



Department of
Education

Shaping the future

Bike safety education

Year 5



25 February 2026

National Ride2School Day 2026

This lesson is designed for use in the lead-up to National Ride2School Day or as part of any safety on wheels education. It supports students in developing the knowledge needed to ride wheeled devices safely.

For further support including professional learning and additional road safety resources contact rsde.rfa@education.wa.edu.au.

YEAR 5 – Can you be seen?		
Learning Intentions	Success Criteria	Key Messages
<p>Students are learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strategies to increase visibility as riders to increase safety on the road. 	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify factors that can reduce visibility in various scenarios analyse strategies to improve visibility based on environmental conditions design a visible outfit for riders using appropriate safety features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone using the road - drivers, riders and pedestrians have a responsibility to help keep each other safe. Having lights, reflectors and wearing bright or reflective clothing increases your visibility to other road users.
<p>Note: eRideables – Children under the age of 16 are not legally allowed to use eRideable devices such as eScooters. Refer to the Road Safety Commission for more information</p>		
Resources	Teaching and Learning Experience	
<p>Introduction Visibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access to Road Safety Commission campaign – Ride bright. <p>Activity 1 Spot the risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource sheet – Visibility scenarios 	<p> Introduction Visibility (whole class)</p> <p>Watch the Road Safety Commission campaign – Ride bright.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion question: What did the Ride Bright campaign show people can do to help other road users see them? (e.g. lights, reflectors, clothes). <p> Activity 1 Spot the risks (small groups)</p> <p>Discussion question: What in the road environment could decrease a driver’s ability to see riders? (e.g. <i>time of day, weather conditions, sun glare, curves and hills in the road, obstructions such as trees or parked cars, dirty windscreen</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide the class into small groups. Provide each group with a scenario card from resource sheet – Visibility scenarios. Each group will discuss the scenario and identify what factors in the situation reduce visibility of riders (e.g. poor lighting, weather conditions, road features). Groups brainstorm strategies that would improve visibility in the allocated scenario. Groups share their ideas with the class. 	

Activity 2 Dress to be seen

- [Activity sheet – Dress to be seen](#)

Review and assess Snowball

- Paper – 1 piece per student

**Activity 2 Dress to be seen (Individual)**

- Using [activity sheet – Dress to be seen](#), students design an outfit for a rider that maximises visibility.
- Students can include a range of items such as jackets, helmets, shoes or backpacks.
- Encourage students to incorporate reflective elements, bright colours and consider different weather conditions (e.g. adding reflective rain gear).
- For each item, students write a brief explanation of how the item improves visibility.
- Students share their designs with a partner or the class, explaining their choices.

Discuss the following questions as a class:

- What common elements did we see across designs?
- How can we apply these ideas to our own clothing choices?

**Review and assess Snowball (individual)**

- Give each student a small piece of paper.
- Ask students to write down one strategy they can use to increase their visibility as a rider. Encourage students to consider the visibility of the environment and surrounds.
- Have students scrunch their paper into a ball and throw it into a designated area (e.g. around the room or into a target zone).
- Each student picks up a new paper ball, reads the strategy and adds a second strategy to it.
- Repeat the toss and swap process once more, with students adding a third strategy to the paper.
- Collect some of the paper balls and read the strategies aloud to reinforce key ideas.

Visibility scenarios

Scenario 1: A rider is on a path next to a road with poor or no street lighting, it is starting to get dark.

- 1: What factors prevent the rider being seen?
- 2: What could a driver do to improve their ability to see the rider in this scenario?
- 3: What could the rider do to be seen?

Scenario 2: A person is riding in the late afternoon on a shared path next to a busy street. There are parked cars along the side of the road, the rider is about to cross the road at a pedestrian crossing.

- 1: What factors reduce visibility of the rider?
- 2: What could a driver do to improve their ability to see the rider in this scenario?
- 3: What could the rider do to improve the ability for other road users to see them?

Scenario 3: A rider is on a path along a curvy road.

- 1: What factors reduce visibility of the rider?
- 2: What could a driver do to improve their ability to see the rider in this scenario?
- 3: What could the rider do to improve the ability for other road users to see them?

Scenario 4: It is raining and a rider is crossing the road at a crossing.

- 1: What factors reduce visibility of the rider?
- 2: What could a driver do to improve their ability to see the rider in this scenario?
- 3: What could the rider do to improve the ability for other road users to see them?

	Answers question 1	Answers question 2	Answers question 3
Scenario 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low light conditions due to poor street lighting. • The time of day, when visibility is naturally reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn on their headlights. • Drive slower. • Pay extra attention near footpaths or crossings. • Keep their windscreen clean so they can see better. • Avoid distractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use bike lights (front and rear). • Wear reflective clothing or accessories. • Wear a bright or fluorescent helmet and clothing. • Stay safely on the path. • Ride in areas with better lighting. • Ride in daylight hours and avoid riding before dawn and after dusk.
Scenario 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time of day (late afternoon) leading to potential sun glare. • Parked cars obstructing drivers' views of the cyclist. • Heavy traffic increases distractions for drivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down when approaching a crossing. • Watch carefully near parked cars in case someone is crossing or riding. • Be ready to stop at the crossing. • Avoid distractions and look both sides of the road. • Keep their headlights on if it's getting dark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use bike lights (front and rear). • Wear reflective clothing or accessories. • Wear a bright or fluorescent helmet and clothing. • Avoid cycling too close to parked cars to stay out of blind spots. • Make eye contact with drivers to confirm they see you before crossing.
Scenario 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The curvy nature of the road limits drivers' line of sight. • Potential natural obstructions like trees or bushes. • Potential structural obstructions like fencing, brick walls, parked vehicles may limit drivers' line of sight. • Low lighting or lack of streetlights in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down when going around bends. • Stay in their lane and avoid cutting corners. • Watch carefully for riders near the edge of the road. • Avoid distractions • Use headlights if visibility is poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down riding speed when going around bends. • Be aware of vehicles entering and exiting driveways and be prepared to stop. • Wear reflective and fluorescent clothing to stand out in natural surroundings.
Scenario 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain reduces overall visibility for both riders and drivers. • Water on windshields and road glare from streetlights or car lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down when approaching crossings. • Turn on headlights so they can be seen better. • Make sure windscreen wipers are working properly. • Stay focused and avoid distractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use bike lights (front and rear). • Wear reflective clothing or accessories. • Wear a bright or fluorescent helmet and clothing. • Wait for vehicles to slow down before crossing to ensure drivers see you. • Make eye contact with drivers to confirm they see you before crossing.

Dress to be seen

Design a safe rider outfit. Consider features that make you easier to be seen and equipment that helps to keep you safe. Include an explanation for how each item increases visibility or safety.

