

Student Workbook



Maryland Driver Education Curriculum



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Disclaimer: The information in the Driver Education Classroom and In-car Curriculum is, of necessity, generic in nature and is for general instructional purposes only. Student drivers and their supervising drivers should refer to their vehicle's owner's manual for specific information on their automobile and state motor vehicle law for specific information regarding traffic law and regulation and to obtain the most current information.

Eight Danger Zones

Danger Zone #1: Driver Inexperience

What Coaches Can Do

Provide at least 60 hours of supervised driving practice over at least nine months.

Practice on a variety of roads, at different times of day, and in varied weather and traffic conditions.

Stress the importance of continually scanning for potential hazards including other vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians.

Danger Zone #2: Driving With Teen Passengers

What Coaches Can Do

Follow Maryland's Graduated Licensing System for passenger restrictions, which forbids provisional license holders under the age of 18 from carrying passengers under the age of 18, except for family members. Violations may result in a suspension of driving privileges.

Follow this rule for at least the first five months that your teen is driving.

Danger Zone #3: Nighttime Driving

What Coaches Can Do

Maryland's Graduated Licensing System restricts provisional license holders under the age of 18 from driving between 12 Midnight and 5 AM unless for school, sports, job or volunteer work.

Practice nighttime driving with your teen when you think they are ready.

Danger Zone #4: Not Using Seat Belts

What Coaches Can Do

Require your teen to wear a seat belt on every trip. This simple step can reduce your teen's risk of dying or being badly injured in a crash by about half.





Eight Danger Zones

Danger Zone #5: Driver Inexperience

What Coaches Can Do

Don't allow activities that may take your teen's attention away from driving, such as talking on a cell phone, texting, eating, or playing with the radio.

Learn more about distracted driving. Visit www.distracted.gov.

Danger Zone #6: Drowsy Driving

What Coaches Can Do

Know your teen's schedule so you can be sure he or she is well rested before getting behind the wheel.

Danger Zone #7: Reckless Driving

What Coaches Can Do

Make sure your teen knows to follow the speed limit and adjust their speed to match road conditions.

Remind your teen to maintain enough space behind the vehicle ahead to avoid a crash in case of a sudden stop.

Danger Zone #8: Impaired Driving

What Coaches Can Do

Be a good role model: never drink and drive.

Reinforce this message with a Parent-Teen Driving Agreement.

Learn more about impaired driving.

Get the statistics on teen drinking and driving.

Expectations & Responsibilities for Coaches

How can I help my new driver to become a safe and confident driver?

Answers may vary. Should focus on completing the appropriate number of practice hours, modeling correct driving behavior, and setting appropriate rules for the new driver.

What will my new driver do to become a safe and confident driver?

Answers may vary. Should focus on completing the appropriate number of practice hours, participating actively in driver education, listening to and asking questions of driver education instructors and coach, and following GLS rules.

How will the driving school help the new driver to become a safe and confident driver?

Answers may vary. Should focus on delivering a quality educational experience and being responsive to student and coach needs.



Expectations & Responsibilities for New Drivers

How will my driving coach help me to become a safe and confident driver?

Answers may vary. Should focus on completing the appropriate number of practice hours, modeling correct driving behavior, and setting appropriate rules for the new driver.

What will I do to become a safe and confident driver?

Answers may vary. Should focus on accepting feedback to become a safer driver. Being actively involved in driver education, completing the required number of practice hours, and following all traffic laws especially those regarding speed, distractions, and seatbelts.

How will the driving school help me to drive safely?

Answers may vary. Should focus on delivering a quality educational experience and being responsive to student and coach needs.

Rookie Driver-Coach Agreement

This agreement gives you and your new driver an opportunity to set some ground rules for both of you. These can be rules for your driver while learning to drive and can be updated after receiving a provisional license. The more involved you are as a coach, the safer your new driver will be.

Rookie Driver

- I can drive from _____ (times) to _____ (times) with _____ and _____ but may have no more than _____ passengers in the vehicle at any time.
- I may drive on the following roads: _____
- I will focus on driving when driving.
- I may not text at any time while driving or use a phone for any reason while driving.
- I will always wear my safety belt and make sure that all my passengers are also wearing their safety belts even if we are just driving around a parking lot.
- I will not drink alcohol and drive for any reason.
- I will not use any illegal drug and drive.
- I will obey the restrictions of my provisional license.
- If I violate these rules, I will face the following consequences.
 - First offense: _____
 - Second offense: _____
 - Third offense: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

For the coach

- I agree to supervise the completion of 60 hours of supervised driving.
- I agree to be a model driver and follow all Maryland driving laws.
- I agree to be supportive and provide CONSTRUCTIVE, HELPFUL comments to my new driver.
- I agree to set limits to ensure safe driving and to enforce the Maryland driving law with my new driver.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

HOW DO I DRIVE?

Fill in the Best Answer

1) When I drive, I focus _____ of the time.

ALL	MOST	SOME	NONE
-----	------	------	------

2) I use my seat belts _____ of the time.

ALL	MOST	SOME	NONE
-----	------	------	------

3) I _____ text when I drive.

NEVER	SOMETIMES	FREQUENTLY	ALWAYS
-------	-----------	------------	--------

4) I am _____ rested before I set out for a long drive.

NEVER	SOMETIMES	FREQUENTLY	ALWAYS
-------	-----------	------------	--------

5) I _____ drive with two hands on the steering wheel in an appropriate place.
(Bonus: What is the appropriate hand placement?)

NEVER	SOMETIMES	FREQUENTLY	ALWAYS
-------	-----------	------------	--------

6) I _____ yell at other drivers when they do something careless or dangerous.

NEVER	SOMETIMES	FREQUENTLY	ALWAYS
-------	-----------	------------	--------

7) When I drive, I maintain my speed _____.

WITHIN 10 MPH OF POSTED LIMIT	TO KEEP UP WITH THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC	AT THE POSTED SPEED LIMIT
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------

8) The driving rules established by the Maryland Graduated Licensing System are _____ that _____ be followed.

SUGGESTIONS	GUIDELINES	LAWS
SHOULD	CAN	MUST

9) Graduated licensing has made driving for new drivers _____.

SAFER	THE SAME	MORE DANGEROUS
-------	----------	----------------

Taking the Road Test

1 What are the two components of the skills test or behind-the-wheel test?

The road/skills test has two components: a closed course component and an open road component.

2 What were the specific points about your vehicle and getting it ready to go to the MVA to take the test?

- a. At least ½ tank of gas
- b. Must have registration and proof of insurance
- c. All lights and signals must be operational
- d. Vehicle must be clean and neat
- e. No indicator or warning lights may be lit

3 Who must accompany you to the MVA to take the driving test?

Must be accompanied by a driver who is at least 21 years of age and who has been fully licensed for at least three years.

4 What must a new driver bring to the MVA to take the test?

A new driver must bring his/her license, and the signed certification page from the New Driver Practice Guide (This information is not included in the video but should be discussed with the class.) Driver should also plan to bring glasses/contacts, if the new driver wears them.

5 What were some specific driving problems that the video discussed which may cause a new driver to fail the driving test?

- a. Following too closely
- b. Failing to obey examiner's directions
- c. Failing to obey traffic signs, signals, or pavement markings
- d. Driving with two feet
- e. Using inappropriate steering techniques



Review: Unit One

As a review of the important components of the Graduated Licensing System, please have students fill in the chart below. Please note that a copy of this chart may also be found on the back cover of the New Driver and Coach Practice Guide.

	LEARNER'S PERMIT	PROVISIONAL LICENSE	DRIVER LICENSE
Minimum Age	15 years, 9 months	16 years, 6 months	18 years, 0 months
Cosigner?	Must have cosigner who can request MVA cancel permit for any reason.	If under 18, must have cosigner who can request MVA cancel license for any reason.	
Seat Belt Use	Driver and all passengers must wear seat belts or be in age appropriate car seats/boosters.	Driver and all passengers must wear seat belts or be in age appropriate car seats/boosters.	Driver and all passengers must wear seat belts or be in age appropriate car seats/boosters.
Cellphone Use	No cell phone use except for emergency 911 calls.	No cell phone use under the age of 18 except for emergency 911 calls.	May use a hands free device if over 18.
Texting	No texting except for emergency 911 texts.	No texting except for emergency 911 texts.	No texting except for emergency 911 texts.
Nighttime Restrictions		If under 18, may not drive between 12:00 am and 5:00 am unless for school, sports, job, or volunteer work.	No restrictions.
Passenger Restrictions		If under 18, for first 151 days, may not carry passengers other than immediate family members.	No restrictions.
Alcohol Restrictions	Zero tolerance	Zero tolerance	Under 21, zero tolerance. 21 and over, .07 BAC is DWI, and .08 BAC and higher is DUI.
Consequences	<p><u>First Offense:</u> DIP Class</p> <p><u>Second Offense:</u> 30 days of license suspension and 90 days of work/school restriction</p> <p><u>Third Offense:</u> 180 days suspension or revocation & 180 days of work/ restriction. Must attend Young Driver Improvement Program</p> <p><u>Fourth Offense:</u> 180 day revocation</p>	<p><u>First Offense:</u> DIP Class</p> <p><u>Second Offense:</u> 30 days of license suspension and 90 days of work/school restriction</p> <p><u>Third Offense:</u> 180 days suspension or revocation & 180 days of work/restriction. Must attend Young Driver Improvement Program</p> <p><u>Fourth Offense:</u> 180 day revocation</p>	<p>5 – 7 points: DIP class</p> <p>8 points: Suspension of Driver's License with possible additional penalties</p> <p>12 points: Revocation of Driver's License with possible additional penalties.</p>

The Highway Transportation System

Every time you drive, you are part of an extensive system known as the Highway Transportation System

The three main parts of the Highway Transportation System (HTS)	People, vehicles, and highways.
The purpose of the HTS	To move people, vehicles, and cargo from one place to another in a safe, efficient, and economical manner.
Users of the HTS	Drivers, passengers, motorcyclists, bicyclists, pedestrians, trucks, buses, recreational vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles, and other users.
The least trained and most vulnerable users of the HTS	Pedestrians, some of whom don't drive and may not know driving rules and regulations.
Some dangers on the HTS	Children, the elderly, the distracted, animals, bad weather and poor road conditions.
The HTS is a sub-system of the National Transportation System (NTS)	The NTS is made up of the highway, rail, water, air, pipeline and transit systems.

The Highway Transportation System

1 Who do you know on the road right now?

Answers may vary but should include specific people that the new driver may know.

2 How would you feel if someone violated the rules of the HTS and hurt someone in your family?

Answers will vary.

3 What behaviors do irresponsible users of the HTS demonstrate?

- a. Answers may vary.
- b. Should include drivers who text, fail to follow traffic laws, speed, do not use safety belts or other safety features

4 How can you be a responsible member of the HTS community?

- a. Answers may vary.
- b. Should include following traffic law, staying alert and focused, putting away electronic distractions, obeying speed limit.

Highway Transportation System: Language of the Road

1 How does communication get used on the road?

- Answers may vary.
- Communication is used between drivers and the road in the form of signs, signals, and pavement markings to insure drivers know what they can and cannot do, and to insure drivers know what is going on with the road around them.

2 Why is communication important on the road?

- Answers may vary.
- It helps every driver stay safer when he/she knows that the drivers around.
- It lets drivers know what is legal to do when they are driving.

3 Does effective communication have anything to do with safety?

- Answers may vary.
- When drivers are aware of what is going on around them and if everyone has a common understanding, then the road becomes a safer place.

4 How is it possible to successfully communicate when a driver cannot “speak” to the other drivers around him/her?

- Answers may vary.
- Signs, signals, and pavement markings allow drivers to communicate with the road and understand what they should be doing.
- A vehicle’s lights and signals also help drivers communicate with each other and let drivers know what the drivers around them are doing.

5 How do signs, signals, and pavement markings communicate to other drivers?

- Answers may vary.
- Signs, signals and pavements communicate to other drivers what drivers in a particular place are allowed to do. It lets them know what they can anticipate you doing.

6 How do signs, signals, and pavement markings contribute to safety?


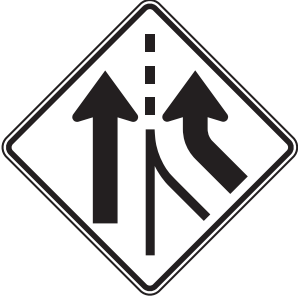
Signs, signals, and pavement markings contribute to safety by allowing all drivers to understand what is legal and illegal. Signs, signals and pavement markings help driver anticipate what other drivers will be doing in a particular place. They also warn drivers of what actions are safe and unsafe.

7 How would distraction impact the communication of signs, signals, and pavement markings?

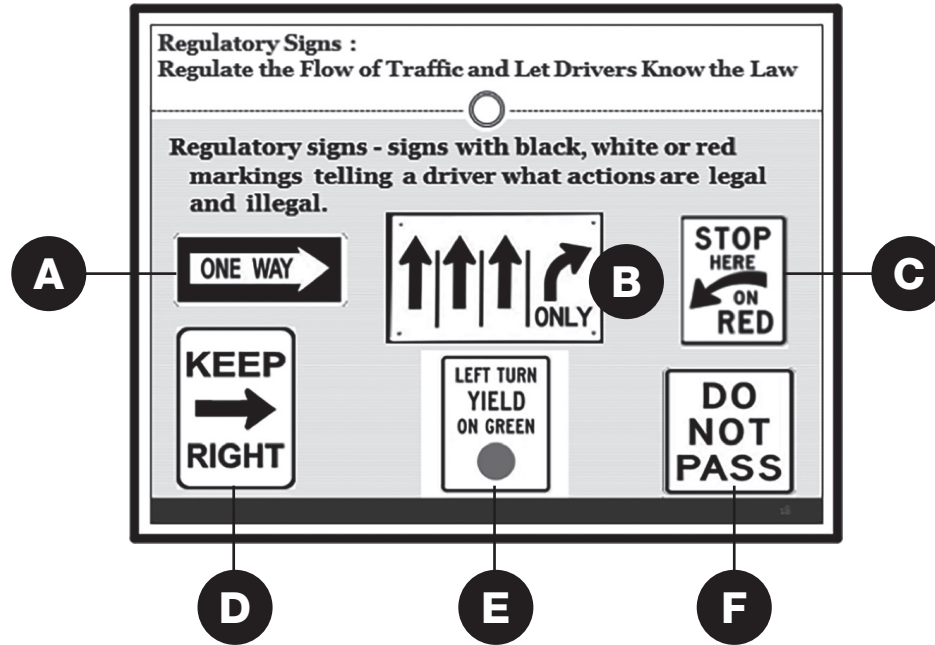
If a driver is distracted, he/she may miss a sign and not know what is coming up on the road or what he/she can and cannot do.

Warning Signs

What are the messages being conveyed by these warning signs?

			
A physical barrier is approaching between the two lanes.	The lane on the right side of the road is ending.	 Merge is approaching from the right side	Merge
			
A "T" intersection is approaching; one road will end into a larger road.	A "T" intersection is approaching; one road will end into a larger road.	The road is dividing into two separate roads.	Intersection is approaching; a road is crossing another road.
			
Road turns to the left	Road makes several sharp turns	Road turns to the right	Surface of the road is slippery when wet

Regulatory Signs



1 What are each of the above signs telling a driver that he/she can or cannot do?		
A	The road is going one way in the direction of the arrow. A driver may only go in that direction.	D The sign indicates that the driver must keep to the right side of the road.
B	The three left lanes are going straight and the far right lane may only turn right. A driver may not go straight in that lane.	E When the light turns green, a driver may turn left, but he/she must yield to any other road user in the path of travel.
C	The sign is indicating the location of the stop line where a driver should stop.	F Passing is not allowed.
2 Where might a driver find each of these types of signs?		
A	Urban areas, any one way street	D Any place where there may be a median or an impediment so that drivers need to keep to the right to avoid any problems.
B	A multi-lane road	E Any intersection
C	Any place where the intersection, the stop line, and the crosswalk are in different places.	F Any area where passing may be prohibited such as areas close to bridges/tunnels/ railroad tracks, areas marked with a double yellow or white line
3 What might the risks for each sign be if a driver failed to obey or recognize the sign?		
A	Answers may vary. Should focus on the risk of a crash or a citation if a driver should fail to see or obey the sign	D
B		E
C		F

Toward Zero Deaths in Maryland - Speeding

1 Why do police officers feel so passionately about speeding and its effects?

- a. Additional answers may vary.
- b. Police officers feel passionately about speeding because they frequently see the after-effects of speeding, crashes, severe injuries, and even deaths.

2 According to the video, what are some of the most significant consequences of speeding?

- a. Citations (and accompanying points, DIP classes, and higher insurance costs)
- b. Crashes with more severe injuries
- c. Crashes with a greater risk of death

3 What are at least three pro's and three cons of speeding?

- a. **Answers may vary.** An instructor may wish to divide the class into groups and have each group develop one pro and one con.
- b. Discuss all the pro's and con's allowing student to determine why the so-called advantages of speeding really are not advantages.

4 What is your reaction to this statement made by Dr. Thomas Scalea from Shock Trauma, "Speeding makes everything worse. It amplifies the effects of all injuries. It takes a relatively minor set of injuries and makes them life-threatening"

Answers may vary. Please use the question as a springboard for discussion about speeding and driving.

Does Anybody Stop at Stop Signs?

Did most of the drivers in the video stop correctly? Did they stop safely and legally? Check off below whether the stop was legal or illegal and why you thought so.

1 Red SUV turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? Fails to come to a complete stop. Is moving out into the intersection.		
2 Green SUV turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? Comes to a complete stop at the edge of the intersection and then turns when there is enough room		
3 Red Passenger car turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? Stops with the front of the car in the intersection		
4 Gold van turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? In the intersection and fails to stop		
5 Blue passenger car turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? No stop; goes straight into the intersection		
6 Black passenger car turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? No stop before turning into the intersection		
7 Light brown passenger car turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? In intersection when turning		
8 Green passenger car turning left	Legal	Illegal
Why? Stops and looks into the intersection before turning.		
9 Silver SUV turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? Goes around the stopped green car. Fails to stop at all.		
10 Black pickup truck turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? No stop		
11 Gold SUV turning right	Legal	Illegal
Why? No stop		

**What kinds of risks did these drivers create?
How could their errors be corrected?**

Answers may vary.

How to correct errors: **Answers may vary.** Stopping in the intersection.

Risks: **Answers may vary.** By failing to stop, they put themselves, any pedestrians or cyclists using the road, and all other drivers at risk for a crash.

Special Lanes

HOV Lanes	HOV lanes may be separated from traffic by a concrete barricade or may be separated by a double white line and have a white diamond shape in the lane.
Bike Lanes	Usually separated by double lines and usually have BIKE LANE written in white in the lane. Bike lanes may also be indicated by a picture of a bicycle on the pavement.
School or Pedestrian Crossings	Indicated by a series of diagonal white lines. May also have yellow warning signs to prepare drivers to stop or pay attention.
Stop Line for Rail Crossings	Indicated by white lines. Drivers are also usually warned of an upcoming railroad crossing by a warning sign or a crossbuck.
Shared Left Turn Lanes	Special lanes for turning left from a highway and onto a highway.
Extension of Lane Indicators into an Intersection	Special guides through very large intersections.
Reversible Lanes	Special commuter lanes. They change direction depending on time and the direction of commuter traffic.

Review: Unit Two

1 What is the difference between real risk and possible risk?

Answers may vary. Real risk means that something is actually going to happen such as a lane ending or a yield. A driver will need to pay attention to the changing traffic patterns.

2 What are some examples of regulatory signs?

Answers may vary but may include: Stop signs, speed limit signs, one way signs,

3 What are some uses of white pavement markings?

- Single white line mark the right edge of a road,
- May also be used to separate lanes headed in the same direction where passing is discouraged but not forbidden
- Frequently used to indicate “special lanes” such as bike lanes or HOV lanes
- Double white lines mean a driver may not pass in traffic headed in the same direction
- Used for stop lines and crosswalks

4 What are some uses of yellow pavement markings?

- Used to mark the left edge of the road
- Used to separate traffic headed in opposite directions
- Solid doubles lines indicate that passing is forbidden on both sides
- Solid yellow paired with a broken or dashed yellow indicate that passing is allowed on the side with the broken lines.

5 Describe the process for stopping your vehicle?

- A driver should stop behind the stop line. If there is no stop line, then he/she must stop behind the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, then the driver will need to stop before entering the intersection.
- A driver should look in all around the intersection before proceeding to make sure the path is clear and to determine if there are other vehicles in the intersection.
- A driver must stop at the stop sign even if the driver before him/her also stopped.

6 What is the difference between a yellow speed sign and a white and black one?

A black and white sign is a regulatory sign and must be obeyed. A yellow speed sign is a caution recommending a certain speed as safe.

7 What are some of the common myths about speed limits and speeding?

- Answers may vary.**
- A driver may go 10 miles over the speed limit and not be stopped and charged.
- Interstate highways have a speed lane where a driver may go faster than the posted speed limit.
- A driver may exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle.

Steps in a Pre-Drive Check

Lock Doors

Why? To insure safety of drivers and passengers.

Adjust Seats for Best Control

Why and how? Make sure you are seating all the way back in the seat and that the seat is straight up and down.

Make sure that you can touch both the accelerator and the brake easily.

Make sure that you are sitting no less than 10 inches away from the steering wheel and that your arms are bent at a comfortable angle.

Adjust Inside and Outside Mirrors

Why and how? Using the BGE settings, go through settings with the class.

Fasten and Adjust Safety Belt

Why and how? Seat belt should be snug and on driver's shoulder and low on hips.

Insures that in case of a crash, you and your passengers will be safe.

Make Sure All Passengers Buckle Up

Why and how? It is Maryland law that all passengers be buckled regardless of their age or position in the vehicle.

Adjust Head Restraints

Why and how? Head restraints should be as close to the back of the head as possible and should be as close to the top of a driver's head as possible. They may also prevent whiplash and other spinal injuries.

Car Fluids

Transmission Fluid

Color, thickness, smell	Bright pink, red/pancake syrup/gas station chemical smell
Function	Lubricates transmission Allows vehicle to shift
Possible problems if low or empty	May cause permanent damage to the transmission May not be able to shift transmission and move vehicle.

Oil

Color, thickness, smell	Reddish brown/cooking oil/gas station chemical smell
Function	Lubricates vehicle engine
Possible problems if low or empty	Engine will cease to work if empty. Running a vehicle with low oil may cause significant and permanent damage to the engine.

Coolant

Color, thickness, smell	Bright green, orange or pink/pancake syrup/no particular smell
Function	Maintains temperature in the engine
Possible problems if low or empty	Engine may overheat; may also cease to function

Fuel

Color, thickness, smell	Clear, thin, chemical
Function	Fuels the vehicle
Possible problems if low or empty	Vehicle will not move

Any Other Fluids and Their Functions?

Answers may vary.	





For more information visit www.KidsAndCars.org or contact us at email@KidsAndCars.org.

Backover Fact Sheet

In the U.S., 50 children are backed over EVERY WEEK because a driver could not see them.

Rear view cameras can be installed on any vehicle to end these predictable tragedies.

Blind zones... every vehicle has them

A blind zone is the area behind a vehicle where the driver cannot see even when looking back and using their rear and side view mirrors correctly. (Blind zones are also in front of cars but are not as large)

- Average blind zone = 15 to 25 feet
- Shorter drivers = larger blind zones
- Over 60% of backovers involve a larger vehicle (truck, van, SUV)



Circumstances

- Backovers take place mainly in driveways and parking lots.
- In over 70% of these incidents, a parent or close relative is the driver behind the wheel.
- Bye-Bye Syndrome™: Children don't want to be left behind when they hear the words 'bye-bye.' Many times children follow behind the person who is leaving. The driver is unaware the child snuck out, thinking they are still safe inside. The child stands behind the vehicle where they cannot be seen and is backed over.

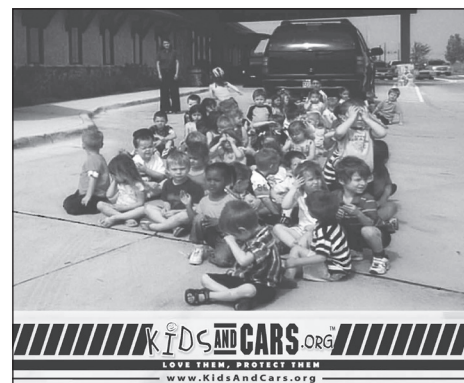
Contributing Factors

You cannot avoid hitting something you literally cannot see.

- Most drivers are unaware of the very large, dangerous blind zone that is found behind ALL vehicles.
- Children do not understand the danger of a slow-moving vehicle; they believe if they see the vehicle, the driver can see them.
- Children do not recognize boundaries (property lines, sidewalks, driveways or parking spaces) and are very impulsive.

Age

- The predominant age of backover victims is one year old. (12-23 months). Toddlers have just started walking/running at this age, testing the limits and trying new things.
- Children younger than 5 years old are at the most risk, but children of all ages can be backed over.



Statistics

- On average 232 fatalities and 13,000 injuries occur every year due to backovers.
- Thousands of children are seriously injured or killed every year because a driver backing up was not able to see them behind their vehicle. Many elderly people are also backed over by vehicles.

Rear Visibility Standard:

To reduce the risk of devastating backover crashes involving vulnerable populations (especially very young children), KidsAndCars.org and their partners, worked to prevent these predictable and preventable tragedies for over one decade. A rear visibility standard was issued on April 7, 2014 as mandated by the Cameron Gulbransen Kids Transportation Safety Act.

For more information visit www.KidsAndCars.org or contact us at email@KidsAndCars.org.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) issued the final rule to expand the required field of view for all passenger vehicles weighing less than 10,000 pounds.

This new standard specifies the area behind a vehicle which must be visible to the driver when the vehicle is placed into reverse. The agency anticipates that in the near term, vehicle manufacturers will use rear view camera systems and in vehicle visual displays to meet the requirements of this rule. All motor vehicles sold or leased in the U.S. must comply with this regulation by May 2018.

KidsAndCars.org anticipates that the rear visibility rule will significantly reduce backover crashes. Education and awareness of backover crashes will continue to be critical for decades because most older-model vehicles do not have rear view cameras. All vehicles can and should be retrofitted to include rearview technology.

Prevention/Safety Tips:

KidsAndCars.org urges everyone to install a rear view camera and sensors on their vehicle. Many drivers [incorrectly] believe they have to wait until they purchase a new vehicle to have a rear view camera system; but an after-market rear view camera and/or sensors can be installed on ANY vehicle.

Drivers should also heighten their awareness before engaging a vehicle into reverse; especially when children are present. Young children are impulsive and unpredictable; and they still have very poor judgment and little understanding of danger.

- Always walk around and behind a vehicle prior to moving it.
- Know where your children are. Make sure they move away from your vehicle to a place where they are in full view before moving the car. Verify that another adult is directly supervising children before moving your vehicle.
- Install a rear view camera, back-up sensors and/or additional mirrors on your vehicles. Use these devices in addition to looking around and behind your vehicle carefully to detect if anything is in your path before backing.
- Make sure children hold hands with an adult in parking lots at ALL times. If you have multiple children and not enough hands, create a hand-holding train or fasten the younger children into a stroller and make sure everyone stays together.
- Teach children that “parked” vehicles might move and make sure they understand that the driver might not be able to see them, even if they can see the driver.
- Teach your children to never play in, around or behind a vehicle. The driveway is not a safe place to play.
- If you have an adult passenger with you, ask them to stand outside the vehicle and watch for children or animals as you back out. Ensure they are a safe distance away from the vehicle so that they are not in any danger.
- Be aware that steep inclines and large SUVs, vans and trucks can add to the difficulty of seeing behind a vehicle.
- Keep toys, bikes and other sports equipment out of the driveway.
- Trim landscaping around the driveway to ensure drivers can see the sidewalk, street and pedestrians clearly when backing out of their driveway. Pedestrians also need to be able to see a vehicle pulling out of the driveway.
- Install extra locks on doors inside the home high enough so children cannot reach them and toddlers cannot slip outside on their own.
- Roll down the driver’s side window when backing so you can hear if someone is warning you to stop.
- Be especially careful about keeping children safe in and around cars during busy times, schedule changes and periods of crisis or holidays.

Please share these important safety tips with your childcare providers, teachers, relatives, friends, family and neighbors...

THESE PRECAUTIONS CAN SAVE LIVES.



B.G.E. Mirror Settings

1	Can you rely solely on back-up cameras? No. A driver should also use head checks and mirrors when backing.
2	Where should the inside rearview mirror be aimed? Inside rearview mirror should be aimed at towards the back of the vehicle so that a driver can see what is directly behind him or her.
3	What is the area between the inside mirror view and what we cannot see to either side? Those areas are called blind spots. These areas are minimized when mirrors are correctly set in the blind glare elimination settings.
4	How should the outside mirrors be set? Outside mirrors should be set so that the driver can see the areas immediately on the sides of his/her vehicle. Please review the process described on Slide 3.16.
5	What are some of the advantages of the BGE setting? Answers may vary. Eliminates glare when driving at night. Allows driver to see areas on the side of their vehicles. Allows the front of the vehicle to stay in peripheral view when checking side mirrors. Does not eliminate the need to complete head checks.

Enhanced Mirror Settings

Advantages

Increased Visibility	With the side mirrors more slightly angled, the driver will gain increased visual coverage of blind spots.
Increased Visibility	With the side mirrors more slightly angled, the driver will gain increased visual coverage of blind spots.
Less Time	Brief glances to mirrors takes less time than turning head to side.
Night Glare	Night glare is eliminated until vehicle moves into mirror blind zone.

Setting Your Mirrors

Left Mirror	To set the left side mirror, the driver must rest their head against the closed window and set the mirror to barely show the rear edge of the vehicle.
Right Mirror	To set the right side mirror, the driver should lean to the right so the head is directly below the rear view mirror or above the center console. The mirror should be adjusted the same way as the left side, so that the edge of the right side of your vehicle can barely be seen.

Concerns

Alongside	Vehicles visible in side mirrors will be alongside your vehicle.
Head checks	If the driver needs to see alongside the car, a movement of the head to the left window or to the center of the vehicle will give the traditional view as well as the enhanced mirror view.

Mirror Usage

Mirror checks answer three important questions:

- Are there vehicles present?
- If yes, what is their location?
- If yes, what is the size and relative speed of the detected vehicles?

When stopping

Stopping	Anytime a driver prepares to slow or stop, the driver's eyes should scan first to the rear view mirror.
Rear View	Direct attention to the rear view mirror until two cars have stopped behind the vehicle.
Quick	Use multiple, quick glances, not a long stare.

When turning

Before	Mirrors should be checked before any change of speed or position is made to enable assessment and control of rear and side space.
After	The driver should assess the space to the rear as soon as the turn is completed, and then assess the space to the front.

When changing lanes

Changing Lanes	When a driver is attempting to change lanes, they should check mirrors as well as perform head checks before any change of speed or position is made. This enables assessment and control of rear and side space.
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Checking mirror blind areas

Head Checks	Regular side view mirrors, even when angled out an additional 12 to 16 degrees (enhanced setting), do not provide sufficient information to safely make a movement to the side without first making a mirror blind spot check.
Quick	A mirror blind spot check involves making a quick eye movement over the shoulder to the left or right in the direction of intended vehicle movement.

Myths and Facts: Seat Belts

MYTH	FACT
Seat belts are uncomfortable or inconvenient.	Initially people may find that seat belts are uncomfortable, confining or inconvenient; the serious discomfort and inconvenience of motor vehicle crash injury in no way compares to the imaginary discomfort or the inconvenience you may think you feel wearing a seat belt the first few times.
The seat belts in my car don't work.	Newer shoulder belts are made so that you can move comfortably but they will lock up during sudden stops or crashes. Many people mistake this freedom of movement as a broken mechanism. Newer shoulder belts are designed to lock up only when the car changes speed or direction suddenly.
Drivers in air bag – equipped vehicles don't need to wear seat belts.	Air bags provide supplemental protection in frontal crashes, but motorists can slide under them if they are not wearing a seat belt. Air bags will not help in side or rear impact crashes or rollover crashes.
I don't want to be trapped in a fire or underwater.	Crashes involving fire or water happen in only 1/2 of one percent of all crashes. When they do occur, your best chance of surviving rests in remaining conscious, alert, and uninjured. The greatest danger is with the impact that precedes the fire or submersion in water. If you're not using a seat belt, it's very likely that you will be knocked unconscious or severely injured.
I'd rather be thrown clear in a crash.	Being thrown safely clear in a crash is almost impossible. You are more likely to be thrown through the windshield, scraped along the pavement, or even crushed by your own vehicle or another one. The idea of being thrown from a car and gently landing in a grassy area beside the road is pure fantasy. Your best bet during a crash is to stay inside the vehicle, securely held by your seat belt.
Seat belts can hurt you in a crash.	Properly worn seat belts seldom cause injuries. If they do, the injuries are usually surface bruises and are generally less severe than would have been the case without any belt. Without seat belts, you could have been thrown out of the vehicle and severely injured. Sometimes the force of a crash is so great that nothing could have prevented injuries. Injuries in most serious crashes would have been much more severe had seat belts not been worn.
I'm not going far and I won't be going fast.	This is the comment that so many people living in rural areas use when asked why they do not buckle up. Most crash deaths occur within 25 miles of home and at speeds of less than 40 miles per hour.
The chance that I'll have an accident is so small; those things only happen to other people.	It's comfortable to think that accidents only happen to other people; one out of three people will be seriously injured in a car crash sometime during their lives. This is really a significant risk. We never know when it will occur or how it will occur. The answer -- buckle up every trip, every time.
I'm a good driver. It won't happen to me.	You may be a good driver but you cannot always control the other drivers on the road. A drunk driver coming around the next curve may not be a "good driver". Again, you never know what might happen. Buckle up every trip, every time.



Staying Safe

Seat Belt Do's and Don'ts

When properly adjusted, seatbelts are among the most important safety features in a motor vehicle.

Seat Belt Do's	Seat Belt Don'ts
Wear seat belts across the top of your shoulder and over your chest.	Never wear the seat belt loose or twisted.
Wear it low across the hips.	Never wear it under your arm or behind your back.
Check it frequently for a snug fit.	Never wear it riding up over your stomach.
Wear it with your seat in an upright position, your back against it and your feet on the floor.	Never wear it slouching or reclining in your seat.

Head Restraints

Reduce the risk of neck injury caused by whiplash from the impact of a crash.

Head Restraint Do's	Head Restraint Don'ts
Your head restraint should contact the back of your head.	Avoid slouching or leaning forward.

Air Bags

Work in conjunction with safety belts and help absorb crash forces to minimize impact to the body

Air Bag Do's	Air Bag Don'ts
There should be 10-12 inches between the driver's chest and the steering wheel.	Avoid sitting too close or having the air bag directed at your face.

Child Safety

A good driver makes sure that all of their passengers arrive safely, including the youngest and most prone to injury

Infants	Rear-facing car seats until they're at least 12 months old and 20 pounds.
Children 1-3	Forward-facing car seats.
Children 4-7	Must remain in a child safety seat, or a booster seat, until the child is 4'9" or taller.
Children 8 +	Must remain belted at all times.

Maryland's Child Passenger Safety Law

(Effective October 1, 2013)



- Every child under 8 years old must ride in an appropriate child restraint* unless the child is 4 feet, 9 inches or taller.
- Every child from 8 to 16 years old who is not secured in a child restraint must be secured in a vehicle seat belt.

* "Child restraint" includes car seats, booster seats, or other federally approved safety devices.

Protect your children as they ride!

Children under 13 years old should ride in the back seat.

The back seat is the safest.

Questions?

Call Maryland Kids In Safety Seats (KISS)

at 1-800-370-SEAT or (410) 767-6016,

e-mail: dhmh.kiss@maryland.org

or visit us online at www.mdkiss.org



Maryland KISS Program
Larry Hogan,
Governor
Boyd Rutherford,
Lt. Governor
Van Mitchell,
Secretary, DHMH

Safety, Communication, Comfort and Convenience Devices

Directions: Use this worksheet to determine whether your family's or friend's vehicle is equipped with the following Safety, Communication, Comfort and Convenience devices, and if so equipped, where the control levers, switches or buttons are located.

THIS PAGE SHOULD BE COMPLETED AS HOMEWORK SO NEW DRIVERS CAN BE FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCATION OF EQUIPMENT ON THEIR OWN VEHICLES.

Equipped	Yes/No	Location of control lever or switch
Tilt steering wheel		
Automatic transmission		
Manual transmission		
Parking brake		
Cruise control		
Mirror controls		
Hazard flashers		
Headlights		
Instrument panel light switch		
Hood release		
Trunk release		
Seat control, manual		
Seat control, electric		
Separate turn indicator lever		
Washer/wiper lever		
Air bag cut-off switch		
Electric door locks		
Childproof rear door locks		
Power windows		
4-wheel drive		

Advances in Vehicle Safety for Today and Tomorrow

Many new technological advances in vehicle integrity are available in cars to lessen the effects of a crash for today's drivers. Some advances are uncommon or will be used in the future.

Active head restraints	Automatically moves forward upon impact to catch the head and increase neck protection.
Adaptive cruise control	Uses radar to monitor and regulate the distance between vehicles. If a crash is imminent, the system will brake, deploy airbags, and tighten safety belts.
Adaptive headlights	Illuminates the area around a corner with a 15-degree range of motion.
Advanced airbags	Isolates and protects various body parts and, in some systems, deploy at different depths or velocity depending on the occupant's size and position, the severity of the crash, and use of the clasped or unclasped safety belt.
Advanced safety belt pretensioners	Tenses up when a collision is imminent and are sometimes paired with seats that automatically adjust for increased crash protection.
Electronic stability control (ESC)	Monitors traction loss and steering angle and automatically applies one or more of the brakes to keep the vehicle on course. ESC helps to prevent the sideways skidding and loss of control that can lead to rollovers, helping drivers to maintain control during emergency maneuvers when their vehicles otherwise might spin out.
Fatigue warning	Monitors the driver's eye blink rate and blink duration and alerts the driver if it detects inattention or drowsiness.
Forward collision warning systems	Alerts the driver when the vehicle is getting too close to a vehicle in front. Some systems are able to brake the vehicle if the driver doesn't stop or steer clear.
Lane departure warning systems	Signals to a driver with alarm or flashing light when the driver's vehicle drifts from its lane by capturing an image of the highway and the lines on either side of the vehicle.
Park assist and back over prevention	Helps drivers park and back the vehicle by using cameras and radar to look for objects located behind a vehicle and by alerting drivers to hazards. Some systems are capable of automatically parallel parking the vehicle.
Side view assist	Uses sensors to monitor the side of the vehicle for vehicles approaching blind spots. A visual alert appears on the side view mirrors if a vehicle is detected. An audible alert activates if the driver signals a lane change when there is a vehicle in the blind spot.



What Am I?

List of Descriptions

1. I automatically turn on at the rear of the vehicle when the driver shifts to reverse. Tell me my color.

1. Red – Back up lights

2. I have five or more settings. I clean the windshield, front or back, by moving back and forth, sweeping rain, snow, and washer fluid.

2. Windshield wiper control

3. I am activated by the driver when the car is disabled on the roadside.

3. Emergency flashers/ hazard lights

4. I will come on and flash if there were a problem with the supplemental restraint system.

4. Airbag warning light

5. I am the lever that allows the driver to shift the gears of the transmission.

5. Shift lever

6. I inform the driver whether the electrical current to the engine and all accessories is normal or abnormal.

6. Alternator light

7. I would sound a buzzer and flash a dashboard light when the driver forgets to put me on.

7. Seatbelt warning light

8. I allow a parent to secure a child seat with more than the regular safety belt straps.

8. Car seat / Latch system

9. When I am set or engaged I keep the vehicle from rolling when the driver is not in the vehicle.

9. Parking brake

10. I allow the driver to use me to adjust his position to reach the pedals under the dash area.

10. Seat adjustment switches

11. I inform the driver how fast the vehicle is moving.

11. Speedometer

12. I have a snowflake on my button that turns me off and on.

12. Air conditioning

13. I alert another person. You must push the hub of the steering wheel to activate me.

13. Horn

14. I make it possible for the driver to check traffic to the rear without turning around and looking.

14. Rear view mirror

15. I hold the passengers or driver upright in the vehicle in the event of sudden, hard braking, a swerve, or a crash.

15. Seat belt

16. When the driver activates me, I keep backseat passengers or kids from opening the windows.

16. Window controls

17. I tell how far the vehicle has travelled in its entire life or on a short trip. There are sometimes two of me. One can be reset to 0, and the other cannot.

17. Odometer/trip odometer

18. I allow the driver to change the intensity of the dashboard background lighting.

18. Dashboard light controls

19. I lubricate the engine on the inside. I am brown and should be changed every 3000 to 4000 miles. There is a light on the dash to indicate any problems with my system.

19. Oil

20. I protect the front seat passengers' heads from striking the side window or the side of the vehicle in the event of a side crash.

20. Airbags

21. I have five positions. The driver uses a key to turn me and start or turn off the engine.

21. Ignition switch

22. I tell the driver if the engine is overheating.

22. Temperature gauge

23. I indicate the gas level in the fuel tank when the vehicle is on.

23. Gas gauge/fuel light

24. Part of me is red and part of me is blue. I indicate cold or hot in the passenger compartment.

24. Environmental controls

25. I allow the driver to maintain a desired speed so the driver can remove their foot from the accelerator pedal

25. Cruise control

Dashboard Warning Symbols

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

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

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

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

Review: Unit Three

1 What is a pre-entry check?

A pre-entry check is a driver walking around the vehicle checking to make sure that the vehicle is in good mechanical shape and that there is nothing around the vehicle.

2 What are some of the things a pre-entry check is designed to find?

Any mechanical problems such as broken glass, flat tires, or leaking fluid. May also find people, pets, or bikes/scooters/etc., behind the vehicle that may cause a problem for the driver/vehicle.

3 What are some reasons why a seat belt is important for safe driving?

Keeps the vehicle occupants safe in the event of a crash. Limits the severity of any injury. Works with the airbag to keep occupants safe.

4 What are some examples of vehicle control equipment? When is it appropriate to use that equipment?

Brakes, steering wheels, accelerators, etc. Answers to how to use will depend on what answers are given to the first question.

5 What is vehicle communication equipment? When is it appropriate to use?

Horns, light, signals, etc. Answers to how to use will depend on what answers are given to the first question.

6 What is a parking brake and how does a driver use one?

The parking brake holds the vehicle in place when parked. A driver should engage the parking brake after completing the process of parking the vehicle.

7 What types of gauges are found on the instrument panel? What kinds of information do those gauges provide?

Answers to this question may vary. Speedometer, tachometer, temperature gauge, fuel gauge. Speedometer indicates a vehicle's speed. Tachometer indicates the RPM's for an engine. Temperature gauge indicates the heat of the engine. (May also only be an indicator light.) Fuel gauge indicates the amount of fuel a vehicle has.

8 How should a driver wear his/her seat belt?

Snug between neck and shoulder resting on the collarbone, low and snug on the hips.

9 How should a head restraint be positioned?

As close as possible to the back of a driver's head. Level with the top of his/her head or as high as possible.

10 What does a red indicator light mean?

A serious vehicle malfunction that should be addressed immediately.

11 What does a yellow/orange indicator light mean?

A vehicle malfunction that must be addressed as soon as possible before a driver does additional harm to his/her vehicle.

12 What does a blue/green indicator light mean?

A system is operational and working.

Starting Out

Ignition settings

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

OFF	The vehicle is not on. Used whenever the vehicle is parked or simply not on.
ACC	Accessories setting allows some of the vehicle's functions to operate
ON	Vehicle is on

Gear selection

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

P	Park. Used when the vehicle is not moving and is parked. Usually in that gear when starting vehicle.
R	Reverse. Allows the vehicle to go in reverse.
N	Neutral. Allows vehicle to be moved but is not in "gear." Usually cannot use the accelerator.
D	Drive. Allows the vehicle to move forward.
1	First. (Can also be D1. Check owner's manual for additional details.) May be used when towing something or in bad weather.
2	Second. (Can also be D2. Check owner's manual for additional details.) May be used when towing or in bad weather.

When starting a car, where should your feet be?

One foot on the brake and the other on the "dead" pedal.

When starting a car, where should you be looking?

You should already have completed a pre-entry check and looked all around the vehicle. When you are starting the vehicle, you should be looking forward.

Texting and Driving

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

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

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

Just for reference

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

Searching

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

Evaluating

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

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

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

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

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

Selecting the Best Path of Travel

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

When evaluating your potential travel path ask yourself:

Which path offers maximum visibility?

Which path provides clear space ahead?

Which path provides the clearest space to the side?

Which path provides the smoothest flow of traffic?

Which path provides the best roadway surface?

What traffic laws apply?

Executing

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

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

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

Speed Adjustments

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

Continue at the same speed.

Increase your speed.

Reduce your speed.

Take your foot off the accelerator and cover the brake.

Take your foot off the accelerator and apply pressure to the brake pedal.

Lane Position Adjustments

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

Communication

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

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

Search, Evaluate, Execute

Search

1 What should a driver search for entering the vehicle?

A driver should search all around his/her vehicle.

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

Anything that is around him/her, especially anything behind the vehicle. Anything that is on the road that he/she is entering.

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

Any road users that might have an impact on the path of travel.

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

Answers may vary. Different environments have different types of risks for which a driver should search. PLEASE NOTE: An instructor may want to go through the different environments and what the risks are.

Evaluate

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

Answers may vary. To evaluate a situation is to determine what actions are safe and what actions may not be.

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

The information a driver obtains from a search allows him/her to determine what actions can or cannot be taken and what paths of travel are open to use.

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

Answers may vary. Whether a turn is or is not safe. Whether it may be safe to accelerate. If there are other road users for whom/which he/she may need to make an adjustment in speed or direction.

Execute

5 What does it mean to “execute”?

Execute means to actually complete a maneuver.

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

Searching and evaluating allows a driver to determine how he/she might safely execute a maneuver.

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

Answers may vary. Continue to check mirrors, accelerate or decelerate, use brake, use turn signals.

How to Start and Stop Smoothly

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

You should apply pressure to the gas pedal slowly and carefully as if there is an egg under the pedal.

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

Your vehicle will lurch forward.

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

Slowly and gently if possible

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

Your vehicle will come to sudden stop possibly hurting your passengers.

Unit Four Review

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

Make sure your safety belt is fastened and that all distractions are put away. Make sure your car “fits” you. Make sure the parking brake is disengaged and that your foot is on the brake. Make sure the vehicle is in park. Turn the ignition switch as far towards the front of the car as possible or push ignition button. When vehicle starts, release ignition switch.

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

Idling is allowing a vehicle running without moving. Most vehicles do not need an extended idling period. Allowing your vehicle to idle without you being close to the car is illegal. (Please see MD law reference in teaching notes.)

3 What is risk?

Risk is the chance that something bad will happen. You can minimize it by careful actions, but you cannot eliminate it entirely.

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

Search which is “visual” process to see all of the possible dangers around you. Evaluate is the process where a driver determines what actions he/she can or cannot take. Execute is the process where a driver actually takes the action he/she has determined is safe.

5 What are the types of steering methods?

Push - pull slide and hand to hand

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

9 and 3 because it allows the driver the most control over the steering while keeping his/her hands safe from the airbags. (At 8 and 4 is another acceptable and safe hand position.)

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

No. Most automatic transmission vehicles will move if the gear shift is engaged in drive or reverse.

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

No. In an emergency situation, a driver will stomp on both the brake and the accelerator, running a risk that the vehicle will accelerate into a dangerous situation.



From One Second to the Next – The X Man

Discuss each of the following questions based on the video and what a new driver might say to excuse his/her actions or make a victim feel better in this type of circumstance.

1 What happened in this video?

A driver struck and severely injured a young boy who was crossing the street with his sister. The driver was texting and speeding in a school zone. She also failed to see and stop for the stop sign.

2 How do you believe the injuries to X could have been avoided?

The injuries could have been avoided if the driver had been paying attention to her surroundings and had not been texting and driving.

3 Who else was affected in this crash?

Answers may vary.

The mother and the sister who had to care for X, the driver and her family who had to deal with the emotional and financial effects of the crash. Anyone who might have seen the crash.

4 What are some of the risks of driving in neighborhoods that this video highlights?

Answers may vary.

The dangers of school zones where children are crossing and may or may not be paying attention.

The dangers of being distracted when there are so many unpredictable things going on around you. The dangers of speeding.

5 X's sister says that she was walking across the street holding her brother's hand and then he was gone. How would you as a driver explain your texting to X's sister? How would you as an older brother or sister feel in the same situation?

Answers may vary.

6 X's mom talks about her memories of her son before the accident. As a texting driver, how would you explain your actions to X's mom? What explanations would your mom or dad find acceptable if you had been the victim of a similar crash?

Answers may vary.

Risks in Neighborhoods

Children

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response
May run into street unexpectedly.	Slow down.
May not be paying full attention to traffic.	S.E.E. (Search Evaluate Execute)
Unpredictable behavior	Pay attention to any activities on the side of the road.
	Be prepared to stop suddenly.

Joggers

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response
Joggers with headphones who are not paying attention	Slow down.
Joggers who running in the road	S.E.E. (Search Evaluate Execute)
Joggers who swerve into the travel lanes to avoid a threat or obstacle	Pay attention to any activities on the side of the road.
	Be prepared to stop suddenly.

Pet Walkers

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response
May run into street unexpectedly.	Slow down.
May not be paying full attention to traffic.	S.E.E. (Search Evaluate Execute)
	Pay attention to any activities on the side of the road.
	Be prepared to stop suddenly.

Cyclists

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response
May swerve into street unexpectedly.	Slow down.
May not be paying full attention to traffic.	S.E.E. (Search Evaluate Execute)
May swerve into traffic to avoid potholes or other obstacles.	Pay attention to any activities on the side of the road.
	Be prepared to stop suddenly.

School buses

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response
Children rushing to school bus	Stop twenty feet behind or in front of bus for a flashing red light and a stop sign.
Children more focused on getting onto or off buses than traffic	Be prepared to stop if yellow lights are flashing.

School Zones

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response
Distracted children	Slow down when school is starting or ending
Distracted parents	Be alert and focused on driving task.

School Buses: Safe and Legal Driving

Warning to Drivers	Buses can be equipped with flashing lights, a stop sign, and a crossing arm.
Yellow Lights	Before a bus prepares to stop, its yellow lights will begin to flash.
Red Lights	When the bus actually stops, red lights will flash, stop sign will come out and extended arms will come out.
Where to Stop	A driver must stop at least 20 feet behind a school bus and at least 20 feet in front if there is no physical barrier between a driver and the school bus such as a grass median, raised concrete barrier, or wall between the driver and a stopped school bus with its red lights on.
When to Go	Drivers may not resume travel until vehicle resumes motion or the flashing red lights are deactivated
It's the Law	Stopping for a school bus with its red lights flashing is required by law. Failing to stop is currently punishable by a 3 point citation and a \$250 fine.
Cameras	While not uniform across the state, jurisdictions are implementing cameras on school buses, similar to red light and speed cameras.

Pedestrian Safety in Maryland

Motor vehicle crashes are a huge threat to public health. Over the past decade, the number of crashes reported on the nation's roadways has declined annually. However, motor vehicle crashes continue to be a leading cause of death in the United States.

Pedestrian Crashes Are Increasing	While other types of crash rates are dropping crashes with pedestrians are either holding steady or increasing
High Fatalities	Annually, Maryland drivers were involved in nearly 3,000 pedestrian crashes, more than 86 percent of which resulted in an injury or fatality. Pedestrian crashes account for 3% of the State's crashes, but close to 25% of statewide fatalities. One out of every four people killed in Maryland in a traffic-related fatality crash is a pedestrian.
Dangerous Areas	Metropolitan areas have the highest concentration of pedestrian-involved crashes.
Dangerous Seasons	Pedestrian-involved crashes are highest during the spring and fall seasons. Fatal pedestrian crashes increased the most between September and December.
Dangerous Times	Fridays, Saturdays, and evening hours are dangerous times for pedestrians. Fatal crashes also occurred most often on Fridays. Nearly half of all pedestrian crashes occurred between 3 p.m. and 10 p.m.; however, pedestrian crashes resulting in fatalities occurred most often during the mid- to late evening hours (6 p.m. – 11 p.m.).
Dangerous Ages	Teen and young adult drivers and pedestrians accounted for a large share of those involved in pedestrian crashes. Approximately 3 out of 10 pedestrian crashes in Maryland involved drivers ages 34 and younger. Pedestrians between the ages of 10 and 29 accounted for nearly 40 percent of those struck by vehicles; however, older pedestrians (ages 45–59) comprised over 30 percent of those involved in fatal crashes.
Dangerous Groups	Males are most often the victims and drivers in pedestrian-involved crashes. Males accounted for the greatest number of pedestrians involved in crashes. Nearly 70 percent of all pedestrian fatalities were male. Approximately half of all drivers involved in a pedestrian crash were male.

Maryland's Pedestrian Safety Laws For Drivers

Law	Description	Penalty
TR§21-502(a)2 Failure to stop for pedestrian in crosswalk	Driver of a vehicle shall come to a complete stop when a pedestrian crossing the roadway in a crosswalk is: (i) on the half of the roadway on which the vehicle is traveling or (ii) approaching from an adjacent lane on the other half of the roadway.	\$80 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-502(c) Passing a vehicle stopped for a pedestrian	It is unlawful for a driver to pass a vehicle that is stopped for a pedestrian either in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.	\$80 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-202(c, e) Failure to yield right-of-way when turning on green signal or green arrow	Vehicles facing a circular green signal, including any vehicle turning left or right, shall yield right-of-way to any pedestrian lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk.	\$90 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-202(h) Failure to stop at clearly marked stop line	Vehicles facing a steady circular red signal or red arrow signal shall stop at the near side of the intersection at a clearly marked stop line, or before entering the crosswalk.	\$140 or up to \$500.00. Two Points.
TR§21-202(k) Failure to yield to pedestrian before turn on red	Vehicles facing a red signal shall, after stopping, yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk	\$90 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-504(a, b, c) Failure to exercise due care to avoid hitting a pedestrian	The driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian, shall warn any pedestrian by sounding a horn, and shall exercise proper precaution on observing any confused or incapacitated pedestrians.	\$70 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-801(h) Special dangers as to pedestrians	The driver of a vehicle shall drive at an appropriate, reduced speed when any special danger exists as to pedestrians.	\$90 or up to \$500.00. One Point.

Safety Tips for Drivers

Always come to a complete stop at stop signs and stop lights.

Always yield to pedestrians and stop for pedestrians in a crosswalk, even if it is not marked.

Pay attention. Slow down. Be especially attentive around school zones and in neighborhoods where children are active.

Avoid distractions while driving. Keep your eyes on the road and focus on getting where you need to go safely.

Keep your windshield and headlights clean for maximum visibility.

Maryland's Pedestrian Safety Laws For Pedestrians

Law	Description	Penalty
TR§21-202(l) Failure to obey red traffic signal	Pedestrian facing a steady red traffic signal alone may not enter the roadway.	\$80 or up to \$500.00
TR§21-203(c) Failure to obey pedestrian control signal	Pedestrian may not start to cross the roadway in the direction of a solid "don't walk" or "upraised hand" signal.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-503(a) Failure to yield right-of-way to vehicle	If a pedestrian crosses a roadway at any point other than in a marked crosswalk or in an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, the pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-503(c) Failure to cross at signalized intersection	Between adjacent intersections at which a traffic control signal is in operation, a pedestrian may cross only in a marked crosswalk.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-503(d) Crossing intersection diagonally	Pedestrian may not cross an intersection diagonally unless authorized by a traffic control device.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-506(a, b) Pedestrian unlawfully on roadway	Where a sidewalk is provided, a pedestrian may not walk along and on an adjacent roadway. Where no sidewalk is provided, a pedestrian may walk only on the left shoulder or on the left side of the roadway, facing traffic.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.

Safety Tips for Pedestrians

Walk smart. Be predictable when walking. Use sidewalks where provided and cross only at crosswalks. Stay off highways and restricted zones.
Pay attention and always look left, right, and left again before crossing the street.
Avoid distractions and the use of electronic devices while walking. Focus on getting to your destination safely.
Crosswalks and traffic lights don't stop cars! The WALK signal does not mean it is safe to cross. It only means it is your turn to cross. Check that traffic has come to a stop before crossing.
Always look both ways before stepping between stopped vehicles as they may block your view of moving traffic.
Wear brightly colored clothing to be easily seen day or night. At night, also wear reflective materials.
Walk only on the sidewalk. If there isn't a sidewalk nearby, walk on the side of the road facing traffic.
Stand a safe distance away from the roadway and traffic while waiting for a bus.
Remember to look left, right and left again before crossing the street.

“Close Call” Video

1 What could Chris have done differently at the start of the video?

Made sure that passengers were not a distraction. Made sure that he was focused on the driving task and not everyone around him. Taken fewer passengers with him

2 What are some clues to look for that pedestrians may be present?

Answers should vary but may include: crosswalks, children playing, roads with parked cars, morning going to school, afternoon/evening when returning from school or activities, when the weather is nice and more people are out, when the weather is bad when people are rushing to get inside and not paying attention to the road.

3 Who has the right-of-way when a pedestrian is crossing in a crosswalk?

The pedestrians always have right of way even when they may be crossing illegally.

4 Can you have a crosswalk with no painted lines on the road? What would it look like?

Implied crosswalk is where the sidewalk ends and there is no crosswalk painted on the road.

5 How long can a driver divert his/her attention from the intended travel path?

A driver cannot divert his/her attention and should only take eyes off the road when checking mirrors or completing a head check.

Cyclist Video

1 Who has the primary responsibility to watch out for whom on the road?

A vehicle always has the responsibility to look out for other road users.

2 How would a driver know if a cyclist is planning to:

Turn right?	Left arm bent and pointed up at a 90 degree angle
Turn left?	Left arm straight out
Slow down?	Left arm pointed down at 90 degree angle

3 Where should cyclists be when on a road?

Cyclists may use an entire lane but are encouraged to stay on the far right side of the road or in the bike lane.

4 Under what circumstances would a driver see a cyclist in a different place?

If there is no bike lane or if a cyclist was preparing to turn left.

5 When should a driver plan to give a cyclist more room in a lane?

An inexperienced rider may need additional room.

6 What is the best way for a driver to make a right turn when driving next to a bike lane or when there are cyclists around?

If a driver is crossing a bike lane when making a right or a left turn, he/she needs to be sure to search thoroughly to insure no cyclists are in the lane.

7 What are some of the risks a driver might encounter when making a left turn across a bike lane?

The driver may not be able to see the cyclist.

8 What are some additional hazards a driver might encounter when driving around cyclists?

Distraction, inexperience, and unpredictability.

9 How could aggressive driving be a problem for drivers and cyclists?

Aggressive motorists and cyclists can cause crashes, injuring themselves and the other road users around them.

Turning Your Vehicle

Search	Evaluate	Execute
What's in front of you?	Have you come to a complete stop?	Begin to signal your intention to turn at least 100 feet ahead.
What's beside you?	Have you searched in all directions?	Start the process of searching and evaluating.
What's behind you?	Are there other unexpected factors that you need to evaluate?	Check your mirrors on both sides and in the back
Do you see any risk groups like children, animals or distracted pedestrians?	What is the speed and traffic pattern of roads around you?	Watch for other road users in the crosswalk or preparing to enter the crosswalk
Search the crosswalks	What's your time of day?	As you approach your turn, brake and slow down.
Make sure no one is about to step into the road without paying attention.	What are the road conditions?	Pick a line at the center of the intended path of travel and focus on that line.
Pay particular attention to any bicycles or motorcycles.	What kind of road are you driving on?	As you approach the corner, begin to turn the wheel slightly to the right using hand over hand steering to follow the travel path.
Look for other vehicles coming in multiple directions.	Are there other road users with you?	Shadow the brake.
Check your mirrors and your blind spot	How fast or slow is everyone else moving?	Once you have completed the turn, begin to accelerate slowly to return to the safe, legal speed.

Common Driver Errors While Turning

Approaching the turn hesitantly or indecisively.
Forgetting to use S.E.E.
Forgetting to signal at least 100 feet in advance.
Forgetting to stop at an intersection when required before turning.
Forgetting to take the turn slowly, shadowing the brake.
Straying over lane lines into other lanes when turning on a multiple lane road.
Failing to turn into the nearest lane.
Trying to back-up if you missed the turn.



Roundabouts – The Safer Way to Travel

Safer

Conflict points	Roundabouts have fewer conflict points in comparison to conventional intersections.
Lower speeds	They allow drivers more time to react and reduce crash severity.
Visibility	Since the central “round” area is flat, all vehicles have better visibility.
Pedestrians	Pedestrians do not have to look in multiple directions to cross.

The potential for high-severity conflicts is greatly reduced with roundabout use.



Multi-Lane Roundabouts

Turning right	Unless posted otherwise, use only the right-hand lane if there are multiple approach lanes. Use your right-turn signal.
Going straight ahead	Unless posted otherwise, you may use any lane to go through. Do not use any turn signals on approach.
Turning left or making a U-turn	Unless posted otherwise, use the left-hand lane if there are multiple approach lanes. Use your left-turn signal.



Roundabout Precautions

Yield	Traffic entering a roundabout always yields to traffic in it.
Large Vehicles	Do not overtake large vehicles like trucks or buses. Large vehicles may have to swing wide on the approach or within the roundabout.
Emergency Vehicles	Do not enter a roundabout when an emergency vehicle is approaching on another leg. This will allow traffic within the roundabout to clear in front of the emergency vehicle.

Potholes

Avoiding Potholes

Inspect tires	The tire is the most important cushion between a car and a pothole. Make sure tires have enough tread and are properly inflated by checking the sticker in the door frame or owner's manual.
Look ahead	Make a point of checking the road ahead for potholes. An alert driver may have time to avoid potholes, so it's important to stay focused on the road.
Keep it Clean	Have a clean windshield! Your field of vision is critical.
Observe traffic ahead of you	If other cars are swerving and stopping, it's because of a problem in the road.
Beware of puddles	What might look like a little surface water might have a nasty, deep and sharp-edged pothole lurking below.
Slow Down	Reduce your speed on roads prone to potholes. Slower hits generally involve less damage, a simple matter of physics.
Focus	Stay focused and pay attention to the amount of traffic in front, behind and alongside you. You might be able to avoid potholes but do not want to cause an accident while doing so.

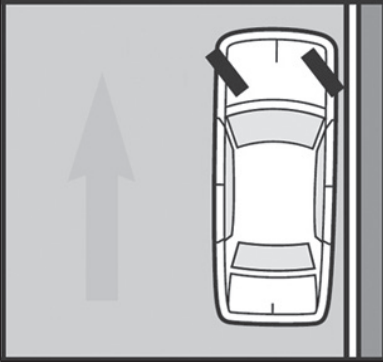
Damage From Potholes

Tires	If your wheels ram into a pothole, your tire's sidewall can bulge. It needs to be fixed very soon.
Rims	Unless your car is equipped with older steel rims, they're likely aluminum-based. That means they're susceptible to dents.
Undercarriage	Hitting a pothole can dent or puncture the undercarriage of your vehicle. In other words, fluid leaks and wear leading to rust formation are just the beginning.
Suspension	Your control is compromised and you feel your car bottoming out or bouncing erratically. You may feel swaying, especially on turns. This indicates your suspension has taken a hit, and can negatively affect many parts including shocks, struts, ball joints, steering rack, bearings, seals and tie rods.

Parking On Hills

Parking on a Hill - Uphill

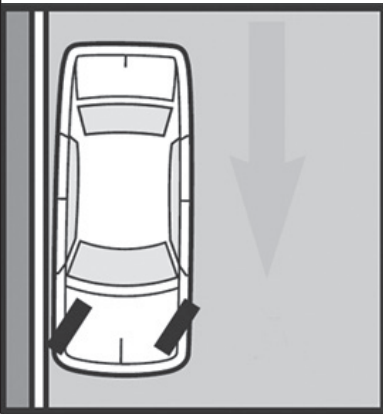
**Uphill with Curb
Turn Wheels from Curb**



When headed uphill at a curb, turn the front wheels away from the curb and let your vehicle roll backwards slowly until the rear part of the front wheel rests against the curb using it as a block.

Parking on a Hill - Downhill

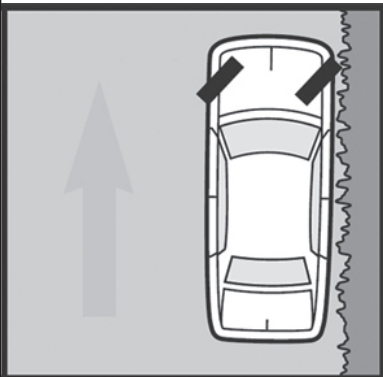
**Downhill with Curb
Turn Wheels to Curb**



When you stop your car headed downhill, turn your front wheels toward the curb. Let your tires roll forward slightly and rest against the curb, using it as a block.

Parking on a Hill Without a Curb

**Uphill or Downhill
without Curb
Turn Wheels to Right**



When parking on a street with no curb, uphill or downhill, your front wheels should be turned to the right, away from the street. If the brakes fail the car won't roll into the street.

Unit 5 Review

1 What are some of the significant risk groups a driver encounters in neighborhoods?

Pedestrians, school zones and school busses, joggers, pet walkers, cyclists

2 When does a driver have to stop for a school bus?

A driver must always stop for a school bus if he/she is directly behind the school bus and its red lights/stop sign or arm is operational. If a driver is in the opposing lanes of traffic, he/she must stop for a school bus with red lights flashing if there is no barrier between the vehicle and the bus.

3 How far does a driver need to be from a cyclist?

A driver must be a minimum of three feet from a cyclist.

4 In a school zone, when might a driver need to stop?

A driver should plan to stop when directed by a crossing guard.

5 What are some of the risks of a making a right turn?

Crossing multiple lanes of traffic and a crosswalk. Failing to see oncoming vehicles or other road users in the crosswalk.

6 What are some of the risks of making a left turn?

Crossing multiple lanes of traffic and several crosswalks. Failing to see a vehicle whose path the driver is crossing.

7 What are the appropriate steps to make a left turn or a right turn?

Signal at least 100 feet out from the intersection. Search the intersection for other road users. Evaluate the safety of making a turn. Execute the turn by turning wheel appropriately. Continue to search for other road users. When turn is completed, be sure to turn off signal and straighten steering wheel if necessary.

8 When a driver gets to a stop sign with no stop line, where does he/she need to stop?

If there is no stop line, a driver should stop at the edge of the crosswalk. If there is no marked crosswalk, a driver must stop before his/her vehicle enters the intersection.

9 What should a driver do when he/she gets to a speed bump?

Slow down to avoid damaging his/her vehicle.

10 How might a driver know if he/she is at risk of hitting a pothole?

If there are large pools of water or puddles on the road, if vehicles ahead of you are swerving and avoiding a spot in the road.

11 Describe the rules for entering and exiting a roundabout.

A driver must yield to any driver already in the roundabout. A driver must signal appropriately when entering and exiting the roundabout.

12 What do you think is the most riskiest aspect of driving in a neighborhood?

Answers may vary.

From One Second to the Next – A Letter From Martin

Discuss each of the following questions based on the video and what a new driver might say to excuse his/her actions or make a victim feel better in this type or circumstance.

1 What happened in this video?

The driver is texting his wife when he hits an Amish family in a buggy. He kills several members of the family including the mom and two of the children.

2 How do you believe the injuries to Martin's family could have been avoided?

If Chandler Gerber had put away his phone, then the crash would have been avoided.

3 Who else was affected in this crash?

Answers may vary. The police officer and the first responders, the Amish community, Chandler's family and his company

4 What are some of the risks of driving on urban divided highways that this video highlights?

Answers may vary. Roads are higher speeds from 45- 55 with little or no divider between oncoming lanes of traffic. Wide variety of road users. Little room to correct errors like swerving into other lanes if a mistake is made.

5 Martin is able to write a letter and forgive the person who killed his family. Would you be able to write the same letter?

Answers may vary. This question is designed to get the class talking about the impact of texting and driving.

6 Both Martin and the driver talk about the long range impact of the crash. What are some of the impacts not only on Martin's family but also on the young man who killed the family and the police officer who found the crash?

Answers may vary. This question is designed to get the class talking about the impact of texting and driving.

S.E.E. Buses & Light Rail

Search

Look for passengers boarding and exiting that might cross into your path.

Watch for buses and light rail trains that have stopped. They may block your view of pedestrians about to cross the street, or they may be about to pull into traffic.

Look for passengers boarding and exiting that might cross into your path.

Search for traffic signals used to control traffic for light rail vehicles. The lights on these signals are marked with a "T" and the tracks are marked with railroad crossing signs and flashing red signals.

Evaluate

Do you need to pass?

Use great caution. These vehicles have massive blind spots.

Do you need to turn in front of an oncoming light rail train?

Use patience. Let the train completely pass you before making your turn.

Do you need to cross the light rail tracks?

Do not proceed across the tracks until you can see clearly in both directions or a signal indicates you may proceed.

How's your following distance?

Use a greater following distance. These vehicles can't start or stop as quickly as you.

Execute

If you have to cross tracks, do it quickly. Never linger on a light rail track. Never stop or park your car on the tracks or at bus stops.

Stay well away from the backs of buses in slow-moving traffic. You may be inhaling their exhaust.

If you get in trouble, you may not be able to rely on your usual communication devices. Bus drivers and light rail operators may not be able to hear your horn or see your hazard flashers.

When executing a vehicle maneuver, remember that it takes buses and light rail trains longer to stop. Don't rely on these vehicles to avoid you.

The Risks of Urban Driving

Create a list of elements that might make urban driving risky and explain why these elements make driving risky.

Risk?		Why?	
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	
9		9	
10		10	
11		11	
12		12	
13		13	
14		14	
15		15	

This worksheet may be completed in groups and does not have specific right or wrong answers. This is also an opportunity to discuss how a student might address the risk that he/she perceives.

Urban Roads

A wide variety of vehicles

Look carefully at the phrases below. Circle what would be most true for the vehicles listed at the bottom. There may be more than a single correct answer for each phrase. Mark all that apply.

X	X	X	X	Are allowed an entire lane to themselves.
X	B	C	X	Do not tailgate – if possible, allow more than the usual 3-4 seconds of following distance.
A	B	X	D	Drivers may be paying more attention to delivering packages than they are to traffic.
A	X	X	D	Large turning axis
A	X	X	D	Limited visibility
X	X	C	D	May or may not have a separate lane.
X	X	X	D	May be making unannounced and unpredictable stops.
X	B	C	D	May veer into traffic to avoid potholes, grates, or other impediments.
X	B	C	D	Need to maintain 3 feet between them and your vehicle
A	X	C	D	People getting off and on without necessarily paying attention.
A	X	C	D	People possibly hurrying to make a connection
X	B	C	D	When you pass, if you're too close, your vehicle's draft may affect their steering

A	Bicycles	C	Commercial Trucks
B	Bus	D	Motorcycles

Urban Roads

Why Honking My Horn Doesn't Help

Take a look at the list below. Have you ever seen any of this behavior?
If you haven't, try to speculate.

Are these successful strategies to get drivers to move forward or adjust their behavior? Would they help the drivers do them to get ahead or get to their destination any faster? What usually happens to these drivers?

Drivers that blow their horns?

Answers may vary. Not a usually a successful strategy. Does not help except in emergency circumstances.

Drivers that push their way through traffic or speed to get ahead of the flow of traffic?

Answers may vary. May get drivers ahead momentarily. Usually end up at the next stoplight with the traffic they are pushing past. May put themselves at risk for a citation for aggressive driving. Put themselves and the drivers around them at greater risk.

Drivers that frequently swear or gesture at other drivers?

Answers may vary. Usually an unsuccessful strategy. May lead to aggressive driving.

Drivers that frequently criticize other drivers?

Answers may vary. Usually an unsuccessful strategy. May lead to aggressive driving.

Drivers that engage in constant rushing and lane jumping?

Answers may vary. Usually an unsuccessful strategy. May get a driver ahead monetarily but usually puts the driver and around at greater risk for a crash. May lead to a citation for aggressive driving.

Drivers that ignore road signs and regulations?

Answers may vary. Usually an unsuccessful strategy. May lead to a serious crash or a citation.

Drivers that drive with distraction, low alertness, or inattention?

Answers may vary. Always unsuccessful. May lead to a serious crash or citations.

Drivers that prevent others from passing?

Answers may vary. Usually unsuccessful. May lead to aggressive driving. May also lead to a serious crash.

Drivers that tailgate to pressure a driver to go faster or get out of their way?

Answers may vary. Usually unsuccessful. May lead to aggressive driving. May also lead to a serious crash.

Driving on Urban Roads

How should a driver safely adjust to the following situations in an urban environment?

Parked cars

Search	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) People getting in and out of cars. 2) Signals indicating that the vehicle may be preparing to enter your lane. 3) Doors opening into traffic 4) Pedestrians crossing between parked cars
Evaluate	<p>Make sure you have a plan to shift your position in your lane to avoid any of the above situations.</p> <p>Check to see if you can change lanes safely to avoid any problems.</p>
Execute	Slow down to prepare to change lanes if necessary or brake to avoid a problem.

People crossing randomly and distracted

Search	<p>Sidewalks and crosswalks for other road users.</p> <p>Parked cars (see above)</p>
Evaluate	<p>Constantly search short, mid, and long distance.</p> <p>Check for the possibility of shifting in current lane or changing lanes if necessary.</p>
Execute	<p>Slow down.</p> <p>Shift position in lane or change lanes if necessary,</p>

An emergency vehicle on a narrow street

Search	<p>Immediately search to see what direction the vehicle is coming from.</p> <p>Search for a place to pull over and get out of the way.</p>
Evaluate	As soon as you figure out what direction the ambulance is coming from, pull over to get out of its way. Focus on what you are doing and getting out of the way.
Execute	If the emergency vehicle is behind you, pull over and stay out of the way until the it is safely past you.

Heavy traffic

Search	Continually search short, mid, and long range views to see what the traffic in front of you is doing. Search for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists who take unexpected actions to get through traffic more quickly.
Evaluate	Look for alternate routes to get out of traffic. Look for the safest path of travel. Be sure to plan actions to not block intersections. Anticipate dangerous actions by drivers around you who are trying to get out of traffic.
Execute	Be sure to use signals to indicate any change in your path of travel. Stay focused on driving task. Be patient and calm.

Narrow, littered alleys

Search	People and pets in yards around alley. Broken glass or other trash.
Evaluate	Is there enough room to get through the alley? Does an alternate route exist?
Execute	Drive slowly and carefully.

The Area Around the Vehicle

Because of the structural design of the vehicle, the driver is not able to see the spaces immediately around the vehicle. This unnoticeable space consists of the area between the vehicle and the nearest point where the driver can see the ground when seated properly in the driver's seat.

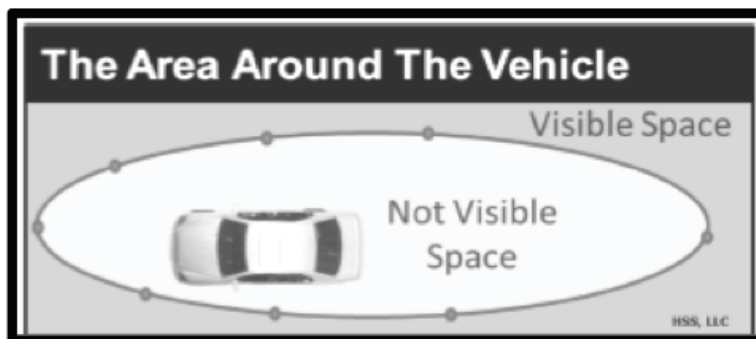
Blind Spots Around Your Vehicle

Front Blind Spot	12 to 15 feet or about one vehicle length
Right Blind Spot	1 ½ to 2 car widths
Left Blind Spot	½ to 1 car width
Rear Blind Spot	About 40 feet or 2 vehicle lengths

To compensate for this space, it is important to learn:

- where the vehicle's unseen boundaries are
- how large they can be
- techniques to help prevent collisions

Proper adjustment of the vehicle's features (mirrors, seat, and head restraint) should help to maximize the driver's view from inside the vehicle in all directions.



Train Crossings: Staying On the Right Track

When you approach a railroad crossing

Slow down!	Pay attention to signs, warning lights and gates.
Stop at the stop line, prior to the tracks.	If there are no flashing lights or gates at the crossing, use extra caution.



When you cross a railroad crossing

Look both ways and cross the tracks quickly, without stopping.	Never attempt to beat a train. A train can travel much faster than your vehicle
Wait to cross until the train has passed and well down the track or until railroad devices indicate it is safe to cross.	Always wait for the vehicle ahead of you to clear the tracks before you start across.



If you are stalled on the tracks

Check in both directions for approaching trains.	Get everyone out of the vehicle and a safe distance from the tracks.
Call 911. Give the operator the six digit number and letter that identify the crossing. An oncoming train may be stopped by the dispatcher.	Returning to your stalled vehicle is dangerous. Trains could approach at any time.

Sharing Rural Roads

1 What are some of the important points the video describes to help drivers pass on rural roads?

Narrow roads with limited safe shoulder area.

May have blind curve areas with limited visibility.

Need to plan move in advance.

May not exceed speed limit to pass.

2 Why is communication such an important part of driving on rural roads?

Need to make sure the other driver understands what you are doing.

Need to read road signs and pavement markings to make sure your move is safe and legal.

3 What is the difference between this type of passing and passing in front of another vehicle?

You may be sharing a lane when passing the other vehicle.

4 Why is speed management such an important component of driving on rural roads?

You may not exceed speed limit to pass another vehicle.

Unit 6 Review

1 What are some of the significant risks of driving in an urban environment and how can a driver address them?

In an urban environment, a driver face a wide variety of other road users including public busses, commercial vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians. Drivers will also have to deal with traffic and congestion. In urban environments, a driver will have to stay alert and focused to ensure stay driving. A driver will also have to pay careful attention to signs, signals, and pavement markings to ensure safe and legal driving.

2 What are some of the significant risks of driving on suburban roads and how can a driver address them?

Roads in suburban areas tend to be larger and have higher speeds making them more dangerous and complicated. Suburban roads also tend to have more places where vehicles enter and exit roads like small developments and shopping malls. This means drivers will be transitioning from stops to higher speeds and entering and exiting the road unpredictably. Drivers will need to be alert and focused on the task.

3 What are some of the risks of driving on rural roads and how can a driver address them?

Deer, trains and rail crossing, roads with limited shoulder areas, narrower two lanes roads at 55 mph where driver may try to pass other slower drivers. Drivers will need to be alert and focused.

4 How should a driver respond to an emergency vehicle?

A driver should move to the side of the road to get out of the emergency vehicle's way if the vehicle is behind him/her. The driver should not move until the emergency vehicle is safely past him/her. If the emergency vehicle is an opposing lane, a driver should watch the traffic to be prepared to stop or adjust his/her speed if necessary. If the emergency vehicle is stopped on the side of the road, the driver should prepare to change lanes if possible and safe or slow down and shift position in current lane if it is not possible to change lanes

5 Why are intersections dangerous?

Intersections are dangerous because of the numerous potential conflict points that a driver must search.

6 What steps must a driver take to make a right turn on red?

A driver does not HAVE to make a right turn on red. If a driver wants to make a right turn on red, he/she must first check to see if it is legal. If a right turn on red is permitted, then a driver must come to a complete stop. (Please note that there are some right turn on reds that are allowed without first stopping. Regulatory signs will indicate if that can be done.) After coming to a complete stop, a driver should then follow the procedure for making a right turn.

7 What is a shared left turn lane?

A shared left turn lane is a lane in the center of some roads. It allows drivers to cross traffic in a protected lane. It is designed to allow a driver to make a safe left turn. It is not designed to be used to pass other drivers or to drive in for an extended time.

8 What are the rules for approaching a rail crossing?

Drivers should watch and listen for trains crossing the tracks. Drivers should never go around a rail arm or a signal at a rail crossing. Drivers should never stop on the tracks.

9 How can a driver avoid a crash with deer?

SLOW DOWN, especially at dawn or dusk. Look for the shine of eyes along the roadside. Use your high beams whenever the road is free of oncoming traffic. If you see one on the road, slow down and flash your lights. Pay close attention to warning signs indicating deer. If you are on a multi-lane road, drive in the center lane to give as much space to grazing deer as possible.

From One Second to the Next – Reaching for the Stars

Discuss each of the following questions based on the video and what a new driver might say to excuse his/her actions or make a victim feel better in this type of circumstance.

1 What happened in this video?

The texting driver swerved into the path of a pickup truck causing the truck to hit another vehicle killing its occupants.

2 How do you believe the injuries to the two engineers could have been avoided?

If the texting driver had not swerved into traffic, the entire crash could have been avoided.

3 Who else was affected in this crash?

The truck driver/blacksmith, and his family, the families of the men who were killed, the young man who was texting and his family.

4 What are some of the risks of driving on expressways that this video highlights?

Distraction, speed, being irresponsible about texting and driving, failing to prepare for other drivers who are acting irresponsibly

5 Megan O'Dell, the daughter of one of the men killed, forgave the young man in the accident. Would you have been able to do that?

Answers may vary. Please be sure to discuss with the class to be sure to get the whys of their answers.

6 The texting driver, Reggie Shaw, said, "To be a good member of society you have to give back more than you take." If you caused a fatal crash because of texting how would you make amends to the families of your victims? Could you ever make it right?

Answers may vary. Please be sure to discuss with the class to get the whys of their answers.

Driving on Interstates

How should a driver safely adjust to the following situations on a high-speed interstate highway?

Motorcycles

Search	Listen and search carefully because of lower visibility of motorcycles. May change lanes unexpectedly to avoid potholes or road conditions. May also ride between two lanes (which is illegal). Search for alternative travel paths.
Evaluate	May need to extend following distance. May need to anticipate the possibility of sudden lane shifts and extend following distance or speed.
Execute	Extend following distance. Prepare to change lanes if necessary to avoid a problem.

First Responders

Search	Listen and watch behind your vehicle and on the side of the road. Search for vehicles around you to prepare to change lanes.
Evaluate	Need to estimate the direction or location of emergency vehicles. Need to start preparing to change lanes or slow down. Need to watch for other drivers who may also be preparing to react to the emergency vehicles.
Execute	Follow proper procedure to change lanes if necessary. Slow down and adjust lane position if it is not possible to change lanes.

Construction zones

Search	Orange signs, barrels and cones, traffic congestion, workers, debris, changing traffic patterns
Evaluate	Watch traffic around you to determine the appropriate course of action. Prepare to slow down to adjusted work zone speed limit. Be prepared to allow other drivers into your lane to adjust for new traffic patterns.
Execute	Slow down. (Many work zones areas also have speed cameras) Be prepared to yield to other road users.

Large commercial trucks and buses

Search	Try to see what is in front/next to/behind the vehicle, if possible. Check to see if you are in "no-zone" area. Search around you to make sure you have enough space to pass CMV if necessary or possible.
Evaluate	Remember that CMV's require much more space to stop. Determine if it is safe and possible to pass or if safe to stay behind and allow for additional following space.
Execute	Treat large vehicles with respect and allow them ample space to operate. Be sure to signal when passing and allow for more than 3 – 4 second following distance.

Tunnels, bridges and toll plazas

Search	Watch for abrupt lane changes, narrowing lanes, and lanes merging. Watch for any situation affecting the flow of traffic.
Evaluate	Prepare to adjust speed, especially at toll plazas. Prepare for environmental changes such as glare or increased darkness in tunnels, or increased wind effect on bridges.
Execute	Adjust speed, lane position, and lane if necessary. Follow all signs, signals, and pavement markings. Stay alert and focused.

Aggressive drivers

Search	Watch for lane changing, speeding, distraction, swerving in lane, failing to yield, following too closely.
Evaluate	Look for safe paths away from aggressive driver. Plan for an "escape route."
Execute	Stay out of the way of the aggressive driver. Move to the far right lane.

Driving with Motorcycles

A motorcyclist is SIX TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE HURT than a car driver in a crash.

Yield!	Yield right—of--way to an oncoming motorcycle when turning left. Violating a motorcyclist's right of way can result in a citation with significant penalties if you cause a serious injury. Drivers are at fault in just over half of car crashes with motorcycles.
Search!	Look twice before changing lanes or merging into traffic. Use your mirrors and look over your shoulder to be sure it is safe before merging or changing lanes. Motorcycles can be hidden in a vehicle's blind spot or missed in a quick look due to their smaller size.
Space!	Do not share a lane with a motorcycle. Motorcyclists often adjust their position in the traffic lane to avoid road hazards like potholes or oil spills, because of wind, or to be seen by other road users. Motorcyclists are entitled to use the entire lane.
Passing!	Allow plenty of space between your vehicle and the motorcycle when passing. After passing a rider, make sure you can see the motorcycle's headlight in your rearview mirror before moving back into the lane. If you are being passed by a motorcycle, simply maintain your speed and allow the motorcyclist to complete his/her passing.
Don't Tailgate!	Allow at least 3 to 4 seconds of following distance between your vehicle and the motorcycle in front of you. Motorcycles may need to slow for road hazards like gravel, wet road or railroad crossings that don't affect cars the same way. Motorcyclists often reduce speed by downshifting or merely rolling off the throttle, which does not activate the brake light. So, be alert and leave plenty of space around motorcycles.
Groups!	Use care when driving near a group of motorcyclists. Motorcyclists participate in organized rides which can involve many motorcycles. Driving around these groups requires communication and patience. If you need to change lanes or reach an exit, signal your intention early and wait for the riders in the group to create a gap for you. Do not merge in between groups or riders unless there is sufficient space to do so. If it is a small group, it may be easier to slow and let the group pass before making your lane change.
Dangerous Groups	Males are most often the victims and drivers in pedestrian-involved crashes. Males accounted for the greatest number of pedestrians involved in crashes. Nearly 70 percent of all pedestrian fatalities were male. Approximately half of all drivers involved in a pedestrian crash were male.

Cars and Trucks: Risks

Speeders

Distracted
Driving

Aggressive
Drivers

Tailgaters

Answers to these questions may vary and they are most effective if used as a part of a group discussion.

1. What are some of the risks that road users have with each type of driver?

Speeders

Distracted Drivers

Aggressive Drivers

Tailgaters

2. What are some of the consequences of displaying each type of behavior on an interstate

Speeders

Distracted Drivers

Aggressive Drivers

Tailgaters

3. As a new driver, what makes these drivers particularly frightening?

Speeders

Distracted Drivers

Aggressive Drivers

Tailgaters

Merging On & Off the Interstate

Circle T (True) or F (False) for each of the statements below.

1	X	F	One of the dangers on a highway merge is stopped traffic ahead of you.
2	T	X	Prepare to use the shoulder of the interstate if no gap in traffic is available.
3	T	X	The best way to merge onto an interstate is to jump over two lanes at once to get out of the lane used by merging traffic.
4	T	X	If you miss your exit, pull over to the shoulder and back onto your exit.
5	T	X	The only place that you need to look to remain safe while merging is your rear view and side view mirrors.
6	X	F	When <i>exiting</i> , a good way to stay safe is to prepare to adjust your speed for a potential blocked ramp.
7	T	X	<i>When merging onto the interstate using a weave lane</i> , existing traffic has to yield to newly entering traffic.
8	T	X	<i>When approaching your exit</i> , reduce your speed to near the ramp's speed while still in the drive lane.
9	X	F	Move into the lane closest to your anticipated exit at least a half mile before reaching it.
10	T	X	You don't need to signal when merging onto an interstate since it's obvious that you'll need to move over.

Unit 7 Review

1 How is an expressway different from other roads?

Expressways have limited entrance and exit points. Usually have higher speeds and may also have a minimum speed. Traffic is usually going one direction around you; usually a media or barricade between you and the opposing traffic. Do not have pedestrians or vehicles that cannot maintain a certain speed.

2 What are some of the risks associated with driving around motorcycles and how can a driver address them?

Smaller than many other vehicles and may get lost in a blind spot. Brake lights on a motorcycle may not always light or may be smaller than on other types of vehicles. May have to swerve to avoid potholes, debris in the road, or uneven road conditions. More vulnerable to significant injury or death in a crash.

How to address:

Look twice before changing lanes. Do not share a lane. Do not tailgate or drive too closely. Allow plenty of space between your vehicle and a motorcycle when passing. Be careful around groups of motorcycles.

3 What are some of the risks of driving around CMV's and how can a driver address them?

Additional weight increases stopping distance. Additional height creates blind spots for truck drivers who may not see you and other vehicles around them. Additional height makes maneuvering to avoid crashes much more difficult.

How to address:

Drivers need to make sure they are not driving in a CMV's no-zones, the areas where a driver cannot see them. Drivers should also allow a CMV greater following distance to account for greater size and greater weight.

4 What are some of the risks of work zones and how can a driver address them?

Workers are very close to fast moving traffic. Lanes may change unexpectedly. Shoulder areas are smaller or nonexistent. Speed limit is usually reduced. Speed is frequently monitored by cameras.

How to address:

Always obey posted speed limit. Maintain focus as the road or traffic conditions may change unexpectedly. Watch for motorcycles that may have to adjust to avoid rough or uneven roads.

5 What are some of the risks of toll plazas and how can a driver address them?

Traffic must slow and divide into multiple lanes. Lanes into toll plazas are usually marked with single white lines which do not prohibit changing lanes, but discourage it. After toll plaza, drivers go back to two or three lanes from the numerous toll booth lanes. Drivers may change lanes without warning. Drivers need to be alert and prepare for shifting traffic.

How to address:

Drivers need to be sure to follow posted speed limit which is usually lower than the rest of the expressway.

6 What are some of the risks of bridges and how does a driver address them?

Crowded. Limited visibility. No shoulder if your vehicle crashes or has mechanical issues.

How to address:

Drive carefully and maintain focus. Be sure to follow all signs, signals, and pavement markings. Be sure your vehicle is in reasonable mechanical condition before crossing bridge with adequate fuel.

7 What is a weave lane?

One lane used for both exiting and entering the expressway. Vehicles entering the expressway must yield to vehicles on the expressway or exiting vehicles.

Checking Tires

1 How do you check for the correct amount of tire tread?

Use a penny. If you can see Lincoln's head, then you need to consider new tires.

2 How do you check for the correct amount of tire pressure?

Use a tire gauge (or have a mechanic check pressure.) The proper pressure is listed in owner's manual or on the inside of the driver's side door.

3 How does tire tread and tire pressure relate to safe driving?

The proper amount of tread and pressure give a driver adequate traction to stop vehicle. Appropriate tire pressure saves fuel.

4 What is the relationship between safe tires and maintaining good traction on the road?

Safe tires allow for ample connection (or traction) to the road to allow your vehicle to stop in good and bad weather or on good and bad roads.

5 Why is maintaining traction important?

When tire tread or pressure is low, a driver faces a greater risk of getting into a crash because there is less gripping the road.

Winter Weather Driving

1 What are some of the objects suggested to put in your vehicle before winter?

Answers may vary. Cat litter or road salt, blankets, flares, snacks and water.

2 Why are those things important?

Objects give weight to the vehicle helping to avoid skidding or slipping in bad weather. They are also supplies in an emergency.

3 What is oversteering?

Oversteering occurs when a car turns (steers) by more than the amount commanded by the driver. This frequently happens when on slick, wet pavement.

4 What is understeering?

Understeering is what occurs when a car steers less than the amount commanded by the driver.

5 How do you correct?

Being aware of the condition of the road before beginning to drive. Staying alert constantly.

6 What are some the tips given about driving in winter?

Answers may vary.

Moving Violations

With a Learner's Permit, 15-24 years old

- o You will have to enroll in the Driver Improvement Program
- o Your 9-month waiting period to take your skills test will re-start
- o Repeated violations can lead to suspension or revocation of your permit

With a Learner's Permit, 25 and older

- o You will have to enroll in the Driver Improvement Program
- o Your 45-day waiting period to take your skills test will be extended to 9-months from your violation
- o Repeated violations can lead to suspension or revocation of your permit

With a Provisional License

- o Your 18-month waiting period will re-start
- o You will have to enroll in the Driver Improvement Program
- o Repeated violations can lead to suspension or revocation of your license

With a Full License

- o With 5 or more points you will have to enroll in the Driver Improvement Program
- o With 8 or more points your license will be suspended
- o With 12 or more points your license will be revoked

Traffic Stops

1 According to the video, what is one of the greatest dangers many law enforcement officers face?

Traffic stops are second only to arrests.

2 What were some of the things the driver was doing incorrectly/illegally that led to her being stopped?

Speeding and talking on her cell phone.

3 Why did the officer approach the car the way that he did?

Officers usually approach from the side for safety. They may approach from the driver or passenger side.

4 What did the driver do as soon as she was pulled over?

Placed her hands on the steering wheel.

5 What did the officer ask the driver for when she was stopped? How did she get those materials?

He asked for her license and registration. Please note that as of July 1, 2017, they may also ask for proof of registration.

6 What were the different types of citations that the driver received? What did each citation mean?

She received a warning that is simply a warning not to take the same action again. There are no points or fines associated with a warning. She received a payable citation which she may either pay or request a court date and then appear before a judge. She received a Safety Equipment Repair Order which gives a fixed amount of time to address a vehicle issue.

7 What did the officer request the driver do at the end of the traffic stop?

Enter the road safely.

Vehicle Safety Equipment Repair Order Certification

It looks like a traffic ticket; however, it is not. It is issued by police officers to owners or drivers of Maryland-registered vehicles which have safety equipment violations, and requires the violations to be corrected within ten (10) days, or the registration (tags) will be suspended. Once the vehicle's problems have been corrected, the vehicle has to be inspected, and the bottom of the form must be signed by the vehicle equipment inspector. Then one copy is mailed to the Maryland State Police Automotive Equipment Division (ASED). The ASED gives the vehicle owner thirty (30) days to get the signed form mailed to them.

In most cases, a Maryland Safety Equipment Repair Order (SERO) can be signed by the employees of any Maryland Authorized Inspection Station (usually gas stations) or by any Maryland Police Officer.

There are, however, some violations which cannot be signed by police officers. Vehicle equipment violations which require specialized equipment for inspection, such as wheel alignment, suspension, steering, tires, etc., require that the vehicle be inspected only at a Maryland Authorized Inspection Station. Additionally, if the Repair Order was issued for a Tinted Window Violation, the inspection **MUST** be done by a member of the ASED Team during DRY weather only.

You should be aware that violations of vehicle equipment laws **DO** subject the operator of the vehicle to a traffic citation. The issuance of a Vehicle Safety Equipment Repair Order does not prevent the police officer from issuing a traffic citation (usually in the amount of \$45.00) as well. If you have been issued a Repair Order for your vehicle without being issued a citation, consider that the police officer has given you "a break." Please return the gesture by getting your vehicle repaired as soon as possible.

MARYLAND SAFETY EQUIPMENT **6495676**
REPAIR ORDER LICHT #

(PURSUANT TO TITLE 28 OF THE TRANSPORTATION ARTICLE, ANNOTATED CODE OF MARYLAND)

DRIVER'S LICENSE NO. **J-111-222-333-444** LICENSE CLASS **CM** STATE **MD**

OPERATOR NAME (PRINT) **Thomas Johnson** ADDRESS #100

VEHICLE OWNER'S FULL NAME **JA Driver**

OWNER CURRENT ADDRESS **123 MAIN STREET**

CITY **Bethesda** STATE **MD** ZIP CODE **20740**

VEHICLE LIC. NO. **ABG-123** STATE **MD** MAKE **FORD** VUL. YEAR **97** TYPE **45**

VEHICLE SERIAL NUMBER **123456A7890D1234E**

TITLE NUMBER **123456** DATE **03-03-03** TIME **0955**

LOCATION **6300 Blk. Md. Rt. 193 #10**

OPERATOR/OWNER SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

<input type="checkbox"/> 18 BRAKES	<input type="checkbox"/> 28 DASH COVER *	<input type="checkbox"/> 31 FOG/AUX. LAMP *
<input type="checkbox"/> 19 TIRES	<input type="checkbox"/> 29 STOP LIGHTS *	<input type="checkbox"/> 32 AM. WIND. LAMP *
<input type="checkbox"/> 20 STEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 TAIL LIGHTS *	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 33 B/L LAMP *
<input type="checkbox"/> 21 PARALLEL SYSTEM	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 DASH LIGHTS *	<input type="checkbox"/> 34 REFLECTORS *
<input type="checkbox"/> 22 WINDSHIELD WIPER *	<input type="checkbox"/> 35 WHEEL ALIGNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> 35 EXT. AIR BRK. COMB.
<input type="checkbox"/> 23 W/SH WIPER * 12 AM	<input type="checkbox"/> 36 REARVIEW MIRROR *	<input type="checkbox"/> 36 LOW AIR WIND. DEVICE *
<input type="checkbox"/> 24 TAILLIGHTS *	<input type="checkbox"/> 37 DOOR LATCH/HANDLE *	<input type="checkbox"/> 37 CLEARANCE LAMP *
<input type="checkbox"/> 25 HORN *	<input type="checkbox"/> 38 FUEL SYSTEM 1.0 DP *	<input type="checkbox"/> 38 L/D LAMP *
<input type="checkbox"/> 26 DRIVERS SEAT	<input type="checkbox"/> 39 TURN SIGNALS *	<input type="checkbox"/> 39 CAPTY BELT *
<input type="checkbox"/> 27 SUSP./SHOCKS	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 WHEEL SIZES	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 LIFT AXLE AIRWGT. RATIO
<input type="checkbox"/> 28 BUMPERS *	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 IDENTIFICATION	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 LIFT AXLE AIRWGT. RATIO FOR DUMP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 29 CLASS * T1 TINT	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 FLOOR/FRONT PANEL	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 SERVICE VEHICLE TO BE USED
FOR A TINTED WINDOW VEHICLE, MUST BE TINTED TO MD. STATE REQUIREMENTS BY MD. MANUFACTURER, MD. SECOND STAGE MANUFACTURER, THIRD STAGE MANUFACTURER OR A STATE OPERATED WINDOW FACILITY.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 43 AUTOMATIC SAFETY EQUIPMENT DIVISION FOR IDENTIFICATION DURING DRY WEATHER ONLY	<input type="checkbox"/> 44 PERIODIC INSPECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> 45 HAZ. WIND. LAMP *
	<input type="checkbox"/> 46 PARK LAMP *	<input type="checkbox"/> 46 STATE OPERATED WELDING FACILITY.
	<input type="checkbox"/> 47 MIRROR LAMP *	

* MAY BE VISUALLY DETECTED BY PAID/UNPAID POLICE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS ONLY

OFFICER SIGNATURE *Ch. R.T. Hutto* I.D. NO. **1426**

COUNTY/CITY **21** AGENCY **21** STATE **MD**

SIGNATURE OF REGISTERED MECHANIC OR POLICE OFFICER _____ DATE INSPECTED _____

NAME INSPECTION STATION (STAMP) / POLICE DEPT. _____ STATE POLICE DIVISION _____

ADDRESS/PHONE (OPTION STATION STAMP) _____ COPY 1

SEP 187 REV 11/96

Unit 8 Review

1 What are some examples of mechanical issues? How can a driver address the failures?

- a. Tire Failure
- b. Accelerator Failure
- c. Brake Failure
- d. Engine Failure
- e. Steering Failure
- f. Car fires

For most of the above failures, a driver should plan to get off the road and to a safe location as soon as possible. It is also important to stay calm and focused when addressing mechanical issues. The exception is a car fire. In the case of a car fire, a driver should immediately get off the travel portion of the road and get out of the car as soon as possible.

2 What is the best way to avoid mechanical issues?

Most mechanical issues can be avoided by preventative maintenance and by paying attention to your vehicle.

3 Why is tire tread and pressure important?

Tire tread and pressure allow your vehicle to grip the road. If your tread is worn or pressure is low, your vehicle's ability to grip the road may be diminished.

4 In any kind of bad weather, what is the first thing a driver should do?

Turn on headlights and slow down. Increase following distance

5 What should a driver do in snow and ice?

Stay home if possible. Only go out if absolutely necessary. Increase following distance significantly. Slow down. Test brakes to see how they are operating.

Make sure your vehicle is free of snow and ice before leaving.

6 What happens if a driver with a learner's permit or a provisional license is given a citation?

Will need to attend Driver Improvement Program in the classroom. Will need to restart waiting period to move to next stage of Graduated Licensing System.

7 What are the best ways to avoid a collision?

Obey the speed limit. Stay focused on the driving tasks. S.E.E. all the time. Keep your vehicle maintained

8 After you are in a crash, when must you notify law enforcement?

- a. Someone has been injured.
- b. A vehicle cannot be moved.
- c. A driver appears to be under the influence.
- d. A driver does not have a license.
- e. A driver tries to leave the scene without providing the proper information.
- f. Public property has been damaged.
- g. A driver strikes and injures a domestic animal

9 What is a hit and run crash, and what are the penalties?

Any time a driver hits anything, person, property, or even a pet, and fails to stop.

If you are involved in a crash that causes serious bodily injury or one that you should have known would cause serious injury and you fail to remain at or return to the crash, YOU WILL BE COMMITTING A MISDEMEANOR AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO 5 YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT AND/OR A \$5000.00 FINE.

If you are involved in a crash and you knew or should have known that the crash might result in death and you fail to remain at or return to the crash, YOU WILL BE COMMITTING A FELONY AND CAN FACE UP TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND/OR \$10,000 FINE.

Safe Driving and Decision Making

1 What are our images of being a safe and legal driver?

Answers may vary.

2 What images does our culture give us about driving?

Answers may vary.

3 What makes a new driver a safe driver?

Answers may vary.

4 Is there a set of specific driving skills that are necessary to be a good driver?

Answers may vary.

5 What attitudes and beliefs does a safe driver display?

Answers may vary.

6 What is the connection between good decision making and good driving?

Answers may vary.

7 What is an unsafe driver?

Answers may vary.

8 Why is being a good decision maker an important part of being a safe driver?

Answers may vary.

9 What does it mean to be a good decision maker when driving?

Answers may vary.

Quiz on Alcohol: True or False?

1	Alcohol is a drug.	X	F
2	Alcohol is a stimulant.	T	X
3	Even if I have been drinking, coffee, a cold shower, or a meal can sober me up.	T	X
4	Drivers under the age of 21 are allowed to have one drink.	T	X
5	Teens have higher crash rates on weekends and at night.	X	F
6	Having friends in the car will help you drive more safely.	T	X
7	Using alcohol and other drugs while driving has no effect on brain activity.	T	X
8	Using alcohol and other drugs while driving has no impact on your perception of speed or distance.	T	X
9	Using alcohol or drugs while driving will make you feel more confident about your driving ability.	X	F
10	Using alcohol or drugs while driving can make you feel sleepy.	X	F

Someone Like You

1 What happened to the two young men in the video?

Both of them were seriously injured in drunk driving crashes.

2 How would you contrast their old lives with their current lives?

Answers may vary.

3 Who is suffering lasting effects from the two crashes?

Both of the young men and their families. The family of the young woman who was killed in the crash.

4 What types of effects are they suffering?

Significant brain trauma, physical injuries, PTSD

5 Who else suffered from the crash? How did those other people suffer?

Answers may vary.

6 Could these crashes have been prevented?

Yes.

7 How would you have prevented the crash?

Not drinking and driving. Have a designated driver. Calling a cab or Uber/Lyft.

Parent – New Driver Agreement

Teen Driver Agrees to:

contact _____ if I ever find myself in a situation in which I do not feel safe (i.e. the driver has been involved in an argument, is drinking or has taken drugs etc.) with the **code word** _____ to indicate I need help to get home safely. I understand that I will be asked to discuss what happened following a **cool off** period and will be expected to work on strategies that will assist me in avoiding **dangerous** situations in the future. I also agree to do my best to avoid situations involving risky behaviors.

X _____
New Driver

Parent/Guardian Agrees to:

pick up _____ if I receive a text or call that includes our **code word** _____ no matter the time of day or night. I will do my best to avoid a socially awkward situation for my teen by either creating an excuse for picking them up or by acting in an overprotective **manner** relieving them from any social judgment or pressure. I further agree to **reward** my teen for making a courageous and responsible decision by not penalizing or lecturing them. I will take the **cool off** period to gain more perspective before discussing what they've learned and work with them to develop strategies for avoiding situations that involve risky behaviors.

X _____
Parent/Guardian

LUV2XLR8: Reckless Driving

1 What happened in this crash?

Two men were drag racing and caused a crash that resulted in two fatalities.

2 Who was at fault in this crash?

The two men who were drag racing.

3 Could this crash have been avoided?

Yes.

4 What made the racers' actions particularly dangerous?

They were going down through an urban area with numerous traffic signals and people merging on and off the road. There may also have been pedestrians or cyclists who could have inadvertently gotten in their way.

5 As a driver, would it be possible for you to anticipate and avoid this crash?

This type of crash would have been very difficult to avoid or anticipate.

Sleep Quiz: True or False?

1	Everybody has a “biological clock.”	X	F
2	Drinking coffee cures drowsiness while driving.	T	X
3	I can tell when I’m going to fall asleep.	T	X
4	I’m a safe driver so it doesn’t matter if I’m sleepy.	T	X
5	I can’t take naps.	X	F
6	Nearly everyone gets enough sleep.	T	X
7	Being sleepy makes you misperceive things.	X	F
8	Young people need less sleep.	T	X
9	If I sleep a lot now, I won’t need to sleep as much later.	T	X

ADDITIONAL NOTES



ADDITIONAL NOTES



Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration Information:

Call the MVA Customer Service Center

410-768-7000

1-800-492-4575 TTY for the Hearing Impaired

www.MVA.Maryland.gov



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION

MOTOR VEHICLE
ADMINISTRATION

6601 Ritchie Highway, N.E.
Glen Burnie, MD 21062