

Day 16 Make Up Assignment

As you get older and gain experience with driving, the trips you take with your vehicle may become longer and more complex. Perhaps you will be driving to a job? Or to college? Or even take a road trip?



Whenever you decide to drive your car, you must consider where you are going and how you will get there. The navigation technology in vehicles has become much more prevalent and apps available on your smartphone can help you get to where you were going in the best and most efficient way. It is important to always work out your route before you begin driving. Set your navigation or your map application ahead of time by entering the address of where you plan to go.

Many of these applications will help you choose the best route with the least traffic, least construction, and other risks that may make your travel less safe. You will also want to plan your stops along the way either for fuel or rest. Leave yourself plenty of time to reach your destination so you are not tempted to speed or take other unnecessary risks along the way.

Before you travel, you should make sure your vehicle is in good working condition. On short trips of 50 miles or less your vehicle should perform reasonably well with the normal maintenance and care. If you are planning a longer trip you might consider having your vehicle checked for the following and have any deficiencies serviced before you begin your trip.

- *Check the condition of your brakes and have adjustments made as needed.
- *Check the condition and inflation of your tires, including your spare tire.
- *Check all fluid levels including your battery, radiator, power steering, brake fluid, transmission fluid, windshield wiper fluid.
- *Check wear and tear on all belts and hoses.

- *Check the exhaust system, lights, and electrical system.

Be sure to start your trip with a full tank of gas. It is helpful to know how many miles you can drive on one tank of gas so that you can plan your stops along the way to include visits to convenient gas stations along your route.

It is important to be prepared for a long trip. Never begin your trip at a time when you should be going to sleep. Driving will make you tired as it is, and you should not begin your trip when your

alertness is at its lowest levels. Get a good night's rest before you begin your journey. Try to travel with at least one other person that has a driver license and split the driving. Stop every two hours or 100 miles and take a break. Many people feel fatigued in the afternoon between 1 and 5 PM. Be aware of what time of day you are most sleepy. Try to avoid driving during this time and also after dark when visibility is limited. Two out of three traffic fatalities occur at night time especially after 11 PM when people are more likely to fall asleep. Plan your trip carefully and try to avoid driving in these vulnerable times.

By planning your trip ahead of time, preparing your vehicle and yourself for the drive, and making an effort to change drivers and make planned stops to rest will help you have the safest trip possible. Plan your route, know when and where to stop, and listen to your body when it tells you it needs to rest.

Being a Green Driver

As we have said before, owning and or driving a vehicle is a huge responsibility and must be taken seriously. Each time you get behind the wheel you are responsible for the safety of yourself, the passengers in your vehicle, and other roadway users. Another responsibility you face when choosing to drive a vehicle involves the environment. Motorized vehicles are one of the biggest contributors to air pollution on our planet. It is your responsibility as a driver of a vehicle to make sure it is operating in a way that causes the least harm to our environment.



The air, the ground, the water, the plants, and the animals all make up the environment that we live in. We all share the same space and are dependent on each other and must coexist on our planet. Human beings have not always been as careful as we should have been in terms of polluting the environment. We have however learned that we have a major impact on air quality, water quality, and we have come to understand that pollution has a profound effect on the environment. It is up to us as responsible drivers to do our best to decrease the negative affects our driving has on the environment.

Air pollution

Each time you turn on your engine, the parts that make you go give off fumes such as carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. It is important that we try to limit exhaust pollution. In addition to having your emissions checked periodically, there are other things you can do to limit the pollution your vehicle causes.

Keep your engine properly tuned and in good working condition.
Use the proper fuel recommended for your vehicle

Avoid leaving your engine running unnecessarily.

Accelerate smoothly and avoid unnecessary sudden acceleration.

Remove unnecessary weight from your vehicle so as to conserve fuel.

Try to plan your trip by combining errands into an orderly planned route.

Try to carpool with friends whenever possible.

Use public transportation if available in your area.

When you take long trips or travel on the highway, use your cruise control to help maintain your speed.



Water and ground pollution

Your vehicle contains a wide variety of fluids in the different systems that help your engine to operate. These include antifreeze in the cooling system, engine oil, brake fluid, and battery acid.



Most of these liquids are toxic and very dangerous if ingested. They also will pollute water and soil if dumped into the sewer or into the ground and may cause harm to animals and wildlife. When your vehicle is leaking any type of fluid, it collects on the ground, on your driveway or in the street.

Then, when it rains, the rain water washes it off and into the drains and sewer system where it then runs into streams or creeks and can endanger animals living in those environments.

To save money many people decide to service their vehicles on their own. Many people change their own engine oil and antifreeze but disposing of the old fluids causes problems. It is not OK to just dump old engine oil or antifreeze into the sewer, down the drain or into the soil. Most of these fluids can be recycled or disposed of properly through recycling facilities. Many communities will have certain times of the year where hazardous waste can be disposed of safely. We encourage you to contact your local authorities to find out when and where these types of fluids, tires, plastic, and batteries can be disposed of.

Another way you can help is by extending the life of your vehicle for as long as possible through proper maintenance and care. This saves you money and also protects the environment by keeping all vehicles and their components from being disposed of improperly. When it is time to dispose of your old vehicle, check with local authorities for the best way to dispose of an old car.

Especially hazardous waste

The fluids in your vehicle are particularly hazardous to the environment if they are not disposed of properly, safely, and carefully. Engine oil can contaminate soil, underground water, surface water, and water that runs off into water treatment facilities.

Used *engine oil* contains toxic contaminants and should be recycled at specific waste collection sites.

Gasoline also contaminates soil and groundwater and poses a specific risk of explosion and or fire. You must be careful when storing gasoline and try to use all gasoline in a container. It should never be stored for an extended period of time. If you can't use it all take it to a recycling facility.

Anti-freeze is a poisonous liquid which can cause blindness and death if ingested. It also contaminates water and soil and attracts pets and children because of its bright color and sweet taste. Take extra care when storing and disposing used antifreeze.

Brake fluid and power steering fluid are also toxic and can cause irritation to the eyes and skin. Be sure to store in a safe place and recycle, share with others if you are not going to use at all, or take it to a hazardous waste site when disposal is necessary.



You have probably heard or seen the slogan on signs along Texas roadways. It is a state wide campaign to encourage Texans to keep our roadways clean of litter. Cleaning up trash along Texas highways costs taxpayers upwards of \$24 million every year. If this money were not spent cleaning up trash it would be available to pave and repair roadways as well as other projects around the state to help make and keep Texas beautiful. Every citizen of our state has a responsibility to become involved and take an active role in stopping littering and illegal dumping along Texas roadways. Law-enforcement cannot do it alone.

What exactly is litter? The Texas litter abatement act gives us this definition which puts waste into two categories:

1. Any waste that will eventually decay that comes from a public or private establishment, residence, or restaurant including animal and vegetable materials.
2. Any waste that will not be key or takes a very long time to DK. This waste includes paper, rags, curtains, wood, furniture, rubber, plastics, yard trimmings, and leaves.

The act goes on to describe other solid waste such as glass, tin, aluminum cans and metal furniture in addition to other more long-lasting items such as motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, an old appliances. These latter items will never completely decay and can quickly become an eyesore to the environment when dumped a long Texas roadways.

Breaking the Law

Under the *Texas Litter Abatement Act* it is illegal to throw away or allow someone else to help you throw away items under the following circumstances:

If you dispose of or allow someone else to dispose of litter at a place that is not a legal landfill then you are breaking the law. If you take items for the purpose of disposing them at a place that is not a legal landfill even if the items belong to you or you own the land on to which they are being disposed you are breaking the law. If you lend your truck and help someone to transport items which are then dumped at a place that is not a legal landfill you are breaking the law. If you have something that needs to be disposed of, contact your local authorities who can direct you to places where legal dumping is allowed or recycling is a possibility.

Penalties for Breaking the Law

The laws associated with illegal dumping are written to try to prevent and penalize those who dump items for a profit. Repeat offenders are treated more harshly, and the magnitude and intention of the parties involved also determine The penalty that will be assessed. The following is a breakdown of the various categories of offenses as related to illegal dumping.

Class C misdemeanor: Applies to the illegal disposal of litter that weighs 15 pounds or less or has a volume of 13 gallons or less.

Class B misdemeanor: applies to the illegal disposal of litter that weighs 15 to 500 pounds or has a volume of 13 gallons to 100 ft.³



Class A misdemeanor: applies to the illegal disposal of litter that weighs 500 pounds or more or has a volume of 100 ft.³ or more. This charge also applies to the illegal disposal of litter if it is for a commercial purpose and if the litter weighs more than 15 pounds or has a volume of more than 13 gallons. This is directed at businesses and is a serious offense.

Any of these penalties may be upgraded to more serious charges if it is determined that the action has been repeated or has happened before. There are specific fines and penalties associated with littering and other intentional or unintentional littering.

Littering Fines and Penalties

First offense: fine up to \$500

Repeat offense: fine up to \$2000, up to 180 days in

Failing to cover a load with a tarp

First offense: fine up to \$200

Repeat offense: fine up to \$500

Discarding trash exceeding 15 pounds

When you dump an item that weighs more than 15 pounds it is considered illegal dumping and steeper fines are applied.

Illegal dumping is a serious problem in the state of Texas. Authorities are always on the lookout for people who dispose of items they no longer need in an illegal way. The following is a list of the most common violations of the Texas litter abatement act.

Throwing litter out of a vehicle or boat

Pouring used motor oil or restaurant grease in the storm drains or down manhole covers.

Pouring motor oil onto the ground.

Letting someone else dump tires, appliances, furniture or any other waste on your property regardless of whether you profit from the activity or not.

Disposing of junk cars into rivers, lakes, or other waterways.

Hauling trash for profit and dumping it in any place that is not a legal landfill.

Impacts and strategies

Let's face it, trash is ugly. The value of an area or property decreases when it is covered with trash. Keep your trash in your car and dispose of it properly. A piece of plastic or other trash that is thrown along a roadway can end up in a stream or river and can harm wildlife if the get



tangled in it or ingest it. Disposing of oil and other hazardous materials into the soil can pollute food sources and water for wildlife. Throwing a cigarette out the window can start devastating fires along roadways causing property damage that spreads far wider than just the area around where the cigarette landed. As citizens of our great state we should take pride in our communities and make a personal choice not to throw trash along our roadways. We can also encourage others to do the same and report abuses to the authorities. Use your trash barrels, bag your trash and dispose of it properly in your trash can or a dumpster. If you have trash in your car, wait until you stop and then find a trash can to put it in. There is NO REASON to throw it out the window. Here are some resources for you if you would like to get involved and volunteer in your area:

Adopt-a-Highway <https://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/get-involved/volunteer/adopt-a-highway.html>

Adopt-a-Beach <https://texasadoptabeach.org/>

Keep Texas Beautiful <https://www.ktb.org/>

Texas Commission on Environmental

Quality <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/organization/tceqhistory.html>



The Ultimate Gift of Life

Imagine if you could do something to save another person's life? When you register to donate your tissue and/or organs to someone needing a transplant, you might be able to do just that. There are over 112,000 people waiting in United States to receive a transplant of one kind or another and about 11,000 of those are Texans. Every day children teenagers, adults, parents, grandparents and friends have benefitted from being a recipient of a donated organ from another person. These medical miracles are no longer considered experimental or dangerous. Many are using amazing technology that has been proven to save lives. However, the number of people waiting for a donation continues to grow and this is due in large part to family members not having a discussion about the possibility of organ donation until after something bad happens.

Research shows that most people support the idea of organ donation. The problem comes when families do not feel comfortable about making decisions for their loved ones because they did not have a conversation about it before the time came to make a possible donation. We can do our part to help save lives by talking to each other and clarifying consent when it comes to organ and tissue donation.



Becoming an organ donor is easy by indicating your wish on your driver license. However, you must also take the necessary and sometimes difficult steps and discuss your wishes with your loved ones. Should something happen to you, they need to know your wishes ahead of time. In the event of your death, medical professionals will ask your family for their consent to donate your vital organs. You do not want them to have to make this decision. Make your decision ahead of time and let them know clearly what your intentions would be if you could speak for yourself. There are no costs associated with donating your organs and your family will not face any financial burden from your decision to donate. It is a very important decision and should not be taken lightly. Every day many people die waiting for a lifesaving organ or tissue transplant. You could be the person that saves just one of them. Think about it. Talk about it with loved ones. Make your wishes known.

[VIDEO: Donate Life Texas](#)

The Licensing Process

Obj.: The student will recognize the personal responsibility and privileges that come with having a driver license.

The Texas department of Public Safety (DPS) is the agency that controls and regulates the process of getting a driver license. It oversees applications for licenses, issues renewals for licenses, and has the authority to take action against people who abuse the privilege of having a driver license.

The Process of Obtaining a Driver License

In the past, the path to getting a driver license was much easier. When you turned a certain age, you pretty much just had to pass the written test and take a driving test and then you would get your license. Very little or no driver education was required but this has all changed in recent years. Data suggests that people who complete formal driver education are better drivers and the frequency and severity of accidents has decreased. Let's have a look at the steps required for you to obtain your official license to drive a car all by yourself.

The Learner's Permit

You may remember at the beginning of this course, you studied and took a test to obtain the certificate that allowed you to go to the Department of Public Safety and obtain your learner's permit. This license is issued with your photograph and allows you to practice driving a car as long as you are accompanied by a licensed driver in the front seat who is at least 21 years of age and who has held their license for at least one full year. In Texas you must be at least 15 and enroll in a formal Driver education program. When you are ready to obtain a learner's license or a driver's license, there are requirements you must meet when you are younger than 18 years old.

First, you must be able to show that you are enrolled in public or private school and that you would have had good attendance. This is verified through a form called the Verification of Enrollment and you obtain this form from your school. In some cases, you may have already graduated or received a diploma and you would need to provide this as documentation. Similarly, if you are enrolled in a high school equivalency program or GED program you would need to provide documentation of your participation in this type of education. You will need to provide the verification of enrollment when you obtain your learner's permit and again when you apply for your provisional license.

In order to obtain a learner's permit, you will apply with the Department of Public Safety, pay the required fees, provide necessary documentation, and provide the certificate you received after the first six hours from this driver education course showing that you passed the rules test and signs test with a 70% or better. At DPS you will also be required to pass a vision test which will determine if you are required to wear glasses or contacts when driving. If it is determined you need corrective lenses when driving, a restriction will be placed on your license and it will be unlawful for you to drive without your glasses or contacts. Your learner's permit is valid until your next birthday plus one year at which time it will need to be renewed. We have provided a checklist of items you will need to take to DPS to obtain your learners permit here:

Driver education in Texas is required of all teens and adults younger than 25. The course you are taking is specific to teens younger than 18 years old. You are required to complete 32 hours of classroom instruction which is why you are taking this course. This course meets the classroom requirement for driver education in Texas. In addition to the classroom requirement, you are also required to obtain seven hours of formal driving instruction in a vehicle and seven hours of formal observation watching an instructor. You will continue to drive on your permit for a minimum of six months during which time you should complete and log a minimum of 30 hours of practice driving with a parent, of which 10 of those hours must be at night time. Learning to drive a car takes time and a lot of practice. The time on your learner's permit is invaluable and you should ask to be allowed to drive every chance you get.

Class C License

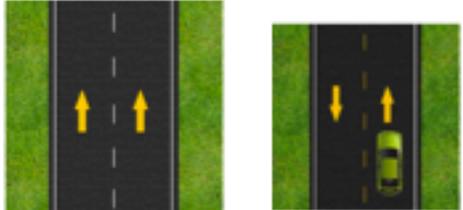
After you turn 16 years old, and if you have been driving on your permit for at least six months, it will be your turn to take a road test and apply for your license that will allow you to drive a vehicle all by yourself. In addition to completing a driver education program, you will be required to visit the Department of Public Safety website and view the Impact Texas Teen Drivers (ITTD) course. This course, taken just before you are ready to road test, focuses on distracted driving and is required. You will register for the course and print an additional certificate of completion. This certificate that must be presented to DPS when applying for your class C license. When applying for your license you will be required to provide an additional certificate from this course provided when you finish all 32 hours, an additional verification of enrollment form proving you have attended school regularly, your ITTD certificate from the distractions video, and pay the required fees. You will be required to take a road test with a DPS examiner or from a third-party testing facility in your area. Many driving schools in Texas have been authorized to administer the official DPS road test so when you go to DPS it will only be a paperwork exchange after which you will receive your class C license. This provisional license will still have some restrictions related to it until you turn 18 years old.

1. *Passenger limits*: you may only have one non-family member in the car with you when you are driving. There is no limit to the number of family members you may have in your car.
2. *Curfew*: you may not be on the roadway between the hours of midnight and 5 AM unless you are driving to and from a school event or work.
3. *Mobile devices*: there is a zero tolerance for any type of cell phone use in the vehicle during this phase of licensing. We recommend you not even have your phone on or near you when driving during this phase. Turn it off and place it in the trunk or backseat well out of your reach or view. As they say out of sight out of mind. This way you will not be tempted to answer or look at your phone when your attention should be on the driving task.

Getting a driver license is one of the most exciting times in your life. We appreciate that you chose this course and feel that it will help you to become the best and safest driver possible. You are almost finished with the full 32-hour course. The last few hours will focus on the importance of making good and healthy choices on and off the roadway. We will cover drug and alcohol use and how it relates to the driving task. Just say no means...just say NO!

FINAL REVIEW

The following is a review of the most important and impactful information we have covered in this course. Following the review, we will have the final test of the course. Please take your time on this review to help you pass the final test. You must pass with a 70% or better.

Markings on the Roadway	
<p>White markings on the roadway, either solid or broken, indicate one way traffic flow.</p>	
<p>Yellow markings on the roadway, either solid or broken, indicate two way traffic flow.</p>	
<p>Broken white or yellow markings indicate passing is allowed.</p>	
<p>Solid white or yellow markings indicate no passing.</p>	

Road Signs- Designed so that drivers can see them from a distance and plan ahead to react to what the sign is indicating. Size, shape and color can be seen from far away.



Road Signs: Shapes and Color have Meaning	
Warning Signs: Yellow in color	
Regulatory Signs: Red, Black, White	
Orange Signs: Construction Zones	
Guide Signs: Brown, Blue, Green--Give information about Services	

Signs along the roadway have different shapes and colors associated with the meaning or

information given on the sign. These specific shapes and colors make them easier to recognize, remember, and help you to see and know their meaning from far away. Here are a few examples.

Warning signs are yellow.

Regulatory signs are Red, black, and white. These types of signs are ones you could be ticketed for when you do not follow what they say. For example, if you run a red stop sign you could receive a ticket. Similarly, speed limit signs are black and white and if you exceed the posted speed limit you could be ticketed.

Orange signs indicate construction zones. When workers are present, and you choose to not follow the indicated warning signs, your fines could be doubled if you should receive a ticket. Take extra precautions when driving in construction zones and do not ignore warning signs. It could cost you.

Guide signs are brown, blue, or green. Brown signs indicate parks and recreational facilities. Blue signs indicate services such as airports, hospitals, rest areas, dining, etc. Green signs indicate directions, mileage, names of roadways, etc.

SIPDE

SEARCH: the environment

IDENTIFY: problems

PREDICT: outcomes

DECIDE: course of action or options

EXECUTE: take action

This process of evaluating the driving environment occurs constantly while driving, and virtually automatically. Experienced drivers do not usually verbalize the thinking process as they drive. It is a process that takes focus, concentration, and effort on the part of the driver, which makes driving a tiring and stressful task at times, especially when traffic is heavy. The driver is required to be on constant alert, looking for dangers, hazards, and problems that may or could occur. Driving requires us to assess, make choices, and avoid risk at all times. The following is are examples of SIPDE, if the process could be verbalized out loud quickly enough.

Examples #1

Traffic is light today. I see a side street coming up on my left and check to see if any cars are approaching the intersection. I look to the left and to the right and then to the left again where I do not see any cars approaching. I continue traveling down the road. Up ahead on my right I see a cyclist in my lane. I check my mirror look, over my shoulder and make sure it is safe to change lanes to the left. In this way I can give the cyclist plenty of space. I check over my shoulder,

signal, check my mirror again and over my shoulder and change lanes. I passed the bicyclist safely and continue down the road.

Example #2

I must travel across town today and I'm required to enter the expressway. I position myself in the left lane and can see the entrance ramp and acceleration lane to the expressway up ahead. There are cars in front of me on the entrance ramp. I look over my shoulder to try to find a gap in traffic that I might be able to move into once I enter the expressway. I see a red car and then a gap and then a blue car. I decide I should enter the expressway in between the red and blue car. I adjust my speed on the entrance ramp, check over my shoulder, signal, check over my shoulder again to make sure it's safe. Joining traffic on the expressway I slide into the lane just after the red car. I adjust my speed to keep up with the flow of traffic.

Following distance

Beginner drivers, heavy traffic flow: 3-4 seconds.

You can determine that you have the correct interval by choosing a tree, road sign, or other object on the side of the road, watch the car in front of you pass the object and then begin counting. One thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three, one thousand four. Your car should not reach and pass the same object before you reach the end of your counting. If you reach the object before you reach the count of four, you need to slow down and increase your following distance. This is one of the most important topics and steps you can take to reduce risk when driving a motorized vehicle. If you take nothing else away from this driver education course, take away this: most accidents can be avoided if you keep a safe following distance between you and other moving vehicles. By keeping a safe interval most trouble can be avoided with a simple touch of the brake or lane.



OSMOG

Make it a habit.

Over the shoulder
Signal
Mirror
Over the shoulder again
Go

Over the shoulder head check using only your peripheral vision. Not the entire body. Your peripheral vision will detect if there is a car there. This step is listed twice in OSMOG to make sure you double check that no car is there in the blind spot avoid accident.

Why is **rear view mirror** not included in OSMOG? Because you should be checking the rear view every 5-7 seconds the entire time you are driving. This is an important habit and you should always know who and what kind of vehicle is behind you.

Backing Up

Backing up straight

When backing up straight, your left hand should be at 12 o'clock on the steering wheel. Your right hand should go over the seat or head rest of the passenger seat and you should deliberately and actively look back over your right shoulder.

Backing up to the right

When backing up to the right, your left hand should be at 12 o'clock and it will turn the wheel to the right at the same time that you are looking over your right shoulder.

Backing up to the left

When backing up to the left, you will turn the wheel to the left and look over your left shoulder at the same time.

Steering methods

Hand over hand
Shuffle
One hand

The preferred method for use of hands on the steering wheel when turning is the ***hand over hand*** method.

The preferred placement is at nine and three to avoid being injured in the event the airbag was deployed. To help with smoother steering always start with the opposite hand. If making a right turn, you'll start with the left hand, place the right hand over the left-hand and then the left-hand one more time over the right hand depending on the steepness of the turn. Similarly, when making a left turn, start with the right hand, reach over with the left hand and then one

more time with the right hand. This method or technique will help you make smooth turns with your vehicle.

Create space when you drive

You should always have a 20-30 second line of sight down the roadway. This means your eyes should be scanning down the roadway 20-30 seconds in front of your car. Try not to stare right at the end of your hood when driving.

Avoid allowing people to drive in your blind spot. When someone is traveling in your blind spot you have two options. You can slow down or you can speed up as long as you did not exceed the speed limit. Similarly, if you are driving in someone else's blind spot make the same decision to create space by either speeding up or slowing down. Be aware of your surroundings, notice where you are in relation to other cars. Speed up, slow down, change lanes. These are all options for creating space and staying out of other people's blind spots. and make sure to keep people out of your blind spot.

Open Space Area:

The space or lane around your vehicle that you could drive your car into if you needed or wanted to.

Closed space area:

The space or lane around your vehicle that already has another vehicle in it and you cannot move into that area until it becomes open.

Changing space area:

The space or lane around your vehicle that currently already has another vehicle in it but as traffic flows and conditions change may become an open area into which you could move your vehicle when it is safe to do so. conversely, a changing area may be open when you look the first time but then may become a closed area as another vehicle in crouches into the space. Changing areas occur very rapidly and constantly especially when driving on a highway with multiple lanes. Drivers are constantly changing lanes to adjust their own space areas which will affect and influence the space areas around your vehicle.

Hundreds of thousands of people travel the roadways of Texas every day. Not all drivers are created equal. ***Young, teen, male, drivers are the most dangerous drivers on the roadway.*** Following in close second place, are young, teen female drivers. remember it takes several years for a person to become a relatively good driver and at any time when a lapse in attention or judgment occurs, an accident can occur. Driving is a task that requires you to be engaged, attentive, and constantly adjusting to the environment and making decisions to reduce risk of an accident.

Road rage

Quiet road rage: In this type of road rage, you are angry or agitated but no one else knows it. This type of road rage usually does not result in any action toward another driver. It's just a way to express frustration when other drivers make bad decisions.

Verbal road rage: In this type of road rage, you are angry or agitated and you are making gestures or saying things about other drivers and judging them. This type of road rage usually does not result in any action toward another driver. It's just a way to express frustration when other drivers make bad decisions. You are angry, agitated, and frustrated and other drivers know you are feeling this way however you stop short of hurting anyone.

Epic Road Rage: This is the worst kind. In this kind of road rage everyone else on the roadway knows you are angry and you have intent to do harm.

Alcohol, Drugs, and Medications

Drunk drivers kill one person every 30 minutes.

Women tend to become intoxicated faster than men.

Any type and amount of alcohol will affect your judgment, coordination, perception, reaction time, and decision-making skills.

Stimulants: cigarettes, caffeine

Depressants: marijuana, alcohol

Hallucinogens: LSD

Drugs and alcohol affect all of your vital organs, such as your liver, kidneys, heart, brain, and many others. If you are taking a medicine prescribed by your doctor, be sure to talk to him or her about the side effects and if the medication will impair your driving. Also be aware of over-the-counter drugs, such as allergy medicines, cold medicines, and others, that may also cause you to have impaired driving. These types of medicines can make you drowsy and will have warnings on the use of heavy machinery such as a vehicle.

There is a **zero-tolerance** policy for alcohol in Texas for teen drivers. Teen drivers are allowed 0% of alcohol in the bloodstream when driving a motorized vehicle. If you drink and drive you run the risk of being pulled over, ticketed and possibly arrested if they choose to drink and drive.

BAC

Blood alcohol concentration or content. The percentage of alcohol in your blood when Alcohol passes through your stomach and into your bloodstream. 0.08% BAC is the percentage considered legally intoxicated.

Does the type of alcohol affect BAC?



The type of alcohol can vary by size or ounces but the % of alcohol in each drink remains the same. A 12oz beer has the same % alcohol as a 5oz glass of wine as a 1.5oz glass of liquor. Problems come when an alcoholic beverage that is 20oz has multiple shots of liquor in it all at once.

Right Turn on Red

This is one of the most often missed items on the road test. When at an intersection with a red light when can you go?

1. When the light turns green, check traffic in both directions and proceed through the intersection with caution.
2. Check the intersection for traffic in both directions, **come to a complete stop first**, and when it is clear and safe to do so you may proceed with your right turn. **Remember:** you are required to come to a complete stop before making a turn on red. When making your right turn, to be sure to stay to the inside lane. Avoid lane hopping in the event that there is an oncoming car from the left.

Right of Way

4 way stop: Who goes first??

Right of way rules

1. First person to arrive at the intersection has the right of way.
2. If everyone arrives at the stop sign at the same time, the person to the right has the right of way. If there are more than two vehicles at the intersection at the same time, the person to the farthest right has the right of way. Simultaneous right of way occurs when one or more cars proceed at the same time. This is allowed as long as you are not impeding the path of another vehicle. For example, if two vehicles arrive at the intersection and one is going straight and the other is turning right, then they can go at the same time as long as neither impedes the path of travel for the other.
3. The person on the bigger road. In other words, the road with the most lanes. A roadway with four lanes would be considered bigger than a roadway with two lanes and a car on the four-lane road would have the right of way over a car on the two-lane road.
4. The person on the better road. This doesn't mean or have anything to do with the condition of the roadway. It simply means the difference between a road with pavement and one that is gravel or sand. This distinction also applies to a paved road versus an alley or a driveway.
5. Pedestrians

Driving at night

A vehicle is approaching you from the rear and they have not yet dimmed their lights to the low beam. **What do you do?** Your rear-view mirror is equipped with a nighttime toggle which when activated will change the setting on your mirror and help them bright lights behind you.

You approach a slow-moving vehicle and want to make a passing maneuver. **What should you do to pass a vehicle at night?** The law states that you should flash your lights, tap on your horn, and turn on your signal. By doing these three things you alert the driver in front of you that you plan on making a passing maneuver. Be mindful of how you honk your horn. Honking tends to be more of a negative act during driving so if you think the person in front of you has seen you without honking consider not using this technique.

Distractions

The most common cause of distracted driving today is the use of cell phones while operating a motorized vehicle either by texting or talking. Texting causes the most distraction and increases the risk of an accident to **23 times**.

Off Road Recovery

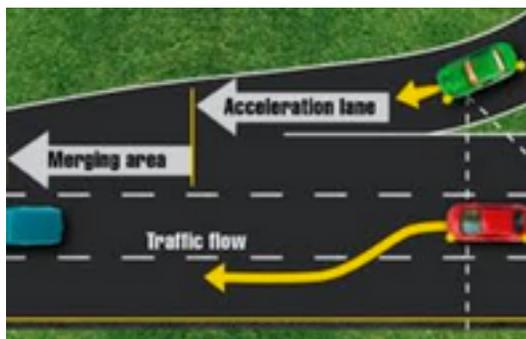
If for any reason you ever are forced to drive off the roadway there are certain things you should always avoid slamming on your brakes and jerk the steering wheel. Ease off the accelerator and steer smoothly back onto the roadway.

Curves

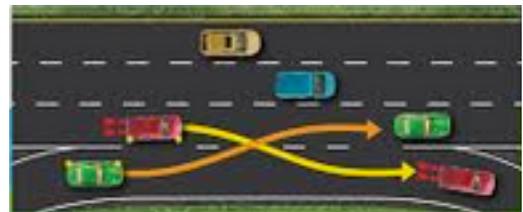


Curves can be particularly dangerous especially if you enter one with too much speed. The forces on your vehicle are greatest at the apex of the curve shown by the red markings in the picture. As you approach the curve, reduce your speed by taking your foot off of the accelerator. As you enter the curve, press lightly on the accelerator to give your vehicle the most traction possible. Roads are built to help your vehicle stay in its lane. As you approach the curve, move your vehicle to the innermost part of the lane on your side of the roadway. In the curve, steer your vehicle to the outermost part of the lane on your side of the roadway.

Highway driving



3 parts of the entrance ramp: entrance ramp, acceleration lane, merge lane



Weave lanes are most dangerous because people are entering and exiting the freeway in the same space area. Notice the red and green car. They must maneuver around each other carefully through a process of give and take, each adjusting their own speed to make the transition as safe as possible.

Day 16 Final Test

You must pass with a 70% or better to receive credit for the day.