

Impairment - Anything that weakens or damages your ability to make sound decisions

Effects on body-

1) Effects on the Brain

A. Impairs your ability to make sound decisions

2) Reaction time and Coordination

A. Impairs your ability to see, hear, or control muscular movement

3) Vision - ability to divide attention

between different tasks appear to be affected. They tend to concentrate on one object.

4) Physical Response - Persons Steering

may be lost, Steering and braking movements and reaction time tend to increase. Movements are exaggerated.

5) Alcohol - a drug - depressant

IT slows down mental and physical activities even when consumed in small quantities

liquor

6. Inhibitions are reduced

A. Behavior - Display greater  
anger, sadness  
silliness, rudement,  
suspicion, sleepiness.

7. Absorption - Directly thru stomach  
Lining into bloodstream.

8. Elimination - oxidation -  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz per hr.

9. DWI

A. Implied consent law

B. .1%

Effect of alcohol on the body depends on

1. The amount a person drinks
2. The strength of the drink
3. The length of time over which a  
given amount is drunk
4. The amount and kind of food in the  
stomach
5. The weight of the person

1 A person should get plenty of sleep every day so he can drive well. A person shouldn't drive if he is tired, worried, or in a state of shock.

2 Pro - Each illness can be detected in a routine exam in a physician's office and its presence would mean that the person should not be allowed to drive

Con - It is expensive and time consuming.

It could possibly help but could not

3 "guarantee" <sup>the</sup> safe condition of the driver

Every 4 yrs

3 A physical examination

4 Hearing aides, glasses, other help for the handicapped,

5 He goes slow and cautious, or may make more mistakes than often

6 Highway hypnosis occurs when you drive continuously on the highway,

It can cause one to fall asleep and a cure would be to turn on the radio.

7 Falling asleep behind the wheel.

8 They speed or forget to brake.  
They could wreck it.

1 Field of vision, color perception  
visual acuity

2 Yes, so all drivers could see well in  
all states. Florida - Ohio

3 Re-examination of eyes

4 Driving faster than headlights can  
see. An object in the road at night and  
a car going 70 mph

5 It produces a glare  
shot off hi-beams

#8 It makes a  
glare on the  
windshield.

6 The driver can adjust or fix it.

7 brief glances at objects - going around curves  
sightseeing

1899 - 12  
1901 - 14

- D. Selector Lever PNRD12
- E. Parking Brake
- F. Ignition switch

#### Outside Checks

1. Headlights
2. Radiator leak - front
3. Position of front wheels
4. Windshields and other windows
5. Engine oil leak - front
6. Transmission fluid leak - middle
7. Tire treads and inflation
8. Gas leak - back
9. Broken glass or other objects
10. Taillights

#### Underhood checks

1. Radiator cap
2. Windshield washer fluid
3. Oil dipstick
4. Brake master cylinder
5. Wiper blades
6. Transmission fluid Dipstick
7. Battery cable
8. " caps
9. Coolant hoses

## Inside checks

- 1 Place key in ignition switch
- 2 Check all doors/to be locked
- 3 Adj. seat/head restraint
- 4 Adj. rear/side view mirrors
- 5 Check inside of windows - clean/def.
- 6 Check ventilation & hearing
- 7 Secure everything
- 8 Seat belts

## Starting the car

1. Car is in Park and parking brake is on
2. Set automatic choke
3. Place left foot on brake  
Hold gas down slightly with right
4. Turn ignition switch
5. Shift into gear
6. Release parking brake

## Braking

1. Sense of timing
2. Regulated application of pressure

## Problems

1. Lack of awareness of when to start applying brake pressure

2. Failure to control the amount  
of pressure you apply to the pedal

## Vehicle Check System

- A. Speedometer
- B. Temp Gauge - Warning Light
- C. Oil - Press. Gauge - Warning Light
- D. Fuel Gauge
- E. Parking Brake Light
- F. Hi-beam Indicator Light

## Visibility System

- A. Headlights
- B. Rear view + side view mirrors
- C. Wiper/washer
- D. Sun visors
- E. Defrosters
- F. Interior Dome Light

## Communication System

- A. Parking Lights
- B. Horn
- C. Turn signals
- D. Warning flasher
- E. Taillight assembly
- F. Rear license plate light
- G. Side marker lights

## Anti theft system

A. IGNITION ~~System~~ Buzzer

B. Steer column lock

C. Door locks

Protective system

A. Built in

1. Laminated windshield

2. Padded dashboard

3. Collapsible Dashboard

4. Impact resistant bumper

5. Air bag

6. Side-bar door beam

B. Safety Belts

C. Head restraints

Comfort

A. Seat Adjustments

B. Air Conditioner

C. Heater and Defroster

D. Cruise or speed control

E. Air Vents

Control System

A. Steering wheel

B. Accelerator or gas pedal

C. Foot brake pedal

Vehicle control depends on friction, or resistance to slipping, Between your tires and the surface upon which you are driving

I Traction - influenced by many factors.

- A. Bumps and holes
- B. Loose dirt or gravel
- C. Water, snow or ice
- D. Worn tires
- E. Curves
- F. Road contours
- G. Oversteering
- H. Overbraking
- I. Over accelerating

2 Momentum and centrifical force - any object in motion tends to remain in motion in a straight line.

- A. Factors determining amount of centrifical force in a turn.
  - 1. The sharpness of the turn
  - 2. Speed of vehicle
  - 3. Size of vehicle

3 Gravitational effects of hills

A. Adjust your speed and position  
to compensate for the effects of  
gravity

## Driving under adverse conditions

### 1. Reduced Visibility

A. Visibility thru car windows

B. Twilight

C. Darkness

1. Use of headlights

2. Overdriving headlights

3. Meeting cars

D. Sun glare

E. Fog

F. Rain, snow

G. Other roadway users.

### 2. Reduced traction

A. Wet surfaces

1. When rain starts

2. Hydroplaning

3. Wipers

4. Deep water

B. Snow

1. New fallen snow 4. Crusted snow.

2. Snowball type 5. slushy snow.

3. Packed snow

### C. Skids

1. Braking skid
2. Power skid
3. Cornering skid
4. Fast idle skid

### D. Snow driving techs

1. Rocking the car
2. Pumping the brakes

### E. Ice

1. Parking brake
2. Temp.
3. Snow-covered ice.

### F. Wind

### G. Other reduced-traction surfaces

1. Sand or gravel
2. Wet leaves
3. Wet steel rails
4. Wet or frosty planks
5. Mud on pavement
6. Brick pavement
7. Rough road.

Thurs - Fri

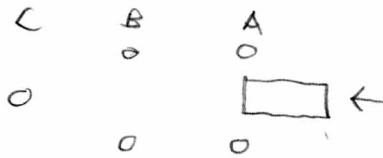
Test

Mon - Wed

Discussion

Mon 16-20

1-22, 23, 25



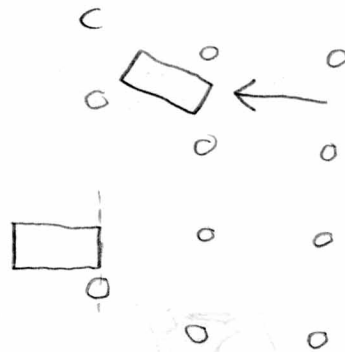
1) Pull cars front bumper  
up to "A" cones, stop

2) Proceed, turning left or  
right

3) Straighten car, stop when  
rear bumper is  $\perp$  with  
"C" cone

4) Reverse direction, repeat  
course going backward,

5) Stop when front bumper  
is  $\perp$  with A cones.



1 A car going over center line

A car stopping short ahead of you

A kid running into the street

- 1) Drivers seat properly adjusted
- 2) Hands at 9, 3 o'clock position
- 3) safety belts fastened

2 Escape right

Someone passing in the other lane

Someone braking quickly

1) Hold wheel firmly

2) ✓ traffic

3) reduce speed to 20 mph

4) position right wheels 1-2' from pavement

5) look for level pavement and shoulder

6) ✓ traffic, signal left turn

7) steer car onto road and straighten wheels

3 No escape right or left

Someone in front braking quickly

A kid running into the street

- 1) Use a steady moderate pressure on the brake

4 Car coming at you

Step on the pedal but remain alert.

- 11 1 Make sure you can reach the pedals and it is locked

## Entering the Expressway

- 1 Entrance ramp - Size up traffic to get set to merge
- 2 Acceleration lane - Accelerate to speed of traffic
- 3 Merging area - Blending into traffic

## Procedure

1. Make sure the ramp being used is an entrance, not an exit
2. Make sure the entrance is the correct one. If a mistake is made, go on to the next one and turn around. Do not back up.
3. Once on, be aware of traffic in front and behind, as well as traffic on the expressway.
4. Turn signal - accelerate to speed of traffic, use mirrors and quick glances to merge with traffic
5. Once in traffic, cancel turn signal and adjust speed. Establish a good following distance and place in traffic
6. Problems

Heavy traffic short acceleration lane

## Cruising on expressway

- 1 Signs - road markings

2 speed limits

3 Drive at common speed

4 Leave enough following distance

5 Drive to right

6 Lane changes

### Passing

1 Use turn signals

2

I Most States follow suggestions made in the uniform vehicle code, which set forth standards for rules of the road, driver licensing, vehicle registration, financial responsibility, and motor vehicle equipment

II Point System - each state has rules and procedures for revoking or suspending an operator's license.

A. Automatic revocation

1. DWI

2. Leaving scene of an injury or accident

3. Using a motor vehicle in the act of a felony,

III National Driver Register Service - to maintain a data bank containing names of drivers whose license have been suspended or revoked

IV Responsibilities when involved in an accident

A. Stop

B. Help, give medical aid

C. call police

D. Exchange data

E. Obtain witnesses

F. Make out accident report

## Rules of the road

- Allow overtaking vehicles to pass
- If driving slowly, keep to the right-hand lane when more than one lane is available,
- Signal your intention to reduce speed, stop, turn, change lanes, or pass.
- Always drive at a speed that is reasonable for existing conditions

Last clear chance - even though the actions of another highway user may be illegal, you may be held liable for damages if you do nothing to avoid a collision

## Right of way

- Vehicle within intersection
- Vehicle to the right at 4 way intersection
- Main street traffic
- Before turning left or right

## Cover the brake

- 1 Distance to the intersection
- 2 Speed of the car
- 3 Condition of the pavement
- 4 Width of intersection
- 5 Presence of cross traffic
- 6 Closeness of car behind

- 1 Avoid driving in another driver's blind spot
- 2 Avoid letting another driver stay in your blind spot
- 3 Avoid driving side by side
- 4 Stay out of bunches
- 5 Keep up with flow of traffic

A spirit of nationalism

An interest in picturesque and unusual

Appeal to emotion rather than reason