

Student Workbook

(843) 824-2040

A.C.E.S Defensive Driving Technique (Essentials)

1. Aim Over Your Path (Control)
 - a. Picture your Path
 - b. Arch your Pivot
2. Communicate to be Seen (Communication) (BEEP)
 - a. Blind Spots
 - b. Eye to Eye Contact
 - c. Easy Horn Tap
 - d. Pass Back the Signal
3. Escape Space Maintained (Space)(3,◇,△, 6)
 - a. Three Seconds and 1-2-3 Count
 - b. Diamonds and Triangles
 - c. Protect your Six
4. Scan the Traffic Scene (Visibility)
 - a. Sniper Zones
 - b. Mirrors
 - c. Clear All Intersections

The CODES Belief System

- C** - Control
O - Oneness
D - Desire
E - Expectancy
S - Space Mastery

Lane Change Procedure

- S** - Signal
M - Mirror
O - Over the Shoulder Check
G - Go When Clear

Right of Way Determination

1. Signs and Signals
2. Time of Arrival
3. Position
 - a. Left yields to right
 - b. Left turners yield
 - c. Lesser to greater streets
 - d. Yield to pedestrians

Seven Sniper Positions

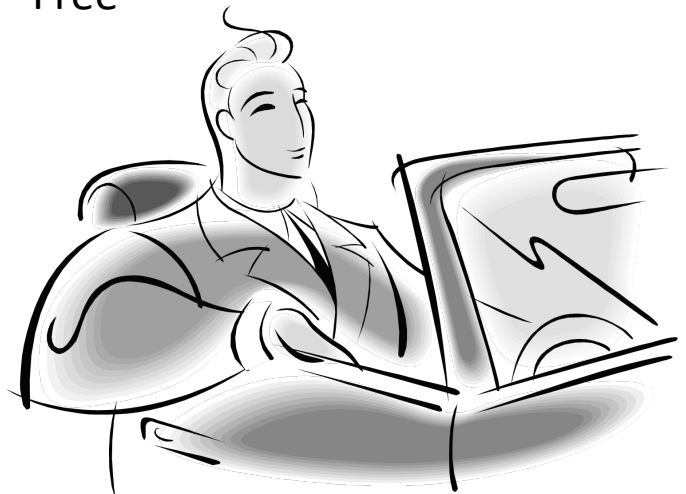
1. Left
2. Right
3. On-coming
4. Car you are passing
5. Car passing you
6. Parked Cars
7. Pedestrians

General Turn Rule

1. Turn right from the right-most lane
2. Turn left from the left-most lane
3. Turn into the first driving lane going your way
4. Multiple turn lanes are an exception to this rule

Pledge

I pledge to myself and my family to do (WIT) Whatever It Takes to drive Collision Free



Introduction / Why Driver Education

1. What times of year are higher for rates of teen collisions and fatalities?

_____ / _____

2. What events are common causes of these increases? _____

3. What are the 4 "S"s of safe driving?

_____ / _____ / _____ / _____

4. The odds of dying in a car collision are 1 in _____.

5. What are the top 2 contributing factors in South Carolina Traffic Collisions?

_____ / _____

Understanding Risk

1. _____ is a major contributor to increased risk.

2. The characteristics of Risk are:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

3. Most drivers **OVER / UNDER** (circle one) estimate the level of risk present and **OVER / UNDER** (circle one) estimate their driving skill.

4. Teens are most likely to be involved in a collision within the first _____ to _____ months of driving.

Teens are more likely than older drivers to speed and allow shorter following distances. The presence of male teenage passengers increases the likelihood of this risky behavior.

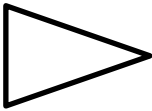
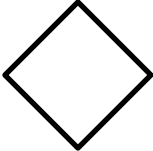
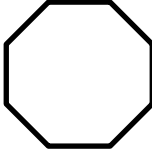
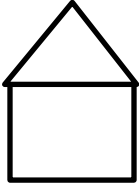

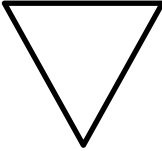
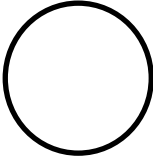
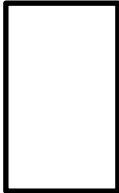
Collision-Free Driving

1. An _____ implies that no one is at fault or could have done anything to change the outcome.
2. A _____ is the result of one or more people acting incorrectly that results in the loss of space and causing collision with another object.
3. CODES stands for:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

Signs, Signals, & Road Markings

1. Define the colors as they apply to traffic signs:
 - a. Red _____
 - b. Yellow _____
 - c. Orange _____
 - d. Black _____
 - e. White _____
 - f. Brown _____
 - g. Green _____
 - h. Blue _____
 - i. Florescent Yellow _____
 - j. Florescent Pink _____

2. Match each of the following traffic sign shapes with its correct description:

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| — |  | — |  | A - Yield B – Railroad Crossing C - Guide D - No Passing Zone E - Regulatory F – School Zone G – Hazard Ahead H - Stop |
| — |  | — |  | |
| — |  | — |  | |
| — |  | — |  | |

3. List the colors of the traffic light in order from top to bottom or left to right:

4. Why are traffic lights always in the above order? (a) _____ (b) _____

5. You must always still clear the _____ before proceeding.

6. If turning LEFT on a green arrow, be aware of _____ turning right on red.

7. Does the flashing yellow arrow give drivers turning left the right of way? YES NO

8. A flashing RED light has the same meaning as a _____.

9. A flashing YELLOW light means _____.

10. A 4-way flashing RED light is treated the same as a _____.

11. When entering a roundabout you DO / DO NOT (circle one) use your turn signal.

12. When leaving a roundabout you DO / DO NOT (circle one) use your turn signal.

Right of Way Determination

1. The law states who must _____, not who has the _____
2. What does STP stand for? _____
_____.
3. Determine who has the Right of Way _____ you arrive at the intersection.
4. Time of Arrival – Whoever arrived _____ the intersection may proceed first.
5. What are the parts to consider for Position?
 - a. _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
6. The General Turn Rule has an exception. What is it? _____.
7. _____ rely on the turn signals of other drivers.

In 2008, half of teen deaths from motor vehicle collisions occurred between 3pm and midnight and 56% occurred on Friday, Saturday or Sunday

Expert Driving System

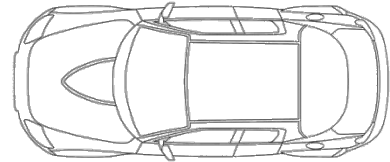
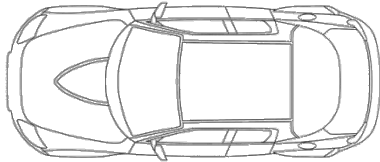
1. What are the four Driving Essentials? _____

2. Which of the four Essentials is the most important? _____
3. Having the proper amount of the essentials _____ & _____ can sometimes overcome a deficiency of the essentials _____ & _____.

Accurate Control Technique

1. What is the width of the vehicle you primarily drive? _____
 - a. What is the smallest measurement you heard during this class? _____.
 - b. What is the largest measurement you heard during this class? _____.
2. What is the width of average traffic lane in the United States? _____.

- What part of our vehicle can we use to ensure we are within our lane and KNOW we are within our lane? _____.
- The pivot point is the part of your vehicle that you want to track over the _____ of your intended path.
- Mark the Forward Pivot Point and the Reverse Pivot Point on the diagrams below.



- True or False: Using the pivot point makes most vehicles behave in a similar manner. **T** **F**
- The void area covers the following distances:
 Front: _____ Rear: _____
 Driver side: _____ Passenger side: _____
- How far should your Visual Lead be when driving? _____
- Your safe following distance under optimal driving conditions is _____.
- With the quick-glance technique, you should move your eyes approximately every _____ seconds.

Proper Steering Techniques

- The proper positions to grip the steering wheel are _____ and _____ o'clock.
- It is permissible to drive with one hand _____.

Lane Changes & Merging

- What Acronym do we use to remember the proper way to perform a lane change? _____
- Why is signaling first so important? _____
- When checking your mirrors, _____ start with the center mirror.
- The acceleration lane is designed to allow to _____ the traffic flow before merging.
- It is easier to _____ than to _____ when merging.

Communicate To Be Seen

- Areas that cannot be seen in your mirrors are called _____

2. The most effective form of communication is _____
3. The horn is meant to _____
4. It is illegal to use your horn in anger in some areas. **True False**
5. Passing back the signal helps us to _____ the driver following us and increases our chances of remaining _____.
6. _____ maneuvers are a leading cause for some collisions because they lack sufficient _____ to communicate our intentions.

Escape Space Maintained

1. What are some reasons to increase your following distance? _____

2. What is the minimum following distance? _____
3. Why do we use time instead of distance when determining following distance? _____

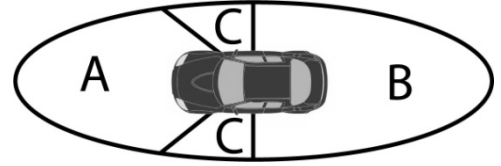
4. We like to see the _____ tires of the vehicle ahead of us _____ the _____ when determining where to stop in a line of traffic at an intersection.
5. What space is gained by using the 1-2-3 Count? _____

6. What is the minimum following distance in inclement weather? _____
4. What is the space which we strive for when driving called? _____
5. The LLR is the lane that offers the best _____ and _____.
6. List the Tailgater Protection Techniques
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
7. Adjust your _____ to _____, _____ and _____ situations

Scan the Total Traffic Scene

1. Label the following diagram.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____



- 2. The Visual Lead should be _____ seconds in front of your vehicle.
- 3. We should be checking our rearview mirror every _____ seconds.
- 4. If your traffic light turns green, your first reaction should be to _____
_____.
- 5. The Sniper Zone is the area in _____ of the vehicle that we _____ in detail.
- 6. Hold your gaze on one object for longer than _____ seconds results in a Fixed Stare.
- 7. We use _____ before leaving curbs or _____
- 8. We should _____ before slowing, stopping or turning.
- 9. The PNR is the _____
- 10. List the 4 Steps to the PNR
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
- 11. List the clues given by parked cars that they may pull out in front of us
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

***Aiming eye-level over your intended path is
essential for accurate vehicle
maneuvering and for collision-free driving!***

VOCABULARY YOU SHOULD KNOW

- **Aim Over Your Path** – Project your central vision at eye level over the center of your intended path
- **Aiming Point** – A specific target toward which to steer your vehicle
- **Arching the Pivot** – Control of the pivot point through any maneuver
- **Blind Spot Check** – The process of turning one's head to check the blind spots
- **Charger** – A moving vehicle in the back half of your Total Traffic Scene
- **Basic Control Technique** – Aim over your path, picture your path, arch your pivot.
- **Clear the Intersection** – Moving your head and eyes left, right, left before moving through and intersection
- **Diamond** – A space cushion on all four sides of your vehicle
- **Eye to Eye Contact** – Making sure someone knows you are approaching by seeing him look right at you
- **Total Traffic Scene** – The area 20-30 seconds ahead and behind and sidewalk to sidewalk that we scan in detail for snipers and chargers
- **Fresh Red or Fresh Green** – A traffic light that has just turned red or green
- **Sniper Zone** – The area to be scanned ahead of your vehicle where you will be in 20-30 seconds
- **LLR (Lane of Least Resistance)** – The lane that provides the best space and visibility
- **Look thru (turn/curve)** – Sighting to the true aiming point as you approach and move through a turn or curve
- **Mirror Check** – The instructor's reminder for you to check to the rear
- **Pass Back the Signal** – Make sure the car to the rear is aware you are stopping, slowing, turning, etc.
- **Point of No Return (PNR)** – The point after which it is no longer safe to stop without entering the intersection
- **Pivot Point** – The portion of your car that you arch over the center of your intended path.
- **Read the Mirrors** – A driver often can check the outside mirror of a parked vehicle to look for the presence of a driver
- **Read the Silhouette** – Checking for a driver at the steering wheel of a parked vehicle through the rear window
- **Fixed Stare** – Holding a gaze on any one thing that attracts your attention for longer than 2 seconds
- **Quick Glance Technique** – Moving your line of vision at least every two seconds to prevent fixed or blank stares
- **Sniper** – A car or pedestrian that may pull into your path causing a conflict
- **Space Cushion** – Surrounded by space which provides stopping or swerving distance.
- **Stale Green Light** – One that has been green for a while and is likely to change soon
- **Blank Stare** – The very dangerous state of allowing your thoughts to wander while driving (day dreaming)
- **1-2-3 Count** – Delay to build space before moving forward after being stopped in a line of traffic
- **Timed Interval** – A way of determining your following distance with the help of a fixed reference point
- **Triangle** – Space cushion on three sides (Front, Back, Left or Right)
- **Void Area** – The ground area around the vehicle not visible to the driver
- **Wheel Check** – A quick glance at the front tire of other vehicles to predict movement
- **Defensive Driving** – To drive collision free in spite of the incorrect actions of others and adverse conditions