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 program at [http://walksafe.us/teacher_survey.html](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**
- **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.
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)

Objectives
Students in grades 4 and 5 will:
1. Demonstrate an understanding of concepts covered in “Walking with your Eyes” video by engaging in a teacher-led discussion.
2. Read, define, and use vocabulary words in a sentence.

Sunshine State Standards
- Identify accident prevention procedures (HEA 1.2.8).
- Discuss various activities which help achieve a healthier you (HEC 1.2.2).
- Uses reference components, pictures, graphs, charts, maps, and captions to gain meaning from the text
- Identifies relevant supporting details/facts, essential message and arranges events in chronological order (L.A.A. 2.2.1), (L.A.C.2.2.1), (L.A.E.2.2.4).
- Uses text, pictures, artifacts, technology, and audio visual materials as a means of providing new insights.

Materials
- “Walking with your Eyes” Video.
- TV/DVD Player.
- Reproducible Materials Pages 11 – 45. *Optional

Concept Map

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe</th>
<th>To be careful and avoid danger.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 11–19 to illustrate definitions.
- Use vocabulary matching activity on page 28 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 20 – 24.

Video
Play “Walking With Your Eyes” (14:17 min). Access the video at:
- http://walksafe.us/material.html (WalkSafe™ website), or
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfRRCes3xyC (PART ONE-YouTube) &
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08Jhlrl4Ag (PART TWO-YouTube)

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>1  What are the specific safety steps we follow when we want to cross the street?</td>
<td>Stop at the curb/edge of the street, look left-right-left, and cross when there are no cars coming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  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>3  Does a green light or “WALK” signal always mean it is safe to cross?</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>
<tr>
<td>4  What does a flashing “DON’T WALK” signal at an intersection mean?</td>
<td>Don’t start crossing, but keep walking and scanning for cars if you’ve already started to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  What should you do while crossing the street to make sure you stay safe?</td>
<td>Keep looking left-right-left until you’ve arrived safely on the other side of the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  What is a visual screen, and what are some examples of visual screens?</td>
<td>Anything that blocks your view – such as a car, bus, or bush – when you are standing on the curb/edge of the sidewalk, trying to look left-right-left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  What should you do if you’re trying to cross but there is a visual screen in the way?</td>
<td>1. Stop at the curb/edge. 2. Check to make sure the screen is not about to move. 3. Walk to the edge of the screen. 4. Look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  If a car has stopped at a stop sign and the car is creating a visual screen, what should you do?</td>
<td>Make eye contact with the driver; follow the visual screen safety steps, then cross when it’s safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  What are some things to watch out for in a parking lot?</td>
<td>Open spaces that are like roads, cars heading for empty spaces, and back-up lights.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Additional Discussion Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 In what ways can walking be beneficial (good) for your health?</td>
<td>Walking is a form of exercise. Exercising every day can make you healthy and strong and prevent children from becoming overweight, which can help protect you from many diseases. Walking is good for your muscles, your heart, and can even make you feel better!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians travel?</td>
<td>Walk as far to the left of the road as possible, facing traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 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>13 Why is it important to walk on the sidewalk instead of in the street?</td>
<td>Walking along the street is very dangerous, especially on busy roads and at night. It is also against the law to walk in the street if there is a sidewalk next to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 When crossing the street, sometimes kids act differently in groups than when they’re alone. When you’re crossing the street with your friends, who should follow the safety steps to make sure it is safe to cross?</td>
<td>Everyone should follow the safety steps before crossing the street. When you’re walking in a group, each person is in charge of his/her own safety.</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 46-49.
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 20 - 24 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. Teachers/principals can appoint 4th and 5th graders as patrol volunteers, who can participate with parental approval. Students should look for patrollers to help keep them safe while walking. 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.

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:
- For concrete surfaces use sidewalk chalk or orange cones to create 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.
- Separate class into two teams and line up both teams on the same side of the practice street.
WalkSafe™ Simulation Activity: How to Play

The objective of the game is to be the first team to get all of its members across the practice street safely. The instructor will ask the first person in each line a question, and whoever raises their hand first and answers correctly will get to cross the practice street. If an incorrect answer is given, that person will go to the end of the line and the other team will be given an opportunity to answer correctly. After answering the question correctly, students will need to demonstrate safe crossing behaviors while crossing the simulated road. If a student fails to cross safely, he/she will go to the end of the line and try again. The game is over when one team gets all of its members across the street safely.

WalkSafe™ Simulation Activity Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the first thing you do when you get to a street?</td>
<td>Stop at the curb/edge of the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do next (after you stop, and before you cross)?</td>
<td>Look left-right-left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does a green light or “WALK” signal always mean go?</td>
<td>No! You have to stop and look left-right-left to make sure it’s safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do when the “WALK” signal is lit up at a crosswalk?</td>
<td>Look left-right-left, then cross when it is safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do when the “DON’T WALK” signal is lit up?</td>
<td>Wait for a “WALK” signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who walk are known as...</td>
<td>Pedestrians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you’re not sure if a driver can see you, should you cross?</td>
<td>No! Make eye contact with the driver of the stopped vehicle before you cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should you do while crossing the street to make sure you stay safe?</td>
<td>Keep looking in all directions to make sure no cars are coming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the definition of a visual screen?</td>
<td>Anything that blocks your view when you are trying to look left-right-left before crossing the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give an example of a visual screen.</td>
<td>Car, bus, or bush.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WalkSafe™ Simulation Activity Questions (cont’d.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. If you are trying to cross the street and there is a bus in the way, where should you cross?</td>
<td>In front of the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. What safety steps should you follow if there is a bus in the way when you’re trying to cross the street?</td>
<td>Walk ahead until the driver can see you, then follow the visual screen safety steps before crossing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Is it against the law to walk in the street if there is a sidewalk next to the street?</td>
<td>Yes. It is illegal and unsafe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. If you are walking with a group of people, who is in charge of stopping and looking left-right-left before crossing?</td>
<td>Everyone in the group is in charge of their own safety, and should stop and look left-right-left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. 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 – so that drivers can see you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. If you need help crossing a street or to understand pedestrian signals, who can you ask for help?</td>
<td>Crossing guards, AAA school safety patrols, teachers, or other adults that you know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Why are open areas in parking lots dangerous?</td>
<td>Because they are just like streets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. In a parking lot, you should watch for cars heading for what?</td>
<td>Open parking spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. In a parking lot, before you walk behind a parked car, what should you look for?</td>
<td>Backup lights, beeping, or any other indication that the car is backing up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WalkSafe™ Simulation Activity Questions (cont’d.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 If we look left-right-left, and a car is coming, what should we do?</td>
<td>Wait until it passes, then look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 At an intersection, is it enough to look left-right-left?</td>
<td>No, because you need to look for cars coming from all four directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Why do we always look left first before crossing a street?</td>
<td>Because cars drive on the right side of the road, so cars coming from our left will be closer to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 What does it mean to be safe?</td>
<td>To be careful so that you don’t get hurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Why might drivers not always see you, even if you see them?</td>
<td>Drivers may not be paying attention, even if you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Where is the best place to cross the street?</td>
<td>At the corner or crosswalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 It’s good to pay attention with your eyes, but what other sense can help you stay safe?</td>
<td>Hearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 What kinds of sounds should you listen for when crossing the street?</td>
<td>Engines, horns, backing up, and beeping sounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 When you’re at an intersection, where should you stand to wait for a “WALK” signal?</td>
<td>On the curb/ edge of the street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 2 Summary**

1. Summarize key concepts from Day 1.
3. Conduct simulation activity which allows students to:
   - Demonstrate safe street crossing behaviors on a simulated road.
   - Reinforce skills learned in Day 1 by answering basic pedestrian safety and health questions.
4. Incorporate reproducible materials, teaching tools, and extended learning opportunities into lesson. *Optional
5. Review lessons learned.

**Key Objectives Lesson Review**

- Knowing the difference between safe and unsafe crossing behaviors is an important part of being a safe pedestrian.
- Pedestrians need to be careful when crossing the street.
- Safe walkers look and listen before crossing the street.
- Always look left, right, and left when crossing the street.
- Walk on the sidewalk and cross at the curb, not the middle of the street.
- If your view is blocked, walk to the edge of the visual screen and then look.
- Always walk on the sidewalk not the street - If there is no sidewalk, walk on the left edge of the street.
- Obey traffic signals and always look before 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.

Students will:

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

   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

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).

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

**Selection and Submission Process**
Schools are encouraged to use the rubric on page 50 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 50.

| 1 Clarity of pedestrian safety/health message conveyed by text and artwork | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 Relevance of poster theme to pedestrian safety and health | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 Creativity, originality, and artistic quality | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 Visual clarity, ability to easily read text | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 Brightness and use of color | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

**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.
Crosswalk

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.
Left

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.
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.

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  
Where two roads meet.

9 walk  
An object that blocks your view when crossing.
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.
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 before crossing.
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.

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WalkSafe™ Board Game

GAME PIECES

START

1 2 3 4 5 6

FINISH

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## WalkSafe™ Board Game Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the first thing you do when you want to cross a street?</td>
<td>Stop at the curb/edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do next (after you stop, and before you cross)?</td>
<td>Look left-right-left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does a green light always mean go?</td>
<td>No!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do when the “WALK” signal is lit up at a crosswalk?</td>
<td>Look left-right-left, then cross when it is safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do when the “DON’T WALK” Signal is lit up?</td>
<td>Wait for a “WALK” signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who walk are known as...</td>
<td>Pedestrians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### WalkSafe™ Board Game Questions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why do we make sure that the cars parked on the street are empty and not running?</td>
<td>So that they do not hit us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should you do when you get to a crosswalk and there is a signal that is already at “WALK”?</td>
<td>Wait for a new “WALK” signal so the light does doesn’t turn red while you are crossing the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do when you see a red “DON’T WALK” signal?</td>
<td>Wait for a white “WALK” signal and look left-right-left-left until it is safe to cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you do when the “WALK” signal is lit up at a crosswalk?</td>
<td>Look left-right-left, then cross when it is safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?</td>
<td>The left side of the road so that you are facing the traffic that is closest to you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why is walking good for you?</td>
<td>Walking is good exercise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**WalkSafe™ Board Game Questions**

**Question:**
Should you walk by yourself or with an adult?

**Answer:**
It is much safer to walk with an adult.

**Question:**
What is a crosswalk?

**Answer:**
A marked place to cross the street.

**Question:**
What is an intersection?

**Answer:**
Where two roads meet.

**Question:**
What is a visual screen?

**Answer:**
Something that blocks your view when looking to cross.

**Question:**
True or False: Children are at the greatest danger of being hurt by a car.

**Answer:**
True

**Question:**
True or False: Always run across the street.

**Answer:**
False

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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?

S L W N S I D E W A L K C B I
V I E A Q 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 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 R R V F A O X C K N R
D R A R P O T E E R T S B T
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
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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 mode of transportation to and from school each day. Use the chart to answer questions 1-7.

1. How many students go to school on bus? __________
2. How many more students ride the bus than walk? __________
3. Which type of transportation is least popular? __________
4. How many students go to school on bus and car altogether? __________
5. What percent of students go to school on bus? __________
6. What percent of students go to school by car? __________

Directions: The number of students who walk to school each day is shown below. Use the graph below to answer questions 7-10.

7. What is the average number of students who walked to school Monday through Friday? __________
8. How many more students walk to school on Wednesday than Thursday? __________
9. What is the total number of students who walked to school Monday through Friday? __________
10. What two days of the school week have the most walkers? ______________
Transportation Home

1. How many students go to school on bus? **30**
2. How many more students ride the bus than walk? **15**
3. Which type of transportation is least popular? **bike**
4. How many students go to school on bus and car altogether? **55**
5. What percent of students go to school on bus? **40%**
6. What percent of students go to school by car? **33%**

7. What is the average number of students who walked to school daily? **4 students**

8. How many more students walk to school on Wednesday than Thursday? **3**

9. What is the total number of students who walked to school Monday through Friday? **22**

10. What two days of the school week have the most walkers? **Monday & Tuesday**

Directions: All students in a school were surveyed on their transportation to and from school each day. Use the chart to answer questions 1-7.

Directions: The number of students who walk to school each day is shown below. Use the graph below to answer questions 7-10.
1. Which year had the greatest number of pedestrian injuries?

2. What two years had the least number of injuries?

3. In what two years were the numbers of injuries between 7800 and 8000?

4. Did the number of pedestrian injuries increase or decrease between 2005 and 2006?

5. In what three years were the numbers of injuries greater than 7800?

6. What was the median number of injuries between 2002 and 2006?

7. How many more injuries were there in 2001 than 2002?

8. Which statement is true?
   (a) the number of injuries in 2005 was less than 7900
   (b) the number of injuries in 1998 was greater than 8000
   (c) the number of injuries decreased between 2003 and 2004
   (d) All of the above

*2006 statistics published by www.hsmv.state.fl.us
1. Which year had the greatest number of pedestrian injuries? **1998**

2. What two years had the least number of injuries? **2002 & 2003**

3. In what two years were the numbers of injuries between 7800 and 8000? **2001 & 2005**

4. Did the number of pedestrian injuries increase or decrease between 2005 and 2006? **Decrease**

5. In what three years were the numbers of injuries greater than 7800? **1998, 2001, 2005**

6. What was the median number of injuries between 2002 and 2006? **7,551**

7. How many more injuries were there in 2001 than 2002? **447**

8. Which statement is true? **B**
   
   (a) the number of injuries in 2005 was less than 7900
   (b) the number of injuries in 1998 was greater than 8000
   (c) the number of injuries decreased between 2003 and 2004
   (d) All of the above

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*2006 statistics published by [www.hsmv.state.fl.us](http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us)*

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2011 © WalkSafe™ may be reproduced for classroom use.
Smart Pedestrians are Safe Pedestrians

Always be careful when walking around your neighborhood. Each year thousands of children are hurt because they are not aware of how dangerous traffic can be. The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles reported over 7,000 pedestrian injuries and 546 pedestrian fatalities in 2006. Many organizations have been working to find ways to help decrease these numbers. Schools have hired crossing guards to help protect children on their way to and from school each day. Communities have installed more crosswalks and sidewalks for pedestrians. Most important, organizations have found that teaching children how to be safe walkers is the best way to help prevent such injuries.

There are many things pedestrians can do to be safe. The most important is to be aware of the traffic around them at all times. Smart pedestrians look and listen for oncoming cars, cars entering or exiting driveways, and cars backing in and out of parking spaces. They also walk on the sidewalk and not the street. When crossing a road, stop at the curb and look left-right-left until no cars are coming and it is safe to cross. If a car is coming, wait for the car to pass then look both directions again. You can never be too careful, for cars are fast and may appear out of anywhere. When crossing a busy intersection, pedestrians should obey the traffic signals and cross with caution. It is important to remember that it is still important to look in both directions when crossing using walk signals. Remember that drivers are not always paying attention and may not see you. You need to watch out for both cars going straight and cars turning your direction. It is your responsibility as a safe walker to always look out for your own safety. Following these safety tips will help keep you safe around your neighborhood.

1. According to the article, what is the best way to help prevent pedestrian injuries?
   (a) Teaching children how to be safe walkers.
   (b) Installing more crosswalks.
   (c) Hiring crossing guards.
   (d) None of the above

2. All of the following are things pedestrians can do to be safe, except:
   (a) Be aware of the traffic around them at all times.
   (b) Walk on the sidewalk, not the street.
   (c) Stop at the curb and look both ways until it is safe to cross.
   (d) Walk on the street so drivers can see you.
3. Why do pedestrians need to be careful when crossing busy intersections using crosswalks?
   (a) Drivers may not be paying attention to traffic signals.
   (b) Drivers may be turning your direction.
   (c) Both A and B
   (d) None of the above

4. What should a pedestrian do if a car is coming when they are looking to cross the street?
   (a) wait for the car to pass and look both directions again
   (b) wait for the car to pass and cross quickly
   (c) cross before the car approaches
   (d) None of the above

5. Which of the following should pedestrians watch out for at all times?
   (a) oncoming traffic
   (b) cars entering or exiting driveways
   (c) cars backing in and out of parking spaces.
   (d) All of the above

6. What is the main idea of paragraph one?
   (a) to illustrate how dangerous traffic can be
   (b) to explain how to be a safe pedestrian
   (c) to describe the importance of exercise
   (d) None of the above

7. Another good title for this article is:
   (a) Walking is Great Exercise
   (b) Pedestrians in Florida
   (c) What is a Pedestrian?
   (d) How to be a Safe Walker

8. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
   (a) Describe the importance of daily exercise.
   (b) Describe what pedestrians can do to be safe.
   (c) Give reasons why traffic is dangerous in Florida.
   (d) None of the above
Smart Pedestrians are Safe Pedestrians

Always be careful when walking around your neighborhood. Each year thousands of children are hurt because they are not aware of how dangerous traffic can be. The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles reported over 7,000 pedestrian injuries and 546 pedestrian fatalities in 2006. Many organizations have been working to find ways to help decrease these numbers. Schools have hired crossing guards to help protect children on their way to and from school each day. Communities have installed more crosswalks and sidewalks for pedestrians. Most important, organizations have found that teaching children how to be safe walkers is the best way to help prevent such injuries.

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   (c) Hiring crossing guards.
   (d) None of the above

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   (c) Stop at the curb and look both ways until it is safe to cross
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   (b) Describe what pedestrians can do to be safe.
   (c) Give reasons why traffic is dangerous in Florida.
   (d) None of the above
Part 1 Directions: Read each multiple choice question and select the best answer to each question.

___1. All of the following are examples of safe pedestrian behaviors, except:

(A) Waiting for a WALK signal at a crosswalk.
(B) Stopping at the edge of the curb before crossing.
(C) Looking right-left-right before crossing the street.
(D) None of the above

___2. What is the first thing you should do when you approach a street you want to cross?

(A) Cross slowly so drivers can see you and yield.
(B) Stop at the curb and look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.
(C) Stop at the curb and look right-left-right until it is safe to cross.
(D) None of the above

___3. When looking to cross the street and a car is coming, you should:

(A) Wait for the car to pass, and then look left-right left until there are no more cars coming.
(B) Wait for the car to pass, then cross the street.
(C) Begin crossing the street and wave for the driver to stop.
(D) Quickly cross the street before the car approaches.

___4. When you come to a crosswalk that has a signal that is already at WALK, you should

(A) Cross the street immediately.
(B) Wait for a new “WALK” signal.
(C) Watch out for turning cars.
(D) Watch out for cars coming straight.

___5. When using crosswalks at busy intersections, always watch out for:

(A) Cars turning left
(B) Cars turning right
(C) Cars coming straight.
(D) All of the above

___6. If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?

(A) The left edge of the road.
(B) The right edge of the road.
(C) The middle of the road.
(D) None of the above
7. Which of the following are pedestrian hazards in parking lots?
   (A) Open spaces that are like roads  
   (B) Cars heading for empty parking spaces  
   (C) Cars backing up  
   (D) All of the above

8. How should you cross the street if there is a bus parked on the side?
   (A) Walk in front of the bus so the driver can see and follow the visual screen safety steps. 
   (B) Walk in front of the bus and cross without looking since cars always stop for buses. 
   (C) Walk behind the bus and follow the visual screen safety tips. 
   (D) None of the above

Part 2 Directions: Use the picture below to answer questions 9-10.

9. Which pedestrian in the picture has a visual screen?
   (A) Brian  
   (B) Lisa  
   (C) Carlos  
   (D) Amy

10. Which pedestrian in the picture is not following pedestrian safety rules?
    (A) Brian  
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Part 1 Directions: Read each multiple choice question and select the best answer to each question.

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   - (C) Begin crossing the street and wave for the driver to stop.
   - (D) Quickly cross the street before the car approaches.

B 4. When you come to a crosswalk that is already at “WALK”, you should
   - (A) Cross the street immediately.
   - (B) Wait for a new “WALK” signal.
   - (C) Watch out for turning cars.
   - (D) Watch out for cars coming straight.

D 5. When using crosswalks at busy intersections, always watch out for:
   - (A) Cars turning left
   - (B) Cars turning right
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### Directions:
Rate each category from 1 – 5, whereas a 1 indicates minimal criteria met and a 5 indicates maximum.

<table>
<thead>
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<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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