

Starting Out

Ignition settings

What are each of these ignition settings? When would they be used?

OFF	
ACC	
ON	

Gear selection

What do each of these gears mean? When would they be used?

P	
R	
N	
D	
1	
2	

When starting a car, where should your feet be?

When starting a car, where should you be looking?



Dashboard Warning Symbols

A red warning light indicates that an emergency repair is immediately required.

A yellow warning light means to check and repair the problem when possible.

Review the list below and check off if the warning light would be red or yellow.

Dashboard Warning Symbols	Red	Yellow
Temperature light or gauge		
Oil pressure light or gauge		
Brake system light		
ABS light		
Air bag light		
“Check Engine” light		
Door ajar light		
Low fuel light		
Alternator/generator light or gauge		

Texting and Driving

Have one person be the timer and another person be the texter. The “texter” should send three messages to the timer. The timer should time and record how long it takes the texter to type in the text and hit send. After sending the text, multiply the time by the speed to see how far a driver would travel sending a text at each speed.

For example: if it takes the text 30 seconds to send a “long” text, a driver would travel 1200 feet at 25 mph or 40 ft/second.

	Time to send text	Speed	Distance Traveled
Short text		25 mph (40 ft/second)	
		35 mph (51 ft/second)	
		55 mph (81 ft/second)	
		65 mph (95 ft/second)	
Medium Text		25 mph (40 ft/second)	
		35 mph (51 ft/second)	
		55 mph (81 ft/second)	
		65 mph (95 ft/second)	
Long Text		25 mph (40 ft/second)	
		35 mph (51 ft/second)	
		55 mph (81 ft/second)	
		65 mph (95 ft/second)	

Just for reference

1 mile = 5280 feet	1 football field or soccer field = 300 feet
1 NBA regulation basketball court = 94 feet	1 lap of a swimming pool = 25 feet

Using Your Feet While Driving

1 When you're driving, where should your right and left foot be?

2 Why can't you just drive with two feet?

3 How do you move your foot from one pedal to the other?

4 Can you define the term "dead pedal"?

Searching

Set Your Sights High	Look ahead to where your vehicle will be at least 15 seconds into the future.
What Are You Searching For?	What is between you and your vehicle 15 seconds ahead of you? What possible risks are ahead of you?
How Far Ahead?	At 30 mph, a driver should see at least a block and a half ahead of his/her vehicle. Fifty miles per hour requires a driver to see nearly a quarter mile ahead.
Lengthen Your Lead	When possible, double your eye lead time to 30 seconds, looking three blocks ahead on surface streets, and a half mile ahead on highways.
Three-Second Sequence	Within a one-second window a driver scans for a hazard, then has 2 seconds to detect and recognize it, as well as decide how to respond in order to avoid or lessen the severity of a crash.
New Driver Dangers	Because their search skills are underdeveloped, new drivers often detect a hazard later than experienced drivers, increasing crash risk. Among crashes attributed to a critical teen driver error, 21 percent were due to lack of scanning that is needed to detect and respond to hazards.
Potential Hazards	Anything that moves on the sidewalk or the street. Vehicles, pedestrians and animals or the shadows they cast from locations that are hidden from your view could all become relevant. Items that could conceivably cause a reaction from the driver are significant and relevant.
Search to the Sides	Search to the sides to make sure other roadway users will not cross your travel path. You must make a conscious effort to maintain wide-ranging eye movements.
Look Behind	Developing skills to check traffic behind you will help avoid collisions when conditions change suddenly. Check your rear view and side mirrors to see if anyone is following too closely, approaching fast or preparing to pass. Use your mirrors to check behind you when you slow down.
Blind Spots	Look over your left or right shoulder to check the mirror blind spot, which is the area around the vehicle that you cannot see from the driver's position or any of your mirrors.



Evaluating

Once you have identified the hazard(s), the next step is to quickly determine if they could affect you. Ask yourself, "what if?" Think about how hazards can interact to create risks for you.

Anticipate potential problems and have a plan to reduce or eliminate the risk.

Think about the dangers around your vehicle and what adjustments you must make to your speed or lane position to maintain your safety.

You must leave yourself time to react if a dangerous situation occurs.

Your most important decisions will involve how to manage available time and space to minimize risk.

Selecting the Best Path of Travel

One of your tasks as a driver is to identify your intended travel path, defined as the space into which you can safely drive your vehicle with the lowest possible risk. Selecting a travel path is a continual process of deciding which options are best.

When evaluating your potential travel path ask yourself:

Which path offers maximum visibility?

Which path provides clear space ahead?

Which path provides the clearest space to the side?

Which path provides the smoothest flow of traffic?

Which path provides the best roadway surface?

What traffic laws apply?

Executing

Executing requires that you adjust speed, determine lane position, and decide if communication is needed. These decisions should be based upon your evaluation. Remember that you will be making these adjustments continuously.

Try to keep as much space between you and the surrounding vehicles as possible. You should attempt to determine what other drivers are going to do and to leave space to escape if a dangerous situation arises.

Traffic Flow	Time of day	Traffic controls	Weather conditions
Visibility	Lane width	Roadway conditions	Speed limits

Speed Adjustments

By controlling your speed, you can control the space between your car and other cars or obstacles. If a car or obstacle moves dangerously close, you have the following options:

Continue at the same speed.
Increase your speed.
Reduce your speed.
Take your foot off the accelerator and cover the brake.
Take your foot off the accelerator and apply pressure to the brake pedal.

Lane Position Adjustments

Changing your position within the lane is a great way to avoid driving conflicts. Most of these lane position changes will be minor. For example, you might move from the center of the lane to the left side of the lane to avoid a small pothole on the right side of the road.

Communication

By appropriately using communication, you make it easier for other drivers to see you. You also make it easier for you to see other drivers. Ensuring that you can see other drivers and that they can see you will dramatically reduce the chance of an accident. The following communication devices are part of your “execution arsenal”:

Turn signals	Let's other drivers know that you are turning, changing lanes, pulling out of a parking space or pulling out from the curb. Signal at least four seconds before you plan to take action.
Hazard Lights	Warns other drivers that you are experiencing car trouble.
Horn	Tapped lightly when trying to gain the attention of another driver or pedestrian. It should not be used to vent frustration at other drivers' actions.
Headlights	Daytime headlight use helps other drivers see you. You can flash your lights to oncoming traffic to warn them of dangers up ahead such as accidents or obstructions in the roadway. They should not be used to warn other drivers of the location of police cars.

Search, Evaluate, Execute

Search

1 What should a driver search for entering the vehicle?

2 What should a driver search for before driving away from the curb?

3 What should a driver search for when driving down a road?

4 How does what a driver searches for change depend on the environment where driving?

Evaluate

5 What does it mean to “evaluate” a situation?

6 How could a driver use the information from a search to evaluate conditions?

7 Give some examples of things that a driver may need to evaluate.

Execute

5 What does it mean to “execute”?

6 How does executing a maneuver relate to the process of searching and evaluating?

7 Give some examples of things that a driver may need to do when executing.

Video: How to Start and Stop Smoothly

1 What's the best way to apply pressure to the gas pedal to get it to accelerate?

2 What happens if you mash your gas pedal hard when you first start out?

3 What's the best way to apply pressure to the brake pedal to get it to decelerate?

4 What happens if you mash your brake pedal hard when you're slowing or stopping your vehicle?





Backing Procedure

1 What's the best way to remain safe while backing?

2 How should you shift your body?

3 What should you do with your right arm?

4 Would should you do with your left hand?

5 Which window(s) should you be mostly looking at when backing?

6 The video said to take quick peeks. Where should you take them?

Unit Four Review

1 What are the basic steps to turn a vehicle on?

2 What is idling and do you need to idle your car before driving?

3 What is risk?

4 What are the steps in the SEE system and why are they important?

5 What are the types of steering methods?

6 What is the best (and safest) hand placement and why?

7 Do you need to push the accelerator to make the car move?

8 Is it safe to drive with two feet? Why or why not?

