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| Date: February 8, 2017 Grade Level: 11th | GHS Seminar |
| Recommended Sequence | Seminar Meeting |
| Objective(s) / Learning Target(s): | 1. Students will work together and develop reasonings and rationales for decisions, listen to others' thoughts and opinions, and express themselves fully. |
| Materials Needed: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Survival Questions (see below) – one for each student, or you can project them on the board • 12 Survival Answers (see below) (just for you to have at the end) |
| Suggested Process: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask students to share out any good news they might have since the last time your group was together or they can share what they are most looking forward to for spring break. 2. Tell your students that today they are going to be playing a survival game/scenario. Read the directions below to them and follow the suggested sequence: 3. Here are twelve questions concerning personal survival in a wilderness situation. Your first task is individually to select the best of the three alternatives given under each item. Try to imagine yourself in the situation depicted. Assume that you are alone and have a minimum of equipment, except where specified. The season is autumn. The days are warm and dry, but the nights are cold. 4. After you have completed this task individually, you will again consider each question as a member of a group. Your group will have the task of deciding the best alternative for each question. Do not change your individual answers, even if you change your mind in the group discussion. 5. Both the individual and group solutions will later be compared with the “correct” answers provided by a group of naturalists who conduct classes in survival. 6. Take the groups through the answers (below) to see if they agree or not with the expert opinions! |
| OTHER CONSIDERATIONS: | |

12 SURVIVAL QUESTIONS

1. You have strayed from your party alone and are now lost. You have no special signaling equipment. The best way to attempt to contact your friends is to:
- call "help" loudly but in a low voice.
 - yell or scream as loud as you can.
 - whistle loudly and shrilly.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

2. You are in "snake country." Your best action to avoid snakes is to:
- make a lot of noise with your feet.
 - walk softly and quietly.
 - travel at night.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

3. You are hungry and lost in wild country. The best rule for determining which plants are safe to eat (those you do not recognize) is to:
- try anything you see the birds eat.
 - eat anything except plants with bright red berries.
 - put a bit of the plant on your lower lip for five minutes; if it seems all right, try a little.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

4. The day becomes dry and hot. You have a full bottle of water (about one gallon) with you. You should:
- ration it - about a cupful a day.
 - not drink until you stop for the night, then drink what you think you need.
 - drink as much as you think you need when you need it.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

5. Your water is gone and you have become very thirsty. You finally come to a dried-up stream. Your best chance of finding water is to:
- dig anywhere in the stream bed.
 - dig up plant and tree roots near the bank.
 - dig in the stream bed at the outside of a bend.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

6. You decide to walk out of the wild country by following a series of ravines where a water supply could be available. Night is coming on. The best place to make camp is:
- next to where you think there could be a water supply in the ravine, down the bottom of a cliff.
 - high on a ridge, up the top of the cliff.
 - midway up the slope.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

7. Your flashlight glows dimly as you are about to make your way back to your campsite after a brief trip. Darkness comes quickly in the woods & the surroundings seem unfamiliar. You should:
- head back at once, keeping the light on, hoping the light will glow enough for you to find the way.
 - put the batteries under your armpits to warm them, and then replace them in the torch.
 - shine your torch for a few seconds, try to get the scene in mind, move out in the darkness, and repeat the process.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

8. Snow confines you to your small tent. You doze with your small stove going. There is danger if the flame is:
- yellow.
 - blue.
 - red.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

9. You must cross a river that has a strong current, large rocks, and some white water. After carefully selecting your crossing spot, you should:
- leave your boots and pack on.
 - take your boots and pack off.
 - take off your pack, but leave your boots on.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

10. In waist-deep water with a strong current, when crossing the stream, you should face:
- upstream.
 - across the stream.
 - downstream.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

11. You find yourself stuck on the edge of a cliff. Your only way is up some slippery, mossy and wet rock. You should try it:
- barefoot.
 - with boots on.
 - with just your socks on.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

12. Unarmed and unsuspecting, you surprise a large bear prowling around your campsite. As the bear rears up about ten yards from you, you should:
- run.
 - climb the nearest tree.
 - freeze, but be ready to back away slowly.

Your answer: _____ Your group's answer: _____

12 Survival Answers

1. You have strayed from your party along and are now lost. You have no special signalling equipment. The best way to attempt to contact your friends is to:
 - a. **call “help” loudly but in a low voice.** *Low tones carry further, especially in dense forests. There is a much better chance of being heard if you call loudly but in a low tone. “Help” is a good word to use, because it alerts your companions to your plight. Yelling or screaming would not only be less effective, but might be passed off as a bird call by your friends far away.*
2. You are in “snake country.” Your best action to avoid snakes is to:
 - a. **make a lot of noise with your feet.** *Snakes do not like people and will usually do everything they can to get out of your way. Unless you surprise or corner a snake, there is a good chance that you will not even see one, let alone come into contact with it. Some snakes do feed at night, and walking softly may bring you right on top of a snake.*
3. You are hungry and lost in wild country. The best rule for determining which plants are safe to eat (those you do not recognise) is to:
 - c. **put a bit of the plant on your lower lip for five minutes; if it seems all right, try a little.** *The best approach, of course, is to eat only those plants that you recognize as safe. But when you are in doubt and very hungry, you may use the lip test. If the plant is poisonous, you will get a very unpleasant sensation on your lip. Red berries alone do not tell you much about the plant’s edibility (unless, of course, you recognize the plant by the berries), and birds just do not have the same digestive systems we do.*
4. The day becomes dry and hot. You have a full bottle of water (about one litre) with you. You should:
 - c. **drink as much as you think you need when you need it.** *The danger here is dehydration and once the process starts, your litre of water will not do much to reverse it. Saving or rationing will not help, especially if you are lying unconscious somewhere from sunstroke or dehydration. So use the water as you need it, and be aware of your need to find a water source as soon as possible.*
5. Your water is gone and you have become very thirsty. You finally come to a dried-up stream. Your best chance of finding water is to:
 - c. **dig in the stream bed at the outside of a bend.** *This is the part of the river or stream that flows the fastest, is less silted, deepest, and the last part to go dry.*
6. You decide to walk out of the wild country by following a series of ravines where a water supply could be available. Night is coming on. The best place to make camp is:
 - b. **midway up the slope.** *A sudden rain storm might turn the ravine into a raging*

torrent. This has happened to many campers and hikers before they had a chance to escape. The ridge line, on the other hand, increases your exposure to rain, wind, and lightning, should a storm break. The best location is on the slope.

7. Your flashlight glows dimly as you are about to make your way back to your campsite after a brief trip. Darkness comes quickly in the woods and the surroundings seem unfamiliar. You should:

b. put the batteries under your armpits to warm them, and then replace them in the torch. Flashlight batteries lose much of their power, and weak batteries run down faster, in the cold. Warming the batteries, especially if they are already weak, will restore them for a while.

8. Snow confines you to your small tent. You doze with your small stove going. There is danger if the flame is:

a. yellow. A yellow flame indicates incomplete combustion and a strong possibility carbon monoxide build-up. Each year many campers are killed by carbon monoxide poisoning as they sleep or doze in tents, cabins or other enclosed spaces.

9. You must cross a river that has a strong current, large rocks, and some white water. After carefully selecting your crossing spot, you should:

a. leave your boots and pack on. Errors in crossing rivers are a major cause of fatal accidents. Sharp rocks or uneven footing demand that you keep your boots on. If your pack is fairly well balanced, wearing it will provide you the most stability in the swift current. A waterproof, zippered backpack will usually float, even when loaded with normal camping gear; if you step off into a hole or deep spot, the pack could become a lifesaver.

10. In waist-deep water with a strong current, when crossing the stream, you should face:

b. across the stream. Errors in facing the wrong way when crossing a stream are the cause of many drownings. Facing upstream is the worst alternative; the current could push you back and your pack would provide the unbalance to pull you over. You have the best stability facing across the stream, keeping your eye on the exit point on the opposite bank.

11. You find yourself stuck on the edge of a cliff. Your only way is up some slippery, mossy and wet rock. You should try it:

c. with just your socks on. They will give you more stability than the other options. Normal hiking boots become slippery and going barefooted offers your feet no protection at all.

12. Unarmed and unsuspecting, you surprise a large bear prowling around your campsite. As the bear rears up about ten metres from you, you should:

b. freeze, but be ready to back away slowly. Sudden movement will probably startle the bear a lot more than your presence. If the bear is seeking some of your food, do not argue; let the

bear have a look round and be gone. Otherwise, back very slowly toward some refuge (trees or rocks).