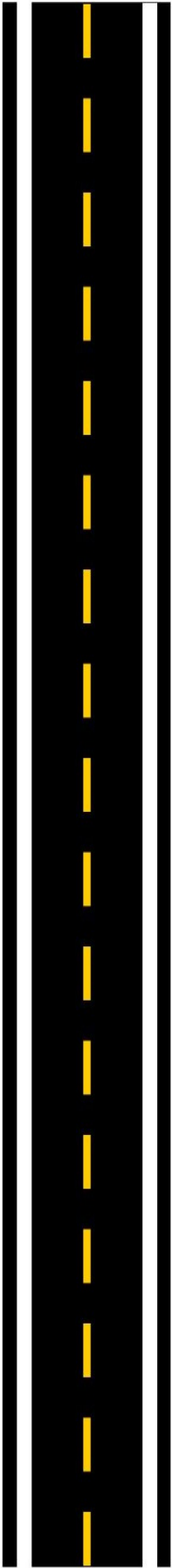


**TEACHER
RESOURCE
SECTION**



Driving on the Right Side of the Road

RESOURCE SECTION

Why Did the Chicken Cross the Road? ----- Resource-3

Pick Six ----- Resource-11

Evaluation ----- Resource-21

WHY DID THE CHICKEN CROSS THE ROAD?

Learning Objectives: Students will

Analyze key historical figures and famous quotes for which they are most noted.

TEKS: SS 8.4.B, 8.8.A, US 7.B, 13.B, 19.B, 21.C, 22.A, 24.B

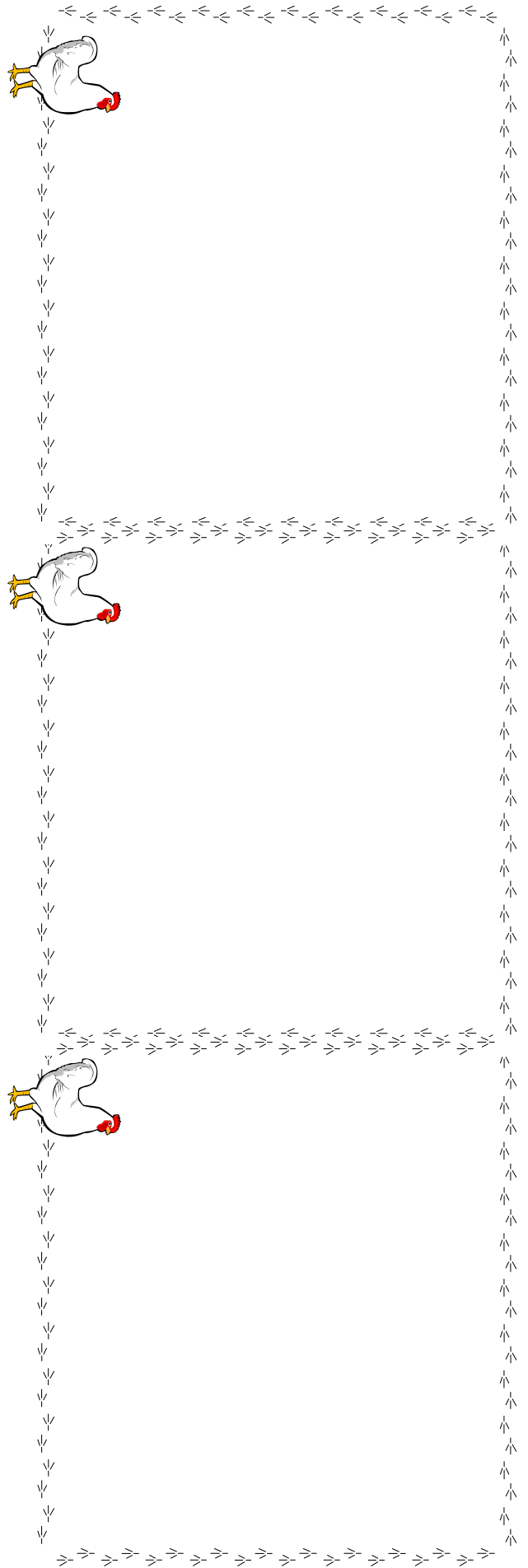
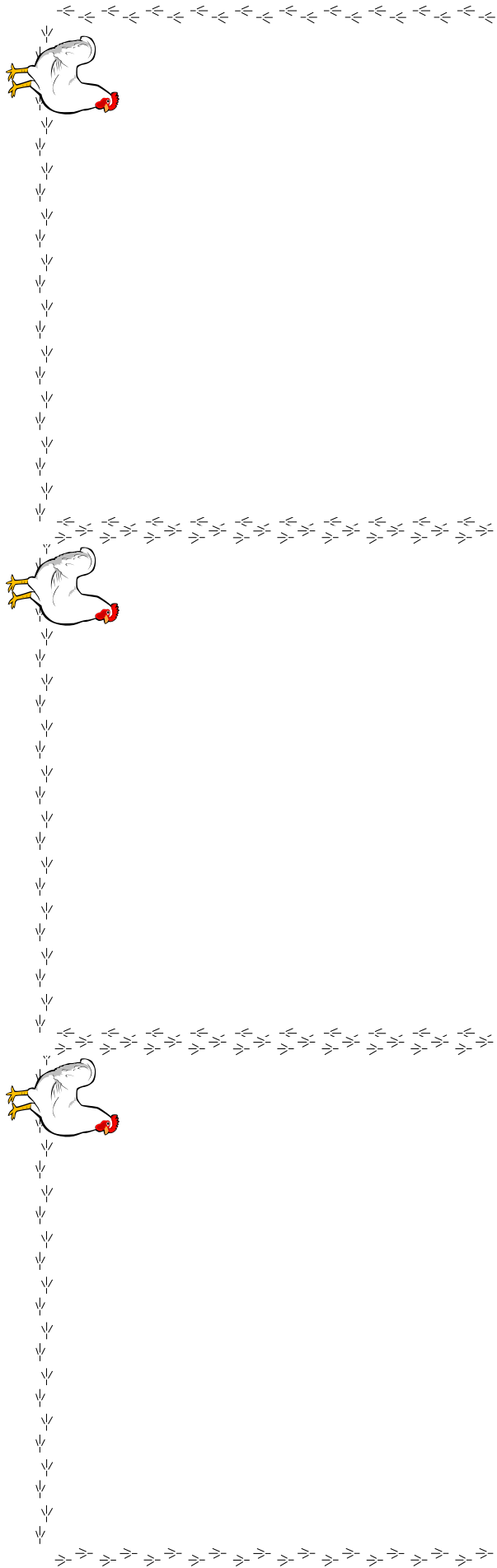
Materials Needed: A set of the cards

Teaching Strategy:

1. Post the question, “Why did the chicken cross the road?” Pass the cards out to the students. Explain to the students that they either have the name of a person in history or a fictitious response from a famous person to the posted question. Ask the students who have a name to reflect on what they know about the person and how they think he or she might respond to the question about the chicken crossing the road. Tell the students the response cards are answers to the posted question based on something for which a famous person is known or a famous quote made by the person. Students should try to identify who the person is, based on this response.
2. After the students have had time to analyze their cards, have everyone stand who has a card with a person’s name. Ask one of the students standing to give the name on his or her card. The student who has the response of that person should stand and come and stand by the person. At that time, the student reads the response and the teacher verifies the match. This continues until all of the people are correctly matched with the responses.

Extension for GT/AP:

Have the students use other famous people in history or current events to prepare additional responses to the question, “Why did the chicken cross the road?”






PATRICK HENRY



Give me that chicken
after he crosses the
road or give me death.




DR. SEUSS



Did the chicken cross
the road? Did he
cross it with a toad?
Yes, the chicken
crossed the road, but
why it crossed I've not
been told.



MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.




I have a dream that
one day every chicken
will be able to cross
the road if he wants.




OPRAH WINFREY

Well, I understand that the chicken is having a problem, which is why he wants to cross the road so badly. So, I am going to give this chicken a car so that he can just drive across the road.




JOHN LENNON



Imagine all the chickens in the world crossing roads together, in peace.



JOHN F. KENNEDY



Ask not why that chicken crossed the road, ask what you can do to help the chicken cross the road.

BILL GATES

I have just released eChicken 2010, which will not only cross roads but will lay eggs, file your important documents, and balance your checkbook.

WILLIE NELSON

I'm building a vast system of inter-connected highways crisscrossing the country, so you won't ever have trouble crossing a road.

On the road again, I'm just trying to cross the road again.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

HERBERT HOOVER

The chicken won't
have to worry about
crossing the road
because there will be a
chicken in every pot
and a car in every
garage.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

I shall return and help
that chicken cross the
road.

GENERAL MACARTHUR

Four score and seven
years ago, a chicken
tried to cross the road,
conceived in liberty
and dedicated to the
proposition that all
chickens are created
equal.

EDGAR ALLEN POE

**Quote the Raven—
Nevermore will the
chicken cross the
road.**

CAPTAIN KIRK

**To boldly go where no
chicken has gone
before.**

**FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT**

**The chicken has
nothing to fear but fear
itself if he/she wants to
cross the road.**

<p>Albert Einstein— Did the chicken really cross the road, or did the road move beneath the chicken?</p>	<p>Willie Nelson— On the road again, I'm just trying to cross the road again.</p>
<p>Shakespeare— To cross the road or not to cross the road, that is the question.</p>	<p>Dwight D. Eisenhower— I'm building a vast system of interconnected highways crisscrossing the country, so you won't ever have trouble crossing a road.</p>
<p>Thomas Jefferson— When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one chicken to cross the road to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another...</p>	<p>Herbert Hoover— The chicken won't have to worry about crossing the road because there will be a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage.</p>
<p>Patrick Henry— Give me that chicken after he crosses the road or give me death.</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln— Four score and seven years ago, a chicken tried to cross the road, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all chickens are created equal.</p>
<p>Dr. Seuss— Did the chicken cross the road? Did he cross it with a toad? Yes, the chicken crossed the road, but why it crossed I've not been told.</p>	<p>General MacArthur— I shall return and help that chicken cross the road.</p>
<p>Martin Luther King, Jr.— I have a dream that one day every chicken will be able to cross the road if he wants.</p>	<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt— The chicken has nothing to fear but fear itself if he/she wants to cross the road.</p>
<p>Oprah Winfrey— Well, I understand that the chicken is having a problem, which is why he wants to cross the road so badly. So, I am going to give this chicken a car so that he can just drive across the road.</p>	<p>Edgar Allen Poe— Quote the Raven—Nevermore will the chicken cross the road.</p>
<p>John Lennon— Imagine all the chickens in the world crossing roads together, in peace.</p>	<p>Captain Kirk— To boldly go where no chicken has gone before.</p>
<p>John F. Kennedy— Ask not why that chicken crossed the road, ask what you can do to help the chicken cross the road.</p>	<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt— The chicken has nothing to fear but fear itself if he/she wants to cross the road.</p>
<p>Bill Gates— I have just released eChicken 2010, which will not only cross roads but will lay eggs, file your important documents, and balance your check book.</p>	

PICK SIX

INTRODUCTION: Many attorneys, judges, and other court officials feel that many jury trials are won or lost during the process known as *voir dire*. *Voir dire* literally means, “to speak the truth,” but it is used in court to mean the process of selecting the people who will actually serve on the jury. For a municipal court case, a panel of approximately 20 people is usually issued a juror’s summons, with the goal of selecting six jurors from that panel to hear and decide the case. Through questioning those people and studying their “Juror Information Cards,” the attorneys for both sides have limited numbers of exemptions (called “challenges”) they may use. Attorneys thus remove from the panel those who they believe would be least likely to find for their clients, and the panelists who remain serve on the jury.

To play “Pick Six,” an online interactive game available at www.texaslr.org follow the steps given below:

Read the case carefully. Decide if you will be the prosecution or the defense attorney in this case.

Identify characteristics of an ideal juror for your side. Consider: age, profession, common interests and values, and previous jury experience.

(NOTE: Attorneys may NOT consider race or gender when eliminating panelists from serving on the jury. Sometimes, however, a person might be a choice simply because there is no obvious reason NOT to choose him or her.)

Next, read the available information for each person on the jury panel. This information is similar to what would be on a Juror Information Card, plus additional observable information or information obtained during the *voir dire*.

Pick the six people you feel would be most likely to decide the case in your favor.

When you have picked your jury, click on the “finished” button. A score will come up that will indicate how well you did.

Realizing that there is no such thing as a “perfect jury,” and no good attorney would ever guarantee a victory based on the *voir dire*, the following point system has been developed for the purposes of this game:

30 points, Highest score possible...Excellent Job!

23 to 29 points, Very good job of selecting!

16 to 22 points, Good Job!

9 to 15 points, Maybe you should go back and make some changes;

8 points or below, Start over and try again!

For complete game go to www.texaslr.org



State v. Junior

Johnny Junior got his Texas driver license and a new car on his 16th birthday. To celebrate his birthday, he and his friend went cruising around town in the new car. While riding around, Johnny got a call on his cell phone from his brother. It seems that their grandfather had gone out of town for the weekend and had given the brothers permission to have a few friends over to his house to “hang out.” With the use of text-messaging, within three hours 30 people under the age of 21, including Johnny and his friend, were at the grandfather’s house. After a while, Johnny decided there were too many people at the house and that it was just a matter of time until the police came, so he left.

As he was driving away, Johnny heard sirens and then saw a police car. The police in the car activated siren and lights, and Johnny pulled his car over. When the officer approached the car and asked to see Johnny’s license and proof of insurance, Johnny readily produced both documents.

The officer asked Johnny if he had just left the party, and when Johnny answered in the affirmative the officer instructed him to get out of the car. Johnny complied and then was informed that he was under arrest. Charges were for violating Sec. 106.041 of the Alcoholic Beverage Code—in other words, driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor.

After Johnny had left the party, more than 10 police officers arrived there and issued 28 citations for minors in possession of alcohol. The house was littered with beer bottles and the liquor cabinet found empty.



JURY IDENTITIES FOR JOHNNY JUNIOR'S TRIAL:

- Juror #1.: Male
Forty-five years old
Truck driver for a local lumberyard
Catholic
Married; six children ranging in age from six months to 14 years of age
Wife a stay-at-home mom
A strict disciplinarian with his children
Served on child abuse jury where the defendant was convicted and another jury where a teenager was acquitted for vandalism
- Juror #2. Female
Thirty-five years old
Owns a job placement service
Protestant
Married 10 years; two children in elementary school
Husband an assistant district attorney
President of the PTA
No prior jury duty
- Juror #3. Female
Twenty-five years old
Works for Department of Child Protective Services
Muslin
Never married
Presiding juror on a murder case last year in which the defendant was acquitted
- Juror #4. Female
Twenty-two years old
Secondary Education major
Baptist
Engaged to marry a YMCA Youth Director
Recently involved in a traffic accident with a teenage driver who was at fault
No prior jury duty
- Juror #5. Male
Forty-six years old
Dentist
Methodist
Married; three teenage children
Wife a high school teacher
Once served on a jury for a DWI case in which the defendant was acquitted



Juror #6. Male
Forty-one years old
Works in information technology
Methodist
Married; two children
Wife a homemaker
Scoutmaster

Juror #7. Male
Twenty-eight years old
Criminal defense attorney
No religion stated
Married two years; no children
Wife a kindergarten teacher
Never served on a jury

Juror #8. Female
Nineteen years old
College freshman majoring in pre-law
No religious affiliation
Single
Never served on a jury

Juror #9. Male
Thirty-four years old
Investment banker
Presbyterian
Married 10 years; three children
Wife an emergency room nurse
Served on one juvenile case which resulted in the teenager being sent to a juvenile detention center for six months; served on a civil jury finding for the plaintiff injured in a car accident

Juror #10. Male
Twenty-one years old
Stocking clerk for a supermarket
Catholic
Engaged to be married
Attending night college after being turned down for admission in the police academy
No prior jury duty



Juror #11. Female
Twenty-six years old
Executive assistant to bank president
Protestant
Single
Recently in an automobile accident that was caused by a drunk driver

Juror #12. Male
Forty years old
Writer
Jewish
Married; two teenage children
Previously served as the foreman of a jury that acquitted a man on trial for a DWI

Juror #13. Female
Thirty years old
Waitress
No religion given
Single
Enjoys socializing at local establishments on the weekends
Served on two prior civil juries, both of which found for the defense

Juror #14. Female
Twenty-four years old
Flight attendant for a major airline
Methodist
Engaged to be married
Fiancé scheduled to join the local police force upon graduation from the police academy

Juror #15. Male
Thirty-three years old
Waiter and semi-professional baseball player
Methodist
Single
Coaches youth baseball in spare time



Juror #16. Male
Twenty-seven years old
Manager of fast-food restaurant
Catholic
Married; two small children
Works close to a local high school and enjoys being around teenagers

Juror #17. Female
Sixty-three years old
Retired librarian
Episcopal
Widowed, two adult children; two teenage grandchildren
Served on a civil jury and on a criminal jury—the civil jury found for the defendant and the criminal defendant was acquitted

Juror #18. Female
Thirty-four years old
Homemaker
Presbyterian
Married, two children
Husband an automobile insurance agent
Served as PTA president and won several awards for her commitment to volunteer activities

Juror #19. Female
Forty-eight years old
Homemaker
Episcopalian
Married; one adult daughter
Husband corporate attorney
President of local MADD chapter

Juror #20. Male
Twenty-eight years old
Professional artist
No religion given
Single
Stopped by the police and given a sobriety test on two occasions but never charged



CRIMINAL CASE KEY: *Although there is no exact and precise way to guarantee that a prospective juror will vote in a specific way, the answers given here are strong probabilities. Panelists have been rated five, three or one points each for purposes of this game.*

Juror #1: Five points for the state—this juror served on a jury that convicted the defendant, as well as is the father of six children. His ideas of discipline make him a juror that would be a top choice of the state.

Three points for the defense—this panelist would not be a high defense choice because of his prior jury duty results. However, he would not be totally dismissed because as a father of six, he could be seen as favoring children.

Juror #2: Five points for the state—because her husband is an ADA, she would probably be a top pick for the prosecution.

One point for the defense—because this juror’s husband is an ADA, she definitely would not be a pick of the defense.

Juror #3: Three points for the state—this juror has a prior history of acquitting a defendant; however as an employee of Child Protective Services, she could be seen as an advocate for youth.

Three points for the defense—juror #3’s prior jury duty in which the defendant was acquitted would make her an acceptable juror for the defense.

Juror #4: Five points for the state—although this juror is close in age to the defendant, she might be inclined to favor the prosecution because of her religion and the possibility that the defendant had been drinking. Additionally, her recent accident with a young driver makes her an ideal choice for the prosecution.

One point for the defense—most Baptists are non-drinkers and therefore would not be a high choice for the defendant in this case.

Juror #5: One point for the state—this juror had previously served on a DWI jury that acquitted the defendant.

Five points for the defense—juror #6 once served on a jury that acquitted the defendant for DWI. Having three teenage children and a wife who teaches high school students also leads toward favoring the defense.

Juror #6: Three points for the state—there is not enough information to determine which direction juror #7 might lean.

Three points for the defense—this juror’s age and the fact that he is a scoutmaster would lead to his possibly being unsympathetic with the defendant.



Juror #7: One point for the state—a criminal defense attorney might not agree with the prosecution.

Five points for the defense—a criminal defense attorney is an ideal juror for the defendant.

Juror #8: Three points for the state—there is not enough information to determine which direction juror #9 might lean, even though she is a pre-law major.

Five points for the defense—with no additional information during *voir dire*, this juror's age would make her attractive to the defense.

Juror #9: Five points for the state—juror #9 would be a top pick for the prosecution because of his age and prior jury duty.

One point for the defense—his prior jury duty and the fact that his wife is an emergency nurse would make this juror undesirable to the defendant.

Juror #10: One point for the state—this 21-year-old male would probably favor the defense in this case. The fact that he was turned down for the police academy might make him prejudiced against the prosecution.

Five points for the defense—because juror #10 is close in age to the defendant and also male, he most likely would be chosen by the defense.

Juror #11: Five points for the state—the fact that this juror was recently in an automobile accident would lead the defense to conclude that she would support the state in this case.

One point for the defense—the fact that this juror was recently in an automobile accident would lead the defense to conclude that she would support the state in this case.

Juror #12: One point for the state—he is not a top pick because he has previously acquitted a person on trial for DWI.

Five points for the defense—because of the fact he has previously served on a DWI jury as well as having teenage children, he is a top choice for the defense.

Juror #13: One point for the state—this juror is single and admitted to enjoying socializing. This could make her sympathetic to the defendant.

Five points for the defense—this juror is single and admitted to enjoying socializing. This could make her sympathetic to the defendant.



Juror #14: Five points for the state—juror #14 probably would favor the prosecution in this case because of the chosen career of her fiancé.

Three points for the defense—even though her fiancé is scheduled to join the police force, this juror might be acceptable to for the defense because of her age.

Juror #15: Three points for the state—juror’s coaching experience with youth would make him a possible choice for the prosecution; however, it is not a clear how he would lean.

Three points for the defense—this juror coaches youth and therefore could be sympathetic to the defendant; however, that is not clear enough to disqualify him.

Juror #16: Three points for the state—although juror #16 enjoys working around teenagers, there is nothing to indicate that he wouldn’t be a good choice for the prosecution, but not a top pick.

Five points for the defense—juror #16’s livelihood involves working with young people, and there is nothing to indicate that he would not be a good defense juror.

Juror #17: Three points for the state—there is not enough evidence to know which way she would likely lean.

Three points for the defense— this juror’s age and prior jury outcome would not make her a top pick for the defense, but because she has teenage grandchildren she might be sympathetic.

Juror #18: Five points for the state—the fact that juror #18’s husband is an automobile insurance agent would probably make her a good prosecution juror.

One point for the defense—this juror is suspect for the defense because of her PTA involvement. Also, her husband is an insurance agent.

Juror #19: Five points for the state—the president of the local MADD chapter would be an ideal juror for the prosecution.

One point for the defense—the president of the local MADD chapter would not be acceptable to the defense.



Juror #20: One point for the state—because of juror #20’s prior incidents with the police, he would not be a good juror for the prosecution.

Five points for the defense—because of juror #20’s prior incidents with the police, he would be an ideal defense juror.

Juror Number	Criminal Case	
	Prosecution	Defense
1	5	3
2	5	1
3	3	3
4	5	1
5	1	5
6	3	3
7	1	5
8	3	5
9	5	1
10	1	5
11	5	1
12	1	5
13	1	5
14	5	3
15	3	3
16	3	5
17	3	3
18	5	1
19	5	1
20	1	5

EVALUATION OF CURRICULUM PROGRAM

Thank you for taking time to give us feedback on the *Driving on the Right Side of the Road* lessons and website games.

Please circle your answers

Which curriculum level did you mostly use with your students?

K-3 Level One Level Two Level Three

Did you use any other level's lessons with your students?

Yes No

If yes, what lesson(s) did you use? Please list the titles of the lessons.

On a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest), please circle the number reflecting your answer on the following:

Content of the lessons	1.....2.....3.....4.....5
"Our Town Map of Do's and Don't's" lesson	1.....2.....3.....4.....5
"Rules of the Road" game	1.....2.....3.....4.....5
"Pick Six" website game	1.....2.....3.....4.....5
"There Should Be a Law" website simulation	1.....2.....3.....4.....5
Lesson plan format and graphics	1.....2.....3.....4.....5

What lesson(s) was(were) the favorite of your students? Please write the title of the lesson(s) below:

What lesson(s) was (were) the least favorite of your students? Please write the title of the lesson(s) below:

Did you invite a resource person in to talk about traffic safety laws? _____

Please describe whether the experience was successful and why or why not. _____

If you did not, why not? _____

The goal of this curriculum is to make your students more aware and responsible regarding transportation and safety issues. On a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest), please circle the number reflecting the effectiveness of the curriculum in meeting this goal.

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

Comments: _____

Mail or fax this form to: TxDOT Traffic Safety Grant Administrator
Texas Municipal Courts Education Center
2210 Hancock Drive
Austin, TX 78756