

Driver Education Plan

Unit 3 Controlling Your Vehicle (Review Activities for Chapters 9, 10, 11, 12 , & pre-chapter 13)

- Monday – Activity 9-1 & 9-2
 - Tuesday – Describe in a 5 sentence paragraph the following: What does it feel like to be the passenger in a car that stops suddenly? How does it feel to be the passenger in a car that accelerates suddenly.
 - Wednesday – Activity 10-1 & 10-2
 - Thursday - Describe in a 5 sentence paragraph the following: You are approaching an uncontrolled intersection, what are some of the possible dangers that could be present and what can you do to avoid or minimize those dangers?
 - Friday - Activity 11-1 & 11-2
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- Monday - Describe in a 5 sentence paragraph the following: Describe ways that riding a motorcycle differ from driving a car/truck.
 - Tuesday – Activity 12-1
 - Wednesday – Describe in a 5 sentence paragraph the following: Describe how reduced visibility can slow down the IPDE Process and what actions can be taken to maintain safety and in poor visibility situations.
 - Thursday – (CH 13 pre-chapter) Activity 13-2
 - Friday - Describe in a 5 sentence paragraph the following: Based on in class discussion and prior knowledge, how can proper vehicle maintenance prevent most vehicle malfunctions?

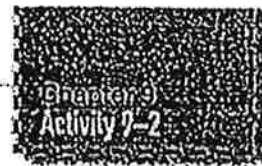
If you have internet access, to test your knowledge try this DMV Game - <https://driversed.com/games/dmv-game.aspx>



Scrambled Words

For each sentence below, unscramble the term in capital letters. Write each unscrambled term on the blank to the right.

1. The force with which one moving object hits another object is the force of TPMICA. 1. _____
2. The force that pulls all objects to the earth is YVTRIGA. 2. _____
3. How far your vehicle travels during the time it takes you to act is your TRONIECA distance. 3. _____
4. The energy an object has as it moves is its EEGNRY FO IMNOOT. 4. _____
5. The distance your car travels during the time it takes you to identify, predict, and decide to slow for a hazard is your TRPPONIEEC distance. 5. _____
6. ACINORTT is the friction that allows a vehicle's tires to grip the road. 6. _____
7. The distance from the point you first see a hazard to the point where your vehicle stops is your ALOTT GINOPPST distance. 7. _____
8. A curve that is higher on the outside than it is on the inside is a ABDEKN curve. 8. _____
9. Tire ADERT is the grooved surface of a tire that grips the road. 9. _____
10. The length of time it takes you to identify, predict, and decide to slow for a hazard is your CEEINOPPRT time. 10. _____
11. The length of time you take to execute your action after you know a hazard will be a problem is your ACEINORT time. 11. _____
12. The distance your vehicle travels from the time you apply the brake until the vehicle stops is your ABGIKNR distance. 12. _____
13. CFIINORT is the force that keeps each tire from slipping on the road. 13. _____
14. A TTSRRNIEA device is used to hold a vehicle occupant in place during a collision. 14. _____
15. An object's CEENRT FO AGIRTVY is the point around which all of the object's weight is evenly balanced. 15. _____



Safety Belt Myths and Facts

Safety belts have been proven to be effective in reducing death and injuries to vehicle occupants. However, many people still think they have good reasons not to use safety belts. Read the facts about safety belts in the box below. After reading the facts, read the reasons six people gave for not using safety belts. Use one of the facts in the box to respond to each statement. Place the letter of the appropriate fact in the space in front of the statement.

Safety Belt Facts

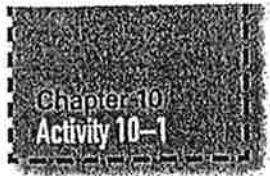
- A. Eighty percent of all collisions occur at speeds under 40 mph.
- B. People riding in front seats account for more than 90 percent of passenger car deaths.
- C. When properly adjusted, lap and shoulder belts cut the chances of being killed or seriously injured in a collision by 55 percent.
- D. Three out of four collisions occur within 25 miles of home.
- E. Your chances of being killed are 24 times greater if you are thrown from a vehicle.
- F. Less than one-half of one percent of all injury-producing collisions involve fire or submersion.

Your Response

Statement

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I don't wear a safety belt because I'm driving at low speeds most of the time. 2. I don't wear a safety belt because I might be saved if I'm thrown clear of the car in a collision. 3. I don't wear a safety belt because I might be trapped in a burning or submerged car. 4. I don't wear a safety belt because I only drive on short trips to stores, to school, and to the library. 5. I don't wear a safety belt because I always ride in the front seat and can brace myself against the instrument panel. 6. I don't wear a safety belt because I don't think safety belts reduce my chances of being injured in a collision. |
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Word Search Puzzle

Identify the missing word in each sentence and write it on the blank line to the right. Then circle or highlight each term in the word search puzzle at the bottom of the page. The words may be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.

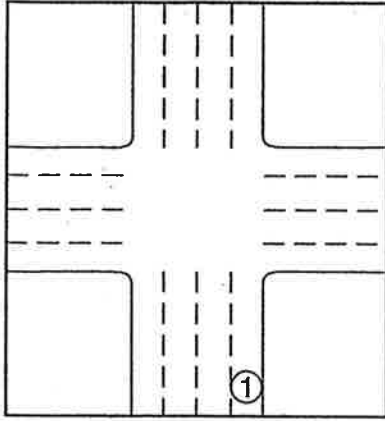
1.	A(n) _____ intersection is protected by a signal or sign.	1.	_____
2.	A light that has just turned from red to green is a _____ green light.	2.	_____
3.	The _____ is the distance between vehicles.	3.	_____
4.	A(n) _____ intersection has no signs or signals to regulate traffic.	4.	_____
5.	When you are _____, you are turning into lanes of other traffic.	5.	_____
6.	A(n) _____ left turn is made on a green arrow.	6.	_____
7.	A(n) _____ is a large, white X-shaped sign beside a railroad crossing.	7.	_____
8.	The privilege of immediate use of the roadway is called _____ of way.	8.	_____
9.	A round, yellow sign is posted at a _____ crossing.	9.	_____
10.	A(n) _____ left turn is made at an intersection with no turn light.	10.	_____
11.	To _____ is to allow another driver to proceed first.	11.	_____

S	T	B	L	I	Z	Z	A	R	D	C	O	N	T	R
T	O	U	U	N	C	O	N	T	R	O	L	L	E	D
A	O	N	A	Y	L	Q	J	O	I	N	I	N	G	O
L	R	F	R	E	S	H	I	G	H	T	L	E	O	B
E	A	X	I	I	L	D	I	L	E	R	I	G	H	U
I	N	B	G	L	R	A	I	L	R	O	A	D	R	C
N	G	R	H	D	S	D	Y	I	E	L	D	A	Y	K
B	E	A	T	G	R	E	E	N	B	L	U	E	C	I
L	O	O	P	R	O	T	E	C	T	E	D	U	O	D
U	N	P	R	O	T	E	C	T	E	D	B	A	N	P
E	S	C	A	U	R	O	L	L	S	S	C	T	T	U
D	T	F	I	P	S	R	O	E	S	C	T	E	R	R
D	O	A	L	N	C	P	R	O	T	E	C	T	O	P
Y	P	G	A	S	R	W	R	I	T	E	C	K	L	L
G	R	E	E	N	S	C	O	S	S	B	U	C	K	E

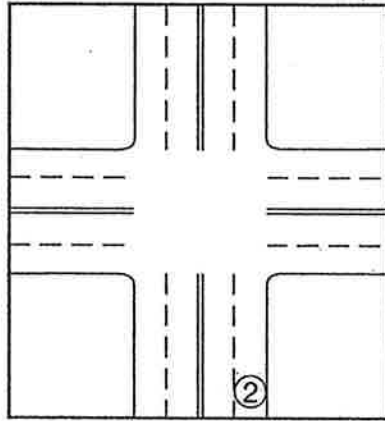
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Choosing the Correct Turn

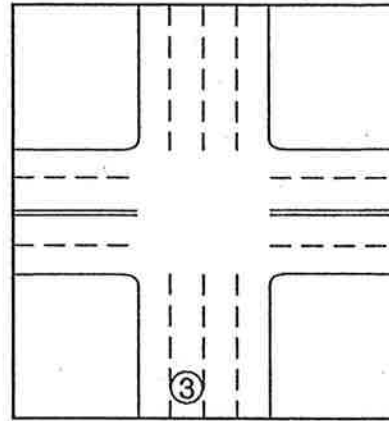
The intersections shown below have two-way streets, one-way streets, or combinations of both. Select the correct path of travel for the turn described under each picture. Draw a line with an arrow from the circled number to the location where you would finish the turn. Be sure to consider lane lines and markings that indicate a two-way or one-way street.



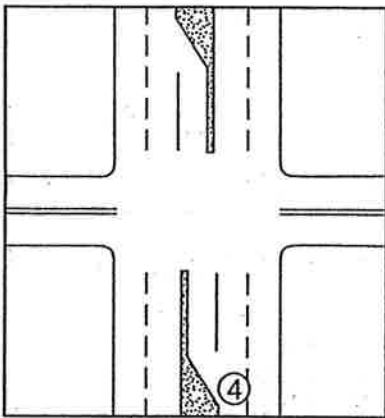
Make a right turn.



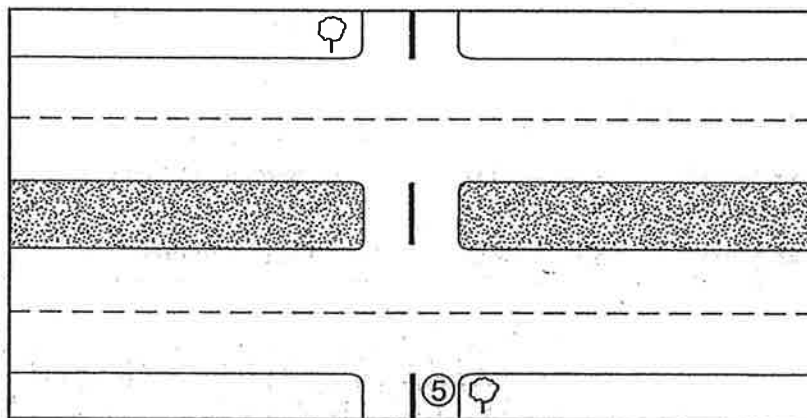
Make a left turn.



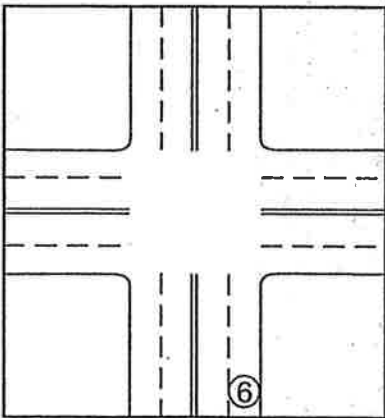
Make a left turn.



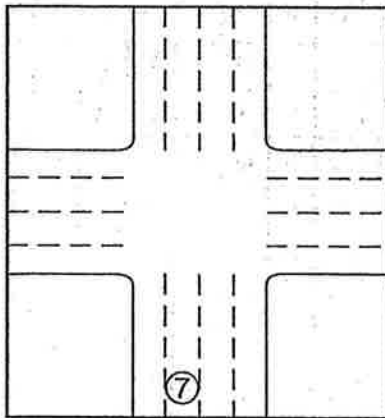
Make a left turn.



Make a left turn.



Make a right turn.



Make a left turn.



Make a left turn.



What Are We?

Unscramble each of the words or phrases in the left column below. Write the unscrambled word in the circles and squares in the right column. Place one letter in each circle or square. Copy all the letters in the circles to the lines at the bottom of the page. Unscramble these letters, and write your answer to the question *What Are We?*

ANPST

○□□□□

EGGGLOS

□○□□□○□

BOSOT

□□□○□

SUTDRYACEJKT

□□□○□□ □□○□□○

(two words)

EEHLMT

□○□○□□

ACDEEFHILS

□○□□ □□○□□□

(two words)

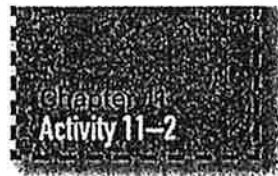
EGLOSV

○□□○□□

Write all the letters that appear in the circles above on the lines below.

Unscramble these letters to answer the question below.

What Are We? (two words) _____



Survey on Bicycle-Riding Practices

Interview two roadway users: a bicyclist and someone who drives a car, minivan, or pickup truck. Have the driver list five ways to prevent traffic conflicts with bicyclists. Then have the bicyclist list five safe bicycle-riding practices. Compare the two lists with the information of pages 210 and 211 of your textbook. Put an X next to each idea given in the text. Circle the additional ideas that the driver and bicyclist listed. Discuss your survey results in class.

Driver

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Bicyclist

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



Scrambled Words

For each sentence below, unscramble the terms in capital letters. Write the unscrambled term on the blank to the right.

1. To protect yourself when driving just before sunrise and after sunset turn on your OWL-ABEM AEDGHHILST. 1. _____
2. Using your GIHH-MABE DEATHSHLIG in snow, heavy rain, or fog causes more light to reflect back into your eyes and you will see less. 2. _____
3. When your vehicle is stuck in deep snow, mud, or sand, you can usually loosen the wheels by KRONIGC EHT ICEVELH. 3. _____
4. Anytime your visibility is reduced, you need more ITEM DAN PACES to use the IPDE Process. 4. _____
5. Sudden, hard braking and accelerating can produce a KIDS. 5. _____
6. Not only do you see less at IGHNT, but you are tired and some other drivers might have been drinking. 6. _____
7. Bright sunlight in the early morning or late afternoon can create REGAL problems for you and other drivers. 7. _____
8. A driver must reduce speed and adjust to changing conditions in ADEERSV AEEHRTW. 8. _____
9. Scientists have developed the NAITCLOK BARKING system to help drivers maintain control of their vehicles. 9. _____
10. DIERGROVVIN headlights means driving at a speed that makes your stopping distance longer than the distance lighted by your headlights. 10. _____
11. IRAN-SCKIL roads affect more drivers than any other reduced-traction condition. 11. _____
12. Vehicle tires riding on the surface of the water rather than gripping the road is known as DRYNAPGHLONI. 12. _____
13. COLDKE SWEELH provide no steering control. 13. _____
14. Use snow tires or TIER INCHAS to improve traction on snow or ice-covered roads. 14. _____
15. The technique of applying your brakes to slow or stop quickly without locking your wheels is called NOTROLECLD braking. 15. _____

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What Is the Question? Puzzle

Listed in the right column are answers to questions about emergencies. Read each answer and then write a question for each answer. Incorporate one of the terms below in each of your questions.

blowout
brake fade
brake pedal
countersteer

compact spare
head-on collision
off-road recovery
rear-end collision

side-impact collision
swerve
financial responsibility law

Question

Answer

1. _____ _____	1. Temporary tire only meant to be driven on as necessary under the manufacturer's conditions for use
2. _____ _____	2. Control that should be pumped fast and hard to stop a vehicle when total brake failure occurs
3. _____ _____	3. Condition that occurs when a tire loses air pressure suddenly while you are driving
4. _____ _____	4. You might execute this maneuver at speeds over 30 mph, as you can do this in less distance than the distance you need to stop safely
5. _____ _____	5. Condition that occurs when brakes become overheated
6. _____ _____	6. An action you take when a front wheel drops off the roadway
7. _____ _____	7. Because it is the collision that produces the highest force of impact
8. _____ _____	8. Steering in the opposite direction
9. _____ _____	9. In which the front of one vehicle hits the side of another
10. _____ _____	10. Release your brakes just before the collision occurs. This step helps soften the impact.
11. _____ _____	11. Legislation which requires you to prove that you can pay for damages you cause that result in death, injury, or property damage.

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