



WalkSafe Curriculum

Grades 4-5

Teacher's Guide: Grades 4-5



UHealth
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
HOLLAND SMITH SCHOOL
OF MEDICINE

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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, 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.

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

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

Upon completing the 3 day curriculum, make sure you complete a Curriculum Completion Form (CCF) available on the website at (<http://iwalksafe.org/ccf>). This form helps track completion of the curriculum at your school. CCFs should be submitted by the last Friday of October.

Lesson plan materials are provided to assist in preparation for implementation of the WalkSafe Pedestrian Safety Curriculum.

Enrichment resources included in the curriculum are optional but highly suggested as they reinforce pedestrian safety concepts. Utilize if time permits.

If you have any questions or concern regarding our curriculum, please contact our technical support at 305-243-8115 or visit www.iwalksafe.org

Lesson Plan Materials

- 📄 *WalkSafe 4-5 Curriculum: At a Glance*
- 📄 *Lesson Plans: Day 1, Day 2, Day 3*
- 📄 *Video Links*
- 📄 *Supplemental Materials*
- 📄 *Assessments*
- 📄 *Vocabulary Flashcards*
- 📄 *Traffic Signal Flashcards*
- 📄 *Discussion Questions*
- 📄 *Simulation Activity Prompts*

Enrichment Resources

- 📄 *Small Group Activities*
- 📄 *Higher Order Thinking Discussion Questions*





WalkSafe 4-5 Curriculum: At a Glance

Day 1: Homeroom Instruction	Day 2: Outdoor Simulation	Day 3: Art Activity
<u>Objectives</u> <p>Students will demonstrate understanding of concepts shown in the video and engage in teacher led discussion questions.</p>	<u>Objectives</u> <p>Students will demonstrate and apply pedestrian safety concepts by using a street-crossing simulation.</p>	<u>Objectives</u> <p>Students will create artwork displaying their pedestrian safety knowledge.</p>
<u>Daily Concepts</u> <p>Introduction: Inform students that they will be learning important pedestrian safety concepts.</p> <p>Introduce Vocabulary: (Use vocab flashcards pg.9-18) Safe, Pedestrian, Curb/Edge, Intersection, Crosswalk, Corner, Signals, Left/Right, Visual Screen, Safety Patrol</p> <p>Video: Students will watch video reinforcing pedestrian safety concepts “Pedestrian Safer Journey” video</p> <p>Discussion Questions: Students will engage in pedestrian safety questions (pg. 4)</p> <p>Evaluation: Multiple choice test and answer key (pg.37-38)</p>	<u>Daily Concepts</u> <p>Introduction: Explain to students that they will be showing their pedestrian safety knowledge using a mock crosswalk.</p> <p>Review Traffic Signals/Vocab Flashcards: Students will recall the meaning of signals and vocabulary.</p> <p>WalkSafe Simulation Activity: Create a mock crosswalk outside. The teacher will model safe and unsafe ways to the cross the street using prompts (pg. 6-7)</p> <p>Discuss Role of Safety Patrol: Students will learn the role of safety patrol and how they help children walk safe around their school.</p> <p>Evaluation: Teacher Evaluation</p>	<u>Daily Concepts</u> <p>Introduction: Students will review vocabulary and traffic signals using respective flashcards. Students will discuss safe and unsafe ways to cross the street.</p> <p>Creative Activity: Students will create artwork that contains a WalkSafe pedestrian safety message.</p> <p>Posters that follow WalkSafe Guidelines are eligible for participation in the WalkSafe Poster Contest. (pg. 9)</p> <p>Discussion Students will share their artwork with the class.</p> <p>Evaluation: WalkSafe Poster Contest Rubric (pg.41)</p>
<u>Supplemental Material</u> <p>🔗 Vocabulary Matching (pg. 29) 🔗 Word Search (pg. 30)</p>	<u>Supplemental Material</u> <p>🔗 Crossword Puzzle (pg. 31) 🔗 Concept Map (pg. 32)</p>	<u>Supplemental Material</u> <p>🔗 Data Analysis 1 (pg.33) 🔗 Data Analysis 2 (pg.34)</p>
<u>Florida Standards</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, describe, and demonstrate healthy behaviors (HE.4.C.1.1, HE.4.B.5.2, HE.4.B.5.4, HE.4.P.7.2, HE.5.C.1.1, HE.5.B.5.2, HE.5.B.5.4, HE.5.P.7.1, HE.5.P.7.2) Identify and explain the physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health (HE.4.C.1.2, HE.5.C.1.2) Recognize and identify ways to prevent childhood injuries (HE.4.C.1.4, HE.5.C.1.4) Describe various influences on healthy decision making (HE.4.C.2.1, HE.4.B.5.1, HE.5.C.2.1, HE.5.B.5.1) 	<u>Florida Standards</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities for, and participate in, recommended amounts of physical activity (PE.4.L.3.1, PE.4.L.3.2, PE.4.L.3.3, PE.4.L.3.4, PE.4.L.3.5, PE.5.L.3.1, PE.5.L.3.2, PE.5.L.3.3, PE.5.L.3.4, PE.5.L.3.6) Understand the importance of safety rules and procedures for physical activities (PE.4.C.2.2) Recognize benefits of regular physical activity (PE.4.R.6.1, PE.5.R.6.2) 	<u>Florida Standards</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create works of art that communicate personal ideas and interests (VA.4.C.1.1, VA.4.C.2.1, VA.4.C.2.3, VA.4.S.1.1, VA.4.S.3.1, VA.4.S.3.2, VA.5.S.1.1, VA.5.S.3.1, VA.5.O.3.1, VA.5.F.3.2) Understand how to use art to promote community events (VA.4.H.2.3, VA.4.F.3.1, VA.5.F.3.1)

Day 1 Lesson: Grades 4-5

Objective: Students will demonstrate an understanding of concepts covered in “Pedestrian Safer Journey” video by engaging in teacher-led discussion. Students will also identify and explain the meanings of vocabulary words and traffic signals.

Materials

- “Pedestrian Safer Journey” Video
- Vocabulary Flashcards
- Traffic Signal Flashcards

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.

Step 1: Vocabulary

Discuss meanings of vocabulary words below

Safe	To be careful and avoid danger
Pedestrian	A person who is walking
Curb/Edge	Raised pavement between the edge of the road and the sidewalk
Intersection	Where two roads meet
Crosswalk	A marked place to cross the street
Corner	Where the roads bends or turns
Signals	Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.
Crossing Guard	Someone who helps pedestrians cross the street safely
Visual Screen	An object that blocks your view when crossing
Safety Patrol	Older students helping younger students practice traffic safety
Left/Right	*Have students extend their arm and form the shape of an “L” with their hands to practice identifying left and right

Post vocabulary flashcards on board to illustrate definitions. (pg.11-20)

Step 2: Traffic Signals

Have students practice identifying the meanings of important traffic signals using traffic signal flashcards. (pg. 21-25)



Step 3: Video

Play “Pedestrian Safer Journey” (5 minutes, 10 seconds) found at:

<http://pedbikeinfo.org/pedsaferjourney/>

Allow students to discuss key concepts they heard in the video. Following the student-led discussion, teacher will begin to ask the teacher-led video discussion questions on the next page.



Small Group Activities (if time permits)

- Have students create sentences with Lesson 1 vocabulary words.
- Have students complete a concept map detailing what a safe walker does. (pg.31)
- Have students write an expository essay explaining what pedestrians can do to be safe walkers.

Supplemental Materials

- Vocabulary Matching (pg. 29)
- Word Search (pg. 30)

Day 1 Lesson: Discussion Questions

Step 4: Video Discussion

Questions	Student Response
1. What are the specific steps we follow when we want to cross the street?	<i>Stop at the curb/edge of the street, look left-right-left, and cross when there are no cars coming.</i>
2. Why do pedestrians look left first?	<i>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.</i>
3. Does a green light or “WALK” signal always mean it is safe to cross?	<i>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.</i>
4. Why is it important to continue looking left and right while we are crossing the street?	<i>To make sure the street is still safe to cross and there are no oncoming cars.</i>
5. What is a visual screen? Give some examples.	<i>Any object that blocks your view; A car, bush, or bus are some examples of visual screens.</i>
6. What is a crossing guard?	<i>A person who helps pedestrians cross the street safely.</i>
7. Who should we walk with when we’re crossing the street?	<i>An adult or guardian – it is much safer.</i>
8. When there is a school bus, where is the safest place to cross the street so that the driver can see you?	<i>Cross in front of the school bus, never behind, so that the driver can see you.</i>
9. What should we wear or carry to help drivers see us at night?	<i>Pedestrians can wear bright colored clothing or reflectors, or carry flashlights.</i>
10. What kinds of hazards should pedestrians watch out for in parking lots?	<i>Speeding cars, cars heading for empty spaces, and back-up lights.</i>

Higher Order Thinking (H.O.T) Questions	
Questions	Student Response
1. 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?	<i>Stop at the curb/edge. Look and Listen for running cars and make sure no one is inside them. Go to the edge of the car and stop. Look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.</i>
2. If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?	<i>Walk on the left side of the road, facing traffic.</i>
3. When walking with a group of friends, who is responsible for following pedestrian safety steps?	<i>Everyone should follow the safety steps before crossing the street. When you’re in a group, each person is in charge of his/her own safety.</i>

Step 5: Evaluation

Reading Comprehension Worksheet (pg. 35-36)

Multiple choice test (pg. 37-38)

Florida Standards



- Identify, describe, and demonstrate healthy behaviors (**HE.4.C.1.1, HE.4.B.5.2, HE.4.B.5.4, HE.4.P.7.2, HE.5.C.1.1, HE.5.B.5.2, HE.5.B.5.4, HE.5.P.7.1, HE.5.P.7.2**)
- Identify and explain the physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health (**HE.4.C.1.2, HE.5.C.1.2**)
- Recognize and identify ways to prevent childhood injuries (**HE.4.C.1.4, HE.5.C.1.4**)
- Describe various influences on healthy decision making (**HE.4.C.2.1, HE.4.B.5.1, HE.5.C.2.1, HE.5.B.5.1**)

Day 2 Lesson: Grades 4-5

Objective: Students will demonstrate and apply pedestrian safety concepts by using a street-crossing simulation. Students will also identify the difference between safe and unsafe pedestrian behaviors, as well as understand the role of a crossing guard and how they help children cross the street.

Materials

- Cones, sidewalk chalk, or any materials to create a simulated road
- Simulation Flashcards (pg. 25-27)

Introduction

The teacher will review street-crossing safety steps, safe places to walk, and traffic signals. The teacher will introduce visual screen safety steps. Students will participate in simulation and prompts.

Step 1: Street-Crossing Safety

When crossing the street pedestrians need to make sure they:

1. Stop at the curb/edge
2. Look left-right-then left again.
3. Continue to look left and right while crossing the street.

Step 2: Safe Places to Walk

Crosswalks are designated safe areas for pedestrians to cross the street.

Traffic signals let pedestrians know when it is safe to cross the street.

(Flashcards pg. 20-24)

Step 3: Visual Screen Safety

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:

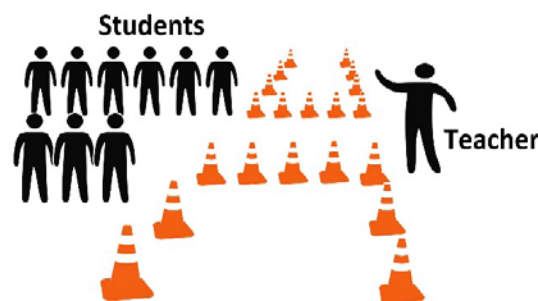
1. Stop at the curb/edge of the road.
2. If the screen is not moving, walk to the edge of the screen and stop (i.e. edge of object that is closest to traffic).
3. Look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.

Step 4: WalkSafe® Simulation Activity Set-Up

Schools are encouraged to set-up the simulation on an outdoor court (or other safe outdoor area). It may be beneficial to schedule the activity during physical education classes. If necessary, the simulation can also be set-up in an indoor area. Use cones or chalk to simulate a road with a crosswalk. The simulation can look different from the one presented. Regardless students should have an idea of where the curb/edge is, and where it is safe to cross.

Suggestions for virtual learning:

- Have students use a doorway as a curb/edge.
- Have students setup a mock crosswalk in a hallway or driveway and practice with a parent.
- Have students take a walk with their family, and find vocabulary items such as crosswalk, curb and sidewalk.
- To encourage physical activity have students walk in place for a set amount of time, and count how many steps they can get.



Day 2 Lesson: Simulation Activity

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.

Instructor - Led Questions

Answer

1. What is the first thing you do when you get to a street?	Stop at the curb/edge of the street.
2. What do you do next (after you stop, and before you cross)?	Look left-right-left.
3. Does a green light or "WALK" signal always mean go?	No! You have to stop and look left-right-left to make sure it's safe to cross.
4. What do you do when the "WALK" signal is lit up at a crosswalk?	Stop, look left-right-left, then cross when it is safe.
5. What do you do when the "DON'T WALK" signal is lit up?	Wait for a "WALK" signal.
6. People who walk are known as...	Pedestrians.
7. If you're not sure if a driver can see you, should you cross?	No! Make eye contact with the driver of the stopped vehicle before you cross.
8. What should you do while crossing the street to make sure you stay safe?	Keep looking in all directions to make sure no cars are coming.
9. What is the definition of a visual screen?	Anything that blocks your view when you are trying to look left-right-left before crossing the street.
10. Give an example of a visual screen.	Car, bus, or bush.
11. If you are trying to cross the street and there is a bus in the way, where should you cross?	In front of the bus.
12. What safety steps should you follow if there is a school bus in the way when you're trying to cross the street?	Walk ahead until the driver can see you, and then follow the visual screen safety steps before crossing.
13. Is it against the law to walk in the street if there is a sidewalk next to the street?	Yes. It is illegal and unsafe.
14. If you are walking with a group of people, who is in charge of stopping and looking left-right-left before crossing?	Everyone in the group is in charge of their own safety, and should stop and look left-right-left.
15. If the road does not have a sidewalk, where should pedestrians walk?	Walk as far to the left of the road as possible – facing traffic – so that drivers can see you.

Florida Standards

- Identify opportunities for, and participate in, recommended amounts of physical activity (**PE.4.L.3.1, PE.4.L.3.2, PE.4.L.3.3, PE.4.L.3.4, PE.4.L.3.5, PE.5.L.3.1, PE.5.L.3.2, PE.5.L.3.3, PE.5.L.3.4, PE.5.L.3.6**)
- Understand the importance of safety rules and procedures for physical activities (**PE.4.C.2.2**)
- Recognize benefits of regular physical activity (**PE.4.R.6.1, PE.5.R.6.2**)



Day 2 Lesson: Simulation Prompts Continued

Instructor - Led Questions	Answers
16. If you need help crossing a street or to understand pedestrian signals, who can you ask for help?	Crossing guards, AAA school safety patrols, teachers, or other adults that you know.
17. Why are open areas in parking lots dangerous?	Because they are just like streets.
18. In a parking lot, you should watch for cars heading for what?	Open parking spaces.
19. In a parking lot, before you walk behind a parked car, what should you look for?	Backup lights, beeping, or any other indication that the car is backing up.
20. If we look left-right-left, and a car is coming, what should we do?	Wait until it passes, then look left-right-left until it is safe to cross.
21. At an intersection, is it enough to look left-right-left?	No, because you need to look for cars coming from all four directions.
22. Why do we always look left first before crossing a street?	Because cars drive on the right side of the road, so cars coming from our left will be closer to us.
23. What does it mean to be safe?	To be careful so that you don't get hurt.
24. Why might drivers not always see you, even if you see them?	Drivers may not be paying attention, even if you are.
25. Where is the best place to cross the street?	At the corner or crosswalk.
26. It's good to pay attention with your eyes, but what other sense can help you stay safe?	Hearing.
27. What kinds of sounds should you listen for when crossing the street?	Engines, horns, backing up, and beeping sounds.
28. When you're at an intersection, where should you stand to wait for a "WALK" signal?	On the curb/ edge of the street.

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.

Florida Standards

- Identify opportunities for, and participate in, recommended amounts of physical activity (**PE.4.L.3.1, PE.4.L.3.2, PE.4.L.3.3, PE.4.L.3.4, PE.4.L.3.5, PE.5.L.3.1, PE.5.L.3.2, PE.5.L.3.3, PE.5.L.3.4, PE.5.L.3.6**)
- Understand the importance of safety rules and procedures for physical activities (**PE.4.C.2.2**)
- Recognize benefits of regular physical activity (**PE.4.R.6.1, PE.5.R.6.2**)



Day 3 Lesson: Grades 4-5

Objective: Students will create artwork displaying their pedestrian safety knowledge. Students will interpret artwork to classroom to show understanding of assignment and discuss ways they can be a safe pedestrian.

Materials

- Art supplies (crayons, colored pencils, markers, chalk, and/or paint, etc).
- Paper (any size between 8½" x 11" and 11" x 17").

Introduction

Teacher will tell students they are doing a creative assignment that will display their pedestrian safety knowledge. Teacher can review traffic signals, visual screen safety tips, role of a crossing guard, and safe ways to cross the street before students begin assignment.

Creative Activity Steps for Poster Contest Submission

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

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

Step 3: Teacher/school personnel select ONE winning poster from each of three grade categories:

- Grades K and 1
- Grades 2 and 3
- Grades 4 and 5



Poster Theme Ideas

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



Poster Contest Alternatives

If your school chooses not to create posters, alternatively, students can create another type of artwork to illustrate a pedestrian safety/health message (for example: clay figures, 3-D modeling, etc.)



Day 3 Lesson: Poster Contest Guidelines

Students in grades K-5 that attend a school in Florida and have completed the full three-day program are eligible to enter the WalkSafe® Statewide Poster Contest! Winners in each county will receive their poster framed and prize package.

Poster Contest Rules & Eligibility:

- Posters must be submitted by the last Friday of November deadline.
- Posters must include original student artwork only. Entries with computer clipart, stickers, or copyrighted material will not be accepted.
- Write the student's name, grade, school, county, and teacher's contact information on the back of the entry. Entries that cannot be properly identified will not be accepted.
- An online submission form must be completed for eligibility.

IMPORTANT: Submission deadline is the last Friday of November!

Selection and Submission Process

Step 1: Schools are encouraged to use the rubric on page 41 to select the best posters to submit. Schools should choose *ONE winning poster per grade level category*.

WalkSafe® Poster Contest Grade Level Categories:

- 👣 Kindergarten & Grade 1 (submit ONE winning poster from school to WalkSafe office)
- 👣 Grades 2 & 3 (submit ONE winning poster from school to WalkSafe office)
- 👣 Grades 4 & 5 (submit ONE winning poster from school to WalkSafe office)

Step 2: Teachers then complete an online form <http://iwalksafe.org/postercontest/> and must select submission via mail or digital upload.

Step 3: Once submission choice is selected mail instructions can be found below. Please contact WalkSafe® with any submission questions 305-243-8115 or walksafe@miami.edu

Digital Upload:

Scan your artwork to desktop and upload image to online form. Make sure to save the document with student's initials, school name, grade category, and year.

(Ex. John Smith from Swift Elementary = JSSwiftK12016)

Mailing:

WalkSafe® Program Office

Dominion Tower
1400 NW 10th Avenue
Locator Code: (R-48)
Miami, FL 33136

Write the student's name, grade, school, county, and teacher's contact information on the back of the entry



Florida Standards

- Create works of art that communicate personal ideas and interests (VA.4.C.1.1, VA.4.C.2.1, VA.4.C.2.3, VA.4.S.1.1, VA.4.S.3.1, VA.4.S.3.2, VA.5.S.1.1, VA.5.S.3.1, VA.5.O.3.1, VA.5.F.3.2)
- Understand how to use art to promote community events (VA.4.H.2.3, VA.4.F.3.1, VA.5.F.3.1)

Day 3 Completion: Curriculum Completion Form

Upon completion of Day 3 its time to fill out the Curriculum Completion Form!

Curriculum Completion Form Instructional Information:

- Make sure your school has implemented Day 1, Day 2, and Day 3 of the WalkSafe Curriculum to Grades K-5 at your school.
- One representative of the school should fill out this information. (preferably an administrator)
 - You should receive an email from the WalkSafe Program with a survey link to complete the CCF
 - You will need to know how many teachers, in total, participated in teaching the WalkSafe 3-day curriculum.
 - You will also need to know how many students per grade were educated over the 3-day curriculum
 - This information is used to report back to the School District on educational pedestrian safety initiatives occurring in your school district.

IMPORTANT: Your school is required to submit a Curriculum Completion Form (CCF) for your school.

Why a Curriculum Completion Form?

- Helps in the tracking of school information
- Helps identify the question of “Who was given this training?” and if the entire curriculum was completed.
- Helps to identify specific details of what was used at each school?
 - Ex. Use of Pre-K or Special Education Curriculum, was an International Walk to School Day organized, and does the school have an AAA Safety Patrol Program
- Feedback is important and this give school administrators to give their own thoughts about the program and suggestions!

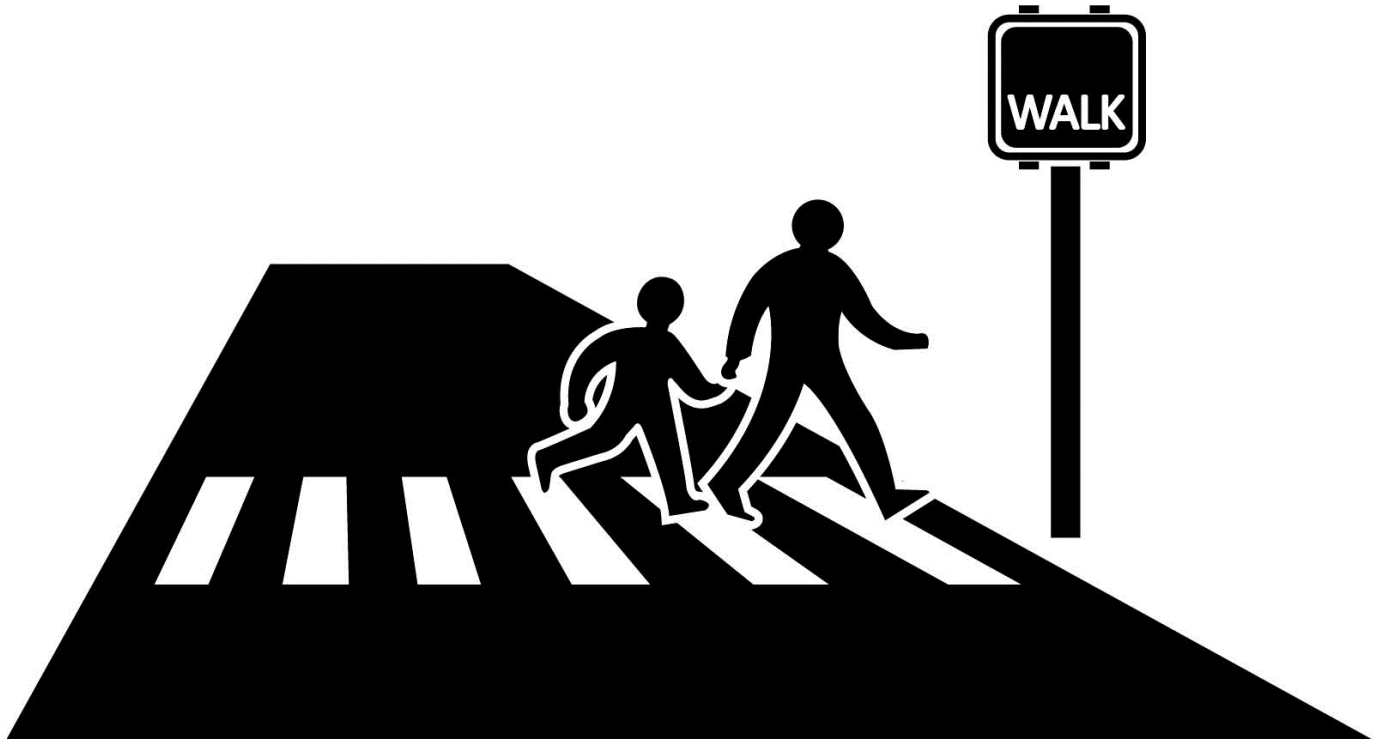
You can find the Curriculum Completion from at: <http://iwalksafe.org/ccf>

If you ever have any questions or concerns about the Curriculum Completion Form for the current Academic Year
Please Email: info@iwalksafe.org



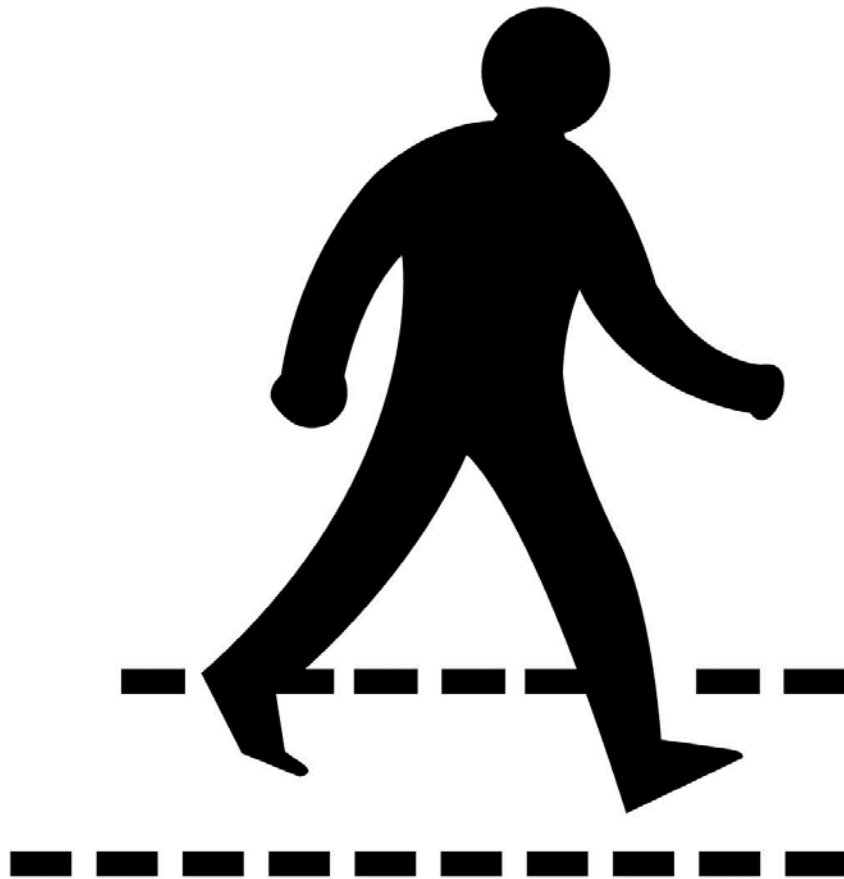
UHealth A UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Safe



To be careful and
avoid danger.

Pedestrian



A person who is
walking.

Intersection



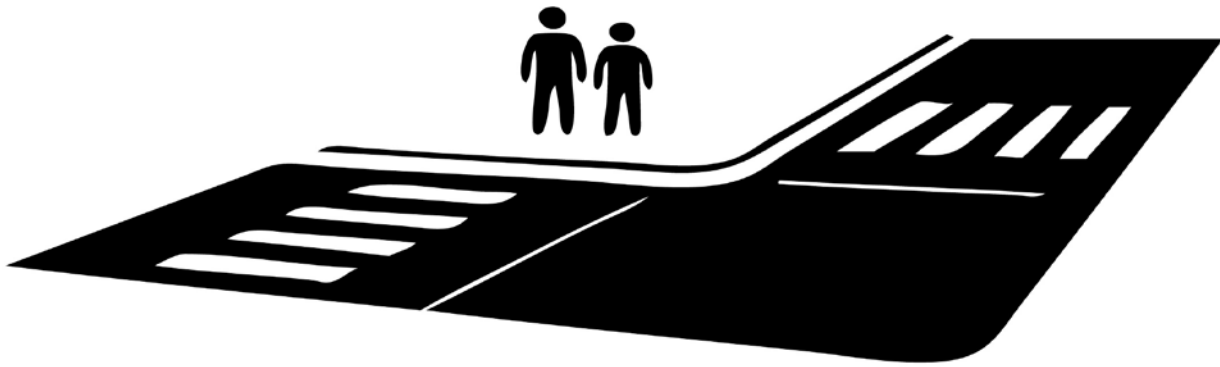
Where two roads
meet.

Crosswalk



The safest place to
cross the street.

Corner



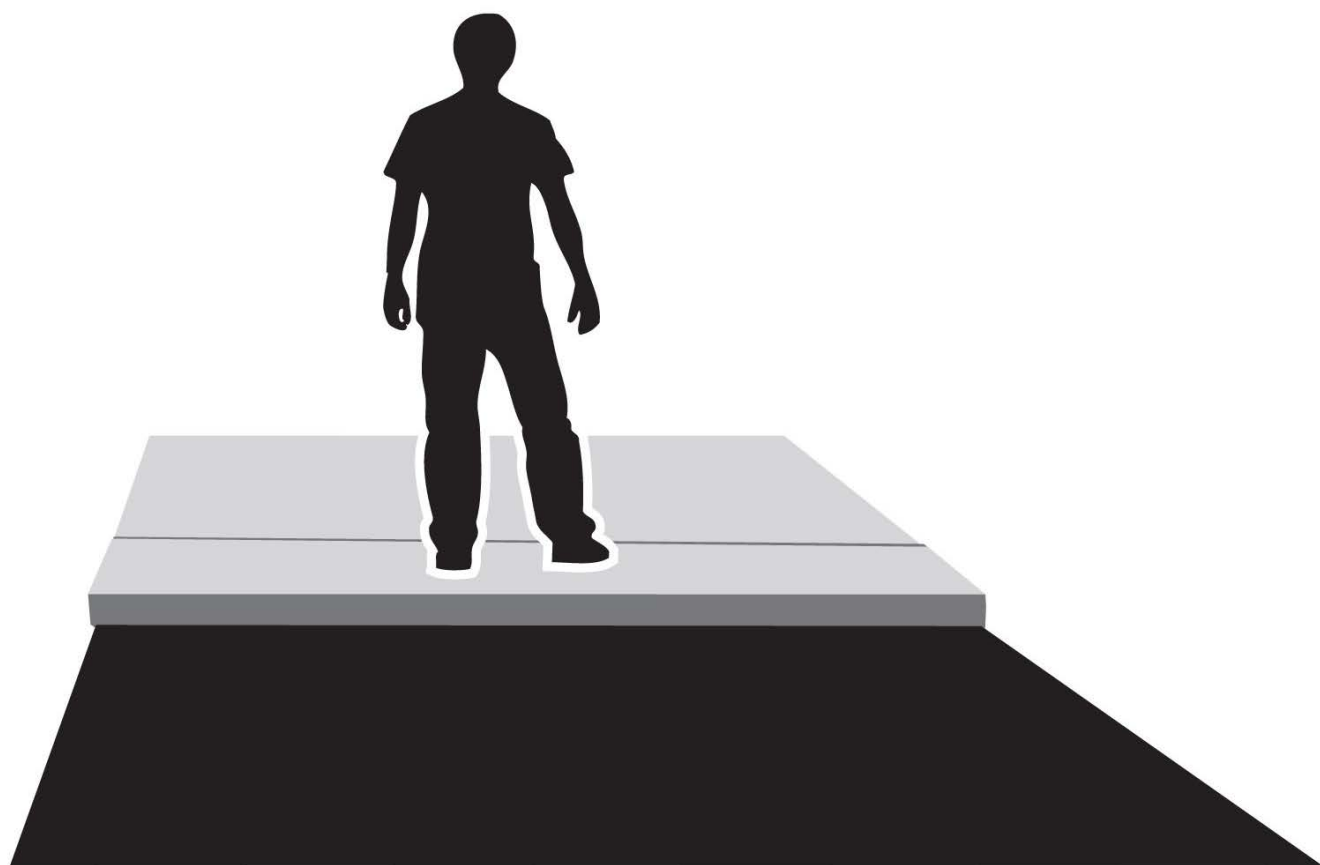
Where the road bends
or turns.

Signals



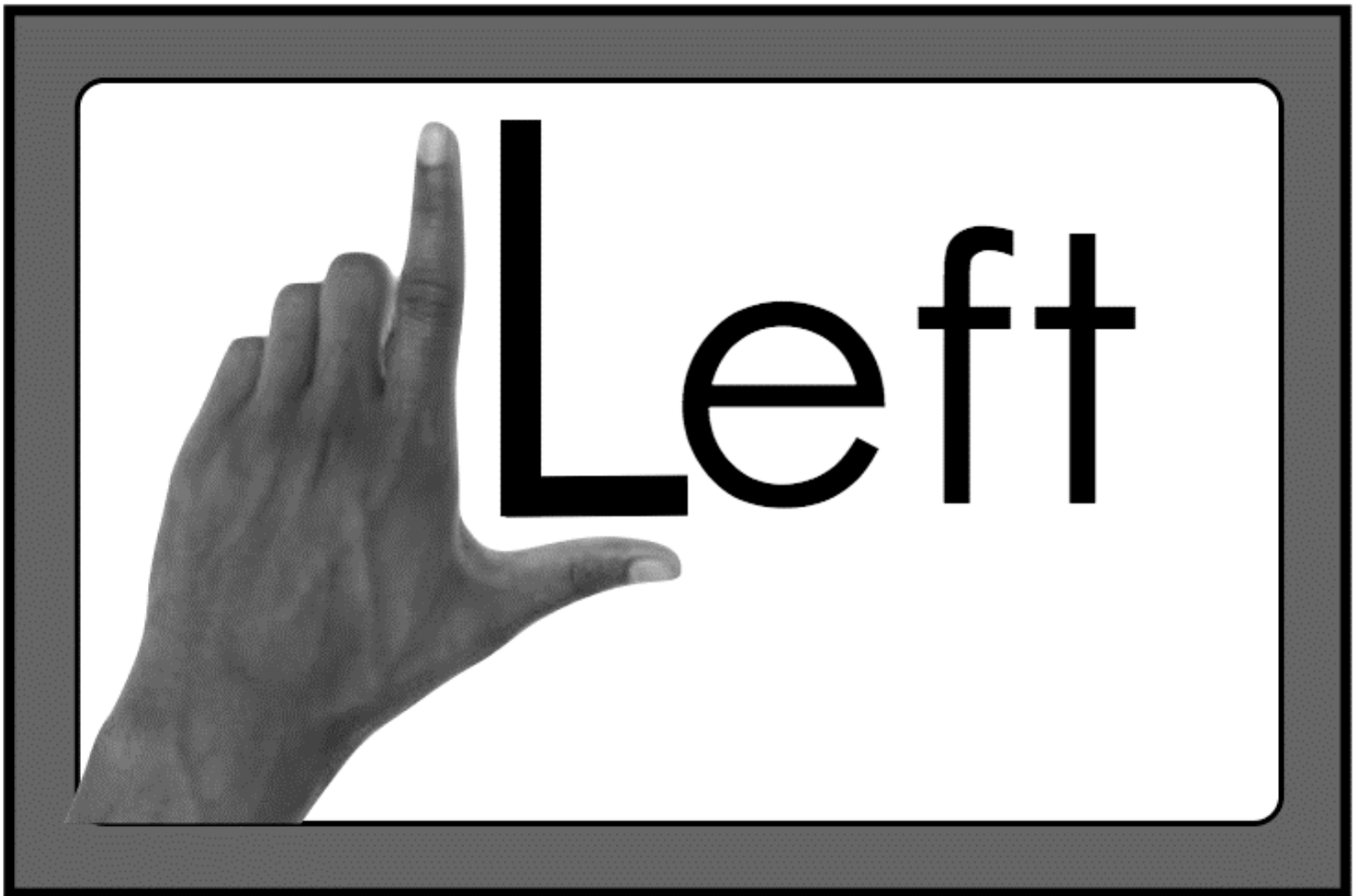
Lights that change and
tell people when to
stop and go.

Curb



The edge of the street.

Left



Use your hands to
show which side is

Right



He is walking in the right
direction.

Crossing Guard



Someone who helps
pedestrians cross the
street safely

Walk



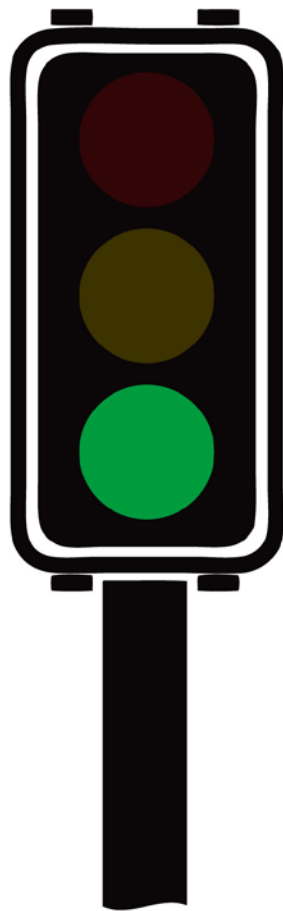
Go but always look first.

Don't Walk



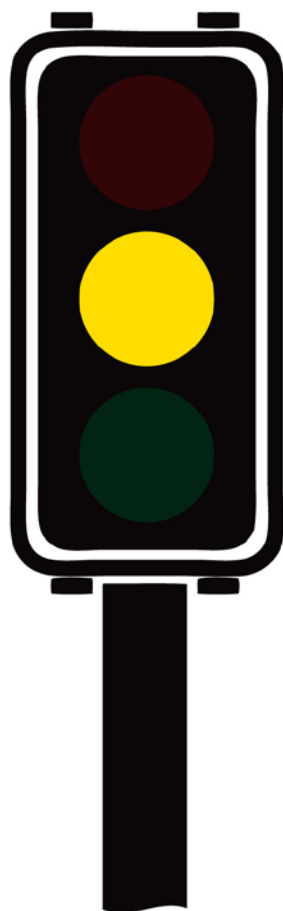
Stop and wait for signal.

Green



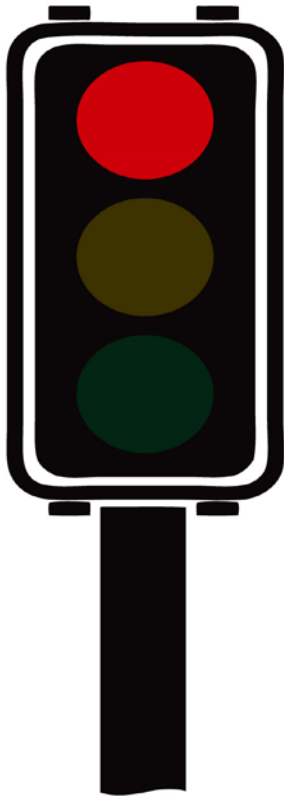
Green means go but
always look first.

Yellow



Yellow means be careful,
signal is changing.

Red



Red means to stop.

Bus



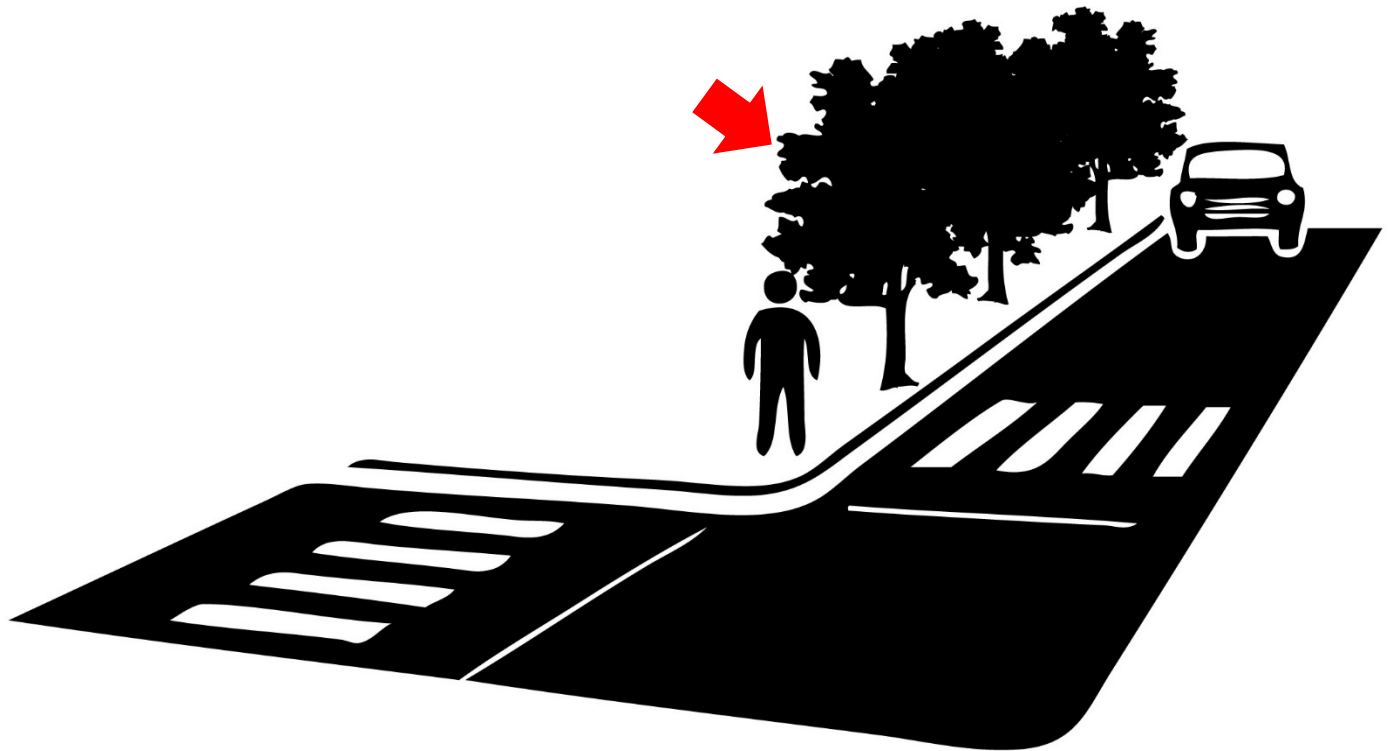
Always stand in front of
bus, never behind.

Car



A car is a type of vehicle.

Visual Screen



Any object that blocks
your view when
crossing.

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.

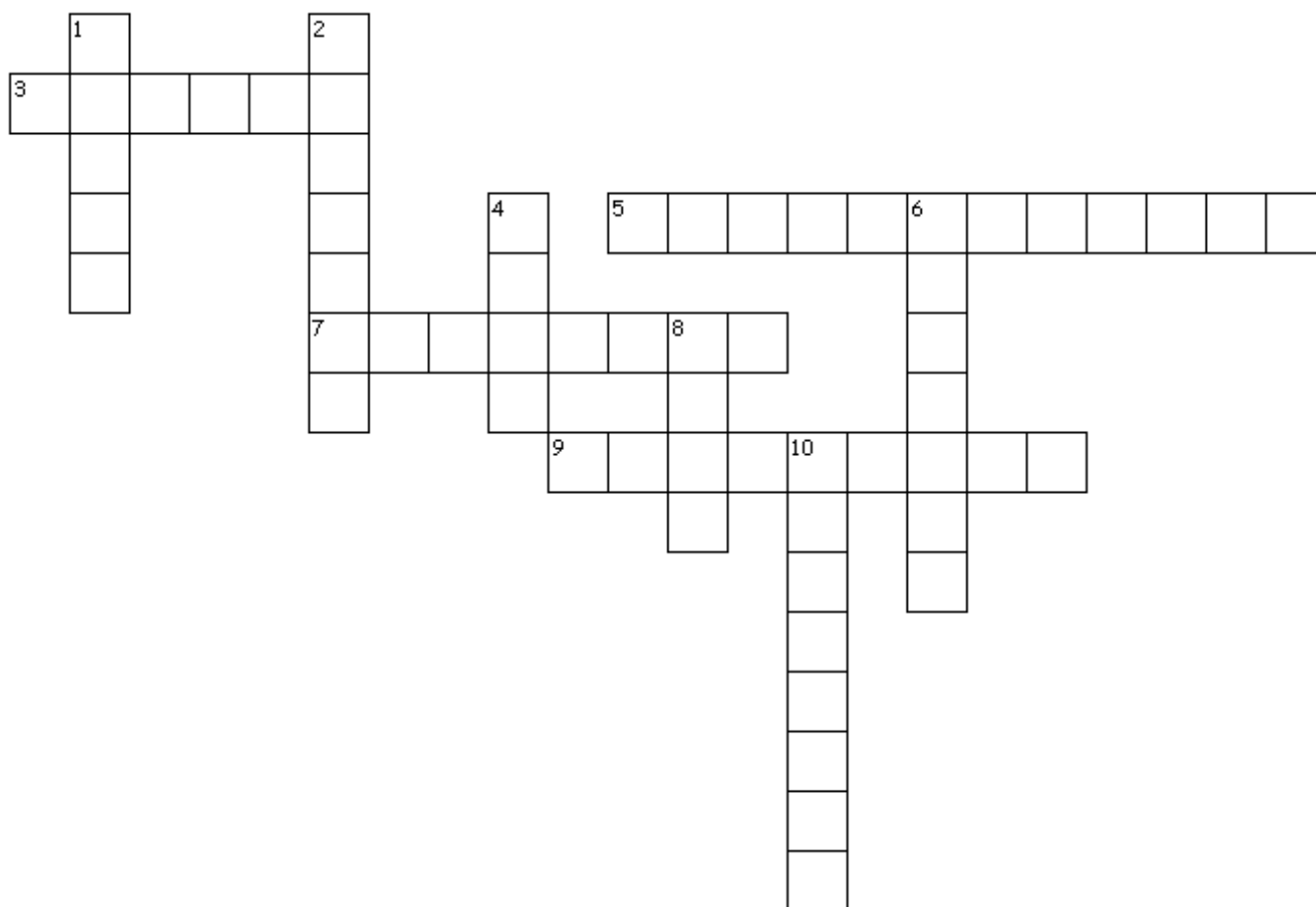
8 **right**

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
10. If there is no _____, walk on the left edge of the street.



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

Transportation Home

Walk	  	 = 5 students
Bike		
Bus	     	
Car	    	

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? _____

7. What is the average number of students who walked to school Monday through Friday?

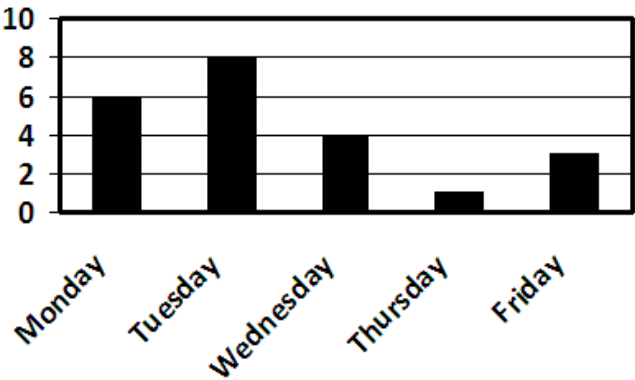
8. How many more students walk to school on Wednesday than Thursday? _____

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?

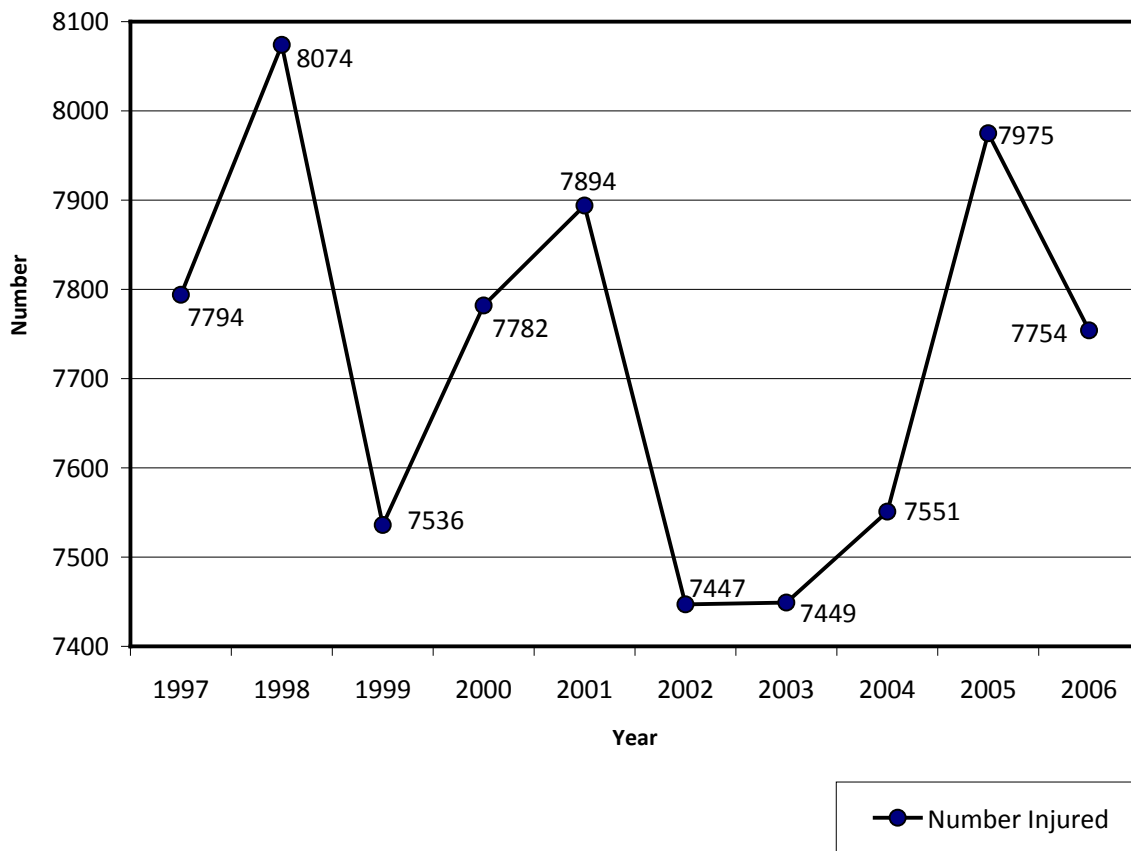
Directions: The number of students who walk to school each day is shown below. Use the graph below to answer questions 7-10.

Students Who Walk to School



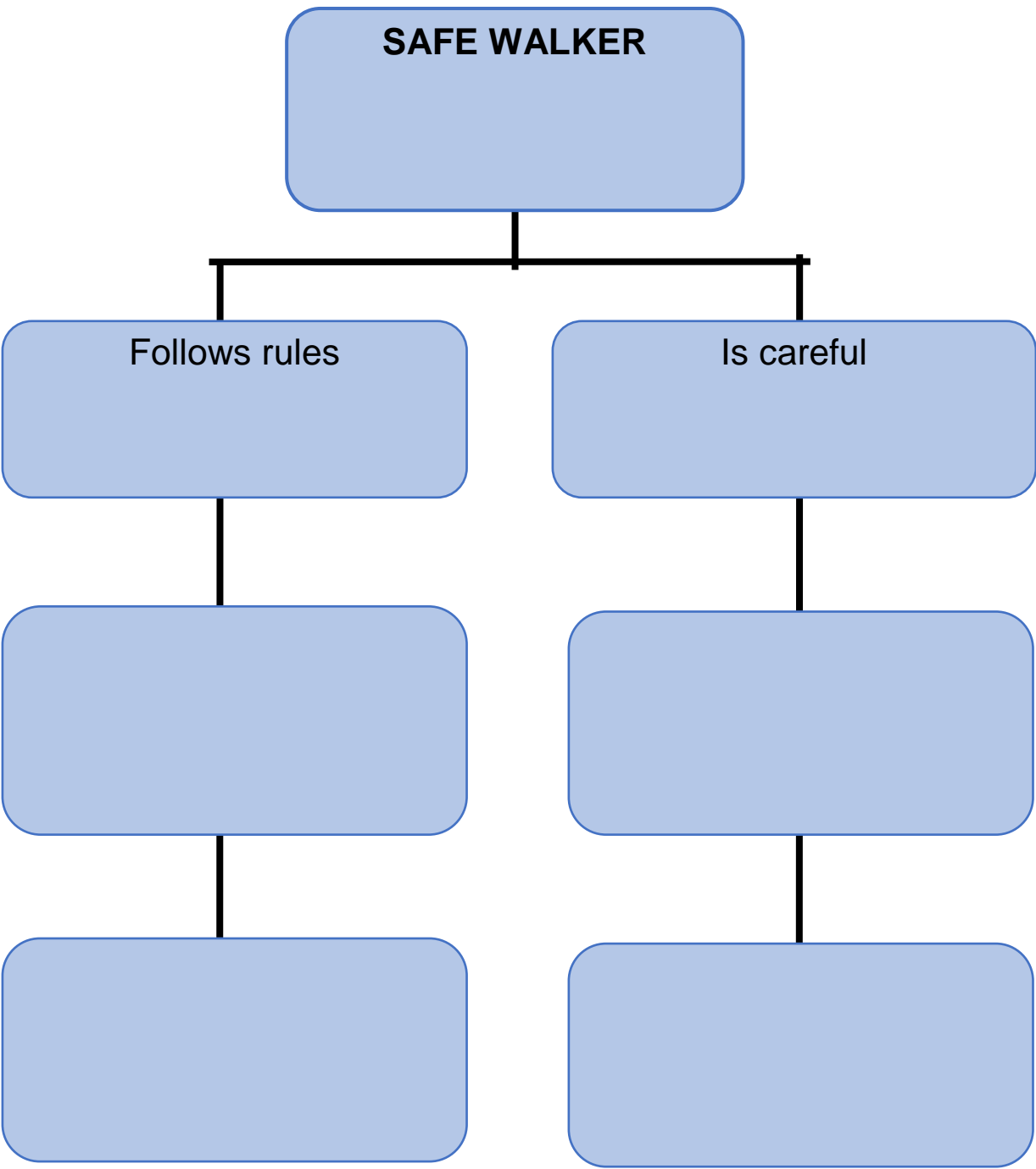
Pedestrians Injured

1997 - 2006



- Which year had the greatest number of pedestrian injuries?
- What two years had the least number of injuries?
- In what two years were the numbers of injuries between 7800 and 8000?
- Did the number of pedestrian injuries increase or decrease between 2005 and 2006?
- In what three years were the numbers of injuries greater than 7800?
- What was the median number of injuries between 2002 and 2006?
- How many more injuries were there in 2001 than 2002?
- Which statement is true?
 - the number of injuries in 2005 was less than 7900
 - the number of injuries in 1998 was greater than 8000
 - the number of injuries decreased between 2003 and 2004
 - All of the above

Directions: Student will use the phrase “Safe Walker” to complete a concept map.



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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>___1. According to the article, what is the best way to help prevent pedestrian injuries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Teaching children how to be safe walkers.(b) Installing more crosswalks.(c) Hiring crossing guards.(d) None of the above | <p>___2. All of the following are things pedestrians can do to be safe, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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

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

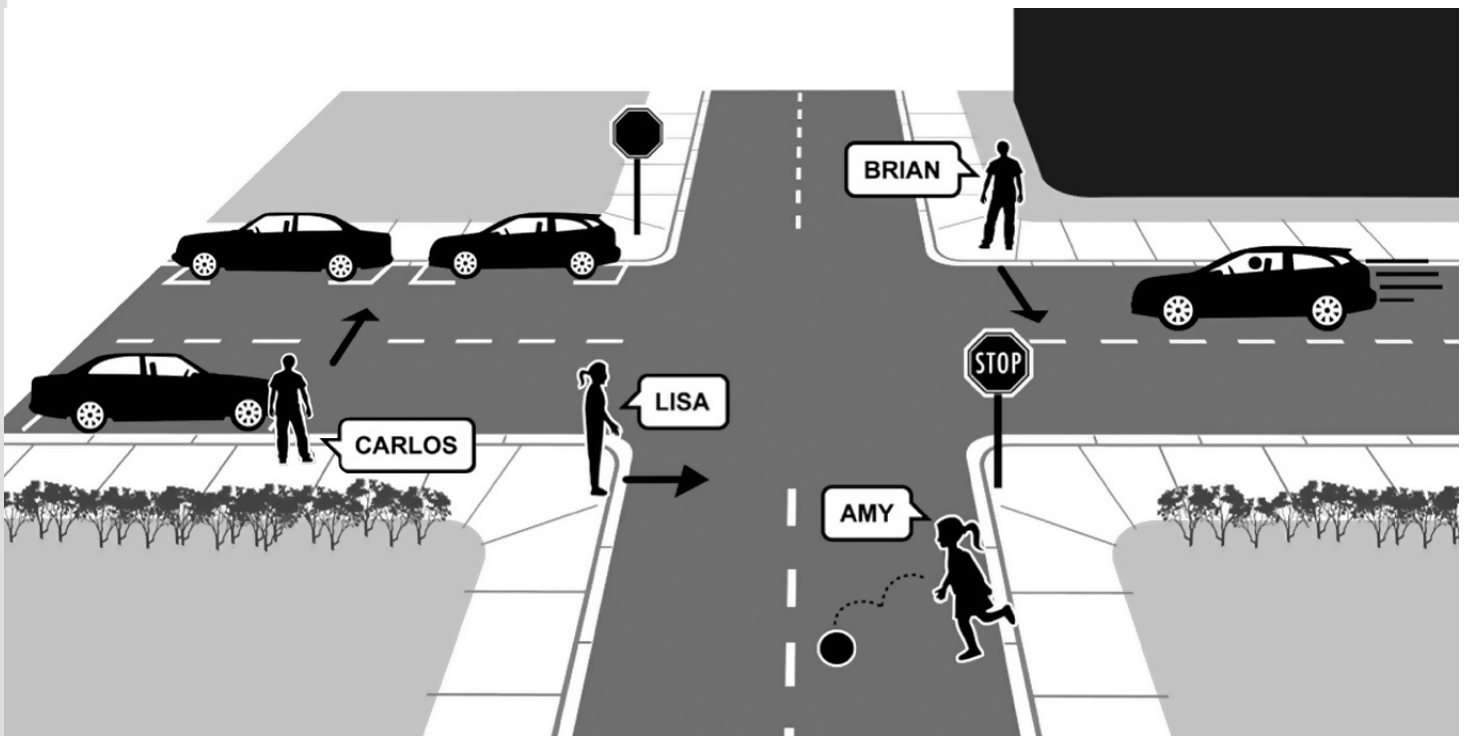
___7. Which of the following are pedestrian hazards in parking lots?

- (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
- (B) Lisa
- (C) Carlos
- (D) Amy

WalkSafe Reproducible Answer Keys

WalkSafe® Vocabulary Matching

Answer Key

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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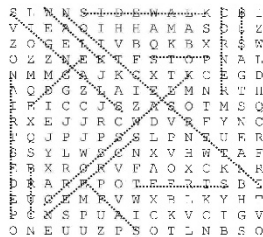
382

WalkSafe® Wordsearch

Answer Key



Can you help Willy find all the hidden words?



BUS
CORNER
CROSSWALK
CURB
EDGE

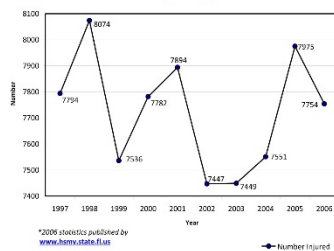
INTERSECTION
PEDESTRIAN
SAFE
SCREEN
SIDEWALK

SIGNALS
STOP
STREET
WALK

WalkSafe® Data Analysis 2

Answer Key

Pedestrians Injured
1997 - 2006



- Which year had the greatest number of pedestrian injuries? **1998**
- What two years had the least number of injuries? **2002 & 2003**
- In what two years were the numbers of injuries between 7800 and 8000? **2001 & 2005**
- Did the number of pedestrian injuries increase or decrease between 2005 and 2006? **Decrease**
- In what three years were the numbers of injuries greater than 7800? **1998, 2001, 2005**
- What was the median number of injuries between 2002 and 2006? **7,551**
- How many more injuries were there in 2001 than 2002? **447**
- 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

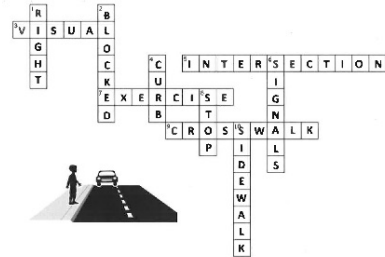
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WalkSafe® Crossword Puzzle

Answer Key

What do you know about walk safety?



Across

- A car, bus, or trees are examples of _____ screens.
- where two roads meet
- Walking is great _____.
- a marked place to cross the street

Down

- Look left - _____ - left before crossing the street.
- If your view is _____, walk to the edge of the screen and look.
- the edge of the street
- Lights that tell cars and people when to stop and go.
- Always _____ when you get to the end of a sidewalk
- If there is no _____, walk on the left edge of the street.

WalkSafe® Data Analysis 1

Answer Key

Transportation Home



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.

- How many students go to school on bus? **30**
- How many more students ride the bus than walk? **15**
- Which type of transportation is least popular? **bike**
- How many students go to school on bus and car together? **55**
- What percent of students go to school on bus? **40%**
- What percent of students go to school by car? **33%**

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

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

- How many more students walk to school on Wednesday than Thursday? **3**
- What is the total number of students who walked to school Monday through Friday? **22**
- What two days of the school week have the most walkers? **Monday & Tuesday**

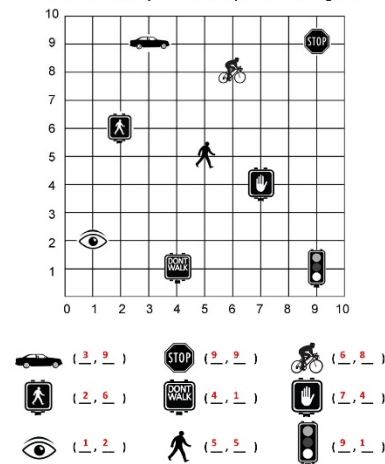
Students Who Walk to School



WalkSafe® Coordinate Grid

Answer Key

List the ordered pairs for the symbols on the grid.



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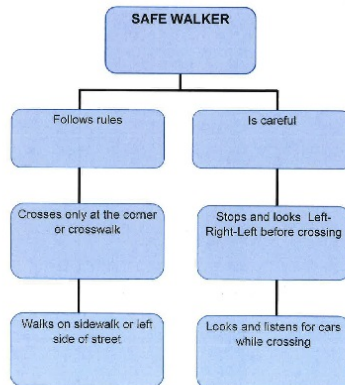
40

WalkSafe Reproducible Answer Keys

WalkSafe® Concept Map

Answer Key

Directions: Student will use the phrase "Safe Walker" to complete a concept map.



WalkSafe® Reading Comprehension

Answer Key

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. Walk on the sidewalk, 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 look 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

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WalkSafe® 4-5 Grade Test

Answer Key

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 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

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WalkSafe® Reading Comprehension

Answer Key

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

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WalkSafe® 4-5 Grade Test

Answer Key

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 you and follow the visual screen safety tips.
 (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
 (B) Lisa
 (C) Carlos
 (D) Amy

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WalkSafe® Poster Contest Judging Rubric

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

		Clarity of pedestrian safety message conveyed by text and artwork	Relevance of poster theme to pedestrian safety and health	Creativity, originality, and artistic quality	Visual clarity, ability to easily read text	Brightness and use of color	Total Points
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
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