The WalkSafe™ program aims to improve pedestrian safety and promote student wellness through walking. This 3-day curriculum contains lessons and activities that teach pedestrian safety skills through the use of videos, outside simulation activities and art projects. Supplementary to the 3-day lesson plan, reproducible materials are included as a way to incorporate pedestrian safety and health concepts into your academic curriculum.

This basic 3-day curriculum includes the following lesson plans:

- Day 1: Video and Classroom Discussion
- Day 2: Outdoor Street-Crossing Simulation
- Day 3: Poster Contest or Creative Activity

We value your feedback and request that you complete a brief survey after completion of the program at http://walksafe.us/teacher_survey.html. Thank you for supporting the WalkSafe™ program and sharing the importance of pedestrian safety with your students.

### Overview of Lesson Components

- Materials
- Standards / Objectives
- Lesson Vocabulary
- Activity / Discussion

### Optional Components

- Assessments
- Reproducible Materials
- Teaching Tools receipt
- Extended Learning

### Key Features of Lessons

- **Teacher Tools** include additional strategies, activities and resources that support the needs of diverse learners including students with limited cognitive and/or linguistic abilities.

- **Extended Learning** contains links to optional interdisciplinary activities and technology resources.
Day 1: Lesson Plan: Video and Classroom Discussion

Introduction
Inform students that they will be learning how to be safe walkers. Create a concept map on the board that reflects students’ current pedestrian safety knowledge.

Did you know...
- In the United States 30,000 children are hit by cars each year while walking.
- Every six minutes a pedestrian is hurt in traffic.
- Elementary school children are at the highest risk due to poor judgment of potentially dangerous situations. *(NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts, 2007)*

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>To be careful and avoid danger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>A person who is walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersection</td>
<td>Where two roads meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosswalk</td>
<td>A marked place to cross the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curb/Edge</td>
<td>Raised pavement between the edge of the road and the sidewalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner</td>
<td>Where the road bends or turns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals</td>
<td>Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Screen</td>
<td>An object that blocks your view when crossing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use vocabulary flashcards on **pages 10-18** to illustrate definitions.
- Use vocabulary matching activity on **page 27** as a cooperative group demonstration.
- Ask students to list synonyms and antonyms for the vocabulary words and use sentence variety to apply words in sentences.

Traffic Signals
Review important traffic signals using traffic signal flashcards from **pages 19 – 23**.

Video
Play “Stop and Look with Willy Whistle” (8:17 min). Access the video at:
- [http://walksafe.us/material.html](http://walksafe.us/material.html) (WalkSafe™ website), or
- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGfnWyFEPKg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGfnWyFEPKg) (YouTube), or

If you have trouble accessing the video, contact the WalkSafe™ Office at 305-243-8115.
Teacher-Led Video Discussion Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the first thing you do when you come to a curb or edge of a street?</td>
<td>Stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should you stop at the edge of the street sometimes or always?</td>
<td>Always.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it safer to cross at the corner or in the middle of the street?</td>
<td>It is safer to cross at the corner or at a crosswalk, never at mid-street where cars do not expect to stop for pedestrians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which way(s) should you look before crossing the street?</td>
<td>First look in the direction the cars are coming, which is usually left, then look right, and then left again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can anyone guess why we look left first?</td>
<td>Since cars drive on the right side of the road, the cars coming from the left will be closer to us than the ones coming from the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you see a car coming when you are going to cross the street, what should you do?</td>
<td>Wait for the car to pass, and then look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let’s imagine that there is a car parked on the side of the street. If we want to cross the street but we can’t see because the car is in the way, what should we do?</td>
<td>1. Stop at the curb/edge. 2. Look and listen for running cars and make sure no one is inside them. 3. Go to the edge of the car and stop. 4. Look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do we make sure that the cars parked on the street are empty and not running?</td>
<td>So that they don’t hit us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does a green light or “WALK” signal always mean go?</td>
<td>No, there might be a car running a red light or making a fast turn. A green light or “WALK” signal means to look left-right-left first, and then cross when it is safe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher’s Guide: Grades 2-3

Additional Discussion Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 What should you do when you get to a signal that is already at “WALK” ?</td>
<td>Wait for a new “WALK” signal so it doesn’t turn red while you are crossing the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 What do you do when you see a red “DON’T WALK” signal?</td>
<td>Stop and wait for a “WALK” signal and look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 What do you do when you see a white “WALK” signal?</td>
<td>Stop, look left-right-left, then walk when it is safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?</td>
<td>Walk as far to the left of the road as possible, facing traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 What should you do while you’re crossing the street to make sure you stay safe?</td>
<td>Keep listening for cars and looking left and right to make sure no cars are coming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Why is walking good for you?</td>
<td>Walking is a form of exercise. Exercising every day can make you healthier and stronger and can also make you feel better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Should you walk by yourself or with an adult?</td>
<td>With an adult. It is much safer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 What can you wear to help drivers see you at night?</td>
<td>When walking at night you should wear white clothing or reflectors to help cars see you better.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Objectives Lesson Review
- Pedestrians should be careful and practice safety steps when walking.
- Safe walkers stop, look, and listen for cars before crossing the street.
- Always stop at the curb, then look left-right-left before crossing the street.
- Walk on the sidewalk and cross at the corner, not the middle of the street.
- If your view is blocked, walk to the edge of the visual screen and then stop and look left-right-left again before crossing.
- Obey traffic signals and keep looking left-right-left while crossing.

Evaluation
An optional multiple choice test and answer key are available on pages 45-48.
Day 2 Lesson Plan: Outdoor Street-Crossing Simulation

Introduction

Review: Street-Crossing Safety Steps
- Stop at the curb/edge of the street.
- Look left-right-left and listen for cars.
- Cross when no cars are coming.

Review: Visual Screen Safety Steps
If there is a visual screen – such as a car or bush – blocking your view when you’re trying to cross the street, follow these safety steps…
- Stop at the curb/edge of the road.
- If the screen is not moving, walk to the edge of the screen and stop (i.e. edge of object that is closest to traffic).
- Look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.

Review: Safe Places to Walk
1. Always cross at the crosswalk or corner, never mid-street.
2. Always walk on the sidewalk. If there is no sidewalk, walk on the left edge of the road so drivers can see you.

Review: Traffic Signals
Use flashcards on pages 19 - 23 to identify and review signal meanings.

Introduce the Role of the AAA School Safety Patrol:
Inform students that school safety patrols are important people who can help keep them safe when walking to, from, and around school. The AAA School Safety Patrol can help students by:
- Showing them safe areas to cross roads on their way to and from school.
- Helping them safely get on and off the bus.
- Teaching them about traffic safety and how to be a safe pedestrian. Students should look for patrollers to help keep them safe while walking.

WalkSafe™ Simulation Activity Set-Up
Schools are encouraged to set-up the simulation on the physical education hard court (or other safe outdoor area) and schedule the activity during physical education classes. If necessary, the simulation can also be set-up in an indoor area.

Create a simulated road:
- Use orange cones (or sidewalk chalk) to simulate an imaginary road on PE hard court.
- For concrete surfaces, use sidewalk chalk to draw street lines.
- For grassy surfaces lay out rope or yarn to simulate street lines.
- Create a visual screen using a parked vehicle or large item.

Sunshine State Standards
- Identify accident prevention procedures (HE.A.1.2.8).
- Demonstrate self control during game play. (PE.A.1 2.4).
- Encourages peers to respect others rights and abilities.
- Make a commitment to the completion of an assigned task.
- Apply various methods for communicating respect for established rules and authority (HE.B.3.2.1).

Objectives
Students in grades 2 and 3 will:
1. Practice how to cross streets safely applying WalkSafe™ skills in a street crossing simulation.
2. Understand the role of AAA School Safety Patrol
3. Identify the difference between safe and unsafe pedestrian behaviors.

Materials
- Outdoor/indoor practice area.
- Cones, sidewalk chalk, rope or any other materials necessary for creating a simulated road.
- Reproducible materials Pages 10 – 44.
*Optional

www.walksafe.us
## Safe or Unsafe? Simulation Activity

The instructor will select a student/adult volunteer to:

1. Demonstrate a street-crossing behavior.
2. Discuss why the behavior is safe or unsafe.
3. Demonstrate the correct street-crossing behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volunteer Demonstrates Behavior</th>
<th>Discuss if behavior is safe or unsafe, and why?</th>
<th>Volunteer Demonstrates Correct Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Instructor rolls ball into the street and asks a volunteer to walk across the street without looking left or right to retrieve the ball.</td>
<td>Unsafe. The ball was taken from street without stopping or looking left-right-left.</td>
<td>Volunteer stops at the edge of the street and looks left-right-left before crossing the street to retrieve the ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Instructor situates a visual screen (e.g. car, bus, van) on the simulated road. Instructor asks a volunteer to cross the street without stopping at the edge of the visual screen and without looking left-right-left.</td>
<td>Unsafe. The visual screen was blocking the volunteer’s view of oncoming traffic.</td>
<td>Volunteer stops at the curb and makes sure that the visual screen is not about to move. Volunteer stops again at the end of the visual screen and looks left-right-left before crossing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Instructor asks a volunteer to cross the street at the middle of the road looking left-right-left.</td>
<td>Unsafe. It is not safe to cross the street in the middle of the road.</td>
<td>Volunteer stops at the corner or simulated crosswalk and looks left-right-left before crossing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Instructor stands at the curb and holds up “WALK” signal flashcard (page 19) and asks volunteer to cross without looking.</td>
<td>Unsafe. Always look and listen when crossing the street, even when crosswalk signals tell you it’s safe to walk.</td>
<td>Volunteer walks to the crosswalk edge and looks left-right-left to make sure it is safe to walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Instructor tells students that this street has no sidewalk and asks a volunteer to walk on the right edge of the street.</td>
<td>Unsafe. When there is no sidewalk, pedestrians should walk on the left side of the street facing cars so that drivers can see you.</td>
<td>Volunteer walks along the left edge of the street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Teacher’s Guide: Grades 2-3**

**Safe or Unsafe? Simulation Activity (cont’d.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volunteer Demonstrates Behavior</th>
<th>Discuss if behavior is safe or unsafe, why?</th>
<th>Volunteer Demonstrates Correct Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6  Instructor stands at curb and holds up DON’T “WALK” signal flashcard (page 19) and asks volunteer to stop at the curb.</td>
<td>Safe. Pedestrian obeyed crosswalk signal and stopped at the curb before crossing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  Instructor simulates a school bus by holding up Bus flashcard (page 24) and asks volunteer to cross behind the bus.</td>
<td>Unsafe. The driver of the bus cannot see pedestrians when they cross behind the bus.</td>
<td>Volunteer crosses in front of bus and looks and listens for oncoming vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  Instructor asks one volunteer to act as a AAA school safety patrol, and asks another volunteer to ignore the safety patrol and run across the simulated road at mid-street.</td>
<td>Unsafe. You should always walk, not run, when crossing the street. It is not safe to cross in the middle of the road or ignore school safety patrols.</td>
<td>Volunteer listens to the school safety patrol, stops at the corner or simulated crosswalk, and looks left-right-left before walking across the street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Give each student an opportunity to practice crossing the simulated street safely (using the street-crossing safety steps) at the end of the simulation activity.

**Key Objectives Lesson Review**

- Knowing the difference between safe and unsafe ways to cross the street is an important part of being a safe pedestrian.
- Safe walkers look and listen for cars before crossing the street.
- Always stop and look left-right-left before crossing the street.
- Always cross at the crosswalk or corner, not the middle of the street.
- If your view is blocked, follow the visual screen safety steps before crossing.
- Always walk on the sidewalk, not the street. If there is no sidewalk, walk on the left edge of the street so drivers can see you.
- Obey traffic signals and continue looking left-right-left while crossing.
- Obey school safety patrols when walking to, from, or around school.
Day 3 Lesson Plan: Poster Contest (or Creative Activity)

**Introduction**
The WalkSafe™ poster activity affords students a fun opportunity to express themselves creatively while illustrating the importance of pedestrian safety and/or the benefits of walking daily.

**Steps**
1. Each student designs and produces a creative poster containing a WalkSafe™ pedestrian safety/health message.

2. Each student describes his/her completed poster and explains its message (if time permits).

3. Teacher/school personnel select ONE winning poster from each of three grade categories: (1) Grades K and 1, (2) Grades 2 and 3, and (3) Grades 4 and 5.

**Poster Contest Alternatives**
If your school chooses not to participate in the student contest, steps 1 and 2 of the poster activity (above) may be completed without choosing winners. Or alternatively, students can create another type of artwork to illustrate a pedestrian safety/health message (e.g., clay figures, 3-D modeling, etc.).

**Sunshine State Standards**
- Explores various techniques, tools, and media (VA.A.1.2.2).
- Applies elements of art and principals of design in two and three dimensional works of art. (VA.A.1.2.3), (VA.B.1.2.4).
- Demonstrates personal interpretation of subject matter and experiences (VA.A.1.2.1), (VA.B.1.2.1).
- Draws or paints using proportion, variety, and detail (VA.A.1.2.1) (VA.A.1.2.3) (VA.B.1.2.4).

**Poster Theme Ideas**
- Safety steps to follow before/while crossing the street
- Dangers to look out for while crossing the street
- Health benefits of walking to/from school

**WalkSafe™ Poster Contest in Florida**
Students in grades K-5 that attend a school in Florida and have completed the full three-day program are eligible to enter the statewide WalkSafe™ poster contest!

**Poster Contest Rules & Eligibility:**
- Only entries received from Florida schools by the deadline will be accepted.
- Posters must include original student artwork only. Entries with computer clipart, stickers, or copyrighted material will not be accepted.
- Objects should not be glued or taped onto the poster (e.g., pompoms, pipe cleaners). Entries with glued or taped objects will not be accepted.
- Write the student’s name, grade, school, and county on the back of the entry. Entries that cannot be properly identified will not be accepted.

**IMPORTANT:** Submission Deadline is Friday, October 28, 2011!
Additional Fun Activities

- **Vocabulary Matching**: Page 27
- **Crossword Puzzle**: Page 29
- **Board Game**: Page 31
- **Word search**: Page 35

**Day 3 Summary**

1. Review key concepts from Days 1 and 2.
2. If conducting a contest, explain the rules clearly.
3. Ask students to brainstorm ideas for creating a WalkSafe™ poster (or creative artwork).
4. Encourage students to share their completed poster (artwork) with their classmates.
5. Incorporate reproducible materials, teaching tools, and extended learning opportunities into lesson. *Optional*
6. Use judging rubric to select the winning posters from your school.
   - If your school is located in the State of Florida, submit winning posters to the WalkSafe™ program office postmarked by October 28, 2011 in order to be eligible for judging at the county and state levels.

**WalkSafe™ Poster Contest in Florida (cont’d.)**

**Selection andSubmission Process**

Schools are encouraged to use the rubric on page 49 to select the best posters to submit.
Schools should choose **ONE winning poster per grade level category** and submit them to the WalkSafe™ office for adjudication at the county and state levels.

**WalkSafe™ Poster Contest Grade Level Categories**:
1. Kindergarten & Grade 1 (send ONE winning poster from school to WalkSafe™ office)
2. Grades 2 & 3 (send ONE winning poster from school to WalkSafe™ office)
3. Grades 4 & 5 (send ONE winning poster from school to WalkSafe™ office)

Schools should mail their winning entries **(ONE from each grade level category)** to the WalkSafe™ office. Please contact WalkSafe with any submission questions at 305-243-8115 or info@walksafe.us.

**IMPORTANT: Submission Deadline is Friday, October 28, 2011!**

Entries must be sent to the WalkSafe™ office (postmarked) by the deadline to be eligible for adjudication. All winners will be announced and contacted by December 2, 2011.

**Judging Rubric**

The following rubric will be used to judge poster submissions at the county and state levels. A reproducible version of this rubric is available on page 49.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarity of pedestrian safety/health message conveyed by text and artwork</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of poster theme to pedestrian safety and health</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity, originality, and artistic quality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual clarity, ability to easily read text</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brightness and use of color</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Points**

**Prizes and Awards**

County and State winners will receive a certificate, their poster framed, and prize package (contents to be announced).

For questions regarding WalkSafe™ poster contest rules, please contact the program office at 305-243-8115 or email info@walksafe.us.
Safe

To be careful and avoid danger.
Pedestrian

A person who is walking.
Intersection

Where two roads meet.
A marked place to cross the street.
Corner

Where the road bends or turns.
Signals

Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.
Curb

The edge of the street.
He is pointing left.
Right

He is pointing right.
Walk

Go but always look first.
Don’t Walk

Stop and wait for signal.
Green

Green means go but always look first.
Yellow

Yellow means be careful, signal is changing.
Red

Red means to stop.
Bus

Always stand in front of bus, never behind.
Car

A car is a type of vehicle.
Visual Screen

Any object that blocks your view when crossing.
### WalkSafe™ Vocabulary Matching

**Name _____________________________**

**Directions:** Draw a line from the vocabulary word to its definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>pedestrian</td>
<td>A marked place to cross the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>intersection</td>
<td>A person who is walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>crosswalk</td>
<td>The first and last direction to look before crossing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>curb</td>
<td>Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>signals</td>
<td>The second direction to look before crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>Signals to go, but always look before crossing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>visual screen</td>
<td>The edge of the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>A place where two roads meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>walk</td>
<td>An object that blocks your view when crossing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Directions: Draw a line from the vocabulary word to its definition.

1. pedestrian — A marked place to cross the street.
2. intersection — A person who is walking.
3. crosswalk — The first and last direction to look before crossing.
4. curb — Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.
5. signals — The second direction to look before crossing.
6. left — Signals to go, but always look before crossing.
7. visual screen — The edge of the street.
8. right — A place where two roads meet.
9. walk — An object that blocks your view when crossing.

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WalkSafe™ Crossword Puzzle

What do you know about walk safety?

Across
3. A car, bus, or trees are examples of _______ screens.
5. where two roads meet
7. Walking is great _________.
9. a marked place to cross the street

Down
1. Look left - _______ - left before crossing the street.
2. If your view is ________, walk to the edge of the screen and look.
4. the edge of the street
6. Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.
8. Always ________ when you get to the end of a sidewalk
10. If there is no _________, walk on the left edge of the street.
What do you know about walk safety?

Across
3. A car, bus, or trees are examples of _______ screens.
5. where two roads meet
7. Walking is great _______.
9. a marked place to cross the street

Down
1. Look left - _______ - left before crossing the street.
2. If your view is ________, walk to the edge of the screen and look.
4. the edge of the street
6. Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.
8. Always ________ when you get to the end of a sidewalk
10. If there is no ________, walk on the left edge of the street.
WalkSafe™ Board Game
WalkSafe™ Board Game Questions

**Question:** What is the first thing you do when you want to cross a street?

**Answer:** Stop at the curb/edge.

**Question:** What do you do next (after you stop, and before you cross)?

**Answer:** Look left-right-left.

**Question:** Does a green light always mean go?

**Answer:** No!

**Question:** What do you do when the “WALK” signal is lit up at a crosswalk?

**Answer:** Look left-right-left, then cross when it is safe.

**Question:** What do you do when the “DON’T WALK” signal is lit up?

**Answer:** Wait for a “WALK” signal.

**Question:** People who walk are known as...

**Answer:** Pedestrians

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WalkSafe™ Board Game Questions

**Question:**
Why do we make sure that the cars parked on the street are empty and not running?

**Answer:**
So that they do not hit us.

**Question:**
What should you do when you get to a crosswalk and there is a signal that is already at “WALK”?

**Answer:**
Wait for a new “WALK” signal so the light doesn’t turn red while you are crossing the street.

**Question:**
What do you do when you see a red “DON’T WALK” signal?

**Answer:**
Wait for a white “WALK” signal and look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.

**Question:**
What do you do when the “WALK” signal is lit up at a crosswalk?

**Answer:**
Look left-right-left, then cross when it is safe.

**Question:**
If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?

**Answer:**
The left side of the road so that you are facing the traffic that is closest to you.

**Question:**
Why is walking good for you?

**Answer:**
Walking is good exercise.

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**WalkSafe™ Board Game Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question: Should you walk by yourself or with an adult?</th>
<th>Question: What is a crosswalk?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> It is much safer to walk with an adult</td>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> A marked place to cross the street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question: What is an intersection?</th>
<th>Question: What is a visual screen?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> Where two roads meet.</td>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> Something that blocks your view when looking to cross.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question: True or False: Children are at the greatest danger of being hurt by a car.</th>
<th>Question: True or False: Always run across the street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> True</td>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> False.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Can you help Willy find all the hidden words?

S L W N S I D E W A L K C B I
V I E A O I H H A M A S O U Z
Z O G E L I V B Q K B X R S W
O Z Z N E K T F S T O P N A L
N M M G A J K C X T K C E G D
A Q D G Z L A I E L M N R T H
I E I C C J S Z A S O T M S Q
R X E J J R C W D V R F Y N C
T Q J P J P S S L P N E U E R
S S Y L W S C N X V H W T A F
E B X R O R V F A O X C K N R
D R A R E P O T E E R T S B I
E U C E M F V W X B L K Y H T
P C N S P U A I C K V C I G V
O N E U U Z P S O T L N B S O

BUS
CORNER
CROSSWALK
CURB
EDGE
INTERSECTION
PEDESTRIAN
SAFE
SCREEN
SIDEWALK
SIGNALS
STOP
STREET
WALK

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Can you help Willy find all the hidden words?

SLWNSIDEWALKCBI
VEAOIHHAMASOUZ
ZEGELTVBQKBXR$W
OZZNKEFTFSSTOPNAL
NMMSAJKCTXKCEGD
AQDGZLAIELMNRTH
IBICCSZAGOTMSQ
RXEJJRCWDFYNCTQJPJPSLPNEUE
SSYLWSCNXVHWTA
EBXORVFAOXCKNR
DRAREPOTEERTSB
EGCMEFVWXLKBYHT
PCNSPUAICKVCGV
ONEUUZPSOTLNB

BUS CORNER CROSSWALK CURB EDGE
INTERSECTION PEDESTRIAN SAFE SCREEN SIDEWALK
SIGNALS STOP STREET WALK

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# Transportation Home

Directions: All students in a school were surveyed on their transportation to and from school each day. Use the chart to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>![Walk Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike</td>
<td>![Bike Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>![Bus Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>![Car Icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Each student icon represents 2 students.

1. How many students go to school on bike?

2. How many more students ride the bus than walk?

3. Which type of transportation is most popular?

4. How many students go to school on bus and car altogether?

5. Which type of transportation is least popular?
## Transportation Home

Directions: All students in a school were surveyed on their transportation to and from school each day. Use the chart to answer the questions.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Key</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<td>Bike</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>[ ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key
- [ ] = 2 students

1. How many students go to school on bike?
   - 2 students

2. How many more students ride the bus than walk?
   - 6 more students

3. Which type of transportation is most popular?
   - Bus transportation is most popular

4. How many students go to school on bus and car altogether?
   - 22 students

5. Which type of transportation is least popular?
   - Bike transportation is least popular
List the ordered pairs for the symbols on the grid.

( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
( __,  __   )
List the ordered pairs for the symbols on the grid.

- Car: (3, 9)
- Stop sign: (9, 9)
- Bicycle: (6, 8)
- Pedestrian: (2, 6)
- Do Not Walk: (4, 1)
- No Pedestrian: (7, 4)
- Eye: (1, 2)
- Person: (5, 5)
- Traffic light: (9, 1)
I Am a Safe Pedestrian

A pedestrian is a person who walks. Many children get hurt because they do not know how to be a safe walker. I am a safe pedestrian. I stop, look and listen to the traffic all around me. I know how to cross the street. I always stop at the curb or edge of the street and look left, right, and left. If no cars are coming, I cross the street. If a car is coming, I wait for it to pass and look again. A safe pedestrian knows when to stop and go. I use the crosswalk at busy intersections. But I still look all directions in case a car is coming. When I walk on the sidewalk I am careful around driveways. Sometimes drivers are going in and out of driveways and cannot see me. A safe pedestrian always pays attention to the traffic.

__1. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
   (a) How to be a safe pedestrian.
   (b) Children are playful.
   (c) Cars are dangerous.
   (d) Walking is important.

__2. What direction should a pedestrian look before crossing the street?
   (a) Right-Left-Right
   (b) Left-Right-Left
   (c) Up-Down-Up
   (d) Down-Up-Down
3. What should pedestrians look out for when walking on the sidewalk?
   (a) Angry dogs
   (b) Children on skates
   (c) Driveways
   (d) Holes on the pavement

4. Why should pedestrians look in both directions before crossing any busy intersection?
   (a) Bicycles are crossing the street too.
   (b) Cars may still be coming.
   (c) Traffic signals change quickly
   (d) None of the above

5. According to the article, why do some children get hurt?
   (a) They do not know how to be safe pedestrians.
   (b) They run on the street.
   (c) They swim by themselves.
   (d) They talk on the phone.
I Am a Safe Pedestrian

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   (a) They do not know how to be safe pedestrians.
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   (c) They swim by themselves.
   (d) They talk on the phone.
Part 1 Directions: Read each multiple choice question and select the best answer to each question.

1. Which pedestrian is standing at the curb/edge?
   - (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)

2. Which pedestrian is obeying the traffic signal?
   - (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)

3. Where should the pedestrian stand to look before crossing the street?
   - (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)

4. When a parked vehicle is blocking your view of the road, where is the safest place to stand and look before crossing the street?
   - (A)
   - (B)
   - (C)
5. Which road has a visual screen?

(A) 
(B) 
(C) 

6. What directions should you always look before crossing the street?
   (A) Right-left-right
   (B) Left-right-left
   (C) Left-right-up

7. What should you do when you get to a crosswalk with a signal that is already at “WALK”?
   (A) Wait for a new “WALK” signal.
   (B) Cross the street quickly.
   (C) Look first and then cross the street.

8. If you see a car coming before you are going to cross the street, what should you do?
   (A) Cross as quickly as possible before the car hits you.
   (B) Wait for the car to pass then cross the street.
   (C) Wait for the car to pass then look again and listen to cross the street.

9. Which is NOT an example of a visual screen?
   (A) The sidewalk.
   (B) Parked cars.
   (C) Trees.

10. If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?
    (A) The left side of the road.
    (B) The right side of the road.
    (C) The middle of the road.
Part 1 Directions: Read each multiple choice question and select the best answer to each question.

B1. Which pedestrian is standing at the curb/edge of the sidewalk?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)

C2. Which pedestrian is obeying the traffic signal?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)

C3. Where should the pedestrian stand to look before crossing the street?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)

C4. Where is the safest place to stand and look before crossing the street?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
C5. Which road has a visual screen?

(A)  
(B)  
(C)  

B6. What directions should you always look before crossing the street?

(A) Right-left-right  
(B) Left-right-left  
(C) Left-right-up

A7. What should you do when you get to a crosswalk with a signal that is already at “WALK”?

(A) Wait for a new WALK” signal.  
(B) Cross the street quickly.  
(C) Look first and then cross the street.

C8. If you see a car coming before you are going to cross the street, what should you do?

(A) Cross as quickly as possible before the car hits you.  
(B) Wait for the car to pass then cross the street.  
(C) Wait for the car to pass then look again to cross the street.

A9. Which is NOT an example of a visual screen?

(A) The sidewalk.  
(B) Parked cars.  
(C) Trees.

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(A) The left side of the road.  
(B) The right side of the road.  
(C) The middle of the road.
Directions: Rate each category from 1 – 5, whereas a 1 indicates minimal criteria met and a 5 indicates maximum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clarity of pedestrian safety message conveyed by text and artwork</th>
<th>Relevance of poster theme to pedestrian safety and health</th>
<th>Creativity, originality, and artistic quality</th>
<th>Visual clarity, ability to easily read text</th>
<th>Brightness and use of color</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
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