

Week 2

Day 4

How can a driver turn a safe driving environment into an unsafe driving environment?

What determines if a driving environment is safe or unsafe?

How do we use our central vision while driving?

How do we use our fringe vision while driving?

What must you do to notice a threat?

What is the advantage of using your central vision when looking at a possible threat?

What can interfere with our ability to see something we are looking at?

What questions will help you understand a threat?

What will interfere with perception?

Why do distractions interfere with the functions of seeing and perceiving a threat?

How does being tired or impaired interfere with a person being able to perceive something is a threat?

What is the result of driving with tunnel vision?

What are some common causes of tunnel vision?

Why does driving distracted often result in tunnel vision?

What can you do to help minimize the chances of developing tunnel vision?

What are some of the benefits of active scanning?

What are 6 common actions drivers make that are consider a lane change?

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How do you ensure the situation is safe for your lane change?

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How can you communicate to other drivers you want to change lanes?

How can you be sure other drivers are OK with you changing lanes?

What 4 steps are required when you SMOG before a lane change?

What 6 steps should you follow when making a lane change in light to moderate traffic?

What insurance coverage are WA drivers required to have?

Who does this insurance protect?

Why should you never drive without PIP Coverage?

_____ increases in speed produce _____ increases in braking distance

How does centrifugal force affect your car as you drive through a curve?

_____ increases in speed produce _____ increases in CF

Double your speed and KE and CF increase by how much?

Double your speed and your braking distance increase _____ times

How does the severity of a curve and your speed impact inertia and the risks you face driving through the curve?

What role does traction play in your ability to control the car?

What is the most common place for a single car crash?

The forces of traction, inertia and centrifugal force interact with each other as you drive through a curve.

- What will determine how much Inertial and Centrifugal Force will be created?
- Which of these 2 factors do you control?
- Why are you the deciding factor in single car crash at a curve?

What happens when inertia and centrifugal forces created by your speed exceed available traction?

Know the meaning of the warning signs on Slide 11

How far away (in seconds) should you notice the curve?

How can warning signs help you reduce your risks as you drive around a curve?

How could road/weather conditions impact your decisions as you approach a curve?

Why is it important to check your rear zone as you approach a curve?

What are some typical threats associated with a curve that might be hidden by a LOS issues?

When and how should you brake as you approach a curve?

What Lane Position should you use when entering a curve?

What Lane Position should you use as you drive through the curve?

How should you use your central vision as you drive through a curve?

How can your fringe vision help you maintain the car in Lane Position 1 as you drive through a curve?

If you are approaching a curve with too much speed, when is it safe to use aggressive hard braking?

How do road/weather conditions affect your ability to brake aggressively as you approach a curve?

How might your braking change as you enter the curve?

What could be the result of braking too hard as you drive through a curve?

How does the *Maximum speed under ideal conditions*, and the *legal requirement to use due care* portions of Washington speed limit laws alter the actual speed limit on a road?

What are the state speed limits for:

- School Zones
- City Streets
- County Highways
- State Highways

What are the 3 stages that happen when responding to a threat with braking?

What is perception?

What are common factors that will increase perception time?

What are 2 main reasons we are slow to perceive something is a threat?

What are some common reasons people lose time?

What is reaction time?

What are common factors that can affect your braking time?

What factors that affect braking time do you control?

What two choices allow you to manage braking factors outside your control?

What adjustments to your driving do you need to make when driving on wet roads?

What adjustments to your driving do you need to make when driving on snowy or icy roads?

In most braking situations, which braking technic produces the shortest stopping distance?

What options do you have during the summer that you may not have driving in the winter?

Because stopping distance increase with winter driving conditions, what must you do to maintain control of your car?

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What advantage do drivers with front wheel, all wheel or 4-wheel drive cars have over drivers with rear wheel drive cars?

How are rear wheel, front wheel, all wheel, and 4-wheel drive cars all the same?

What is the slickest part of the road near an intersection?

What should your speed be when you enter this section of the road?

Day 6

How can you tell if the intersection you are approaching is controlled or uncontrolled?

What are the 4 rules of yielding that apply at uncontrolled intersections?

How far in advance should you find an uncontrolled intersection?

How should you manage your speed when approaching an uncontrolled intersection?

At most uncontrolled intersections, when do you have enough information to make your decision?

What are the 3 benefits of slowing down when approaching an uncontrolled intersections

What are the benefits of covering the brake as you approach an uncontrolled intersection?

When stopping at a stop sign, where are the 3 possible stopping positions?

What intersections have crosswalks?

Where are fines doubled for crosswalk violations

Where should you make your legal stop if there:

- Is a stop line?
- Is not a stop line but there is a painted crosswalk?
- Isn't a stop line or painted crosswalk?

When are you required to stop at a yield sign?

What are you required to do when you see Red traffic lights or red traffic signs?

What should you do when your traffic light is red?

What should you do if your green light turns yellow?

What should you do when your red light turns green?

When you are approaching a traffic signal that turns from red to green, why can't you hit the gas and go?

How will you know if it is illegal to make a right or left turn on a red light?

When can you make a left turn on a red light?

What 4 functions do road marking serve?

What are the 3 purposes of traffic signs?

What must you always do when intersections are controlled by a red light?

If your signal has a red arrow point to the right, is it legal to make a right turn on red?

What does a flashing yellow light mean?

What does a flashing yellow arrow pointing left mean?

Does a green light mean it is safe to enter the intersection?

What does a solid green arrow pointing left mean?