

Define the following Terms:

Risk: any action that has the possibility of gain (positive risk-taking) or loss (negative risk-taking).

Example: Drink driving

Drug: any substance that changes the way in which the mind or body functions. Drug can be classified into two categories; legal and illegal

Example: illegal drugs include: ecstasy, ice, cannabis

legal drugs include: panadol, aspirin, coffee

Physical health: How the body and its systems function.

Example: physical fitness, how well the organs such as the heart and lungs work.

Social health: How we interact with other people.

Example: making and keeping friendships

Identify ONE risk taking behaviour that a young person may participate in.

- **Drink driving**
- Using a mobile phone whilst driving
- Experimenting with illegal drugs

Outline THREE possible harms of participating in this risk behaviour.

- Impaired ability to drive and react to a hazard which means a person is unable to concentrate properly, therefore they are more likely to be involved in a car accident
- Increases your chances of losing your licence
- Unable to judge the speed of your vehicle which means you increase your chances of injury or death

Select TWO factors that *influence* young people's risk taking behaviours.

Family

Friends

Media

Religion

Outline how the TWO factors can influence a young person's risk taking behaviours.

An influence is something that will affect the way a person feels or acts in a certain situation.

The media can influence young people in a positive way. For example, TV campaigns about drugs can influence a person in terms of their decision making and consequences about drug use.

Another factor which may influence a young persons risk-taking behaviours is **family**. For example, if you are raised in a family that is abusive, smokes, eats fast food and thinks they are healthy, you are likely to think this as well.

Distraction	How can it be prevented?
Mobile phone use	Mobile phones must be fixed to the vehicle, or operated using only Bluetooth or voice activation in order to take calls while driving. However, it would be much better to find a safe place to stop and take a call so that you are not distracted in any way when driving.
Auditory distraction (Music)	Organise music prior Make sure the music is not too loud

Identify which gender (male or female) is more likely to have a car accident.

Male

Or

Female

Outline THREE reasons why this gender is more likely to have a car accident.

Campaign

Raise awareness of the harms associated with **Speeding** .

Wipe off 5.



The speeding campaign 'wipe off five' delivers a straightforward message about the actual difference in stopping for a vehicle travelling at 60km/h compared to one travelling at 65km/h. It clearly shows there is a greater distance that is needed to stop a vehicle in order to avoid a crash. Statistics in the campaign were illustrated as it gives the viewer a visual message and representation as well as aiming to convince drivers to change their negative risk-taking behaviours.



By placing emphasis on the fact that travelling just 5 km/h over the 60 km/h limit doubles the risk of a crash. It aims to increase awareness of speeding just a few kilometres over can make a significant difference when a motorist needs to stop suddenly, for example; if a child suddenly ran on the road without looking.

The campaign delivers a strong message and awareness in relation to the dangers of speeding and the consequences associated.