

## Pick a Word

Use the word or words in the box that best matches each statement below.

<u>blowout</u>	jack
<u>brake fade</u>	<u>lug nuts</u>
<u>countersteering</u>	lug wrench

1. A device used to lift and hold a vehicle to change a tire

## Blowout

2. A sudden loss of air pressure in a tire
3. Loss of brake effectiveness due to overheating
4. Steering sharply in the opposite direction
5. A device to remove the lug nuts
6. Devices used to hold the wheel to the vehicle

## Countersteering

## Lug Nuts

## Test Your Knowledge

Check correct or incorrect for each situation. If the statement is incorrect, write the word or words that make the statement correct.

## Correction

1. If your brakes overheat, tap the brakes lightly.
2. Underinflation is a major cause of tire wear.
3. Handle a rear tire blowout like a skid.
4. If the accelerator sticks, kick it ~~a few times~~ to try and jar it free.
5. If the engine overheats, turn on the heater.
6. If the headlights fail, use turn signals, parking lights, or hazard lights to see.
7. If there is a fire in the engine, use water to put it out.
8. If a front wheel leaves the roadway, use targeting and reference points to aid recovery.
9. If the engine stops suddenly, turn on the headlights.
10. If you enter a curve too fast, ~~brake hard~~

	Correct	Incorrect
1.		
2.	✓	
3.		
4.		✓
5.		
6.	✓	
7.		
8.	✓	
9.		
10.		✓

gently but  
firmly

**Choose the Action**

Write the letter for the action you should execute in the emergency.

Emergency	Action
1. Head-on collision threat	A. Steer firmly to the right.
6 2. Large object in the roadway close ahead	B. Push the brake pedal harder.
3. Flooded engine	C. Hold accelerator pedal to the floor, turn ignition on for five seconds.
D 4. Total steering failure	D. Use the parking brake with on-off action to slow down.
5. Side-impact collision threat	E. Break or accelerate quickly.
F 6. Total brake failure	F. Downshift to slow.
7. Rear-end collision threat	G. Swerve sharply.
A 8. A left-front tire blowout occurs	H. Brake hard, steer right.
9. Vehicle stalled on railroad tracks, unable to restart engine	I. Accelerate to gain more space..
B 10. Power brakes fail	J. All passengers leave the vehicle.

**Number the Steps**

In the picture below, a collision has resulted in injury and damage.

Number the following steps in the correct order.



- 1 Exchange information with others involved.
- 2 Aid the injured.
- 3 Pull off the roadway and stop.
- 4 Send for the police.
- 5 Prevent further damage.

**Answer the Questions**

Answer the questions in the blanks below.

1. Name the three items needed to change a flat tire.

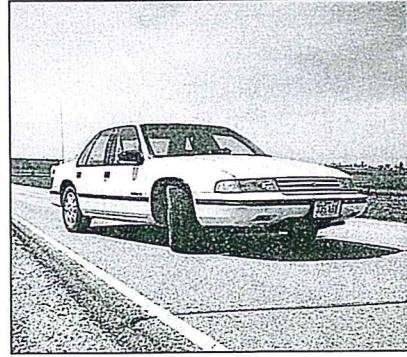
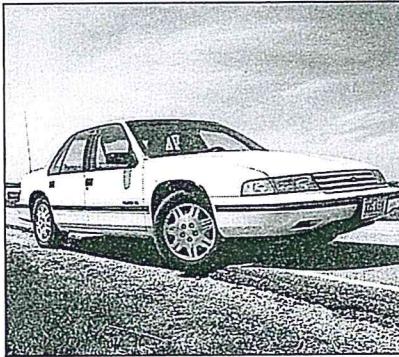
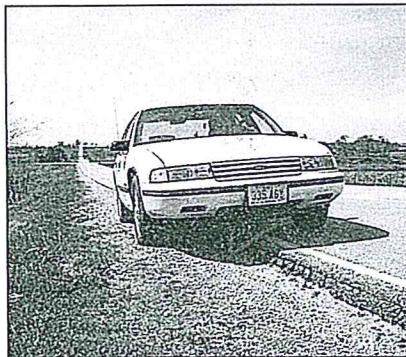
1) Get Spare Tire Out  
2) ...  
3) ...

2. Write the five steps you take to secure the vehicle before you change a tire.

1) Park on a level area  
2) Turn on the hazard lights  
3) ...  
4) ...  
5) ...

**Use the Pictures**

Study the pictures, and then number the steps in the correct order for an off-road recovery.



\_\_\_\_\_ Countersteer sharply when the tire touches the roadway.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ Hold the steering wheel on the top half with both hands.

\_\_\_\_\_ Check traffic for a safe gap.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ Aim toward the target.

\_\_\_\_\_ Reduce speed to 5–10 mph.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ Return to lane position 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ Select a safe area to return to the roadway.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ Steer sharply toward the roadway.

**Test Your Knowledge**

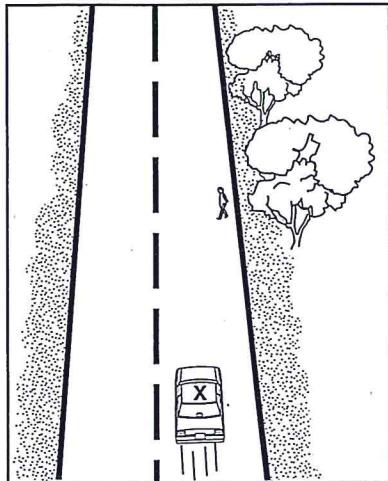
Check true or false for each statement below.

1. Driving is still possible after the accelerator spring breaks.
2. If the hood flies up, look through the crack below the open hood.
3. At speeds over 30 mph, swerving takes more distance than braking.
4. Driving quickly through potholes reduces damage to tires.
5. If a vehicle is totally submerged under water, pressure will equalize allowing doors to be opened.
6. To minimize the effects of a collision, use changes in speed or direction to reduce the impact.
7. If a vehicle crosses over the center line into your path of travel, steer left.
8. Tires wear more quickly when drivers brake abruptly and steer sharply.
9. After a collision, you are not required to show proof of financial responsibility.
10. A "Run Flat" tire can be used for a limited number of miles.

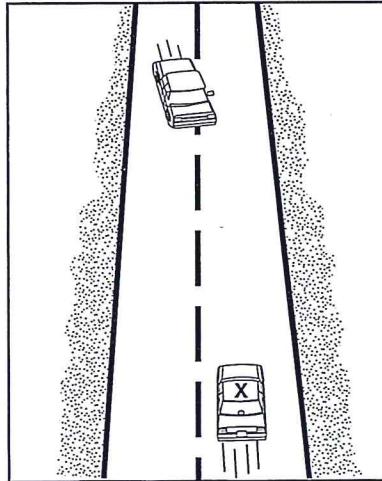
	Correct	Incorrect
1.		
2.	✓	
3.		
4.		✓
5.		
6.	✓	
7.		
8.	✓	
9.		
10.	✓	

**Use the Diagrams**

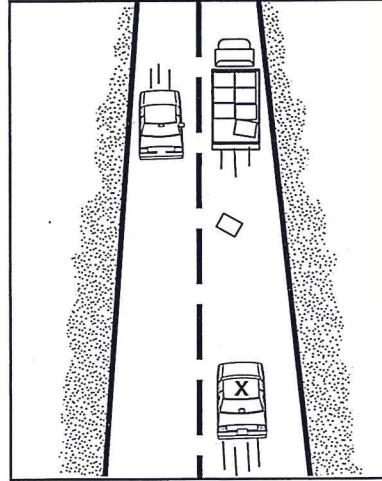
You are the driver of vehicle X in each picture below. Below each picture, write what emergency action or actions you would take.



1. Action: \_\_\_\_\_



2. Action: Slow, blow horn, flash headlights, avoid then.



3. Action: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pick a Word**

Use the word or words from the box that matches each statement below.

carbon monoxide	emotions
color blindness	glare recovery time
depth perception	glare resistance
night blindness	speed smear
tunnel vision	visual acuity

1. Not being able to see well at night

Color Blindness

2. Not being able to tell one color from another

3. Narrow field of side vision (a total of 140 degrees or less)

Depth Perception

4. Ability to judge the distance between yourself and other objects

5. Time your eyes need to regain clear vision after being affected by bright lights

Visual Acuity

6. Ability to see things clearly near and far away

7. Strong feelings such as anger, fear, or joy that influence the way you think and act

Carbon Monoxide

8. Colorless and odorless gas that is part of a vehicle's exhaust fumes

9. The ability to continue seeing when looking at bright lights

Speed Smear

10. The blur of objects off to your sides as your speed increases

**Correct the Incorrect Statements**

Check if the underlined word or words in each statement below are correct or incorrect. If incorrect, write the correct words in the box to the right.

1. A person with normal visual acuity has 20/20 vision.
2. Most states require a minimum visual acuity of 20/20 to drive.
3. Your peripheral vision provides you with your clearest vision.
4. If you must wear glasses to pass the vision test, you need not wear them driving.
5. Your fringe vision is used to detect changes in your rearview mirror.
6. The closer to the central vision, the less clear the view.

	Correct	Incorrect	Correct Words
1.	✓		
2.		✓	20/40
3.			
4.		✓	must
5.			
6.		✓	farther from

**Identify the Disability**

For each situation below, check the disability that most likely contributed to each situation.

1. Driver runs off the roadway after meeting a vehicle using high-beam headlights.
2. Driver sideswipes two parked cars when driving on a narrow street.
3. In daylight, vehicle hits bicyclist coming out of a driveway.
4. Driver collides head-on while passing a truck.
5. Driver leaves brightly lighted shopping center and misses the first curve.
6. Driver hits a car pulling out of a driveway on the right side.
7. Driver misjudges the distance barrier ahead, slams on the brakes, and is rear-ended.
8. On a bright sunny day, driver hits a pedestrian in a crosswalk.

	Poor Depth Perception	Narrow Field of Vision	Poor Glare Recovery
1.			
2.		✓	
3.			
4.	✓		
5.			
6.		✓	
7.			
8.			✓

**Choose the Greater Risk**

For each pair of risks, choose whether risk A or risk B is the greater risk.

**Risk A**
**Risk B**
**Greater Risk**

1. Driving on an expressway	Driving on a busy two-lane roadway	1.
2. Driving at night	Driving in the daytime	2. ✓
3. Driving on a quiet street	Driving in heavy city traffic	3.
4. Driving when you are calm	Driving when you are angry	4. ✓
5. Driving when you are tired	Driving when you are rested	5.
6. Driving in the rain	Driving on dry pavement	6. ✓
7. Driving in a strange car	Driving in a familiar car	7.
8. Driving with passengers who know you are a careful driver	Driving with passengers who encourage you to hurry	8. ✓
9. Driving when you are in a hurry	Driving when you have allowed extra time	9.
10. Challenge an aggressive driver	Yield to an aggressive driver	10. ✓

	A	B
1.		
2.	✓	
3.		
4.		✓
5.		
6.	✓	
7.		
8.		✓
9.		
10.	✓	

### Choose the Driving Deficiency

Check if the information below helps compensate for color-blindness, depth perception, or glare recovery.

1. When driving at night, avoid looking directly at bright lights.
2. Remember that red is on the top or the left on signal lights.
3. If you are temporarily blinded, slow or stop until your vision clears.
4. Allow for an extra clear distance ahead before passing.
5. Read signs that appear with flashing lights and other traffic signals.
6. Use the right edge of the roadway as a guide when headlights cause you to look away.
7. Use a known distance, such as a city block, to judge distances.
8. Anticipate blinding situations and glance away.
9. Check all traffic carefully before proceeding at traffic signals.
10. Wear sunglasses and use your vehicle's visor in bright sunlight.

	Color-Blindness	Depth Perception	Glare Recovery
1.			
2.	✓		
3.			
4.		✓	
5.			
6.			✓
7.			
8.			✓
9.			
10.			✓

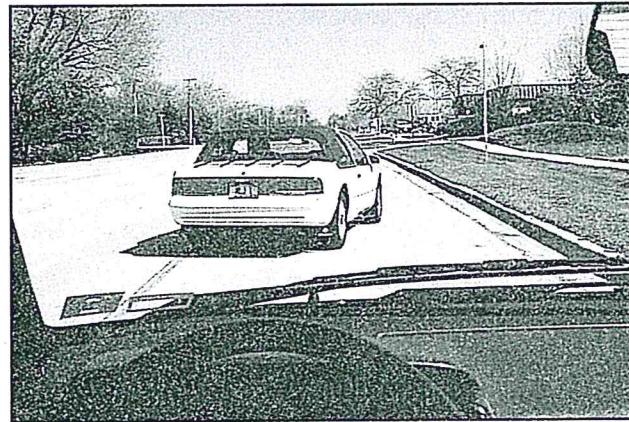
### Use the Picture

Study the picture and answer the question. You are driving down the street when the driver of the white car pulls into your lane and slows down. What should you do?

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**Check Your Skill With Risk and the Driving Task**

Check if each statement below is associated with medicine, carbon monoxide, or emotions.

1. Check your vehicle's exhaust system often.
2. Excitement and happiness can prevent you from fully concentrating on your driving task.
3. Most drivers experience anger more often than any other feeling.
4. Ask your pharmacist or physician about any side effects.
5. You might feel panic-stricken in an unfamiliar, difficult situation.
6. Other drivers interfere with your planned speed or path of travel.
7. Avoid running your vehicle's engine inside a closed area.
8. Read the label before taking and before deciding whether or not to drive.
9. Anger can impair your ability to brake, steer, and accelerate smoothly.
10. Discourage passengers in your car from smoking.
11. If taken to relieve headache pain or hay fever, it may also reduce your alertness.
12. In traffic jams, turn off heater or air conditioner fan.
13. Sorrow, depression, and anxiety can adversely affect driving.
14. Be alert for drivers who are stressed by driving in rush-hour traffic.
15. Avoid driving with the rear windows of the vehicle open.

	Medicine	Carbon Monoxide	Emotions
1.			
2.			✓
3.			
4.	✓		
5.			
6.			✓
7.			
8.	✓		
9.			
10.		✓	
11.			
12.		✓	
13.			
14.			✓
15.			

**Pick a Word**

Use the word or words in the box that matches each statement below.

blood-alcohol concentration (BAC)  
 depressant  
 designated driver  
 driving under the influence (DUI)  
 driving while intoxicated (DWI)  
 euphoria  
 field sobriety test  
 hallucinogen  
 implied-consent law

inhibitions  
 intoxilyzer  
 nystagmus  
 over-the-counter medicine (OTC)  
 peer education  
 peer pressure  
 prescription medicine  
 stimulant  
 zero-tolerance law

Blood-Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

1. Inner forces of personality that hold back one's impulsive behavior
2. Percentage of alcohol in a person's bloodstream determined by chemical tests
3. A driver with a BAC of 0.10 can be charged with \_\_\_\_\_.

Depressant

4. A drug that slows down the central nervous system
5. On-the-spot roadside tests that help a police officer detect driver impairment from alcohol

Over-the-Counter Med.

6. Drugs that can be obtained legally without a doctor's order
7. Where young people help other young people make responsible decisions

Hallucinogen

8. A mind-altering drug that changes a personality and distorts vision and perception
9. A driver with a BAC between 0.05 and 0.09 might be charged with \_\_\_\_\_.

Stimulant

10. A drug that speeds up a person's central nervous system
11. Machine that determines BAC by measuring a person's breath

Prescription Med.

12. Drugs that can only be purchased under a doctor's order
13. A person's alcohol-induced false feeling of well-being

Zero-Tolerance

14. A law that makes it illegal for persons under 21 to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in the blood
15. The influence that others of similar age and/or interests have on another person

Implicit-Consent Law

16. By accepting a driver's license, a person agrees to be tested for BAC if stopped for suspicion of alcohol or drug use while driving.
17. The involuntary jerking of the eyes as a person gazes to the side

Designated Driver

18. Decides ahead of time to abstain from drinking at social functions

**Test Your Knowledge**

Check myth or fact for each statement below.

1. A person can burn off alcohol by strenuous activity.
2. A person will be affected by drinking beer.
3. A person will not drive as well after a few alcoholic drinks.
4. Alcohol will not affect a person who has built up a tolerance.
5. A person can sober up by drinking black coffee and taking a cold shower.

Myth	Fact
1.	
2.	✓
3.	
4.	✓
5.	

**Study the Statements**

Check correct or incorrect for each of the following statements about peer pressure.

1. Peer pressure is not influential in your decision-making process.
2. Cheering for your school's football team is an example of positive peer pressure.
3. Peer pressure only affects young people.
4. Responsible decisions can help you be in control of your life.
5. Peer education is a process in which young people help other young people make decisions.
6. You have no responsibilities toward friends who decide to drink and drive.
7. There is nothing you can do to prevent underage drinking problems.
8. A designated driver should not drink any alcoholic beverages.
9. Maturity and independent thinking can help you resist peer pressure.
10. If you know that the person who is supposed to drive you home has had a few alcoholic beverages, you should make alternate plans.

Correct	Incorrect
1.	
2.	✓
3.	
4.	✓
5.	
6.	✓
7.	
8.	✓
9.	
10.	✓

**List the Factors**

List below the main factors that determine the degree of impairment caused by consumption of alcohol.

- 1) Number of Drinks
- 2) Person's Body Weight
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

### Identify the Type of Drug

Identify the type of drug shown in the box that causes each effect on the body listed below.

depressant	stimulant
hallucinogen	marijuana

Hallucinogen 1. Slows down the body's mental and physical processes

Stimulant 2. Reduces abilities to judge distance, time, and direction

Depressant 3. Causes a person to lose inhibitions

Hallucinogen 4. Speeds up the body's central nervous system

Stimulant 5. Impairs judgement, memory, depth perception, and coordination

6. Causes reflex actions of the body to slow down

7. Gives feelings of energy and alertness at first

8. Alters personality and causes panic

9. Slows down the body's central nervous system

10. After alertness wears off, causes person to become tired quickly

### Study the Statements

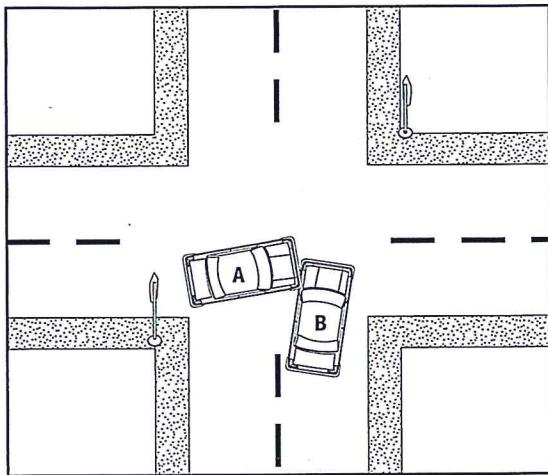
Check correct or incorrect for each statement.

1. Alcohol is the most commonly used drug in our society.
2. Nearly half of those killed in alcohol-related collisions were not drinking.
3. Young drinking drivers are involved in fatal collisions at twice the rate as drivers over age 21.
4. More than half of all fatalities during holidays are alcohol related.
5. Teenage and adult drinking differ in that adults do more drinking in vehicles.
6. Most states enforce a minimum drinking age of 21.
7. The greatest hazard young people face is driving and riding with other drivers.
8. The highest rates of intoxication are found in drivers in their forties.
9. Drivers aged 16 through 20 are more likely to be alcohol-impaired than any other group.
10. One drink of alcohol does not always affect the behavior of some people.

	Correct	Incorrect
1.		
2.	✓	
3.		
4.	✓	
5.		
6.	✓	
7.		
8.		✓
9.		
10.		✓

**Use the Picture**

Read the statements below about this picture of a collision. Check true or false for each statement.



1. The breath of Driver A smells of alcohol. This is proof for a DUI conviction.
2. If arrested for DWI, Driver A or B will most likely be asked to take a breath test under the implied-consent law.
3. If Driver A has a history of heavy drinking, it is less likely that his/her driving actions would have caused the collision.
4. Driver A could be convicted of DUI in some states if he or she has a BAC of 0.07 in tests given right after the collision.
5. If Driver A refuses to be tested for BAC and is not convicted of DWI, his or her driver's license cannot be suspended.

	True	False
1.		
2.	✓	
3.		
4.	✓	
5.		

**Check Alcohol-Affected Behavior**

Check whether each alcohol-affected behavior below is likely to occur in the average person after having one, three, or four alcoholic drinks in one hour.

1. Most of a person's behaviors are affected. Body parts seem not to work together. Walking without stumbling is difficult.
2. Judgment and reasoning are not reliable. Person may do or say things that are rude and unreasonable.
3. Hearing, speech, vision, and balance are affected. Ability to drive is greatly impaired.
4. Inhibitions are lessened. Person may be less critical of oneself and others.
5. Pupils of the eyes do not become smaller quickly enough as bright light approaches and are slower to open after the bright light passes.

	Drinks in an Hour		
	One	Three	Four
1.			
2.		✓	
3.			
4.	✓		
5.			