PARENT TAUGHT DRIVER EDUCATION MODEL PROGRAM COURSE 101

STUDENT WORKBOOK ANSWERS
Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to the Texas Department of Public Safety, Texas Department of Transportation, Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Texas Transportation Institute (www.looklearnlive.org), Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Department of Insurance, Texas Department of Motor Vehicles, Montana Office of Public Instruction, Virginia Department of Education, AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety for use of their photo library, and Fred Mottola, National Institute for Driver Behavior (Zone Control Principles, including targeting, visual lead, and reference points).

The information provided herein is accurate and current pursuant to the Program of Organized Instruction for Driver Education and Traffic Safety adopted by rule on February 2009.

Prior to starting the Parent Taught Driver Education Model Program Course 101, you must receive your student’s Parent Taught Packet from the Texas Department of Public Safety. To receive the packet, the parent must submit the application (DL92 — Request For a Parent Taught Packet). Each student should be registered separately with the Texas Department of Public Safety for the Parent Taught Driver Education Program. You can locate the application on the following web site:

http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/internetforms/Forms/DL-92.pdf

Copyright © Notice  The materials are copyrighted © and trademarked ™ as the property of the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and may not be reproduced without the express written permission of TEA, except under the following conditions:

1. Texas public school districts, charter schools, licensed driver education schools, Department of Public Safety’s Parent Taught Program instructors, and Education Service Centers may reproduce and use copies of the Materials and Related Materials for the districts and schools’ educational use without obtaining permission from TEA.

2. Residents of the state of Texas may reproduce and use copies of the Materials and Related Materials for individual personal use only without obtaining written permission of TEA. However, prior to starting the Parent Taught Driver Education Model Program Course 101, you must receive your student’s Parent Taught Packet from the Texas Department of Public Safety. To receive the packet, the parent must submit the application (DL92 — Request For a Parent Taught Packet). Each student should be registered separately with the Texas Department of Public Safety for the Parent Taught Driver Education Program.

3. Any portion reproduced must be reproduced in its entirety and remain unedited, unaltered and unchanged in any way.

4. No monetary charge can be made for the reproduced materials or any document containing them; however, a reasonable charge to cover only the cost of reproduction and distribution may be charged.

Private entities or persons located in Texas that are not Texas public school districts, Texas Education Service Centers, Department of Public Safety’s Parent Taught Program instructors or Texas charter schools or any entity, whether public or private, educational or non-educational, located outside the state of Texas MUST obtain written approval from TEA and will be required to enter into a license agreement that may involve the payment of a licensing fee or a royalty. For information contact: Office of Intellectual Property, Texas Education Agency, 1701 N. Congress Ave., Austin, TX 78701-1494; phone 512-463-9270 or 512-463-9713; email: copyrights@tea.state.tx.us.
# Table of Contents

Student Worksheets Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 3</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 6</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 7</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 8</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 9</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 10</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 11</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 12</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MODULE 1: TRAFFIC LAWS
Your License To Drive
(Additional Resource: Texas Driver Handbook (TDH), Chapters 1 -3)

1. If you are teaching a beginner to drive you must be a \textit{licensed} driver age 21 or older. (TDH-Ch 1)
2. The maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a valid driver license is $200.00. (TDH-Ch 1)
3. A person’s driver license will automatically be suspended if convicted of: (TDH-Ch 1)
   - possessing a \textit{false/fake driver} license
   - \textit{habitual} reckless driving
   - a serious \textit{crash (accident)}
4. If your driver’s license is suspended you may drive only if you obtain an \textit{essential} need driver license. (TDH-Ch 1)
5. You may lawfully allow an object to extend beyond the left side of your vehicle 3 inches. (TDH-Ch 2)
6. Drivers become subject to the liability insurance law when accident damages amount to at least $1,000.00 to property of one person. (TDH-Ch 3)

Right-of-Way
(Additional Resource: Texas Driver Handbook (TDH), Chapter 4)

1. A vehicle driving on a two-lane road must \textit{yield} the right-of-way to vehicles traveling on a four-lane road. (TDH-Ch 4)
2. If you are driving on an unpaved road, you must \textit{yield} the right-of-way to the vehicle on the paved road. (TDH-Ch 4)
3. At an uncontrolled intersection, a driver must \textit{yield} the right-of-way to the vehicle that arrived at the intersection first or to the vehicle on the right. (TDH-Ch 4)
4. A vehicle entering a street from a private alley or driveway must \textit{yield} to approaching vehicles and pedestrians. (TDH-Ch 4)
5. Vehicle turning left must \textit{yield} the right-of-way to vehicles approaching. (TDH-Ch 4)
6. When approaching an intersection of a through street from a street that ends at the intersection, first you must \textit{stop} and then \textit{yield} the right-of-way to the vehicles on the through street. (TDH-Ch 4)
7. When you hear a siren coming, you should \textit{yield} to the emergency vehicle. (TDH-Ch 4)
8. When meeting a school bus that has stopped to pick up or discharge children, you should stop and \textit{do not pass/wait} until the bus has started or you are signaled by the driver to proceed. (TDH-Ch 4)
9. When a vehicle ahead of you stops to let a pedestrian pass in front of it, you should \textit{stay} in line and wait until the vehicle ahead proceeds. (TDH-Ch 4)
Traffic Control Devices
(Additional Resource: Texas Driver Handbook (TDH), Chapter 5)

1. You must always stop when a police officer is directing traffic and instructs you to stop. (TDH-Ch 5)

2. When approaching a green traffic light you should go if it is safe (look both ways as you go ahead carefully). (TDH-Ch 5)

**DESCRIBE THE FOLLOWING TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS** *(TDH-Ch 5)*: **EXAMPLES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>END CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>RETURN TO NORMAL SPEED AFTER PASSING</td>
<td>CROSS TRAFFIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-INTERSECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y-INTERSECTION</td>
<td>SIDE ROAD TRAFFIC TO THE RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>LOOK BOTH WAYS AS YOU GO AHEAD CAREFULLY</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>LEFT TURN PERMITTED, ON GREEN ARROW, AS APPROACHING VEHICLES ARE DIRECTED TO STOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>STOP, YIELD TO OTHER TRAFFIC</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ALWAYS SLOW DOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>STOP – STOP SIGN SHAPE</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>WATCH FOR HAZARD IN OR NEAR THE ROADWAY – WARNING SIGN SHAPE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table entries are placeholders and should be replaced with actual traffic signs and signals.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>SIGN USUALLY GIVES INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS — REGULATORY SHAPE</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>LOOK OUT FOR A TRAIN — RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING SHAPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>STOP</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>YIELD TO OTHER TRAFFIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>VEHICLES MUST NOT EXCEED THE SHOWN SPEED WHEN THE YELLOW LIGHT IS FLASHING — SCHOOL ZONE</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>BE SURE YOUR LOAD WILL GO UNDER A BRIDGE OR OVERPASS AHEAD — BE SURE YOUR LOAD IS NOT HIGHER THAN 13’6’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>BE CAREFUL TO AVOID SKIDDING IN WET WEATHER</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>STAY ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF THE ROAD — KEEP RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>GET READY TO ENTER A TWO-WAY STREET</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR A RIGHT AND LEFT CURVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGN/SIGNAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>SIGN/SIGNAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR A CURVE TO THE RIGHT</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>WATCH RIGHT AND LEFT FOR OTHER TRAFFIC - CROSSROADS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>WATCH FOR SIDE ROAD TRAFFIC TO THE RIGHT</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR A TURN TO THE RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>BE READY TO YIELD TO OTHER TRAFFIC ENTERING YOUR LANE</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>WINDING ROAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>WATCH FOR PEOPLE ON FOOT – PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALK</td>
<td>26.</td>
<td>SCHOOL – WATCH FOR CHILDREN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>PREPARE FOR A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF LANES</td>
<td>28.</td>
<td>DO NOT APPLY BRAKES SUDDENLY OR MAKE SHARP Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>DO NOT APPLY BRAKES SUDDENLY OR MAKE SHARP TURN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN — A HAZARDOUS CONDITION MAY EXIST ON BRIDGE</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR VERY DANGEROUS INTERSECTION — TURN RIGHT OR LEFT AHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Watch for Ice on Bridge]</td>
<td></td>
<td>![Left-Right Arrow]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>BE CAREFUL NOT TO SIDE SWIPE A SOLID OBJECT THAT THIS SIGN MARKS</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td>PASS TO EITHER SIDE OF SIGN — DIVIDED ROADWAY AHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Solid Object Sign]</td>
<td></td>
<td>![Left-Right Arrow]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR LOW PLACE IN THE ROADWAY</td>
<td>34.</td>
<td>BE EXTRA CAREFUL NOT TO RUN OFF THE PAVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Dip Sign]</td>
<td></td>
<td>![Soft Shoulder]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>WATCH FOR TRUCKS ENTERING OR CROSSING THE HIGHWAY AHEAD</td>
<td>36.</td>
<td>BE SURE TO STAY WELL IN YOUR LANE BECAUSE BRIDGE AHEAD HAS ROOM FOR ONLY TWO LANES OF TRAFFIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Truck Sign]</td>
<td></td>
<td>![Left-Right Arrow]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>THE PAVEMENT AHEAD NARROWS; REDUCE SPEED — ROOM FOR TWO CARS TO PASS, BUT WITH CAUTION.</td>
<td>38.</td>
<td>EXPECT A CHANGE IN THE ROAD SURFACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Road Narrows]</td>
<td></td>
<td>![Left-Right Arrow]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGN/SIGNAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>SIGN/SIGNAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>WATCH FOR VERY DANGEROUS INTERSECTION AHEAD</td>
<td>40.</td>
<td>DETOUR – TEMPORARY ROUTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Highway Intersection 1000 ft" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Detour" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>WATCH FOR A SHARP DROP FROM THE PAVEMENT EDGE TO THE SHOULDER</td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR A SHARP RISE IN THE ROAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Watch for sharp turn" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bump" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>PREPARE TO REDUCE SPEED FOR A DOWNGRADE</td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>RIGHT CURVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Prepare to reduce speed" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Right Curve" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN FOR A LEFT AND RIGHT TURN</td>
<td>46.</td>
<td>GO STRAIGHT AHEAD OR TURN RIGHT – ONE WAY STREET TO THE RIGHT AHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Slow down for turns" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="One Way" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>SLOW DOWN TO AT LEAST 25 MPH FOR THE CURVE AHEAD</td>
<td>48.</td>
<td>KEEP IN THE RIGHT HAND LANE WHEN DRIVING SLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Slow down to 25 mph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Slower Traffic Keep Right" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGN/SIGNAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>[DO NOT PASS] NEVER PASS ANOTHER VEHICLE AT THIS LOCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>[EMERGENCY STOPPING ONLY] STOP ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY, SUCH AS VEHICLE FAILURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>[FORM ONE LINE LEFT] PREPARE TO MERGE INTO ONLY ONE LANE OF TRAFFIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>[ONLY] TURN LEFT FROM EITHER LANE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>[EXIT (35) MPH] EXIT SPEED 35 MPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>[SPEED LIMIT 55] A POSTED SPEED LIMIT OF 55 MPH MEANS YOU MAY DRIVE 55 MPH DAY OR NIGHT (UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>[LEFT] LEFT TURNS ARE PROHIBITED AT THIS INTERSECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>[DRIVE TO THE RIGHT] DRIVE TO THE RIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>[DO NOT ENTER] DO NOT ENTER – GET READY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>[CENTER LANE ONLY] CENTER LANE FOR LEFT TURNS ONLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGN/SIGNAL</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>TEXAS HIGHWAY 235 RUNS LEFT AND RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="235 TEXAS" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>LOOK FOR TRAIN</td>
<td>62.</td>
<td>INDICATES 3 SETS OF TRACKS AT THIS RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="RR X" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="RR CROSSING" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SIGN/SIGNAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>FLAGMAN OR CONSTRUCTION AHEAD</td>
<td>64.</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION AHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="flagman" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="construction" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65. A solid yellow line on your side of the center stripe means **No Passing**.

66. The slogan “Give ‘em a Brake” means: **Brake and slow down for roadway construction**.

**Controlling Traffic Flow**

(Additional Resource: Texas Driver Handbook (TDH), Chapters 6 – 9)

**EXAMPLES:**

VEHICLE SKIDS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE CAUSED BY **DRIVING TOO FAST ON SLIPPERY ROADS**.

YOU SHOULD DRIVE SLOWER AT NIGHT BECAUSE THE **DISTANCE** THAT YOU CAN SEE AHEAD IS LESS.

1. You must give a signal either by hand or arm or by a signal device anytime you change **lanes**. (TDH-Ch 6)
2. The driver is signaling for a **left** turn. (TDH-Ch 6)
3. The driver is signaling for a right turn. (TDH-Ch 6)

4. The driver is signaling for to slow or stop. (TDH-Ch 6)

5. When turning you should give the proper signal at least 100 feet before turning. (TDH-Ch 6)
6. When turning left you should give the proper signal at least 100 feet before turning. (TDH-Ch 6)
7. When approaching an intersection, bridge, or railroad crossing, you should never drive on the left half of the roadway when within 100 feet. (TDH-Ch 6)
8. After overtaking another vehicle on a two-lane road, you can best judge when it is safe to drive back into the right-hand lane by waiting until you can see the overtaken vehicle in your rearview mirror. (TDH-Ch 6)
9. If you are being passed, you should keep/stay in you lane. (TDH-Ch 6)
10. If you are driving at the speed limit and another driver sounds his horn and starts to pass, you should slow down and allow him to pass. (TDH-Ch 6)
11. As you near an intersection, you discover you are in the wrong lane for turning right, you should drive on until you can get into the proper lane, then turn at another intersection. (TDH-Ch 6)
12. When turning left from a three lane, one-way street, you should turn from the left lane. (TDH-Ch 6)
13. When parking near a corner, you may park your vehicle no closer than 20 feet from the crosswalk. (TDH-Ch 7)
14. A vehicle should never be parked closer to a fire hydrant (fire plug) than 15 feet. (TDH-Ch 7)
15. When parking parallel, it is best to leave the curb side wheels 6 to 18 inches from the curb. (TDH-Ch 7)
16. At 20 miles per hour the average driver, from the moment he sees danger until he hits the brake, will travel about 44 feet. (TDH-Ch 8)
17. When following another vehicle, you should maintain a 2 to 4 second following distance between yourself and the vehicle you are following. (TDH-Ch 8)
18. Not including thinking and reaction distance, at 20 miles per hour, lawful brakes must stop a car within 19 feet. (TDH-Ch 8)
19. Under favorable circumstances, including reaction time, a motor vehicle with good brakes going 50 miles per hour can be stopped within about 229 feet. (TDH-Ch 8)
20. If a child ran into the road 60 to 65 feet ahead of your vehicle, the highest speed from which you could stop with good brakes before hitting him/her is 20 mph. (TDH-Ch 8)
21. Including reaction time, the stopping distance is more than 20 feet for 10 miles per hour, at 20 miles per hour it will be about 63 feet. (TDH-Ch 8)
22. When choosing your driving speed, the most important thing to consider is the condition of the weather, traffic, road, car, and driver. (TDH-Ch 8)

23. A posted speed limit of 55 miles per hour means you may drive 55 mph only under favorable driving conditions. (TDH-Ch 8)

24. The maximum daytime speed limit for passenger cars on a highway numbered by this state or United States is 70 mph. (TDH-Ch 8)

25. Headlights must be turned on 30 minutes after sunset or the lights vehicle must be turned on at any time of day or night when persons and vehicles cannot be clearly seen for 1,000 feet. (TDH-Ch 9)

26. At night, a driver should dim headlights when an oncoming vehicle comes within 500 feet. (TDH-Ch 9)

27. If blinded by the lights of an approaching motor vehicle at night, it is best to slow down and avoid looking directly into the lights of the approaching vehicle. (TDH-Ch 9)

28. On multiple lane highways a slow driver should drive in the right hand lane. (TDH-Ch 9)

29. If you have a blowout while driving, you should steer firmly, take your foot off the gas, and brake cautiously. (TDH-Ch 9)

30. When making a long trip you should stop for a rest every two hours or 100 hundred miles. (TDH-Ch 9)

31. The first thing that should be done when a motor vehicle starts to skid take your foot off the accelerator and steer in the direction of the skid. (TDH-Ch 9)

32. If you run off the pavement, you should steer straight and slow down before attempting to return to the pavement. (TDH-Ch 9)

33. When driving in fog, you can see better by using low headlight beam. (TDH-Ch 9)

34. If you get drowsy while driving it is best to stop, get out, and walk around. (TDH-Ch 9)

Alcohol and Other Drugs
(Additional Resource: Texas Driver Handbook (TDH), Chapter 10)

1. The maximum fine for a person who is driving and drinking an alcoholic beverage is $500.00. (TDH-Ch 10)

2. A minor’s (if under the age of 17) driver license may be suspended for a first offense of driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor is 60 days (the minor is not eligible for occupational license for the first 30 days). (TDH-Ch 10)

3. Even if you are not intoxicated and you are under the age of 21 and have any detectable amount of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle, you may be charged with Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor. (TDH-Ch 10)

4. If a person refuses to provide a breath or blood specimen to a police officer, the minor’s driver license will be suspended for a first time refusal for 180 days. (TDH-Ch 10)

5. The maximum fine for a first non-driving alcohol-related offense or possession or consumption of alcohol by a minor is $500.00. (TDH-Ch 10)

6. Marijuana use will adversely affect a driver’s concentration, judgment, and perceptual skills. (TDH-Ch 10)

7. Alcohol affects a driver by slowing down reaction and impairing perception; interfering with concentration and dulling judgment; and causing emotions to become unstable. (TDH-Ch 10)
8. When you are taking medicine prescribed for you by a doctor you should ask your doctor if it is safe for you to drive. (TDH-Ch 10)

9. Heavy amphetamine use makes a driver less coordinated and at times more likely to be involved in a crash/accident. (TDH-Ch 10)

10. If a driver (age 21 or older) accidentally runs over and kills someone while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the worst offense with which the driver may be charged is Intoxication Manslaughter. (TDH-Ch 10)

11. The most a person can be fined for a first conviction of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor with no death or injury accident involved is $2,000.00. (TDH-Ch 10)

Cooperating with Other Roadway Users
(Additional Resource: Texas Driver Handbook (TDH), Chapters 11-14)

1. If you have an accident and someone is injured, you should carefully help anyone who might be hurt and send for skilled help as quickly as possible. (TDH-Ch 11)

2. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must locate the owner or leave a signed statement on the vehicle. (TDH-Ch 11)

3. If you are involved in an injury accident in a city, you must immediately notify the local police. (TDH-Ch 11)

4. If you must walk on the highway, you should walk on the left side in order to watch approaching vehicles. (TDH-Ch 11)

5. When possible, pedestrians should walk on the sidewalk. (TDH-Ch 12)

6. It is a violation of State law for pedestrians to stand in the roadway for purposes of soliciting a ride. (TDH-Ch 12)

7. According to law, in a passenger car or truck (with manufacturer's rated carrying capacity of not more than 1500 pounds) all passengers must use safety belts. (TDH-Ch 14)

8. Child passenger safety seats are required for all children under the age of 8 years. (TDH-Ch 14)

9. To avoid accidents, a defensive driver should stay alert and look for trouble spots. (TDH-Ch 14)
Module 1: Traffic Laws Driving Plan

The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 1.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 1.

Example – Format to be followed for each Module

Safety: I will use the information I learned in Module 1: Traffic Laws to develop legal and responsible reduced risk driving practices by

- Possessing a driver license
- Registering my vehicle
- Having a current inspection on a motor vehicle
- Obeying the Safety Responsibility Act
- Accepting or yielding the right-of-way
- Obeying traffic control devices
- Obeying laws and procedures concerning the traffic flow and not interrupting traffic flow
- Adopting zero-tolerance driving and lifestyle practices related to the use of alcohol and other drugs
- Cooperating with Other Users

Economy: I will use the information I learned in Module 1: Traffic Laws to conserve our environmental resources and develop environmentally friendly driving practices by:

- Maintaining my vehicle
- Registering my vehicle
- Having a current inspection on a motor vehicle

 Civility: I will use the information I learned in Module 1: Traffic Laws to develop courteous driving behaviors to share the roadways with other roadway users by cooperating and sharing the roadway with:

- Law enforcement
- Other roadway users including vulnerable roadway users
  - Vehicle
  - Pedestrians
  - Motorcyclist
  - Trucks
  - RV
  - School Buses
  - Bicyclist
  - Animals
Module 2: Driver Preparation

1. List five (5) items you should check on approach to the vehicle: Any five
   - Check outside of vehicle.
   - Check for small children and pets.
   - Check for obvious fluid leakage.
   - Check for tire inflation, position, and damage.
   - Check for obvious physical damage to the vehicle's body or glass.
   - Check that all lights and windows are clean

2. List two (2) items you should check on arrival to vehicle: Any two
   - Store all valuables in the trunk or secure them on the floor of vehicle.
   - Look into the vehicle and check traffic flow.
   - Unlock doors and enter the vehicle with the keys in your hand.

3. When parked next to the curb, you should approach the driver's door from the front.

4. When parked in a parking lot, you should approach the driver's door from the rear.

5. List five (5) weekly maintenance checks: Any five
   - Maximum pressure is listed on the tire side-wall
   - Inflate tires to vehicle manufacturer's pressure recommended in your owner's manual
   - Look for tire tread wear, damage, or wear bars showing
   - Check for cuffing (uneven wear on inside or outside tread areas)
   - Look for bald spots, bald center, or worn side treads
   - Examine tires for cuts, stones, metal fragments, or other damage

6. How often should you change your engine oil? 3,000 to 5,000 miles

7. List the “Pre-Drive Tasks:”
   - Place key in appropriate location
   - Check passengers for safe entry
   - Lock doors
   - Adjust seat
   - Make sure all passengers have fastened their safety restraints.
   - Adjust mirrors
   - Start vehicle
   - Check Instrument Panel (Alert & Warning Symbols and Devices)
   - Set necessary controls
   - Place right foot on “Brake” pedal and depress
   - Shift gear selector to appropriate gear
   - Signal intentions
   - When clear move vehicle
8. Describe how to set the rearview mirror.
   - Sit with your lower back against the seat as you would when driving
   - Move your eyes (not your head) to look in the rearview mirror
   - Adjust the mirror so that it frames the entire rear window.
   - Adjust rear view mirror settings (200 feet to rear)
   - May have to adjust to include rear view when inside mirror view is obstructed

9. Describe how to set the side mirrors traditional and contemporary.
   **Traditional Mirror Settings:**
   - **Adjusting the Left Sideview Mirrors**
     - sit upright in the driving position
     - look in LEFT sideview mirror
   - **Adjusting the Right Sideview Mirrors**
     - align the mirror so that you can barely see the left side of your vehicle
     - look in RIGHT sideview mirror
     - align the mirror so that you can barely see the right side of your vehicle

   **Contemporary mirror settings**
   - **Adjusting the Left Sideview Mirror**
     - position your head against the driver’s side window
     - look in LEFT sideview mirror
     - align the mirror so that you can barely see the left side of your vehicle
   - **Adjusting the Right Sideview Mirror**
     - to adjust the right side mirror, lean toward the middle of the vehicle or over the center console
     - look in RIGHT sideview mirror align the mirror so that you can barely see the right side of your vehicle (if you do not have electronic mirror controls, have the passenger help you adjust the right side mirror)
     - adjust side view mirror settings (15 degrees out will enhance side lane view)
     - Should be adjusted to view side areas rather than behind the vehicle

   When is it necessary to use the traditional mirror setting? this setting must be used if the view to the rear of your vehicle is obstructed

10. According to Texas law, who must wear a safety belt? Texas law requires that all passengers use safety belts when traveling in a vehicle.

11. According to Texas law, who must be in a child restraint system? Children under the age of 8 years unless taller than 4’ 9” are to be in a child restraint system.

12. For safety reason during the airbag deployment, a driver should sit at least 10 inches from the steering wheel.

13. The top of the head restraint should be positioned above the ear level, centered in the back of your head
14. Identify each of the following symbols:

- Safety Belt Reminder
- Front Windshield Defroster
- Air Bag Activation
- Battery/Alternator Warning Light
- Headlight/High Beam Indicator
- Low Oil Pressure Warning Light
- Turn Signal/Windshield Wipers
- Left/Right Signal Indicator
- Horn

15. Where would you find the description and location of your vehicle's symbols and devices? Vehicles owner's manual

16. Identify the following gauges:

- Speedometer
- Tachometer
- Fuel
17. How can you determine whether the anti-lock brake system, air bag system, and traction control system are working properly?  Indicator light is or remains “on”

18. How can you tell if your headlights are on high beam or low beam?  “on” when headlight high beam indicator light is on

19. Identify the vehicle controls in the pictures below:

20. If you want to back to the right, you should turn the steering wheel to the right.

21. Provide the meaning of each of the letters on the gear selector and explain how each gear should be used.

   - **P**  Parking (engine starting, and key removal)
   - **R**  Reverse
   - **N**  Neutral
   - **D**  Normal driving (O/D overdrive on/off switch)
   - **2**  Stronger engine power
   - **L**  Maximum engine torque
22. What is the purpose of the “Dead Pedal”? The dead pedal is the footrest found to the left of the left-most pedal (the accelerator, parking brake or clutch pedal, depending on model) where the driver can rest their foot and brace themselves during hard cornering.

23. List the “Starting Tasks”:
- Check parking brake. Parking brake should be firmly set. If not, set it.
- Place and keep right foot on the service brake pedal.
- Put key in ignition (the key is necessary to unlock the steering wheel and start the vehicle).
- Gear selector in “Park” or “Neutral.”
- Know if your vehicle has fuel injection or an automatic choke (check owner's manual if you are unsure).
- Turn key to “ON” position.
- Check alert lights and gauges.
- Turn key to start engine.
- Note position of ignition switch and watch engine information lights for indication that the engine is on. Be careful not to turn and hold the key longer than a few seconds (check owner’s manual for guidelines). Release the key when the engine starts.

24. Describe the vehicle operating space: the space or area visible and not visible around the vehicle that you can see from the driver’s seat.

25. List the “Post-Drive Tasks”:
- Stop within a legal, secure parking space
- Set Parking Brake
- Place gear selector in “Park.”
- Turn off any vehicle accessories
- Turn ignition switch to “OFF”
- Lock ignition switch and remove key
- Remove occupant restraints
- Check traffic and exit the vehicle
- Visual check to see passengers/animal are out of vehicle
- Secure doors and windows

26. Describe how the foot moves between the accelerator and brake pedal: place the heel of the foot on the floor in front of the accelerator pedal in such a manner that the foot forward of the ball makes contact with the pedal. This position better enables drivers to use the toes to make fine adjustments to pedal pressure and to pivot the foot more smoothly back and forth between the accelerator and the brake. This also allows the driver to rest the right side of the foot against the center console for better control of speed while their foot is on the accelerator.
27. Define the following terms:

**Cover the accelerator** · take your foot off the accelerator hold it over the brake pedal to reduce response time for brake application and maintain speed of vehicle.

**Progressive acceleration** · is used to maintain speed and balance of the vehicle when steering is required prior to turning at an intersection or in a curve. This technique is often used in combination with or at the end of controlled or threshold braking.

**Covering the brake** · take your foot off the accelerator hold it over the brake pedal to reduce response time for brake application and maintain speed of vehicle.

**Controlled braking (squeeze on)** · braking that is done with sufficient brake pressure needed to slow the vehicle, while maintaining balance to avoid traction loss to front or rear wheels. Remember that directional control (steering) becomes more difficult when using hard brake application.

**Threshold braking** · is used to maximize the braking effect of the vehicle, lifting (unloading) the rear suspension, and lowering (loading) the front suspension, to provide maximum traction to the front tires for braking just short of lock up. If lock up does occur, steering control is regained by releasing brake pressure very slightly (2-3 degrees). As with controlled braking, control of the brake pedal is best maintained if the heel is on the floor.

**Hand-to hand steering** when moving through a turn, the hands may move up to 165 degrees (neither hand moves beyond the 6 or 12 o’clock positions). Depending on whether the driver initiates the turn by pulling the wheel down from the 3 or 9 o’clock position toward 6 o’clock, or pushing the wheel up from the 5 or 7 o’clock position toward 12 o’clock, the opposite hand slides up or down as appropriate to provide additional input or to stabilize steering. The process is reversed to return to a straight path. The wheel should slip through the fingers to straighten when coming out of a turn and both hands are always on the wheel to make adjustments as necessary.

**Hand-over-hand steering** When using hand-over-hand steering, quick movements of the hands are needed upon commencement of the maneuver, with smooth slow movements when returning the wheel upon completion of the maneuver. One hand grasps the wheel and pushes the wheel up, over, and down; At the same time the other hand releases the wheel and passes across the forearm to grip the wheel on the far side; This hand then pulls the side of the wheel up, over the top, and down; and These movements continue as long as necessary to turn the wheel as much as needed.

28. The hand position on the steering wheel may be either 9/8 o’clock and 3/4 o’clock.

29. Describe how to move a vehicle forward.

- Press firmly on the brake pedal, heel on floor
- Shift to proper gear
- Release the parking brake while the brake pedal is still applied
- Check traffic to front, sides, and rear—using enhanced mirror or traditional mirror blind zone check, and a head check
- Signal (if appropriate)
- Left signal to move from right curb or side of roadway
- Right signal to move from left curb or side of roadway
- Check traffic again
- When clear, release the brake pedal and gently squeeze the accelerate using progressive acceleration ... starting at 2 mph; then 4, 6, 8, etc., until desired speed is reached
- Check and cancel signal when the move is completed
30. Describe how to back a vehicle in a straight line:
place the right foot on the brake and shift to reverse;
grasp the steering wheel at 12 o’clock with the left hand;
look through the back window;
use brake and accelerator effectively for speed control;
search all areas behind the vehicle prior to and while backing; and
make quick checks to the front and stop at a designated line.

31. Describe how to turn right:
Position the vehicle three feet from the curb (any closer the rear tire may hit curb).
Stop with the front bumper even with the curb line, wheels angled slightly to the right.
Yield and scan intersection to the left, front, right, and back to the left.
Select a gap in traffic, avoid hesitation, and look through the turn along the path of travel.
Use hand-to-hand steering; begin turn when the vehicle’s right-side corner post looks like it is aligned
with the curb.
Turn into the right hand lane.
Select a target in the center of the travel path and accelerate gradually.
Use hand-to-hand/push-pull-slide steering for both the turn and the recovery.

32. Describe how to turn left:
Position the vehicle 3-6 inches from the yellow line in the middle of the road.
Stop with wheels pointed straight ahead behind the stop line, pedestrian cross walk, or before
entering the intersecting traffic flow.
Scan the intersection to the left, front, right, and back to the left.
Yield to oncoming traffic unless you have a protected turn lane.
Select a gap, avoid hesitation, continue scanning intersection.
Pull straight forward to “square” the turn.
Use the yellow line as the turning target.
Select a new target in the center of the path of travel.
Use hand-to-hand steering and allow wheel to slide through the finger tips for recovery.
33. List three (3) lateral maneuvers. Any three
Swerve within your own lane
Pull to or from curb or line
Lane Change
Passing
Merge
Exit expressway
Off-Roadway Recovery

34. Describe how to perform a lateral maneuver.
Check forward and mirrors
Check blind spot
If clear, signal (Using the lane change device on the turn signal by applying halfway up/down pressure is more efficient.)
Move efficiently and smoothly into the appropriate lane while maintaining your speed or accelerate slightly before and during the lane change.
Cancel the signal and move to the new lane position.
Adjust your speed to the traffic conditions in the lane you have entered.

35. List three (3) turnabout maneuvers.
Two-point turns:
Three-point turn
U-turns

36. Describe how to angle park.
Signal intention and position the vehicle three to four feet away from the space.
Move forward until the steering wheel is aligned with the first pavement line.
Visually locate the middle of the space and turn the wheel sharply at a slow controlled speed.
Steer towards the target in center of space to straighten the wheels.
Position the front bumper three to six inches from the curb or end of the space.
37. Describe how to perpendicular park.

Signal intention and position the vehicle five to six feet away from the space. Move forward until the driver’s body is aligned with the first line of the space. Turn the wheel rapidly left or right controlling speed. Steer towards the target in center of space and straighten the wheels. Position the front bumper three to six inches from the curb or end of the space.

38. List four (4) multi-task performances. Any four

signaling, checking the instrument panel, changing gears, checking gauges, checking mirrors, checking blindspot, checking speed, checking lane position, changing gears, accelerating, braking, or a combination of the above, etc.

39. Describe the “Multi-Task Performances Time Management.” Techniques to divide attention between multi-task performances. It is so critical never to look away from the path of travel for more than ½ second at a time. Then the visual and mental attention must be placed back to the path of travel. Countermeasures to effectively time the multi-task performances reduces the risk. A driver must apply time management techniques to execute multi-task performances. It is so critical never to look away from the path of travel for more than ½ second at a time. Then the visual and mental attention must be moved back to the path of travel. If more time is needed to complete the multi-task performance, a driver should use more than one look and always remembering to return visual and mental attention back to the path of travel between looks.

-
Module 2: Driver Preparation Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 2.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 2.
Module 3: Vehicle Movements

1. Why is visual acuity so important? When driving you gather approximately 90 percent of the information about your driving environment through your eyes. Your eyes should focus on and around your path of travel scanning for anything that might present a hazard or conflict.

2. Define the following terms:

   Depth perception • The ability to judge relative distances of objects and to see and move accurately in three-dimensional space, such as hitting a ball or parking a car.

   Tracking • The ability to follow a moving object smoothly and accurately with both eyes, such as a ball in flight or moving vehicles in traffic.

   Maintaining attention • The ability to keep doing any particular skill or activity with ease and without interfering with the performance of other skills.

   Focus vision • is used to read and identify distinct objects, and covers about three percent of one’s visual field

   Central vision • is used to judge depth and position

   Peripheral vision • is conical in shape around the other vision fields

   Target is a fixed object that is located ahead of the vehicle in the center of the path of travel, and is what the driver steers toward.

   Path of Travel is the path your vehicle will take as it is directed towards the target area.

   Line of Sight is the distance you can see ahead in the direction you are looking.
3. Focus vision is used to target, maintain visual lead, read, interpret.

4. Central vision is used to referencing vehicle to roadway, viewing path of travel, viewing line of sight to target area, viewing accurate lane position.

5. Peripheral vision is used for seeing motion changes and color changes.

6. Describe the visual and mental attention process can be described as an organized pattern of focused eye movements and mental attention to scanning the line of sight and path of travel for traffic flow and volume information and immediate or potential risk situations. A driver’s visual and mental attention should be focused the traffic scene whereby the driver can make reduced-risk driving decisions from the information gained.

7. When driving a driver can control vision, motion, and steering.

8. Label the following seven (7) driving zones:

   ![Diagram of driving zones]

9. Describe an open zone. An open zone is a space where you can drive without restriction to either your line of sight or path of travel.

10. Describe a changing zone. A worsening zone condition. It is often an open zone space that is changing to a closed zone. Line of sight and/or path of travel become restricted resulting in an area with additional problems or changes developing.

11. Describe a closed zone. The space or area is not available for the vehicle’s path of travel or there is a restriction to the driver’s line of sight. An alternative path of travel must be developed.

12. Describe the lane placement for each of the following vehicles.

   ![Diagram of lane placement]
13. Define the term following interval. When you follow another vehicle you must maintain a following interval (buffer of space) that will permit you to respond appropriately. For a safe response, your vehicle must have a clear path equal to the minimum stopping zone for the speed being traveled.

14. Describe the 2-second interval. Provides the driver time to steer out of problem areas at all posted speeds on a dry surface and brake out of problems at speeds under 35 mph.

15. Describe the 3-second interval. Provides the driver time to steer out of problem areas at all posted speeds on dry surfaces and brake out of problems at speeds up to 45 mph.

16. Describe the 4-second interval. Provides the driver time to steer out of problems at all posted speeds on dry surfaces and time to brake out of problems at speeds up to 70 mph. It is important to note that many passenger car tires are not designed to steer out of problem areas at speeds beyond 75 mph. At speeds over 75 mph, high speed rated tires are required due to sidewall flexion at higher speeds and turning movements.

17. Describe how to establish a following interval between you and the vehicle ahead. When the rear of the vehicle you are following passes a fixed object (ie: tree, road sign, pillar) start counting: “A thousand and one”, “A thousand and, two”, “A thousand and ….” At the moment your vehicle reaches the fixed object you chose as a reference point, stop counting. That will be the approximate number of seconds you are behind the vehicle you are following.

18. What is the impact of speed on a driver’s vision? Central vision decreases and blurs, peripheral vision decreases (vision fields narrow), sudden changes in steering may cause exaggerated vehicle movements.

19. Describe how the sense of hearing, smell, taste, touch, and kinesthesia support visual and mental attention:

Hearing the perception of sound, made possible by vibratory changes in air pressure on the ear drums. The driver may use the sense of hearing to recognize and avoid other vehicles, pedestrians, animals, etc. on the roadway.

Smell detect or recognize something by means of sensitive nerves in the nose. The driver may use the sense of smell to recognize leaking fuel, smoke, burning electric wires, or burning rubber.

Taste assess its effect on the sensory receptors on the surface of the tongue or in the mouth. The driver may use the sense of taste to recognize unusual particles (not recognizable with vision) in the passenger compartment being omitted by the vehicle.

Touch part of the body, especially the fingertips, in contact with something so as to feel it. The driver may use the sense of touch to feel and use the steering wheel, accelerator pedal, brake pedal, gear selector, and other vehicle devices.

Kinesthesia the perception or sensing of the motion, weight, or position of the body as muscles, tendons, and joints move. The sense of kinesthesia allows a driver to recognize loss of vehicle balance.
20. Describe the concept “See and Be Seen.” A driver must utilize visual and mental attention to be able to identify other roadway users. Only by seeing and being seen by other roadway users, including vulnerable roadway users, will a driver be able to make the appropriate reduced risk driving decisions.

21. List three (3) traditional intersections. Any three
   - Uncontrolled intersections
   - Intersecting roads with lesser or greater number of lanes
   - Intersecting roads with different pavement surfaces
   - T-intersections
   - Intersecting public road with private road

22. List three (3) non-traditional intersections. Any three
   - Railroad grade-crossing
   - U-turn
   - 2-point turn
   - 3-point turn
   - Driveway intersecting with street
   - Traffic Circle

23. List six (6) ways to communicate to other drivers. Any six
   - Signal lights
   - Hand signals
   - Brake Lights
   - Hazard lights
   - Headlights — daytime running lights
   - Lane Placement
   - Horn
   - Eye contact
   - Wave
   - Verbal

24. How can you communicate using your vehicle’s lane placement? A driver may communicate with other roadway users by the placement of the vehicle within the lane or by straddling the lane markers. Such as, a driver may move to LP 2 or LP 3 to avoid a pothole or something in the roadway. Notice when vehicles ahead of you move to either side or straddle the lane lines, this may indicate that some hazard is in the roadway ahead.

25. Most crashes in Texas occur at intersections.

26. List the procedures under Step 1 for approaching intersection.
   - Identify the intersection.
   - Identify any controls.
   - Check rear areas.
   - Search for possible intersection problems.
   - Adjust speed.
   - Adjust lane placement.

27. List the procedures under Step 2 for approaching an intersection.
   - Scan open side areas first.
   - Scan closed or changing areas.
   - Look for closed or changing frontal areas.
28. List the procedures under Step 3 for approaching an intersection.
   Adjust speed.
   Maintain lane position.
   Stop behind stop line, crosswalk, or before entry, when needed

29. If a driver is unsure of what is happening or what decision to make, the driver may slow down to provide more TIME and SPACE to make appropriate decisions.

30. List three (3) ways to develop steering and speed control. Any three
   Prepare yourself and vehicle
   Do not rush—perform smooth, gradual starts and stops.
   Develop reference points for determining vehicle placement.
   Get visual targets prior to vehicle movements - use Vision Control, Motion Control, Steering Control
   Visually target to the end of the path of travel
   Be Alert to changes to the line-of-sight (LOS) or the path-of-travel (POT) - restrictions or blocked
   LOS-POT results in a need for a speed reduction adjust speed and lane position to increase space to front, side, or rear
   Prior to intersection entry, clear the left, front, and right zones or areas. Try to check the area that is easily seen first, to allow more time to examine the obstructed area(s).
   When you apply your foot to the brake or accelerator, check the rearview mirror.
   Prior to moving to the left or right, check sideview mirror or mirror blind spot.
   Establish a goal to maintain a four seconds following interval from the vehicle in front or to the rear.
   Protect yourself from the unexpected actions of other drivers to the front and rear.
   When stopped behind a vehicle, leave space to move around the stopped vehicle in case of an emergency
   Reduce stress by being courteous rather than competitive while driving.

31. Define the term reference point? A part of the outside or inside of the vehicle, as viewed from the driver’s seat that relates to some part of the roadway allowing the driver to estimate position on the roadway. The roadway positions (points of reference) of the vehicle assist the driver in determining when to start turning, vehicle limitations, or where the vehicle is actually located.

32. How do reference points help a driver? Without reference points it would be difficult for any driver to consistently execute the same actions and obtain the same results. Reference points are tools for the driver to receive accurate feedback about the vehicle’s position.

33. Draw the standard reference points for each of the following:

   ![Diagram of Standard Reference Points]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front Limitation</th>
<th>Rear Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3” – 6” from right curb</td>
<td>3” – 6” from left line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
34. **Vehicle balance refers to** the distribution of the weight of the vehicle on the tires as they meet the ground. This down-force of the tire patch to the roadway is affected by tire pressure and suspension geometry. The ideal tire patch size and balance for a vehicle is only reached when the vehicle is motionless.

35. **Describe the following terms.**
   - **Roll:** vehicle moves side to side
   - **Pitch:** vehicle moves forward or backward
   - **Yaw:** vehicle moves left or right

36. Quick acceleration will result in weight transfer to **rear**.

37. Hard braking results in weight transfer to **front**.

38. Steering to the right will result in weight transfer to **left**.

39. **Describe a balanced seating position that helps the driver maintain vehicle control and balance.**
   - **Steering wheel position** Adjust seat height so that the top of the steering wheel is in line with the top of the shoulders. Proper distance from the steering wheel can be determined by extending the arm straight forward and adjusting the position of the seat, forward or backward, until the top of the steering wheel is in line with the wrist joint.
   - **Left foot position** The left foot should be placed on the “dead pedal” (an area vehicle manufactures have designated for the left foot to balance the driver.)
   - **Heel of the right foot position** The heel of the right foot remains in contact with the floorboard and pivots between both pedals.

40. **The vehicle’s weight transfer illustrated below is caused by excessive** acceleration.
41. Describe how to perform a two-point turn (right side).
   Check traffic flow.
   Signal, and position yourself 2-3 feet from curb.
   Drive beyond the driveway and stop.
   Reverse, monitor intended path.
   Back slowly, turning steering wheel rapidly to the right as you enter driveway.
   Straighten wheels, centering car in driveway and stop with the wheels straight.
   Signal left and exit driveway when the way is clear.

42. Describe how to perform a three-point turn (left side).
   Check traffic flow.
   Signal, and position your vehicle to 3-6 inches from center yellow line.
   When traffic is clear, drive into the driveway and stop.
   Reverse, monitor intended path.
   Back slowly, turning steering wheel rapidly to the right as you exit driveway.
   Straighten wheels, centering car in roadway.
   When fully around the corner and facing the new direction stop with your wheels straight.
   Shift into drive. Check traffic and accelerate to normal speed.

43. Describe how to perform a three point turn.
   Stop as close to the right edge of the curb as possible. Check for traffic in both directions. Wait
   until you have a 20 to 30 second gap to complete the turn.
   Signal a left turn. Look over your left shoulder for any cars in your blind spot. Then move the vehicle
   slowly while turning the steering wheel rapidly to the left to bring the vehicle into the opposite lane.
   Hold this position.
   When the front wheels are almost to the curb, turn the wheels rapidly to the right. Stop the vehicle
   just short of the curb.
   Check traffic to the left, then over your right shoulder. Shift the vehicle into reverse and, while slowly
   backing up, turn the wheel to the extreme right position. About 4 feet before stopping, turn the wheel
   rapidly to the left. Keep looking back until you have come to a complete stop.
   Shift into drive. Check traffic. Signal your intent and accelerate to normal speed.

44. Describe how to perform a U-Turn.
   Mid-block U-turn - Make sure the local and state law permits this type of turnabout. To attempt a
   mid-block U-turn you will require a wide space.
   Steps for making a mid-block U-turn.
   Evaluate risk and select best location.
   Move vehicle to 3”-6” from right curb.
   Apply left-turn signal, stop, check for approaching traffic.
   Creep and turn wheel rapidly to the left.
   Complete turn, proceed into the outside or right-hand lane traveling in the opposite direction.
   U-turn at an intersection. When making a U-turn at an intersection, begin the U-turn in the left lane
   closest the center line or median. Complete the turn in the lane farthest to the right in the opposite
   flow of traffic and accelerate to the appropriate speed.

45. When parking uphill without a curb, the driver should turn the steering wheel toward the right.

46. When parking uphill with a curb, the driver should turn the steering wheel toward the left.

47. When parking downhill with or without a curb, the driver should turn the steering wheel toward the right.
Module 3: Vehicle Movements Driving Plan

The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 3.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 3.
Module 4: Driver Readiness

1. Define the term driver readiness. is the preparation of a driver mentally, emotionally, and physically to operate a vehicle on the roadway to interact safely within the traffic scene.

2. List the emotional behaviors. include affections, feelings, motives, needs, and everything that pertains to the goal-directedness of people’s actions.

3. List the mental behaviors. include cognitions, thoughts, reasoning, and everything that pertains to the decision-making and evaluating characteristic of people’s actions.

4. List the physical behaviors. include all actions of a driver. For example, signaling before changing lanes is in the mental, emotional, and physical behavior.

5. List six (6) good driving – reduced risk driving practices. (Any six)
   - Driver is emotionally, physically, and mentally ready to drive
   - Vehicle is in optimal running condition and safe to drive
   - Starting and stopping is smooth and gradual
   - Use of reference points for vehicle placement
   - Obtaining visual targets prior to vehicle movements
   - Visually targeting to the end of the path of travel
   - Being alert to line of sight/path of travel changes
   - Reducing speed—Slow down when line of sight/path of travel is restricted
   - Adjusting speed and lane placement to create space
   - Adjusting speed to time the arrival at intersections
   - Ensuring the all areas around the vehicle are clear (rear, left, front, and right) before entering traffic
   - Checking rear mirror (tap brake before slowing or stopping) before speed changes
   - Checking side mirror/blind spot before lateral movements
   - Maintaining a four-second following interval to reduce risk and provide space for decision-making
   - When stopped behind another vehicle, leaving enough space in front to move around that vehicle, if necessary
   - Being courteous reduces stress

6. List five (5) factors that influence driver errors. (Any five)
   - Lack of experience
   - Influence of peers and other drivers
   - Lack of crash avoidance training
   - Poor visual habits
   - Poor skill development habits
   - Inadequate decision-making skills regarding risk

7. List five (5) of the top teen driving errors. (Any five)
   - Not attending to the path of travel
   - Driving five or more mph too fast for conditions
   - Driving too fast through a curve
   - Inadequate search at an intersection and thus pulled in front of cross traffic
   - Caused by lack of attention at an intersection and being struck by another driver
   - Improper evasive action -- quick turn not executed properly
   - Failure to maintain visual lead
   - Failure to see action developing at side of the roadway
   - Following too closely
   - Willfully taking right-of-way
   - Other distractions
8. List the five (5) major dangers for teen drivers according to Teens in the Driver Seat.

- Driving at night
- Distractions
- Speeding
- Not wearing a seat belt
- Driving under the influence of alcohol

9. A driver should include the following when route planning.

- Planning for traffic flow, traffic volume, or detours due to roadway construction or maintenance is a reason for a driver to plan their driving route. The weather, visibility, traffic, roadway, and vehicle are reasons for a route plan for handling delays caused by these conditions.
- Avoid traffic congestion and roadway construction
- Allow more time when poor conditions occur
- Be courteous and reduce stress

10. Define the term commentary driving is a tool that will allow you to check if you are mentally processing driving skills and evaluating the environment. When you use commentary driving, you are "reading the traffic picture aloud" by describing anything that may affect the roadway ahead or behind you.

11. What can cause carbon monoxide poisoning when driving?

- Caused by gas fumes entering an enclosed vehicle compartment by starting a car in an enclosed garage
- Intake of fumes while stopped in traffic
- Driving with the rear window open can lead to gas fumes entering a vehicle and can cause death

12. Describe the term circadian rhythm cycle. Circadian rhythm is the body’s natural "down time." It affects nearly everyone between 1 and 5 p.m. and around normal bedtime.

13. List three (3) types of fatigue that may affect your driving.

- The first is lack of rest or sleep.
- The second is operational fatigue, brought on by driving long hours in heavy traffic or adverse weather conditions.
- The third is the personal circadian rhythm fatigue.

14. List four (4) symptoms of fatigue. (Any four)

- Tired muscles
- General body sensation of tiredness
- Sleepiness
- A tired feeling during mental processing
- Localized pain in back of head or eyes
- Pain and soreness in muscles
- Stiffness in joints
- Swelling of hands and feet
15. List three (3) groups of people who are at most risk of fatigue driving. (Any three)

   Young people
   Shift workers
   Commercial drivers
   Drivers who are: · Sleep deprived, Driving long distances without rest breaks, Driving through the night or at other times when they are normally asleep, Taking medicine that increases sleepiness or drinking alcohol, Driving alone, Driving on long, rural, boring roads, Frequent travelers, e.g. business travelers

16. List four (4) mental symptoms of fatigue.

   Inability to keep fixed attention
   Impaired memory
   Failure to grasp new ideas
   Difficulty/slowness in reasoning

17. The safest is not to drive fatigue; however, list three (3) things that can be done to delay the onset of fatigue. (Any three)

   Take a break before you start to drive,
   Take a quiet, less congested route home.
   Drive at a reduced speed.
   Increase your following distance to allow more time to respond.
   Avoid long drives unless physically fit
   Avoid driving long stretches
   Keep your eyes moving
   Avoid leaning forward
   Let in fresh air

18. List three (3) ways to control your emotions. (Any three)

   Understanding one’s emotional makeup
   Identifying situations that cause emotional stress
   Expecting other drivers to make mistakes
   Understanding that emotions are contagious
   Directing emotions toward actions, not individuals
   Delaying driving when upset
   If upset, asking someone else to drive

19. List three (3) emotions that may affect the way a person drives. (Any three)

   Anger____________________________________Anxiety
   Joy, happiness________________________________Fear
   Hate______________________________________Grief
   Care_______________________________________Love

20. What is road rage? an aggressive driver focusing on and adding fierce or violent anger to the driving task. Often brought on by minor events, the phenomenon we now call road rage brings out the worst in drivers and results in reckless and aggressive driving.
21. List three (3) traffic offenses that could be aggressive driving. (Any three)
   - following too closely
   - speeding
   - unsafe lane changes
   - failing to signal intent to change lanes
   - other forms of negligent, inconsiderate, impudent vehicle operation

22. List four (4) countermeasures for driving aggressively. (Any four)
   - Don’t Respond
   - Don’t Engage
   - Get Help
   - Don’t Up the Ante
   - Swallow Your Pride
   - Choose the road “less traveled.”
   - Anger Management
   - Making Errors
   - Responding to Errors
   - Controlling Emotions

23. List four (5) aggressive driving behaviors. (Any five)
   - Lane blocking.
   - Tailgating.
   - Signal use.
   - Gestures.
   - Horn use.
   - Failure to turn.
   - Parking.
   - Headlight use.
   - Merging.
   - Blocking traffic.
   - Car phones.
   - Alarms.
   - Displays.
   - Eye Contact
Module 4: Driver Readiness Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 4.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 4.
Module 5: Risk Management

1. List teen behaviors that contribute to teen-related crashes. Inexperience and immaturity combined with speed, drinking and driving, not wearing seat belts, distracted driving (cell phone use, loud music, other teen passengers, etc.), drowsy driving, nighttime driving, and other drug use aggravate this problem.

2. Driving is a risk-taking activity. Define the following terms.
   - **Risk** as the “chance of injury, damage, or loss.”
   - **Chance** is the probability or likelihood of a crash.
   - **Of injury, damage, or loss** These are the consequences of a crash. They are an unwanted outcome of an activity that anyone would want to avoid. “Injury” could involve yourself or others, and could be permanent or even life-threatening. “Damage” involves personal property. “Loss” could include things such as financial loss, loss of opportunity, loss of convenience, loss of time, other losses.

3. List three (3) guidelines for assessing risk.
   - Consider the possibly of a dangerous situation developing.
   - Prepare yourself to take action in the event of a conflict.
   - Always consider your options and the consequences of your actions.

4. List three (3) types of collisions.
   - Head-On Collisions
   - Rear-End Collisions
   - Side-Impact Collisions

5. Define the term information processing. is the brain’s ability to interpret information provided by the human senses and to employ critical-thinking, decision-making, and problem-solving skills in performing legal and responsible reduced-risk driving practices in the Highway Transportation System.

6. List two (2) ways to predict and analyze driving risk.
   - Examine in detail what threats or changes in conditions could increase/decrease threat
   - Examine in detail how the potential or immediate hazard might affect your intended path of travel

7. List five (5) ways to minimize driving risk. (Any five)
   - Wear your seat belt and sit at least 10 inches from the airbag.
   - Turn your headlights on at all times.
   - Continue to improve your traffic safety knowledge and refine your driving skills.
   - Keep a margin of space between you and other vehicles. Wise drivers keep vigilant control over the space in front of their vehicles.
   - Use a simple visual search process—SEE iT (Search, Evaluate, Execute, in Time)
   - Maintain your car and understand how it works.
   - Develop safe driving habits.
   - Position your vehicle to maximize your ability to see and be seen by others.
   - Place your hands at 9 and 3 or below on the steering wheel with thumbs along the rim.
   - Adjust speed for conditions.
   - Drive only when alert and able to efficiently process information from the driving environment.
   - Adhere to traffic laws - they are designed to improve safety and efficiency.
8. According to the Department of Public Safety, list (5) factors that contribute to driving risk. (Any five)
   - Speeding
   - Failure to Yield Right of Way
   - Driving While Intoxicated
   - Following Too Closely
   - Disregarding stop and go signal
   - Improper Turns
   - Unsafe Passing

9. What is a low risk driving environment? is usually limited to speeds under 40 mph having uncontrolled and controlled intersections in urban, suburban, and rural settings. Traffic flow volume in low risk environments should be at a minimum allowing time for the novice driver to identify risks through changes to line of sight or path of travel.

10. List three (3) features of a low risk environment. (Any three)
     - Wide, clearly-marked lanes
     - Break away sign support posts
     - New design guard rails
     - Protected left and right turn bays
     - Banked Roadways
     - Crowned Roadways
     - Grooved Roadways
     - Curbs
     - Side walks

11. List five (5) risk factors inherent to a low risk environment. (Any five)
     - Line of sight restriction caused by houses, trees, bushes, etc
     - Path of travel restrictions caused by vehicles parked on the side of the road, toys in street, children playing in streets, etc
     - Pedestrians
     - Animals
     - School zones
     - School buses
     - Parks and recreation centers
     - Children playing in driveways
     - Complacency - Driver lulled into false security that environment will remain low risk
     - Unexpected increase in and type of traffic flow

12. What is a moderate risk driving environment. is limited to speeds under 60 mph having controlled intersections in urban, suburban, and rural settings. Traffic flow is moderate, allowing time for the novice driver to identify risks through changes to line of sight or path of travel. Two way, one way, and multi-lane roadways are recommended for use in moderate risk environments.

13. List three (3) features of a moderate risk environment. (Any three)
     - Wide, clearly-marked lanes
     - Break away sign support posts
     - New design guard rails
     - Protected left and right turn bays
     - Banked Roadways
     - Crowned Roadways
     - Grooved Roadways
     - Curbs
     - Side walks
     - Clear highway shoulders
     - Rumble strips
     - New design median barriers
     - Crash attenuators
14. List five (5) risk factors inherent to a moderate risk environment. (Any five)

Lane blockages
No gap in the traffic flow in which to make a lane change
Traffic stoppages that could trap you in an intersection
One or two way reversible lanes
Shared left turn lane
Yielding to pedestrians in the crosswalks
Turns allowed from more than one lane
Changing speed limits
Increased traffic flow, especially at rush hours (morning, noon, and evening)
Line of sight restriction caused by houses, trees, bushes, etc.
Line of sight restrictions caused by buildings, billboards, stores, etc.
Path of travel restrictions caused by vehicles parked on the side of the road, toys in street, children playing in streets, etc.
Pedestrians.
Animals.
School zones and school buses
Pedestrians waiting for city buses
Light rail
Commuter parking areas
Local business
Fast food restaurants

15. Define a complex risk driving environment. Is limited to speeds under 70 mph having controlled or limited access interchanges or intersections in urban, suburban, and rural settings. Traffic flow is heavy and many times unpredictable, which does not allow excessive time for the novice driver to identify risks through changes to line of sight or path of travel. Two-way, one-way, limited-access, and multi-lane roadways are recommended for use in complex risk environment.

16. List three (3) features of a complex risk environment. (Any three)

Wide, clearly-marked lanes · Break away sign support posts
New design guard rails · Protected left and right turn bays
Banked Roadways · Crowned Roadways
Grooved Roadways · Clear highway shoulders
Rumble strips · New design median barriers
Crash attenuators

17. List five (5) risk factors inherent to a complex risk environment. (Any five)

Multiple Lane Roadway · Expressway Entrances
Entrance Ramp · Acceleration Lane
Merging Lane · Passing
Exiting · Highway Hypnosis

18. List the areas of driving that novice drivers have less understanding and knowledge of risk.

Novice drivers often have less understanding and knowledge of risk awareness, especially in right-of-way, need to reduce speed (slow down), speeding, distractions, driving under the influence of alcohol or being a passenger with someone who has been drinking, improper turns, stop and go signals, passing, and following too closely situations.
19. List five (5) risk reduction techniques. (Any five)

applying knowledge and understanding of Texas traffic laws
utilizing driver preparation procedures
utilizing occupant protection and having passengers utilize occupant protection
utilizing vehicle operation and control techniques
utilizing attention techniques
targeting line of sight and path of travel
utilizing vehicle movements procedures
utilizing reference points
maintaining vehicle balance
utilizing driver readiness techniques
timing divided attention tasks
managing distraction
utilizing a space management system that includes information processing

20. List five (5) multi-task performances that should not become a distraction. (Any five)

Targeting line of sight and path of travel   Signaling
Changing gears                   Checking gauges
Checking mirrors                Checking blindspot
Monitoring speed                 Checking lane placement
Checking traffic signs, signals, and roadway markings   Checking lane placement
Checking roadway characteristics - Road and lane width, lane markings, roadway surface, shoulder condition and slope, curb type and height, hills and curves, intersections and interchanges, areas of limited visibility, location and type of structures adjacent to the roadway
Checking weather conditions     Checking street signs
Checking motorized and non-motorized highway users

21. List three (3) guidelines for risk-taking.

Never risk more than you can afford to lose
Do not risk a lot for a little
Consider the odds and your situation

22. List five (5) factors that contribute to the degree of risk. (Any five)

Vehicle condition
Weather
Driver condition
Poor skill
Road condition
Other users
Underestimating risk
Emotions
Distractions
Underestimating the physical laws that affect driving

23. Define a space management system. is a way to organize information into meaningful categories so drivers can easily and quickly make good decisions.

24. What does each of the letters in the “see it” space management system stand for?

Search  Evaluate  Execute in Texas
25. Define the term visual search process. The first space management skill a driver must develop is an effective visual search. To search effectively, a new driver needs to know where to look, when, how, and what to look for, and how to evaluate if a potential problem could be a high risk or reduced risk situation. A visual search process is an organized pattern of focused eye movements scanning the path of travel and driving environment searching in a regular sequence for critical areas or conditions.

26. List four (4) categories for classifying search topics.

- Roadway Features
- Signs, signals, and markings
- Motorized vehicles
- Non-motorized highway users

27. Describe the process of searching 20-30 seconds ahead. Sometimes a typical driver search is only four to five seconds ahead of their vehicle. While adequate to avoid stumbling when walking, this short visual search leads to excessive braking, and adjustments of speed and position when driving. Development of an adequate visual search is difficult to master. However, it is the only way an individual can effectively assess a safe travel path, identify possible sightline changes well in advance, and determine appropriate speed or position adjustments.

28. Describe the process of searching 12-15 seconds ahead. By searching ahead 20 to 30 seconds and identifying an intended path of travel and possible alternative paths 12 to 15 seconds in advance, the driver has more time and space to exercise options. By looking as far ahead as possible and adjusting speed to the visual field, the driver has more time to identify potential problems. Early identification and assessment of objects and/or conditions provides time to adjust speed and/or position with awareness of adjacent, oncoming, and/or following vehicles. Depending on the driver’s level of attention to driving and where that attention is directed at a specific point in time, four to eight seconds should provide sufficient time to bring most passenger cars to a stop on a dry paved road or improved shoulder. It is essential to remember, however, that a loaded tractor-trailer rig may require 10 to 15 seconds to stop under the same conditions.

29. Describe the process of searching 4-8 seconds ahead. Searching 20 to 30 seconds ahead and identifying an alternate path 12 to 15 seconds ahead into which the vehicle can be steered, can assist in avoiding most threatening situations. The driver must also monitor the immediate path, 4 to 8 seconds ahead. The 4 seconds ahead represents the following interval and the 8 seconds provide a safe stopping zone under most conditions. In heavy traffic, the old 2 second following interval provided time to steer, assuming the driver was monitoring the actions of the vehicle five units ahead, but was rarely sufficient time to safely brake to a stop.

30. Complete these statements.

- 4 to 8 second range – Immediate Action Required
- 12 to 15 second range – Escape Routes
- 20 to 30 second range – Looking for Open Path of Travel
31. List three (3) factors that affect a driver’s response time. (Any three)
   - fatigue, illness, medications, alcohol, age

32. A driver can cut response time by covering the brake when a possible conflict is seen.

33. What three (3) actions are available to a driver once the decision is made to perform (execute) an action (more than one action may be needed)?
   - Communicate,
   - Change Speed
   - Change Direction

34. Describe the typical size gaps (in seconds) needed to perform the following.
   - **Right turn:** 7-9 second gap to the left
   - **Left Turn:** 9 second gap to the right and 7 second gap to the left
   - **Crossing a Four Lane Road:** 6-7 second gap in traffic from both directions
   - **Merging:** 8-second gap in traffic
   - **Changing Lanes:** 4-second gap in traffic
   - **Passing:** You will need to accelerate 10-15 mph faster than the vehicle you are passing. At 50 mph it will take 6 seconds to pass a vehicle traveling at 40 mph.
   - **3-Point Turnabout:** 20-30 second gap in both directions

35. Why would a driver wait 2 seconds before proceeding when a traffic light changes to green?
   - Red light runners

36. List five (5) ways to manage space on multiple lane roadways. (Any five)
   - Adjust the vehicle’s position and speed to road and weather conditions in order to provide time for braking, accelerating, and steering.
   - Develop a minimal four second following interval when merging onto the roadway, changing lanes, and exiting the expressway area.
   - Minimal steering inputs are needed to change lanes when passing, entering, or exiting. Excessive steering can lead to a loss of control at higher speeds.
   - Move over one lane at a time rather than moving across multiple lanes. Visibility and time are key elements to performing a safe lane change.
   - Make room for vehicles entering the roadway from an entrance ramp by changing lanes when clear.
   - When another driver tailgates, it is safer to change lanes while keeping an adequate distance to the front of the vehicle.
   - Maintain plenty of space when returning to the lane after a pass.
   - Reduce speed when roadway narrows at tunnels, construction zones, and for larger vehicles.
   - Be alert for cross winds when driving over bridges or through open mountain passes.
Module 5: Risk Management Driving Plan

The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 5.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 5.
Module 6: Environmental Factors

1. List five (5) characteristics of residential environments (suburban). (Any five)
   - Narrow streets
   - Streets not well lit at night
   - Hidden driveways
   - Uncontrolled and controlled intersections that are difficult to identify
   - More pedestrians, walkers, bicyclist, runners, joggers
   - Speed bumps utilized to discourage speeders
   - Parking on either side of the street
   - Line of sight restrictions caused by trees, bushes, signs, vehicles parked in front of homes

2. List five (5) risk factors inherent to residential environments (suburban). (Any five)
   - Line of sight restriction caused by houses, trees, bushes, etc.
   - Path of travel restrictions caused by vehicles parked on the side of the road, toys in street, children playing in streets, etc.
   - Pedestrians
   - Animals
   - School zones
   - School buses
   - Parks and recreation centers
   - Children playing in driveways
   - Complacency - Driver lulled into false security that environment will remain low risk.
   - Unexpected increase in and type of traffic flow

3. List three (3) risk behaviors to residential environments (suburban). (Any three)
   - Speeding
   - Failing to search for pedestrians, bicyclists, scooter, motorcycles entering or on the street
   - Failing to look for line of sight restrictions that hide traffic signs
   - Ignoring speed bumps
   - Failing to yield the right of way on narrow streets
   - Running Stop signs
   - Failing to look for traffic and pedestrians when exiting a driveway
   - Failing to wear a safety belt

4. List four (4) motorized roadway users in residential environments (suburban). (Any four)
   - Automobile
   - Sports utility vehicle
   - Pick-up
   - Motor homes
   - Recreational vehicle
   - Motorcycles
   - Trucks
   - Garbage truck
   - Oversized vehicle
   - Delivery truck
   - City maintenance truck
   - Department store trucks
   - Trains
   - Mopeds or motor scooters
   - Construction vehicle
   - Post office vehicle
   - Farm machinery

5. List four (4) non-motorized roadway users in a residential environments (suburban). (Any four)
   - Pedestrians
   - Adult
   - Children
   - Disabled
   - Wheelchair
   - Bicycles
   - Animals
   - In-line skates and skateboards
   - Horse-drawn vehicles
   - Wheelchairs
   - Skaters, skateboarders

6. List three (3) distractions in residential environments (suburban).
   - Eating or drinking
   - Outside person, object or event
   - Adjusting radio, cassette, or CD
   - Other occupants in vehicle
   - Moving object in vehicle
   - Smoking related
   - Talking or listening on cellular phone
   - Dialing cellular phone
   - Using device/object brought into vehicle
   - Using device/controls integral to vehicle
   - Adjusting climate controls
7. List four (4) multi-task performances in residential environments (suburban). (Any four)
   - Targeting line of sight and path of travel
   - Signaling
   - Changing gears
   - Checking gauges
   - Checking mirrors
   - Checking blindspot
   - Checking speed
   - Checking lane placement
   - Checking traffic signs and signals
   - Checking roadway markings
   - Checking roadway characteristics - Road and lane width, lane markings, roadway surface, shoulder condition and slope, curb type and height, hills and curves, intersections and interchanges, areas of limited visibility, location and type of structures adjacent to the roadway.
   - Checking weather conditions
   - Monitoring intersections/interchanges
   - Checking motorized highway users and non-motorized
   - Checking street signs

8. List five (5) characteristics of urban environments. (Any five)
   - Pedestrians, bicyclist, road signs, billboards, traffic signals, advertisements, and road markings
   - Vulnerable roadway users
   - Controlled intersections — signs, signals, roadway markings
   - City blocks divided by alleys, creating even more intersections
   - Many stores and businesses
   - Faster traffic
   - Traffic that starts and stops frequently
   - Gridlock traffic due to “rush hour” congestions
   - Stop and go traffic lasting for blocks and miles
   - Crashes
   - Special events such as parades or concerts that create the need for alternative routes
   - Rows of parked vehicles, delivery trucks, and blind alleys all creating line of sight and path of travel restrictions making it difficult to see pedestrians or other vehicles
   - Parking difficult to locate
   - Drivers competing for open lanes and parking
   - Work zones creating congestion and impatient drivers
   - Pot holes caused by heavy traffic
   - Vehicles double parked — especially delivery trucks

9. List three (3) types of roadways in urban environments.
   - On two lane streets
   - On streets with two or more lanes and a center shared turning lane
   - With two lanes going in the same direction.

10. List five (5) risky behaviors in urban environments. (Any five)
    - Failing to plan a route
    - Failing to search at least one block ahead
    - Failing to search for pedestrians moving into the street
    - Taking the right-of-way from other drivers/rides
    - Tailgating
    - Speeding
    - Failing to signal
    - Failing to check blind spots
    - Running Red traffic lights
    - Failing to wear a safety belt
    - When parked, opening the street side door into oncoming traffic

11. List five (5) reduced-risk decisions that may be made in urban environments.
    - Stay within the posted speed limit and choose to reduce speed to reduce risk.
    - Know your “perception” time (the amount of time it takes to see a hazard) and “reaction time” (the time it takes to act after seeing the hazard).
    - Know how to access local traffic information to plan alternative routes.
    - Plan routes that avoid rush hour and work zone congestion.
    - Avoid frequent lane changes — it greatly increases the chance of a collision.
    - Make smooth, controlled steering and braking maneuvers.
    - Cover the brake when conditions become unstable.
    - Always wear a seat belt.
    - Stay cool, calm and collected to arrive safely at your destination, even when drivers cut you off and pedestrians jaywalk.
12. List three (3) things to perform when approaching intersections.
   - Time arrival at the signal
   - Search ahead and to the left-front-right
   - Signal appropriately
   - Ensure you can clear the intersection before entering
   - Maintain awareness of the space around you
   - Wait two seconds before moving after traffic light changes to Green (cross traffic — a driver may be running the Red traffic light)
   - Identify a safe gap

13. List three (3) characteristics of rural environments (country) crashes.
   - Single-vehicle crashes (especially driving off the road)
   - Head-on collisions
   - Collisions at intersections

14. Farm machinery traveling at 25 mph or less must display slow moving vehicle emblem.

15. What is the main cause of run-off-road crashes? A person being sleepy.

16. Describe how to crest a hill in rural environments (country). Hillcrests on roadways with opposing traffic and limited sight lines should generally be approached in the right lane placement, near the right edge of the roadway. Also, it is essential to check traffic to the rear and reduce speed prior to cresting to be in a better position to respond appropriately if some object is blocking the roadway on the downgrade.

17. Describe how to approach a horse-drawn vehicle. When encountering horse-drawn vehicles, adjust speed. The horse-drawn vehicle should display a slow-moving vehicle emblem on the rear. Pass with caution. While passing, do not use horn and do not rev the engine because this may scare the horse and cause an accident.

18. If a crash with a wild animal is unavoidable, list three (3) things that experts recommended.
   - Don't swerve.
   - Use controlled braking to slow down
   - Hold on to the steering wheel.
   - Come to a controlled stop
   - When possible, reduce impact by making a glancing hit with controlled steering
   - Pull well off the road, turn on emergency flashers and be cautious of passing traffic.
   - Do not attempt to move a large animal from the roadway.
   - Report damage to the vehicle if damages are above the legal amount required by law.

19. Describe the following.
   - Constant radius — follows the circumference of one or more circles and line of sight is less restricted.
   - Uphill — acceleration is needed to maintain speed
   - Downhill — vehicles will naturally pick up speed
   - Decreasing radius — curve gets tighter requiring more steering adjustment.
   - Increasing radius — curve is sharper when you enter and less sharp at the exit.
   - Blind curve — only a portion of the corner is visible and the rest is hidden
   - S-Curve — a curve in one direction with a second curve in the opposite direction
   - Banked curve — one side of the curve is higher than the other side to help vehicles through the curve such as freeway entrances. Some curves have negative banking that can create less traction.
   - Winding road — a series of curves
   - Apex of a Curve — is about the middle of the curve closest to the inside edge of the turn.
   - Runaway Ramps — are designed and restricted to large trucks that lose braking control on steep hills. These sections have deep gravel, sand barrels and other materials to help slow down the runaway truck.
20. List four (4) problems to avoid in curves and hillcrests. (Any four)
   - Is there a problem over the hillcrest or round the curve?
   - Is there a car stalled while backing out of a driveway into our path of travel?
   - Does the roadway curve to the left or right?
   - Can the exit of the curve be seen ahead?
   - What is the sharpness of the curve?
   - What is the lane width, shoulder conditions, posted speed, or traffic volume?
   - Is the curve on grade, up or down hill?
   - Is the field of view restricted?
   - Can an apex point for exiting the curve be determined?
   - How is my rear zone?

21. List four (4) ways that altitude affects drivers and vehicles. (Any four)
   **Driver:**
   - The lower amount of oxygen can increase heart rate
   - Create shortness of breath
   - Cause headaches
   - Reduce concentration
   - Cause drowsiness

   **Vehicle:**
   - Makes it easier to overheat
   - Makes it easier to stall
   - Causes sluggish acceleration
   - Reduces pulling power for uphill driving

22. What is an expressway? is a limited–access or controlled–access highway designed for reduced-risk high-speed travel.

23. List three (3) highway design features. (Any three)
   - Cross traffic is eliminated, vehicles are allowed to enter or exit at designated interchanges only.
   - There is a median or barrier between opposing lanes of traffic.
   - Pedestrians, non-motorized, and slow moving vehicles are NOT permitted on most expressways.
   - Wide shoulders and extra-wide underpasses provide good escape paths.
   - Expressway signs are designed to help drivers to anticipate conditions well in advance.

24. Describe the following.
   - **Cloverleaf Interchange** has a series of entrance and exit ramps that resemble the outline of a four-leaf clover. This type of design allows for the interchange of two expressways or major roadways. The cloverleaf provides entrance and exit weave lanes that allows traffic to leave one roadway and enter another roadway with minimal disruption of speed or movement.
   - **Diamond Interchange** is designed to be used when a road that has little traffic crossing a busy expressway. Allows for interchange of a major roadway with a secondary dual or multiple lane roadway. The diamond interchange may have traffic control devices on the intersecting secondary roadway, which allow for left and right turns onto the secondary roadway.
   - **Trumpet Interchange** is used where a side road forms a T intersection with an expressway. Allows for interchange of secondary two-way streets to a multiple lane roadway with minimal traffic mix. The major function of a trumpet intersection is to replace the T-intersection at the junction of two roadways.
   - **Frontage Road Interchange** allows for the interchange of vehicles using parallel secondary two-way or one-way roadways and a major multiple lane roadway.
   - **Lane Usage Signals** A green arrow "↓" over a lane means that lane is open for travel. A yellow "◯" over a lane means travel in that lane is about to change or close. The driver should move at least one lane to the right or left when safe to do so. A red "X" over lane means travel in that lane is closed or prohibited.
High Occupancy Vehicle Lane lanes are marked with a white diamond and have restrictions on the number of passengers in the vehicle that is traveling in this lane.

Entrance Ramp this first section of the highway entering ramp gives the driver time to evaluate the traffic conditions he/she is about to enter. Depending on the style of interchange, the entrance ramp can be level with the expressway or on an uphill or downhill grade. Each entrance has special search characteristics and requires special attention.

Acceleration Lane Traffic on the expressway will be moving at high speeds. The acceleration lane allows you to get your vehicle’s speed up to or near the speed of traffic on the expressway. The amount of acceleration will depend on the expressway’s traffic flow and if other vehicles are ahead in the acceleration lane.

Merging Area The final part of the expressway entrance where the acceleration lane merges with the expressway. When merging, attempt to move onto the highway at the speed traffic is moving

Deceleration Lane this area allows a driver exiting the expressway the time and space he or she would need to adjust vehicle speed to the significantly slower posted ramp speed without interfering with other expressway traffic.

Exit Ramp is the area that allows traffic to enter an adjoining roadway. Remember, in order to safely navigate an exit ramp, you must not exceed the posted ramp speed.

Weave Lane Some expressways, like the one shown in our illustration, have the same lane for both entering and exiting the expressway.

Highway Hypnosis When driving over a long period of time, particularly on a rural expressway with little traffic, staying alert can be a problem. Driving mile after mile may cause the driver to become hypnotized by constantly staring at the roadway ahead. This results in a dulled, drowsy, trance-like condition known as “highway hypnosis”, a condition that is particularly dangerous because it can result in a crash that could cause serious injury to yourself or others.

Wolf Packs When driving on an expressway many drivers find themselves driving in a group of vehicles, which is called a “wolf pack.” This often takes place without the driver realizing it is happening. In a wolf pack, the driver begins to slowly move closer to other vehicles in the pack.

Toll Booths Some expressways require drivers to pay a toll to drive on the roadway. When driving on a toll-road, search well ahead for toll-booth signs.

Ramp Meters are installed to regulate the traffic volume entering an expressway. This way the traffic volume does not exceed the expressways capacity. Usually the meters are activated during rush hour traffic.

25. List three (3) problems with expressway entrances. (Any three)
Selecting the wrong lane Traffic ahead and behind on the ramp
Sharp curves on the ramp Visibility problems ahead and on the expressway

26. List three (3) expressway challenges. (Any three)
Higher posted speed limits. Higher volumes of traffic.
Passing on the left or right Special searching technique challenges are present on two or more lanes heading in the same direction.
Drivers at high speeds competing for the same space.

27. List the steps to passing on multi-lane roadways.
Check forward and mirrors
Check blind spot
If clear, signal (Using the lane change device on the turn signal by applying halfway up/down pressure is more efficient.)
Move efficiently and smoothly into the appropriate lane while maintaining your speed or accelerate slightly before and during the lane change.
Check space to the side.
Check mirrors.
When both sets of headlights of the vehicle being passed are visible, complete the lane change procedure to return to the lane originally left.
Cancel signal.
Adjust speed to maintain space all around your vehicle.
28. List three (3) ways to reduce risk when being passed.
   - Check the position of the passing vehicle.
   - Move away from vehicle if it is too close.
   - Do not increase speed.
   - Once passed, adjust speed to create a 3-4 second or more following distance.

29. List three (3) ways to drive safely across a railroad crossing.
   - Identify all warning signs, signals and protective devices.
   - NEVER take crossings for granted or assume NO train is coming.
   - Before you proceed across the tracks look both ways, and listen for any audible signal (whistle).
   - If a train is approaching STOP and let the train pass, make sure no other trains are approaching from either direction before you start through.

30. When passing a bicyclist, a driver should.
   - Do not use horn.
   - Do not attempt to share the lane with the cyclist.
   - Reduce speed.
   - Follow the bicycle and wait for a safe opportunity to pass.

31. List two (2) common motorist-bicycle mistakes.
   - A motorist turning left in the face of oncoming bicycle traffic. Oncoming bicycle traffic is often overlooked or its speed misjudged.
   - A motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist turning right across the path of the bicycle traffic. The motorist should slow down and merge with the bicycle traffic for a safe right-hand turn.
   - A motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist pulling away from a stop sign, failing to yield right-of-way to bicycle cross traffic. At intersections, right-of-way rules apply equally to motor vehicles and bicycles.

32. What should you do when following a truck?
   - When following a large truck, increase following distance to allow clear line of sight distance ahead. Stay far enough back so the side-view mirrors of the truck can be seen. If the side view mirror (s) cannot be seen, the truck driver cannot see you. If you are stopped behind a truck on an upgrade, leave space in case the truck drifts slightly back when it starts to move. When you follow a truck at night, always dim your headlights.

33. Describe a “no-zone” area around a truck.
   - these blind spots create a dangerous situation for smaller vehicles that enter them. Stay alert when near any large vehicle. No-Zones will inhibit the truck driver’s view and prevent him/her from seeing you. When you drive your vehicle into a No-Zone area and disappear from the truck driver’s view, you put yourself at great risk, increasing the possibility of a collision.

34. Describe the “right turn squeeze.”
   - Trucks make wide right turns and need a large open space to the right just before the turn. Always check a truck’s turn signal before beginning a pass. Not being alert to this can lead to being caught in a right turn “squeeze”. Always keep out of the open space of a tractor-trailer making a right turn.

35. What is the most common conflict between motorcycles and cars?
   - left turns.
36. List three (3) safety tips for motorist who share the road with motorcycles. (Any three)

Look twice for motorcyclists—at intersections, entering highways and whenever turning or changing lanes. The small size of motorcycles often makes them hard to see, and motorcyclists can get lost in blind spots.

Always maintain a safe following distance. Motorcycles can stop more quickly than passenger vehicles.

When passing a motorcyclist, move to the other lane and allow a full lane for the motorcycle. After doing so, avoid re-entering the lane too quickly.

Look longer for motorcycles, especially when turning left

Look for riders when pulling out on the road

Anticipate a motorcyclist’s maneuvers

Give motorcycles their full lane

Use signals when appropriate

Treat riders with courtesy and respect

Allow plenty of space when following a motorcycle

Watch for motorcycles in your blind spot

Maintain safe following and stopping distances

Slow down in poor driving conditions

37. List three (3) things to remember when sharing the road with construction vehicles. (Any three)

Do not tailgate.

The construction vehicle driver may not see you in his side mirrors.

Stay out of the construction vehicle no-zone areas.

Keep a safe distance between your vehicle and any construction vehicle (s).

38. Describe how to interact with oversized vehicles. Be prepared to share the road with a number of special purpose vehicles. For example, when mobile homes are being transported, they are often preceded and followed by vehicles that carry a "Wide Load" sign. Use extra caution when meeting or passing such vehicles. Allow extra space to increase sight distance. Use caution when passing.
Module 6: Environmental Factors Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 6.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 6.
Module 7: Distractions

1. **Define distracted driving.** is any non-driving activity a person engages in while operating a motor vehicle. Such activities have the potential to distract the person from the primary task of driving and increase the risk of crashing.

2. In Texas, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to use a cell phone including texting while driving unless it is an emergency.

3. **List and describe the NHTSA three main types of distractions.**
   - Visual — taking your eyes off the road
   - Manual — taking you hands of the wheel
   - Cognitive — taking your mind off what you're doing

4. **What may be another type of distraction?** Auditory distraction would be another category, where your visual and/or cognitive attention would be distracted by noise(s).

5. **Texting is an alarming type of distraction because.** While all distractions can endanger drivers' safety, texting is the most alarming because it involves all three (vision, manual, and cognitive) types of distraction.

6. **A distraction that is carried out more frequently and for longer periods of time may result in greater risk.**

7. **List six (6) distractions.**
   - Interactive communication devices-cell phones
   - Pagers
   - Eating
   - Light brightness
   - Reading
   - Foreign objects in car-insect, trash
   - Grooming
   - Occupants-infants, children, adults
   - Moving objects
   - Navigation systems
   - Drinking
   - Personal digital assistants (PDAs)
   - Adjusting vehicle controls-air conditioning system, tilt of steering wheel, mirrors, seat position, dash
   - Adjusting the audio system, changing the channel, changing CDs, satellite radio

8. **List three (3) dangers of cell phone use.**
   - Diverting attention away from the driving task
   - Effect on maintaining proper lane position
   - Ability to make quick decisions
   - Looking away from the road in order to dial
   - Impact on ability to perceive potential problems
   - Reduced situational awareness
   - Ability to execute emergency maneuvers
9. List two (2) audio system potential distractions. (Any two)
   Adjusting the vehicle’s audio controls
   Research shows that young drivers are especially susceptible to becoming distracted while attempting to adjust their vehicle’s audio controls. Adjusting any vehicle’s audio controls almost always involves the driver reaching for a knob or button. Often, this action requires that the driver’s eyes be diverted from the driving scene for some period of time. Moving one’s eyes and having to refocus on the shorter distance between the eyes and the dash or steering wheel, even for a short time, can result in a complete discontinuation of visual feedback from the driving scene.
   Setting the audio system volume too loud
   A driver could miss out on important information that is obtained through the ears, including: emergency vehicle’s sirens, horns or screeching tires.

10. List three (3) ways vehicle occupants may be a distraction. (Any three)
    Talking to or yelling at the driver
    Throwing objects inside or outside the vehicle
    Partially hanging out of the vehicle
    Yelling at persons outside the vehicle
    Unexpectedly adjusting audio system controls
    Unexpectedly adjusting vehicle controls

11. List three (3) situations that occur outside the vehicle that may be a distraction. (Any three)
    Crash scenes/rubbernecking
    Dawn/Dusk
    Objects in roadway
    Animal in or near roadway
    Road construction
    Other vehicles
    Police

12. List four (4) ways driver may accomplish eliminating distractions.
    Assess all potential in-vehicle distractions before driving
    Develop a preventative plan to reduce/eliminate possible distractions
    Expect distractions to occur
    Discuss possible scenarios before getting behind the wheel

13. List five (5) multi-task performances. (Any five)
    Be able to keep the vehicle on the road
    Be able to keep the vehicle in the lane
    Be able to place the vehicle in different lane positions to avoid risk
    Be able to keep the vehicle in the planned path of travel while checking speed
    Use turn signal, check mirrors, brake, accelerate, moves to the left or right, and check speed
    Adjusting or fastening seat belt
    Adjusting mirrors, lights and/or climate controls
    Operating windshield wiper and/or cruise control

14. List four (4) coordination skills that it takes to operate a vehicle. (Any four)
    Eyes, hand and foot
    Repetitive actions must be used
    Procedural tasks must be accurate
    Driving a vehicle is a mental process
    A mental driving system is needed to manage time and space
    Drivers must search for and recognize when there is a line-of-sight or path-of-travel restriction

15. Describe Multi-Task Performances Time Management. Techniques to divide attention between multi-task performances. It is so critical never to look away from the path of travel for more than ½ second at a time. Then the visual and mental attention must be placed back to the path of travel.
Module 7: Distractions Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 7.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 7.
Module 8: Alcohol and Other Drugs

1. A minor (someone under 21 years of age) may not purchase, attempt to purchase, consume, or even possess an alcoholic beverage.

2. Describe the civil liability that parents may have for damages caused by intoxication.
   - Texas holds parents/adults civilly liable for damages caused by the intoxication of a minor younger than 18 if they knowingly provided alcohol or allowed alcohol to be served on property owned or leased by them and:
     - The minor is injured or dies as a result of drinking on the property.
     - The underage person gets into a fight, falls and hurts him/herself or is sexually assaulted.
     - The minor attending the party damages someone else’s property.
     - The underage person who is drinking on the property, leaves and is involved in a motor vehicle accident and causes injury to themselves or others.
     - Parents accept responsibility for the safety of minors under 18 when the minor is on their property or on property leased by them and under their care, custody, and control.

3. List the consequences for someone providing/furnishing alcohol to a minor.
   - Class A Misdemeanor
   - A fine up to $4,000 and/or
   - Up to one year in jail; and
   - 180 days automatic driver’s license suspension upon conviction.

4. Describe a TABC shoulder tap sting: Under direct supervision of TABC agents working in undercover capacity, a minor decoy will approach (tap on shoulder) an adult outside a retail establishment and offer money to purchase alcohol. If the adult agrees, the minor will give money to the adult to pay for the alcoholic beverages.

5. List the six underage drinking laws where a minor may not.
   - Purchase alcoholic beverages
   - Attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages
   - Possess alcoholic beverages
   - Consume alcoholic beverages
   - Be intoxicated in public
   - Misrepresent their age to obtain alcoholic beverages

6. Describe the consequences if the minor is caught breaking the underage drinking laws.
   - Class C Misdemeanor
   - Up to a $500 fine
   - Alcohol Awareness Class
   - 8 to 40 hours community service
   - 30 to 180 days loss of denial of driver’s license
7. **Describe the penalties for the following.**

**First Offense DUI by a Minor** (Class C misdemeanor) - Punishable by a fine of up to $500.00, 20 to 40 hours of mandatory community service. The minor’s driver license will be suspended for 120 days (completes an Alcohol Awareness course with parents if under 18) (The minor is not eligible for occupational license for the first 30 days).

**Second Offense DUI by a Minor** (Class C misdemeanor) - Punishable by a fine of up to $500.00, 40 to 60 hours of mandatory community service. The minor’s driver license will be suspended for 120 days (The minor is not eligible for occupational license for the first 90 days).

**3rd or Subsequent DWI** (Class B misdemeanor) - Is not eligible for deferred adjudication, license suspended for 180 days (an occupational license may not be obtained for the entire suspension period), if the minor is 17 year of age or older, the fine increases from $500 to $2,000, confinement in jail for up to 180 days or both.

**1st DWI** (Class B misdemeanor) - Punishable as a fine not to exceed $2,000.00, confinement in jail for not less than 72 hours nor more than 180 days, and a driver license (or driving privilege) suspension of not less than 90 days nor more than 365 days. The court may probate the jail sentence and waive the driver license suspension on the first offense ONLY. Possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage increases the minimum term of confinement by 3 days to 6 days for a 1st offense.

**DUI with a Child Passenger** (State Jail Felony) Punishable by a fine not to exceed $10,000 confinement in jail for not less than 180 days nor more than 2 years.

**Intoxication Assault** (Felony of the Third Degree) - Punishable by a fine not to exceed $10,000.00, confinement in the penitentiary for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 years, and a driver license (or driving privilege) suspension of not less than 90 days nor more than 1 year.

**Intoxication Manslaughter** (Felony of the Second Degree) - Punishable by a fine not to exceed $10,000.00, confinement in the penitentiary for not less than 2 years nor more than 20 years, and a driver license (or driving privilege) suspension of not less than 180 days nor more than 2 years.

8. **Alcohol is a** depressant drug that affects coordination, judgment, perception, and emotional state.

9. **In Texas intoxication means.** In Texas that means 0.08% of Blood-Alcohol Concentration or any amount which results in loss of normal use of mental or physical faculties.

10. **DWI is not limited to the use of alcohol, it refers to any drug that may affect your ability to drive.**

11. **List five (5) consequences of impaired driving on crashes.** (Any five)

   - Property Damage – To vehicles, highway structures, etc.
   - Injuries – These may vary from minor to totally disabling injuries.
   - Pain
   - Disfigurement
   - Many operations
   - Increased insurance costs
   - Social isolation
   - Interruption of education
   - Imprisonment
   - Guilt
   - Loss of job opportunities
   - Loss of a normal life
   - Death – Alcohol has been found to be present in about 45% of all fatal crashes in Texas.

12. **How extensive is the problem of drinking and driving?** Nationally there are approximately 1.5 million arrests each year for DWI. While this may seem like a lot, there are many more drivers who are not stopped by the police, and should be arrested for DWI. Even if a driver has a blood alcohol concentration lower than the legal limit (0.08 percent in Texas) they should not get behind the wheel of a car because even one drink can impair your ability to be a safe driver.
13. Just one alcoholic drink can affect your driving.

14. List four (4) non-legal consequences related to alcohol and drug use. (Any four)
   - Grounding by parents
   - Not being allowed to participate in school extra-curricular activities (sports, band, drama, etc)
   - Scholarships to college may be affected
   - Military participation may be restricted
   - Accidents of all types - traffic crashes, water, home, fire, falls, etc.
   - Jobs may be lost or consideration adversely affected

15. Describe Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor (DUI). While the title is “Driving under the Influence of Alcohol by Minor” the law actually only requires that persons under the age of 21 have any detectable amount of alcohol in their system and there is no requirement to show the minor was “influenced” by the alcohol (the instructor should note that this law does not relate to other drugs).

16. List the five (5) minor prohibitions related to alcohol. (Any five)
   - Possession
   - Attempted Purchase
   - Purchase
   - Consumption
   - Misrepresentation of age
   - Improper Use of a Drivers License

17. List five (5) ways to improperly use a license to obtain alcohol. (Any five)
   - Display or possess a driver’s license knowing it is a false, canceled, revoked, suspended or altered
   - Lend a driver’s license, or I.D. certificate
   - Represent as one’s own another person’s license or I.D.
   - Fail to surrender a canceled, suspended or revoked license
   - Have more than one valid license or certificate
   - Use false information (such as name, address or document) to obtain a license

18. Describe the open container law. It is illegal for drivers or passengers to have an open alcohol container in the passenger area of the vehicle while it is on a public highway,
   - Container is open, the seal is broken or the contents are partially removed
   - The law applies to passengers as well as drivers
   - The person must “knowingly” possess the container
   - The vehicle must be on a public highway, either stopped or moving

19. Describe public intoxication. There are 3 elements of public intoxication: Be in a public place, Be intoxicated, May be a danger to self or others. The “may” endanger context as the law does not require that a person be doing something dangerous at the time of arrest. MIP penalties as they are the same for persons under age 21 who receive a P.I. offense.
20. Describe administrative license revocation and implied consent. A driver who either fails or refuses to take a test to determine intoxication is subject to loss of license for a time period varying from 60 days to 2 years. It is very easy for a minor to fail the test as it only requires "any detectable amount of alcohol". This is usually determined by an officer smelling alcohol on the young driver's breath.

21. List six (6) factors that influence underage drinking. (Any six)
   - Experimentation
   - Taste
   - Peer Pressure
   - Influence of Parents
   - Sociological Factors
   - Anxiety, Frustration, etc.
   - Have a Good Time.

22. List three (3) of the variable that need to be taken into account when understanding how alcohol affects different individuals. (Any three)
   - the amount of alcohol consumed
   - the amount of time over which the alcohol was consumed
   - the amount of food in your stomach
   - what your body weight is
   - the alcohol content of the drink (if the alcohol was mixed with a beverage)
   - your gender (whether you are a male or female)

23. Define the term Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC). is the percentage of alcohol related to the total amount of blood in the body. For example, eight drops of alcohol per 9,992 drops Blood alcohol concentration is the ratio between the amounts of alcohol to blood in the body. For example the illegal level of .08% means there would be 8 drops of pure alcohol in 9992 drops of blood.

24. Define the term Alcohol Content. amount of alcohol consumed. For example, one 12 ounce beer is .57 ounce of alcohol consumed or one shot of 80 proof whiskey is .40 ounce of alcohol consumed.

25. The higher the alcohol content a drink has, the higher the BAC it will produce. The larger the drink, the more alcohol it will contain and the higher the BAC it will produce.

26. Which has the most alcohol content by volume among 12 oz can of beer with 4.8% alcohol content, 1 oz shot of whiskey with 40% alcohol content, 4 oz glass of wine with 12% alcohol content, or 12 oz cooler with 5% alcohol content? Cooler

27. List four (4) factors that affects blood alcohol concentration. (Any four)
   - Body weight of individual
   - Time spent drinking alcohol
   - Gender of person
   - Food consumed prior to and while drinking alcohol
   - Alcohol content of the drink
   - Size of drink consumed
28. Describe how alcohol is removed from the body. Alcohol is eliminated from the body by being oxidized in the liver. Oxidation turns alcohol into oxygen and carbon dioxide. About 90% of the alcohol detoxified is oxidized (burned up) by the liver and the remaining 10% is eliminated in breath, urine, and sweat. On average, a person’s BAC is lowered only 0.015 per hour.

29. Describe the relationship between blood alcohol concentration and death. While alcohol increases the risk of death from all types of accidents (traffic crashes, falls, fires, drowning, etc), it also can cause death from short term over consumption. Respiratory failure is usually the cause of death when a BAC of approximately .40 is reached. The instructor should note however that deaths have occurred at levels, lower than .30. Alcohol may also inadvertently cause death for other reasons. These include: Choking on vomit after heavy drinking, Passing out and not being able to respond to dangerous situations (smoke alarm not being heard in a fire situation).

30. List and describe four (4) ways that alcohol adversely affects the body. (Any four)
   - Frontal Lobe
   - Inhibitions
   - Judgment
   - Attention
   - Visual losses
   - Coordination
   - Medulla

31. List three (3) physiological effects of alcohol. (Any three)
   - Tiredness
   - Tolerance
   - Mental attitude/emotions
   - Health
   - Liver
   - Heart
   - Sleep
   - Stomach
   - Brain

32. List five (5) ways that alcohol affects the space management system. (Any five)
   - Searching/Identifying
   - Eye Focus
   - Double Vision
   - Night Vision
   - Distance Judgment
   - Side Vision
   - Visual Acuity
   - Color Distinction
33. List five (5) ways drugs will affect you.
   Percepcion
   Judgment
   Coordination
   Vision
   Mood

34. List three (3) different types of drugs. (Any three)
   Tranquilizers
   Stimulants
   Narcotics
   Marijuana
   Cocaine
   Valium
   LSD
   Ecstasy
   Benodryl

35. Over the counter drugs can/may affect your driving.

36. List three (3) effects of marijuana. (Any three)
   Loss of tracking ability
   Following Distance
   Vigilance
   Multi-Task Performances

37. Describe how the following drugs adversely affect a person.
   Cocaine – This stimulant drug has been found to cause: High risk behavior – Speed, taking chances, etc., Inattention to the driving task, Loss of vehicle control, Judgment errors
   Valium – This drug is used to manage anxiety disorder but may cause drivers to: Ignore signs, Become confused when judging traffic, Drive erratically,
   LSD – This mind altering drug produces: Slowing of reaction time, Lessened visual acuity (sharpness of vision, Distorted perception of the driving scene
   Amphetamine - This "upper" drug causes loss of: Divided attention and Risk taking
   Ecstasy – This is a hallucinogenic drug: Interferes with information processing, Increase likelihood of speeding
   Benodryl – This drug is used to reduce allergy symptoms but adversely affects and lessens:

38. Describe the synergetic effects of drugs. Synergism refers to a chemical reaction between 2 or more drugs which produces an effect different (and usually greater) than either of the drugs or the sum of these individual effects.

39. List four (4) steps to take to prevent impaired driving.
   Never use alcohol and only use drugs for medical reasons
   Wait until legal age to use alcohol
   Never drive after using alcohol
   Do not use alcohol now and hope for no bad results
40. List four (4) steps to take to resist peer pressure. (Any four)
Say what the problem is — it is illegal
Suggest something else to do instead
If peers insist, leave — leave open for them to change their minds and join you
Make a plan
Decide in advance what you intend to do
Think of some good ways to handle the situation if it arises, or some good ways to avoid the situation altogether
Discuss alternative with your parents
Find reasons to leave
Find new activity or new group to hang out with

41. List five (5) signs of a impaired driver. (Any five)
Driving at inconsistent speeds
Driving on the lines or straddling the lane lines
Weaving
Driving on the edge of the road
Driving in a turn lane
Breaking or stopping without a cause
Sudden starts and stops
Slow to respond to traffic signs and signals
Tailgating
Driving at night without headlights on or only daytime running lights or leaving high beam lights on
Reckless passing maneuver
Near misses or hitting vehicles or objects in or on the road
Leaving turn signals on
Making wide turns

42. List three (3) signs to look for as a passenger in a vehicle. (Any three)
Gripping the steering wheel tightly
Making strange or obscene gestures
Driving with windows open in cold weather
Sticking head out of window
Driving with face too close to windshield
Not turning head to scan
Talking loud
Playing music louder than normal

43. List three (3) things to do when you observe an impaired driver. (Any three)
Keep as much distance as possible between you and the impaired driver
Do not pass someone showing signs of impairment
Pull off the road or turn on a side road when safe if the driver is following
To report the impaired driver — note the color, make, model, license plate number if possible and direction of vehicle of the impaired driver

44. Describe the following.
Binge Drinking Consuming a great amount of alcohol over a weekend or other time period. This may be as few as 4 drinks for women and 5 drinks for men in one day
Black Outs This does not refer to "passing out", but is really a "blank out" or VCR button on but record button not pushed. A person may be walking, talking etc., but later have no memory of the actions. Blackouts may occur as an early or late sign of alcoholism.
Tolerance As the human body adapts physiologically and psychologically to prolonged use of alcohol, a tolerance to alcohol may develop. This will result in the same amount of alcohol having a lesser effect on a person or the need for a greater amount to achieve the previous effect.

45. List three (3) sources of help for alcohol or drug abuse. (Any three)
Alcoholics Anonymous
Al-Anon Family Groups
Alateen
Private hospitals and counselors
Local Councils on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
Mental Health/Mental Retardation agencies

46. List two (2) possible positive decisions concerning alcohol or drug use. (Any two)
Never use alcohol and only use drugs for medical reasons.
Wait until legal age to use alcohol.
Never drive after using alcohol.
Use alcohol now and hope for no bad results.
Module 8: Alcohol and Other Drugs
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 8.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 8.
Module 9: Adverse Conditions

1. **Describe why driving after sunset present problems.** The obvious ones are glare and reduced visibility. Visibility, as presented in this lesson, deals with limitations placed on gathering and processing information when driving at night due to factors of reduced illumination and the ability of the eyes to adjust to glare.

2. **Describe the dangers that reduced illumination presents to drivers and especially inexperienced drivers.** Darkness not only makes it more difficult for you to see, but for others to see you. An inexperienced novice driver will also find it difficult to determine size, color, distance, and speed of objects ahead, making stopping within the distance lighted by your headlights much more challenging. Whenever visibility is reduced, a driver will need more time to: identify hazards early and scan in and around the path of travel to the target area.

3. **Properly adjusted low beam lights should illuminate** 100 to 150 feet.

4. **List five (5) sources of glare.** (Any five)
   - oncoming and following vehicle headlights
   - high beam headlights
   - misaligned headlights
   - improperly loaded vehicles
   - dirty windshield
   - paper on dashboard
   - snow-covered landscape
   - facing the sun at dawn or dusk
   - flashing neon signs
   - flood lights on buildings next to the roadway

5. **Describe how to adjust to glare conditions.** Staring into the headlights of oncoming vehicles can blind you, especially if the driver of the oncoming vehicle is using high beams. To avoid being blinded by headlights of oncoming vehicles, reduce speed and look to the right-hand side of the road; make brief glances ahead to monitor path of travel. To avoid being blinded by headlights of following vehicles, use contemporary side mirror settings; adjust your inside mirror to the "night" setting.

6. **Properly adjusted high beam lights should illuminate** 300 to 350 feet.

7. **Describe when you should lower you high beam headlights.** within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle, when following closely (within 200 - 300 feet) behind another vehicle, when driving on lighted roads, when driving in fog, heavy rain, sleet, snow, or dust

8. **Describe overdriving your headlights.** occurs when the vehicle’s speed is greater than the stopping distance lighted by the headlights. To determine whether you are overdriving your headlights, select an object the moment the headlights pick it up, and count off six seconds. If the object is still ahead of the vehicle, you are driving at a safe speed. If you have passed it, you are driving too fast. The posted speed limits are calculated for daylight driving and are often too fast for nighttime conditions. Dirty headlights and improper headlight alignment will also add to this problem.

9. **Why in some areas is the speed limit lower at night?** Driving at 55-65 mph on a freeway in adverse conditions with low visibility is a danger to everyone and may lead an officer to charge you with dangerous driving even though you were driving the posted speed limit. As soon as visibility or traction is reduced, the law requires that your speed be adapted to conditions. On roadways where visibility is reduced, night speed limits may be posted to help alert drivers to potential dangers.

10. **Whenever you are driving on a roadway at night and you have difficulty seeing,** **SLOW DOWN,** adjust your speed even if it is below the posted limit.
11. List four (4) nighttime precautionary procedures. (Any four)
   - Clean windshield inside and out — diffused light gives an appearance of a halo around the headlights of oncoming vehicles
   - Clean all lights — 50 to 90 percent loss of headlight efficiency is due to road grime on the lens
   - Reduce daytime speed
   - Increase following interval
   - Look to the right of oncoming vehicles

12. List three (3) of the procedures to use when driving in fog. (Any three)
   - Reduce speed.
   - Make sure headlights are on low beam to reduce reflected glare (day or night).
   - Turn on windshield wipers.
   - Turn on defroster or air conditioner to dissipate moisture on the windshield.

13. List three (3) of the procedures to use before entering heavy fog. (Any three)
   - reduce speed but do not stop in a travel lane.
   - turn on emergency flashers.
   - look for an exit from the highway.
   - leave the highway, or stop beyond the end of the guardrail, back up to the inside of the outboard of the guardrail, turn off all lights and wait for the fog to lift.

14. Describe why you should be careful the first half hour after it begins to rain. Grime and oil on the road surface will mix with water to make the road surface slippery.

15. Define the term hydroplaning. One of the dangers of driving in heavy rain is the vehicle’s tires may lose all contact with the road’s surface. Water cannot be compressed. Tires push water ahead until, at a certain speed, a tongue of water is formed in front of the contact area. When this occurs, the tires are lifted and ride on a layer of rolling molecules of water.

16. Describe what to do when you vehicle begins to hydroplane. Take your foot off the accelerator, don’t brake and, if possible, avoid steering changes, hold the steering-wheel firmly until your tires grip the road again.

17. It is never safe to drive on snow or ice; however if you must drive on snow or ice, significantly reduce your speed and give yourself extra room to stop.

18. A vehicle may float in as little as one or two feet of water.

19. Describe what you can do if it floods. Know your flood risk and elevation above flood stage. Do your local streams or rivers flood easily? If so, be prepared to move to a place of safety. Know your evacuation routes. Keep your automobile fueled; if electric power is cut off, gas stations may not be able to operate pumps for several days. Store drinking water in clean bathtubs and in various containers; water service may be interrupted. Keep a stock of food that requires little cooking and no refrigeration; electric power may be interrupted. Keep first aid supplies on hand. Keep a NOAA Weather Radio, a battery-powered portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, and flashlights in working order. Install check valves in building sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
20. List three (3) dangers at low water crossings. (Any three)
Nearly half of all flash flood fatalities are vehicle related. In severe rainstorms, keep a look out for flooding at
highway dips, bridges, and low areas.
Even the largest and heaviest of vehicles will float. As little as six inches of water may cause you to lose control
of your vehicle. Two feet of water will carry most cars away. Do not drive through flowing water.
A hidden danger awaits most motorists where a road without a bridge dips across a creek bed. Motorists
develop false confidence when they normally or frequently pass through dry low-water crossings.
Roadbeds may have been scoured or even washed away during flooding, creating unsafe driving condition.
People who repeatedly drive through flooded low-water crossings often do not recognize the dangers of a small
increase in the water level.
Driving too fast through low water will cause the vehicle to hydroplane and lose contact with the road surface.
Driving at night, when visibility is limited, increases the vulnerability of the driver to any hidden dangers.
Heed all flood and flash flood watches and warnings. Keep abreast of road conditions through the news media.

21. List three (3) ways to prepare your vehicle for hot weather. (Any three)
Switch to a motor oil with higher viscosity — motor oil plays an important role in keeping the engine cool, so
check oil level and condition. Check the owner's manual for specific oil recommendations for your vehicle.
Heat can be as tough on vehicle batteries as the cold weather. Batteries more than two years old should be
tested by a qualified technician to make sure they have the starting power to handle the stress of extreme
temperatures.
Inspect antifreeze/coolant level and condition, to make sure the proper 50/50 mixture of water and coolant
is present.
If your car overheats, never attempt to remove the radiator cap until the engine has cooled. Coolant in
the radiator is under pressure and the steam released when you remove the cap can cause severe
burns.
Check brake fluid level and condition. It is essential to maintain the proper level and fluid free of contaminants to
ensure reliable hot-weather braking.
Check the performance of the air conditioning system. If needed, have it serviced by a qualified technician.
Other under-the-hood components such as belts and hoses are also stressed by extreme heat and should be
regularly inspected. Be sure the vehicle engine is turned off before inspecting these items.
Since even the best maintained vehicles can break down, motorists should equip their vehicles with
emergency kits containing the following items: container of water, flashlight with extra batteries, warning devices
such as flares or reflective triangles, jumper cables and a first-aid kit.
Because temperatures inside parked cars can quickly reach dangerous levels, never leave children or animals
unattended in a car — not even for a short period of time.
When parked, use a sun shield to cover the windshield to minimize heat build-up and to help protect the car's
interior. Cover metal and plastic parts on seat belts and child safety seats to prevent burns.
Open the vehicle's doors and let the interior cool for a few minutes before entering.

22. List two (2) ways heat affects vehicle occupants.  Sameness of scenery can lull an driver into a
trace-like state — creating a false sense of security.  Glare from intense sunlight can reduce vision.

23. List three (3) ways heat affects a vehicle. (Any three)
Extended desert driving requires frequent vehicle service.
Battery fluids should be checked daily if you do not have a sealed battery.
Radiator fluid levels should be checked at every fuel stop. (Never remove a hot radiator cap — steam and hot
fluids could seriously burn you.)
Check tire pressure regularly. (Pressure in the tires will increase as you drive — never reduce the tire
pressure lower than the manufacturer’s recommended pressure.)

24. List three (3) dust and sand storm safety measures. (Any three)
If dense dust is observed blowing across or approaching a roadway, pull your vehicle off the pavement as far as
possible. Stop, turn off lights, set the emergency brake, take your foot off of the brake pedal to be sure the tail
lights are not illuminated and turn on your hazard flashers.
Don't enter the dust storm area if you can avoid it.
If you cannot pull off the roadway, proceed at a speed suitable for visibility, turn on lights and sound horn
occasionally. Use the painted center line to help guide you. Look for a safe place to pull off the roadway.
Never stop on the traveled portion of the roadway.
Wait in your vehicle until the storm passes.
As soon as you can after the storm, have your vehicle serviced. Dirt particles may be in the oil and
air filters.
25. Before winter arrives you should have your vehicle tuned up.

26. The leading cause of death during winter storms is transportation crashes.

27. If you must drive in a winter storm, list four (4) things that may make it a safe trip. (Any four)
   Plan your route. Listen to weather forecasts on the TV and radio.
   If possible do not travel alone. If you must take a trip, inform someone of where you are going, the primary and alternate routes you will travel, and when you expect to arrive. When you reach your destination, call to report you have arrived safely. If for some reason you do not arrive at the planned destination and have not contacted the individuals to inform them of your situation, they can alert authorities of your travel plans and failure to arrive at your destination.
   Before you leave town, fill your gas tank. While traveling, frequently refill the gas tank. Not only will this prevent ice in the tank and fuel lines, but the stops will relieve tense muscles and increase your alertness.
   Be prepared to turn back or seek shelter if conditions become threatening. (Avoid driving in snow or ice storms.)
   Drive slower and increase your following distance.
   Roadway conditions may vary depending on the sun, shade, or roadway surface. Watch for slick spots especially on bridges, overpasses and in shaded spots. (Be prepared to react physically and mentally.)
   If your car stalls or gets stuck in snow, light two flares and place one at each end of the car, a safe distance away. Make sure snow has not blocked the exhaust pipe. Then stay in your vehicle and open a window slightly to let in fresh air. Wrap yourself in blankets and run your vehicle's heater for a few minutes every hour to keep warm.
   If the pavement is snow or ice-covered, start slowly and brake gently. Begin braking early when you come to an intersection. If you start to slide, ease off the gas pedal or brakes. Steer into the direction you want to go until you feel you have regained traction, and then straighten your vehicle.
   When a snow plow is coming towards you, allow plenty of room for it to pass. When the center line is being cleared and salted, the plow tip may be on or over the center line.
   When you approach a snow plow from behind, pass with care and only when you can see the road ahead of the plow. You should not try to pass in blowing snow — there may be a vehicle in that cloud of snow.
   Be alert when you approach a cloud of snow which covers the road, especially on passing lanes of interstates or freeways. A snow plow may be at work clearing the lane or preparing to turn around.
   Be careful after a rear-end crash. Do not exit your vehicle if you feel uncomfortable — motion the other driver to follow you and drive to the nearest police station, 24-hour store, service station, hospital, or fire station.

28. List four (4) ways to control a high wind situation.
   reduce speed.
   check for oncoming and following traffic.
   limit time exposure to wind when clear of traffic.
   adjust position to lane position 2 or 3 into the wind.
   just prior to exposure to wind, steer against the wind toward lane position 2 or 3.
   be prepared to countersteer.
   stay off brake (unless necessary to stop)
29. When you are driving in a strong headwind, you may need to accelerate more to maintain speed.

30. When you are driving with a strong tailwind, the tailwinds will increase your speed so you will have to decelerate and begin braking earlier in order to stop.

31. List five (5) highway safety design features. (Any five)
   - Elimination of grade intersections
   - Wide, clearly-marked lanes and clear highway shoulders
   - Rumble strips installed at the road edge to alert drivers
   - Redesign of median barriers
   - Traffic calming devices
   - Breakaway sign support posts
   - Guard rails designed with ends angled away from roadway and buried
   - Crash attenuators such as vinyl liquid or sand filled drums
   - Protected left and right turn bays
   - Collector/distributor lanes on high speed, high density highways (separates slower moving entering/exiting traffic from the higher speed through traffic flow)
   - Message signs to alert drivers to problems

32. Describe the following.
   Breakaway Sign Support Posts Post break-away systems are designed to cause less damage to vehicles and make it safer for drivers upon impact.
   Rumble Strips are grooves or rows of raised pavement markers placed perpendicular to the direction of travel to alert inattentive drivers. As a vehicle passes over the rumble strips, it produces noise and vibration, alerting the driver they are approaching a hazard or have run off the road.
   Crash Attenuators are vinyl liquid or sand filled drums that have been installed in a specific geometric array in front of the hazard.
   Median Barriers consist of a pre-fabricated mountable island. The island is placed in the center of the roadway leading up to a highway-rail grade crossing. The concept behind median barriers is that a barrier placed in the center of the roadway will provide an obstacle so that a vehicle cannot attempt to drive around a crossing gate arm.

33. List and describe four (4) different automotive technologies that have enhanced vehicle control.
   - Anti-lock brake systems
   - Traction control systems
   - Suspension control systems
   - Electronic Stability Program (ESP)

34. Describe how road surfaces produce different degrees of traction. Surface materials, surface conditions, roadway design and weather conditions all affect vehicle traction and control. When driving a vehicle on a straight and even dry road, the traction between the tires and the road will be substantial.

35. List three (3) road surface conditions that decrease the level of traction.
   - Ice, snow, or frost covered roads
   - Wet roads, particularly first 15 minutes of rain after a long dry period when drops of oil and rubber particles have collected on the road surface
   - Hard rain or water standing on the road
   - Mud near farm entrances, construction sites, and truck crossings
   - Wet leaves
   - Uneven road surfaces
   - Sand or gravel-covered areas
   - Negative-banked curves
36. List two (2) vehicle parts that must be maintained in good working order to maintain traction and control. (Any two)

- Tires:
- Shock Absorbers:
- Brakes:
- Steering System: The

37. Describe how traction may be lost by a driver's actions. Vehicle suspension, geometry, and tire pressure are basic components of balance when at rest. When in motion, simultaneous steering, braking and/or acceleration creates shifts in vehicle balance. Any sudden shifts in vehicle balance whether to the left or right, forward or backward, can cause traction loss.

38. List three (3) ways to prevent traction loss. (Any three)

Avoid:
- sudden steering action on a slippery surface
- abrupt or sudden changes in vehicle speed
- panic stop or applying brakes too hard on hills, curves or slippery surfaces
- sudden engagement of clutch on slippery surfaces (for manual transmission equipped vehicles)

39. Front wheel traction loss is called understeer.

40. Describe how to identify front wheel traction loss. Traction loss can be very subtle. Drivers identify traction loss visually when the front of the vehicle moves outward, away from the path of travel, even though they continue to turn toward it. The driver’s vision picks up the movement straight ahead, instead of through the curve or around the corner. Since the tires are designed to go straight ahead, if the wheels are turned too sharply or abruptly, the sidewalls tend to roll under and the smooth sidewall rather than the tire tread makes contact with the road (turning force cannot be developed out of sliding traction). At the same time, the rolling rear wheels push to keep the vehicle moving in a straight line.

41. Most driver induced skids are caused by? excessive speed coupled with excessive steering input, or improper braking when turning -- same actions at normal speed on ice/snow or on roadways covered by sand, gravel, or water

42. How should you steer when you lose traction? Having identified a visual targeted path of travel turn the steering wheel in the direction you want the vehicle to go. This may take small readjustments as the vehicle responds to your initial steering input, especially in a front tire traction loss. Fast steering wheel movement produces more sliding traction or less rolling traction as the tire sidewall moves sideways. The key is not to steer more than necessary in attempting to keep the vehicle directed toward your path of travel.

43. Rear wheel traction loss is called oversteer.

44. Describe how to identify rear wheel traction loss. Your vehicle turns more than you want it to. It occurs when rolling traction moves to sliding traction on the rear wheels of the vehicle. In this type of skid, unless corrective action is initiated quickly, the tires with less traction try to move to the front and the vehicle’s natural tendency will be to rotate 180 degrees and end up going backward. As with front wheel loss of traction, rear wheel traction loss may occur on a slippery surface when trying to steer a vehicle through a curve or around a corner. It also may occur as a result of approaching a curve or turning too fast and braking hard, suddenly providing too much steering input or acceleration.
45. List the steps to take if you experience the effects of traction loss and control resulting in off-road recovery.
- Don't panic and oversteer.
- Ease off the accelerator and do not brake.
- Sight/align the vehicle with the edge of the roadway.
- Check all traffic.
- When clear, bring the wheel back to the road’s surface by turning the steering wheel 1/8 to 1/4 turn.
- As the wheels touch the road surface, countersteer 1/4 or 1/2 turn and turn to straighten wheels.
- If you end up in a ditch, “Ride” the ditch until you regain control.

46. Define these terms.
- Immediate Emergency: unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action.
- Potential Emergency: unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that may need action.
- Controlling Consequences: lessening the results of an impending crash.

47. List four (4) ways of controlling consequences in an emergency:
- Avoid head-on collisions.
- Drive off road rather than skid off road.
- Hit something soft before something hard.
- Hit something going your way rather than something stationary.
- Hit stationary object with glancing blow.
- Hit stationary object rather than an approaching object.
- Steer to avoid oncoming traffic.

48. List five (5) responsibilities you would have after a crash. (Any five)
- Move car, if possible, to avoid blocking traffic and to protect it from further loss or damage.
- Call the police if somebody is killed or injured—a vehicle cannot be moved—or the accident involved a hit-and-run driver. Uninsured motorist coverage pays for hit-and-run accidents only if reported to the police.
- Help the injured and send for skilled help as soon as possible.
- Get the other driver’s name, address, telephone number, license plate number, driver license number, and insurance information. Provide the same information to the other driver.
- Record the insurance company name and the policy number exactly as shown on the other driver’s proof-of-insurance card.
- Obtain names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses.
- If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must either locate the owner or leave your name, address, the name of the owner of the vehicle you were driving, and a statement (where the owner will find it) of what happened on the damaged vehicle.
- If you damage property, you must make a reasonable effort to locate the owner and provide all the necessary information.
- If you are involved in a hit-and-run crash, report this to a law enforcement agency for investigation.

49. List three (3) things to do upon arrival to a crash scene. (Any three)
- Do not assume that a person is uninjured simply because the person says.
- Send for skilled help as quickly as possible.
- Unskilled handling can do more harm than good.
- Do not move or lift the victim unless it is absolutely necessary.
- Stop serious bleeding with thick cloth pads, as clean as possible, applied with pressure.
- Keep the victim warm.
- Secure the crash scene and warn other traffic.
- Turn on hazard lights.
- Flares.
- Notify nearest local police.
Module 9: Adverse Conditions Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 9.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 9.
Module 10: Vehicle Requirements

1. For specific information about your vehicle’s warning alerts, you should examine the vehicle’s owner’s manual.

2. Alert/warning lights come on when there is a problem with one of your vehicle’s operating systems.

3. Describe what each of the following lights indicates and what should you do if the light activates while you are driving.

   - ![Light](image)
     
     This light/gauge warns you when the coolant in the engine is too hot or too low. If it comes on, pull off the road when safe and get professional help.

   - ![Light](image)
     
     This light/gauge warns you when the oil is not circulating at the proper pressure or there is not enough oil. This light/gauge does not tell you the amount of oil in the engine, for that you will need to check the oil dipstick.

   - ![Light](image)
     
     light comes on and stays on it is indicating there is a problem and service is required. Malfunctions are often indicated by the monitoring system before any problem is apparent.

4. The following lights come on when the key is turned to the on position and then should go out. Describe what each light indicates and what you should do if the light does not go out after the engine is started.

   - ![Light](image)
     
     If the air bag readiness light stays on or comes on when you are driving, it is warning you there is a problem. If the air bag system in your vehicle is not working properly it can be extremely dangerous. There is a possibility that the air bags: may NOT inflate in the event of a crash, or may inflate while you are driving without being involved in a crash.

   - ![Light](image)
     
     The regular braking system should still be working fine, but you may NOT have anti-lock brakes. Both the brake system warning light and the ABS light comes on and stays on this is a very dangerous situation. It indicates that there is total brake failure.

   - ![Light](image)
     
     The safety belt light will stay on until the driver buckles his/her safety belt.

5. List the steps in changing a flat tire.

   To prevent the chance of personal injury, remove the spare tire, car jack, and lug wrench from the trunk before attempting to raise the vehicle. Put a block firmly in front and behind the wheel that is diagonally opposite the flat tire to help prevent the vehicle from rolling when being raised up by the jack. Remove the wheel cover, prying it away from the rim using the flat end of the lug wrench. If your vehicle is equipped with custom wheel covers or locking lug nuts, consult the owner’s manual for proper removal instructions. Next, following the instructions in the owner’s manual, place the jack at the location under the vehicle as recommended by the manufacturer, and jack the vehicle up partway. (The flat tire should still touch the ground to prevent the wheel from turning.) Loosen each lug nut two full turns, but do not remove the lug nuts completely during this step. Continue jacking up the vehicle until the flat tire is raised approximately two inches from the ground. This will provide enough room to remove the flat and replace it with the spare. Complete the removal of all the lug nuts. Place the removed lug nuts inside the wheel cover so they are easy to find when you need them. now, remove the flat tire from the vehicle. The best location to temporarily place the removed flat tire is on the ground behind the vehicle. This will help prevent it from rolling into traffic, and it will keep it out of your way while you are mounting the spare tire. Place the spare tire onto the hub of the wheel by holding the outer sides of the tire. Never place your hands in the center of the rim or under the tire. Put each of the lug nuts back on with the tapered end of the nut facing the rim. Make sure they are snug, but not completely tight. This will help align the tire rim to the hub and hold the tire in place until the vehicle is lowered. Next lower the tire until it partially touches the ground, this will keep some pressure on the jack and will help assure that the rim is properly aligned to the hub when the lug nuts are tightened. Tighten all the lug nuts, using a criss-cross pattern. Next, finish lowering the vehicle to the ground, and tighten all lug nuts once again following the same criss-cross pattern. Place the wheel cover back on.
6. **List the steps to follow if your accelerator fails.**
   Shift to Neutral (the engine may race but no harm done).
   Search for an escape path.
   Steer smoothly and brake gently.
   Pull off the roadway and park.
   Turn off the vehicle. Caution — this may lock the steering wheel, DO NOT turn the ignition off while the vehicle is moving.
   Have the pedal repaired at a service center before driving again.

7. **List the steps to follow if you engine overheats.**
   If the air conditioner is on, turn it off.
   Turn on the heater to draw heat off the engine.
   If stopped, shift to "neutral" and press the accelerator pedal gently.
   If these fail, move to a safe location off the roadway.
   Turn off the engine, raise the hood and let the engine cool.
   DO NOT open the radiator cap, the pressure and hot steam can cause severe upper torso and facial burns.
   Seek help.

8. **List the steps to follow if you engine fails.**
   Shift to Neutral.
   Look for an escape path.
   DO NOT BRAKE hard.
   Pull off the roadway (brake gently but with more pressure on the pedal).
   Stop; try to restart the engine.
   If unsuccessful, raise the hood and turn on your emergency flashers.
   Wait for help. (If you have a cellular phone call for assistance.)

9. **List the steps to follow if you have total steering failure.**
   Communicate to others by using the horn and emergency flashers.
   Stop as quickly as possible using the parking brake.
   DO NOT lock the parking brake as the vehicle could swerve sharply.
   Shift to a lower gear.
   Call for assistance.
10. List the steps to follow if you have power steering failure: The vehicle can still be steered, because the steering mechanism still works. However, it will require much more effort on the driver’s part to steer.

11. List the steps to follow if your engine catches on fire.
   Quickly steer the vehicle out of traffic and away from buildings and people.
   Have everyone get out of the vehicle immediately and move at least 100 feet away.
   If the engine is on fire, call the fire department — leave the hood closed and move away from the vehicle and wait for the fire department to arrive, because the fuel tank could explode.
   If the passenger compartment is on fire, use a fire extinguisher, or call the fire department. (Carry an A-B-C-type fire extinguisher, it is designed to control such fires.)

12. Describe static spark at the gas pump. Avoid most “static spark” problems at the gas pumps by staying outside your vehicle while refueling. To avoid a “static spark” fire, take the following actions: Turn engine “Off” while refueling, Do not re-enter your vehicle while refueling, Disable or turn off any auxiliary sources of ignition, Do not light matches or lighters, Use only the refueling latch provided on the gasoline dispenser nozzle, never jam the refueling latch on the nozzle open, Do not over-fill or top-off your vehicle tank that can cause gasoline spillage. When filling a portable container, manually control the nozzle valve throughout the filling process, Fill a portable container slowly to decrease the chance of static electricity build-up and minimize spilling or splattering.

13. List the steps to follow if you have brake failure.
   downshift to a lower gear. This uses the braking power of the engine to slow the vehicle.
   find an escape route — a safe exit from the highway.
   activate the hazard lights to warn other drivers of a problem.
   apply the parking brake gradually. You can quickly release the parking brake if the vehicle begins to skid, and reapply as needed. Select a safe path of travel while the vehicle slows down.
14. List the steps to follow if you have power brake failure.

- **Apply the brake.**
- **Modulate pressure without releasing the brake.**
- **If the brake pedal is released, you will have to press harder on the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.**
- **The vehicle will eventually stop.**

15. Describe how tires are rated. **Traction, Temperature, Treadwear rating**

16. **Properly** inflated tires are critical to vehicle control and gas mileage.

17. Underinflated tires can lead to **blowouts** or **tread separating.**

18. List and describe three (3) components of the fuel system. **(Any three)**

- Fuel tank
- Fuel lines
- Fuel filter
- Fuel pump
- Air filter
- Carburetor / Fuel injection system
- Choke

19. Modern vehicles are equipped with two braking systems, list the two.

- Dual hydraulic brake system, and
- Mechanical brake system (parking or emergency brake).

20. Define the following terms.

**Disc Brakes**

- disc brakes are usually on the vehicle’s front wheels and do 70% of the braking. Often considered a superior brake, they utilize a pinching action on a metal disc to slow or stop the rotation of the tire.

**Drum Brakes**

- consist of a brake drum attached to the wheel, a wheel cylinder, brake shoes, and brake return springs. Hydraulic pressure from the master cylinder causes the wheel cylinder to press the brake shoes against the brake drum.

**Parking Brake**

- a lever or foot pedal that mechanically (cables and levers) activates the rear brakes only (most vehicles). Can be used for parking and if the hydraulic brakes fail.

21. Describe how anti-lock brakes work: When you start your vehicle and begin to drive, the anti-lock brake system in your vehicle will check itself. You may hear a momentary motor or clicking noise (which is normal) while the test is being conducted. If the system check detects NO problems and the anti-lock system is working correctly the warning light will go out. **Using ABS:** Don’t pump the brakes. Just hold the brake pedal down firmly and let the anti-lock braking system do the work for you. In an ABS equipped vehicle, you must use firm brake pressure and maintain this pressure on the brake pedal even if you feel it vibrating or hear a grinding noise (this is normal). The ABS system pulses the brake 15 times a second to avoid lockup and allows your wheels to keep rolling. Rolling wheels allow you to steer — you cannot change direction if your wheels are sliding.
22. With anti-lock brakes you **Do Not** pump the brakes, just hold the brake pedal down firmly and let the anti-lock braking system do the work for you.

23. Describe vehicle steerability. **Steerability** refers to the ability to move the vehicle where the driver wants it to go. With rolling traction, a driver is able to steer the vehicle to the right or left in a lane change or make a smooth adjustment when entering a curve. In each of these driving situations, sudden steering actions can cause a sudden shift in vehicle balance and traction loss. This lack of steerability may take the vehicle off the normal traveled section of the roadway.

24. You should rotate your tires every **3,000 to 5,000** miles.

25. Describe the steps to planning ahead for a trip.
   - **Decide what you need to take with you and balance the load (Loading Considerations).**
   - Pack emergency equipment in case of bad weather conditions.
   - Make personal preparations.
   - Plan for trip precautions.
   - Learn to read a map.
   - Calculate trip costs.

26. List five (5) map features. (**Any five**)
   - different colors and widths of lines to identify classes of roads (Interstates, toll roads, two-lane, and four-lane divided and undivided, unpaved, scenic, and roads under construction);
   - symbols for federal, state, secondary, and county roads;
   - black and red numerals to indicate mileage between major points;
   - identification of rest areas;
   - toll roads and service areas;
   - airports;
   - camp ground facilities;
   - symbols for cities and towns of a given population;
   - scale of miles; and
   - maps of large cities.

27. You are going to travel 1,200 miles in a vehicle averaging 25 miles per gallon of gas. The gas cost is $2.79 per gallon. For this trip the gas costs is **$133.92**.

28. List three (3) other costs may you encounter when taking a trip. (**Any three**)
   - fuel, lodging, meals, and tolls, admission to theme or recreation parks, shows, etc.

29. List three (3) personal preparation things you should do before taking a trip. (**Any three**)
   - coins for tolls and telephone calls (if you do not have a cell phone or your cell phone cannot get a signal);
   - a map with your route clearly marked out (know where you are going and plan your routes in advance);
   - a list of emergency telephone numbers for roadside assistance (if you have a membership), motor and travel clubs, road and weather reports;
   - information about road construction projects along planned routes;
   - telephone numbers for the accommodations you have reserved (in case you need to alter a reservation);
   - the maximum number of miles to be traveled daily; and
   - if crossing a desert area, plan to do so during the cooler morning hours.
30. Describe how to prepare the vehicle for a trip.
   tires — inflation, balance, alignment, condition of tread and sidewalls;
   brakes for wear and/or adjustment;
   windshield wiper blades and all lights; and
   engine compartment — tune-up (if applicable), oil change, lubrication and filters, hoses, belts, brakes,
   radiator and windshield wiper fluids.

31. Describe vehicle loading considerations during a trip. Distribute weight evenly throughout vehicle. DO NOT OVERLOAD. (Load capacity is basically 150 lbs. per belted seating position plus 125-175 lbs. for luggage; check your owner’s manual for additional information.) Store soft items only within the passenger compartment, i.e., pillows and/or blankets. Car-top carriers raise the vehicle’s center of gravity, which adversely affects braking and steering.

32. List two (2) trip precautions that you may take before embarking on a trip. (Any two)
   Let a family member or trusted friend know how to reach you in an emergency.
   Be prepared to pay any large repair bill in the event of a vehicle breakdown.
   Determine approximate cost of fuel, meals, lodging, and entertainment.
   Get a good night’s sleep the night before you start the trip.

33. Use a local city map and plan a 5 to 7 minute trip around your town or city. On the map indicate a starting location, the streets you will take, and your destination. Estimate the mileage and the fuel costs for the trip. (This trip plan may be used for the in-car instruction for Module 11) Answer varies

---

Module 10: Vehicle Requirements Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 10.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 10.
Module 11: Consumer Responsibility

1. **When looking for to buy a vehicle what should you ask yourself?**

   - New or Used?       Why do I need it?
   - What safety features are needed?       How much will it cost?
   - How economical is it?       What options do I need?

2. **List three (3) expensive of vehicle ownership.** *(Any three)*

   - Vehicle purchase and financing costs;
   - Registration and inspection costs;
   - Insurance costs, and
   - Maintenance and operating costs.

3. **List three (3) items you should take with you when shopping for a vehicle.** *(Any three)*

   Bring the following items when shopping for a car: flashlight, magnet, notepad, pen or pencil, and a list of questions and inspection points.

4. **Define the following terms.**

   - **Invoice Price** — this is the manufacturer’s initial charge to the dealer. *(Dealers often receive special dealer rebates, allowances, discounts, and incentive awards that will not be shown on the invoice price.)*
   - **Base Price** — this is the cost of the car without options, but should include standard equipment and factory warranty. *(This price is printed on the Monroney sticker.)*
   - **Monroney Sticker Price (MSRP)** — this sticker shows the base price, the manufacturer’s installed options with the manufacturer’s suggested retail price, the manufacturer’s transportation charge, and the fuel economy (gas mileage). *(This sticker should be affixed to the car window, it is required by federal law, and may be removed only by the purchaser.)*
   - **Dealer Sticker Price** — this is the price the dealer would like to get for the vehicle. *(Usually on a supplemental sticker, it will include, the Monroney sticker price plus the suggested retail price of dealer-installed options, such as additional dealer markup (ADM) or additional dealer profit (ADP), dealer preparation, and undercoating.)*

5. **When should you discuss trading in your vehicle?** *Discuss the possibility of a trade-in only after you have negotiated the best possible price for your new car.*

6. **What should you consider before financing a vehicle?** *Buying a new car can cost a lot of money. Most of us cannot afford to pay the entire sum so we arrange to finance the car over several years. If you decide to finance your car, you may find the financing rates offered by the dealer may not be the best deal you can get. Contact lenders directly, compare the financing they offer with the financing offered by the dealer. Shop around for the best deal.*

7. **Describe the Texas Lemon Law.** *If you are having repeated problems getting your new vehicle repaired, and it was purchased or leased from a licensed Texas dealer or lease company, the Texas Lemon Law may be able to help you get it repurchased, replaced or repaired. Some examples of vehicles covered by the Lemon Law are cars, trucks, motorcycles, motor homes and ATVs. The law covers new and demonstrator vehicles that develop problems covered by a manufacturer’s written warranty. Towable recreational vehicles must be titled and registered in Texas to be eligible.*
Vehicle Inspection: Examine a pre-owned (used) vehicle or a family vehicle using the chart below:

**Answers Will Vary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATIONARY CHECKS</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>INTERIOR</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BODY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upholstery in good condition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboard in good condition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headliner in good condition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seats adjust easily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIRES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door handles &amp; window cranks work easily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior and dash lights work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC system works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUSPENSION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle appears to be level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning &amp; access lights function properly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starts easily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idles smoothly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGINE COMPARTMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking brake holds vehicle firmly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine runs smoothly during operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine has reserve power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No warning lights come on during operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission shifts smoothly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDER THE VEHICLE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brakes stop vehicle adequately</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle does not pull to either side when the brakes are applied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no vibration in the steering wheel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle responds immediately to steering input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle &quot;tracks&quot; in a straight line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Texas requires a driver to purchase vehicle insurance for what reasons? their own protection, the protection of other persons, and the protection of property.

9. What is the Texas Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility law state? The Texas Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility law states in Transportation Code §601.051, states that a person may not operate a motor vehicle in this state unless financial responsibility is established for that vehicle. Transportation Code §601.002(3) defines financial responsibility as the ability to respond to damages for liability for a crash that arises out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle. Most people do this by buying automobile liability insurance as allowed by Transportation Code §601.051(1).

10. What are the current minimum liability coverage?
   - $25,000 per injured person
   - $50,000 for everyone injured in an crash
   - $25,000 for property damage

11. When will the minimum liability increase January 1, 2011.

12. Describe Texas Sure program. The “financial responsibility verification program” was created by the 79th Texas Legislature, provides that the Texas Department of Insurance (TDI), in consultation with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (TxDMV) and the Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR) “shall establish a program for verification of whether owners of motor vehicles have established financial responsibility.”

13. When must you show proof of financial responsibility? Are asked for it by a law enforcement officer, have an collision/crash, register your car or renew its registration, obtain or renew your driver’s license, get your car inspected.

14. Describe the following insurance terms.
   - Liability Other people’s medical expenses and auto repairs, attorney fees, and $250 bail. Covers: Owner, owner’s family, and others driving with permission.
   - Uninsured/Underinsured Medical and funeral expenses, car repairs, car rental, and replacement of damaged contents. Covers: Owner, owner’s family, and owner’s passengers.
   - Medical Payments Medical and funeral expenses. Covers: Owner, owner’s family, and owner’s passengers.
Collision  Car repair or replacement after an crash. Owner’s car is covered, regardless of fault.

Comprehensive  Car repair or replacement after fire, hailstorm, theft, or other non-collision event; rental car after theft. Physical damage other than collision to your car

Personal Injury Protection  Medical and funeral expenses, lost wages, homemaker/caregiver services. Covers: Owner, owner’s family, and owner’s passengers

Towing and Labor  Towing and labor charges when your car is disabled

Rental Reimbursement  A rental car if owner’s auto is undergoing repair for covered damage. Covers: Owner and owner’s family members (daily max/max. number of days).

Additional Liability  Increase liability limits of $50,000/$100,000 - $100,000/$300,000 or greater.

Deductibles  You agree to pay a specific amount, anywhere from $50 to $1,000, from your own funds, before you collect from your insurance company.

15. List three additional insurance coverages that you may purchase.
   Stereo Equipment
   New or Additional Automobiles
   Rental Cars

16. List five (5) factors used by insurance companies to determine insurance rates. (Any five)
   Your age and, for younger drivers, your marital status.
   Your driving record and claims history.
   Where you keep your car.
   The type of car you drive.
   Your car’s primary use.
   Your credit score.
   Whether you drove uninsured in Texas.

17. List five (5) insurance discounts. (Any five)
   Defensive driving courses
   Driver education courses for young drivers
   Students with good grades
   Parent or family whose young driver is away at school without a car
   Airbags and automatic seatbelts
   Automatic daytime running lights
   Antilock brakes
   Two or more cars on a policy
   Driver age and annual mileage driven
   Policy renewal with good claims and driving records
   Anti-theft devices
   A concurrent homeowners policy.

18. List three (3) insurance surcharges. (Any three)
   Crashes (the more crashes, the higher the surcharge)
   Moving violations (speeding, etc.)
   Involuntary manslaughter
   Driving under the influence
   Criminal negligence driving
   Driving without a license or with a suspended license
19. How can you lose your insurance? Companies may cancel or nonrenew a policy for a variety of reasons. Cancellation means the company terminates your policy before its expiration date. Nonrenewal means the company refuses to renew your policy when it expires.

20. When can an insurance company cancel your policy? You fail to pay your premium, you file a fraudulent claim, your driver’s license or motor vehicle tags are suspended or revoked (this also applies to other drivers who live with you or use your car).

21. Describe three (3) insurance shopping tips. (Any three)
   - Determine what coverages you want and need.
   - Consider factors other than price, including a company’s financial rating and complaint index.
   - Buy only from licensed insurance agents and companies.
   - Ask several companies and agents for price quotes.
   - Include independent agents in your search.
   - Answer questions truthfully when you apply for insurance or ask for a rate quote.
   - Consider higher deductibles.
   - Ask about discounts.
   - Make sure you have uninterrupted coverage.
   - Don’t pay cash to an individual agent.
   - If a company turns you down, keep shopping. Different companies have different criteria.

22. List steps to take after a crash. If possible, move your car to avoid blocking traffic and to protect it from further damage. Call the police if somebody is injured or killed, if you can’t move your car, or if the crash involved a hit-and-run driver. Your uninsured motorist coverage pays for a hit-and-run crash only if you report it to police. Record the following information from the other driver: name, address, telephone number, license plate number, license number, insurance company name (get the exact and complete name), insurance policy number. Give the other driver the same information about you. Filing a Claim.

23. Describe how to file an insurance claim. Texas law sets deadlines for the insurance company to act after you have filed a claim. The company must respond within 15 days of the date it received your claim in writing. It will probably ask you to document your loss. After you submit any requested documentation, the company has 15 business days to accept or reject your claim. Once the company agrees to pay your claim, it must send your check or draft within five business days. A company that cannot meet these deadlines must send you a notice explaining why. The company then has 45 days to either approve or reject your claim.

24. If the crash is caused by the other driver, what insurance costs should that driver’s insurance company pay? If you were in a crash caused by another driver, the other driver’s insurance company should pay the following costs, up to the policy’s limits: repair or replacement of your car, car rental while your automobile is being repaired, your medical and hospital bills, wages lost because of an injury, compensation for pain and suffering if anyone is hurt.

25. List three (3) ways vehicles negatively impact the environment. (Any three)
   - Pollution caused by engine exhaust causes air pollution and damages the ozone layer.
   - Used oil, filters, and antifreeze pollute rivers and streams, killing aquatic life.
   - Improper disposal of old vehicles leaks fluids into the ground.
   - Used tires are not biodegradable and are a fire hazard.
   - Some people litter while driving.
26. List five (5) ways that you can conserve energy with operating your vehicle. (Any five)

- Drive at moderate speeds.
- Avoid unnecessary braking and try to anticipate the traffic ahead.
- Start slowly.
- Drive at a steady speed.
- Save gas when changing gears.
- Avoid unnecessary use of the air conditioning system.
- Avoid excessive idling.
- Avoid gas wasting habits.
- Join a car pool for commuting to and from school or work.
- Keep your vehicle in good working order.

27. Describe how to safely dispose of vehicle parts and fluids. Items such as batteries, oil filters and other fluids such as antifreeze, brake and transmission fluids, all contain hazardous substances. These hazardous substances need to be disposed of in the proper manner, not just dumped onto the ground or poured down the drain. They should be taken to the nearest hazard waste collection center or other appropriate collection location such as an automotive repair shop. You can contact your local health department to find an appropriate drop-off location. Other materials, such as tires, mufflers, medal and plastic parts, etc., can also be recycled.

28. List four (4) vehicle parts or fluids that you can recycle. (Any four)

- Motor Oil
- Transmission Fluid
- Gasoline
- Power Steering Fluid
- Windshield Wiper Fluid
- Anti-Freeze
- Brake Fluid
- Auto-Batteries and Filters

29. List four (4) ways that you can ensure that your vehicle is environmentally friendly. (Any four)

- Monitor mileage and plan for longer trips wisely.
- Minimize travel and avoid unnecessary excursions.
- Do not let the engine idle for long periods of time.
- Avoid traveling at high speeds.
- Do not rev the engine.
- Drive smoothly and avoid potholes.
- Do not overfill the gas tank.
- Ensure that your tires are properly inflated.
- Check belts, sparkplugs, hoses, and oil.
- When necessary, inspect the fuel filter, PCV valve, and air filter.

30. Texas official state organ, tissue, and eye donor registry is called the Glenda Dawson Donate Life – Texas Registry.

31. Describe how to register to be an organ donor. Texas Registry is simple and FAST:

- Fill out the online registration form. Check the "Electronic Signature Confirmation" box and after you click the "Submit" button your registration will be complete. A confirmation letter with your donor ID card will be mailed to you within 10 business days. Signatures of the donor and witnesses are no longer required. This online registration constitutes a legal document under Texas legislation and remains binding after the donor's death. By clicking the submit button you are confirming that you wish to register to be a potential organ and/or tissue donor upon your death.

32. Why should you talk to your family about being a register organ donor? Sharing your decision with your family is an important step after you register to be a donor. After you die, health professionals may talk to your family members about recovering your organs, tissues and eyes. This is a very difficult time for any family, and if your family knows your wishes, it can help make this process easier for them. Your family will be much more likely to honor your intentions, if you have discussed your decision to become a donor with them.
33. List five (5) items that can be donated. (Any five)

- Kidney
- Liver
- Lung
- Skin
- Bone Marrow
- Pericardium, Fascia and Cartilage
- Pancreas
- Heart
- Bone
- Tissue Transplantation
- Corneas
- Blood Vessels and Heart Valves

34. Define the term living donor. Living organ donation is when a person donates a kidney or part of a liver. More than half of all kidney transplants are from living donors.

Module 11: Consumer Responsibility Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 11.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 11.
Module 12: Driver Responsibility Driving Plan
The student completes the following statements from knowledge and skills learned in Module 12.

Answers vary; however should pertain to knowledge and skills from Module 12.