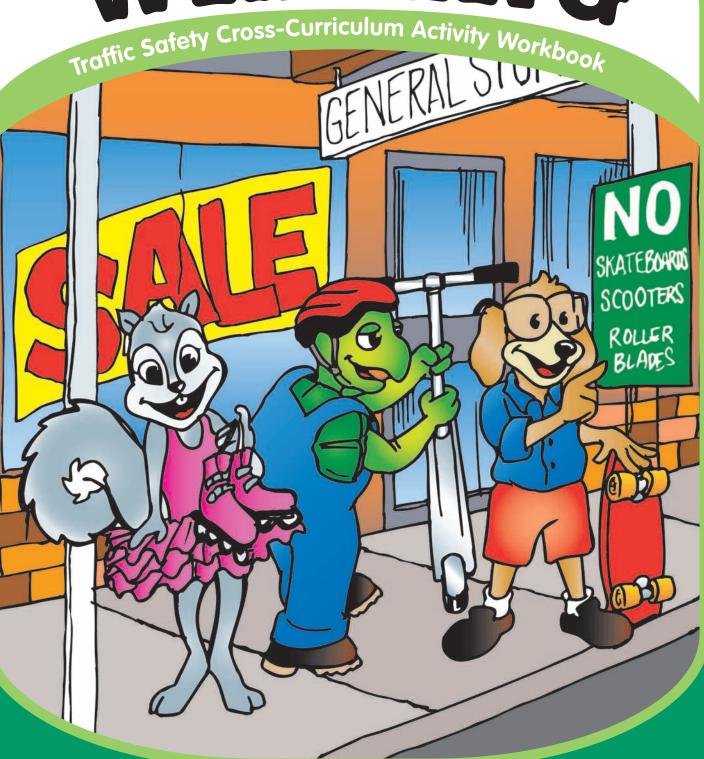


WRITING





Note to Teachers

The AAA Traffic Safety Education Materials present essential safety concepts to students in Kindergarten through fifth grade. The material is designed to capture students' imaginations and encourage them to learn more about traffic safety while completing writing, spelling, reading, and math exercises.

This edition covers the following safety topics:

- Pedestrian Safety How children get to and from school safely including the safest places to walk, where to cross streets, and cooperating with crossing guards.
- What to Do in an Emergency The steps children should take in an emergency to keep them safe from harm.
- Safe Places to Play Which places are dangerous for children to play in and how they can find safe places to play.
- Look Both Ways The proper procedure for crossing streets safely.
- **School Bus Safety** How children should behave on the school bus to keep them and everyone else safe.

When introducing the program, you should notify parents and seek their involvement.

Grades K-1 Writing Activity Workbook

This 16-page booklet presents Traffic Safety concepts in writing exercises including: writing the letters of the alphabet.

How to Use the Materials

Each workbook activity is perforated and can easily be photocopied by the teacher for distribution or entire workbooks can be given to individuals.

Review the activity instructions together, and then allow students to complete the exercises individually or in small groups. Review the answers together, explaining concepts students appear to have trouble understanding.

This series of Traffic Safety materials was produced by:

AAA Traffic Safety Programs
AAA National Office
Heathrow, Florida 32746

Note to Parents

You're the biggest influence on your children and their attitudes toward everything including traffic safety. Show them their safety matters to you as much as it should to them.

AAA encourages you to take an active role in your child's traffic safety education. By being a good role model and discussing important safety concepts with your children, you'll be teaching them skills that could save their lives.

When your child brings home traffic safety education materials from school:

- Review the materials together.
- Ask your child to demonstrate the concepts to you.
- Model the concepts as you walk, ride, drive, and travel with your children.
- Demonstrate safe behavior all the time; never ask children to do what you say, not what you do, when it comes to safety.

Remember, the safety concepts you practice together, could save your life and theirs.



Introduces traffic safety tips.

Finish the sentences with the words in the box.

Always



all
street
ways
cars
crossing
river
run



look

all ways before crossing the street.

Always look	before
the	·

Walk, do not _____

Watch out for _____





Watch for cars! Watch for signs!

Signs have words. Signs have colors.

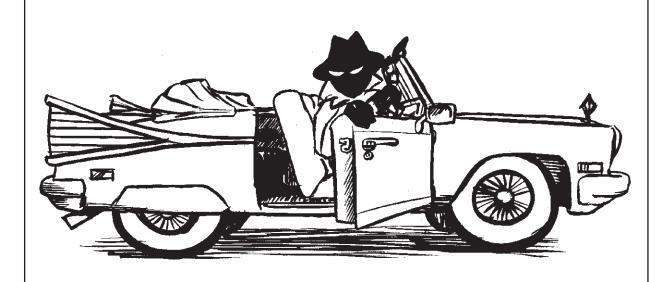
Signs have shapes. Signs have meaning.

Traffic signs are all posted to keep you safe.

Write a sentence describing a traffic sign.





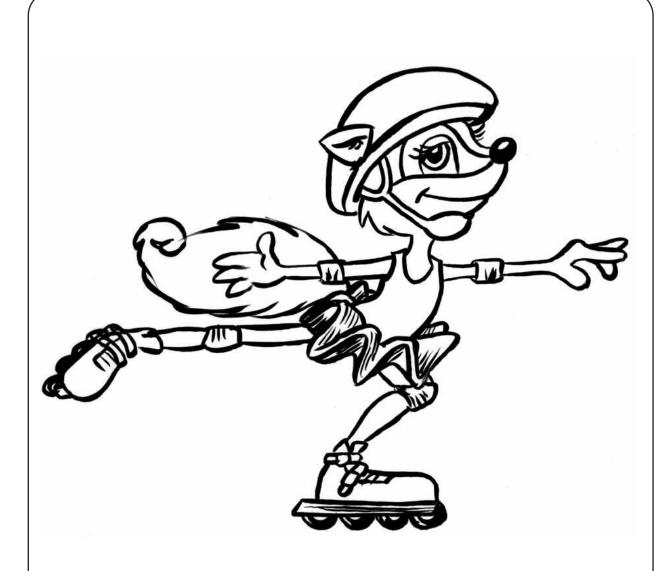


When you see a stranger, don't stop to talk, continue to walk!

danger	tray	hard	pay	far	car	stay	walk
aanger	iray	nara	pay	rar	car	siay	walk

Write the words with the same vowel sound as in <u>stranger.</u>





If you fall and are hurt, be sure to call an adult for help.

Write the names of	people you could call for help.



Pay close attention to your surroundings.

Watch where you walk!
Never walk between cars.

If you don't watch where you walk, what could happen?



Write two sentences describing what could happen.

Use the words in the box. Write the verbs in the correct column.

buckle-up	walk	listen	sit
look	run	stay	watch





When you cross the street	When you ride in a vehicle		



Eacts and opinions

It is an important rule to be on time for school.

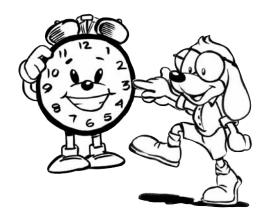
It is safe to leave early and never hurry.

Read the story. Then, follow the instructions.

Andy likes to walk to and from school. When it rains, he takes the bus. Every day he gets to school before the bell and comes home on time.

Write F next to each fact and O next to each opinion.

Andy has two feet.
 It is more fun to walk through mud puddles than ride
on the bus.
School starts at the same time every day.
 It would be great to start school whenever you wanted.
Class starts without you if you are late.
Buses should be blue instead of yellow.
My teacher would not mind if I'm not on time.
 The school bus comes every day at the same time.
It is safer to ride the bus than walk in the road.
Parents worry if you are late getting home.





You don't have to hurry



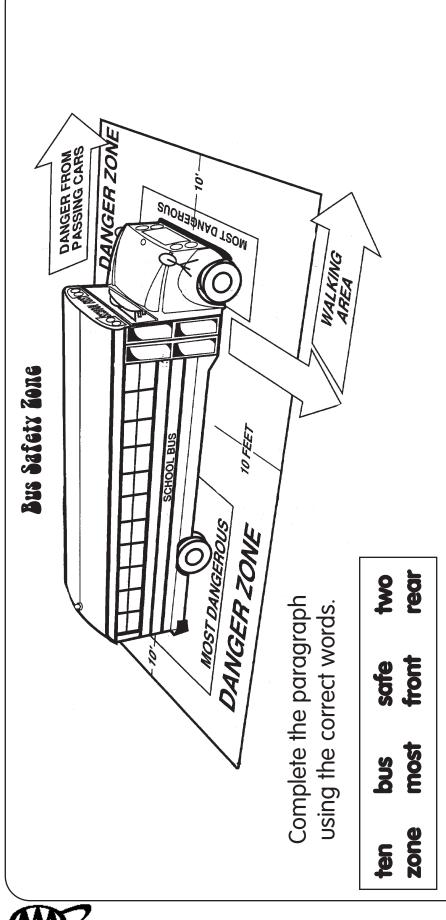
If

you leave early!

Write a sentence describing a good reason to be late for school.

Write a sentence describing a bad reason to be late for school.





The dangerous of the bus. Never enter the bus is not_ feet around the The area_

and around the place is in

danger

Color the safe places to be in the picture.



Use the words in the box. Write in the missing words below.

	buckles quiet stands		belt monkey bad
Write a list of a	lis	etens to t	in the his and

Do you behave the same in every car?



Never play around or between parked cars or in a car's path. Drivers may not see you and you could be hurt. Always play where you can be easily seen.

Circle the hidden words. List the words you find.

Write a traffic safety sentence using the circled words.

____·

Hint: there are 7 words.



When you walk or ride your bike, take the safe path, not the shortest path. Draw the safest path for Angel to get to school.



Write 2 sentences that describe traffic safety rules that Angel needs to follow to get safely to school.

Hints: When does she need to walk? Who does she need to listen to? Where does she need to look?



Traffic related accidents are the leading cause of death for children ages 6 to 14!

The Problem

Motor-vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death and injury for American children, outranking all other types of unintentional injuries and claiming more lives than any childhood disease. Young pedestrians are at a disadvantage over adults because they are shorter, have not fully developed peripheral vision, have difficulty in judging a vehicle's speed and distance and often think, if they can see the driver, the driver can see them. Not knowing how to restrain children properly in vehicles puts children at risk of serious injury or even death. Combine these factors together and children are at their greatest risk traveling to and from school than at any other time in the school day if they are not riding the school bus.

AAA understands the magnitude of this problem . . .

AAA produces a wide variety of traffic safety educational programs and products, including workbooks, traffic safety posters, videos, audiotapes, interactive CD-ROMs, and links to www.aaa.com for kids and adults. AAA wants to help children learn how to be safe pedestrians and protect themselves as passengers in motor vehicles. Designed to entertain as well as teach, these cross-curriculum traffic safety educational materials, will help teach children valuable lessons, which could truly save their lives.

Traffic Safety Facts *

- Of the young pedestrian fatalities, 84 percent occurred at non-intersection locations.
- More than 21 percent of the traffic fatalities in the 0-14 age group were pedestrians.
- Over 40 percent of young pedestrian fatalities occurred between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.
- Every day, 7 children between the ages of 0 to 14 are killed in motor vehicle crashes.
- Every day, 872 children are injured in motor vehicle crashes.
- Of the 550 children under age 5 killed in motor vehicle crashes, 53 percent were totally unrestrained.
- Children 14 years old and under accounted for 26 percent of the pedalcyclists killed in motor vehicle crashes.
- Of the pedalcyclists injured in motor vehicle crashes, 39 percent were under 15 years old.
- The use of bicycle helmets is the single most effective countermeasure available to reduce head injuries and fatalities resulting from bicycle crashes.

Tips for Parents:

- Have children ride in the back seat in the appropriate restraint system.
- Walk your children to school the first few days to ensure they know the safest route.
- Explain why it is important to cross only at crosswalks and to look left-right-left before entering a crosswalk.
- Teach your children where the safe places to play are.
- Teach your children what to do in an emergency.
- Ensure children know their address and phone number in case they get lost.
- Just slow down.
- Leave a few minutes early each day in anticipation of a child crossing the street, a school bus picking up/dropping off children or your route takes you through a school zone.
- Expect the unexpected anticipate a child darting across the street mid-block, entering the roadway from between parked cars, or riding a bicycle against traffic.
- Stop for the stopped school bus don't try to go around.
- * Statistics from National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Traffic Safety Facts

