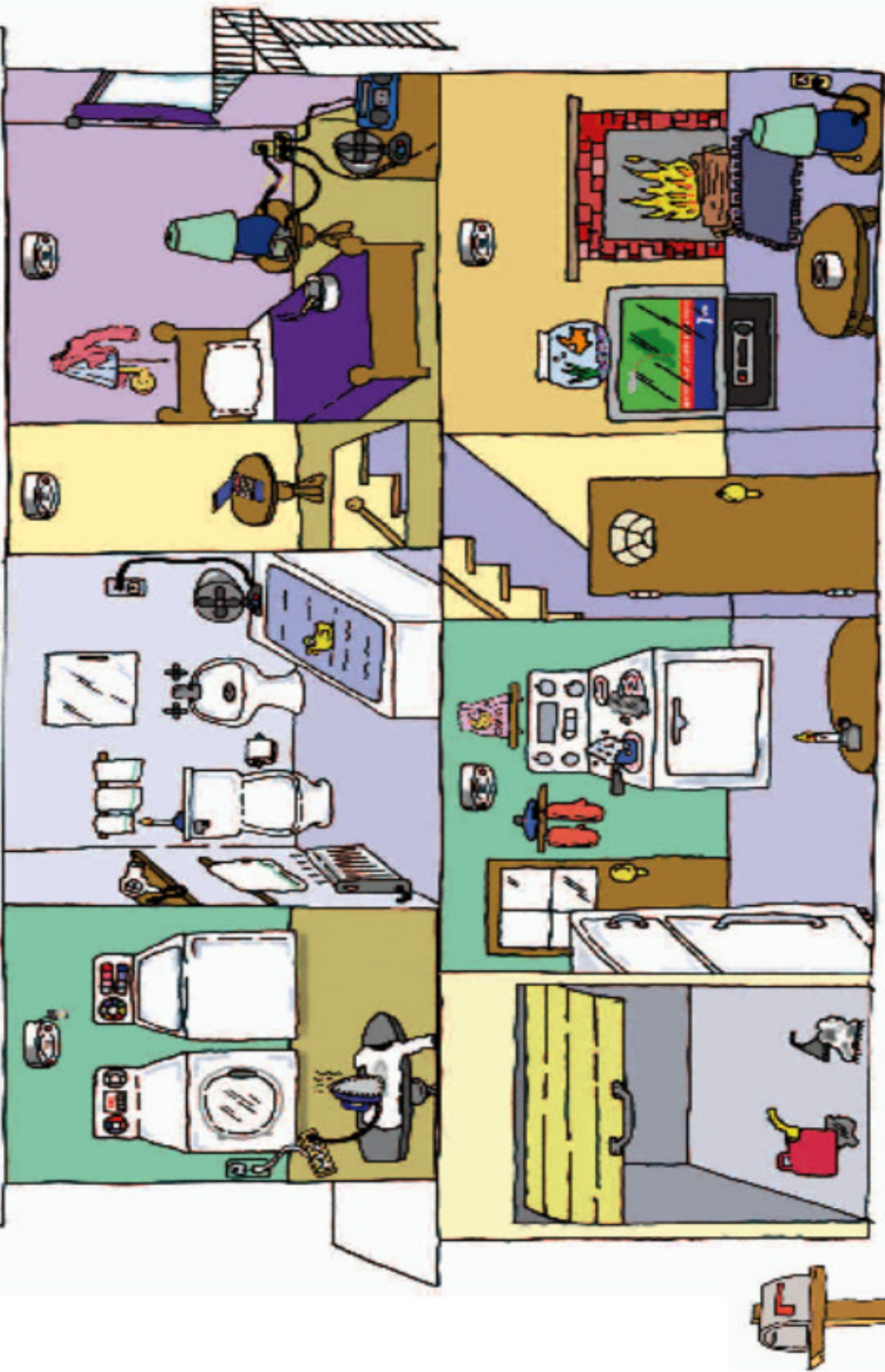
**Ask students if they know why it is important to identify and correct fire hazards in the home.**

Students will probably conclude that identifying and correcting fire hazards is important in order to prevent a fire in the home, and to prevent their families from being hurt in a fire. Stress that some hazards may not seem dangerous, such as overloaded extension cords or unattended cooking, but that they could cause a fire when their families least expect it. Fire hazards are especially dangerous at night, when no one is awake to notice that a fire has started.

**Ask students to refer to their handouts and identify the fire hazards that are found in these rooms.**

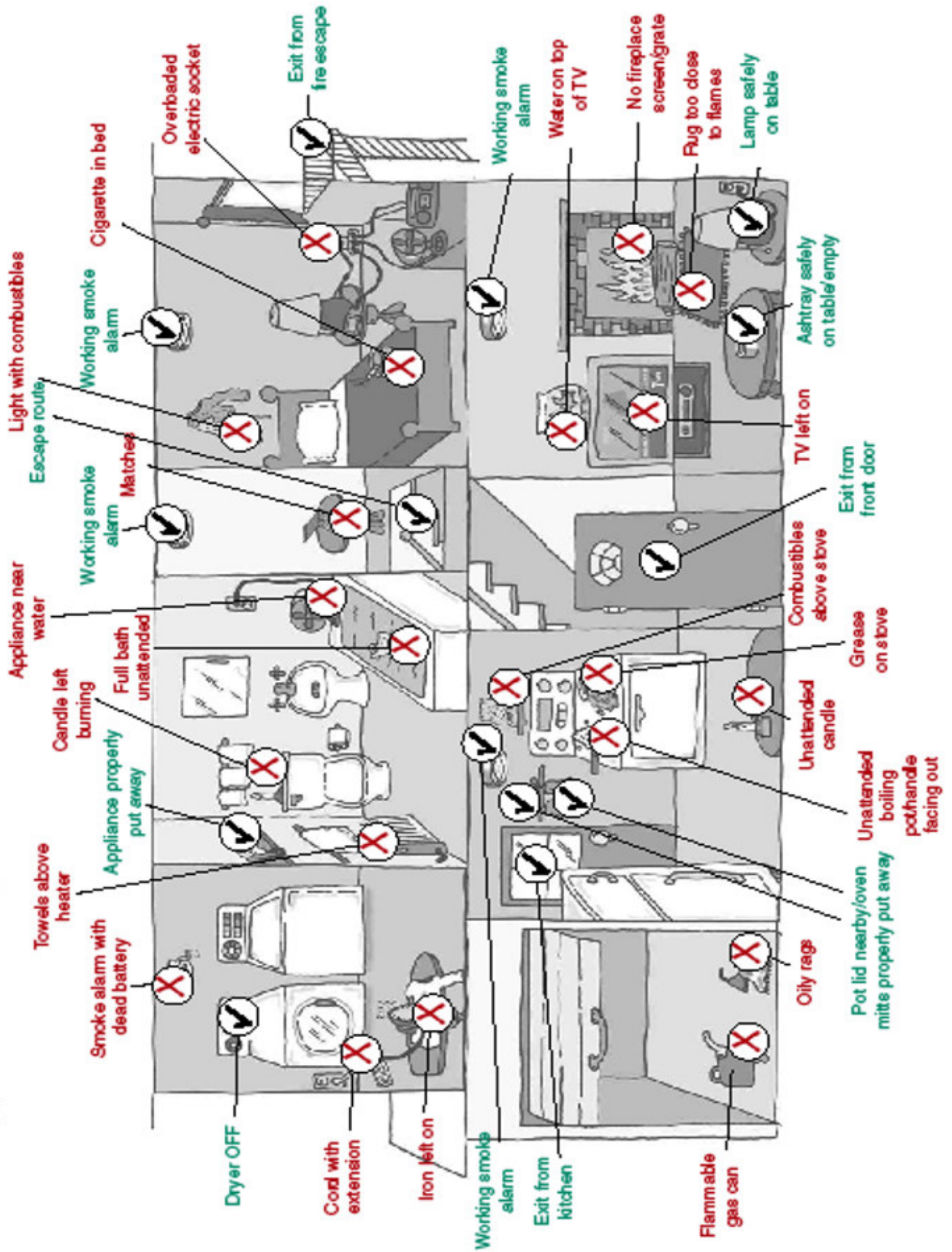
Example: How many things can you find wrong with the kitchen? (Everyone uses their markers or crayons to circle hazards on their sheets.) It is important to stress that students should not try to fix the hazards they find in their homes by themselves but, instead, should tell their parents about them.

Be Home Safe ... Keep Fires Out!





An interactive approach to fire safety



## Answer Key

Please use to properly identify what is a fire hazard and what is a safe object.

### 1. Laundry Room:

**IRON:** Shut off iron and unplug when not in use. You shouldn't have an extension cord running across the room — you could trip and send the iron flying.

**DRYER:** You should always turn off the dryer when you leave your home and make sure to empty the lint tray after each use.

**EXTENSION CORD:** Try not to use them — they can easily overheat.

**SMOKE ALARM:** Make sure to test once a month and change its battery at least once a year.

### 2. Bathroom:

**HAIRDRYER:** Always make sure to unplug all electrical appliances when not in use.

**TOWEL OVER RADIATOR:** Don't put towels or clothing too close to radiators or space heaters.

**FAN:** Never put electrical appliances that can short circuit anywhere near water —especially a full tub.

**CANDLE ON TOILET:** Keep candles away from materials that can burn, such as towels and curtains. Always put all candles out before going to sleep!

**SMOKE ALARM:** Make sure to test once a month and change its battery at least once a year.

### 3. Bedroom:

**ASHTRAY (ON BED):** No one should ever smoke in bed. Ask the kids how the ashtray should be treated. You should use large, deep ashtrays that are placed on flat surfaces where they can't be tipped over and far from things that can catch fire, like curtains and paper.

**WALL LAMP:** Never put anything over a lamp, radiator or heater (such as clothes, a blanket or a towel), even if you are playing fort.

**OUTLET AND CORDS:** Be careful not to overload an outlet. Also, never run cords under carpet or drape cords over furniture because they can overheat and cause fire.

**SMOKE ALARM:** Make sure to test once a month and change its battery at least once a year.

### 4. Living Room:

**FIREPLACE:** Missing safety screen.

**RUG:** Rug is too close to fireplace (should be no closer than 3 feet from fireplace).

**TV:** Always turn off TV and other electrical equipment when you are no longer using it.

**FISHBOWL:** Do not place fishbowls or other liquids on top of TVs or other electronics — they can short circuit.

**ASHTRAY:** If people smoke in the house, they should use large, deep ashtrays that are placed on flat surfaces where they can't be tipped over and are far from things that can catch fire, like curtains and paper. Always dump ashtrays into empty metal containers.

**LAMP:** Placed safely on level surface and has shade (OK).

**SMOKE ALARM:** Make sure to test once a month and change its battery at least once a year.

### 5. Kitchen:

**POT:** Pot handles should be turned toward the centre of the stove, so they can't be knocked off. Also, be sure they aren't over any other burners!

**GREASE:** Keep stove top clean and free of grease to prevent grease fires.

**OVEN MITTS:** Always store a safe distance away from heat source (these are OK).

**CANDLE ON TABLE:** Don't leave burning when no one is in the room, and always make sure to blow them out before going to bed!

**SMOKE ALARM:** Remember to test monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.

**POT LID:** Keep pot lids nearby to smother flames in a pan if necessary. Water and fire extinguisher chemicals can make grease fires worse by blowing the grease and flames over a larger area.

**BAG OF COOKIES:** Never store food, oven mitts or other things that can catch fire directly above the stove. They could catch fire from the heat. It is also dangerous for the person cooking to reach over the hot stove to get them.

### 6. Garage (could also be basement or workshop):

**GAS CAN:** Flammable liquids, such as gas and oil, should be stored outside of the home (in a shed or unattached garage).

**OIL CAN AND RAG:** Throw away old rags that are stained with oil, grease or paint in metal containers with tight fitting lids that are kept outside of your home.

### 7. Hallway:

**MATCHES:** Don't touch or play with matches ever!

**STAIRS:** Always know the escape route, in case of emergency, and have a meeting place away from the home. Practice the plan and meeting place.

### 8. Exits: Encourage the kids to point out all of the exits:

The fire escape off the bedroom window. The front door. The kitchen door. The garage door

### 9. Doorways:

You should know at least two ways out of every room in your home to safely escape a fire.

**10. Mailbox:**

Talk to your parents about setting up an escape plan and a meeting place. One example might be the mailbox if it's far enough away from the house.



## How YOU can make your home safer.

### Create a fire escape floor plan:

- Start by drawing a rectangle on a piece of paper. Draw one for each room of your home.
- Then draw in all doors and windows. Your children can use crayons to draw in beds, tables, etc.
- In one colour, draw a line that shows the fastest way out of each room. Then, in another colour, draw another line that shows the second fastest way out.
- Now that you have your fire escape plan, make sure everyone in the family studies it.

### Know what to do in case of a fire:

- Pick a meeting place outside of your home where everyone can gather after they have left the burning building.
- Hold home fire drills and make them realistic by pretending some exits are blocked by smoke or fire. Hold your drills in the evening since kids can get disoriented in the dark and fires often happen at night.
- Make sure everyone knows that **once you're out, stay out!** Never go back inside of a burning building.
- In case of a fire, get out first, then call the fire department with a portable, cell or neighbour's phone.

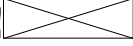
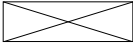
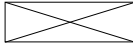
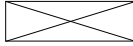
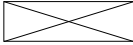
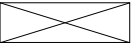
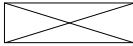
### Escape tips:

- **Close doors** behind you as you escape to slow the spread of fire and smoke.
- If you have to escape through smoke, crawl keeping your head one to two feet above the floor, where the air will be cleanest.
- Test doorknobs and spaces around closed doors with the back of your hand. If the door is warm, try another escape route. If it is cool, open it slowly. Slam the door shut if smoke pours through.

### Things to think about:

- Make sure babysitters and other caregivers know escape plan and where to meet.
- Can everyone in your home — including children — unlock and open all doors and windows?
- If your windows have security bars, equip them with quick-release devices, and teach everyone in your household how to use them.
- Test your smoke alarms once a month.
- Replace alarm batteries once a year.
- Replace any alarm that is more than 10 years old.

# Top 10 Fire Tips

10. **Fire catches, so don't play with matches.**
11. **Fires that are small, soon will be tall!** 
12. **Cooking food's hot, so don't touch the pot!**
13. **Crawl down low, when it's time to go!** 
14. **Get out quick, before the smoke gets thick!**
15. **When in doubt, there's two ways out!** 
16. **Gather your clan, make a fire plan.** 
17. **Hey just in case, have a meeting place.** 
18. **Never hide, stay outside!** 
19. **Stop, drop, and roll.** 

**So remember these tips**

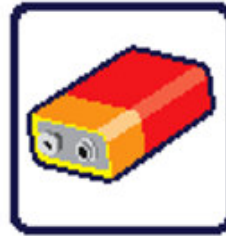
## WHEN NOT TO FIGHT A FIRE

Never fight a fire:

- If the fire is spreading beyond the spot where it started
- If you can't fight the fire with your back to an escape exit
- If the fire can block your only escape
- If you don't have adequate fire-fighting equipment

Print on to cardstock, laminate for durability and protection. Cut out pieces for Matching Game.

# MARTY & JETT'S MATCHING GAME



Z B R Q S V N G H D O J  
E C A L P E R I F L U E  
C M X T K H G R D A T B  
P R A C T I C E W T L S  
S K Y C N E G R E M E X  
L X C S J U R H L B T N  
M N L W R E W Y C L R E  
E G H S B Z L Q U J N B

BATTERY  
FIREPLACE  
PRACTICE  
OUTLET  
EMERGENCY



ANSWERS: 1) C 2) A 3) C 4) C 5) B

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SMOKE ALARMS

- 1) A SMOKE ALARM HANGS FROM THE \_\_\_\_\_ IN YOUR HOME
  - A. TELEVISION
  - B. STOVE
  - C. CEILING
  - D. FIREPLACE
  
- 2) WHEN YOU HEAR A SMOKE ALARM, YOU SHOULD:
  - A. FOLLOW YOUR HOME ESCAPE PLAN AND GET OUT FAST!
  - B. HIDE IN YOUR ROOM
  - C. GATHER UP YOUR TOYS BEFORE GETTING OUT
  - D. CALL 9-1-1
  
- 3) GROWN-UPS SHOULD TEST SMOKE ALARMS \_\_\_\_\_ TO MAKE SURE THEY ARE WORKING.
  - A. EVERY DAY
  - B. EVERY WEEK
  - C. EVERY MONTH
  - D. EVERY YEAR
  
- 4) A SMOKE ALARM MAKES A VERY LOUD \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. RINGING
  - B. HONKING
  - C. BEEPING
  - D. BARKING
  
- 5) A WORKING SMOKE ALARM CAN TELL YOU IF THERE IS \_\_\_\_\_ IN THE AIR.
  - A. DUST
  - B. SMOKE
  - C. A BUG
  - D. POLLUTION



ANSWERS: 1) C 2) A 3) C 4) C 5) B

## Wordsearch

Try to find all the words in the wordbank on the Wordsearch grid below. The words can go up or down, across or diagonally.

### Word Bank

heat, drill, exit, fire, hose, ladder, flames  
mask, plan, prevent, safe, smoke, water.



h	e	a	t	w	a	t	e	r	w
o	s	m	o	k	e	p	l	a	n
s	d	h	t	p	j	f	m	e	h
e	c	w	d	n	p	s	i	d	p
f	g	m	r	s	a	f	e	r	r
l	m	a	i	e	x	q	k	p	e
a	a	v	l	a	d	d	e	r	v
m	s	b	l	p	f	e	s	v	e
e	k	w	a	t	e	r	b	m	n
s	z	p	o	e	x	i	t	s	t



## TEST YOUR HOME FIRE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE



- 1) HOME FIRES ARE \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. LOUD, HOT AND DARK
  - B. QUIET, HOT AND BRIGHT
  - C. QUIET, HOT AND DARK
  - D. LOUD, COOL AND DARK
  
- 2) IF YOU SEE MATCHES OR LIGHTERS IN A ROOM:
  - A. THROW THEM AWAY
  - B. TELL A GROWN-UP RIGHT AWAY
  - C. HIDE THEM
  - D. PICK THEM UP
  
- 3) KIDS SHOULD NEVER COOK WITHOUT A \_\_\_\_\_ IN THE KITCHEN.
  - A. BROTHER
  - B. FRIEND
  - C. SISTER
  - D. PARENT OR ANOTHER GROWN-UP
  
- 4) DON'T PLAY WITH:
  - A. SOCCER BALLS
  - B. TOYS
  - C. ELECTRICAL CORDS
  - D. VIDEO GAMES
  
- 5) IF YOU STAND TOO CLOSE TO THE \_\_\_\_\_ YOU COULD GET BURNED OR YOUR CLOTHES COULD CATCH FIRE.
  - A. SMOKE ALARM
  - B. FIREPLACE
  - C. TELEVISION
  - D. REFRIGERATOR

ANSWERS: 1) A 2) B 3) D 4) C 5) B

## Word Unscramble

Look at the jumbled words below and write the correct word on the line next to the jumbled word.

Use words from the Word bank.

### Word bank

firefighter, firetruck, water, hose, help, safe, heat, exit, ladder, stop, drop, roll, emergency, plan, detector, smoke, flames, mask, extinguish, prevent, drill, fire, danger, hydrant, calm

freifhgitre	
twaer	
trckureif	
reif	
lridl	
vrepnet	
xteniugshi	
samk	
semalf	
kaesm	
rotcetde	
nalp	
rmereegcny	
rdpo	
lrol	
psto	
xtie	
dladre	
fsea	
thea	
shoe	
ydhnart	
nagdre	
lmac	



# Calendar Pieces

Print all pages onto cardstock.

Laminate for durability and protection.

Cut out calendar number (date) blocks.

Cut out calendar Month Strips.

Use pieces for Thematic Calendar Activities.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



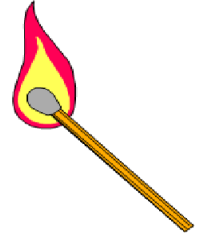
25



26



27



28



29



30



31





January



February



March



April





May



June



July



August





September



October



November



December



# Fire Safety Addition

Print Picture Card Page onto cardstock. Laminate for durability and protection. Cut out picture squares.

Have your child place the correct amount of squares into the blank spaces next to the written sums to arrive at the correct answer. Write the answers in the spaces provided.

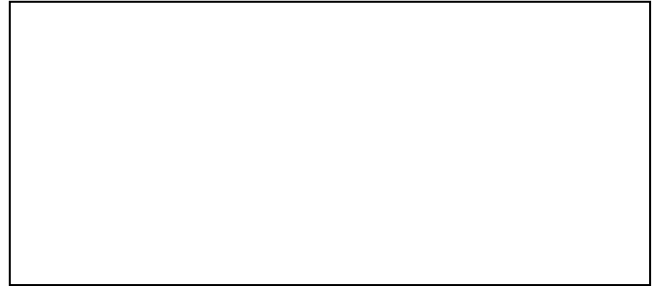
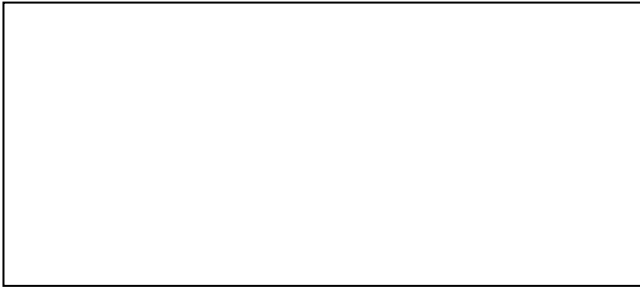
Blank sheets and enough picture pieces have been provided for you to create your own sums as well.



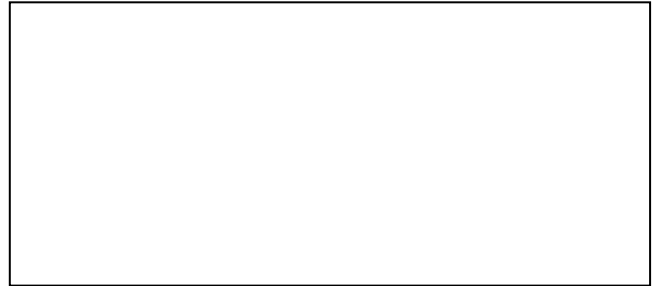
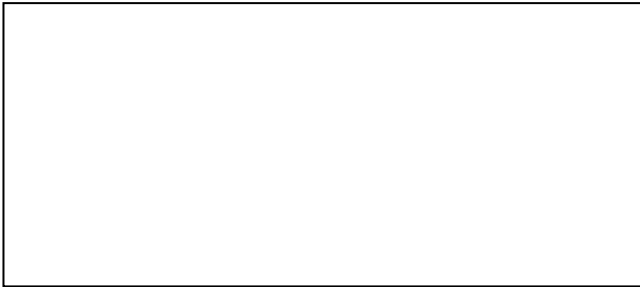


Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

$2 + 3 = \square$



$1 + 2 = \square$



$4 + 2 = \square$



$3 + 1 = \square$



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

$4 + 1 = \square$

$3 + 4 = \square$

$1 + 1 = \square$

$2 + 0 = \square$

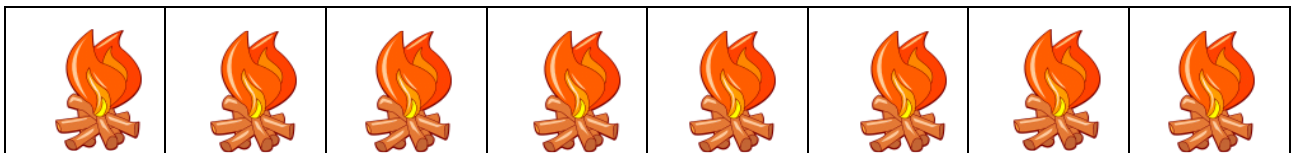
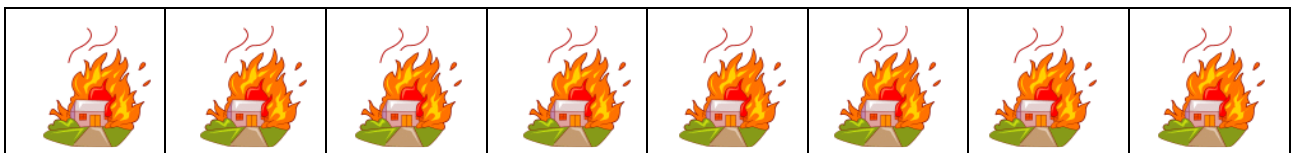
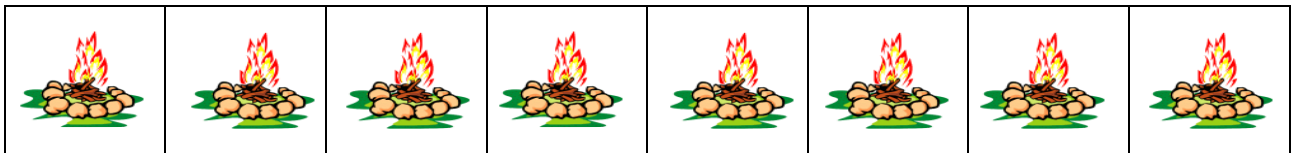
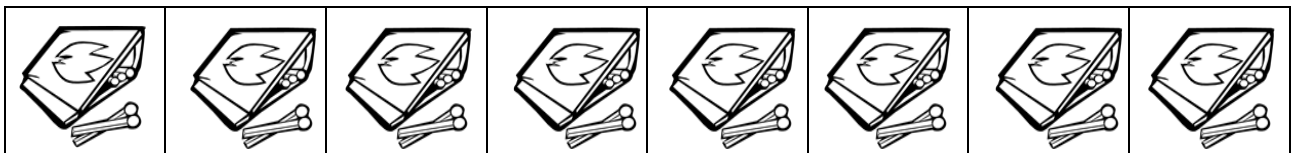
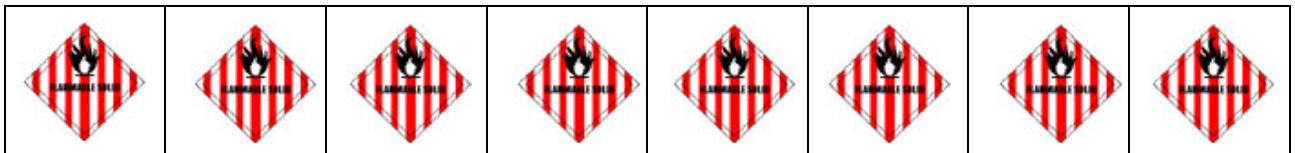
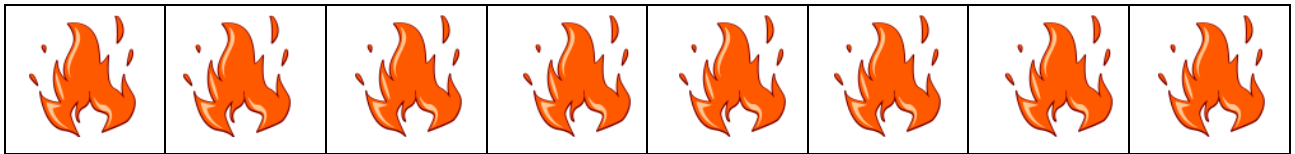
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{---} + \text{---} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\text{---} + \text{---} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\text{---} + \text{---} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\text{---} + \text{---} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



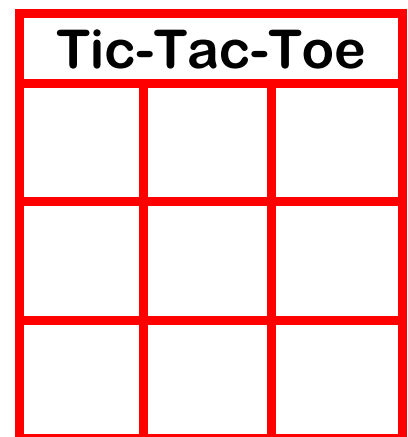
# Tic-Tac-Toe

Print on to cardstock. Laminate Both Pages for durability.

Page 1 Tic-Tac-Toe Board  
Page 2 Tic-Tac-Toe Pieces

Cut out Tic-Tac-Toe Pieces from Page 2.

Your game is now ready to be played 😊





Fire Safety

Tic-Tac-Toe






## Flash Cards

Print onto cardstock. Laminate for protection and durability. Cut out cards, fold on dotted line, paste two sides together and use for sight word cards or flash cards.

Fold on dotted line



matches



candle



hydrant



burning



## Flash Cards

Print onto cardstock. Laminate for protection and durability. Cut out cards, fold on dotted line, paste two sides together and use for sight word cards or flash cards.

Fold on dotted line



fire



smoke



flames



ladder

## Flash Cards

Print onto cardstock. Laminate for protection and durability. Cut out cards, fold on dotted line, paste two sides together and use for sight word cards or flash cards.

Fold on dotted line



hose



lighter



badge

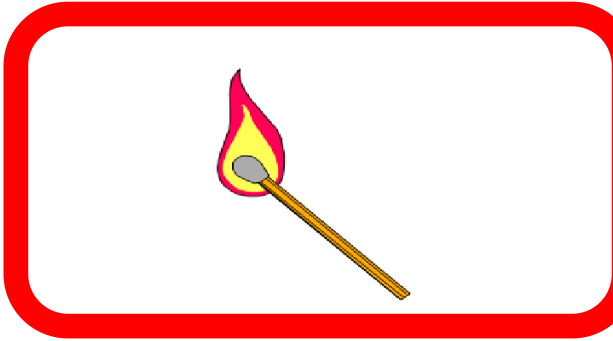


extinguisher

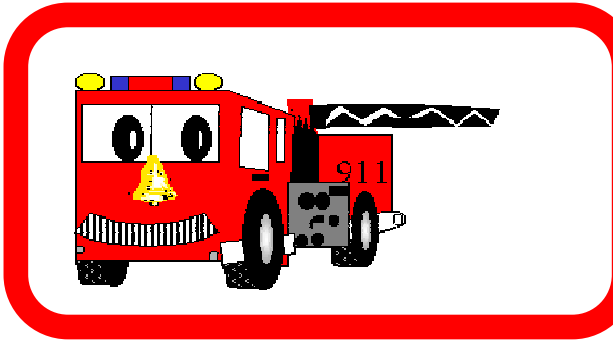
## Flash Cards

Print onto cardstock. Laminate for protection and durability. Cut out cards, fold on dotted line, paste two sides together and use for sight word cards or flash cards.

Fold on dotted line



match



firetruck



danger



fire fighter

## Flash Cards

Print onto cardstock. Laminate for protection and durability. Cut out cards, fold on dotted line, paste two sides together and use for sight word cards or flash cards.

Fold on dotted line



tools



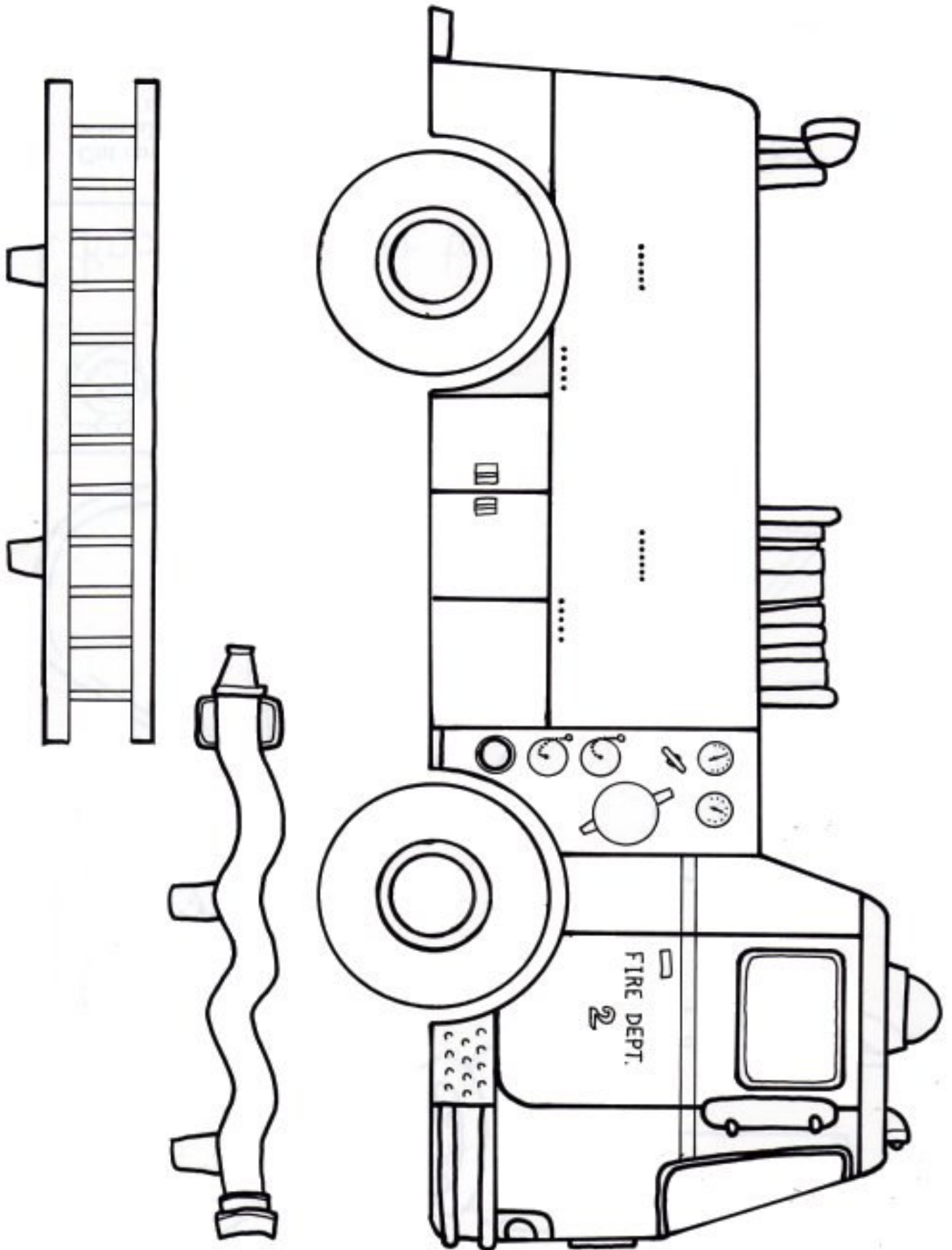
exit



sign



fireman

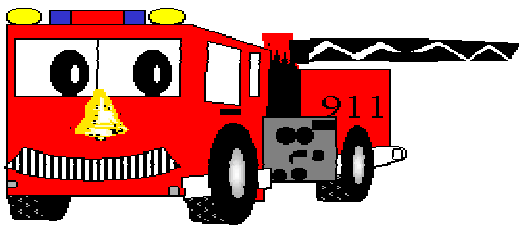




Sunday



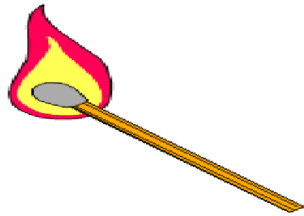
Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



# Saturday

Print all pages onto cardstock.

Laminate for durability and protection.

Cut out strips. Use for Word Wall or Calendar Activities.



Acknowledgements, Thanks & Terms of Use

We would love to hear your comments on this workbook. If you have a moment please email your comments and suggestions to [feedback@staidenshomeschool.com](mailto:feedback@staidenshomeschool.com)

Other Volumes In Our Series Of Workbooks

AFRICA

ALPHABET, VOWELS & CONSONANTS

ANIMALS

COLOURS, SHAPES, PUZZLES

DOLCH WORDS , WORD FAMILIES & PHONICS

NUMBERS AND COUNTING

© All rights reserved. Digital duplication, electronic transmission or posting of the contents contained, printing, photocopying, and/or distribution of copies of content is prohibited with the exception of the purchaser reproducing as many copies as necessary for use by their own family or single classroom. Altering, amending, or reproducing portions of this document or the contents contained herein, in any other than the original format is prohibited. Every caution has been taken to ensure that the information contained herein is accurate. However by the use of this product the user absolves Donnette E Davis and/or St Aiden's Homeschool and/or her/its duly authorised representative/s from any liability or obligation arising out of the use hereof whatsoever. Any changes to these terms and conditions must be made in writing and agreed to by all parties involved.

While much of the contents of this package have been adapted from materials that are in the [public domain](#) we have spent many man hours compiling this unit and therefore hold the Compilation Copyright to this Collection. Additionally while you can copy the content of Public Domain material which is freely available, the format, layout, design and images and graphic content, including web pages, i.e. the unit, remains the sole property of Donnette E Davis and/or St Aiden's Homeschool and/or her/its duly appointed agents.

Wikipedia, Public Domain images and my own personal collection of PD images purchased & licensed through Green Label Clipart Collection have been used in this eBook.

Special thanks to:

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Communications and Outreach, Washington, D.C., 2005.

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

<http://edsitement.neh.gov>

<http://www.karenswhimsy.com/>

<http://befiresmart.com>

Donnette E Davis © 2009  
St Aiden's Homeschool  
P O Box 13720  
Cascades  
3202  
KwaZulu-Natal  
Republic of South Africa  
[www.staidenshomeschool.com](http://www.staidenshomeschool.com)