

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_

1. Describe 3 tips when using a compass.

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2. Name and describe 3 types of knots that were you able to tie?

Name of Knot	Steps used to tie the knot
1.	
2.	
3.	

3. Describe 3 qualities of a good leader?

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4. Describe 3 survival strategies in the wilderness.

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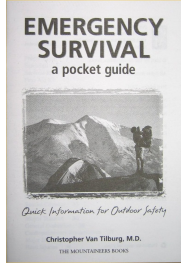
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Let's Go On An Adventure

<http://dsc.discovery.com/survival/games/games.html>

It is important to identify appropriate and inappropriate risks involved in adventure activities.  
Explore the Discovery SURVIVAL ZONE to gather the needed information.

1. Click on *How To Survive*. Open **BE PREPARED**. What are some survival tips?



S is for \_\_\_\_\_

U is for \_\_\_\_\_

R is for \_\_\_\_\_

V is for \_\_\_\_\_

I is for \_\_\_\_\_

V is for \_\_\_\_\_

A is for \_\_\_\_\_

L is for \_\_\_\_\_

2. Click on *Games*. Open - **Life or Death Game: In the Jungle**. Follow the directions and see if you can make it out alive! Once you have completed your adventure, write three survival tips that had made the most impact.

a.

b.

c.

3. Click on *Plants and Animals*. Open **Plants You Can Eat**. Find the List of Plants You Can Eat. Name 5 edible plants from the TEMPERATE ZONE FOOD PLANTS that are familiar and 5 which are unfamiliar.

Familiar Plants	Unfamiliar Plant

4. Click on *Tools*. List the top 10 survival tools you should have before you venture out into the wild. Choose three and explain how it can be used to survive.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Click on *Games*. Open - Life or Death Game: Lost at Sea. Follow the directions and see if you can make it out alive! Once you have completed your adventure, write three survival tips that had made the most impact.

- a.
- b.
- c.


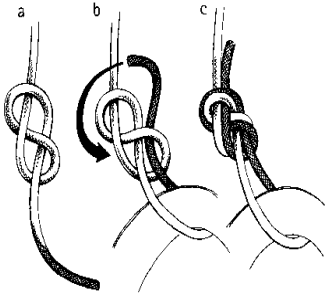

6. Click on *Games*. Open - Life or Death Game: Snow Survival. Follow the directions and see if you can make it out alive! Once you have completed your adventure, write three survival tips that had made the most impact.

- a.
- b.
- c.

# Knot Tying

Terms You Will Need to Know:

- **Working End** – The part of the rope that is used to tie the knot.
- **Standing End** – The part of the rope that is not used to tie the knot.
- **Bend** – A bend is used to tie two ropes together.
- **Hitch** – A hitch attaches the rope to something. (e.g, a tree, a pole, etc.)
- **“Dressing the knot”** – Making sure all of the parts of the knot are in the right place and the rope does not cross over itself unnecessarily.

	<h3>The Bowline Knot</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make a “6” with the rope.</li><li>• The rabbit comes out of it’s hole,</li><li>• Goes around the tree,</li><li>• Then back into it’s hole.</li></ul>
	<h3>The Figure 8 on a Hitch Knot.</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make a figure 8 knot.</li><li>• Wrap the working end around the object.</li><li>• Put the choo-choo on the tracks, and follow through the figure 8 knot.</li></ul>
	<h3>The Water Knot</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tie an overhand knot.</li><li>• Put the choo-choo on the tracks.</li><li>• Follow the tracks through the overhand knot.</li><li>• Dress the knot and pull tight.</li></ul>



## The **Square** Knot

- Hold the ends of your rope in each hand.
- Cross the left side over the right.
- Take the right side, bring it under the rope and back over.
- Cross the left side over the right, and bring it through the hole.
- Dress the knot and pull tight.

## The **Prusik** Knot

- Use a piece of cord formed into a loop.
- Pass the knot around the rope three times inside the loop.
- Make sure the turns lie neatly beside each other and pull the knot tight.

## 1. Honesty

Leaders have to be honest. If those under your charge do not trust you, then they won't follow you.

## 2. Responsibility

If you are going to make decisions, then you should take responsibility for the decisions that you make. Good leaders don't pass the buck or blame other people – they deal with situations that arise and take responsibility for the results. Oh, and if you delegate a responsibility to someone under your charge and they screw it up, then it is YOU who have screwed up. That's what leadership and responsibility is all about.

## 3. Confidence

Believe in yourself. I know it sounds corny, but confidence makes the leader. You have to believe every word that comes out of your mouth. If you don't your charges will begin to question whether or not you know what you are talking about. This literally means that even when a situation is hopeless, you have to give off an air of confidence. Your charges will look to YOU for guidance when times get tough. If they see panic or uncertainty in your eyes, then all is lost.

## 4. Enthusiasm

How can you make someone do something that they don't want to do? Enthusiasm! Get psyched about the task that you're assigning. Emphasize its importance, and rollup your sleeves and demonstrate. Enthusiasm is contagious – if your charges see you all excited and ready to have at it, they'll get excited too. If you give off an "I just don't give a hoot" attitude, then your charges won't give a hoot either.

## 5. Reliability

Saying that you're going to do something means that you will actually have to do it. Nobody likes an unreliable person, even if they're not a leader. After your first time going back on your word, people just aren't going to trust you anymore. I guarantee that if you are unreliable, you won't be a leader for long (if ever).

## 6. Patience

Don't underestimate the importance of patience. If you explain a task or situation to your charge and they don't understand, then clarify it for them. It's not their fault that they don't understand your instructions – it's YOUR fault. Take the time to help out your charges so that they can perform their assigned tasks as you intended. Answer their questions and make sure that they understand by asking a few yourself!

## 7. Decisiveness

Don't waffle or see-saw on decisions. Go through this exactly once: gather relevant information, gather input from your charges, and make a safe and reasonable decision based on the information that you have available. Never second-guess yourself unless new and important information is available. Often, leaders have to make important decisions very quickly. Make sure that you're psychologically prepared to do this – it's not as easy as it seems.

## 8. Determination

This pretty much amounts to “finish what you start.” See tasks through to the bitter end, and keep your charges motivated to continue.

## 9. Loyalty

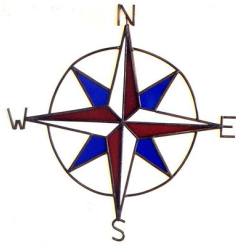
This is something that you expect of your charges. It is also something that your charges expect from you. The first time that you stab your charges in the back will also be the last.

## 10. Courage

This could be the most important of the list, since it encompasses so much. As a leader, you must have courage in order to be decisive. You can't be afraid of failure, or else you will not be able to function as a leader. Have the courage to stick to your convictions or go with a gut instinct. Don't be afraid to try a new approach.

*Most importantly, don't be afraid to admit that you made a mistake. This is what separates the true leaders from the “wanna-bees”. If you messed up, admit that you messed up, then take corrective action to fix your mistake. Your charges won't think less of you for it – in fact, they'll think more of you because you didn't insist that black was white when both you and your charges know you're wrong.*





Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

## The Compass Rose

Write the degree where each of the following cardinal and inter-cardinal points are found.

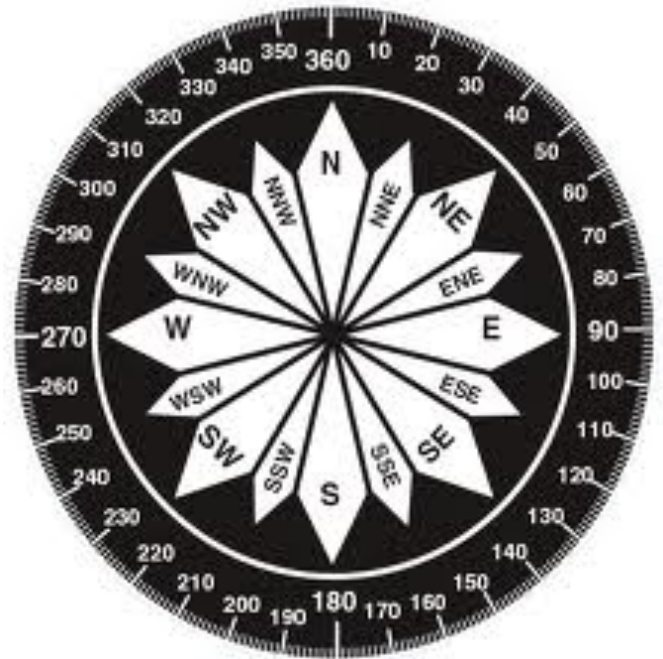
•The cardinal lines are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

•The inter-cardinal lines are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

N	
NNE	22 1/2
NE	
ENE	67 1/2
E	
ESE	112 1/2
SE	
SSE	157 1/2
S	
SSW	202 1/2
SW	
WSW	247 1/2
W	
WNW	292 1/2
NW	
NNW	337 1/2

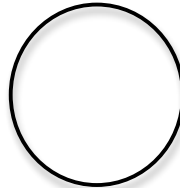
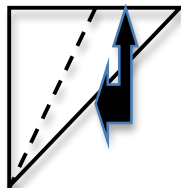
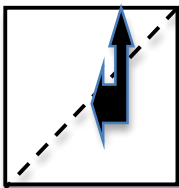
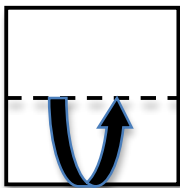
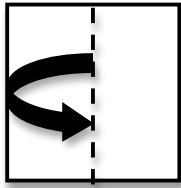


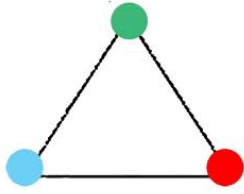
There are four **cardinal points** on a compass - North, South, East, and West. When reading a compass, and telling other people directions, you need to wipe "right" and "left" out of your vocabulary. Right and Left are relative directions and differ depending on your location and direction, but the cardinal points are constant.

The direction halfway between North and East is an **inter-cardinal point** and is called *North-East*. The other three inter-cardinal points are South-East, South-West, and North-West.

Finally, there are **secondary inter-cardinal points** halfway between each cardinal point and inter-cardinal point. These are North-North-East, East-North-East, East-South-East, South-South-East, ... and so on. With these directions, you can give someone a fairly good idea of what direction they need to go.



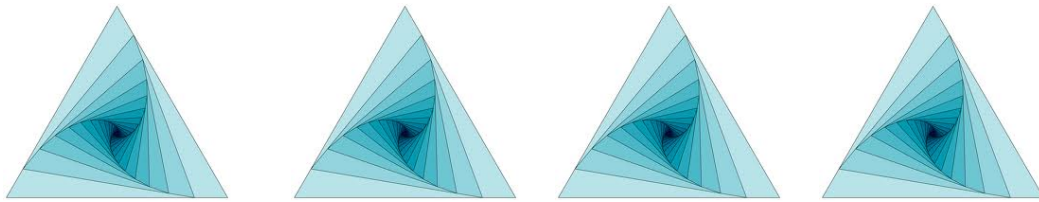




Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Walk A Triangle Challenge

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1. Place your marker on the ground. Choose a direction between 0 and 120 degree. Record the degree in the box-1. Face the bearing and walk 5 steps then STOP.  |
| 2 | 2. Look at your compass again. Add 120 degrees to your original number. Record your new degree in the box-2. Set the new bearing on your compass. Face the new bearing and walk 5 steps then STOP.                               |
| 3 | 3. Look at your compass again. Add 120 degrees to the number in box-2. Record your new degree in the box-3. Set the new bearing on your compass. Face the new bearing and walk 5 steps then STOP. Did you return to your marker? |



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1. Place your marker on the ground. Choose a direction between 0 and 120 degree. Record the degree in the box-1. Face the bearing and walk 10 steps then STOP.  |
| 2 | 2. Look at your compass again. Add 120 degrees to your original number. Record your new degree in the box-2. Set the new bearing on your compass. Face the new bearing and walk 10 steps then STOP.                               |
| 3 | 3. Look at your compass again. Add 120 degrees to the number in box-2. Record your new degree in the box-3. Set the new bearing on your compass. Face the new bearing and walk 10 steps then STOP. Did you return to your marker? |