

Unit Four: Breaking Away From The Curb

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MOVING THE CAR



Objectives For Unit Four

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How do I S.E.E. myself through basic driving tasks?

How do I move my vehicle forwards and backwards?

How do I turn my vehicle on and off?

How do I stop once I get started?

How do I go slower and faster?

How do I maintain safety when completing basic driving tasks?

Objectives For Unit Four

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- Students will be able to list the steps necessary to turn the vehicle on and off safely, and evaluate why each of those steps is important.
- Students will be able to describe the steps necessary to move the vehicle forward and in reverse.
- Students will be able to describe how to maintain speed and control acceleration and deceleration.
- Students will be able to describe how to stop vehicle.

Review: How Do I Prepare To Drive?

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- **Before getting in the car, what should a driver do?**
 - **Check around your vehicle to make sure nothing is wrong.**
 - **Check for Pets – Pedestrians – Pedals behind or around your vehicle.**
 - **Make your car fit you before driving away.**
 - ✦ **Head Restraint Position**
 - ✦ **Seat Position**
 - ✦ **Steering Wheel Position**
 - ✦ **Adjust Mirrors**
 - **Most important....**
Put on your seat belt and put away your electronics.



Starting Your Vehicle

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- Foot on the brake pedal?
- Parking brake disengaged?
- Gear selector in Park?
- Turn the key to the right to start (or push the Start Button).
- Check gauges.



Starting Your Vehicle: The Brakes

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- Where should your right foot be?
- Where should your left foot be?
- Why?
 - Many cars will not start if your foot is not on the brake.
- What about your parking brake?
 - ✦ Push the button at the top of the parking brake and release.
 - ✦ If a pedal on the floor, push pedal and it will release.
 - ✦ Some vehicles have a lever on the dashboard.

Brake Pedal



“Dead” Pedal



Parking Brake Release



Starting Your Vehicle

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- Gear selector in Park.

Quick Review: What do the other gears indicate?



- Turn the key or push the start button.

ACC setting allows a driver to turn on vehicle accessories like the fan and the radio. Leaving it on for an extensive period of time drains the battery.



Start and On: Turn the key all the way until you hear the motor turn on. The switch will automatically go back to the “on” position.

New Technology: Keyless Starters

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- To start the engine, make sure you have the Smart Key inside the vehicle and the shifter is in **PARK**.
- Hold the brake pedal down while you press the **ENGINE START/STOP** button.
- To turn the engine off, put it in **PARK**, then press the **ENGINE START/STOP** button.

Additional questions, please see your vehicle's owner's manual.

Advantages?

Personal Safety – Allows a driver to quickly enter and start the vehicle.

Convenience – One key fob for all functions.

Ladies And Gentlemen, Start Your Engines!

Should I let my car idle?

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Do I need to let my car idle?

- ✦ During warmer months, you do not need to idle vehicle at all.
- ✦ Limited (30 – 60 seconds) idling is recommended in coldest weather.
- ✦ Check owner's manual of your vehicle for additional information.

Why not let my vehicle idle?

- ✦ Long idling periods reduce gas efficiency, waste fuel, and increase harmful vehicle emissions.
- ✦ It is illegal to leave car running and unattended.

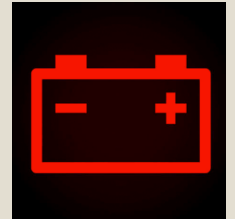


Starting Your Vehicle

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Check all your gauges – Review

- ✦ **Any red indicators? What should you do?**
- ✦ **Any yellow indicators? What should you do?**
- ✦ Do you have fuel?
- ✦ Is your parking brake off?
- ✦ Is your vehicle overheating or is the tachometer showing high (or low) RPM's?
- ✦ Are your electronic devices put away or turned off?
- ✦ Are you and all your passengers safely belted?



Belts, ON... Electronics, OFF

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**VIDEO TO BE DISPLAYED
DURING CLASSROOM
INSTRUCTION.**

What Next?

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Drive Away?



You Need To S.E.E.

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S.E.E: The Key to Good Driving Decisions

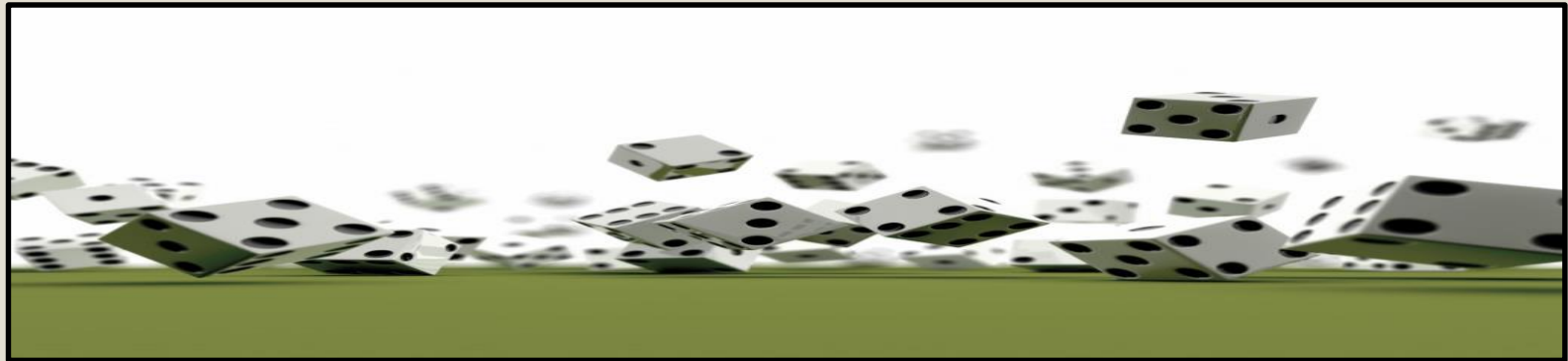


Why Do You Need To S.E.E.: Risk

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What is risk?

A probability or threat of damage, injury, liability, loss, or death which may be **REDUCED** through careful planning and avoiding certain actions. Risk can never be eliminated.



What does that have to do with driving?

What Types Of Risks Are Out There?

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Animals



- More than 150 fatalities
- Over 1,000,000 collisions

Pedestrians



- Over 3,000 deaths
- over 400,000 injuries

Passengers



- 1 = 50% more risk
- 2 = 300% more risk
- 4+ = 400% more risk



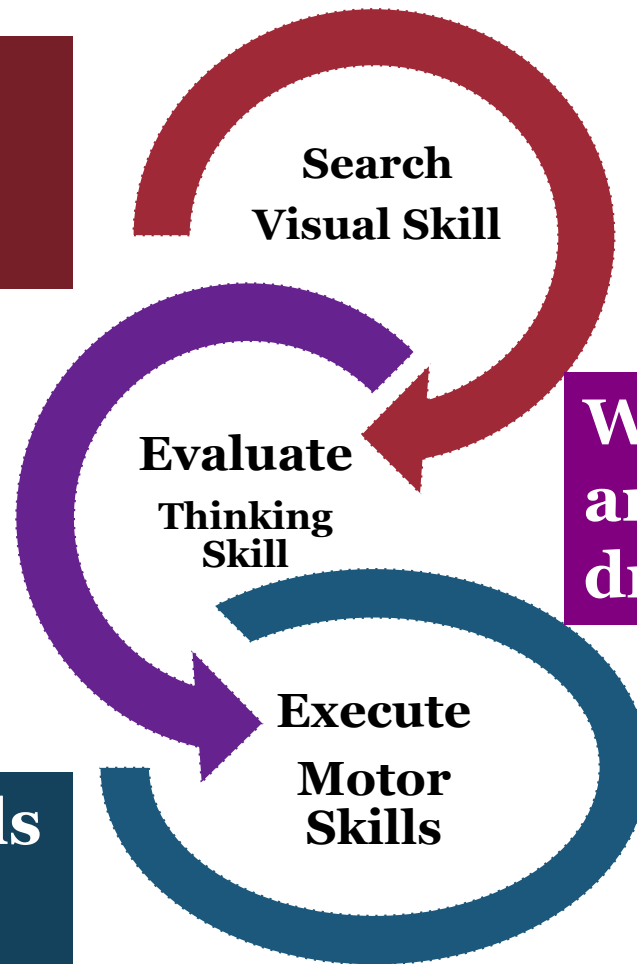
Distraction



- Almost 5,000 fatalities annually
- Over 60,000 significant injuries

What Is Search Evaluate Execute (S.E.E.)?

What visual skills
are used when
driving?



What thinking skills
are used when
driving?

What motor skills
are used when
driving?

Search: A Visual Task

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Aim High

Where will you be at least 15 seconds from now?

- If a driver is going 35mph, how far ahead should a driver look?
- If a driver is going 55 mph, how far ahead should a driver look?

What impacts your search? How does it impact?

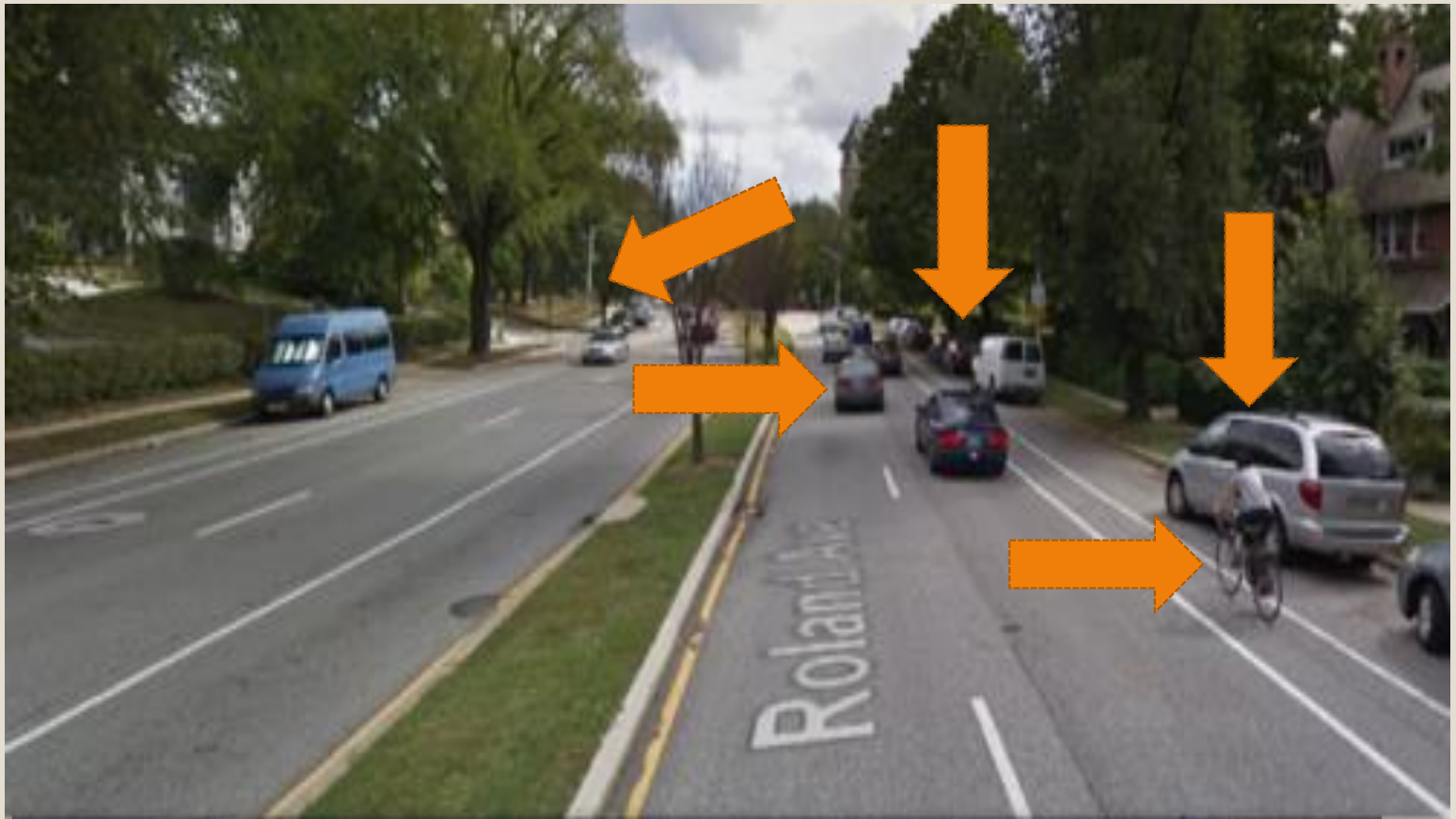
- Distraction?
- Night time?
- Bad weather driving?



Search: Get The BIG Picture

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Decide What is Important and What is Not?



Search: Get The BIG Picture

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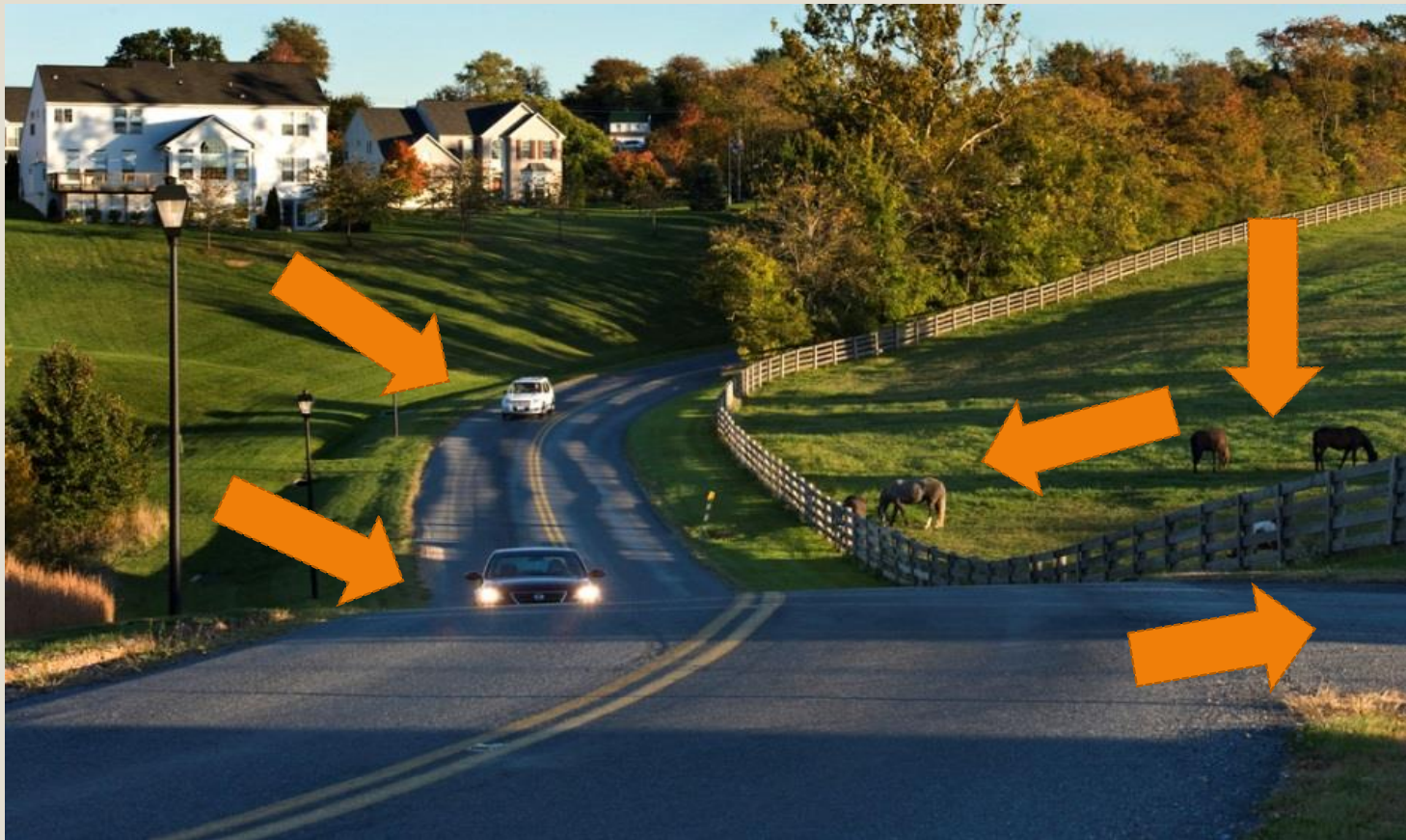
Decide What is Important and What is Not?



Search: Get The BIG Picture

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Decide What is Important and What is Not?



Search: Look Everywhere Continuously

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Once you have searched all over, are you finished searching?

Possible Changes:

- Change in signal
- Pedestrian going into the road
- An animal going into the road suddenly
- Vehicle door opening
- Emergency vehicles
- Vehicle pulling out in traffic

**The road can change
in the time it takes a car
door to open.**



Evaluate: Think Twice, Drive Once

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What does it mean to evaluate?

To determine the significance, worth, or condition of something by careful study.

How does evaluating affect driving?

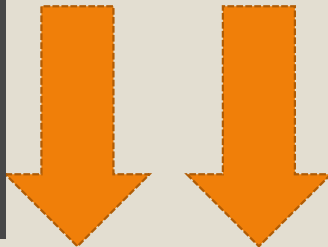


- **What is in front of you?**
- **What is behind you?**
- **What is next to you?**
- **What is under you?**

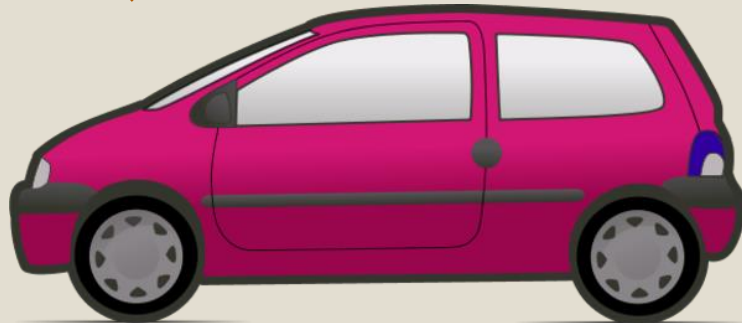
Evaluate: What Actions Can A Driver Safely Take?

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What possible risks are 3-5 seconds in front of you ?



What possible risks are immediately in front of you that you may or may not be able to see?



What possible risks are 10-15 seconds in front of you?

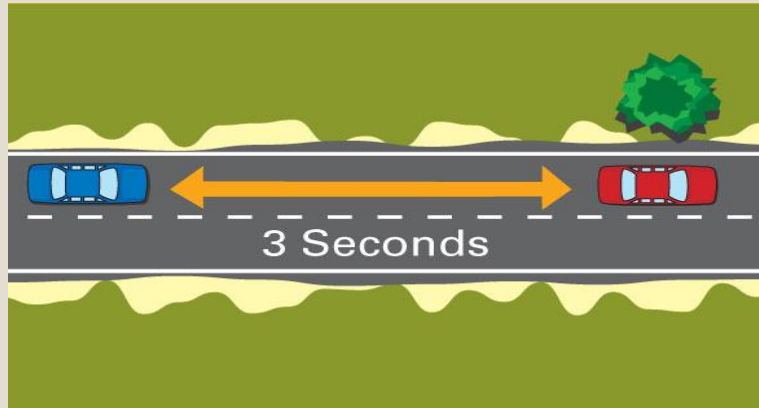
What possible risks are behind you? And how far back ?

Evaluate: What Is In Front Of You?

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How close should you be to the driver ahead of you?

- **During the day, in good weather**



- **What about rain, night, or other dangerous conditions?**
 - ✦ **The more hazardous the conditions, the greater the following distance.**

Evaluate: Where Can You Go Safely?

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When do you need to know what is behind your vehicle?

- Changing lanes
- Reducing speed
- Preparing to enter a driveway or a side street
- Preparing to enter a parking space
- Backing up
- Driving down a long, steep hill

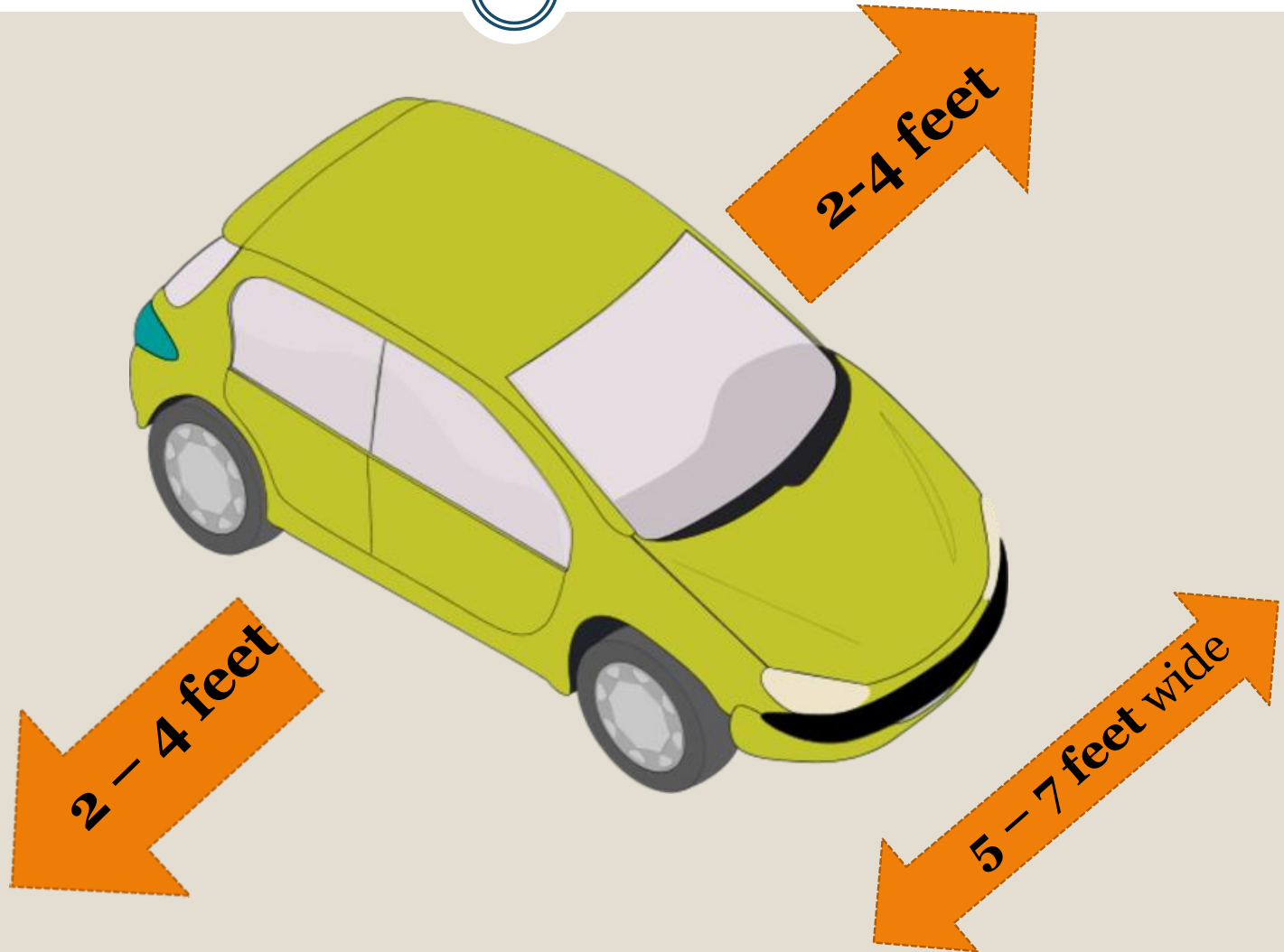


**Use rear view and side mirrors,
&**

complete a brief head check to make sure you are safe .

Evaluate: Where Can You Go Safely?

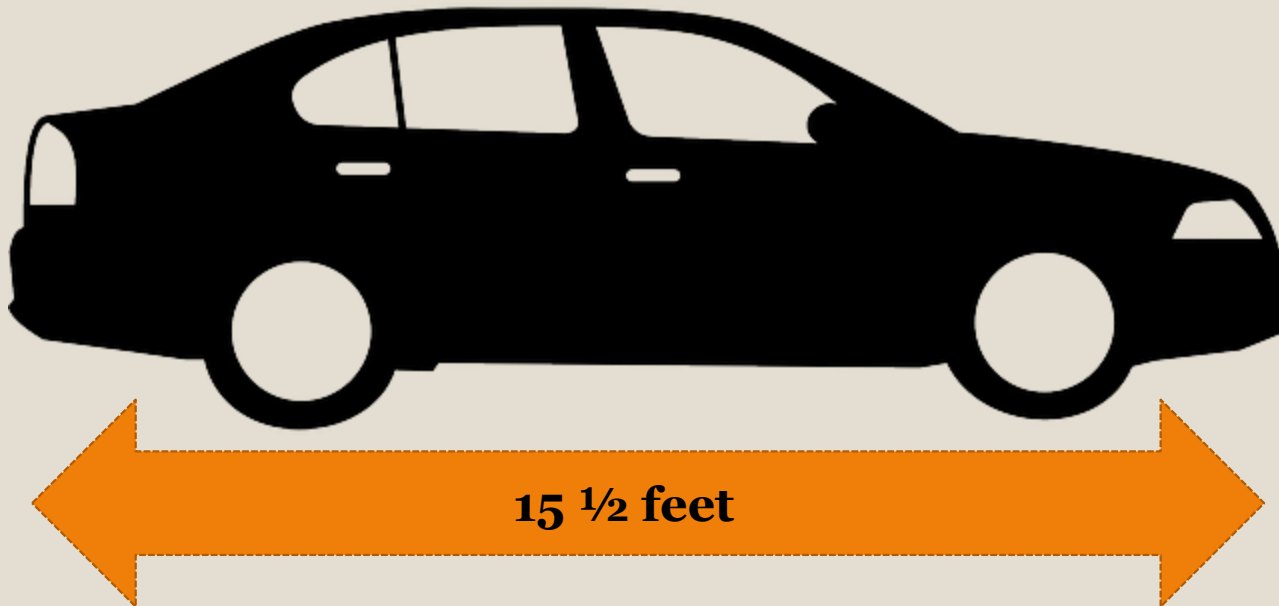
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Evaluate: Do You Have Enough Space?

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Average vehicle length



Evaluate: Do You Have Enough Space?

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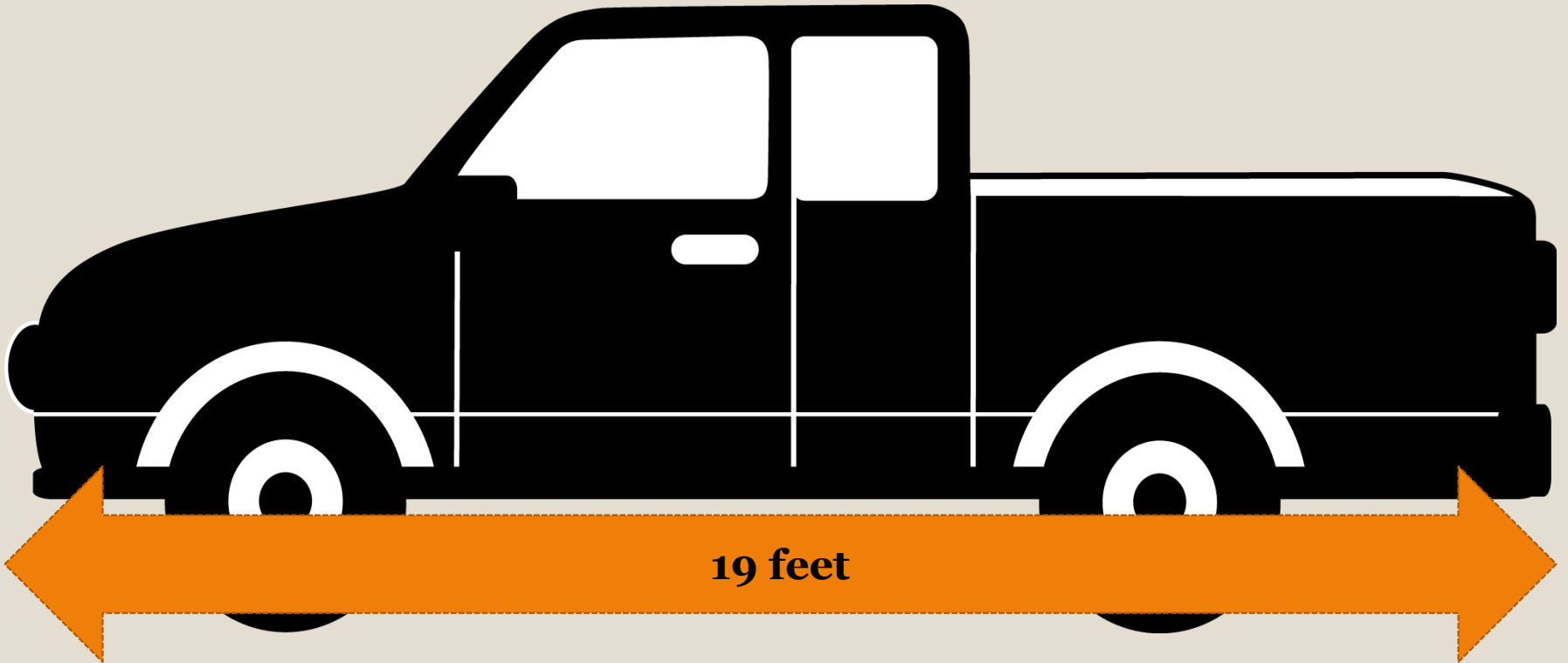
Average vehicle length



Evaluate: Do You Have Enough Space?

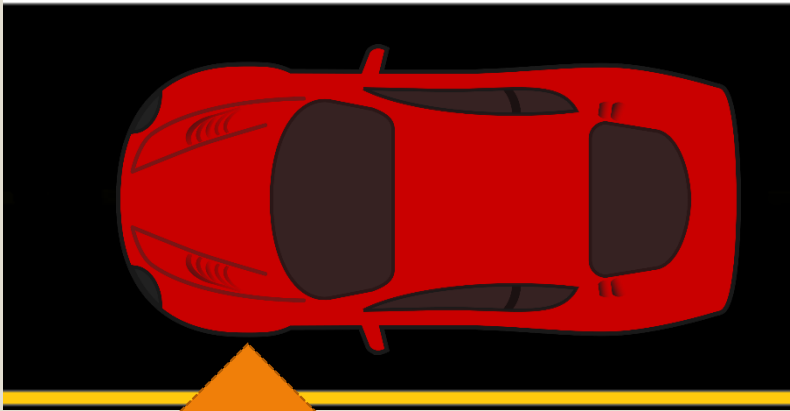
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Average vehicle length



Evaluate: Do You Have Enough Space?

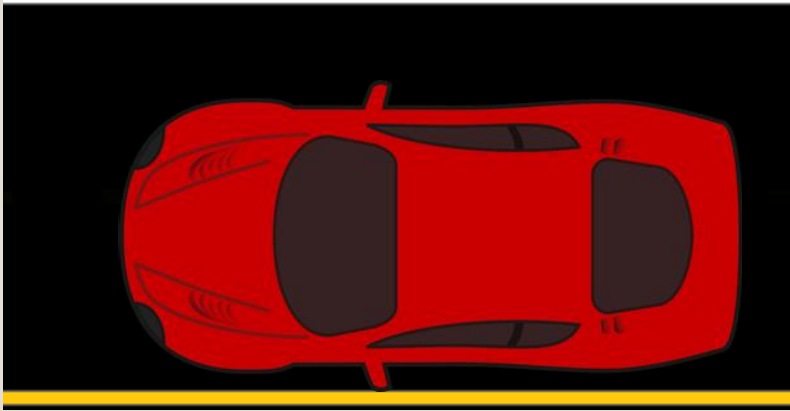
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**Center position or Position 1:
Where a driver should
consistently be when going
forward with no intention to turn.**

Evaluate: Do You Have Enough Space?

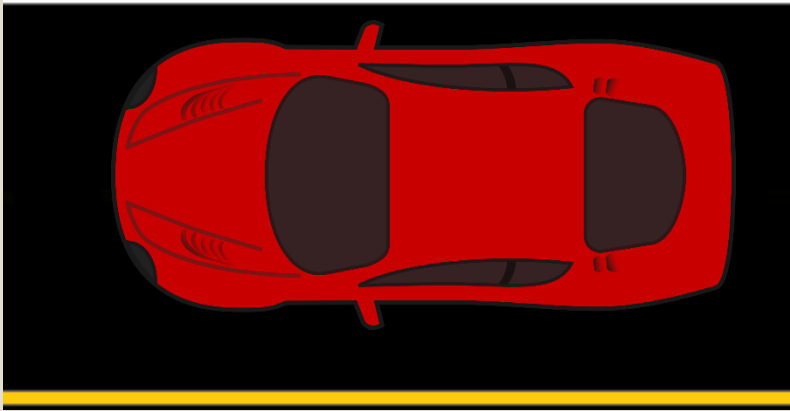
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Left Side or Position 3:
Where a driver should be if preparing to make a left turn. May also need to be in Position 3 to give a cyclist enough room.

Evaluate: Do You Have Enough Space?

32



Right Side or Position 2:
Where a driver should be
if preparing to make a
right turn.

Evaluate: What Is Under You?

33



How does the road and its surface impact your evaluation of what you can and cannot do?

- **Types of road**
- **Direction of the road**
- **Lanes beginning or ending**
- **Weather conditions**

Evaluate: What Is Just Off The Road?

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- **Who is standing on the curb?**

- Pedestrians
- Pets
- Cyclists



- **What is going on in the shoulder of the road?**

- Work zone?
- Emergency vehicles?



Evaluate: Where Can You Go Safely?

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Evaluate: Where Can You Go Safely?

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Evaluate

37



Execute: Hand To Hand Steering

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Hand to Hand Steering:

- Hands are balanced at 9 – 3 position or 8 – 4 position
- Control from both hands
- The method to steer when driving straight down the road



Be sure to have both hands on the wheel to maintain full control of your vehicle.

Execute: Push- Pull Steering

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- Used to turn your vehicle or to avoid problems.
- As one hand pulls, the other hand pushes.
- To return to driving straight, allow wheel to slide back to center.

**One hand
pulls down**



**The other
hand pushes
over**

Execute: Communicate With Other Drivers

40

When changing lanes or moving into traffic, signal.

Signals

- **Turning**
 - Turn signal on when preparing to turn.
 - Remember to turn signal off if necessary.
- **Backing**
 - Reverse light usually come on automatically when a car is in reverse.
 - Provide extra warning to drivers behind you.
- **Hazard**
 - Should only be used when on the side of the road and disabled or in emergency situations.
- **Horn**
 - Should only be used in emergencies.

Executing: Moving Forward

41

How to make the vehicle move forward (in a controlled way)

- Right foot on brake and left foot on “dead” pedal?
- Parking brake is disengaged?
- Hands at 9 – 3?
- Signaling if you are entering traffic from the side of the road?
- Checked all your mirrors?

If you do nothing, your vehicle will begin to move because of the automatic transmission.

Executing: Braking

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Stopping

- Pivot your foot from the gas pedal to the brake pedal.
- Slowly and gently press down on the brake.
- Pretend there is an egg under the pedal you don't want to break.



Execute: Backing Up

43

- **Backing is an Extremely Risky driving task.**
 - **Why?**
 - Limited visibility
 - Changing road conditions
- **Steps to back correctly:**
 - Go slowly; should not have foot on accelerator.
 - Should be lightly resting on brake to control vehicle speed.
 - Check all mirrors before backing and keep checking as you move back.
 - Limit the distance you will back up whenever possible.
 - Turn the wheel in the direction you want the rear of the car to go.
- **Remember to use your back up cameras if available but continue to conduct head checks and use your mirrors.**

Execute

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Execute

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Execute

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Risks Of New Drivers

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VIDEO TO BE DISPLAYED
DURING CLASSROOM
INSTRUCTION.

Review

48

- 1) What are the basic steps to start a vehicle?
- 2) What is idling and do you need to idle your car before driving?
- 3) What is risk?
- 4) What are the steps in the SEE system and why are they important?
- 5) What are the types of steering methods?
- 6) What is the best (and safest) hand placement and why?
- 7) Do you need to push the accelerator to make the car move?
- 8) Is it safe to drive with two feet? Why or why not?

What Next? Unit Five: Driving In Neighborhoods

49

- What are the particular risks of driving in neighborhoods?
- What are some of the tasks a driver might have to complete in a neighborhood?
- How can a driver address the challenges of driving in a neighborhood?

END OF UNIT FOUR