

SEGMENT 1 – FACTS TO KNOW

CLASSES 6 - 11

1. A 3-second following distance permits a driver to brake out of problems at speeds under 45 mph.
2. The 4-second rule is used to estimate your total stopping distance in ideal conditions.
3. Reflectors are used to guide your driving path.
4. When you are driving through a highway work zone, you should lower your speed any time you see a highway worker.
5. You need to search farther down the road when driving on the expressway.
6. Always try to merge at or near the speed of the traffic already on the expressway.
7. Some expressway entrances come in from the left instead of the usual right. These present special problems because the left lane is usually reserved for higher speeds.
8. When driving at night, keep your speed slow enough so that you can stop within the range of your headlights.
9. When exiting a freeway, search early for your exit and slow down in the deceleration lane.
10. When passing on a two lane road, try to be 10 mph faster than the vehicle you are passing, and be sure you have a large enough gap from approaching, oncoming traffic.
11. If you are driving 60mph, you will need 19 seconds to pass a vehicle driving 55mph.
12. Changing lanes and passing vehicles are similar tasks because the driver's view is easily blocked.
13. Always reduce speed when you approach gravel on the roadway.
14. The greater the drop-off when your front wheel leaves the roadway, the greater the steering control needed.
15. In a rear wheel power skid your rear wheels are spinning.
16. When roads are slippery avoid making fast turns and stops. Sudden or quick maneuvers can cause loss of traction when driving in snow.
17. Conditions can change abruptly on rural roadways.
18. If you see the vehicle in front of you splash water, there is a good chance hydroplaning can occur. Hydroplaning is the most difficult loss of traction to identify.
19. If you do not have anti-lock brakes and must stop quickly, brake softly and steer to an open space.

20. Children under the age of 12 years should always ride in the backseat with their safety belt on.
21. If you are about to have a collision, collide at an angle, not head on.
22. When predicting a point of conflict, you are predicting where your path might cross with another vehicle.
23. If you have a tire blowout while driving, the first thing you should do is grip the steering wheel firmly.
24. In a skid, try to steer in the direction of the skid (in the direction you want your vehicle to travel).
25. Do not use cruise control in slippery conditions.
26. If your tires are showing wear bars, they need replacing.
27. The most common collision while using a cell phone is a rear end collision.
28. A person frequently crossing over the centerline to look at traffic is probably an aggressive driver.
29. Driving in a selfish, bold or pushy manner is a sign of an aggressive driver.
30. Self-imposed anxieties can contribute to aggressive driving.
31. Irrational actions of other drivers can lead to road rage.
32. The best way to handle another driver's road rage is to ignore them; do NOT respond.
33. Judgment is the first skill lost by a person under the influence of alcohol.
34. Implied consent means you have given your consent to be tested for alcohol in your blood.
35. If you cannot stop a person from driving that has been drinking, refuse to ride with them.
36. Most cold medications can make you drowsy.
37. Nearly everyone tends to be less alert in the afternoon.
38. Amphetamines (uppers) create a false sense of alertness.
39. Rubbernecking is looking at a crash scene even after passing the scene.
40. Brain power decreases by 40% when a driver listens to someone talking, be it a passenger, phone call or the radio.
41. Impulse (force of impact) changes a vehicle's momentum.
42. Crumple zones in a vehicle help reduce the force of a crash.

43. When you have an oncoming vehicle in your lane, you usually will have space to the right to move into.
44. You can almost always turn and brake to avoid a crash quicker than just braking.
45. If at all possible, avoid head on collisions.
46. If you have a choice, hit a stationary object rather than an oncoming vehicle.
47. If you double your speed, your force of impact increases 4 times and your braking distance increases 4 times.
48. If your anti-lock brake computer is not working, your brakes still work.