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5th Grade Do-Nows

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Sponsored by :
Law Focused Education, Inc.
State Bar of Texas
Texas Municipal Courts Education Center
Texas Department of Transportation



Dear Elementary Teachers:

This publication contains a set of skill building “Do-Nows” that build upon the content of the DRSR project while helping prepare students for standardized testing. The content of the workbook contains warm ups based on basic traffic safety rules wrapped around 3rd grade ELAR and Math Teks. We recommend that each day you start your class with these warm up exercises. Not only will they help students establish a routine as they come into your classroom, but they teach important lessons on safety and responsibility while giving students guided practice in preparing for standardized testing. You can set a timer for five minutes (or longer at the beginning of the year) to help the students learn time management and apply themselves as soon as they walk through the door. Students can be provided with the correct answers in many ways:

- using a document camera or smart board, project the “Do Now” on the screen and ask a student to write out the correct answer(s);
- ask students to work in pairs to correct each other’s work – then compare to answer sheet; or
- in small groups, let students teach the lesson to their peers.

As the students practice with the question stems and skills it could evolve into independent practice or homework. If you are not familiar with the DRSR program, please visit the DRSR, Texas Municipal Courts Education Center (TMCEC), and the Law Focused Education, Inc. (State Bar of Texas/Law-Related Education (LRE) Department) websites:

www.drsrc.info

www.tmcec.com

www.texaslre.org

The DRSR program consists of teaching units which infuse the study of traffic safety issues, traffic safety laws, and how these real life issues are adopted via the legislative process into the language arts, social studies, math, and health classes at grades K-12 and within high school government. Lessons incorporate the latest LRE instructional strategies as well as the opportunity to utilize judges and court support personnel as resource persons in classrooms. All of the DRSR materials include hands-on interactive lessons that promote critical and creative thinking skills, appropriate activity sheets, class sets of manipulatives for small and large group instruction, and on-line computer based learning games. In addition, units provide opportunities for conducting research and/or independent study, participation in simulations, and gifted/talented extension activities.

We hope that you have a successful school year.

Elizabeth De La Garza
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Driving on the Right Side
of the Road

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Scope and Sequence at a Glance

This workbook was revised in January August 2016 using the TEKS provided on <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter110/ch110a.pdf> (accessed August 2016). Please visit our website, www.drsr.info, to check that you have the most up-to-date version of the workbook and TEKS correlation.

The content of the workbook contains traffic safety, citizenship, math, language arts, and social studies skills.

Each of the seven cycles includes four weeks worth of reading, math, writing, and social studies activities. These subject area sections contain four days of activities.

SKILL	EXERCISES	ELAR TEKS
Reading Comprehension: Drama	1-5; 31-34	5.2B; 5.3; 5.5; 5.12A; 5 Fig 19D, E
Reading Comprehension: Poetry	6-10	5.4
Reading Comprehension: Informational Text	11-15	5.2B; 5.3; 5.10; 5.11; 5.19; 5 Fig 19E
Reading Comprehension: Fiction	16-20	5.3; 5.5; 5.6A,B; 5 Fig 19E
Reading Comprehension: Persuasive Text	21-25	5.2B; 5.3A; 5.10; 5.11AC; 5.12A; 5 Fig 19E
Reading Comprehension: Informational Text	26-30	5.2B; 5.11A,B, E; 5.12 A; 5 Fig 19 D, E
Reading Comprehension: Fiction	35-39	5.6; 5.7; 5.8; 5 Fig 19E
Reading Comprehension: Procedural Text	40-44	5.11A; 5.12A; 5.13A; 5.11BD; 5 Fig 19E
Reading Comprehension: Poetry	45-49	5.2B; 5.3A; 5.4; 5.8
Reading Comprehension: Nonfiction	50-54	5.3A; 5.7; 5.8; 5.11AB; 5.12A; 5.13A; 5 Fig. 19D
Reading Comprehension: Informational Text	55-59	5.2B; 5.3A; 5.10; 5.11A, B; 5.13A; 5 Fig. 19E
Parts of Speech: Verbs	120; 133; 147; 148	5.20Ai
Parts of Speech: Nouns	121; 132; 146	5.20Aii
Parts of Speech: Adjectives	122; 134;145; 149; 154	5.20Aiii
Parts of Speech: Adverbs	123	5.20Aiv
Parts of Speech: Prepositions	124	5.20 Av
Parts of Speech: Indefinite Pronouns	125	5.20 Avi
Parts of Speech: Transitional Words	126	5.20 Aviii
Complete Subject & Predicate	127; 128	5.20B
Abbreviations	129	5.21Ai
Capitalization & Punctuation	130; 131; 143;	5.21A-B
	144	5.20C; 5.15D
Personal Narrative	135-137; 162	5.17
Expository Writing	138; 139	5.18
Figurative Language	140	5.8; 5.16Bii
Procedural Writing	141	5.18Aiii
Persuasive Writing	142	5.19
SKILL	EXERCISES	MATHEMATICS TEKS
Place Value	60; 91; 94; 102	5.1A; D; G; 5.2AB
Decimals	61; 112	5.1; 5.2A, B; 5.3A
Comparing Fractions	62-64; 93; 113	5.1; 5.2A, B; 5.3H
Addition & Subtraction	65; 66; 68; 71; 77; 92; 97	5.3A, K
Multiplication	67; 85; 119	5.3B

Scope and Sequence at a Glance

SKILL	EXERCISES	MATHEMATICS TEKS
Division	69; 99; 101; 103; 111	5.3A, B, C, J
Addition of Fractions	70	5.3
Interpreting Data: Bar Graph	72-74	5.9C
Prime & Composite Numbers	75; 114	5.4A
Parallel Lines	76	5.1; 5.8A
Units of Measurement	78-81; 86; 88; 96; 100; 104; 115	5.7
Perimeter & Area	82; 110	5.4H
Time	83; 87; 98	5.1
Probability	84	5.1
Symmetry	89	5.5
Interpreting Data: Line Graph	90	5.9
Estimation	95; 118	5.3A
Mean, Median, Mode, Range	105-107	5.9
Interpreting Data	108; 109	5.9
Geometric Figures	116; 117	5.5
SKILL	EXERCISES	HEALTH TEKS
Preventing Injury	150	5.5E
Responding to Injury	151; 163; 166	5.5E,G; 5.9A
Healthy Decision Making	152; 161; 165; 167	5.5D, E, F, H; 5.6A, D; 5.8A; 5.9A, F
Peer Pressure	153	5.6A, B, C, D; 5.10A
Healthy Families	155	5.8B
Goal Setting	156	5.9D,E
Stress Management	157	5.6G
Effects of Alcohol & Drugs	158-160	5.5C
Health Information	164	5.3A
Healthy Communities	168	5.8C
Healthy Relationships	169	5.6B

Name

Date

1-5

Do-Now ELAR 5.5

For use with exercise #1-#4.

Buckle-up Bunnies

Cast

Mamma Bunny, Blue Bunny, Pink Bunny, Yellow Bunny, White Bunny, and Baby Bunny

- Momma Bunny:** Who wants to go with me to the park?
- Blue, Pink, Yellow, and White Bunny:** I want to go!
- Mamma Bunny:** OK, let's go out to the hopping van and climb in.
- Blue Bunny:** Let's put Baby Bunny in the front seat so we can play a game in the back seats.
- Momma Bunny:** Baby Bunny is too small to go in the front seat. He should sit in a child safety seat, and because he doesn't weigh very much and is less than two years old, his seat should face backwards.
- Yellow Bunny:** Then I want to sit in the front seat because I got all A's on my report card.
- Momma Bunny:** You should be at least 13 years old to sit in the front seat or you could get hurt. And Momma Bunny wants you to be safe.
- Yellow Bunny:** But I'm 9 and a half. Isn't that close enough?
- Blue Bunny:** No, it's not. You don't want to get hurt, do you? I'll sit in the front seat. Momma, I'm 13 and I'm the oldest.
- Pink Bunny:** I don't want to sit in the child safety seat — I'm a big girl now. I can brush my own teeth. Can't I, Momma?
- Momma Bunny:** Yes, you are a big girl and can brush your own teeth, but how much do you weigh, Pink Bunny?
- Pink Bunny:** I weigh 40 pounds, I'm bigger than Baby Bunny, and I am 3 years old.
- Momma Bunny:** I love you, Pink Bunny, and I want you to be safe. Doctors say that if you weigh less than 40 pounds and are younger than 4 years old, you are safest when buckled up in a child safety seat.
- White Bunny:** Momma, can I sit in the booster chair so I can see out the window?
- Momma Bunny:** Of course you can. You are 7 years old and the law says you must sit in a booster seat until you turn 8 or grow taller than 4 feet nine inches.
- Yellow Bunny:** Momma, do I have to buckle up even when I'm in the back seat? I don't want to wrinkle my new dress.
- Momma Bunny:** Everyone has to buckle-up, even me. It's the law. So "Buckle-up bunnies" so we can hop over to the park.

Name

Date

1

1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Biography
 - b. Poetry
 - c. Informational
 - d. Mystery

2. What clues tell you the genre of this passage?
 - a. Talking animals, magical setting
 - b. Information about safety belts
 - c. Characters, lines, props
 - d. Line breaks, stanzas, rhyme

Do-Now ELAR 5.3

Name


Date

2

1. What is the theme of this passage?
 - a. We need different safety equipment at different ages.
 - b. It is important to listen to your mother.
 - c. Bunnies need safety belts, too.
 - d. There are safety belts in vans.

2. Why is this message an important one for elementary students?

Do-Now ELAR 5.3A

Name	Date	 3
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1. Blue Bunny offers to sit in the front seat because he is old enough. He is being _____.
 - a. selfish
 - b. responsible
 - c. silly
 - d. unsafe

2. Based on the information in the passage, why have the laws about safety belts, child safety seats, and booster seats changed over time?
 - a. Laws change so that parents have to buy new safety equipment.
 - b. Laws change so that kids can never sit in the front seat when they want to.
 - c. Laws change to keep people of all ages safe in cars.
 - d. Laws change so that lawmakers have a job.

Do-Now ELAR 5.3A, Fig 19D

Name	Date	 4
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1. What reason does White Bunny give for wanting to sit in the booster seat?
 - a. He wants to be able to see better.
 - b. He wants to be taller than his brother.
 - c. He wants to be comfortable.
 - d. He wants to use safety equipment.

2. Based on her action in the story, what statement best describes the Momma Bunny?
 - a. Momma Bunny is in a hurry and wants to get to the park.
 - b. Momma Bunny is planning a fun day for her children and wants them to be safe.
 - c. Momma Bunny is overly concerned with the law.
 - d. Momma Bunny is a fun mom that likes to do fun things.

Do-Now ELAR 5.5

Name	Date	 5
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Write a three to five sentence summary of the passage.

Do-Now ELAR Fig 19E

Poetry

Marty was in a hurry,
There was a meeting he had to attend
He raced down the street,
He rushed around the bend

He didn't wear his safety belt
He didn't look both ways
He rushed through a stop sign
And soon he was chased

Sirens began to blare
Blue and red lights began to spin
And Marty just had no idea
How much trouble he was in

The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

1. What is the genre of this passage? _____
2. What clues in the passage helped you know the genre?
 - a. facts, captions, diagrams
 - b. characters, lines, setting, props
 - c. moral, short length, talking animals
 - d. line breaks, stanzas, rhyme

Poetry

Marty was in a hurry,
There was a meeting he had to attend
He raced down the street,
He rushed around the bend

He didn't wear his safety belt
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The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this poem?
 - a. To explain how safety belts work
 - b. To inform readers about Texas laws
 - c. To entertain readers while they learn about safety
 - d. To persuade readers to write poetry

2. What clues helped you know the author's purpose?
 - a. Facts about safety belts and how they function
 - b. Facts about Texas laws
 - c. Funny words and events
 - d. Arguments for or against something

Poetry

Marty was in a hurry,
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The judge ordered him to pay a fine
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And trying to be on time!

1. Which words best describe Marty?
 - a. Rushed, careless, reckless
 - b. Concerned, conscientious, meticulous
 - c. Rude, giddy, irresponsible
 - d. Wilted, tired, exhausted

2. After reading the passage, the reader can conclude that
 - a. Marty was on the way to a medical emergency.
 - b. Marty had a good reason for speeding and driving recklessly.
 - c. Marty got pulled over by a police officer and had to go to court.
 - d. Marty is the only unsafe driver in Texas.

Poetry

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How much trouble he was in

The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

Which of the following is a good summary of the poem?

- a. Marty is driving in an unsafe manner. He is given a ticket and has to go to court. He is ordered to pay a fine.
- b. Marty is speeding without wearing his safety belt. To be safe while speeding, Marty must wear his safety belt. He decides to start wearing his safety belt.
- c. Marty is driving too fast and is not wearing his safety belt. He is hurt in a horrible collision. He gets a ticket and must learn to be a safer driver.
- d. Marty is driving at Texas Motor Speedway. He is an expert race car driver. He is trained to drive at high speeds and uses special safety equipment.

Poetry

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1. What is happening in the third stanza?
 - a. Marty is driving too fast.
 - b. Marty has gone to court.
 - c. Marty is pulled over by a law enforcement officer.
 - d. Marty is given a second chance.

2. In lines 9 and 10, what character is introduced into the poem?
 - a. Marty
 - b. Marty's mom
 - c. The judge
 - d. The law enforcement officer

KEEP IT SAFE: BICYCLE SAFETY

- Always ride with your hands on your handlebars.
- Children under 10 should not ride in the street.
- Although not required by state law, it is highly recommended that you wear an approved bicycle helmet when riding your bike. More children age 5 to 14 go to hospital emergency rooms for injuries associated with bicycles than with any other sport. Many of these injuries involve the head. Some cities have passed mandatory helmet laws for children under the age of 18.
- Replace any helmet that has been involved in a crash or is damaged.
- Remove your helmet before using playground equipment or climbing a tree as there is a risk of strangulation. Your bike helmet should only be worn when riding your bike.
- Stop and check for traffic in both directions before riding out into the street.
- Obey all stop signs, stop lights, and other traffic control devices.
- Don't ride too close to parked cars. Doors can open suddenly.
- Cross at the intersection. When you pull out between parked cars, drivers can't see you coming.
- Reduce speed and exercise caution when near pedestrians.
- Move off the roadway to stop, park, or repair your bike.
- Wear highly visible clothing when cycling at dusk or night.
- Beware of wet surfaces as they are slick.
- Make sure your bike is in good working condition.

Selecting a Helmet: Measure around your head about one inch above the eyebrows. Select a helmet with a size range that includes your head size. The helmet should be worn straight and level, resting straight on top of the head, low on the forehead, just above the eyebrows with the rim level from front to back. There should be a two finger gap between the chin strap and the chin.

1. Using the information in the text box, describe the way a helmet should be worn.

2. Why shouldn't you pull out between parked cars?
 - a. People might get mad if you bump into their car.
 - b. It is unsafe because drivers cannot see you.
 - c. There might not be enough room.
 - d. Bike riders don't like parked cars.

KEEP IT SAFE:

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1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Fantasy
 - b. Science fiction
 - c. Informational text
 - d. Realistic fiction
2. What helped you know the genre of this passage?
 - a. Magical creatures and an imaginary setting
 - b. Futuristic technology
 - c. Facts and text features such as lists and text boxes
 - d. Fictional events that could really happen

KEEP IT SAFE:

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1. After reading this passage the reader can conclude that
 - a. there are many reasons not to ride a bike.
 - b. bicycle riders should know these safety guidelines to keep them safe.
 - c. bicycle riders are adventurous and brave.
 - d. helmets are required by law in Texas.

2. The passage reads, "Wear highly visible clothing when cycling at dusk or night." The reason for this is
 - a. highly visible clothing is stylish.
 - b. highly visible clothing is inexpensive.
 - c. highly visible clothing allows others to see you.
 - d. highly visible clothing is required by parents.

KEEP IT SAFE:

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1. The author's purpose for writing this passage is to
 - a. entertain the reader.
 - b. persuade the reader to get a bicycle.
 - c. explain how bicycles work.
 - d. inform the reader about bicycle safety.

2. The author included the text box in this passage to
 - a. tell a humorous tale about helmets.
 - b. explain how a helmet should be worn.
 - c. persuade readers to wear a helmet.
 - d. entertain readers with a funny joke about helmets.

Name

Date

15

Write a three to five sentence paragraph to persuade a third grader to wear his or her bicycle helmet. Use information from Exercise 14 in your argument.

Do-Now ELAR 5 Fig 19 E

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and would perhaps face other consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Historical fiction
 - b. Realistic fiction
 - c. Science fiction
 - d. Mystery

2. What clues in the passage help the reader identify the genre?
 - a. A setting in a real place in the past
 - b. A realistic setting, with events that could really happen
 - c. Futuristic setting with futuristic technology
 - d. Clues that lead the reader to solve a crime

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. Based on Natalie’s feelings about driving and her mother’s rules, what can the reader predict that Natalie will choose to do after her cell phone rings?
 - a. Answer the phone while driving.
 - b. Find a safe place to pull over and return the call.
 - c. Yell at her mom about the rules.
 - d. Rush home to listen to the voicemail.

2. Using support from the text, write two sentences explaining why you chose your answer.

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Natalie loves to drive and she wants to go to homecoming with Brandon.
 - b. Natalie’s mom has lots of rules for her to follow.
 - c. Natalie has to choose whether or not she will answer the phone while she is driving.
 - d. Natalie is an unsafe driver and she talks on the phone when she drives.

2. Write a three to five sentence summary of the passage.

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. Which of the following statements from the passage help you know what decision Natalie will make about answering the phone?
 - a. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday.
 - b. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving.
 - c. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle.
 - d. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good.

2. Based on passage, what can the reader infer about Natalie's mom?
 - a. Natalie's mom doesn't want her to go to homecoming.
 - b. Natalie's mom doesn't want her to have her truck.
 - c. Natalie's mom has numerous rules Natalie must follow.
 - d. Natalie's mom is concerned with safety.

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. One of the important ideas that is repeated in this passage is
 - a. it is unsafe to drive while using a cell phone.
 - b. it is important not to get grounded.
 - c. homecoming is a day that all teenagers look forward to.
 - d. teenagers enjoy social media.

2. Based on the repeated important ideas in the passage, what is the author’s message?



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

Despite advances in highway and vehicle design, as well as increased restraint use, an additional 2,800 lives could have been saved by wearing a safety belt. Child safety seats are 71% effective in preventing fatalities for infants and 54% effective in preventing fatalities for toddlers. In 2013, child safety seats and seat belts saved an estimated 263 lives of kids under 5 years old. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Fable
 - b. Folk tale
 - c. Procedural text
 - d. Informational text

2. What clues from the passage help the reader identify the genre?
 - a. Talking animals, moral, and short length
 - b. Futuristic setting with advanced technology
 - c. Facts
 - d. Creative writing



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

Despite advances in highway and vehicle design, as well as increased restraint use, an additional 2,800 lives could have been saved by wearing a safety belt. Child safety seats are 71% effective in preventing fatalities for infants and 54% effective in preventing fatalities for toddlers. In 2013, child safety seats and seat belts saved an estimated 263 lives of kids under 5 years old. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

1. What is the author's purpose?
 - a. To inform the reader how to build a car with proper safety belts
 - b. To entertain readers with a humorous story about safety belts
 - c. To persuade the reader to use safety belts and encourage family members to wear safety belts
 - d. To demonstrate the proper procedure for clicking a safety belt

2. Which sentence from the passage helps the reader know the author's purpose?
 - a. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.
 - b. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.
 - c. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.
 - d. Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every age 3 through 6 and 8 through 34.



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

Despite advances in highway and vehicle design, as well as increased restraint use, an additional 2,800 lives could have been saved by wearing a safety belt. Child safety seats are 71% effective in preventing fatalities for infants and 54% effective in preventing fatalities for toddlers. In 2013, child safety seats and seat belts saved an estimated 263 lives of kids under 5 years old. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

1. In the first paragraph the word collision means
 - a. Bad traffic
 - b. Car engine parts
 - c. Injury
 - d. Crash

2. What clues in the paragraph helped you choose the definition?
 - a. Every age 3 through 6 and 8 through 34
 - b. Fatalities, injuries, traffic
 - c. Most effective way
 - d. Secured in a child safety seat



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Do-Now ELAR 5.11C

Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

Despite advances in highway and vehicle design, as well as increased restraint use, an additional 2,800 lives could have been saved by wearing a safety belt. Child safety seats are 71% effective in preventing fatalities for infants and 54% effective in preventing fatalities for toddlers. In 2013, child safety seats and seat belts saved an estimated 263 lives of kids under 5 years old. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

1. What cause and effect are outlined in the passage?
 - a. If you buy a car with airbags, then you care about safety.
 - b. Wearing safety belts and using child safety seats save lives.
 - c. If you drive carelessly, you are more likely to have a collision.
 - d. If teenagers drive, they have collisions.

2. Identify and write a sentence from the story that helped you choose your answer.



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every age 3 through 6 and 8 through 34. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2010, safety belts saved an estimated 12,546 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

Despite advances in highway and vehicle design, as well as increased restraint use, an additional 3,341 lives could have been saved by wearing a safety belt, and an additional 50 children could have survived fatal crashes had they been secured in a child safety seat. Child safety seats are 71% effective in preventing fatalities for infants and 54% effective in preventing fatalities for toddlers. In 2010, child safety seats and seat belts saved an estimated 303 lives of kids under 5 years old. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

- 1. Write a three to five sentence summary of the passage.

KEEP IT SAFE: PASSENGER SAFETY

- Never leave a child unattended in or around a car, even with the windows down.
- Not all hot car deaths happen intentionally. Sometimes a change in routine or busy schedule can cause a caregiver to forget that a child is still in the car.
- Make a habit of looking in the car before locking the door and walking away.
- Be sure that all occupants leave the vehicle when unloading. Don't overlook sleeping babies.
- Always lock a vehicle's doors and trunk – especially when parked in the driveway or near the home – and keep keys out of children's sight and reach.
- Always lock the car.
- If a child is missing, check the car first, including the trunk.
- Cars and their trunks are not safe places to play. Trunks are only used to transport cargo.
- Tell your parents to put their purse or briefcase in the back seat as a reminder that they have a child in the car.
- Tell your parents to keep a stuffed animal in the car seat, and when a child is put in the seat, place the animal in the front with the driver.
- Have a plan that your childcare provider will call your parent if your brother or sister does not show up for school.
- If you see an unattended child in or around a car, CALL 9-1-1!
- Learn how to locate and use the emergency trunk release found in newer cars.
- If you find a child in a locked car, get him or her out and dial 9-1-1 or your local emergency number immediately to check for signs of heat stroke.
- Never ride in the bed of a pickup truck – even if there is a covered bed.
- Never ride on the tailgate of a pickup truck.
- Jump seats in extended cab pickups are not suitable for child restraint systems.
- Go into the store with your family and friends rather than staying in the car.
- Learn how to disable the driver's door locks if you unintentionally become trapped in a vehicle.
- Never leave your brother or sister in a vehicle.
- Never skateboard or skate holding onto a moving car or truck.
- Do not distract the driver by shouting, arguing, tickling, joking around, or teasing.
- Always wear your safety belt or use a booster seat.
- Know how airbags work– they work well with older children and adults in the front seat. Air bags, however, may seriously injure or kill an unbuckled child or adult who is sitting too close to it or who is thrown toward the dash during an emergency braking or collision.
- The rear seat is the safest place for children 12 and under to ride.

(Adapted from *Never Leave Your Child Alone in the Car Fact Sheet, Hyperthermia Dangers in Texas, Children In and Around Cars, Keeping Kids Safe Inside & Out, Preventing Trunk Entrapment, and Kids Aren't Cargo*)

Name

Date

26

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Procedural text
 - b. Realistic fiction
 - c. Informational text
 - d. Biography

2. What is the author's message?
 - a. Kids can help keep themselves and others safe if they know important car safety rules.
 - b. Only adults have to think about safety.
 - c. It is important to know how to call 9-1-1.
 - d. Never let children ride in the bed of a pickup.

Do-Now ELAR 5.12A

Name

Date

27

1. In the second sentence of the passage, the word routine means
 - a. a choreographed musical number
 - b. ordinary
 - c. daily schedule
 - d. round

2. What appears to be the author's point of view in this safety flyer?
 - a. Safety is a long list of rules.
 - b. Children are very dangerous and must be cautious.
 - c. Safety is the law and that is why it is important.
 - d. Cars can be dangerous when safety rules are not followed.

Do-Now ELAR 5.2B, 5.12A

Name

Date

28

Read the following statement in the passage:

Know how airbags work– they work well with older children and adults in the front seat. Air bags, however, may seriously injure or kill a child or unbuckled adult who is sitting too close to it or who is thrown toward the dash during an emergency braking or collision.

1. The reader can draw the conclusion that
 - a. Air bags are dangerous and should be disabled.
 - b. Young children should not sit in the front seat with the air bags.
 - c. You don't have to wear a safety belt with an airbag.
 - d. To be safe with an airbag, you have to sit up close to it.

2. Underline the part of this statement that supports your answer.

Do-Now ELAR- 5 Fig 19 D

Name

Date

29

1. In order to help parents remember to take small children out of the car, what does the author suggest parents put in the backseat?
 - a. Child safety seat
 - b. Purse or briefcase
 - c. Teddy bear
 - d. Air bag

2. In your own words, tell what the author suggests that parents place in the child safety seat, and what they should do with it after the baby is placed in the seat.

Do-Now ELAR 5.11A

Name

Date

30

1. Write a three to five sentence summary of this passage. Remember to include key points when relaying the author's message.

Do-Now 5 Fig 19 E

For use with exercises #31-#34.

Whose Job Is It?

Cast

Bailiff, Prosecutor, Defense Attorney, Judge, Jury, Clerk

Teacher:

Today you are going to meet the people that work in the court. After they have been introduced, we will divide the class into two teams. I will ask you questions about each person's job. Correct answers get a point. The team that has the most points at the end will win. The game is called "Whose job is it?"

Bailiff:

Hello. I am the court bailiff and my job is to keep everyone safe. I look like a police officer.

Clerk:

Hi, I am the court clerk, and it is my job to handle all the papers and evidence submitted to the court for the case. A case file must include the charging instrument. That is the document that states what the defendant is accused of doing. The clerk files all of the information submitted to the court by both sides and all of the judge's rulings.

Prosecutor:

I am the prosecutor. I represent the State of Texas. To help prove the state's case, I can call witnesses. Witnesses are people who saw what happened or have information that is relevant to the story. I will ask them questions and their answers are called "testimony."

Defense Attorney:

I am the defense attorney, and my job is to tell the defendant's side of the story. The defendant is the person who is charged with breaking the law.

Bailiff:

Respect for the court is important. When I say "All Rise," everyone in the court must stand up. This shows respect for the justice system and to the judge.

Prosecutor:

My job is to prove what happened. If I prove the state's story to the judge or to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant will be found guilty.

Defense Attorney:

My job is to prove that the defendant is **not guilty**. I do this by asking the witnesses questions. I can call witnesses to explain what happened from the defendant's point of view.

Judge:

My job is to make sure both sides follow the law while making their cases. I do this by directing the trial and ruling on the prosecutor and defense attorney's requests or motions. I also instruct the jury about the law and answer questions the jurors may have.

Jury:

We are citizens. We are required by law to serve as jurors when directed to by a court. It is our job to listen to all of the testimony and review the evidence presented by both sides. It is our job to decide, according to all the laws that apply to the case, if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. If we find the defendant guilty, we may also be asked to decide on the punishment.

Bailiff:

It is my job to take the jury to the deliberation room. That is where the jury talks about everything they heard and then decide on a verdict. The verdict is either guilty or not guilty for each charge. I also carry written questions to the judge from the jury, and written answers back to the jury from the judge.

Judge:

If the defendant gives up his or her right to a jury trial, and requests a trial by the judge, it then becomes my job to listen to all of the testimony and review the evidence presented by both sides. I must decide, according to all the laws that apply to the case, if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. I must also decide on the punishment if I find the defendant guilty.

Name

Date

31

1. Based on what the judge states in this passage, judges
 - a. must be paid a great deal of money.
 - b. must be hated by defense attorneys.
 - c. must always want the prosecution to win.
 - d. must know the law and be able to make difficult decisions.

2. Write down the sentence from the passage that supports your answer.

Do-Now ELAR 5 Fig 19 D

Name

Date

32

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Poetry
 - b. Reader's theater
 - c. Procedural text
 - d. Historical fiction

2. Write down what clues in the passage show the reader the genre.

Do-Now ELAR ELAR 5.3

Name

Date

33

1. According to the passage, what are some of the jobs of the bailiff?
 - a. Looking like a police officer
 - b. Telling jokes to the judge
 - c. Keeping people safe, taking the jury to the jury room
 - d. Asking witnesses questions

2. According to the passage, whose job is to handle all of the evidence and documents that go with the court case?
 - a. The bailiff
 - b. The court clerk
 - c. The jury
 - d. The judge

Do-Now ELAR 5 Fig 19 E

Name

Date

34

1. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?
 - a. To persuade the reader that judges have the most important job in the courtroom
 - b. To entertain the reader with an amusing story about the courtroom
 - c. To inform readers about the law
 - d. To inform readers about the jobs in a courtroom

2. Based on the author's purpose, write a three sentence summary of the passage.

Do-Now ELAR 5.12A

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

Hunter likes to do tricks, but he is only allowed to do them at the skate park. He also has to wear his helmet and wrist, elbow, and knee pads. Hunter's pads are neon green. Hunter is able to practice with no cars around at the skate park.

Luis likes to skate fast on his inline skates. There are straight lanes to use for fast skating in the skate park. Luis has a red helmet with white stripes. He also wears knee, elbow, and wrist pads. His pads are red, white, and blue. He is able to skate more safely at the skate park where there are no cars.

Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. According to the passage, in what ways are Luis and Hunter the same?
 - a. They both enjoy skate park safely.
 - b. They both have striped helmets.
 - c. They both attend the same school.
 - d. They are in the same grade.

2. According to the passage, in what ways are Luis and Hunter different?
 - a. Hunter likes to go to the skate park, but Luis does not.
 - b. Hunter likes to do tricks and Luis likes to skate fast.
 - c. Hunter wears his pads, but Luis does not.
 - d. Luis wears his helmet, but Hunter does not.

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

Hunter likes to do tricks, but he is only allowed to do them at the skate park. He also has to wear his helmet and wrist, elbow, and knee pads. Hunter's pads are neon green. Hunter is able to practice with no cars around at the skate park.

Luis likes to skate fast on his inline skates. There are straight lanes to use for fast skating in the skate park. Luis has a red helmet with white stripes. He also wears knee, elbow, and wrist pads. His pads are red, white, and blue. He is able to skate more safely at the skate park where there are no cars.

Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. Why is it safe to skate at the skate park?
 - a. City ordinance proclaims that it's safe.
 - b. The area is padded.
 - c. There are shady trees there.
 - d. There are no cars.

2. Which of the following is the best summary of this passage?
 - a. Skating is a fun activity for fifth graders. Many cities have skate parks. With a little practice anyone can become an expert skater.
 - b. Luis and Hunter are best friends. Even though they like different things, they have some things in common. They are lucky to have such a fun best friend.
 - c. Luis and Hunter like to skate. Luis likes to skate fast and Hunter likes to do tricks. The boys skate at the skate park to help them stay safe and have fun.
 - d. Every city should have a skate park. Skate parks help inline skaters and skateboarders to stay safe.

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

Hunter likes to do tricks, but he is only allowed to do them at the skate park. He also has to wear his helmet and wrist, elbow, and knee pads. Hunter's pads are neon green. Hunter is able to practice with no cars around at the skate park.

Luis likes to skate fast on his inline skates. There are straight lanes to use for fast skating in the skate park. Luis has a red helmet with white stripes. He also wears knee, elbow, and wrist pads. His pads are red, white, and blue. He is able to skate more safely at the skate park where there are no cars.

Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. Why do you think the author included a description of Hunter and Luis's wrist, elbow, and knee pads?
 - a. So that the reader could picture them.
 - b. So that the reader would know they were different.
 - c. Because wrist, elbow, and knee pads are important safety equipment.
 - d. Because they are cool.

2. After reading fourth paragraph, the reader can tell that
 - a. every city has a skate park.
 - b. the skate park is the best place to play.
 - c. the skate park is close to the boys' school.
 - d. the skate park is a fun and safe place for the boys to skate.

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

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Luis likes to skate fast on his inline skates. There are straight lanes to use for fast skating in the skate park. Luis has a red helmet with white stripes. He also wears knee, elbow, and wrist pads. His pads are red, white, and blue. He is able to skate more safely at the skate park where there are no cars.

Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. Hunter wears elbow, wrist, and knee pads when he does tricks. Why does Luis wear them when he skates fast?
 - a. Because they look cool.
 - b. Because he wants to look like he is doing stunts.
 - c. Because he likes the red, white, and blue pads.
 - d. Because he might fall when he is skating fast.

2. Why do you think it is against some city ordinances to skate in some parts of the city?
 - a. Adults don't want kids to have fun outside of the park.
 - b. It can be unsafe for skaters, pedestrians, and motorists.
 - c. It is annoying to have skaters in parking lots.
 - d. Inline skates cost less than cars.

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Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

Create a Venn diagram comparing Luis and Hunter.

How do I select the right helmet?

If you go to the bicycle section of a store, there are usually many bicycle helmets on display. Helmets come in many styles and colors. Some helmets are even decorated with cartoon characters or superheroes. There are even different shapes of helmets. It isn't enough to choose a helmet that looks good. It has to fit just right. How do you choose the right one?

There are some simple steps to making sure that you have the right helmet. First, measure around your head about one inch above the eyebrows. Next, select a helmet with a size range that includes your head size. The helmet should be worn straight and level, resting straight on top of the head, low on the forehead, and just above the eyebrows with the rim level from front to back. If a helmet does not fit correctly, it will not protect your head as it should.

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Newspaper article
 - b. Website
 - c. Procedural text
 - d. Persuasive text

2. What clues in the passage help the reader know the genre?
 - a. Headline, volume number, author's byline
 - b. Web address, links
 - c. Step-by-step instructions
 - d. Facts listed to help the reader make a decision

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1. Based on the second paragraph, where should the helmet rest when worn correctly?
 - a. The helmet should be worn on the head.
 - b. The helmet should be level, just above the eyebrows.
 - c. The helmet should wiggle just a little bit.
 - d. The helmet should be tight.

2. After reading the passage, the reader can conclude that
 - a. if a bicycle rider chooses the wrong helmet, it can lead to injury.
 - b. riders need to choose a helmet that is stylish.
 - c. it is against the law to ride without a helmet.
 - d. bicycle helmets are expensive.

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1. Based on the above passage, bicycle helmets should be worn
 - a. tipped back with sunglasses.
 - b. level and low on the forehead.
 - c. covering the eyes.
 - d. when playing football.

2. What is the author's message?
 - a. It is important to follow the law about bicycle helmets.
 - b. It is important to choose a bicycle helmet that fits correctly.
 - c. You can get a good looking bicycle helmet.
 - d. There are many shapes and styles of bicycle helmets.

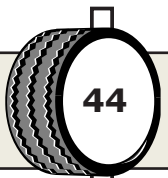
How do I select the right helmet?

If you go to the bicycle section of a store, there are usually many bicycle helmets on display. Helmets come in many styles and colors. Some helmets are even decorated with cartoon characters or superheroes. There are even different shapes of helmets. It isn't enough to choose a helmet that looks good. It has to fit just right. How do you choose the right one?

There are some simple steps to making sure that you have the right helmet. First, measure around your head about one inch above the eyebrows. Next, select a helmet with a size range that includes your head size. The helmet should be worn straight and level, resting straight on top of the head, low on the forehead, and just above the eyebrows with the rim level from front to back. If a helmet does not fit correctly, it will not protect your head as it should.

1. What is the author's feeling about bicycle helmets?
 - a. The author loves bicycle helmets.
 - b. The author feels that bicycle helmets are cool.
 - c. The author feels that bicycle helmets are important.
 - d. The author dislikes bicycle helmets.

2. What details in the story support your answer?



How do I select the right helmet?

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Write a summary of this passage.

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

A safety belt's warm embrace,
The infant seat stays in its place

So much worry and clamor,
Could have been disaster

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Drama
 - b. Fable
 - c. Poetry
 - d. Realistic fiction

2. What clues help the reader determine the genre?
 - a. Speaking parts and stage directions
 - b. Talking animals, moral, short length
 - c. Line breaks, stanzas, rhyme
 - d. Realistic setting and characters

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

A safety belt's warm embrace,
The infant seat stays in its place

So much worry and clamor,
Could have been disaster

1. What is the mood of this poem?
 - a. Joyous, celebratory
 - b. indifferent, rushed
 - c. Somber, serious
 - d. Annoyed, frustrated

2. What is the author's purpose?
 - a. To give a factual account of a car crash
 - b. To inform the reader of car collision statistics
 - c. To entertain the reader with a humorous poem
 - d. To describe a car collision

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

A safety belt's warm embrace,
The infant seat stays in its place

So much worry and clamor,
Could have been disaster

1. When the author uses the imagery of torn metal and shattered glass, what are they trying to convey?
 - a. Beauty and strength
 - b. Destruction and injury
 - c. Hope and love
 - d. Sadness and failure

2. Why does the author describe the safety belt having a warm embrace?
 - a. A safety belt goes around you.
 - b. A safety belt is protective.
 - c. A hug can replace a safety belt.
 - d. A safety belt makes you sweat.

Collision

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1. What does the word clamor mean?
 - a. Loud noise
 - b. Shellfish
 - c. Honor
 - d. Stylishness

2. Which line of the poem conveys that the people in the car are safe?
 - a. Line 1
 - b. Line 2
 - c. Line 3
 - d. Line 6

Collision

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Could have been disaster

1. What is the theme of this poem?
 - a. Car collisions can kill people and there is nothing that you can do about it.
 - b. Car collisions are caused by people being careless.
 - c. Car collisions are dangerous and people need to be careful.
 - d. Car collisions are dangerous, but infant seats and safety belts can help people stay safe.

2. Write a summary of the poem.

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

The paramedics came to check on Travis. He had bumps, bruises, and scrapes. He did not have to go to the hospital. The paramedics said if the van had not slowed down, Travis would have been hurt more seriously. A police officer came to check on Travis and the driver. The police officer told Travis that he needs to be more careful around traffic. He reminded Travis and all of the other students around to never step into traffic and to cross streets at designated crosswalks only. The police officer told students to be especially careful when they have to go across a driveway. Travis is committed to be safer around cars and to help his little brothers and sister to stay safe.

1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Fiction
 - b. Drama
 - c. Poetry
 - d. Non-fiction

2. What clues in the passage help the reader know the genre?
 - a. Information about a real person and a real situation
 - b. Characters, speaking parts, stage directions
 - c. Line breaks, stanzas
 - d. Step by step directions

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

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1. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
 - a. To persuade children to ride the bus instead of walking to and from school
 - b. To entertain readers with a funny story about walking home
 - c. To inform readers about Travis and his experience
 - d. To inform readers about crashes and elementary schools

2. Which of the following is the best summary of the passage?
 - a. Travis walks home from school. He has lots of brothers and sisters. His mom is a teacher at his school.
 - b. Travis is a second grader. He was struck by a van on the way home from school. Travis was not seriously hurt, but he could have been. Travis wants to be safe and help his siblings stay safe.
 - c. Travis walks to his elementary school. His mom is a teacher there. He has four brothers and one sister. He got to meet paramedics and a police officer. Travis wants to be safe.
 - d. Paramedics and a police officer had to come to the elementary school. Something unsafe occurred. Travis's mom teaches at the elementary school. She has six kids.

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

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1. Based on the information in the passage, what is the job of a paramedic?
 - a. Paramedics enforce the law and keep people safe.
 - b. Paramedics are school crossing guards.
 - c. Paramedics handle medical emergencies.
 - d. Paramedics work as elementary school teachers.

2. Why did the paramedics and police come to the school?
 - a. It was career day.
 - b. They came to volunteer in the school garden.
 - c. Someone pulled the fire alarm.
 - d. Travis was involved in a traffic collision.

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1. Which of the following sentences is an opinion from the story?
 - a. It was scary for everyone.
 - b. Travis has four brothers and one sister.
 - c. His mother was upset.
 - d. The paramedics were friendly.

2. Create a flow map showing the sequence of events in this passage.

Note: a flow map consists of a series of boxes and arrows. Each box has a different event.

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

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What could Travis have done differently to avoid the collision?

KEEP IT SAFE**Safety Tips for Students on Buses**

Respect your school bus driver and follow these rules:

- Get to the bus stop five minutes early.
- Stand far back when you are waiting for the bus – at least 10 feet from the bus.
- Sit quietly in your seat so the driver can pay attention to the road.
- Look both ways if you have to cross the street after getting off the bus, or wait for the driver to signal that it's safe to cross the street.
- Be extra quiet at train crossings.
- Do not wear clothing with loose drawstrings.
- Make sure backpack straps are short and do not get caught on the handrail or in the bus door.
- When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder.
- Before crossing the street, take five giant steps out from the front of the bus, or until the driver can see you.
- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. What can the reader tell about the author's purpose from reading this list?
 - a. The author is a bus driver and wants students to behave.
 - b. The author is concerned with student safety on buses.
 - c. The author is a police officer.
 - d. The author does not know much about safety rules.

2. According to the list, bus riders should not wear clothing with loose drawstrings. Why might this be?
 - a. Loose drawstrings look messy.
 - b. Loose drawstrings are against dress code.
 - c. Loose drawstrings may get caught in the door or on the handrail.
 - d. Loose drawstrings can make clothes fit poorly.

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- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. When crossing the street, students need to

- a. Take five giant steps to get far enough in front of the bus.
- b. Stay with a buddy.
- c. Adjust backpack straps to keep them short.
- d. Be quiet.

2. Students are asked to stay back 10 feet from the bus while waiting. What is the purpose of standing back?

- a. Students do not fight over the best seats.
- b. Students do not get splashed if there are puddles.
- c. Other drivers know that students are waiting for the bus.
- d. Students will not get pushed or stumble in front of the bus.

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1. Based on the safety rules listed, the reader can infer that

- a. Students are most at risk when entering and exiting the bus.
- b. Students do not have many rules that they need to remember.
- c. Students are most likely to be injured in a collision on a school bus.
- d. Drivers need to be more aware of school buses.

2. The passage reads, "When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder." In this sentence the word "shoulder" means

- a. To carry a burden.
- b. The joint connecting the arm to the torso.
- c. To push one's way into position.
- d. The area on the side of the road.

KEEP IT SAFE**Safety Tips for Students on Buses**

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- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. The genre of this passage is

- a. Poetry
- b. Persuasive text
- c. Biography
- d. Procedural text

2. What clues help the reader know the genre of this passage?

- a. Stanzas and line breaks
- b. The author taking a stance and trying to convince the reader
- c. Facts in chronological order about someone specific
- d. Step-by-step directions

KEEP IT SAFE

Safety Tips for Students on Buses

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- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

Re-read the passage and then write a summary including the most important points of the passage.

Name

Date

60

There have been an estimated nine hundred forty-seven thousand, eight hundred forty-eight crashes involving drivers using cell phones and texting (once every 24 seconds). Which of the following shows nine hundred forty-seven thousand, eight hundred forty-eight in standard form?

- a. 94,848
- b. 947,48
- c. 947.848
- d. 947,848

Do-Now Math 5.1A

Name

Date

61

Amy's car requires 302.548 feet to stop when travelling at 60 miles per hour. Mike's car requires 302.37 feet to stop at the same speed. Julie's small pickup requires 302.28 feet in order to stop. Put these numbers in order from least to greatest.

- a. 302.37, 302.548, 302.28
- b. 302.28, 302.37, 302.548
- c. 302.548, 302.37, 302.28
- d. 302.28, 302.548, 302.37

Do-Now Math 5.1B

Name

Date

62

Maddie's family drove $\frac{4}{12}$ as far to their family reunion as Mackenzie's family. Which of the following fractions is equivalent to $\frac{4}{12}$?

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$
- b. $\frac{1}{4}$
- c. $\frac{1}{3}$
- d. $\frac{2}{8}$

Do-Now Math 5.2A

Name

Date

63

Alonna travels $5\frac{2}{8}$ miles to school each day. Which of these improper fractions is equal to $5\frac{2}{8}$?

- a. $\frac{42}{8}$
- b. $\frac{7}{8}$
- c. $\frac{42}{5}$
- d. $\frac{5}{10}$

Do-Now Math 5.2B

Name

Date

64

$\frac{3}{4}$ of all bicycle crashes involve head injuries. Only $\frac{2}{8}$ of cyclists wear helmets. Which of the following is true?

- a. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$
- b. $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{8}$
- c. $\frac{3}{8} > \frac{2}{4}$
- d. $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{2}{8}$

Do-Now Math 5.2B

Name

Date

65

There have been an estimated 947,848 crashes involving drivers using cell phones and texting. 500,000 of these collisions caused injuries. How many collisions did not cause injuries?

- a. 447,848
- b. 1,447,848
- c. 448,848
- d. 897,848

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

66

Driving while texting caused 500,000 non-fatal injuries and 5,500 deaths. How many total people were injured or killed in a crash involving texting while driving?

- a. 555,550
- b. 505,500
- c. 550,055
- d. 555,005

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

67

A school bus safely seats 71 students. Anderson School District has 318 buses. How many students could be safely transported at one time if all of the buses were in use?

- a. 22,578
- b. 21,578
- c. 22,558
- d. 389

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

68

Katie's father drives 15 miles to take Katie to cheer practice. Then he drives another 24 miles to take her sister to swimming lessons. How many miles does Katie's father drive in all?

- a. 9
- b. 35
- c. 39
- d. 40

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

69

Emmerson School has 140 students in their orchestra. If each bus can hold 56 students and their instruments, how many buses will be needed to take the orchestra on their field trip?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

Do-Now Math 5.3C

Name

Date

70

$\frac{2}{8}$ of the fifth grade rides a bike to school. $\frac{3}{8}$ of the fifth grade rides the bus. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the fifth grade walks to school. $\frac{2}{8}$ of the fifth grade rides to school in a car. What fraction of the fifth grade comes to school by bus or by car?

- a. $\frac{8}{8}$
- b. $\frac{8}{64}$
- c. $\frac{5}{8}$
- d. $\frac{6}{8}$

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

71

Madeline's mother drives eight miles to take Madeline to school. She then drives another 23 miles to her work. How much farther does Madeline's mother drive to work than to school?

- a. 8 miles
- b. 15 miles
- c. 18 miles
- d. 31 miles

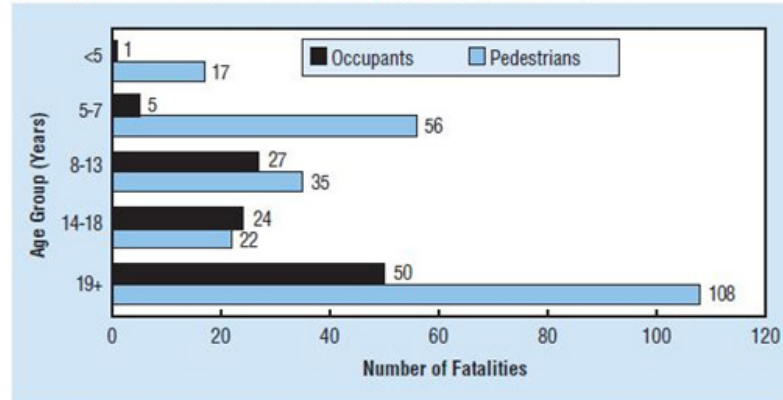
Do-Now Math 5.3K

Name

Date

72

Total School Bus Occupant and Pedestrian Fatalities in School Transportation-Related Crashes by Age Group, 2000–2009



Note: Occupant fatalities shown are for occupants of school buses and non-school buses used as school buses.

Using the chart above, which of the age groups had more occupant fatalities than pedestrian fatalities?

- a. 19+
- b. 14-18
- c. 8-13
- d. 5-7

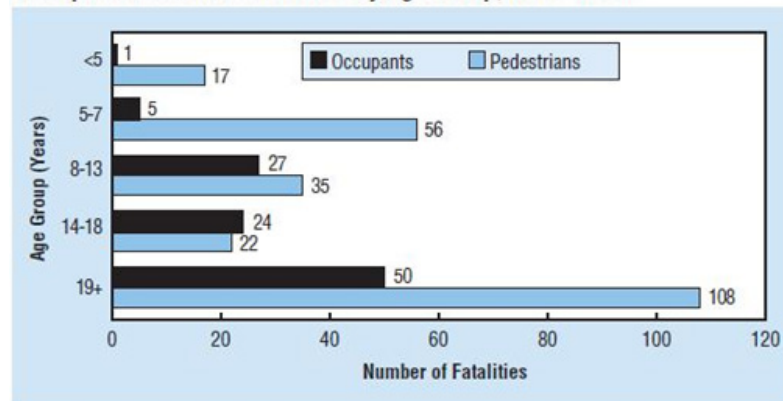
Do-Now Math 5.9A

Name

Date

73

Total School Bus Occupant and Pedestrian Fatalities in School Transportation-Related Crashes by Age Group, 2000–2009



Note: Occupant fatalities shown are for occupants of school buses and non-school buses used as school buses.

Using the chart above, which of the following is true?

- a. Occupants are more likely to be involved in a fatal collision than pedestrians.
- b. School buses are more likely to be involved in a collision than trains.
- c. Pedestrians are more likely to be involved in a fatal collision than occupants.
- d. Cars are more likely to be in a collision than school buses.

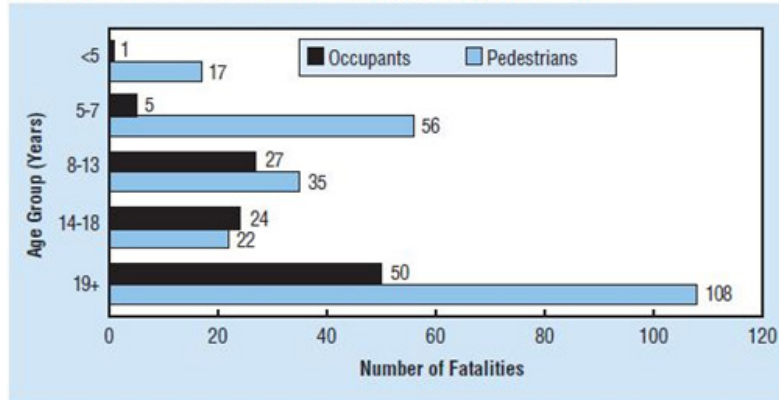
Do-Now Math 5.9A

Name

Date

74

Total School Bus Occupant and Pedestrian Fatalities in School Transportation-Related Crashes by Age Group, 2000–2009



Note: Occupant fatalities shown are for occupants of school buses and non-school buses used as school buses.

Based on the chart above, how many pedestrian fatalities were there among 5-7 year olds?

- a. 56
- b. 5
- c. 27
- d. 35

Do-Now Math 5.9A

Name

Date

75

On Montrae’s summer vacation, his family visited California. His family travelled along Highway 17, Highway 15, Highway 40, and Highway 8. Which of those highway numbers is a prime number?

- a. 17
- b. 15
- c. 40
- d. 8

Do-NowMath 5.4A

Name

Date

76

Which of the following is an example of parallel lines?

- a. An intersection of two highways
- b. Two highway lanes merging
- c. Railroad tracks
- d. A highway overpass

Do-NowMath 5.8A

Name

Date

77

Janine and her sister went to the pool on a very hot day. Janine noticed that the temperature inside the car was 79 degrees Fahrenheit when they got out of the car. When they returned from swimming, the car was 106 degrees Fahrenheit. What was the change in temperature while they were swimming?

- a. The temperature increased 27 degrees.
- b. The temperature decreased 27 degrees.
- c. The temperature increased 37 degrees.
- d. The temperature decreased 37 degrees.

Do-Now Math 5.3AK

Name

Date

78

If a person wanted to measure the length of a train, which unit of measure would be most appropriate?

- a. Miles
- b. Inches
- c. Feet
- d. Centimeters

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

79

When measuring the distance between two cities, which of the following units of measure would typically be used?

- a. Centimeters
- b. Inches
- c. Feet
- d. Miles

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

80

A car travelling at 50 mph takes 300 feet to come to a complete stop. How many yards are in 300 feet?

- a. 10 yards
- b. 50 yards
- c. 100 yards
- d. 350 yards

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

81

In the United States, each side of a stop sign is 75 centimeters. 75 centimeters equals how many millimeters?

- a. 750
- b. 150
- c. 7.5
- d. 7,500

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

82



1. If a one way sign is 12 inches tall and 36 inches long, what is its perimeter?
 - a. 48 inches
 - b. 24 inches
 - c. 60 inches
 - d. 96 inches

2. If a one way sign is 12 inches tall and 36 inches wide, what is its area?
 - a. 432 square inches
 - b. 48 square inches
 - c. 96 square inches
 - d. 426 square inches

Do-Now Math 5.4H

Name

Date

83

Kunal and Ray get on the school bus at 6:42 a.m. Kunal and Ray sit flat in their seats on the way to school. They arrive at school at 7:29 a.m. How long did they have to ride the bus?

- a. 1 hour and 15 minutes
- b. 37 minutes
- c. 47 minutes
- d. 1 hour and 13 minutes

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

84

There are 60 prospective jurors in the jury pool. 37 are male, 23 are female. What is the probability that a female juror will be chosen first if the jurors are called at random?

- a. $37/60$
- b. $23/60$
- c. $23/37$
- d. $37/23$

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

85

Eight bicycles can park in the space taken up by one car. How many bicycles can park in the space taken up by 75 cars?

- a. 750
- b. 83
- c. 600
- d. 67

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

86

Emmerson knows that to be safe she must stand about 10 feet back from her bus stop. What math skill is she using when she decides where to stand?

- a. Addition
- b. Measurement
- c. Subtraction
- d. Estimation

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

87

A train hits someone in America every 115 minutes. What is another way to express this?

- a. 1 hour and 15 minutes
- b. 1 hour and 55 minutes
- c. 1 hour and 45 minutes
- d. 2 hours and 15 minutes

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

88

Children should remain in their rear facing safety seats until they outgrow the weight or height limit allowed by their safety seats manufacturer. Some seats have a minimum weight of 20 pounds. How many ounces are in 20 pounds?

- a. 320 ounces
- b. 21 ounces
- c. 160 ounces
- d. 36 ounces

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

89



How many lines of symmetry does an octagon have?

- a. 16
- b. 4
- c. 8
- d. 2

Do-Now Math 5

Name

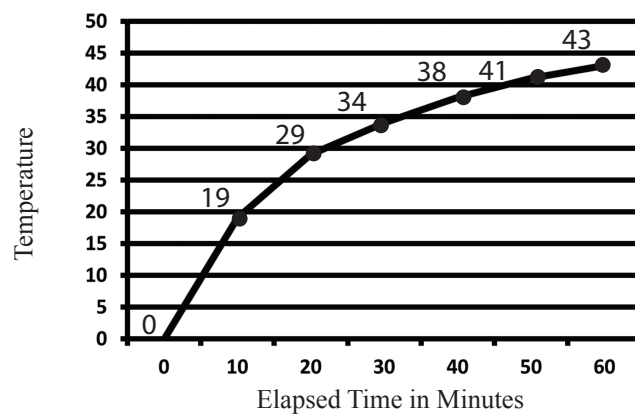
Date

90

Average Temperature Rise

Enclosed Vehicle

Ambient Temperatures 72 to 96 deg F



Based on the information in this graph, if a parked car started off at 76 degrees F, what would the temperature be after 40 minutes?

- a. 116 degrees F
- b. 114 degrees F
- c. 111 degrees F
- d. 91 degrees F

Do-Now Math 5.9

Name

Date

91

In 2010, safety belts saved an estimated 12,546 lives of people age five or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position. Which of the following digits is in the hundreds place of the number of lives saved?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 5
- d. 6

Do-Now Math 5.2A

Name

Date

92

4,092 pedestrians died as a result of a car crashes in 2009. 344 of those crashes happened in Texas. How many of those crashes did not occur in Texas?

- a. 3,748
- b. 4,436
- c. 3,440
- d. 3,648

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

93

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up and tell a responsible adult if they do not. Which of the following fractions is more than half?

- a. $\frac{2}{4}$
- b. $\frac{1}{3}$
- c. $\frac{5}{8}$
- d. $\frac{1}{5}$

Do-Now Math 5.3H

Name

Date

94

Fifty two thousand bicyclists were injured in traffic crashes in 2010. Which of the following is fifty two thousand in standard form?

- a. 52,000
- b. 50,200
- c. 5,200
- d. 50,250

Do-Now Math 5.1D

Name

Date

95

Mr. Tucker drove 61 children to school in the morning. He drove 72 children to the museum for a field trip in the afternoon. Then he drove 59 children home from school. He reminded each group of children to be silent when they got to the railroad tracks. About how many children did Mr. Tucker drive in all?

- a. 180
- b. 190
- c. 200
- d. 170

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

96

To be safe, drivers should never pass another vehicle within 100 feet of a railroad crossing. It is important to be very careful around railroad crossings. About how many yards are in 100 feet?

- a. 35
- b. 25
- c. 30
- d. 33

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

97

Lexie and Bristol left their car in the shade. The car temperature was 78 degrees Fahrenheit. If the temperature rises 10 degrees every 10 minutes, how hot would the car be after 40 minutes?

- a. 108 degrees F
- b. 118 degrees F
- c. 38 degrees F
- d. 128 degrees F

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

98

Judge Sawyer called court to order at 8:15 a.m. The attorneys gave opening statements. Then Judge Sawyer called a recess at 11:35 a.m. How long had court been in session?

- a. 3 hours
- b. 3 hours 10 minutes
- c. 3 hours 20 minutes
- d. 3 hours 30 minutes

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

99

Mr. Du is planning a field trip for the fifth graders at his school. There are 89 fifth graders. 71 students can ride on each bus. Mr. Du has to decide how many buses are needed for the trip. What kind of math will Mr. Du use to determine the number of buses needed?

- a. Addition
- b. Subtraction
- c. Multiplication
- d. Division

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

100

The safety patrol at McGinnis Elementary School is measuring the crosswalk students use to come and go from school by foot. What would be the best unit of measure to measure the crosswalk?

- a. Inches
- b. Feet
- c. Centimeters
- d. Miles

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

101

On average, a teenager is injured in an automobile collision every 15 minutes. Based on this information, how many teenagers on average are injured each day?

- a. 76
- b. 86
- c. 96
- d. 106

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

102

Marco is looking to buy a vehicle. The jeep he likes has 121,482 miles on the odometer. The truck he likes has 141,821 miles on the odometer. The minivan he likes has 181,421 miles on the odometer. Which of the following lists the odometer readings in order from greatest to least?

- a. 121,482, 141,821, 181,421
- b. 181,421, 141,821, 121,482
- c. 181,421, 121,482, 141,821
- d. 141,821, 121,482, 181,421

Do-Now Math 5.1A

Name

Date

103

Desiree polled her class to find out how many students use bicycle helmets. She learned that many cities have laws that say that children under the age of 18 must wear bicycle helmets when riding their bikes. Desiree also learned that bike helmets can prevent almost 90% of bike related injuries when they are worn properly. There are 20 students in Desiree's class. $\frac{1}{4}$ of her classmates wear a helmet when they ride their bike. How many more of Desiree's classmates need to wear their helmets so that 100% of the class is safe?

- a. 19
- b. 10
- c. 7
- d. 15

Do-Now Math 5.3J

Name

Date

104

The average train weighs 12 million pounds. A ton is 2,000 pounds. How many tons does the average train weigh?

- a. 6,000 tons
- b. 600 tons
- c. 60 tons
- d. 6 tons

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

105

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

What is the median distance in the given set of data?

- a. 9
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 14

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

106

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

What is the mode distance in the given set of data?

- a. 9
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 14

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

107

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

What is the range of the given set of data?

- a. 9
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 14

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

108

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

On average, how many miles farther does bus 73 travel than bus 119 each day?

- a. 8
- b. 6
- c. 3
- d. 11

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

109

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

On average, how many total miles are driven each day by all of the buses combined?

- a. 178
- b. 218
- c. 73
- d. 83

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

110

Marty rides his bike around the school playground. He knows the playground is 110 feet by 130 feet. Which equation would he use to determine the perimeter (p) of the playground?

- a. $110 \times 130 = p$
- b. $(110 \times 2) + (130 \times 2) = p$
- c. $(110 + 2) \times (130 + 2) = p$
- d. $110 + 130 = p$

Do-Now Math 5.4H

Name

Date

111

There are 140 people in the pool of prospective jurors. Each jury will need 12 people. How many juries could possibly be made from this jury pool?

- a. 9
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12

Do-Now Math 5.3C

Name

Date

112

Vivian rode 2.3 miles on her bike on Monday. She rode 3.7 miles on Tuesday. She couldn't ride her bike on Wednesday because she couldn't find her helmet. Then she rode 1.4 miles on Thursday. On Friday, Vivian rode 2.5 miles. How many total miles did she ride during the week?

- a. 9.9 miles
- b. 10 miles
- c. 10.5 miles
- d. 10.9 miles

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

113

Sulene lives $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the school, so she often walks. She always uses the crosswalk. Which of the following fractions is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$?

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$
- b. $\frac{8}{12}$
- c. $\frac{9}{12}$
- d. $\frac{2}{3}$

Do-Now Math 5.3H

Name

Date

114

Each day the bus drivers do a safety check on the buses. Ms. Contreras checked buses 5, 9, 12, 17, 21, and 24. Which of these numbers are composite?

- a. 9, 12, 21, 24
- b. 5, 9, 12, 21
- c. 5, 17, 21
- d. 5, 9, 17

Do-Now Math 5.4A

Name

Date

115

1. Kim drives to the grocery store with her dog in her lap. She is very distracted by her dog. Her dog weighs 12 pounds. How many ounces does Kim's dog weigh?

- a. 160
- b. 180
- c. 192
- d. 200

2. Is Kim driving safely? Yes No (circle one)

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

116



What geometric solid best represents this barrel?

- a. Cylinder
- b. Cone
- c. Circle
- d. Pyramid

Do-Now Math 5.5

Name

Date

117



What geometric solid best represents the picture above?

- a. Cyclinder
- b. Cone
- c. Circle
- d. Pyramid

Do-Now Math 5.5

Name

Date

118

Mr. Mays knows that he has to stop between 15 and 50 feet back from a railroad crossing. What math skill does he use to know when to stop?

- a. Measurement
- b. Algebraic thinking
- c. Estimation
- d. Rounding

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

119

Judge Collins has been on the bench for 3 years. There are 365 days in a year. How many days has Judge Collins been on the bench?

- a. 1190
- b. 368
- c. 1095
- d. 1540

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

120

Addison and Ainsley ride their bikes to school each day. Ainsley loves to go fast. Addison likes to feel the wind blow against her face.

List all of the verbs in this passage: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

121

Mitchell is getting ready to go skateboarding. He has his helmet, elbow pads, knee pads, and skateboard. Mitchell is going to the skate park. He is going to skate with his friends.

List all of the nouns in the passage: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aii

Name

Date

122

The serious judge watches the courtroom. The bright attorney gives an opening statement.

List all of the adjectives in the passage: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

123

A helmet allows you to ride a bicycle more safely. Elbow and knee pads can also effectively prevent injuries.

List all of the adverbs in this story: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiv

Name

Date

124

A bicycle helmet should be worn level and above the eyebrows. The helmet should fit snugly on the head.

List all of the prepositions in the passage: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Av

Name

Date

125

All children under the age of 13 should sit in the backseat. Both infant seats and booster seats can help prevent injuries.

List all indefinite pronouns in the passage: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20A vi

Name

Date

126

Helmets can help protect bicycle riders from head injuries. Helmet use is recommended. Many cities have laws mandating helmet use for children under the age of 18. Also, data shows that using a bike helmet can prevent serious injury in the case of a bicycle crash. However, even with all of these facts, too many kids choose the dangerous route of riding their bikes without a helmet.

List all transition words in the passage: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20A viii

Name

Date

127

Bicyclists and skateboarders should use a helmet.

Underline the complete subject.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20B

Name

Date

128

Students riding a school bus must be quiet at railroad crossings.

Underline the complete predicate:

Do-Now ELAR 5.20B

Name

Date

129

Abbreviations should be capitalized. List the abbreviations for the following street names.

Street _____ Boulevard _____ Lane _____ Trail _____ Circle _____ Court _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.21Ai

Name

Date

130

Fix the following sentence:

distracted driving can cause devastating collisions

Do-Now ELAR 5.15D

Name

Date

131

Correct the following sentence:

judge michael davis presides over the anderson county courtroom

Do-Now ELAR 5.15D

Name

Date

132

Bicycles, cars and pedestrians all share space and need to work together.

List all of the nouns in this sentence: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aii

Name

Date

133

Texting, talking on a cell phone, eating and playing with a pet can all distract a driver.

List all of the verbs in this sentence: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

134

List three adjectives that you could use to describe a bicycle.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

135

Write three sentences about a time that you have been in an safe situation in a car.

Do-Now ELAR 5.17

Name

Date

136

Write four sentences about a time you learned to do something new, such as ride a bicycle.

Do-Now ELAR 5.17

Name

Date

137

Write five sentences about safe choices someone you know has made.

Do-Now ELAR 5.17

Name

Date

138

Write a paragraph about pedestrian safety.

Do-Now ELAR 5.18

Name

Date

139

Write a paragraph about being a safe driver.

Do-Now ELAR 5.18

Name

Date

140

Which of the following uses of figurative language could be used to describe a person that is careful?

- a. She was carefree as a butterfly, flitting from place to place.
- b. She raced through the parking lot, like a demolition derby driver.
- c. She watched the oncoming traffic like a hawk.
- d. She sped from lane to lane like a frog hopping between lily pads.

Write your own example of figurative language describing a person that is careful.

Do-Now ELAR 5.8

Name

Date

141

Using step-by-step directions, write a paragraph explaining how to use a safety belt.

Do-Now ELAR 5.18Aiii

Name

Date

142

Write a paragraph giving three reasons why a person should use a safety belt when riding in a car.

Do-Now ELAR 5.19

Name

Date

143

The names of organizations should be capitalized. Write the names of the following organizations correctly.

- a. texas department of transportation _____
- b. texas law-related education _____
- c. texas municipal courts education center _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.21Aiii

Name

Date

144

Correct the following sentences:

The bailiff escort the jury. _____

The attorneys asks questions. _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20C

Name

Date

145

List five adjectives that you could use to describe the roads near your school.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

146

Our class has learned about the laws that cover public safety.

List the collective nouns in the sentence: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aii

Name

Date

147

List four verbs that could be used when writing about skateboarding.

Do-Now EELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

148

List four verbs that could be used when writing about roller-skating.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

149

List three adjectives that could be used to describe a skateboard.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

151

What are some of the precautions you could take when skateboarding to make sure that you avoid getting injured?

- a. Watch Tony Hawk stunts
- b. Tape pillows to your knees
- c. Wear a helmet, elbow pads, and knee pads
- d. Buy a better skateboard

Do-Now Health 5.5E

Name

Date

152

Who would be the best person to ask about safety?

- a. Your little brother
- b. A parent
- c. Your neighbor
- d. A friend at school

Do-Now Health 5.5H

Name

Date

153

Martin and Darlene want to go to the park on their bicycles. Darlene cannot find her helmet. Martin wants her to ride her bike anyway. Darlene tells him that she is not allowed to ride her bike without her helmet. Martin begins to tease Darlene. Which of the following statements about Martin and Darlene is true?

- a. Martin and Darlene are going to go to the park anyway.
- b. Darlene is going to stay at her home.
- c. Martin is putting pressure on Darlene to break the rules.
- d. Darlene is teasing Martin.

Do-Now Health 5.6A

Name

Date

154

List three adjectives that could be used to describe a friend that follows safety rules.

Do-Now Health 5.6B

Name

Date

155

Which of the following activities is an activity that promotes wellness?

- a. Riding bikes
- b. Watching TV
- c. Eating junk food
- d. Playing video games

Do-Now Health 5.8B

Name

Date

156

Think about what you have learned about safety over the year. List two goals you have for yourself regarding safety.

1. _____

2. _____

Do-Now Health 5.9D

Name

Date

157

Driving a car can be stressful. Using stress reducing activities can make driving more pleasant. Write a paragraph about things you can do to make driving less stressful.

Do-Now Health 5.6G

Name	Date	158
-------------	-------------	------------

Which of the following are some of the effects of driving under the influence of alcohol?

- a. Alcohol helps a driver pay attention.
- b. Alcohol causes a driver's reflexes to slow down.
- c. Alcohol makes someone drive better.
- d. Alcohol makes someone play the radio only on classical stations.

Do-Now Health 5.5C

Name	Date	159
-------------	-------------	------------

Which of the following can be a result of drunk driving?

- a. Arrest
- b. Injuries
- c. Fatalities
- d. All of the above

Do-Now Health 5.5C

Name	Date	160
-------------	-------------	------------

What is a possible consequence of using drugs and/or alcohol while driving?

- a. Loss of a driver's license
- b. Arrest
- c. Poor health
- d. Death
- e. All of the above

Do-Now Health 5.5C

Name	Date	161
-------------	-------------	------------

Write down the names of three adults that you could trust to give you good advice if you were ever needed help.

Do-NowHealth 5.5H

Name

Date

162

Write a paragraph about one of the adults you could trust to give you good advice about choosing safe behaviors. Write about why you chose them.

Do-Now Health 5.5H

Name

Date

163

How should you handle a wound that is bleeding heavily?

- a. Faint
- b. Panic and cry
- c. Remain calm and get help
- d. Get an ice pack

Do-Now Health 5.5E

Name

Date

164

Where could you get reliable information about safety?

- a. The internet, health textbook, the school nurse
- b. Cartoons, anime
- c. Comic books, math textbooks
- d. Fast food menu, a video about fish

Do-Now Health 5.3A

Name

Date

165

Write a paragraph about things you can take part in and avoid drugs, alcohol, and gangs.

Do-Now Health 5.5F

Name

Date

166

Write a paragraph about a community worker that might be called upon to help in an emergency.

Do-Now Health 5.5G

Name

Date

167

Your aunt wants to take you to the state fair. However, there are not enough seats with safety belts for everyone. She wants some of the children to ride in the bed of her pickup truck. What would be a respectful way to handle this unsafe situation?

- a. Tell her she has lost her mind.
- b. Tell your parent about the unsafe behavior.
- c. Ask her to make your cousins ride in the bed of the truck.
- d. Refuse to go to the state fair unless everybody is in a seatbelt.

Do-Now Health 5.6D

Name

Date

168

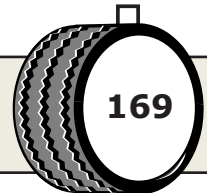
The school has many features that help keep people safe (such as the crosswalk). Confer with a partner and make a list of school safety features.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Do-Now Health 5.8C

Name

Date



Friends should be a good influence on our health and safety. Write a paragraph about a friend that helps you make good choices.

Do-Now Health 5.6B

Answer Key



RIVING

on the



RIGHT



IDE



of the

ROAD

5th Grade Do-Nows

Dawn Fielder, Educational Consultant, Krum, Texas



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Name

Date

1-5

Do-Now ELAR 5.5

For use with exercise #1-#4.

Buckle-up Bunnies

Cast

Mamma Bunny, Blue Bunny, Pink Bunny, Yellow Bunny, White Bunny, and Baby Bunny

- Momma Bunny:** Who wants to go with me to the park?
- Blue, Pink, Yellow, and White Bunny:** I want to go!
- Mamma Bunny:** OK, let's go out to the hopping van and climb in.
- Blue Bunny:** Let's put Baby Bunny in the front seat so we can play a game in the back seats.
- Momma Bunny:** Baby Bunny is too small to go in the front seat. He should sit in a child safety seat, and because he doesn't weigh very much and is less than two years old, his seat should face backwards.
- Yellow Bunny:** Then I want to sit in the front seat because I got all A's on my report card.
- Momma Bunny:** You should be at least 13 years old to sit in the front seat or you could get hurt. And Momma Bunny wants you to be safe.
- Yellow Bunny:** But I'm 9 and a half. Isn't that close enough?
- Blue Bunny:** No, it's not. You don't want to get hurt, do you? I'll sit in the front seat. Momma, I'm 13 and I'm the oldest.
- Pink Bunny:** I don't want to sit in the child safety seat — I'm a big girl now. I can brush my own teeth. Can't I, Momma?
- Momma Bunny:** Yes, you are a big girl and can brush your own teeth, but how much do you weigh, Pink Bunny?
- Pink Bunny:** I weigh 40 pounds, I'm bigger than Baby Bunny, and I am 3 years old.
- Momma Bunny:** I love you, Pink Bunny, and I want you to be safe. Doctors say that if you weigh less than 40 pounds and are younger than 4 years old, you are safest when buckled up in a child safety seat.
- White Bunny:** Momma, can I sit in the booster chair so I can see out the window?
- Momma Bunny:** Of course you can. You are 7 years old and the law says you must sit in a booster seat until you turn 8 or grow taller than 4 feet nine inches.
- Yellow Bunny:** Momma, do I have to buckle up even when I'm in the back seat? I don't want to wrinkle my new dress.
- Momma Bunny:** Everyone has to buckle-up, even me. It's the law. So "Buckle-up bunnies" so we can hop over to the park.

Name

Date

1

1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Biography
 - b. Poetry
 - c. *Informational*
 - d. Mystery

2. What clues tell you the genre of this passage?
 - a. Talking animals, magical setting
 - b. Information about safety belts
 - c. *Characters, lines, props*
 - d. Line breaks, stanzas, rhyme

Do-Now ELAR 5.3

Name

Date


2

1. What is the theme of this passage?
 - a. *We need different safety equipment at different ages.*
 - b. It is important to listen to your mother.
 - c. Bunnies need safety belts, too.
 - d. There are safety belts in vans.

2. Why is this message an important one for elementary students?

Elementary students need different safety equipment at different ages.

Do-Now ELAR 5.3A

Name	Date	 3
-------------	-------------	---

1. Blue Bunny offers to sit in the front seat because he is old enough. He is being _____.
 - a. selfish
 - b. responsible**
 - c. silly
 - d. unsafe

2. Based on the information in the passage, why have the laws about safety belts, child safety seats, and booster seats changed over time?
 - a. Laws change so that parents have to buy new safety equipment.
 - b. Laws change so that kids can never sit in the front seat when they want to.
 - c. Laws change to keep people of all ages safe in cars.**
 - d. Laws change so that lawmakers have a job.

Do-Now ELAR 5.3A, Fig 19D

Name	Date	 4
-------------	-------------	--

1. What reason does White Bunny give for wanting to sit in the booster seat?
 - a. He wants to be able to see better.**
 - b. He wants to be taller than his brother.
 - c. He wants to be comfortable.
 - d. He wants to use safety equipment.

2. Based on her action in the story, what statement best describes the Momma Bunny?
 - a. Momma Bunny is in a hurry and wants to get to the park.
 - b. Momma Bunny is planning a fun day for her children and wants them to be safe.**
 - c. Momma Bunny is overly concerned with the law.
 - d. Momma Bunny is a fun mom that likes to do fun things.

Do-Now ELAR 5.5

Name	Date	 5
-------------	-------------	--

Write a three to five sentence summary of the passage.

Do-Now ELAR Fig 19E

Poetry

Marty was in a hurry,
There was a meeting he had to attend
He raced down the street,
He rushed around the bend

He didn't wear his safety belt
He didn't look both ways
He rushed through a stop sign
And soon he was chased

Sirens began to blare
Blue and red lights began to spin
And Marty just had no idea
How much trouble he was in

The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

1. What is the genre of this passage? Poetry
2. What clues in the passage helped you know the genre?
 - a. facts, captions, diagrams
 - b. characters, lines, setting, props
 - c. moral, short length, talking animals
 - d. *line breaks, stanzas, rhyme*

Poetry

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There was a meeting he had to attend
He raced down the street,
He rushed around the bend

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He didn't look both ways
He rushed through a stop sign
And soon he was chased

Sirens began to blare
Blue and red lights began to spin
And Marty just had no idea
How much trouble he was in

The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this poem?
 - a. To explain how safety belts work
 - b. To inform readers about Texas laws
 - c. *To entertain readers while they learn about safety*
 - d. To persuade readers to write poetry

2. What clues helped you know the author's purpose?
 - a. Facts about safety belts and how they function
 - b. Facts about Texas laws
 - c. *Funny words and events*
 - d. Arguments for or against something

Poetry

Marty was in a hurry,
There was a meeting he had to attend
He raced down the street,
He rushed around the bend

He didn't wear his safety belt
He didn't look both ways
He rushed through a stop sign
And soon he was chased

Sirens began to blare
Blue and red lights began to spin
And Marty just had no idea
How much trouble he was in

The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

1. Which words best describe Marty?
 - a. *Rushed, careless, reckless*
 - b. Concerned, conscientious, meticulous
 - c. Rude, giddy, irresponsible
 - d. Wilted, tired, exhausted

2. After reading the passage, the reader can conclude that
 - a. Marty was on the way to a medical emergency.
 - b. Marty had a good reason for speeding and driving recklessly.
 - c. *Marty got pulled over by a police officer and had to go to court.*
 - d. Marty is the only unsafe driver in Texas.

Poetry

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There was a meeting he had to attend
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He rushed around the bend

He didn't wear his safety belt
He didn't look both ways
He rushed through a stop sign
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Sirens began to blare
Blue and red lights began to spin
And Marty just had no idea
How much trouble he was in

The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

Which of the following is a good summary of the poem?

- a. *Marty is driving in an unsafe manner. He is given a ticket and has to go to court. He is ordered to pay a fine.*
- b. Marty is speeding without wearing his safety belt. To be safe while speeding, Marty must wear his safety belt. He decides to start wearing his safety belt.
- c. Marty is driving too fast and is not wearing his safety belt. He is hurt in a horrible collision. He gets a ticket and must learn to be a safer driver.
- d. Marty is driving at Texas Motor Speedway. He is an expert race car driver. He is trained to drive at high speeds and uses special safety equipment.

Poetry

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The officer wrote him a ticket
The judge ordered him to pay a fine
No one cared that he was in a hurry
And trying to be on time!

1. What is happening in the third stanza?
 - a. Marty is driving too fast.
 - b. Marty has gone to court.
 - c. *Marty is pulled over by a law enforcement officer.***
 - d. Marty is given a second chance.

2. In lines 9 and 10, what character is introduced into the poem?
 - a. Marty
 - b. Marty's mom
 - c. The judge
 - d. *The law enforcement officer***

KEEP IT SAFE: BICYCLE SAFETY

- Always ride with your hands on your handlebars.
- Children under 10 should not ride in the street.
- Although not required by state law, it is highly recommended that you wear an approved bicycle helmet when riding your bike. More children age 5 to 14 go to hospital emergency rooms for injuries associated with bicycles than with any other sport. Many of these injuries involve the head. Some cities have passed mandatory helmet laws for children under the age of 18.
- Replace any helmet that has been involved in a crash or is damaged.
- Remove your helmet before using playground equipment or climbing a tree as there is a risk of strangulation. Your bike helmet should only be worn when riding your bike.
- Stop and check for traffic in both directions before riding out into the street.
- Obey all stop signs, stop lights, and other traffic control devices.
- Don't ride too close to parked cars. Doors can open suddenly.
- Cross at the intersection. When you pull out between parked cars, drivers can't see you coming.
- Reduce speed and exercise caution when near pedestrians.
- Move off the roadway to stop, park, or repair your bike.
- Wear highly visible clothing when cycling at dusk or night.
- Beware of wet surfaces as they are slick.
- Make sure your bike is in good working condition.

Selecting a Helmet: Measure around your head about one inch above the eyebrows. Select a helmet with a size range that includes your head size. The helmet should be worn straight and level, resting straight on top of the head, low on the forehead, just above the eyebrows with the rim level from front to back. There should be a two finger gap between the chin strap and the chin.

1. Using the information in the text box, describe the way a helmet should be worn.

2. Why shouldn't you pull out between parked cars?

- a. People might get mad if you bump into their car.
- b. It is unsafe because drivers cannot see you.**
- c. There might not be enough room.
- d. Bike riders don't like parked cars.

KEEP IT SAFE:

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1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Fantasy
 - b. Science fiction
 - c. Informational text**
 - d. Realistic fiction

2. What helped you know the genre of this passage?
 - a. Magical creatures and an imaginary setting
 - b. Futuristic technology
 - c. Facts and text features such as lists and text boxes**
 - d. Fictional events that could really happen

KEEP IT SAFE:

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1. After reading this passage the reader can conclude that
 - a. there are many reasons not to ride a bike.
 - b. bicycle riders should know these safety guidelines to keep them safe.**
 - c. bicycle riders are adventurous and brave.
 - d. helmets are required by law in Texas.

2. The passage reads, "Wear highly visible clothing when cycling at dusk or night." The reason for this is
 - a. highly visible clothing is stylish.
 - b. highly visible clothing is inexpensive.
 - c. highly visible clothing allows others to see you.**
 - d. highly visible clothing is required by parents.

KEEP IT SAFE:

- Always ride with your hands on your handlebars.
- Children under 10 should not ride in the street.
- Although not required by state law, it is highly recommended that you wear an approved bicycle helmet when riding your bike. More children age 5 to 14 go to hospital emergency rooms for injuries associated with bicycles than with any other sport. Many of these injuries involve the head. Some cities have passed mandatory helmet laws for children under the age of 18.
- Replace any helmet that has been involved in a crash or is damaged.
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Selecting a Helmet: Measure around your head about one inch above the eyebrows. Select a helmet with a size range that includes your head size. The helmet should be worn straight and level, resting straight on top of the head, low on the forehead, just above the eyebrows with the rim level from front to back. There should be a two finger gap between the chin strap and the chin.

1. The author's purpose for writing this passage is to
 - a. entertain the reader.
 - b. persuade the reader to get a bicycle.
 - c. explain how bicycles work.
 - d. inform the reader about bicycle safety.**

2. The author included the text box in this passage to
 - a. tell a humorous tale about helmets.
 - b. explain how a helmet should be worn.**
 - c. persuade readers to wear a helmet.
 - d. entertain readers with a funny joke about helmets.

Name

Date

15

Write a three to five sentence paragraph to persuade a third grader to wear his or her bicycle helmet. Use information from Exercise 14 in your argument.

Do-Now ELAR 5 Fig 19 E

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and would perhaps face other consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. What is the genre of this passage?
 - a. Historical fiction
 - b. Realistic fiction**
 - c. Science fiction
 - d. Mystery

2. What clues in the passage help the reader identify the genre?
 - a. A setting in a real place in the past
 - b. A realistic setting, with events that could really happen**
 - c. Futuristic setting with futuristic technology
 - d. Clues that lead the reader to solve a crime

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. Based on Natalie’s feelings about driving and her mother’s rules, what can the reader predict that Natalie will choose to do after her cell phone rings?

- a. Answer the phone while driving.
- b. Find a safe place to pull over and return the call.**
- c. Yell at her mom about the rules.
- d. Rush home to listen to the voicemail.

2. Using support from the text, write two sentences explaining why you chose your answer.

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Natalie loves to drive and she wants to go to homecoming with Brandon.
 - b. Natalie's mom has lots of rules for her to follow.
 - c. Natalie has to choose whether or not she will answer the phone while she is driving.*
 - d. Natalie is an unsafe driver and she talks on the phone when she drives.

2. Write a three to five sentence summary of the passage.

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. Which of the following statements from the passage help you know what decision Natalie will make about answering the phone?
 - a. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday.
 - b. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving.**
 - c. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle.
 - d. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good.

2. Based on passage, what can the reader infer about Natalie's mom?
 - a. Natalie's mom doesn't want her to go to homecoming.
 - b. Natalie's mom doesn't want her to have her truck.
 - c. Natalie's mom has numerous rules Natalie must follow.
 - d. Natalie's mom is concerned with safety.**

Natalie just had her 17th birthday. She was given a used pick-up truck for her birthday. She was very excited about this gift. She had been asking her parents for a very long time to give her a vehicle. Her mother had several conditions for her gift. Natalie was only allowed to drive her truck if her grades were good and she followed the rules at home. Natalie also had to sign a safety agreement with her mom. Her mom made Natalie promise not to use her cell phone while she was driving. This included talking on her cell phone, texting, or checking her email or social networking sites. Her mother made her promise to pull over and park if she ever needed to use her cell phone. Natalie eagerly agreed. It was worth it to keep the privilege of driving. If Natalie was caught using her cell phone while driving, her mother had let her know that she would be grounded from driving and may face other family consequences. Natalie was driving home from school the Friday before homecoming, when she heard her cell phone ring. She hoped it was Brandon asking her to the dance. She wanted to answer it, but she was not in a safe place to pull over.

1. One of the important ideas that is repeated in this passage is

- a. *it is unsafe to drive while using a cell phone.*
- b. it is important not to get grounded.
- c. homecoming is a day that all teenagers look forward to.
- d. teenagers enjoy social media.

2. Based on the repeated important ideas in the passage, what is the author’s message?



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

Despite advances in highway and vehicle design, as well as increased restraint use, an additional 2,800 lives could have been saved by wearing a safety belt. Child safety seats are 71% effective in preventing fatalities for infants and 54% effective in preventing fatalities for toddlers. In 2013, child safety seats and seat belts saved an estimated 263 lives of kids under 5 years old. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Fable
 - b. Folk tale
 - c. Procedural text
 - d. Informational text**

2. What clues from the passage help the reader identify the genre?
 - a. Talking animals, moral, and short length
 - b. Futuristic setting with advanced technology
 - c. Facts**
 - d. Creative writing



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

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1. What is the author's purpose?
 - a. To inform the reader how to build a car with proper safety belts
 - b. To entertain readers with a humorous story about safety belts
 - c. *To persuade the reader to use safety belts and encourage family members to wear safety belts*
 - d. To demonstrate the proper procedure for clicking a safety belt

2. Which sentence from the passage helps the reader know the author's purpose?
 - a. *Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.*
 - b. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.
 - c. While all young drivers are at a high risk of experiencing a fatal crash, young males, pickup drivers, and back seat passengers are least likely to buckle up.
 - d. Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every age 3 through 6 and 8 through 34.



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



Motor vehicle traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for every 8, 13, 14 and every age 16-25. Safety belts save lives. If you are in the front seat during a crash, wearing a safety belt improves your chance of survival by 50 percent. Wearing lap and shoulder belts, combined with air bags, is the most effective way to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in traffic collisions. In 2012, safety belts saved an estimated 12,584 lives of people age 5 or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position.

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1. In the first paragraph the word collision means
 - a. Bad traffic
 - b. Car engine parts
 - c. Injury
 - d. Crash**

2. What clues in the paragraph helped you choose the definition?
 - a. Every age 3 through 6 and 8 through 34
 - b. Fatalities, injuries, traffic**
 - c. Most effective way
 - d. Secured in a child safety seat



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



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When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up – tell a responsible adult if they do not.

1. What cause and effect are outlined in the passage?
 - a. If you buy a car with airbags, then you care about safety.
 - b. Wearing safety belts and using child safety seats save lives.**
 - c. If you drive carelessly, you are more likely to have a collision.
 - d. If teenagers drive, they have collisions.

2. Identify and write a sentence from the story that helped you choose your answer.



Driving on the Right Side of the Road Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats



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- 1. Write a three to five sentence summary of the passage.

KEEP IT SAFE: PASSENGER SAFETY

- Never leave a child unattended in or around a car, even with the windows down.
- Not all hot car deaths happen intentionally. Sometimes a change in routine or busy schedule can cause a caregiver to forget that a child is still in the car.
- Make a habit of looking in the car before locking the door and walking away.
- Be sure that all occupants leave the vehicle when unloading. Don't overlook sleeping babies.
- Always lock a vehicle's doors and trunk – especially when parked in the driveway or near the home – and keep keys out of children's sight and reach.
- Always lock the car.
- If a child is missing, check the car first, including the trunk.
- Cars and their trunks are not safe places to play. Trunks are only used to transport cargo.
- Tell your parents to put their purse or briefcase in the back seat as a reminder that they have a child in the car.
- Tell your parents to keep a stuffed animal in the car seat, and when a child is put in the seat, place the animal in the front with the driver.
- Have a plan that your childcare provider will call your parent if your brother or sister does not show up for school.
- If you see an unattended child in or around a car, CALL 9-1-1!
- Learn how to locate and use the emergency trunk release found in newer cars.
- If you find a child in a locked car, get him or her out and dial 9-1-1 or your local emergency number immediately to check for signs of heat stroke.
- Never ride in the bed of a pickup truck – even if there is a covered bed.
- Never ride on the tailgate of a pickup truck.
- Jump seats in extended cab pickups are not suitable for child restraint systems.
- Go into the store with your family and friends rather than staying in the car.
- Learn how to disable the driver's door locks if you unintentionally become trapped in a vehicle.
- Never leave your brother or sister in a vehicle.
- Never skateboard or skate holding onto a moving car or truck.
- Do not distract the driver by shouting, arguing, tickling, joking around, or teasing.
- Always wear your safety belt or use a booster seat.
- Know how airbags work– they work well with older children and adults in the front seat. Air bags, however, may seriously injure or kill an unbuckled child or adult who is sitting too close to it or who is thrown toward the dash during an emergency braking or collision.
- The rear seat is the safest place for children 12 and under to ride.

(Adapted from *Never Leave Your Child Alone in the Car Fact Sheet, Hyperthermia Dangers in Texas, Children In and Around Cars, Keeping Kids Safe Inside & Out, Preventing Trunk Entrapment, and Kids Aren't Cargo*)

Name

Date

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1. What type of passage is this?

- a. Procedural text
- b. Realistic fiction
- c. *Informational text***
- d. Biography

2. What is the author's message?

- a. *Kids can help keep themselves and others safe if they know what to do.***
- b. Only adults have to think about safety.
- c. It is important to know how to call 9-1-1.
- d. Never let children ride in the bed of a pickup.

Do-Now ELAR 5.12A

Name

Date

27

1. In the second sentence of the passage, the word routine means

- a. a choreographed musical number
- b. ordinary
- c. *daily schedule.***
- d. round

2. What appears to be the author's point of view in this safety flyer?

- a. Safety is a long list of rules.
- b. Children are very dangerous and must be cautious.
- c. Safety is the law and that is why it is important.
- d. *Cars can be dangerous when safety rules are not followed.***

Do-Now ELAR 5.2B, 5.12A

Name

Date

28

Read the following statement in the passage:

Know how airbags work– they work well with older children and adults in the front seat. Air bags, however, may seriously injure or kill a child or unbuckled adult who is sitting too close to it or who is thrown toward the dash during an emergency braking or collision.

1. The reader can draw the conclusion that
 - a. Air bags are dangerous and should be disabled.
 - b. *Young children should not sit in the front seat with the air bags.***
 - c. You don't have to wear a safety belt with an airbag.
 - d. To be safe with an airbag, you have to sit up close to it.

2. Underline the part of this statement that supports your answer.

Do-Now ELAR- 5 Fig 19 D

Name

Date

29

1. In order to help parents remember to take small children out of the car, what does the author suggest parents put in the backseat?
 - a. Child safety seat
 - b. *Purse or briefcase***
 - c. Teddy bear
 - d. Air bag

2. In your own words, tell what the author suggests that parents place in the child safety seat, and what they should do with it after the baby is placed in the seat.

Do-Now ELAR 5.11A

Name

Date

30

1. Write a three to five sentence summary of this passage. Remember to include key points when relaying the author's message.

Do-Now 5 Fig 19 E

For use with exercises #31-#34.

Whose Job Is It?

Cast

Bailiff, Prosecutor, Defense Attorney, Judge, Jury, Clerk

Teacher:

Today you are going to meet the people that work in the court. After they have been introduced, we will divide the class into two teams. I will ask you questions about each person's job. Correct answers get a point. The team that has the most points at the end will win. The game is called "Whose job is it?"

Bailiff:

Hello. I am the court bailiff and my job is to keep everyone safe. I look like a police officer.

Clerk:

Hi, I am the court clerk, and it is my job to handle all the papers and evidence submitted to the court for the case. A case file must include the charging instrument. That is the document that states what the defendant is accused of doing. The clerk files all of the information submitted to the court by both sides and all of the judge's rulings.

Prosecutor:

I am the prosecutor. I represent the State of Texas. To help prove the state's case, I can call witnesses. Witnesses are people who saw what happened or have information that is relevant to the story. I will ask them questions and their answers are called "testimony."

Defense Attorney:

I am the defense attorney, and my job is to tell the defendant's side of the story. The defendant is the person who is charged with breaking the law.

Bailiff:

Respect for the court is important. When I say "All Rise," everyone in the court must stand up. This shows respect for the justice system and to the judge.

Prosecutor:

My job is to prove what happened. If I prove the state's story to the judge or to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant will be found guilty.

Defense Attorney:

My job is to prove that the defendant is **not guilty**. I do this by asking the witnesses questions. I can call witnesses to explain what happened from the defendant's point of view.

Judge:

My job is to make sure both sides follow the law while making their cases. I do this by directing the trial and ruling on the prosecutor and defense attorney's requests or motions. I also instruct the jury about the law and answer questions the jurors may have.

Jury:

We are citizens. We are required by law to serve as jurors when directed to by a court. It is our job to listen to all of the testimony and review the evidence presented by both sides. It is our job to decide, according to all the laws that apply to the case, if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. If we find the defendant guilty, we may also be asked to decide on the punishment.

Bailiff:

It is my job to take the jury to the deliberation room. That is where the jury talks about everything they heard and then decide on a verdict. The verdict is either guilty or not guilty for each charge. I also carry written questions to the judge from the jury, and written answers back to the jury from the judge.

Judge:

If the defendant gives up his or her right to a jury trial, and requests a trial by the judge, it then becomes my job to listen to all of the testimony and review the evidence presented by both sides. I must decide, according to all the laws that apply to the case, if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. I must also decide on the punishment if I find the defendant guilty.

Name

Date

31

1. Based on what the judge states in this passage, judges
 - a. must be paid a great deal of money.
 - b. must be hated by defense attorneys.
 - c. must always want the prosecution to win.

d. must know the law and be able to make difficult decisions.

2. Write down the sentence from the passage that supports your answer.

Do-Now ELAR 5 Fig 19 D

Name

Date

32

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Poetry
 - b. Reader's theater*
 - c. Procedural text
 - d. Historical fiction

2. Write down what clues in the passage show the reader the genre.

Do-Now ELAR ELAR 5.3

Name

Date

33

1. According to the passage, what are some of the jobs of the bailiff?
 - a. Looking like a police officer
 - b. Telling jokes to the judge
 - c. Keeping people safe, taking the jury to the jury room**
 - d. Asking witnesses questions

2. According to the passage, whose job is to handle all of the evidence and documents that go with the court case?
 - a. The bailiff
 - b. The court clerk**
 - c. The jury
 - d. The judge

Do-Now ELAR 5 Fig 19 E

Name

Date

34

1. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?
 - a. To persuade the reader that judges have the most important job in the courtroom
 - b. To entertain the reader with an amusing story about the courtroom
 - c. To inform readers about the law
 - d. To inform readers about the jobs in a courtroom.**

2. Based on the author's purpose, write a three sentence summary of the passage.

Do-Now ELAR 5.12A

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

Hunter likes to do tricks, but he is only allowed to do them at the skate park. He also has to wear his helmet and wrist, elbow, and knee pads. Hunter's pads are neon green. Hunter is able to practice with no cars around at the skate park.

Luis likes to skate fast on his inline skates. There are straight lanes to use for fast skating in the skate park. Luis has a red helmet with white stripes. He also wears knee, elbow, and wrist pads. His pads are red, white, and blue. He is able to skate more safely at the skate park where there are no cars.

Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. According to the passage, in what ways are Luis and Hunter the same?

- a. *They both enjoy the skate park safely.*
- b. They both have striped helmets.
- c. They both attend the same school.
- d. They are in the same grade.

2. According to the passage, in what ways are Luis and Hunter different?

- a. Hunter likes to go to the skate park, but Luis does not.
- b. *Hunter likes to do tricks and Luis likes to skate fast.*
- c. Hunter wears his pads, but Luis does not.
- d. Luis wears his helmet, but Hunter does not.

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

Hunter likes to do tricks, but he is only allowed to do them at the skate park. He also has to wear his helmet and wrist, elbow, and knee pads. Hunter's pads are neon green. Hunter is able to practice with no cars around at the skate park.

Luis likes to skate fast on his inline skates. There are straight lanes to use for fast skating in the skate park. Luis has a red helmet with white stripes. He also wears knee, elbow, and wrist pads. His pads are red, white, and blue. He is able to skate more safely at the skate park where there are no cars.

Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. Why is it safe to skate at the skate park?
 - a. City ordinance proclaims that it's safe.
 - b. The area is padded.
 - c. There are shady trees there.
 - d. ***There are no cars.***

2. Which of the following is the best summary of this passage?
 - a. Skating is a fun activity for fifth graders. Many cities have skate parks. With a little practice anyone can become an expert skater.
 - b. Luis and Hunter are best friends. Even though they like different things, they have some things in common. They are lucky to have such a fun best friend.
 - c. ***Luis and Hunter like to inline skate. Luis likes to race and Hunter likes to do tricks. The boys skate at the skate park to help them stay safe and have fun.***
 - d. Every city should have a skate park. Skate parks help inline skaters and skateboarders to stay safe.

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

Hunter likes to do tricks, but he is only allowed to do them at the skate park. He also has to wear his helmet and wrist, elbow, and knee pads. Hunter's pads are neon green. Hunter is able to practice with no cars around at the skate park.

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Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. Why do you think the author included a description of Hunter and Luis's wrist, elbow, and knee pads?
 - a. So that the reader could picture them.
 - b. So that the reader would know they were different.**
 - c. Because wrist, elbow, and knee pads are important safety equipment.
 - d. Because they are cool.

2. After reading fourth paragraph, the reader can tell that
 - a. every city has a skate park.
 - b. the skate park is the best place to play.
 - c. the skate park is close to the boys' school.
 - d. the skate park is a fun and safe place for the boys to skate.**

Luis and Hunter go to the city park every Tuesday. There is a skate park there. Inside the skate park there are areas to do tricks and speedskate. It is much safer to skate at the skate park than it is to skate in their neighborhood.

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Even though Luis and Hunter like to do different things at the skate park, they both have fun there. They are glad the city has a skate park for kids to use because it is against city ordinances in many cities to use their skateboards and inline skates. Plus the skate park is a great, safe place to play.

1. Hunter wears elbow, wrist, and knee pads when he does tricks. Why does Luis wear them when he skates fast?
 - a. Because they look cool.
 - b. Because he wants to look like he is doing tricks.
 - c. Because he likes the red, white, and blue pads.
 - d. Because he might fall when he is racing.**

2. Why do you think it is against some city ordinances to skate in some parts of the city?
 - a. Adults don't want kids to have fun outside of the park.
 - b. It can be unsafe for skaters, pedestrians, and motorists.**
 - c. It is annoying to have skaters in parking lots.
 - d. Inline skates cost less than cars.

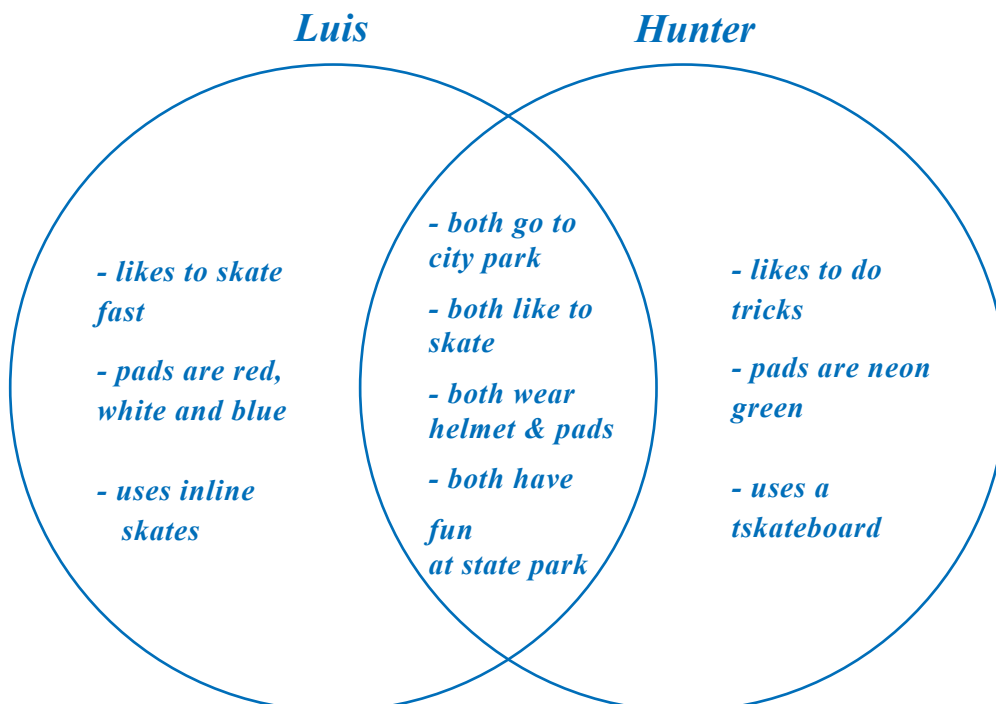
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Create a Venn diagram comparing Luis and Hunter.



How do I select the right helmet?

If you go to the bicycle section of a store, there are usually many bicycle helmets on display. Helmets come in many styles and colors. Some helmets are even decorated with cartoon characters or superheroes. There are even different shapes of helmets. It isn't enough to choose a helmet that looks good. It has to fit just right. How do you choose the right one?

There are some simple steps to making sure that you have the right helmet. First, measure around your head about one inch above the eyebrows. Next, select a helmet with a size range that includes your head size. The helmet should be worn straight and level, resting straight on top of the head, low on the forehead, and just above the eyebrows with the rim level from front to back. If a helmet does not fit correctly, it will not protect your head as it should.

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Newspaper article
 - b. Website
 - c. *Procedural text*
 - d. Persuasive text

2. What clues in the passage help the reader know the genre?
 - a. Headline, volume number, author's byline
 - b. Web address, links
 - c. *Step-by-step instructions*
 - d. Facts listed to help the reader make a decision

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1. Based on the second paragraph, where should the helmet rest when worn correctly?

a. The helmet should be worn on the head.

b. *The helmet should be level, just above the eyebrows.*

c. The helmet should wiggle just a little bit.

d. The helmet should be tight.

2. After reading the passage, the reader can conclude that

a. *if a bicycle rider chooses the wrong helmet, it can lead to injury.*

b. riders need to choose a helmet that is stylish.

c. it is against the law to ride without a helmet.

d. bicycle helmets are expensive.

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1. Based on the above passage, bicycle helmets should be worn
 - a. tipped back with sunglasses.
 - b. level and low on the forehead.**
 - c. covering the eyes.
 - d. when playing football.

2. What is the author's message?
 - a. It is important to follow the law about bicycle helmets.
 - b. It is important to choose a bicycle helmet that fits correctly.**
 - c. You can get a good looking bicycle helmet.
 - d. There are many shapes and styles of bicycle helmets.

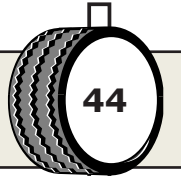
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1. What is the author's feeling about bicycle helmets?
 - a. The author loves bicycle helmets.
 - b. The author feels that bicycle helmets are cool.
 - c. *The author feels that bicycle helmets are important.*
 - d. The author dislikes bicycle helmets.

2. What details in the story support your answer?



How do I select the right helmet?

If you go to the bicycle section of a store, there are usually many bicycle helmets on display. Helmets come in many styles and colors. Some helmets are even decorated with cartoon characters or superheroes. There are even different shapes of helmets. It isn't enough to choose a helmet that looks good. It has to fit just right. How do you choose the right one?

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Write a summary of this passage.

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

A safety belt's warm embrace,
The infant seat stays in its place

So much worry and clamor,
Could have been disaster

1. What type of passage is this?
 - a. Drama
 - b. Fable
 - c. Poetry**
 - d. Realistic fiction

2. What clues help the reader determine the genre?
 - a. Speaking parts and stage directions
 - b. Talking animals, moral, short length
 - c. Line breaks, stanzas, rhyme**
 - d. Realistic setting and characters

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

A safety belt's warm embrace,
The infant seat stays in its place

So much worry and clamor,
Could have been disaster

1. What is the mood of this poem?
 - a. Joyous, celebratory
 - b. indifferent, rushed
 - c. ***Somber, serious***
 - d. Annoyed, frustrated

2. What is the author's purpose?
 - a. To give a factual account of a car crash
 - b. To inform the reader of car collision statistics
 - c. To entertain the reader with a humorous poem
 - d. ***To describe a car collision***

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

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Could have been disaster

1. When the author uses the imagery of torn metal and shattered glass, what are they trying to convey?
 - a. Beauty and strength
 - b. *Destruction and injury*
 - c. Hope and love
 - d. Sadness and failure

2. Why does the author describe the safety belt having a warm embrace?
 - a. A safety belt goes around you.
 - b. *A safety belt is protective.*
 - c. A hug can replace a safety belt.
 - d. A safety belt makes you sweat.

Collision

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1. What does the word clamor mean?

- a. **Loud noise**
- b. Shellfish
- c. Honor
- d. Stylishness

2. Which line of the poem conveys that the people in the car are safe?

- a. Line 1
- b. Line 2
- c. **Line 3**
- d. Line 6

Collision

Torn metal, shattered glass,
A scream, tears, sirens blast

A safety belt's warm embrace,
The infant seat stays in its place

So much worry and clamor,
Could have been disaster

1. What is the theme of this poem?
 - a. Car collisions can kill people and there is nothing that you can do about it.
 - b. Car collisions are caused by people being careless.
 - c. Car collisions are dangerous and people need to be careful.
 - d. *Car collisions are dangerous, but infant seats and safety belts can help people stay safe.***

2. Write a summary of the poem.

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

The paramedics came to check on Travis. He had bumps, bruises, and scrapes. He did not have to go to the hospital. The paramedics said if the van had not slowed down, Travis would have been hurt more seriously. A police officer came to check on Travis and the driver. The police officer told Travis that he needs to be more careful around traffic. He reminded Travis and all of the other students around to never step into traffic and to cross streets at designated crosswalks only. The police officer told students to be especially careful when they have to go across a driveway. Travis is committed to be safer around cars and to help his little brothers and sister to stay safe.

1. What is the genre of this passage?

- a. *Fiction*
- b. Drama
- c. Poetry
- d. Non-fiction

2. What clues in the passage help the reader know the genre?

- a. *Information about a real person and a real situation*
- b. Characters, speaking parts, stage directions
- c. Line breaks, stanzas
- d. Step by step directions

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1. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
 - a. To persuade children to ride the bus instead of walking to and from school
 - b. To entertain readers with a funny story about walking home
 - c. *To inform readers about Travis and his experience.*
 - d. To inform readers about crashes and elementary schools

2. Which of the following is the best summary of the passage?
 - a. Travis walks home from school. He has lots of brothers and sisters. His mom is a teacher at his school.
 - b. Travis is a second grader. He was struck by a van on the way home from school. Travis was not seriously hurt, but he could have been. Travis wants to be safe and help his siblings stay safe.
 - c. *Travis walks to his elementary school. His mom is a teacher there. He has four brothers and one sister. He got to meet paramedics and a police officer. Travis wants to be safe.*
 - d. Paramedics and a police officer had to come to the elementary school. Something unsafe occurred. Travis's mom teaches at the elementary school. She has six kids.

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

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1. Based on the information in the passage, what is the job of a paramedic?
 - a. Paramedics enforce the law and keep people safe.
 - b. Paramedics are school crossing guards.
 - c. *Paramedics handle medical emergencies.*
 - d. Paramedics work as elementary school teachers.

2. Why did the paramedics and police come to the school?
 - a. It was career day.
 - b. They came to volunteer in the school garden.
 - c. Someone pulled the fire alarm.
 - d. *Travis was involved in a traffic collision.*

Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

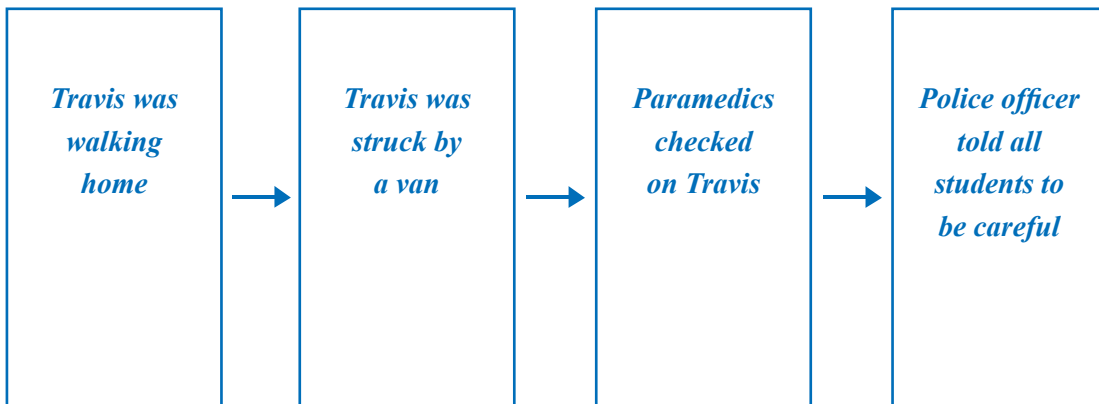
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1. Which of the following sentences is an opinion from the story?

- a. *It was scary for everyone.*
- b. Travis has four brothers and one sister.
- c. His mother was upset.
- d. The paramedics were friendly.

2. Create a flow map showing the sequence of events in this passage.

Note: a flow map consists of a series of boxes and arrows. Each box has a different event.



Travis just finished second grade. His mom teaches at his elementary school. He lives just down the street from the school with his four brothers and one sister. His mom and dad have talked to him about safety around cars. One afternoon after school he was walking home. He had to cross a driveway to get home. He saw a minivan headed for him but he thought the van would stop for him. The van tried to stop but the driver was unable to stop in time and Travis was struck by the van. It was very scary for everyone.

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What could Travis have done differently to avoid the collision?

KEEP IT SAFE**Safety Tips for Students on Buses**

Respect your school bus driver and follow these rules:

- Get to the bus stop five minutes early.
- Stand far back when you are waiting for the bus – at least 10 feet from the bus.
- Sit quietly in your seat so the driver can pay attention to the road.
- Look both ways if you have to cross the street after getting off the bus, or wait for the driver to signal that it's safe to cross the street.
- Be extra quiet at train crossings.
- Do not wear clothing with loose drawstrings.
- Make sure backpack straps are short and do not get caught on the handrail or in the bus door.
- When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder.
- Before crossing the street, take five giant steps out from the front of the bus, or until the driver can see you.
- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. What can the reader tell about the author's purpose from reading this list?

a. The author is a bus driver and wants students to behave.

b. The author is concerned with student safety on buses.

c. The author is a police officer.

d. The author does not know much about safety rules.

2. According to the list, bus riders should not wear clothing with loose drawstrings. Why might this be?

a. Loose drawstrings look messy.

b. Loose drawstrings are against dress code.

c. Loose drawstrings may get caught in the door or on the handrail.

d. Loose drawstrings can make clothes fit poorly.

KEEP IT SAFE**Safety Tips for Students on Buses**

Respect your school bus driver and follow these rules:

- Get to the bus stop five minutes early.
- Stand far back when you are waiting for the bus – at least 10 feet from the bus.
- Sit quietly in your seat so the driver can pay attention to the road.
- Look both ways if you have to cross the street after getting off the bus, or wait for the driver to signal that it's safe to cross the street.
- Be extra quiet at train crossings.
- Do not wear clothing with loose drawstrings.
- Make sure backpack straps are short and do not get caught on the handrail or in the bus door.
- When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder.
- Before crossing the street, take five giant steps out from the front of the bus, or until the driver can see you.
- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. When crossing the street, students need to

a. Take five giant steps to get far enough in front of the bus.

b. Stay with a buddy.

c. Adjust backpack straps to keep them short.

d. Be quiet.

2. Students are asked to stay back 10 feet from the bus while waiting. What is the purpose of standing back?

a. Students do not fight over the best seats.

b. Students do not get splashed if there are puddles.

c. Other drivers know that students are waiting for the bus.

d. Students will not get pushed or stumble in front of the bus.

KEEP IT SAFE**Safety Tips for Students on Buses**

Respect your school bus driver and follow these rules:

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- When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder.
- Before crossing the street, take five giant steps out from the front of the bus, or until the driver can see you.
- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. Based on the safety rules listed, the reader can infer that

- a. *Students are most at risk when entering and exiting the bus.*
- b. Students do not have many rules that they need to remember.
- c. Students are most likely to be injured in a collision on a school bus.
- d. Drivers need to be more aware of school buses.

2. The passage reads, “When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder.” In this sentence the word “shoulder” means

- a. To carry a burden.
- b. The joint connecting the arm to the torso.
- c. To push one's way into position.

d. *The area on the side of the road.*

KEEP IT SAFE**Safety Tips for Students on Buses**

Respect your school bus driver and follow these rules:

- Get to the bus stop five minutes early.
- Stand far back when you are waiting for the bus – at least 10 feet from the bus.
- Sit quietly in your seat so the driver can pay attention to the road.
- Look both ways if you have to cross the street after getting off the bus, or wait for the driver to signal that it's safe to cross the street.
- Be extra quiet at train crossings.
- Do not wear clothing with loose drawstrings.
- Make sure backpack straps are short and do not get caught on the handrail or in the bus door.
- When stepping off the bus, look to make sure no cars are passing on the shoulder.
- Before crossing the street, take five giant steps out from the front of the bus, or until the driver can see you.
- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

1. The genre of this passage is

- a. Poetry
- b. Persuasive text
- c. Biography

d. Procedural text

2. What clues help the reader know the genre of this passage?

- a. Stanzas and line breaks
- b. The author taking a stance and trying to convince the reader
- c. Facts in chronological order about someone specific

d. Step-by-step directions

KEEP IT SAFE

Safety Tips for Students on Buses

Respect your school bus driver and follow these rules:

- Get to the bus stop five minutes early.
- Stand far back when you are waiting for the bus – at least 10 feet from the bus.
- Sit quietly in your seat so the driver can pay attention to the road.
- Look both ways if you have to cross the street after getting off the bus, or wait for the driver to signal that it’s safe to cross the street.
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- Before crossing the street, take five giant steps out from the front of the bus, or until the driver can see you.
- Tell the driver if you drop something so that he or she can help pick it up.

Re-read the passage and then write a summary including the most important points of the passage.

Name

Date

60

There have been an estimated nine hundred forty-seven thousand, eight hundred forty-eight crashes involving drivers using cell phones and texting (once every 24 seconds). Which of the following shows nine hundred forty-seven thousand, eight hundred forty-eight in standard form?

- a. 94,848
- b. 947,48
- c. 947.848
- d. **947,848**

Do-Now Math 5.1A

Name

Date

61

Amy's car requires 302.548 feet to stop when travelling at 60 miles per hour. Mike's car requires 302.37 feet to stop at the same speed. Julie's small pickup requires 302.28 feet in order to stop. Put these numbers in order from least to greatest.

- a. 302.37, 302.548, 302.28
- b. **302.28, 302.37, 302.548**
- c. 302.548, 302.37, 302.28
- d. 302.28, 302.548, 302.37

Do-Now Math 5.1B

Name

Date

62

Maddie's family drove $\frac{4}{12}$ as far to their family reunion as Mackenzie's family. Which of the following fractions is equivalent to $\frac{4}{12}$?

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$
- b. $\frac{1}{4}$
- c. **$\frac{1}{3}$**
- d. $\frac{2}{8}$

Do-Now Math 5.2A

Name

Date

63

Alonna travels $5\frac{2}{8}$ miles to school each day. Which of these improper fractions is equal to $5\frac{2}{8}$?

- a. **$\frac{42}{8}$**
- b. $\frac{7}{8}$
- c. $\frac{42}{5}$
- d. $\frac{5}{10}$

Do-Now Math 5.2B

Name

Date

64

$\frac{3}{4}$ of all bicycle crashes involve head injuries. Only $\frac{2}{8}$ of cyclists wear helmets. Which of the following is true?

- a. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$
- b. $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{8}$**
- c. $\frac{3}{8} > \frac{2}{4}$
- d. $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{2}{8}$

Do-Now Math 5.2B

Name

Date

65

There have been an estimated 947,848 crashes involving drivers using cell phones and texting. 500,000 of these collisions caused injuries. How many collisions did not cause injuries?

- a. 447,848**
- b. 1,447,848
- c. 448,848
- d. 897,848

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

66

Driving while texting caused 500,000 non-fatal injuries and 5,500 deaths. How many total people were injured or killed in a crash involving texting while driving?

- a. 555,550
- b. 505,500**
- c. 550,055
- d. 555,005

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

67

A school bus safely seats 71 students. Anderson School District has 318 buses. How many students could be safely transported at one time if all of the buses were in use?

- a. 22,578**
- b. 21,578
- c. 22,558
- d. 389

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

68

Katie's father drives 15 miles to take Katie to cheer practice. Then he drives another 24 miles to take her sister to swimming lessons. How many miles does Katie's father drive in all?

- a. 9
- b. 35
- c. 39
- d. 40**

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

69

Emmerson School has 140 students in their orchestra. If each bus can hold 56 students and their instruments, how many buses will be needed to take the orchestra on their field trip?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5**

Do-Now Math 5.3C

Name

Date

70

$\frac{2}{8}$ of the fifth grade rides a bike to school. $\frac{3}{8}$ of the fifth grade rides the bus. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the fifth grade walks to school. $\frac{2}{8}$ of the fifth grade rides to school in a car. What fraction of the fifth grade comes to school by bus or by car?

- a. $\frac{8}{8}$
- b. $\frac{8}{64}$
- c. $\frac{5}{8}$**
- d. $\frac{6}{8}$

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

71

Madeline's mother drives eight miles to take Madeline to school. She then drives another 23 miles to her work. How much farther does Madeline's mother drive to work than to school?

- a. 8 miles
- b. 15 miles**
- c. 18 miles
- d. 31 miles

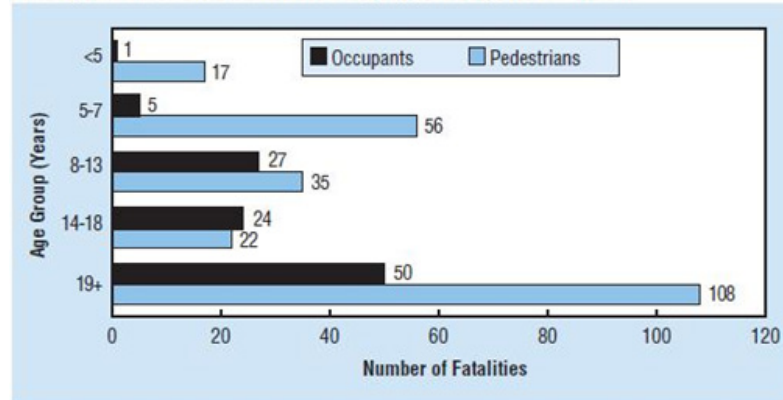
Do-Now Math 5.3K

Name

Date

72

Total School Bus Occupant and Pedestrian Fatalities in School Transportation-Related Crashes by Age Group, 2000–2009



Note: Occupant fatalities shown are for occupants of school buses and non-school buses used as school buses.

Using the chart above, which of the age groups had more occupant fatalities than pedestrian fatalities?

- a. 19+
- b. **14-18**
- c. 8-13
- d. 5-7

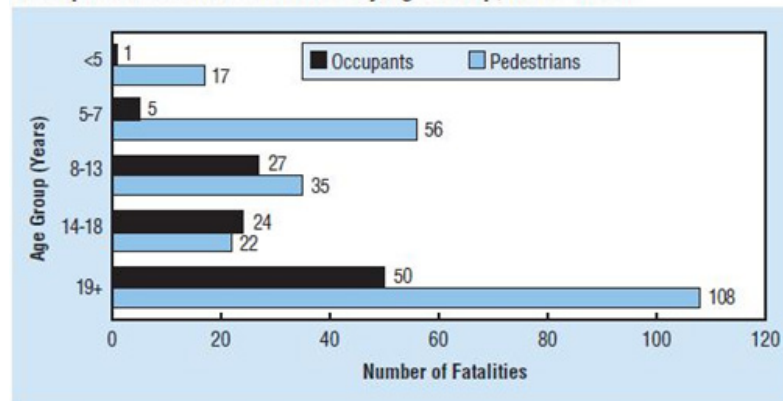
Do-Now Math 5.9A

Name

Date

73

Total School Bus Occupant and Pedestrian Fatalities in School Transportation-Related Crashes by Age Group, 2000–2009



Note: Occupant fatalities shown are for occupants of school buses and non-school buses used as school buses.

Using the chart above, which of the following is true?

- a. Occupants are more likely to be involved in a fatal collision than pedestrians.
- b. School busses are more likely to be involved in a collision than trains.
- c. **Pedestrians are more likely to be involved in a fatal collision than occupants.**
- d. Cars are more likely to be in a collision than school buses.

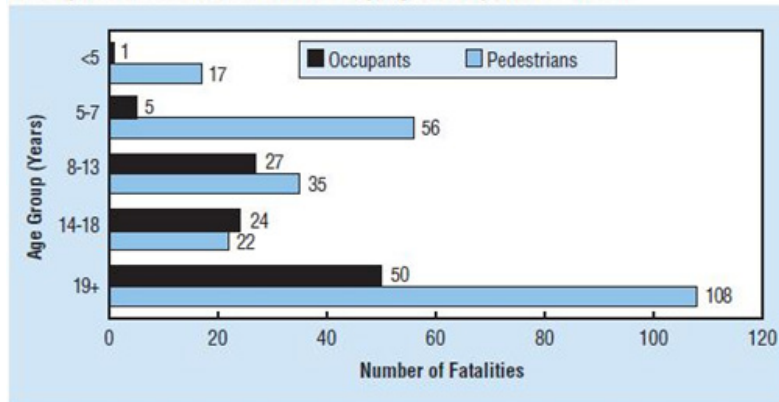
Do-Now Math 5.9A

Name

Date

74

Total School Bus Occupant and Pedestrian Fatalities in School Transportation-Related Crashes by Age Group, 2000–2009



Note: Occupant fatalities shown are for occupants of school buses and non-school buses used as school buses.

Based on the chart above, how many pedestrian fatalities were there among 5-7 year olds?

- a. 56
- b. 5
- c. 27
- d. 35

Do-Now Math 5.9A

Name

Date

75

On Montrae’s summer vacation, his family visited California. His family travelled along Highway 17, Highway 15, Highway 40, and Highway 8. Which of those highway numbers is a prime number?

- a. 17
- b. 15
- c. 40
- d. 8

Do-NowMath 5.4A

Name

Date

76

Which of the following is an example of parallel lines?

- a. An intersection of two highways
- b. Two highway lanes merging
- c. **Railroad tracks**
- d. A highway overpass

Do-NowMath 5.8A

Name

Date

77

Janine and her sister went to the pool on a very hot day. Janine noticed that the temperature inside the car was 79 degrees Fahrenheit when they got out of the car. When they returned from swimming, the car was 106 degrees Fahrenheit. What was the change in temperature while they were swimming?

- a. *The temperature increased 27 degrees.*
- b. The temperature decreased 27 degrees.
- c. The temperature increased 37 degrees.
- d. The temperature decreased 37 degrees.

Do-Now Math 5.3AK

Name

Date

78

If a person wanted to measure the length of a train, which unit of measure would be most appropriate?

- a. Miles
- b. Inches
- c. *Feet*
- d. Centimeters

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

79

When measuring the distance between two cities, which of the following units of measure would typically be used?

- a. Centimeters
- b. Inches
- c. Feet
- d. *Miles*

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

80

A car travelling at 50 mph takes 300 feet to come to a complete stop. How many yards are in 300 feet?

- a. 10 yards
- b. 50 yards
- c. *100 yards*
- d. 350 yards

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

81

In the United States, each side of a stop sign is 75 centimeters. 75 centimeters equals how many millimeters?

- a. 750
- b. 150
- c. 7.5
- d. 7,500

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

82



Do-Now Math 5.4H

1. If a one way sign is 12 inches tall and 36 inches long, what is its perimeter?

- a. 48 inches
- b. 24 inches
- c. 60 inches
- d. 96 inches

2. If a one way sign is 12 inches tall and 36 inches wide, what is its area?

- a. 432 square inches
- b. 48 square inches
- c. 96 square inches
- d. 426 square inches

Name

Date

83

Kunal and Ray get on the school bus at 6:42 a.m. Kunal and Ray sit flat in their seats on the way to school. They arrive at school at 7:29 a.m. How long did they have to ride the bus?

- a. 1 hour and 15 minutes
- b. 37 minutes
- c. **47 minutes**
- d. 1 hour and 13 minutes

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

84

There are 60 prospective jurors in the jury pool. 37 are male, 23 are female. What is the probability that a female juror will be chosen first if the jurors are called at random?

- a. $37/60$
- b. **$23/60$**
- c. $23/37$
- d. $37/23$

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

85

Eight bicycles can park in the space taken up by one car. How many bicycles can park in the space taken up by 75 cars?

- a. 750
- b. 83
- c. **600**
- d. 67

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

86

Emmerson knows that to be safe she must stand about 10 feet back from her bus stop. What math skill is she using when she decides where to stand?

- a. Addition
- b. Measurement
- c. Subtraction
- d. *Estimation*

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

87

A train hits someone in America every 115 minutes. What is another way to express this?

- a. 1 hour and 15 minutes
- b. *1 hour and 55 minutes*
- c. 1 hour and 45 minutes
- d. 2 hours and 15 minutes

Do-Now Math 5.1

Name

Date

88

Children should remain in their rear facing safety seats until they outgrow the weight or height limit allowed by their safety seats manufacturer. Some seats have a minimum weight of 20 pounds. How many ounces are in 20 pounds?

- a. *320 ounces*
- b. 21 ounces
- c. 160 ounces
- d. 36 ounces

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

89



How many lines of symmetry does an octagon have?

- a. 16
- b. 4
- c. 8
- d. 2

Do-Now Math 5

Name

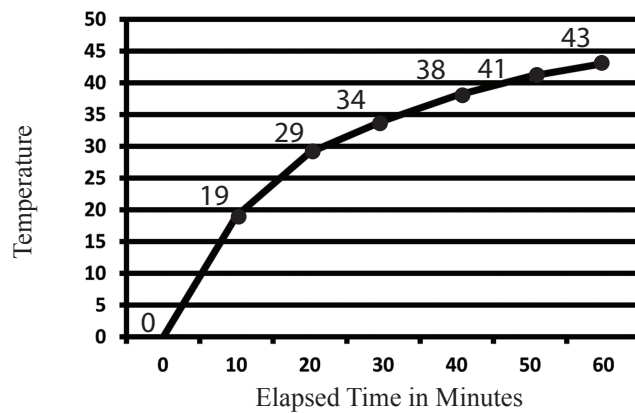
Date

90

Average Temperature Rise

Enclosed Vehicle

Ambient Temperatures 72 to 96 deg F



Based on the information in this graph, if a parked car started off at 76 degrees F, what would the temperature be after 40 minutes?

- a. 116 degrees F
- b. 114 degrees F
- c. 111 degrees F
- d. 91 degrees F

Do-Now Math 5.9

Name

Date

91

In 2010, safety belts saved an estimated 12,546 lives of people age five or older. Most cars and pickup trucks are equipped with safety belts in every seating position. Which of the following digits is in the hundreds place of the number of lives saved?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 5
- d. 6

Do-Now Math 5.2A

Name

Date

92

4,092 pedestrians died as a result of a car crashes in 2009. 344 of those crashes happened in Texas. How many of those crashes did not occur in Texas?

- a. 3,748
- b. 4,436
- c. 3,440
- d. 3,648

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

93

When properly worn, safety belts can prevent over half of the deaths and injuries associated with motor vehicle crashes. Wearing a safety belt or using a child safety seat is the best way to protect yourself in a crash, regardless of where you sit in the car. Make sure that all of your family members buckle up and tell a responsible adult if they do not. Which of the following fractions is more than half?

- a. $\frac{2}{4}$
- b. $\frac{1}{3}$
- c. $\frac{5}{8}$
- d. $\frac{1}{5}$

Do-Now Math 5.3H

Name

Date

94

Fifty two thousand bicyclists were injured in traffic crashes in 2010. Which of the following is fifty two thousand in standard form?

- a. **52,000**
- b. 50,200
- c. 5,200
- d. 50,250

Do-Now Math 5.1D

Name

Date

95

Mr. Tucker drove 61 children to school in the morning. He drove 72 children to the museum for a field trip in the afternoon. Then he drove 59 children home from school. He reminded each group of children to be silent when they got to the railroad tracks. About how many children did Mr. Tucker drive in all?

- a. 180
- b. **190**
- c. 200
- d. 170

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

96

To be safe, drivers should never pass another vehicle within 100 feet of a railroad crossing. It is important to be very careful around railroad crossings. About how many yards are in 100 feet?

- a. 35
- b. 25
- c. 30
- d. **33**

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

97

Lexie and Bristol left their car in the shade. The car temperature was 78 degrees Farenheit. If the temperature rises 10 degrees every 10 minutes, how hot would the car be after 40 minutes?

- a. 108 degrees F
- b. 118 degrees F**
- c. 38 degrees F
- d. 128 degrees F

Do-NowMath 5.3A

Name

Date

98

Judge Sawyer called court to order at 8:15 a.m. The attorneys gave opening statements. Then Judge Sawyer called a recess at 11:35 a.m. How long had court been in session?

- a. 3 hours
- b. 3 hours 10 minutes
- c. 3 hours 20 minutes**
- d. 3 hours 30 minutes

Do-NowMath 5.1

Name

Date

99

Mr. Du is planning a field trip for the fifth graders at his school. There are 89 fifth graders. 71 students can ride on each bus. Mr. Du has to decide how many buses are needed for the trip. What kind of math will Mr. Du use to determine the number of buses needed?

- a. Addition
- b. Subtraction
- c. Multiplication
- d. Division**

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

100

The safety patrol at McGinnis Elementary School is measuring the crosswalk students use to come and go from school by foot. What would be the best unit of measure to measure the crosswalk?

- a. Inches
- b. Feet**
- c. Centimeters
- d. Miles

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

101

On average, a teenager is injured in an automobile collision every 15 minutes. Based on this information, how many teenagers on average are injured each day?

- a. 76
- b. 86
- c. 96**
- d. 106

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

102

Marco is looking to buy a vehicle. The jeep he likes has 121,482 miles on the odometer. The truck he likes has 141,821 miles on the odometer. The minivan he likes has 181,421 miles on the odometer. Which of the following lists the odometer readings in order from greatest to least?

- a. 121,482, 141,821, 181,421
- b. 181,421; 141,821; 121,482**
- c. 181,421, 121,482, 141,821
- d. 141,821, 121,482, 181,421

Do-Now Math 5.1A

Name

Date

103

Desiree polled her class to find out how many students use bicycle helmets. She learned that many cities have laws that say that children under the age of 18 must wear bicycle helmets when riding their bikes. Desiree also learned that bike helmets can prevent almost 90% of bike related injuries when they are worn properly. There are 20 students in Desiree's class. $\frac{1}{4}$ of her classmates wear a helmet when they ride their bike. How many more of Desiree's classmates need to wear their helmets so that 100% of the class is safe?

- a. 19
- b. 10
- c. 7
- d. 15**

Do-Now Math 5.3J

Name

Date

104

The average train weighs 12 million pounds. A ton is 2,000 pounds. How many tons does the average train weigh?

- a. **6,000 tons**
- b. 600 tons
- c. 60 tons
- d. 6 tons

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

105

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

What is the median distance in the given set of data?

- a. 9
- b. 11
- c. **12**
- d. 14

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

106

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

What is the mode distance in the given set of data?

- a. 9
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 14**

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

107

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

What is the range of the given set of data?

- a. 9
- b. 11**
- c. 12
- d. 14

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

108

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

On average, how many miles farther does bus 73 travel than bus 119 each day?

- a. 8
- b. 6
- c. 3
- d. 11

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

109

The following chart shows the average number of miles each bus travels per day.

<i>Bus number</i>	<i>Average daily route distance (in miles)</i>
46	12
73	17
119	9
141	14
178	6
254	11
276	14

On average, how many total miles are driven each day by all of the buses combined?

- a. 178
- b. 218
- c. 73
- d. 83

Do-Now Math 5.9C

Name

Date

110

Marty rides his bike around the school playground. He knows the playground is 110 feet by 130 feet. Which equation would he use to determine the perimeter (p) of the playground?

- a. $110 \times 130 = p$
- b. $(110 \times 2) + (130 \times 2) = p$
- c. $(110 + 2) \times (130 + 2) = p$
- d. $110 + 130 = p$

Do-Now Math 5.4H

Name

Date

111

There are 140 people in the pool of prospective jurors. Each jury will need 12 people. How many juries could possibly be made from this jury pool?

- a. 9
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12

Do-Now Math 5.3C

Name

Date

112

Vivian rode 2.3 miles on her bike on Monday. She rode 3.7 miles on Tuesday. She couldn't ride her bike on Wednesday because she couldn't find her helmet. Then she rode 1.4 miles on Thursday. On Friday, Vivian rode 2.5 miles. How many total miles did she ride during the week?

- a. 9.9 miles
- b. 10 miles
- c. 10.5 miles
- d. 10.9 miles

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

113

Sulene lives $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the school, so she often walks. She always uses the crosswalk. Which of the following fractions is equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$?

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$
- b. $\frac{8}{12}$
- c. $\frac{9}{12}$
- d. $\frac{2}{3}$

Do-Now Math 5.3H

Name

Date

114

Each day the bus drivers do a safety check on the buses. Ms. Contreras checked buses 5, 9, 12, 17, 21, and 24. Which of these numbers are composite?

- a. **9, 12, 21, 24**
- b. 5, 9, 12, 21
- c. 5, 17, 21
- d. 5, 9, 17

Do-Now Math 5.4A

Name

Date

115

1. Kim drives to the grocery store with her dog in her lap. She is very distracted by her dog. Her dog weighs 12 pounds. How many ounces does Kim's dog weigh?

- a. 160
- b. 180
- c. **192**
- d. 200

2. Is Kim driving safely? Yes No (circle one)

Do-Now Math 5.7

Name

Date

116



What geometric solid best represents this barrel?

- a. **Cylinder**
- b. Cone
- c. Circle
- d. Pyramid

Do-Now Math 5.5

Name

Date

117



What geometric solid best represents the picture above?

- a. Cyclinder
- b. Cone**
- c. Circle
- d. Pyramid

Do-Now Math 5.5

Name

Date

118

Mr. Mays knows that he has to stop between 15 and 50 feet back from a railroad crossing. What math skill does he use to know when to stop?

- a. Measurement
- b. Algebraic thinking
- c. Estimation**
- d. Rounding

Do-Now Math 5.3A

Name

Date

119

Judge Collins has been on the bench for 3 years. There are 365 days in a year. How many days has Judge Collins been on the bench?

- a. 1190
- b. 368
- c. 1095**
- d. 1540

Do-Now Math 5.3B

Name

Date

120

Addison and Ainsley ride their bikes to school each day. Ainsley loves to go fast. Addison likes to feel the wind blow against her face.

List all of the verbs in this passage: ride, loves, go, feel, blow

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

121

Mitchell is getting ready to go skateboarding. He has his helmet, elbow pads, knee pads, and skateboard. Mitchell is going to the skate park. He is going to skate with his friends.

List all of the nouns in the passage: Mitchell, he, helmet, elbow pads, knee pads, skateboard, skate park, friends

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aii

Name

Date

122

The serious judge watches the courtroom. The bright attorney gives an opening statement.

List all of the adjectives in the passage: serious, bright, opening

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

123

A helmet allows you to ride a bicycle more safely. Elbow and knee pads can also effectively prevent injuries.

List all of the adverbs in this story: safely, effectively

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiv

Name

Date

124

A bicycle helmet should be worn level and above the eyebrows. The helmet should fit snugly on the head.

List all of the prepositions in the passage: above, on

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Av

Name

Date

125

All children under the age of 13 should sit in the backseat. Both infant seats and booster seats can help prevent injuries.

List all indefinite pronouns in the passage: all, both

Do-Now ELAR 5.20A vi

Name

Date

126

Helmets can help protect bicycle riders from head injuries. Helmet use is recommended. Many cities have laws mandating helmet use for children under the age of 18. Also, data shows that using a bike helmet can prevent serious injury in the case of a bicycle crash. However, even with all of these facts, too many kids choose the dangerous route of riding their bikes without a helmet.

List all transition words in the passage: however, also

Do-Now ELAR 5.20A viii

Name

Date

127

Bicyclists and skateboarders should use a helmet.

Underline the complete subject.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20B

Name

Date

128

Students riding a school bus must be quiet at railroad crossings.

Underline the complete predicate:

Do-Now ELAR 5.20B

Name

Date

129

Abbreviations should be capitalized. List the abbreviations for the following street names.

Street St. Boulevard Bld. Lane Ln. Trail Trl. Circle Cir. Court Ct.

Do-Now ELAR 5.21A1

Name

Date

130

Fix the following sentence:

distracted driving can cause devastating collisions

Distracted driving can cause devastating collisions.

Do-Now ELAR 5.15D

Name

Date

131

Correct the following sentence:

judge michael davis presides over the anderson county courtroom

Judge Michael Davis presides over the Anderson County courtroom.

Do-Now ELAR 5.15D

Name

Date

132

Bicycles, cars and pedestrians all share space and need to work together.

List all of the nouns in this sentence: bicycles, cars, pedestrians, space, work

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aii

Name

Date

133

Texting, talking on a cell phone, eating and playing with a pet can all distract a driver.

List all of the verbs in this sentence: texting, talking, eating, managing, distract

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

134

List three adjectives that you could use to describe a bicycle.

1. Expensive

2. Red

3. New

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

135

Write three sentences about a time that you have been in an safe situation in a car.

Do-Now ELAR 5.17

Name

Date

136

Write four sentences about a time you learned to do something new, such as ride a bicycle.

Do-Now ELAR 5.17

Name

Date

137

Write five sentences about safe choices someone you know has made.

Do-Now ELAR 5.17

Name

Date

138

Write a paragraph about pedestrian safety.

Do-Now ELAR 5.18

Name

Date

139

Write a paragraph about being a safe driver.

Do-Now ELAR 5.18

Name

Date

140

Which of the following uses of figurative language could be used to describe a person that is careful?

- a. She was carefree as a butterfly, flitting from place to place.
- b. She raced through the parking lot, like a demolition derby driver.
- c. *She watched the oncoming traffic like a hawk.*
- d. She sped from lane to lane like a frog hopping between lily pads.

Write your own example of figurative language describing a person that is careful.

She watched the oncoming traffic like a hawk.

Do-Now ELAR 5.8

Name

Date

141

Using step-by-step directions, write a paragraph explaining how to use a safety belt.

Do-Now ELAR 5.18Aiii

Name

Date

142

Write a paragraph giving three reasons why a person should use a safety belt when riding in a car.

Do-Now ELAR 5.19

Name

Date

143

The names of organizations should be capitalized. Write the names of the following organizations correctly.

- a. texas department of transportation Texas Department of Transportation
- b. texas law-related education Texas Law-Related Education
- c. texas municipal courts education center Texas Municipal Courts Education Center

Do-Now ELAR 5.21Aiii

Name

Date

144

Correct the following sentences:

The bailiff escort the jury. The bailiff escorts the jury.

The attorneys asks questions. The attorneys ask questions.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20C

Name

Date

145

List five adjectives that you could use to describe the roads near your school.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

146

Our class has learned about the laws that cover public safety.

List the collective nouns in the sentence: _____

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aii

Name

Date

147

List four verbs that could be used when writing about skateboarding.

Do-Now EELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

148

List four verbs that could be used when writing about roller-skating.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Ai

Name

Date

149

List three adjectives that could be used to describe a skateboard.

Do-Now ELAR 5.20Aiii

Name

Date

151

What are some of the precautions you could take when skateboarding to make sure that you avoid getting injured?

- a. Watch Tony Hawk stunts
- b. Tape pillows to your knees
- c. *Wear a helmet, elbow, and knee pads*
- d. Buy a better skateboard

Do-Now Health 5.5E

Name

Date

152

Who would be the best person to ask about safety?

- a. Your little brother
- b. *A parent*
- c. Your neighbor
- d. A friend at school

Do-Now Health 5.5H

Name

Date

153

Martin and Darlene want to go to the park on their bicycles. Darlene cannot find her helmet. Martin wants her to ride her bike anyway. Darlene tells him that she is not allowed to ride her bike without her helmet. Martin begins to tease Darlene. Which of the following statements about Martin and Darlene is true?

- a. Martin and Darlene are going to go to the park anyway.
- b. Darlene is going to stay at her home.
- c. *Martin is putting pressure on Darlene to break the rules.*
- d. Darlene is teasing Martin.

Do-Now Health 5.6A

Name

Date

154

List three adjectives that could be used to describe a friend that follows safety rules.

Do-Now Health 5.6B

Name

Date

155

Which of the following activities is an activity that promotes wellness?

- a. *Riding bikes*
- b. Watching TV
- c. Eating junk food
- d. Playing video games

Do-Now Health 5.8B

Name

Date

156

Think about what you have learned about safety over the year. List two goals you have for yourself regarding safety.

1. _____

2. _____

Do-Now Health 5.9D

Name

Date

157

Driving a car can be stressful. Using stress reducing activities can make driving more pleasant. Write a paragraph about things you can do to make driving less stressful.

Do-Now Health 5.6G

Name

Date

158

Which of the following are some of the effects of driving under the influence of alcohol?

- a. Alcohol helps a driver pay attention.
- b. *Alcohol causes a driver's reflexes to slow down.*
- c. Alcohol makes someone drive better.
- d. Alcohol makes someone play the radio only on classical stations.

Do-Now Health 5.5C

Name

Date

159

Which of the following can be a result of drunk driving?

- a. Arrest
- b. Injuries
- c. Fatalities
- d. *All of the above*

Do-Now Health 5.5C

Name

Date

160

What is a possible consequence of using drugs and/or alcohol while driving?

- a. Loss of a driver's license
- b. Arrest
- c. Poor health
- d. Death
- e. *All of the above*

Do-Now Health 5.5C

Name

Date

161

Write down the names of three adults that you could trust to give you good advice if you were ever needed help.

Do-Now Health 5.5H

Name

Date

162

Write a paragraph about one of the adults you could trust to give you good advice about choosing safe behaviors. Write about why you chose them.

Do-Now Health 5.5H

Name

Date

163

How should you handle a wound that is bleeding heavily?

- a. Faint
- b. Panic and cry
- c. *Remain calm and get help*
- d. Get an ice pack

Do-Now Health 5.5E

Name

Date

164

Where could you get reliable information about safety?

- a. *The internet, health textbook, the school nurse*
- b. Cartoons, anime
- c. Comic books, math textbooks
- d. Fast food menu, a video about fish

Do-Now Health 5.3A

Name

Date

165

Write a paragraph about things you can take part in and avoid drugs, alcohol, and gangs.

Do-Now Health 5.5F

Name

Date

166

Write a paragraph about a community worker that might be called upon to help in an emergency.

Do-Now Health 5.5G

Name

Date

167

Your aunt wants to take you to the state fair. However, there are not enough seats with safety belts for everyone. She wants some of the children to ride in the bed of her pickup truck. What would be a respectful way to handle this unsafe situation?

- a. Tell her she has lost her mind.
- b. *Tell your parent about the unsafe behavior.*
- c. Ask her to make your cousins ride in the bed of the truck.
- d. Refuse to go to the state fair unless everybody is in a seatbelt.

Do-Now Health 5.6D

Name

Date

168

The school has many features that help keep people safe (such as the crosswalk). Confer with a partner and make a list of school safety features.

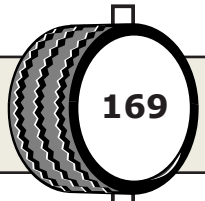
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Do-Now Health 5.8C

Name

Date

169



Friends should be a good influence on our health and safety. Write a paragraph about a friend that helps you make good choices.

Do-Now Health 5.6B

About Driving on the Right Side of the Road

This publication is a part of the Driving on the Right Side of the Road (DRSR) program, developed by the Law-Related Education Department of the State Bar of Texas, Law Focused Education, Inc., and the Texas Municipal Courts Education Center with funding from the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals and the Texas Department of Transportation. These organizations are very concerned about traffic safety in Texas communities. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for 15-20 year olds. Younger children are often hurt if they do not sit in a booster seat, wear their safety belt, do not obey traffic signals, or fail to wear protective equipment when bicycling or rollerblading. The purpose of the DRSR program is to offer a preventive educational program to encourage responsible decision-making when it comes to obeying traffic laws and to following safe practices.

The DRSR program has created a series of lessons for social studies classes at the elementary and secondary levels on citizenship education and traffic safety. The program is aligned with the TEKS (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills), which all students are tested on in Texas public schools.

The lessons use interactive strategies and computer based learning to teach traffic safety while studying city, state, and national government, the three branches of government, and the responsibilities of citizenship. Elementary lessons also use traffic safety content to teach language arts and math skills.

Information sheets provide teachers with background information about traffic laws and municipal court. It is recommended that teachers contact local municipal judges, court support personnel, and city prosecutors and ask them to serve as resource persons in the classroom. Resource persons can bring the lessons alive by providing real life or hypothetical examples, accurate descriptions of what the law requires, and serve as positive role models for students.

We thank you for using these materials in your classrooms.

For More Information:

www.drsrcr.info

www.texaslre.org

www.tmcec.com

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