

# S U M M A R I E S

## **INVESTIGATION 1: At School**

In Investigation One, you explored safety at school. During this Investigation, you:

1. used a model swing to find out how far away from the swing a person must stand to be safe.
2. looked at two unknown liquids.
3. compared the two unknown liquids.

Through these experiments, you found that:

1. to be safe, a person must stand far away from a person on a swing.
2. two liquids that look the same may not always be the same.
3. to be safe, a child should ask an adult about liquids before using them at home, at school, or anywhere else.

## **INVESTIGATION 2: At Home**

In Investigation Two, you explored safety at home. During this Investigation, you:

1. tested whether or not a model child could carry a light load up stairs.
2. tested whether or not a model child could carry a heavy load up the stairs.
3. marked your field of view on a picture.
4. marked your field of view on a picture after you turned your head.

Through these experiments, you found that:

1. to be safe, a child should not carry a heavy load up stairs.
2. field of view becomes larger when people turn their heads.
3. a larger field of view makes a person see more things, helping him or her stay safe.

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## **INVESTIGATION 3: On the Move**

In Investigation Three, you explored safety when a person is moving. During this Investigation, you:

1. tested whether or not a model child stayed in a car without wearing a seatbelt.
2. tested whether or not a model child stayed in a car when wearing a seatbelt.
3. looked at a model child's head after falling without wearing a helmet.
4. looked at a model child's head after falling while wearing a helmet.

Through these experiments, you found that:

1. wearing a seatbelt in a car helps a person stay safe.
2. wearing a helmet when riding a bicycle, wearing inline skates, or using a skateboard or scooter helps to keep a person's brain and skull safe.

## **INVESTIGATION 4: Outside**

In Investigation Four, you explored safety outside. During this Investigation, you:

1. shined a model Sun on a dark and a light piece of paper.
2. compared the temperature of the two colors of paper.
3. tested whether or not a model child was safe on solid ice.
4. tested whether or not a model child was safe on melting ice.

Through these experiments, you found that:

1. dark colors absorb more light than light colors.
2. dark colors become hotter in the sun than light colors.
3. to be safe on a hot sunny day, a person should touch and wear light colors.
4. a person can fall through melting ice.
5. to be safe, a child must ask an adult if a lake or pond is covered with strong, solid ice.

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## **INVESTIGATION 5: All the Time**

In Investigation Five, you continued to explore safety on the playground and when with other children. During this Investigation, you:

1. used a model sliding board to find out where a child should stand to be safe.
2. tested whether or not children fall when near a child who trips.
3. tested whether or not children fall when far from a child who trips.

Through these experiments, you found that:

1. to be safe, a person should stand to the side of a sliding board.
2. to be safe, children should not stand very close to each other when walking or standing in line.