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](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**
- **Teacher 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 reproducible materials.
Day 1 Lesson Plan: Video and Classroom Discussion

Introduction
Ask students to raise their hands if they have ever walked to school or around their neighborhood. Inform students that they will be learning about important rules that help everyone stay safe while walking.

Vocabulary
Discuss meanings of vocabulary words below.

<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>Curb/Edge</td>
<td>Raised pavement between the edge of the road and the sidewalk.</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>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>Left/Right</td>
<td>&quot;Have students extend their left arm and form the shape of an “L” with their hands to practice identifying left and right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Post vocabulary flashcards from pages 10-18 on board to illustrate definitions.
- Complete Vocabulary Matching activity on page 27.
- Use the “Where is Willy?” activity on page 29 to reinforce meanings of vocabulary words and use of prepositions.
- Trace left and right hands on paper and label with direction.

Traffic Signals
Have students practice identifying the meanings of 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 (WalkSafe™ website), or
- 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>1. 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>2. Should you stop at the edge of the street sometimes or always?</td>
<td>Always.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 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>4. 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>5. 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>6. 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>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7. 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? | 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. |
| 8. Why do we make sure that the cars parked on the street are empty and not running? | So that they don’t hit us.                                                                                                           |
| 9. Does a green light or “WALK” signal always mean go?                  | 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. |
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 46.
Day 2 Lesson Plan: Outdoor Street-Crossing Simulation

Introduction

Review: Street-Crossing Safety Steps
1. Stop at the curb/edge of the street.
2. Look left-right-left and listen for cars.
3. 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...
1. Stop at the curb/edge of the road.
2. 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).
3. 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.
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 volunteer to walk to the edge of the visual screen, stop, look left-right-left, then cross.</td>
<td>Safe. The pedestrian followed the Visual Screen Safety Steps (stop at the edge of the screen and look left-right-left) before crossing.</td>
<td></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 cross.</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>
### 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><strong>6</strong> Instructor stands at curb and holds up “DON’T WALK” signal flashcard (<a href="#">page 20</a>) and asks volunteer to stop at the curb.</td>
<td><strong>Safe.</strong> Pedestrian obeyed crosswalk signal and stopped at the curb before crossing.</td>
<td><strong>Volunteer crosses in front of bus and looks and listens for oncoming vehicles.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong> Instructor simulates a school bus by holding up Bus flashcard (<a href="#">page 24</a>) and asks volunteer to cross behind the bus.</td>
<td><strong>Unsafe.</strong> The driver of the bus cannot see pedestrians when they cross behind the bus.</td>
<td><strong>Volunteer listens to the instructions given by the AAA school safety patrol, stops at the corner or simulated crosswalk, and looks left-right-left before walking across the street.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong> Instructor asks one volunteer to act as an AAA school safety patrol, and asks another volunteer to ignore the instructions given by the AAA safety patrol and run across the simulated road at mid-street.</td>
<td><strong>Unsafe.</strong> You should always walk, not run, when crossing the street. It is not safe to cross in the middle of the road or ignore instructions given by AAA school safety patrols.</td>
<td><strong>Volunteer listens to the instructions given by the AAA school safety patrol, stops at the corner or simulated crosswalk, and looks left-right-left before walking across the street.</strong></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).

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!
**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 and Submission Process**

Schools are encouraged to use the rubric on page 51 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 51.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 pt = minimum criteria met</th>
<th>5 pts = maximum criteria met</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clarity of pedestrian safety/health message conveyed by text and artwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relevance of poster theme to pedestrian safety and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creativity, originality, and artistic quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Visual clarity, ability to easily read text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brightness and use of color</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 info@walksafe.us.
Safe

To be careful and avoid danger.
Walker

A person who is walking.
Intersection

Where two roads meet.
Crosswalk

A place to cross the street.
Corner

Where the road bends or turns.
Signals

Lights that change and tell 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.

2011 © WalkSafe™ may be reproduced for classroom use.
Green

Green means go but always look first.
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.
Directions: Draw a line from the vocabulary word to its matching picture.

1. pedestrian
2. intersection
3. crosswalk
4. curb
5. signals
6. left
7. visual screen
8. right
WalkSafe™ Vocabulary Matching

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

1. pedestrian
2. intersection
3. crosswalk
4. curb
5. signals
6. left
7. visual screen
8. right

2011 ©WalkSafe™ may be reproduced for classroom use.
Where is Willy?

Directions: Read each sentence and draw Willy Whistle where he belongs.

1. Willy is **next to** the pedestrian.

2. Willy is **on** the curb.

3. Willy is **in front** of the bus.

4. Willy is **under** the signal.

5. Willy is **inside** the car.
6. Willy is **above** the car.

7. Willy is **in front** of the cyclist.

8. The car is **behind** Willy.

9. Willy is **in between** the children.

10. Willy is **outside** the car.
Where is Willy?

Directions: Read each sentence and draw Willy Whistle where he belongs.

1. Willy is **next to** the pedestrian.

2. Willy is **on** the curb.

3. Willy is **in front** of the bus.

4. Willy is **under** the signal.

5. Willy is **inside** the car.
6. Willy is **above** the car.

7. Willy is **in front** of the cyclist.

8. The car is **behind** Willy.

9. Willy is **in between** the children.

10. Willy is **outside** the car.
### 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

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 signal 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question:</th>
<th>Answer:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Should you walk by yourself or with an adult?</td>
<td>It is much safer to walk with an adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a crosswalk?</td>
<td>A marked place to cross the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is an intersection?</td>
<td>Where two roads meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True or False: Children are at the greatest danger of being hurt by a car.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True or False: Always run across the street.</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Directions: Fill in missing vowel sounds and circle the pictures with long vowel sounds. Remember, long vowels sound like their name.

b_ke
r__d
tr__
str__t
_dge
st_p
l_ft
r_ght
cr_sswalk
l_ght
c__
_intersection
p_destrian
c_rb
w_lk
l__k
Directions: Fill in missing vowel sounds and circle the pictures with long vowel sounds. Remember, long vowels sound like their name.

bike
road
tree
street
edge
stop
left
right
crosswalk
light
car
intersection
pedestrian
curb
walk
look

2011 ©WalkSafe™ may be reproduced for classroom use.
Directions: Copy the sentences using your best handwriting.

Be a safe pedestrian.

Walk on the sidewalk.

Stop at the curb.

Look left right left.

Cross if no cars come.
Directions: Draw the missing object to complete the pattern.

1. STOP YIELD STOP YIELD

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

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Directions: Draw the missing object to complete the pattern.

1. [Stop, Yield, Stop, Yield, Stop]

2. [Hand, Pedestrian, Hand, Hand, Pedestrian]

3. [Person, Eye, Car, Person, Eye]

4. [Bicyclist, Crosswalk, Bicyclist, Crosswalk]

5. [Bus, Tree, Car, Bus, Tree]

6. [Walk, Don't Walk, Don't Walk, Don't Walk, Walk]

7. [Eye, Crosswalk, Car, Eye, Crosswalk]

8. [Pedestrian, Crosswalk, Pedestrian, Pedestrian, Pedestrian]
WalkSafe™ Connect the Dots

Directions: Connect dots 1 – 28 to find a hidden picture.
Directions: Connect dots 1 – 28 to find a hidden picture.
Directions: Help Willy and friends find their way to the finish line safely.
Directions: Help Willy and friends find their way to the finish line safely.
Directions: Circle the picture that best answers each question. Only circle one picture per question. Listen carefully as I read each question aloud. Let’s do a sample question together. Look at the gray rectangle below and listen carefully as I read the sample question aloud.

SAMPLE: Which picture shows a stop signal? Circle the picture of the stop signal. (Check student responses to ensure directions are understood.)

You are now ready to begin the test. Put your finger on number one and listen carefully as I read the question aloud.

1. Which picture shows a pedestrian? Circle the picture of the pedestrian.

2. Which picture shows a boy at the curb or edge of the sidewalk? Circle the picture of boy at the curb or edge of the sidewalk.

3. Which picture shows a crosswalk? Circle the picture of the crosswalk.

4. Which picture shows a boy looking left? Circle the picture of the boy looking left?

5. Look at the signals in each picture carefully. Which boy is obeying the traffic signal?

6. Circle the signal that means you can cross the street once you have looked to make sure it is safe.

7. Circle the signal that means you should not cross the street.

8. Circle the picture that shows where you should stand before you cross the street.

9. Which boy is standing in the safest place to look and cross the street? Circle the picture of the boy who is standing in the safest place to look and cross the street.

10. Which picture shows the safest place to stand when you exit a bus to cross?
Listen carefully as your teacher reads the instructions aloud.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE</th>
<th>WALK</th>
<th>STOP</th>
<th>DON'T WALK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.  
   - Bicycle
   - Person walking
   - Car

2.  
   - Two people walking
e   - Person waiting
   - Person walking

3.  
   - Bridge
   - Railway crossing
   - Person walking

4.  
   - Person standing
   - Person waving
   - Person waving

5.  
   - Person crossing
   - Person walking
   - Person walking
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Listen carefully as your teacher reads the instructions aloud.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE</th>
<th>WALK</th>
<th>STOP</th>
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1. A bicycle rider, a pedestrian, and a car.

2. Two pedestrians, a pedestrian with a car, and a pedestrian standing in front of a car.

3. A road with a railroad crossing, a sign saying "WALK," and a pedestrian.

4. A pedestrian in silhouette, a pedestrian with an arm raised, and a pedestrian with an arm raised.

5. A pedestrian on a crosswalk, a pedestrian on a crosswalk with a sign saying "DON'T WALK," and a pedestrian on a crosswalk.

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WalkSafe™ Poster Contest Judging Rubric

**Directions:** Rate each category from 1 – 5, where a 1 indicates minimal criteria met and a 5 indicates maximum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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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