COMMUNITY
Templates

A1

10 Second Cycle Check

STEP 1. Lift the front end of the bike by the handlebar stem:

- pat the front tyre to check the wheel is tight in the frame.
- squeeze the sides of the front tyre to check inflation.
- wobble the tyre/wheel from side to side to check there is no excessive bearing play.

STEP 2. Return the wheel to the ground, apply the front and rear brakes:

- check that the brake pads bear evenly on the rim.
- check that the cables inside the levers are free from fraying.
- check that there is no part of the mechanism missing.
- check by pushing the bike forward that the brakes work.

STEP 3. Release the brakes, step over the front wheel and grip it between the knees:

- grasping the handlebar grips, check for side to side and up and down movement.
- check that all levers on the handlebars are tightly fitted.

STEP 4. Move towards the rear of the bike, grasp the saddle:

- check for movements up and down and side to side.

STEP 5. Lift the rear of the bike by the saddle:

- pat the tyre in the direction of the rear drop-outs to check the rear wheel is tight in the frame.
- squeeze the sides of the rear tyre to check inflation.
- wobble the tyre/wheel from side to side to check for bearing tightness.

STEP 6. Ask the rider to work the pedals by hand whilst you continue to hold the rear wheel off the ground by the saddle:

- work the back gear lever from one extreme to the other (whilst rider pedals by hand) to check that the chain will not throw off the largest or smallest sprocket jam.
- repeat using the front gear changer to ensure the chain will not throw off the chainrings.
- wobble the pedals side to side in turn to check there is no excessive play in the bearings or in the bottom bracket.

Courtesy of www.cyclesense.net

A1

Traffic Signs

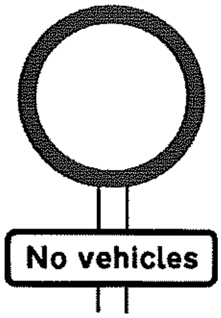
ORDERS

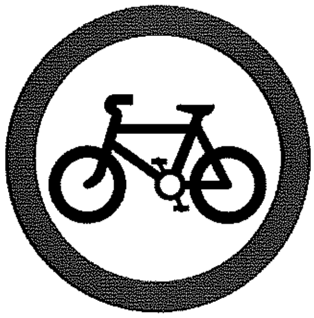
No Vehicles	No Cycling
Maximum Speed 40 mph	No Entry
Give Way	Stop and Give Way
No Right Turn	School Crossing Patrol

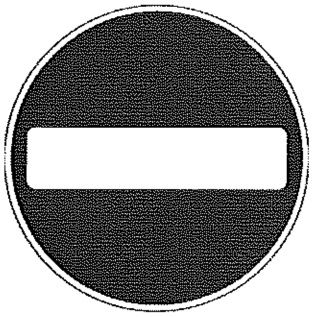
A1

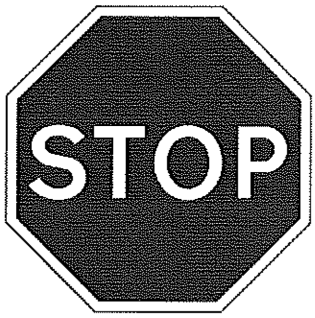
Traffic Signs

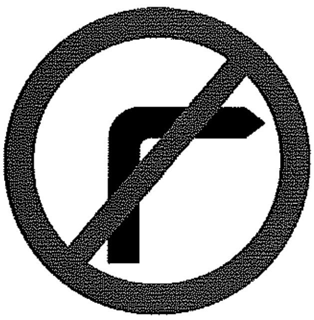
ORDERS











A1

Traffic Signs

WARNINGS

Crossroads	Roundabout
Uneven Road	Pedestrian Crossing
Hump Bridge	Traffic Signals Not in Use
Side Winds	2 Way Traffic Ahead

A1

Traffic Signs

WARNINGS

A1

Traffic Signs

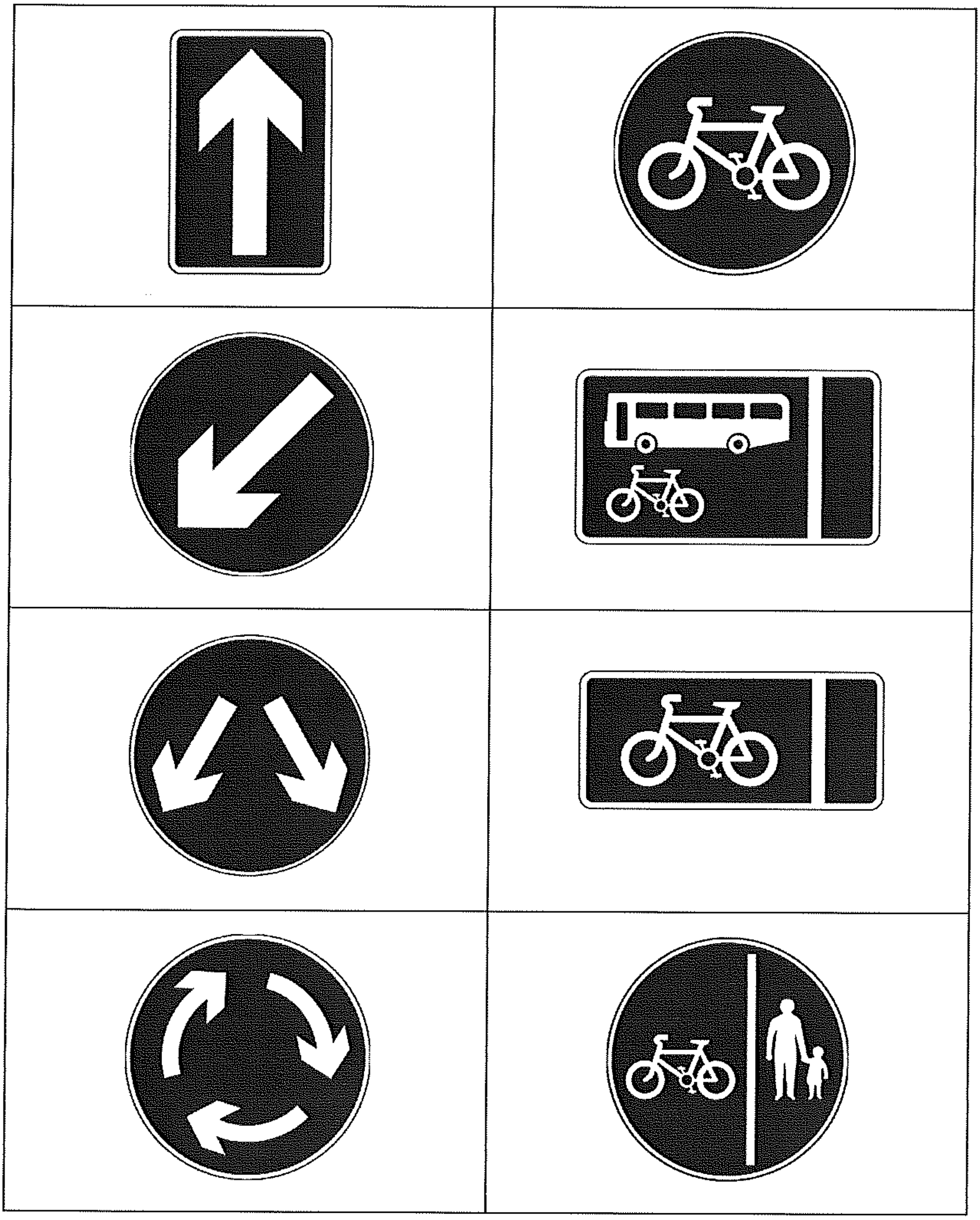
POSITIVE

One Way	Cycles Only
Keep Left	With Flow, Bus and Cycle Lane
Pass Either Side	With Flow, Cycle Lane
Mini Roundabout	Cycles and Pedestrians Only

A1

Traffic Signs

POSITIVE



A1

Traffic Calming Measures

TOP TEN

Vote for what you think is the most effective way of calming the traffic in areas where you go to school / play / hang out. 10 for most effective ..... 1 for least effective.

Build outs (from side of road)	
Central islands	
Chicane	
Road humps	
Rumble strips	
Speed Camera	
Speed limit – 20mph	
Traffic lights/Pelican crossing etc.	
Zebra crossing	
Zig-Zag lines – “school keep clear”	

TOP TEN

Vote for what you think is the most effective way of calming the traffic in areas where you go to school / play / hang out. 10 for most effective ..... 1 for least effective.

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Central islands	
Chicane	
Road humps	
Rumble strips	
Speed Camera	
Speed limit – 20mph	
Traffic lights/Pelican crossing etc.	
Zebra crossing	
Zig-Zag lines – “school keep clear”	

A1

Road Safety and Gender

ADVERTISING – WHO IS IT AIMED AT?

Look at the products listed below. Think how they are advertised. Write your thoughts in the spaces provides.

Product	Is the advert aimed at males, females or both?	At which age group is the advert aimed?
Lawnmower		
Toy Garage and Cars		
Stairlift		
High Performance Car		
Dolls' House		
Non-alcoholic Lager		
Full Strength Beer		
Small 'Nippy' Car		

A1

Road Safety and Gender

CAR DRIVER CASUALTIES 2000

Age Band	Males	Females
17-21 years	12,179	7,438
22-39 years	34,479	30,315
40-59 years	19,278	16,364
60+	7,947	4,119
TOTAL	**75,045**	**58,853**

Source: Road Accidents Great Britain 2000
The Casualty Report
The Stationery Office, Sept 2001

These statistics show the numbers of British car drivers injured or killed in road accidents during 2000.

- Which drivers had the most accidents, males or females?
- Which age group shows the biggest difference between males and females?
- Why do you think this is?

Note that the youngest age band, 17-21 years, is a band of only 4 years. This is much shorter than the other bands, so proportionally young males are most at risk.

A1

Risk Taking

SEATBELT DISCUSSION CARDS

Question Card One Who must by law wear a seatbelt? *Driver?* *Front Seat Passenger?* *Rear Seat Passenger?*	**Answer Card One** All of them (wherever a seat belt is fitted)!! It has been the law since 1983 for drivers and front seat passengers. It has been the law since 1991 for rear seat passengers. The police can give on the spot fines if seat belts are not worn
Question Card Two Who do you think is less likely to wear a seatbelt, under 14's or over 14's?	**Answer Card Two** Over 14's are less likely. Only about 60% of over 14's wear one. Over 90% of under 14's do. Both age groups are more likely to wear seatbelts in the front seat
Question Card Three What sorts of reasons do people give for not wearing seatbelts?	**Answer Card Three** Some commonly given reasons are: *Uncomfortable* *Crease your clothes* *Offend the driver by suggesting that you don't trust their driving*
Question Card Four What are the risks to backseat passengers who don't wear seatbelts?	**Answer Card Four** About 120 unbelted backseat passengers are killed every year. Many more are seriously injured with chest injuries, broken ribs, broken hips, fractured skulls or facial wounds. In an accident, they are three times more likely to be killed or seriously injured as passengers who do wear their seatbelt
Question Card Five What are the risks to people in the front seats if back seat passengers don't wear seatbelts?	**Answer Card Five** In a crash at 30mph, an unbelted backseat passenger will hit the front seat with a force of between 30 and 60 times their own body weight. About 40 front seat passengers and drivers are killed each year in this way. Research shows that people know they could be hurt themselves, but many don't know that they could kill the driver/front seat passenger

A1

Road Safety Advert

CHECKLIST FOR DESIGNING AN ADVERT

1. Identify your safety message(s).

2. Phrase the message in words that the age group will understand.

3. Decide whether to use a ‘tagline’, such as “Think! Slow Down”.

4. Decide on the best medium to use for the age group: Comic? Poster? TV? Internet? Plan a style that would suit the medium.

A2

Identification

DESCRIBING A PERSON

How old do you think the person was? (Ring the correct number)

15-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79 80+

* = Tick the appropriate option

* **Male or Female:** Male _______ Female _______

* **Ethnicity:** White ______ Black African/Caribbean ______
Chinese ______ Indian/Pakistani/Asian ______
Mixed Heritage ______ Other ______

* **Hair Colour:** Black _____ Fair _____ Grey _____ Red _____

* **Hair Style:** Bald ____ Curly _____ Waved _____ Straight _____

Special Features: Face ____________________________

Eyes: Colour ____________ Other features _________________________

Nose: ____

Mouth: ____

Stance: ____

Clothes: Coat _________________________ Shirt _________________________

Trousers _________________________ Skirt _________________________

Shoes _________________________ Tie _________________________

Any other special features ____

____

____

____

____

A2

Identification

NAME THAT CAR

Write next to the logos the letter of the corresponding car manufacturer, 15 of which are listed at the bottom of the page.

A – Audi	D – Daewoo	G – Honda	J – Mitsubishi	M – Toyota
B – Chrysler	E – Dodge	H – Hyundai	K – Renault	N – Vauxhall
C – Citroen	F – Ford	I – Mercedez	L – Seat	O – Volkswagen

B1

TRUE OR FALSE MONEY QUIZ

- How much do you know about money, debt and credit?
- Have you got a bank account?
- Have you ever thought about what you might need to know in order to manage your money effectively?

Have a go at this true or false quiz to find out how good your knowledge is.

Simply mark whether you think the following statements are true or false

1. Bank notes are printed by high street banks.
2. It is a legal requirement that everyone has a bank account by the age of 18.
3. You have to be at least 18 years old before you can apply for a personal loan.
4. Everyone over the age of 18 is entitled to have a credit card if they want one.
5. You can open a bank account in your own name at the age of 11.
6. Banks offer customers advice on mortgages, investments and pensions.
7. Banks are business and are there to make a profit.
8. All bank accounts are free and customers are never charged for using their accounts.
9. All bank accounts pay interest.
10. A bank will ask me to provide identification if I want to open an account.
11. If I have a job I can get my wages paid directly into my bank account.
12. By law banks have to provide you with a monthly bank statement.
13. An overdraft occurs when you spend more money than you have in your bank account.
14. You can take out money using your cash card when on holiday abroad.
15. Your parents must have access to your bank account.

B1

TRUE OR FALSE MONEY QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Bank notes are printed by high street banks.
False – All bank notes are printed by the Bank of England.

2. It is a legal requirement that everyone has a bank account by the age of 18.
False – There is no legal requirement to have a bank account.

3. You have to be at least 18 years old before you can apply for a personal loan.
True – Banks can only lend money to people over the age of 18.

4. Everyone over the age of 18 is entitled to have a credit card if they want one.
False – Banks have the right to refuse a request for a credit card based on someone's credit history.

5. You can open a bank account in your own name at the age of 11.
True

6. Banks offer customers advice on mortgages, investments and pensions.
True

7. Banks are business and are there to make a profit.
True

8. All bank accounts are free and customers are never charged for using their accounts.
False – Banks will charge customers for using services such as stopping a cheque, sending money overseas or ordering copies of their statements.

9. All bank accounts pay interest.
False – Most accounts pay interest but not all. Some people do not receive interest on their account for religious reasons.

10. A bank will ask me to provide identification if I want to open an account.
True – By law banks have to identify the person who is requesting the bank account. This will help prevent fraud.

11. If I have a job I can get my wages paid directly into my bank account.
True

12. By law banks have to provide you with a monthly bank statement.
False – Customers can request their statements anything from half yearly to daily.

13. An overdraft occurs when you spend more money than you have in your bank account.
True – This is referred to as going overdrawn and occurs when you spend more money than is in your account.

14. You can take out money using your cash card when on holiday abroad.
True – Most cash cards can be used in cash machines overseas.

15. Your parents must have access to your bank account.
False – Only the named person on the account can have access to their bank account details unless they give the bank permission to share the information with others.

B1

How To Manage Your Money

HOW TO MANAGE YOUR MONEY QUIZ

Mark is 15. He enjoys going out with his mates and his main interest outside school is playing golf.

His parents give him a small allowance each month in return for doing such chores as mowing the lawn and washing the car. Mark never thinks he has enough money. There is always some new golfing gear he wants to buy.

Mark is about to turn 16 and his dad has suggested he gets a part time job to earn some extra money.

Mark has been successful in getting a job with a local supermarket and starts the day after his 16th birthday.

He has just received a letter from the supermarket confirming the job and asking him to bring in his bank details on the first day, so they arrange for his wages to be paid directly into his bank account.

Mark has one problem – He hasn't got a bank account.

Mark doesn't know much about how to manage his money and has no idea how a bank account operates. Can you help him?

At what age are you legally required to have a bank account?
- There is no law that insists you open an account
- By law you must have a bank account by the age of 18
- By law you must have a bank account by the age of 21

ATM's (Automated Teller Machines) are also often known as:
- Money Banks
- Cash Points
- Cash Walls

Which of these services can't be undertaken using an ATM:
- Obtaining a mini statement
- Checking the balance
- Transferring money between accounts

Who can use your cash card?
- Your parent or guardian can use your card
- Friends can use your card if you choose to give them permission
- You should never share you cash card with anyone

What does PIN stand for?
- Personal Identification Number
- Please Insert Now
- Please Input Numbers

How old do you have to be to be issued with a cheque book?
- You can only have a cheque book once you reach the age of 18
- For most accounts you can have a cheque book at the age of 13
- For most accounts you can apply for a cheque book from the age of 16

If you write a cheque for £15.65, how should you write out the amount?
- £15 pounds and 65 pence exactly
- Fifteen pounds and 65p precisely
- Fifteen pounds and sixty five pence only

Which of the following transactions is it not possible to do via internet banking?
- Check your balance
- Withdraw cash
- Transfer money between accounts

B1

How To Manage Your Money

HOW TO MANAGE YOUR MONEY QUIZ – ANSWERS

Mark is 15. He enjoys going out with his mates and his main interest outside school is playing golf.

His parents give him a small allowance each month in return for doing such chores as mowing the lawn and washing the car. Mark never thinks he has enough money. There is always some new golfing gear he wants to buy.

Mark is about to turn 16 and his dad has suggested he gets a part time job to earn some extra money.

Mark has been successful in getting a job with a local supermarket and starts the day after his 16th birthday.

He has just received a letter from the supermarket confirming the job and asking him to bring in his bank details on the first day, so they arrange for his wages to be paid directly into his bank account.

Mark has one problem – He hasn't got a bank account.

Mark doesn't know much about how to manage his money and has no idea how a bank account operates. Can you help him?

The correct answer is the one in bold type.

At what age are you legally required to have a bank account?
- **There is no law that insists you open an account**
- By law you must have a bank account by the age of 18
- By law you must have a bank account by the age of 21

ATM's (Automated Teller Machines) are also often known as:
- Money Banks
- **Cash Points**
- Cash Walls

Which of these services can't be undertaken using an ATM:
- Obtaining a mini statement
- Checking the balance
- **Transferring money between accounts**

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Which of the following transactions is it not possible to do via internet banking?
- Check your balance
- **Withdraw cash**
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B1

How to Manage Your Money

SAMPLE BANK STATEMENT

MY BANK

Name	Mr James Smith	
Address	24 Church End	
	Wocester	
Account Number		12345678
Sort Code		141023
Date	1st March 2007	

Date	Details	Withdrawn	Paid In	Balance
	Brought Forward			£105.00
01 February 2007	First Music (Card Transaction)	£14.99		£90.01
	Exchange Mobiles (Direct Debit)	£24.00		£66.01
03 February 2007	Cash Withdrawal	£20.00		£46.01
04 February 2007	M.G.Supermarkets (BACS)		£35.00	£81.01
08 February 2007	Cash Withdrawal	£10.00		£71.01
09 February 2007	Cheque no. 001284	£29.99		£41.02
13 February 2007	Better Gyms (Direct Debit)	£25.00		£16.02
14 February 2007	Roseanne The Florist (Card Transaction)	£19.00		-£2.98
18 February 2007	M.G.Supermarkets (BACS)		£42.00	£39.02
22 February 2007	Cheque Deposit		£50.00	£89.02
24 February 2007	Cash Withdrawal	£30.00		£59.02
	Cheque no. 001286	£17.00		£42.02
25 February 2007	Mister Burgers (Card Transaction)	£6.50		£35.52
27 February 2007	Card Withdrawal	£20.00		£15.52
			TOTAL	£15.52

B1

How to Manage Your Money

UNDERSTANDING A BANK STATEMENT

When you open a bank account, your bank will regularly send you a record of what has been paid into your account and how much has gone out during a given period.

Many bank account statements are available to view and print online.

Reviewing your bank account statement regularly can help you with managing your money.

Study the example of the bank statement received by James Smith and have a go at answering the following questions.

1. How much did James have in his account on 7th February?

2. James has a part time job with M.G.Supermarkets. How much did he get paid in February?

3. How much in total did James withdraw from cash machines during the month?

4. What was the largest amount of money James withdrew from his account and on what date did this happen?

5. How much was left in his account on 27th February?

6. Did his account go overdrawn at any point during the month? If so, on what date and by how much?

7. What were the names of the 3 places James spent money using his debit card?

8. James has written out a cheque for £10.00 which is still to be debited to his account. How much does he have available to spend?

9. £25.00 was debited from his account on 13th February by Better Gyms. How was this amount taken?

10. How do you think the bank statement helps James to manage his personal finances?

Please discuss!

B1

How to Manage Your Money

UNDERSTANDING A BANK STATEMENT – ANSWERS

When you open a bank account, your bank will regularly send you a record of what has been paid into your account and how much has gone out during a given period.

Many bank account statements are available to view and print online.

Reviewing your bank account statement regularly can help you with managing your money.

Study the example of the bank statement received by James Smith and have a go at answering the following questions.

1. How much did James have in his account on 7th February?

£81.01

2. James has a part time job with M.G.Supermarkets. How much did he get paid in February?

£77.00

3. How much in total did James withdraw from cash machines during the month?

£80.00

4. What was the largest amount of money James withdrew from his account and on what date did this happen?

£30.00 A cash withdrawal on 24th February

5. How much was left in his account on 27th February?

£15.52

6. Did his account go overdrawn at any point during the month? If so, on what date and by how much?

Yes, on 14th February by £2.98

7. What were the names of the 3 places James spent money using his debit card?

First Music
Roseanne The Florist
Mister Burger

8. James has written out a cheque for £10.00 which is still to be debited to his account. How much does he have available to spend?

£5.52

9. £25.00 was debited from his account on 13th February by Better Gyms. How was this amount taken?

By Direct Debit

10. How do you think the bank statement helps James to manage his personal finances?

To understand what he is spending his money on
To help with budgeting

B1

Understanding Credit

BUDGET PLANNING

Background Information:

David Evans to 18 years old. He started work 6 months ago for Frank Gardener Engineering. The company has recently moved premises and David is struggling to get to work on time as he is reliant on a lift from his brother.

David has decided to he needs to buy a car to solve this problem.

In order to purchase a car David wants to borrow £5000 from his bank.

David has visited his local bank and has applied for a £5000 loan. The loan is over 3 years and the monthly repayments would be £180.00

Using the information below, complete the budget planner to help determine whether David can afford the monthly payments.

David gets paid £800 per month on the last working day of the month by Frank Gardener Engineering.

He transfers £100 each month to his savings account, which currently has a balance of £600.

David pays £120 each month to his parents for board and lodgings.

David is a member of his local gym and pays £30 membership fee each month by direct debit.

He has a mobile phone and pays on average £30 a month to cover the contract and call charges.

David tends to spend about £60 a month on clothes and £70 on socialising with his friends.

David has had a quote for car insurance and this works out at £65 a month.

Currently David is spending £25 a month on bus fares

David thinks that he will spend £80 a month on petrol if he buys a car.

B1

Understanding Credit

BUDGET PLANNER

Monthly Income	Amount
Wages	£
Other	£
TOTAL INCOME	£
Monthly Expenditure	
Mortgage/Rent/Board	£
Loans	£
Council Tax	£
House/Car Insurance	£
Electricity/Gas/Water	£
Food	£
Clothes	£
Phone	£
Petrol/Bus Fares	£
Socialising/Leisure Activities	£
Savings	£
Other	£
TOTAL INCOME	£
- TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£
SURPLUS	£

Do you think David can afford the £180.00 repayments for a £5,000.00 loan?

C1

Political Decisions

Political Bingo

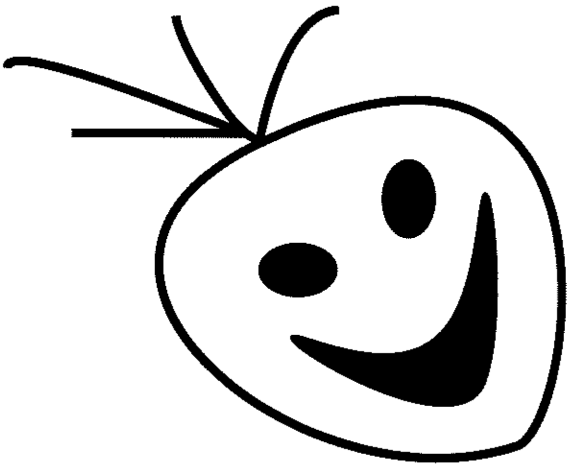
Find someone who . . .

. . . has met a politician ____________________	. . . can name a member of the cabinet ____________________
. . . believes that you should be able to vote at 16 years old ____________________	. . . believes that you should not be able to vote at 16 year sold ____________________
. . . has signed a petition ____________________	. . . can name a Member of Parliament ____________________
. . . is interested in environmental issues ____________________	. . . can name four political parties ____________________
. . . can name three countries in the EU ____________________	. . . Would like to change something about their local community ____________________

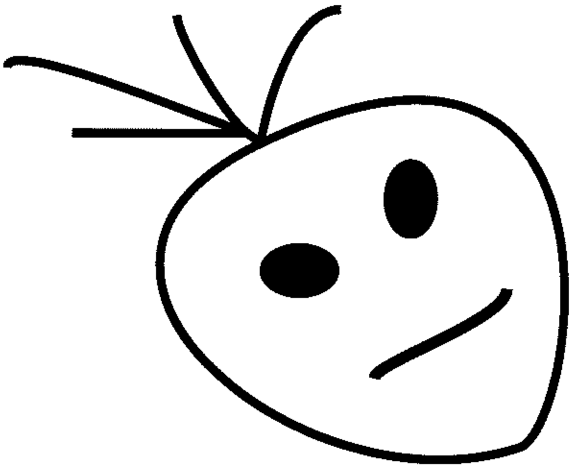
C1

Making Change Happen

FACES



Makes me happy



Am I Bothered?

Makes me angry

C1

Making Change Happen

Dilemmas

Dilemma One

The Issue:
There are proposals to build an asylum centre in your area. However some local residents feel it could cause problems and are concerned about crime and jobs.

The views of people in the local area
"There are a lot of vulnerable people who deserve to be helped and given a chance."

"Yes, these people need assistance, but I don't want these people to drag this neighbourhood down. Why does it need to be here?"

"These people can't be trusted, they cause nothing but problems. I don't want anything that encourages them round here."

As the local councillor you will be expected to take a position.

Questions:
What do you have to think about when deciding on whether to support the centre?
Which of these things are most important?
How will you convince those who disagree with your position?

The Decision:
What is your decision and why?

C1

Making Change Happen

Dilemmas

Dilemma Two:

The Issue:
You want to have a special camp, and suggest going to Australia.

The views of people in the local area
"I'm a leader and I think it's too expensive and too far to go. We always go to ___________ anyway!"

"I think it's a great idea, but there are some issues"

"That would be a great experience for everyone!"

Is this worth pursuing?

Questions:
Do you think this would be feasible?
What are the issues that need to be considered?
What could your leaders do to help?
How would you go about doing it?

Decision:
Should we go ahead with this?

C1

Making Change Happen

Dilemmas

Issue Three

The Issue:
There has been an increase in low level youth crime in your area. People have different views on what causes this.

As a committee you have limited funds, so you will have to compromise as there is not enough money to do everything. What one thing could you do to make a difference?

The Views of People in the Local Area:
"It is the same kids who always cause the trouble. What we need is a scheme to encourage people to report known trouble makers and then name and shame them!"

"Kids nowadays have no respect!"

"Prevention is better than cure. It's important to improve the local area, and provide more opportunities for young people."

Questions:
Who should the committee consult before making a decision?
How will you reach a compromise?
What will be the main factors in making your decision?
How will you explain your decision to the local community?
What are the cost implications?

The Decision:
How will you spend the money and why?

C1

Making Change Happen

Making Change Happen

Things we would like to see changed	Who can change this?	How can we make a difference?

Adapted from "Ringing the Changes", Democracy Cookbook (The Electoral Commission, 2005)

Turning Opinion Into Action

Opinion We need some more leisure facilities and 5-a-side football pitches. We haven't got anywhere to go.	**Action** Approach the local council and suggest that they consult young people on activities in the area.
Opinion I think that our local group should get more funding.	**Action** Ask your local councillor how you could get more funding.
Opinion I think everyone should have a say in who represents us.	**Action** Vote in elections and encourage your friends and family to vote as well.

Adapted from "Turning opinion into action", Democracy Cookbook (The Electoral Commission, 2005)

C1

Making Change Happen

Turning Opinion Into Action

Opinion I don't think that Parliament listens to young people enough.	Action Get involved in a youth council or start an action group.
Opinion I'm concerned about alcohol misuse in my area and want to know what is being done about it.	Action Go to your MP's surgery to find out what they are doing about it.
Opinion I don't feel safe when I go out at night and think there should be more CCTV on the street.	Action Make a petition to give to your local council and your MP. Organise a public meeting so you can get people to support your campaign.

Adapted from "Turning opinion into action", Democracy Cookbook (The Electoral Commission, 2005)

Youth Action Plan

MAKING WAVES

THE BOYS' BRIGADE
>the adventure begins here

Everyday Participation in the BB is based on the belief that all young people have the potential to develop confidence and learn the skills needed to take an active role.

Our Group Is Looking At:

This is what we really care about:

This is what we really want to change:

These are the reasons why:

C1

Making Change Happen

Youth Action Plan

MAKING WAVES

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We won't be happy until:

The ideas we have to make change happen:

Who can help us?

C1

Making Change Happen

Youth Action Plan

MAKING WAVES

THE BOYS' BRIGADE
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Everyday Participation in the BB is based on the belief that all young people have the potential to develop confidence and learn the skills needed to take an active role.

What we will need?

When will we do it?

Any other comments:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

C2

Rights

Children's Rights

Imagine that you represent a country that is a member of the United Nations.

A new human rights' treaty is being written for children and young people. Your country needs to work out what rights all the children and young people in the world need to have the best possible life.

You must think about children and young people who are particularly vulnerable to mistreatment:

- Children and young people who live away from their parents and brothers and sisters
- Children and young people who are badly treated in their family or other institutions
- Disabled children and young people
- Children and young people who are in trouble with the law
- Children and young people who have to leave their country because of war, poverty, or some other reason

Me & Politics

My name is ______________________________
The date that I will be able to vote at an election is __________

My local council is ______________________________
My ward is ______________________________
My councillors are ______________________________

Details of the Scottish Parliamentary, National Assembly for Wales, Northern Ireland Assembly and London Assembly:

____
____

My UK Parliamentary constituency is ____________________
My Member of Parliament (MP) is ____________________

Three ways I could get involved in politics:
1) ______________________________
2) ______________________________
3) ______________________________

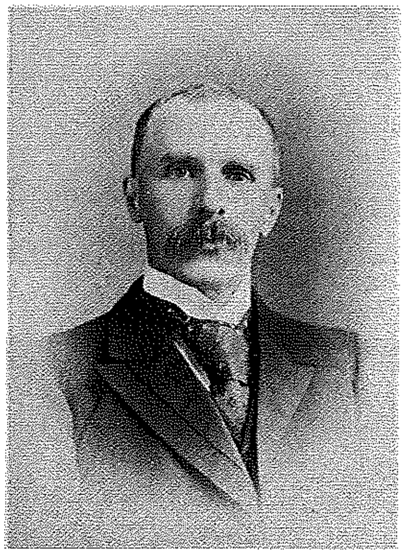
Three things that I can do to improve my local area
1) ______________________________
2) ______________________________
3) ______________________________

Three things that I would do if I was Prime Minister
1) ______________________________
2) ______________________________
3) ______________________________

D1

Why did it all start?

Who is this man? ____________________



What can you find out about him?

____

____

____

He was born in this house. Find out where it is.

____

When you look on the BB website www.boys-brigade.org.uk you can find out about the first Company and when and why it was started.

What was the first Company? ____________________

What date was it started? ____________________

Boys' Brigade was very different then, but there are things that are the same today as in the early days.

The Boys' Brigade was started to help introduce boys into the church and share the Good News about Jesus. That is the same today and the leaders try to do this each week.

"Sure and Steadfast" was chosen as the motto from the very beginning. Try to find out where this originally comes from.

____

What do you think it means to be sure and steadfast?

____

D1

My Company

My BB Company

Name of my Company	
Date when my Company was started	
Name of my Church	
Name of my Company Captain	
Name of my Company Chaplain	
Name of the Battalion my Company is part of	

Your Company is the most important part of the BB. All of the leaders want you to have a great time and enjoy all of the things that you do.

The Battalion can help with some activities and competitions.

So that they can make it the best for you, write down some of the activities you enjoy doing and what you would really like to do.

Activities I enjoy at BB	Activities I would really like to do

Remember – Try as many of the activities and opportunities as you can and don't forget to tell your friends about BB!

D2

My BB

What do you think?

What activities in the BB do you like the most?

What activities in the BB do you like doing the least?

What are the most popular reasons for coming to the BB?

D2

Turning Opinion into Action

Have Your Say!

You want to have a BB sleepover where you all bring your game consoles. Decide on how you are going to convince your leaders that it's a good idea.	You have been asked by a BB leader what you think about the BB. You think that the activities that you do are really boring for the majority of young people. Prepare what you are going to say to the leader.
You have read an article in your local paper that suggests introducing a curfew because young people are scaring elderly residents. Write a letter to the newspaper giving a positive view of local young people in the BB and suggest why a curfew might not be the best answer.	Your local Church wants to move your BB night to a Wednesday. Prepare a talk to address to the Church outlining why you think that the night should stay as it is.

D2

Turning Opinion into Action

Youth Action Plan

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These are the reasons why:

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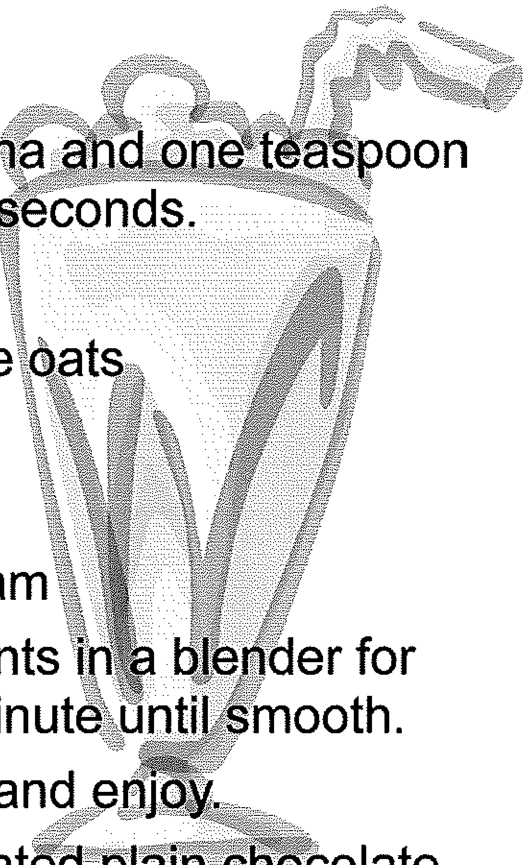
Who can help us?

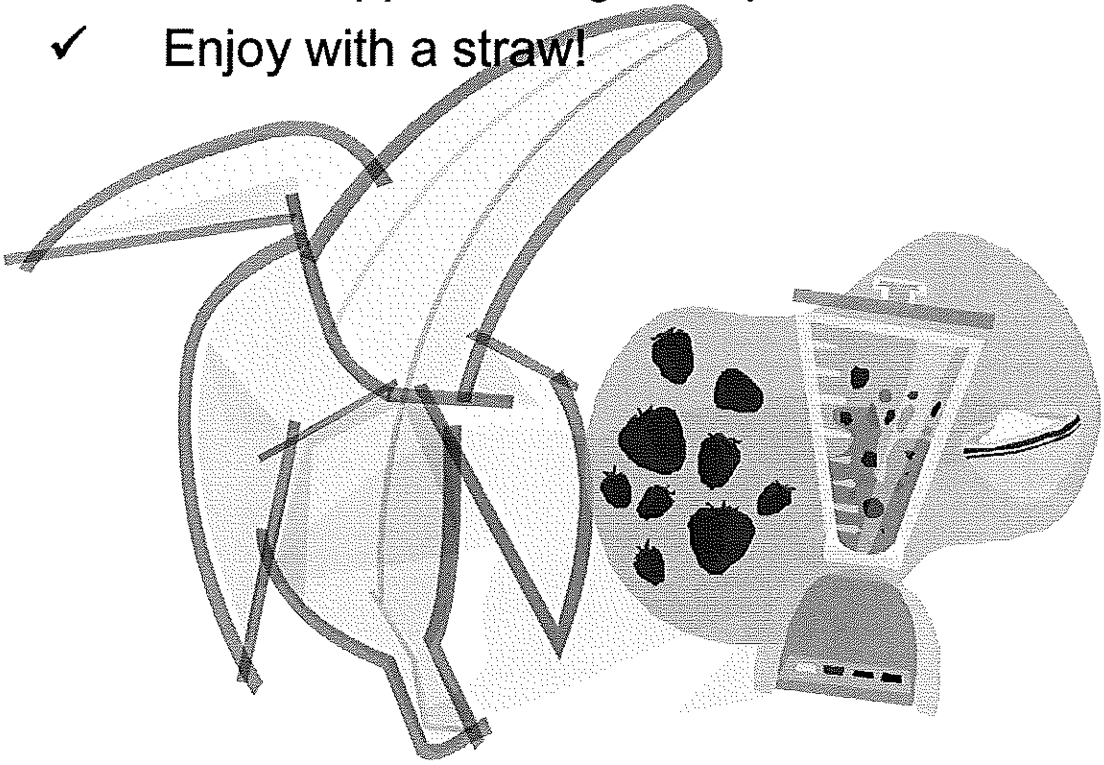
F3

What do you think about the Bible?



Banana Smoothie

- ✓ Blend a peeled banana and one teaspoon of lemon juice for 15 seconds.
- ✓ Add 200 ml of milk.
- ✓ 1 tablespoon porridge oats
- ✓ 2 ice cubes
- ✓ 1 teaspoon coffee
- ✓ Large scoop ice cream
- ✓ Place all the ingredients in a blender for approximately one minute until smooth.
- ✓ Pour into a tall glass and enjoy.
- ✓ Serve topped with grated plain chocolate.
- ✓ Enjoy with a straw!



F3

What do you think about the Bible?

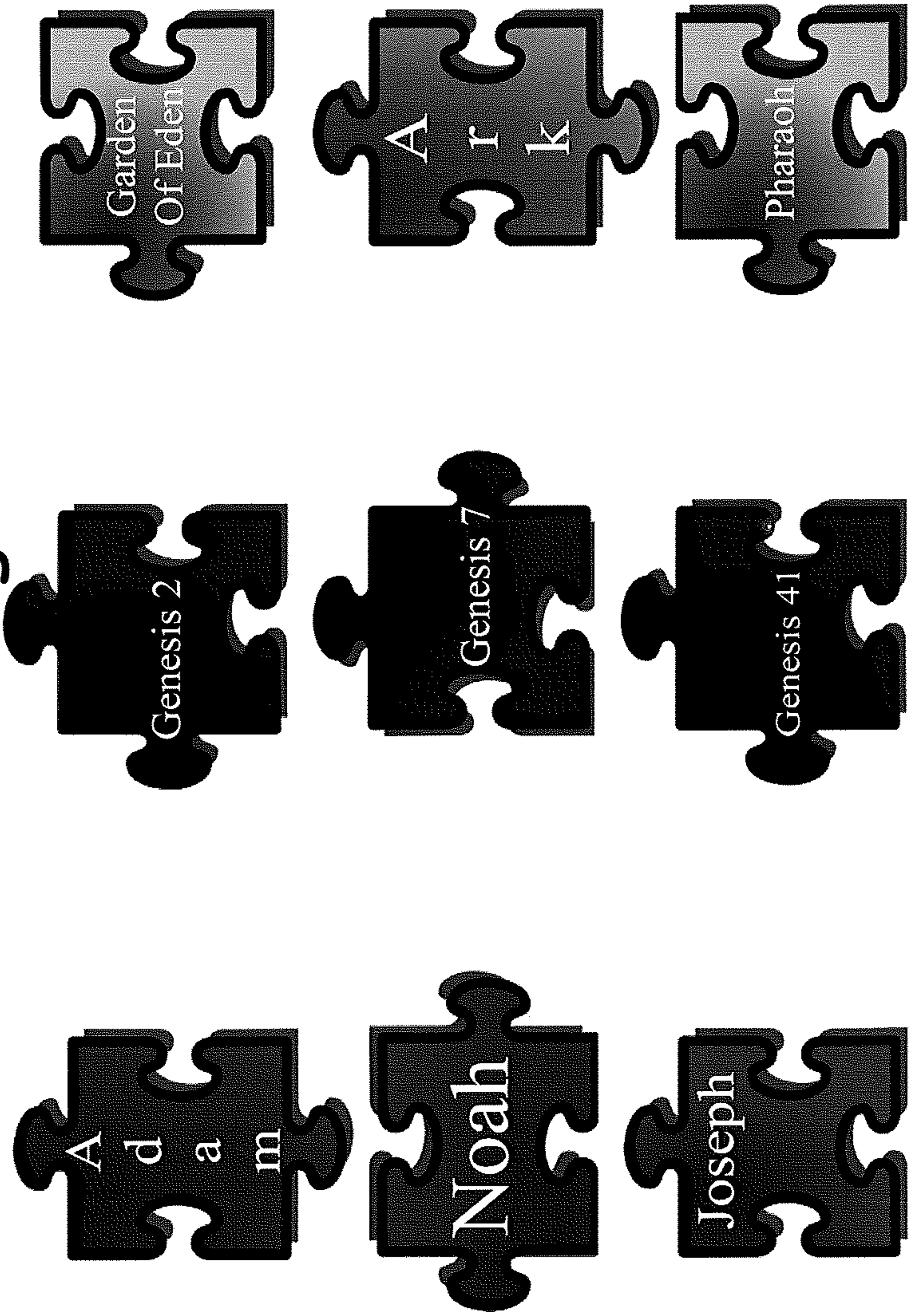
12 Questions

		A	D
1	The Bible is always lots of fun to read	☐	☐
2	The Bible is sometimes interesting, but sometimes boring	☐	☐
3	The Bible is boring and there is no point in reading it	☐	☐
4	The Bible is hard to understand	☐	☐
5	I never have time to read the Bible	☐	☐
6	I don't see how the Bible has anything to do with life today	☐	☐
7	The Bible is full of rules and regulations	☐	☐
8	The Bible contains some exciting stories	☐	☐
9	The Bible suggests a radical alternative lifestyle	☐	☐
10	The main theme of the Bible is Jesus and God's plan to save humankind from the power of sin and death	☐	☐
11	Science has proven that the Bible is full of mistakes	☐	☐
12	I would like to live my life according to what the Bible says	☐	☐

F3

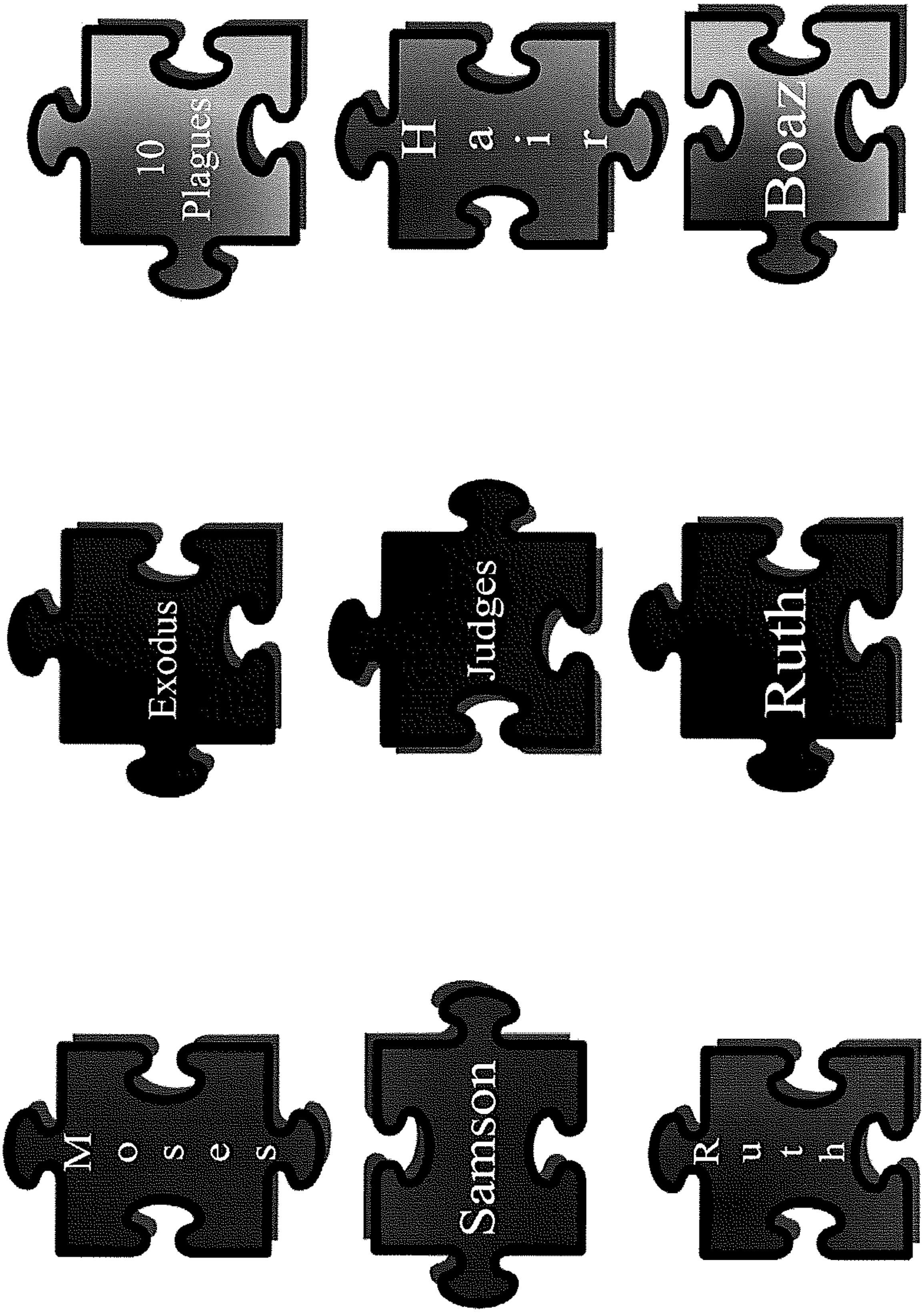
Introduction to the Bible

Bible Jigsaw



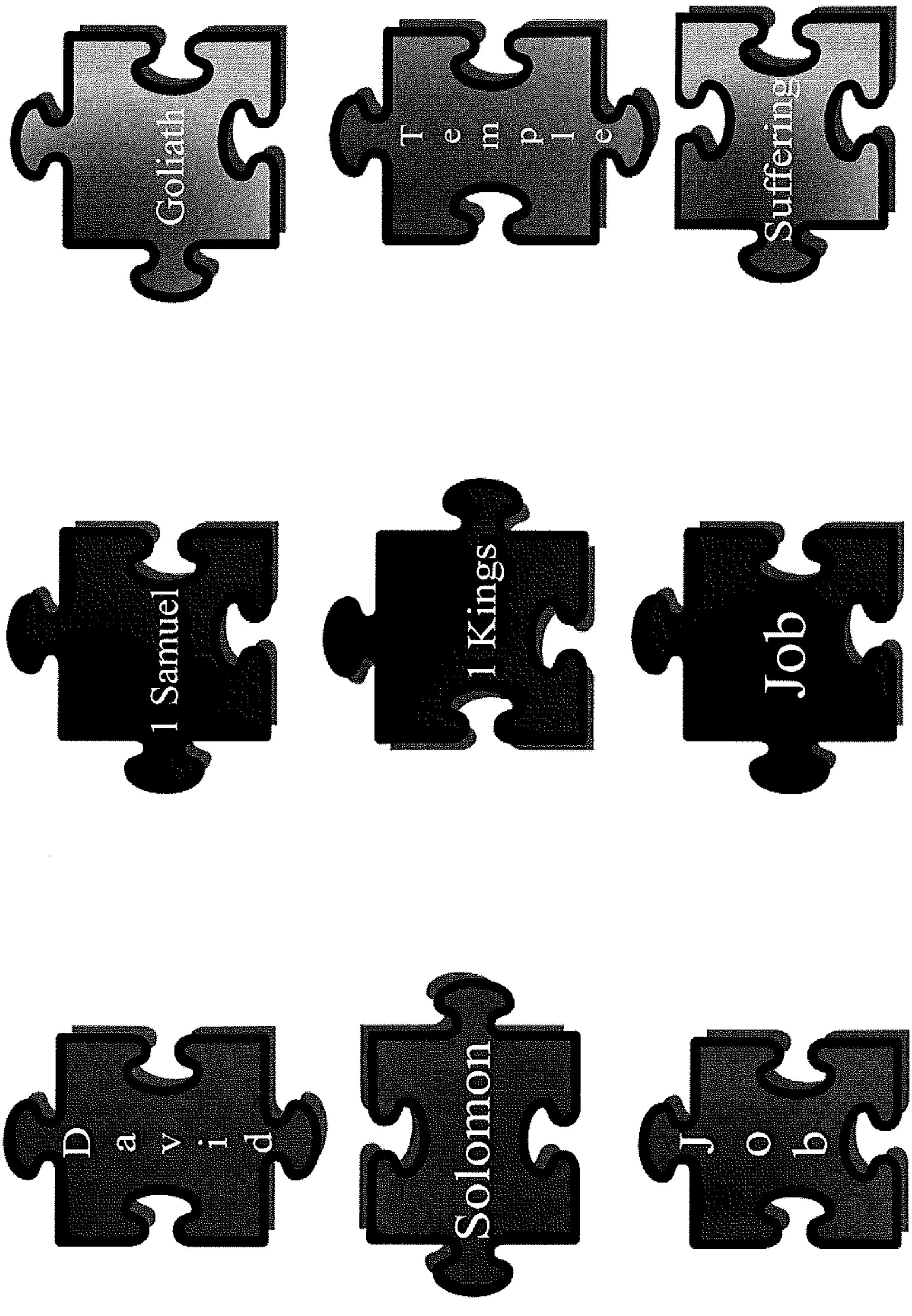
F3

Introduction to the Bible



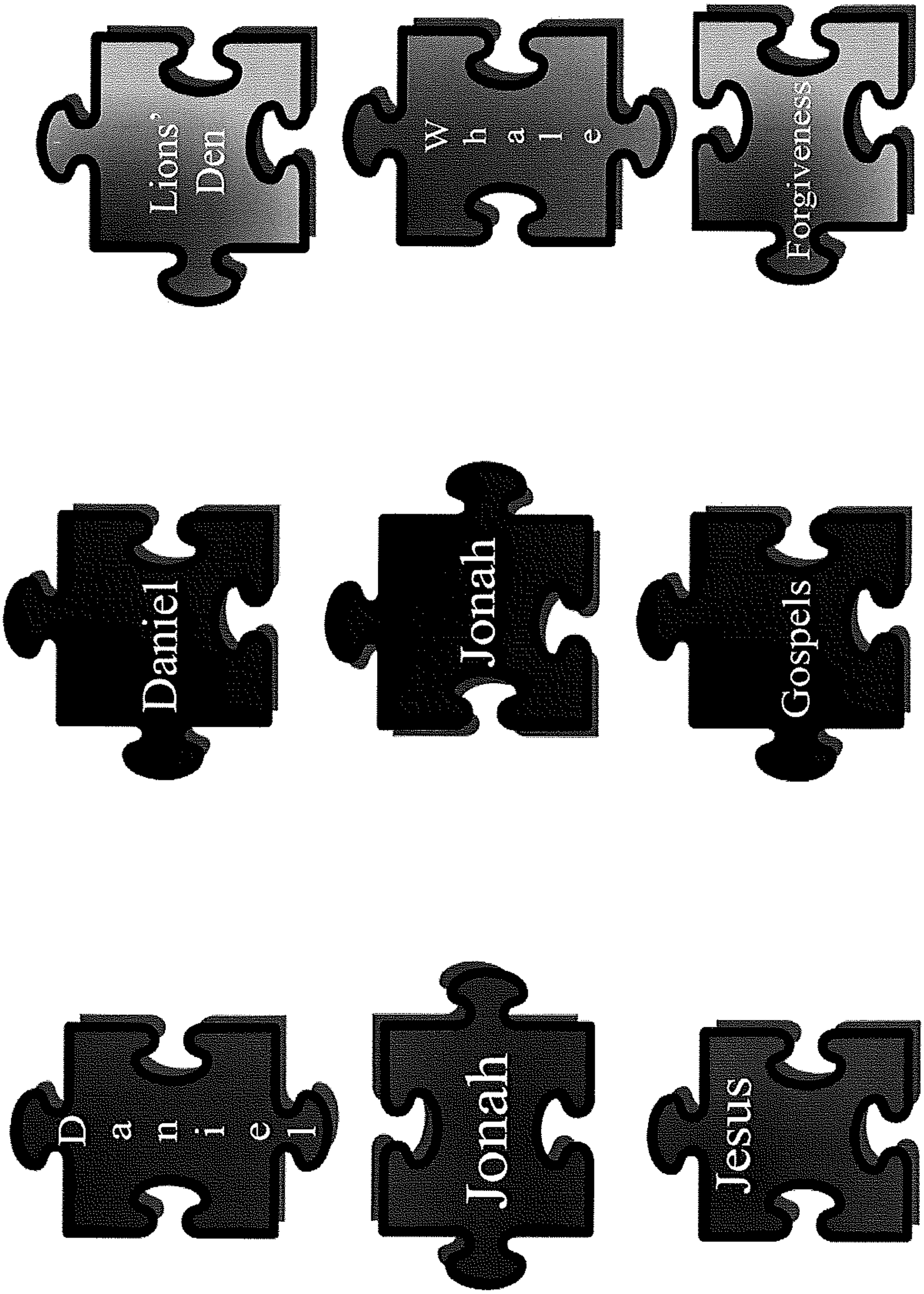
F3

Introduction to the Bible



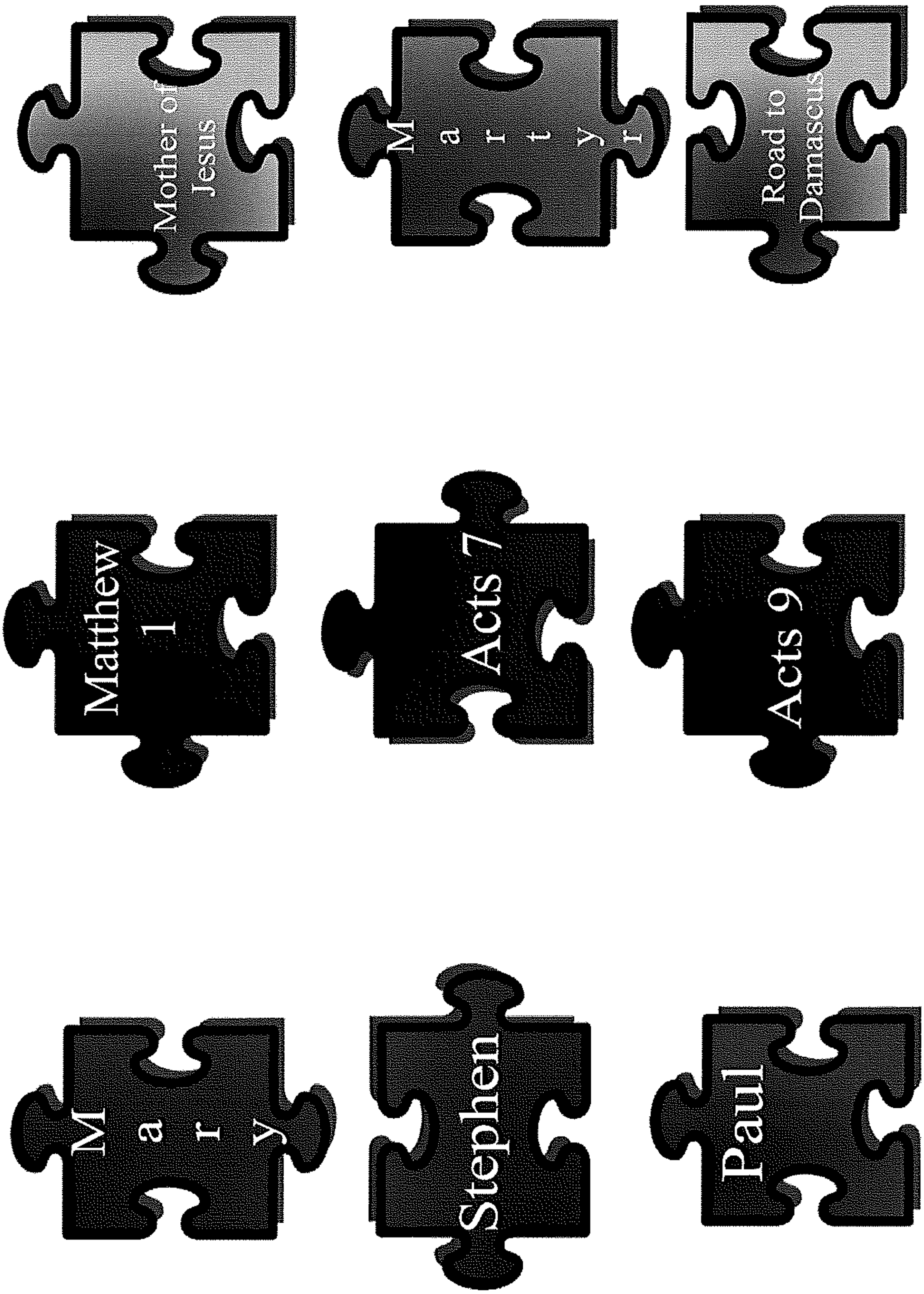
F3

Introduction to the Bible



F3

Introduction to the Bible

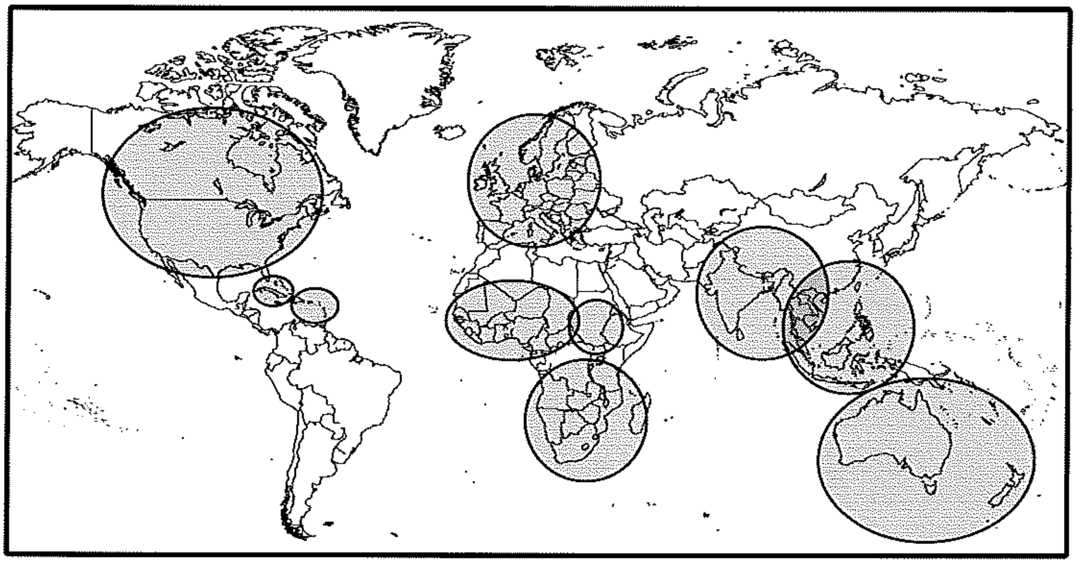


G2

Facts about the Global Fellowship

WHERE IN THE WORLD?

The Global Fellowship has 10 regions around the globe



1 Pacific Region
2 South East Asia Region
3 South Asia Region
4 European Region
5 East African Region
6 Southern African Region
7 West African Region
8 Eastern & Southern Caribbean Region
9 Western Caribbean Region
10 North America and Bermuda Region

Number each of the regions on the map

Can you name a country within each of the regions? Do you think that there will be Boys' Brigade in that country?

Region	Country	BB Yes or No?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

G2

Same But Different

THE BB – SIMILAR YET DIFFERENT

Which country have you chosen? ______________________________

In which Region is this country? ______________________________

Look carefully at the information about the BB in that country. In the boxes below jot down any words or phrases that show the similarities between BB in that country and BB in the UK.

Similarities

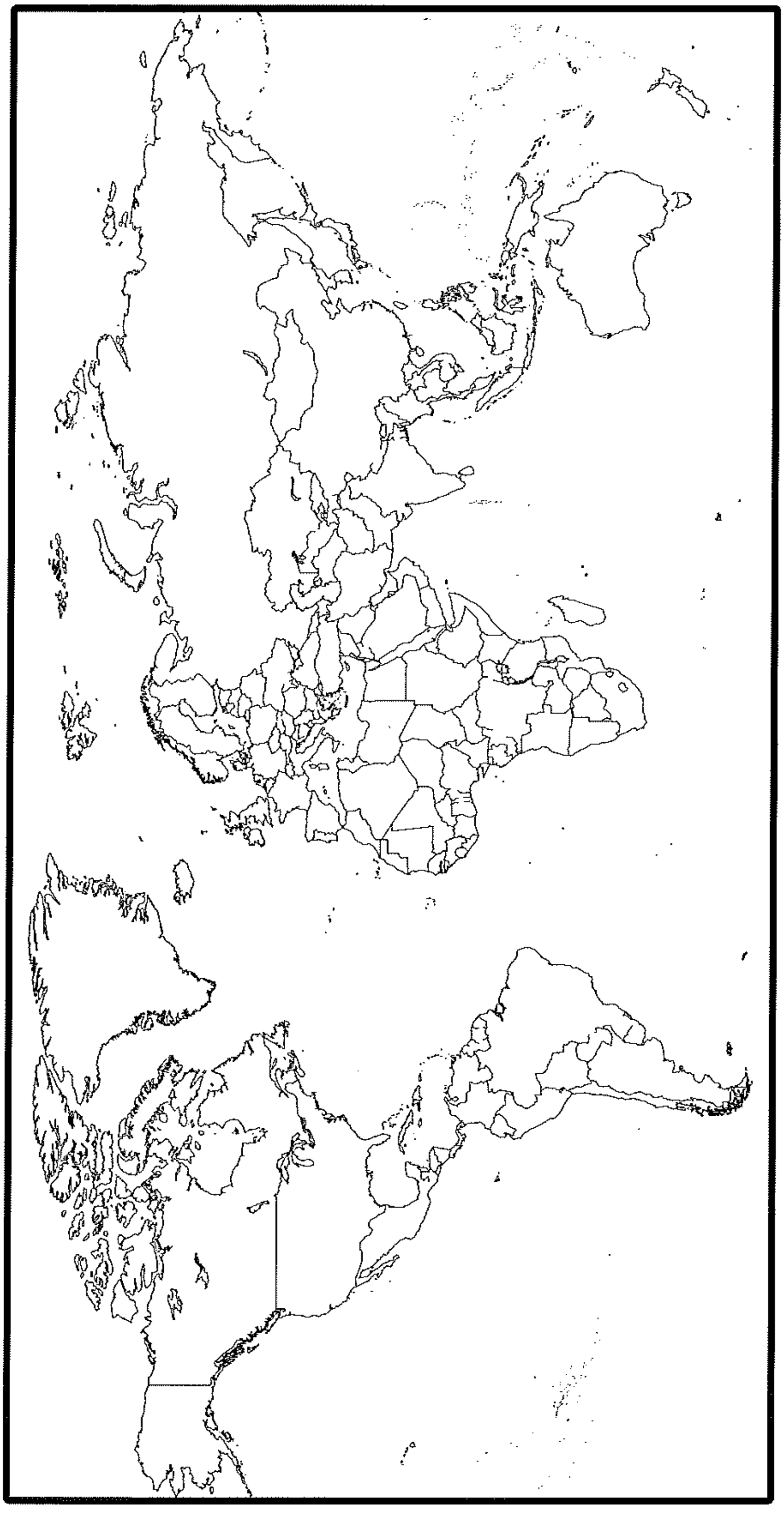
Differences

What do you think is the main difference? ____

H1

Welcome to Brazil

WORLD MAP



H1

Welcome to Brazil

INEQUALITY PLAYING CARDS

No.	Card	UK	Brazil
1	Population	60 million (Source: UNICEF)	184 million (Source: UNICEF)
2	Life Expectancy	79 (Source: UNICEF)	71 (Source: UNICEF)
3	Gross National Income (GNI) per person (US$)	$33,940 (Source: UNICEF)	$3,090 (Source: UNICEF)
4	% of people living on < $1 a day	no data (Source: UNICEF)	8% (14,720,000 people) (Source: UNICEF)
5	Infant Mortality (under-5)	6 (Source: UNICEF)	34 (Source: UNICEF)
6	Human Development Index (HDI) Ranking	18th (of 177 countries) (Source: UNDP)	69th (of 177 countries) (Source: UNDP)
7	Number of young people under-18	13,208,000 (Source: UNICEF)	62,194,000 (Source: UNICEF)
8	Number of Street Children	130,000 (Homeless young people) (Source: Shelter)	7-8 million (Source: Inciardi and Surratt (1997))

H1

Your home is the street?

FEELING CARDS

Home

Street

Friends	Freedom	Safety
Danger	Play	Sleep
Warmth	Eating	Comfort
Fear	Cold	Family

H1

A Snatched Glance

A SNATCHED GLANCE SCRIPT

Narrator:	The scene is a street. On the pavement lie blankets. Clothes hang across the metal crash barrier running alongside. A shack has been built. Two boys for whom this is their home play draughts on a board made of cardboard; their pieces bottle tops. A third flies a kite made from a plastic bag. He looks up.
Boy 1:	I wonder if he's seen me? Or is he going to walk by again. Each day I fly my kite, each day he walks by, his eyes glazed, fixed with purpose. They're always rushing about, these men with their briefcases. Too busy.
Narrator:	Spanning the pavement there is a bridge over which people travel from a housing estate to the train station. A man walks hurriedly across the bridge. He looks down.
Man:	There he is again! Each day I go to work, each day he flies his kite, just standing there his eyes glazed, fixed with drugs. They're always drugged these kids with their kites. Too lazy.
Boy 1:	Would it trouble him too much to stop here for a while? To maybe shout hello from his bridge up there? To find help?
Man:	Would it trouble him too much to go somewhere else for a while? To say goodbye to his street down there? To find help.
Narrator:	Another boy sits on the pavement. Watching.
Boy 2:	All day I watch them, their snatched glance. Each day I wonder what they are thinking in that moment? In that moment when two eyes meet. In the moment when a connection is made.

H2

Easy as ABC

QUESTION & ANSWERS

1. Uganda is a country in...
   a) Europe b) Asia c) Africa
   (Answer: C – Uganda is a country in eastern Africa with a population of 27 million and an area about the same as the UK.)

2. HIV/AIDS is...
   a) An organisation b) A disease c) A virus
   (Answer: B and C – HIV is a virus which causes the disease AIDS. At present it is incurable but medication can help to prolong the lives of those who have the disease, although they are often expensive and have side-effects. The disease is primarily spread via sexual contact but can also be spread through needles or from mother to child whilst in the womb.)

3. How many people live with HIV/AIDS worldwide?
   a) 3 million b) 20 million c) 40 million
   (Answer: C – 40 million worldwide live with HIV/AIDS. Save the Children estimate that a quarter of these are between the age of 15 and 24.)

4. What percentage of people with HIV/AIDS live in the developing world?
   a) 48% b) 95% c) 60%
   (Answer: B – 95%. Seventy percent of all people with HIV/AIDS live in sub-Saharan Africa alone, that's some 28 million people.)

5. How many children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS?
   a) 13.2 million b) 5.6 million c) 21.3 million
   (Answer: A – 13.2 million children have been orphaned, a million in Malawi, a southern African country, alone. The number of orphans is estimated to be over 40 million by 2010.)

6. What percentage of Uganda's 27 million population live with HIV/AIDS?
   a) 10% b) 1% c) 3%
   (Answer: C – 3%, some 810,000 people.)

7. HIV/AIDS infection rates can be reduced through...
   a) Reducing poverty. b) Education. c) Better healthcare and nutrition.
   (Answer: All 3 – HIV/AIDS is a disease exacerbated by poverty. Poverty means reduced access to healthcare, especially expensive drugs to treat the disease. As HIV/AIDS reduces the effectiveness of the body's immune system, poor nutrition leaves the body more susceptible to attacks of otherwise treatable diseases. A lack of education, not only leads to the creation of myths about the disease and those who have it, but can lead to increased infection rates as people are unaware of how the disease is spread. It is here the BB/GB in Uganda is providing valuable work.)

8. The BB/GB in Uganda has helped reduce the HIV infection rate from 30% to 8.5% through peer education using...
   a) Dance b) Poetry c) Drama
   (Answer: All 3 – Peer education is most effective when you use fun activities which people, and particularly young people, can relate to. For example Bob and Paul, whom we will meet later, use singing and drama.)

H2

Easy as ABC

PEN PORTRAITS

Bob Mbabazi, a 12-year-old member of the BB in Uganda, loves playing the side drum in the band of his local BB company where he has been a member for 3 years. Bob also enjoys singing and dancing, but many of the songs he learns, both at school and BB, have a serious message; letting people know about AIDS so they will know how to avoid infection. "AIDS is a dangerous killer disease", Bob says, "that causes people to lose respect for you as well as making you lose your self-respect". Bob thinks that his singing is an important part of the BB – while educating others, young people can develop their musical talents, and above all, have fun!

Like many young people in Uganda, 11-year-old **Paul Kwizera** is an orphan – both his parents have died of AIDS. The youngest of five children, Paul has been a member of the BB for 2 years. His favourite BB activity is playing the cymbals in the band, but he also enjoys English at school and is a member of the drama group. Paul's dad was an actor and Paul is happily following in his footsteps, performing plays about the effects of AIDS in churches, schools and other BB companies. He enjoys performing, but his message is a serious one; "Controlling AIDS is very important. As so many young people have it from parents those who don't carry the disease are the only hope of the future if AIDS is to be wiped out".

H2

Stating Poverty

STATEMENT CARDS

ABSOLUTE POVERTY
RELATIVE POVERTY
NOT POVERTY
Not having a games console
Where the level of income is below the level needed to survive, for food and shelter
Not doing well in school because classes are crowded and you cannot afford new books

H2

Stating Poverty

STATEMENT CARDS ctd.

Not getting something you want
Not doing well at school because there are few computers and the equipment is old
Not being able to get something that you need
Not being able to afford proper health care
Doing a paper round in the morning
Low wages for long hours of work

H2

Stating Poverty

TRUE/FALSE CARDS

TRUE
FALSE
Poverty affects half the population
Poverty stops you fulfilling your talents and skills, through no fault of your own
Poverty is very hard to escape from, it traps you
Poverty only affects people in poor countries

H2

Stating Poverty

TRUE/FALSE CARDS ctd.

Poverty is only suffered by those who deserve it

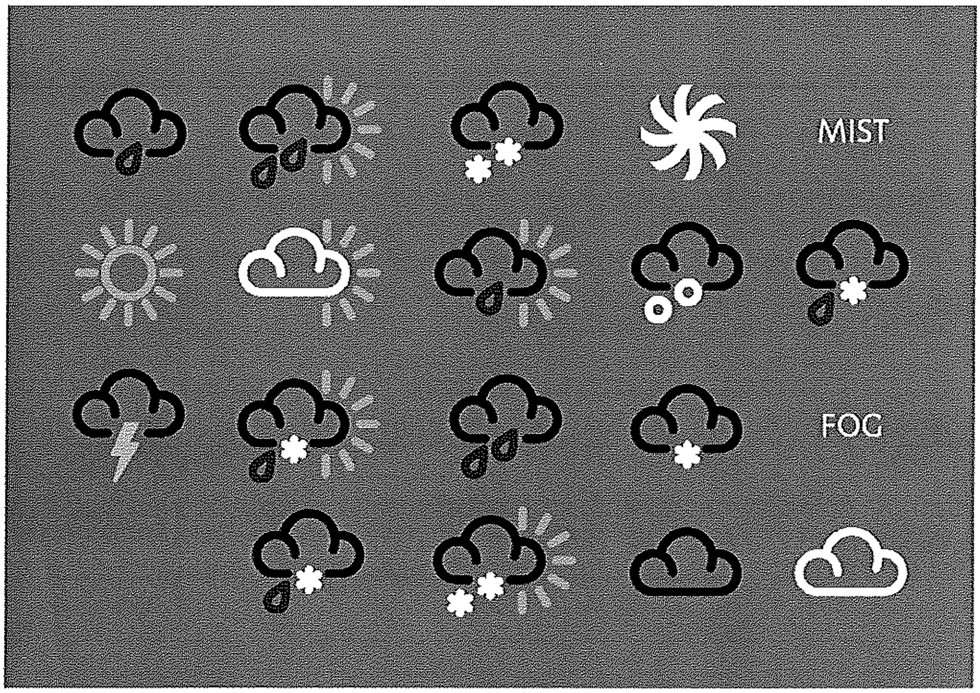
Poverty is just something we have to deal with, we can't solve it

There is no poverty in the UK

12

Weather Forecast

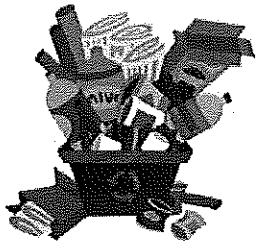
UK WEATHER



J1

Introduction to Recycling

RECYCLING – THE FACTS



A) True or False?

1. The USA uses 10 million tons of paper per year.

Answer:

2. Every day, American businesses use enough paper to circle the earth 20 times.

Answer:

3. Plastic bags and other plastic rubbish thrown into the ocean kill as many as 1 million sea creatures every year.

Answer:

4. Each UK household produces half a ton of rubbish per year.

Answer:

5. In the year 2000, the UK consumed 5 billion aluminium drinks cans, of which 75% were recycled.

Answer:

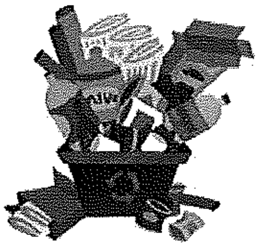
B) List 3 reasons why we should recycle more products:

-
-
-

J1

Introduction to Recycling

RECYCLING – THE FACTS ANSWERS



A) Recycling Facts – True or False?

1. The USA uses 10 million tones of paper per year.

Answer: **False** – The USA uses over 67 million tons of paper per year.

2. Every day, American businesses use enough paper to circle the earth 20 times.

Answer: **True**

3. Plastic bags and other plastic rubbish thrown into the ocean kill as many as 1 million sea creatures every year.

Answer: **True**

4. Each UK household produces half a ton of rubbish per year.

Answer: **False** – each UK household produces over 1 ton of rubbish per year, amounting to about 31 million tons for the UK each year.

5. In 2000 the UK consumed 5 billion aluminium drinks cans, of which 75% were recycled.

Answer: **False** – Less than half of aluminium cans in the UK are recycled.

B) Why Recycle – five possible reasons:

- Recycling conserves our valuable natural resources.
- Recycling saves energy.
- Recycling saves clean air and clean water.
- Recycling saves landfill space.
- Recycling can save money and create jobs.

J1

Introduction to Recycling

WHY DO WE RECYCLE?

Each household produces about one ton of rubbish annually, amounting to approximately 27 million tons for the UK each year. That equals the weight of about 2.7 million Diplodocus, around the same number of people who live in the Greater Manchester area!

The amount of rubbish we throw away is increasing for a number of reasons:

- new packaging materials and technology are being developed
- lifestyle changes, for example a greater reliance on convenience/fast food
- increasing affluence, leading to greater consumption of goods
- increasing population

Today's rubbish compared to pre-1960s rubbish, contains more products that don't break down when they're put in the ground. Packaging waste makes up about a quarter of all the rubbish you put in your bin, most of this could be recycled.

We need to increase the amount of rubbish that is recycled because we cannot carry on burying and burning rubbish forever. This is recognised by the government who are thinking of ways we can reduce the amount of rubbish we produce and increase the amount we reuse and recycle.

However, these changes will not happen overnight. To increase recycling we need to:

- collect more rubbish in recycling bins and on doorsteps ready to be recycled
- build more recycling plants
- educate people about recycling
- make sure there are enough rubbish trucks to collect the recyclable rubbish
- find ways of using the recycled material by making it into useful items. Did you know some fleece jackets are made from recycled plastic bottles?

source: www.recycle-more.co.uk

J1

Visit to a Local Supermarket

SUPERMARKET CHALLENGE

Name/Group: ______________________

TASK 1

Shopping List	How many types of packaging are there? What are they made from?	Is the packaging made from recycled material?	Can the packaging be easily recycled in the future?
2 pints of fresh milk			
Bottle of tomato ketchup			
Bag of multi-pack crisps			
Pack of spaghetti			
Tin of cat food			
Bunch of bananas			
Pack of batteries			
Can of deodrant			
Jar of marmalade			
Carton of orange juice			
Packet of sandwiches			
Box of tissues			

TASK 2

Are there any customer recycling facilities at the supermarket?	Supermarkets produce a high amount of cardboard and plastic waste. How do they recycle it? *You may want to ask a staff member!*	Is there any litter outside the store? (e.g. plastic bags, newspaper etc.) What damage could any litter do to the local environment?	What could the supermarket do to reduce the amount of waste and litter outside the store?

J2

Water Conservation

WATER CONSERVATION RECORD SHEET

For each numbered situation, explain how a water saving could be made using the available clues.

How much could be saved daily?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

J2

How much water do you use at home?

Personal Water Use Log

Name:

Activity	Day 1 Date:	Day 2 Date:	Day 3 Date:
Drinking Water 2 cups is about 0.5 litres			
Toilet Flushing About 19 litres			
Brushing Teeth About 23 litres for 2 minutes			
Dishwasher or Handwashing Dishes Dishwashers = 60 litres Sink with stopper = 40 litres			
Laundry 150 litres per load			
Shower or Bath Shower = 9 litres/minute Full bath = 40 minutes			
Other Uses Watering w/garden hose = 1150 litres/hour			
Total	Litres	Litres	Litres

Total for 3 days: ________________ Litres