

Unit 1 Notes

Class 1

- 1.1 Introduction to CWDS
- 1.2 Your License

Class 2

- 1.3 Preparation to Drive
- 1.4 Vision
- 1.5 Controlling the Vehicle

Class 3

- 1.6 Reference Points
- 1.7 Entering, Crossing, Exiting Traffic Flow
- 1.8 Tracking and Turning

Unit 1 tasks to complete:

Read Washington Driver Guide:
Sections 1 & 2

Unit 1 Homework

Behind-the-Wheel Lesson 1

Home driving practice!!

Self-Reflection Questions

Unit 1: Class 1

1.2 The Highway Transportation System

The primary purpose of the HTS is to move people and goods from one place to another safely and efficiently.

- Every household depends on the transportation system in some way for access to work, shopping, medical care, travel, church, family, and entertainment.

The HTS is made up of three major parts: What are they?

1. **Roadways:** The United States has the world's largest network of highways, including city streets, country roads, and interstates. Each type of roadway and its condition presents different challenges for drivers.
2. **Vehicles:** There are a wide range of vehicles using the roadway. Mopeds and motorcycles that are small and have little protection. The other extreme is the tractor semi-trailer, which weighs tons. The in between are cars, vans, small trucks, buses, campers, farm vehicles and construction equipment.
3. **People:** Roadway users are people driving, walking, or riding. Roadway users vary in their ability to use the system.

HTS Regulation

Traffic laws and regulations are put in place to keep each part running smoothly and protect all people using the HTS.

The federal government established the National Highway Safety Act with a set of traffic safety guidelines. State and local governments help enforce these national guidelines. They can also create their own laws if they do not conflict with the national standards.

- When the HTS breakdown, it results in congestion, collisions, injuries, and fatalities.

Regulating Agencies:

- **Highway & Traffic Engineers:** Plan, build and maintain the roadways.
- **Federal/ state legislature:** Pass laws that make up vehicle code.
- **State & Local Police:** Enforce the vehicle code.
- **Courts:** Decide whether drivers charged with violating laws are guilty or innocent.
- **Motor vehicle departments:** Set rules to assure that drivers and vehicle standards are met.

Washington State Motor Vehicle Department:

The Department of Licensing (DOL) will be the agency you have the most contact with. A license is required to operate a motor vehicle of any kind in this state on public roadways and waterways.

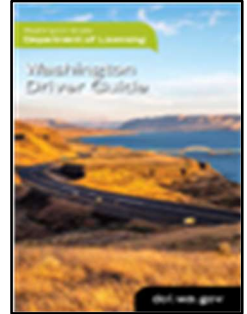
1. Driver Licensing Office: License and regulate drivers.
2. Vehicle Registration Office: Register vehicles and vessels.

The DOL can deny/suspend/restrict/revoke a license to anyone who doesn't meet the required regulations, commits various driving and non-driving offenses, or violates laws.

The Washington Driver Guide

A manual for drivers outlining state laws and requirements, safe driving practices, and the penalties for non-compliance.

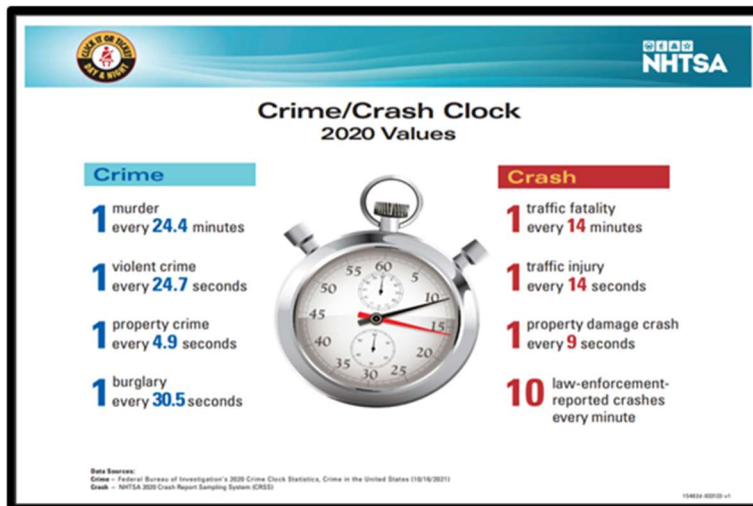
- When you sign and accept your driver's license, you agree to follow the laws and regulations set forth in the driver guide.
- Current laws change and new ones are made. Check for updates and new information in the Driver Guide every time you renew your license.



Driving Risk

Collision or Accident

- People tend to call them "accidents," which implies it happened solely by chance.
- However, when you examine the causes of most "accidents", you'll find that they are the result of a predictable and preventable event.



Risk factors come from all three parts of the Highway Transportation System.

- Name some risk factors that contribute to collisions?

Statistics show that getting behind the wheel of a car is the riskiest activity we do on any given day.

It is the leading cause of deaths among Americans ages 1 to 34 and the leading cause of long-term disability for all.

How much risk do you assume when driving?

- In fact, 74% of US drivers believe our own driving is better than average. And 88% of us consider ourselves to be safer than average. The reality is the fatality rates for drivers in Washington State have increased alarmingly in recent years, and top 20 wealthy nations, the United States has consistently performed the poorest for the past two decades.

42,915 people died in traffic crashes in 2022. Highest number of fatalities since 2005. Over two million were injured and their quality of life has been impacted.

- There were 1057 fatalities in Washington State, the highest number since 1990.

Target Zero: Washington States goal of zero fatalities by the year 2030.



The reality is the fatality rates for drivers in Washington State have increased alarmingly in recent years, and top 20 wealthy nations, the United States has consistently performed the poorest for the past two decades.

According to the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, 94% of collisions are the result of Driver Behavior.

Top Factors in WA Fatal Crashes

WDG: Section 2-1

- 50.1% Driver Impairment
- 43.7% Running off the Roadway.
- 39.5% Speeding
- 34.6% Young Drivers (16-25 years old)
- 30.3% Distracted Driving
- 24.8% Unrestrained Occupants
- 20.6% Errors at Intersections

Overall, at least one of the top three factors was present in 72% of all traffic fatalities, and 17% involved all three.

Young Drivers

Young drivers face an increased crash risk due to both their inexperience and immaturity.

- The parts of the brain that handle planning and impulses are not developed until 25.
- Teens tend to make quick decisions without thinking through the consequences.

Peers Present: Teens change their behavior when peers are present. Driving recklessly is one way of getting attention... Negative attention.

Driving is a privilege, not a right. There is a disconnect believing that teen driving is an endowed right, and the reality that when they are involved in a fatal collision, young drivers are at fault 75% of the time.

Young drivers are overrepresented in road collisions. Young drivers, ages 16-25, make up 16% of the licensed drivers on the roadways, but are involved in:

- 35% of crash fatalities
- 38% of serious injuries

Top three factors: Speeding, driving while intoxicated, distracted.

Responsible, low-risk drivers are the most important part of the Highway Transportation System.

- Your ability to drive responsibly will be the major factor in avoiding crashes.
- Your attitude and behavior weigh heavily on your decision making while driving.

The Driving Task

The driving task includes social, physical, and mental skills required to drive.

1. **Physical:** Vehicle handling skills. Knowing how your vehicle will respond in normal, adverse and emergency conditions.
 - ✓ Beginning drivers often need to focus on the physical skills of driving. Physical skills are minor when compared to decision-making skills. Through practice, you will learn how to control the vehicle and will be able to focus on the social and mental aspects of driving.
2. **Social:** Driving requires you to interact with people on the roadway.
 - ✓ Learn to control your mood and behavior. Ex: Peers, impulse control. Awareness of your innate personality traits, values, and beliefs.
3. **Mental:** Involves decision making. Developing traffic and road situation skills. —all of which are the result of attitudes and behaviors.
 - ✓ Although they quickly acquire the skills needed to control a motor vehicle, it takes much longer for young drivers to develop the higher-order mental and perceptual skills necessary to safely interact with the driving environment.

We are creatures of habit! To create good driving habits:

- Know what behavior you are practicing is done safely and correctly.
- Practice! The behavior must be repeated over and over.

Compared to experienced drivers, young drivers detect hazards less quickly and efficiently and perceive them less holistically. The detection of hazards gives the prerequisite information for risk perception, the process which includes assessing both the level of risk posed by a hazard and one's ability to deal with the hazard effectively.

Intermediate License *WDG: Section 1-5*

Steps to your first license: Under 18

DOL requires the following before being eligible for your license:

1. **You need to possess a permit for 6 months before being eligible for a license.**
2. **Complete at least 50 hours of driving practice (minimum 10 hours at night) with someone who's been licensed for 5 years or more.**
 - How do I keep track of my driving hours?
 - ✓ Download Road Ready App on your phone.
 - ✓ Old fashion pen and paper/ notebook.
3. **Pass a driver's education course.**
4. **Pass the state knowledge and driving tests.**

IDL Restrictions

For the first year of licensed driving:

1. **You cannot drive between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.** unless you are with a parent, a guardian, or a licensed driver who is at least 25 years old.
2. **First 6 months:** No passengers under the age of 20 unless they are members of your immediate family.
Remaining 6 months:
3. **Remaining 6 months:** You may not carry more than 3 teenage passengers who are not members of your immediate family.
4. **Until your 18th birthday:** No talking and sending or receiving text messages even with a hands-free device except to report an emergency.

Restrictions LIFTED!!

After 1 year of following these rules and driving without a collision or traffic citation, the intermediate licensed driver can drive without limitations on the time of day or the age and number of passengers.

What if I get a ticket or violate these special rules?

First Violation:

The passenger and nighttime restrictions are extended until the age of 18.

- A warning letter is sent to you and your parent or guardian if you receive a ticket for violating the restrictions or any other traffic law or you are involved in a collision.

Second Violation:

- If you commit 2 driving violations, you will be sent a letter that suspends your driving privileges for 6 months or until age 18, whichever is shorter.

Third Violation:

- If you commit 3 driving violations, your license will be suspended until the age of 18.

Unit 1: Class 2

1.3 Preparation to Drive *WDG: Section 2-2*

Reducing your risk when you drive starts before you get in your vehicle. A good routine before you drive away ensures that you and the vehicle are prepared for the road ahead.

Driver Condition: Driving Dead

D – Drugged or drunk **E** – Emotionally **A** – Aggressive **D** – Distracted or drowsy

Driving under any of these circumstances is DEADLY!! You put yourself and everyone else on the road in danger!

The Walk-around *WDL Section 2-2*

Make sure your vehicle is ready to go! Having a habit of doing it every time you drive decreases surprises, save time, and increase your safety!

1. **Around the vehicle for obstacles that prevent movement.**
2. **Damage:** If there is new damage to the vehicle, take pictures and report.
3. **All clear:** Windows, Lights, License plate.
4. **Windshield wipers:** Fit tight against glass.
5. **Fluid Leaks:** Location, color
6. **The tires are properly inflated:** Check when cold. The sticker in the driver side door jamb gives recommended pressure.
7. **Check inside the vehicle.**
8. **Secure loose objects:** They can become flying objects in hard braking situations. Items can roll under pedals and prevent them from working.
9. **If approaching your vehicle from the sidewalk, approach from the front of the car.**

Entering the vehicle: Your Pre-Drive Routine

1. **Lock the doors:**
 - Keeps scary people from getting in your car uninvited.
 - Ensures the integrity of the passenger compartment.
2. **Keys in the ignition.**
3. **Seating Position**
 - Sit in an upright position.
 - Adjust the height of seating position. You want to have the steering wheel at chin level.
 - Wrists on either side of wheel.

Adjust to pedals.

- The adjustment lever will be under the driver seat.
- Rest your heel in front of the brake pedal. Slight bend in knee so foot can comfortably pivot between the brake and gas pedal.



Adjust head restraint.

- The top of the head rest should be as high as the top of your head, but no less than the top of your ears. Protects against whiplash.

4. Adjust mirrors:

- Traditional side mirror settings overlap providing the same information.
- Blind spot/ Glare reduction settings.

5. Fasten seatbelt:

- The seatbelt should come across your shoulder, across your rib cage and the lap belt should be adjusted low across your hips below your stomach.
- These areas are more able to withstand crash forces than other parts of your body.

Passenger Restraint *WDG: Section 1-5*

Passive Restraints: A restraint the occupant does not have to fasten.

Examples: Automatic seatbelts & airbags

Active Restraints: A restraint the occupant must fasten.

Examples: Seatbelts & car seats

Advantages of seatbelt use.

- They slow your body down gradually.
- Keep occupants from crashing into you.

Click it or Ticket:

Requires all occupants to wear a seatbelt in the vehicle. Must be worn correctly. Primary Offense: \$124

Unbuckled Passengers

- 16 years of age and over receive their own ticket.
- The driver receives a ticket for all passengers 15 and younger.

Washington's Child Restraint Laws

- Children under 13 years old are to be transported in the back seat where it is practical to do so.
- Children up to their 8th birthday, unless they are 4'9" tall, must use a child safety restraint.
- Children 8 years of age or at least 4'9" who wear a seat belt **MUST** use it correctly (never under the arm or behind the back) or continue to use a child safety restraint.

There are three stages in a crash:

An entire vehicle collision – from the initial contact with another object to full stop – occurs quickly. For instance, a vehicle traveling 30 MPH will experience the entire process in about one-tenth of a second.

1. **Vehicle hits object:** The first stage is known as a vehicle collision. This occurs when the vehicle strikes another object. As the car collides with another object, it begins to crumple and slow down. The ability of the vehicle to crumple is important, as it takes away some of the energy of the crash, thus helping to protect the people inside.
2. **Human:** In the initial moments of a collision – when the vehicle begins to crumple and slow down – its occupants are still moving at their normal speed and direction. This continues until the occupants encounter an object that causes their forward motion to stop.
3. **Internal: The internal organs continue to move.** As the vehicle and occupants slow down, the organs and body tissues inside a person will still be moving towards the point of impact. Internal organs will continue to move until they are stopped by hitting other organs, bones, or the skull. Internal organs such as the brain being moved against the skull can cause a serious traumatic brain injury.

Get familiar with controls.

Ignition Switch/ Button: Enables the driver to start and turn off the engine or use the accessories without the car running.

Starting the engine.

- The vehicle is in PARK and the PARKING BRAKE should be set. Your foot is on the brake pedal when you turn the ignition.

Turn signals.

Headlights: * Location of the headlight switch will vary.

- **One click:** Parking lights. For short stops.
- **Two clicks:** Headlights.

Windshield Wipers and Washer: Low, High and Intermittent. Do you have wiper fluid?

Climate Control: Buttons, knobs, switches. Know which settings to use in case your windows fog up!

Parking brake:

1. Hold the vehicle in place and protect the transmission.
2. Emergencies: You can use it to slow or even stop your vehicle. Using the foot brake could cause the wheels to lock up.

Gear Selector

P—Park. Transmission is locked.

R—Reverse. Back up lights come on.

N—Neutral: The transmission not engaged. The car can roll freely.

D— Drive.

2—Stronger engine braking

L—Maximum engine braking

Cruise Control: To select and travel at a set speed without having to keep a foot on the accelerator or the brake.

The Instrument Panel

Instruments and gauges give you information about the condition and the status of the operation of various parts of the car.

- When you first start the vehicle, the warning lights will illuminate on the control panel.
- If they remain on or come on when driving, it is telling you something is wrong and needs attention.



Airbags

There's a problem with one of your airbags or another safety restraint system (like a seatbelt), and it may fail to deploy in a collision.



Anti-lock braking system

There's an issue with your anti-lock braking system. You'll still be able to brake, but the ABS function may be disabled.



Brakes

There's a problem with your brakes. It could be as simple as forgetting to turn off your parking brake, so make sure it's disengaged.



Charging system

Something is wrong with your battery or the alternator (the system that sends a charge to the battery), and it may cause your vehicle to stop running.



Check engine

This could light up for a number of reasons, from a loose or missing fuel cap to a problem with your engine.



Cruise control

Your cruise control system is on. (Sometimes this is replaced with an icon that simply says cruise or cruise control.)



Doors

One or more of your doors are open. Safely pull over and check that your doors and trunk are closed.



Engine temperature

The temperature of your engine is too high. Safely pull over and turn off your vehicle as soon as possible, then contact your mechanic.



Fuel

Your gas tank is almost empty. Head to your nearest gas station.



High beams

Your high beam headlights are turned on. If there are other drivers coming towards you, turn them off.



Oil pressure or oil level

Your engine is low on oil, or there's a problem with the oil pressure system.



Seat belts

Make sure everyone in your vehicle is safely buckled up.



Tire pressure

Your tire pressure may be too high or too low. Make sure your tire pressure matches the manufacturer's recommendation.



Traction control system

This light may flash on and off while you're driving in slippery conditions, indicating the vehicle's traction control system is active — drive carefully.



Windshield washer fluid

Your windshield washer fluid is low. Fill up your tank with a weather-appropriate formula as soon as possible.

1.4 Vision 360 *WDG: Section 4-4*

As a new driver, you're going to be required to take an eye exam and pass some vision requirements before you get your driver license. If you don't have perfect eyes with 20/20 vision, you'll need to wear some eyeglasses or corrective lenses.

The single biggest contributor to collisions is the driver failing to see what is happening.

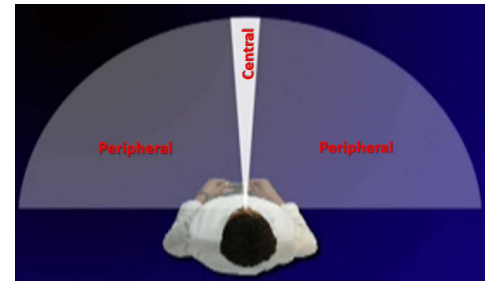
Field of Vision

When looking forward, we have 180°-degree vision to the left and right

Central Vision

Narrow cone of 5°. Your central vision field is where most of the visual information you receive while driving comes from. **Provides sharp vision so you can see objects in more detail.**

- For example, central vision lets you know when cars in front of you have braked, when there's a stoplight, when the speed limit decreases or when you should exit the interstate.



Peripheral Vision

The remaining 175 degrees gives us the "big picture." We see less clearly with our peripheral vision, but it provides important information like our position on the roadway, movements, and other clues.

- For example, while you use your Central Vision to see ahead of you, you may notice the motion of a pedestrian approaching from the side. In this situation, you will react by quickly turning your head to see the pedestrian using your Central Vision and stop to avoid hitting the pedestrian.

Depth Perception

The depth perception is your ability to determine the distances between objects as it relates to your position. Depth perception is used at many aspects of driving such as managing your space between your car and other cars or allowing space for other vehicles to maneuver around your vehicle.

Target & Targeting Path



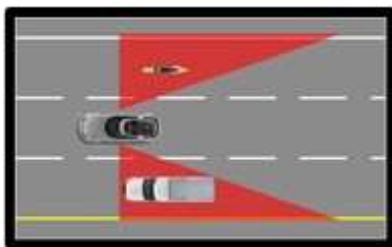
Target: A fixed object seen in the center of the path you intend to drive.

Target Area: Areas to the left and right of the target.

Eyes Up! You should be looking 1-2 blocks ahead.

Looking far ahead with our central vision gives drivers much more information about what is up ahead.

- Read signs, see other roadway users, and traffic controls.



Blind Spot *WDG: Section 4-17*

You must turn your head from chin to shoulder and look to the area right behind the front seats.

New drivers tend to move the steering wheel when checking their blind spot. If your shoulders move with your head, you're looking too far back. Use your mirrors to see what is happening behind you.

You must check the blind spot before performing any lateral maneuver!

Entering/ exiting traffic flow, getting side position for a right turn, merging with traffic flow, moving into the left turn bay/left turn lane, and lane changes.

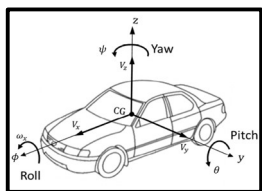
Vision Habits

1. **Before moving your vehicle:** Always know that path you intend to travel is clear.
2. **Eyes up.** When looking well ahead avoids panic adjustments in speed and position.
3. **Keep your eyes moving.** Orderly visual search pattern. ½ second glances.
4. **Before slowing or stopping your vehicle,** check the rearview mirror.
5. **Turn your head before you turn the wheel.** Vision leads steering. If you look where you want to go, correct steering will likely follow.

1.5 Controlling Vehicle Balance

Vehicle balance is controlled through vision! What you see determines how you respond with your brake pedal, acceleration pedal and the steering wheel.

Rapid weight transfers caused by aggressive steering, acceleration, braking or gear changes can upset the balance of the car, and potentially cause you to lose control.



Pitch – Vehicle weight is transferred to the front or the rear tires when braking or accelerating.

Roll - Vehicle weight is transferred to the side tires when turning or cornering.

Yaw – Traction lost to tires is lost cause vehicle to spin around its center of gravity or “Yaw” axis.

Easy on the pedals!

Easing up on the pedals helps keep pitch forces under control.

Manage Vehicle Balance:

For smooth braking, accelerating, & steering actions.

Position of feet:

- Left foot on dead pedal.
- Right foot in front of brake pedal.
- Pivots between brake and accelerator.
- ✓ You should not use your left foot on the pedals unless driving a manual transmission.

Your Big Toe

The key to smooth is movement keeping your heel planted on the floor. Use the ball of your foot/ big toe to squeeze the pedals. Lifting your heel off the ground creates jerky movements.

Braking *WDG Section 4-3*

New drivers tend to use the pedals too much! Easing up on the pedals helps keep pitch forces under control.

Hard braking: It's a natural reaction to slam on the brakes to avoid hitting something.

BRAKES = LOSS OF STEERING.

- **Anti-lock Braking System (ABS):** ABS designed to brake hard, and the car assists by not allowing brakes to lock up.
 - ✓ Allows you to maintain some steering control.
 - ✓ **ABS Rules:** Stomp / Stay / Steer
- **If you don't have ABS.** Braking hard and still maintaining steering control may be difficult, but you do have a couple options:
 1. **Pump the brake pedal.**
 2. **Threshold braking:** Apply firm hard braking just to the point of wheel lock up.

Steering *WDG Section 4-1*

Smooth Steering: Steering smoothly requires that you look far ahead to the path ahead. The "worm" happens when drivers do not look far enough ahead.

DANGER:

- Leaning against the door, putting your elbow out the window, or driving with one hand can keep you from reacting quickly in an emergency.
- Knuckles in and thumbs gripping inside the steering wheel.
- No gripping inside of the wheel underhand.

Hand position

Two hands on the steering wheel when moving forward.

- Balanced Hand 9 & 3 or 8 & 4: Keep hands out of the way of the airbag.

Acceleration *WDG Section 4-1*

The vehicle will move by releasing the brake pedal. Keep your heel on the ground and use your toe/ ball of foot.

Steering Techniques

1. **Push/ Pull:** Hand up in direction you are turning. Pull wheel down from top and meet other hand at bottom of wheel to push up.
2. **Hand over hand:** For quick movements when beginning a maneuver. Use with parking, sharp turns, and correcting a skid.

Dry Steering: Turning the wheel while the vehicle is not moving.

- Hard on tires and steering components
- Difficult to anticipate the path of turn.

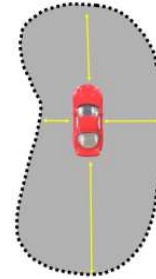
Unit 1: Class 3

1.6 Reference Points

Vehicle Blind Areas

The body of the car blocks the driver's view of the roadway.

- One car length to the front
- Two car lengths to the rear
- One car width to the left
- Two car widths to the right



The optical illusion

- Drivers cannot see the actual position of the vehicle on the roadway.
- Blind Area creates an optical illusion that makes the vehicle seem larger than it really is.

A Reference Point is a place on the vehicle that relates to some part of the roadway.

Lane Position Options: View from driver's seated position

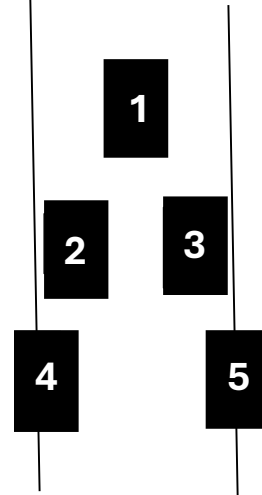
Lane Position 1: Middle of lane.

Lane Position 2: Within 12' of center line.

Lane Position 3: Within 12" right line/curb.

Lane Position 4: Straddle middle line

Lane Position 5: Straddle right line



Below are the locations of the standard reference points. You may have to find your personal reference points depending on your seated position and the vehicle you drive.

STANDARD REFERENCE POINTS

Middle of Lane: 3 feet

- Centerline/curb appears to line up in the corner of the driver-side windshield.

Left Side Limit: Within 12"

- Left side curb/ line appears on windshield driver-side wiper arm pivot.

Right Side Limit: 3 feet

- Curb/ line appears at the end of driver side windshield wiper.

Right Side Limit: Within 12"

- Curb/ line appears to be in the middle of the hood/ middle of windshield wiper.

Front Limit: Stop before line. Within 12"

- Curb appears under the side view mirrors.

1.7 Entering, Crossing and Exiting WDG Section 4-30

Entering Traffic

If approaching your vehicle from the sidewalk, approach from the front of the car, so you are facing oncoming traffic.

1. Pre-Start: Lock doors, keys, seat, headrest, mirrors, seatbelts.
2. Start the engine.
3. Shift to **DRIVE**
4. Release **PARKING BRAKE**
 - By setting and releasing your parking brake in the correct order, you are keeping weight off the pinion in the transmission and the weight of the car on the hand brake.

Ask Yourself: Are you **STARTING** or **STOPPING** your drive?

Starting



= Put in gear



= Release Parking Brake



Stopping



= Release Parking Brake



= Put in gear



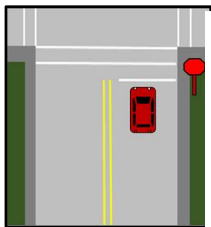
Lateral Maneuvers

When moving your vehicle one car width to the left or right... **SMOG is required.**

- **S**ignal: In the direction you are going to move.
- **M**irrors: Search the inside mirror and the outside mirror for a gap to enter.
- **O**ver-the-Shoulder: Once clear in the mirrors, check the blind spot by looking over your shoulder in the direction you want to move.
- **G**o: Avoid hesitation. Look ahead to your target and accelerate.

Crossing Traffic

Stop Required:



Legal stopping positions.

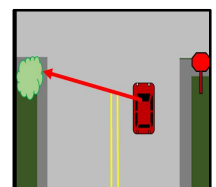
Look for pavement markings and sidewalks to determine where

1. The stop line
2. Crosswalk
3. Sidewalk

Searching Intersections: Always look to the left, front, to the right and then to the left again before entering any intersection.

You need a 90-degree view in both directions.

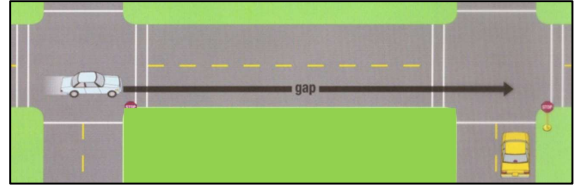
- If you cannot see, make a safety stop! Creep forward until you can and make a second stop.



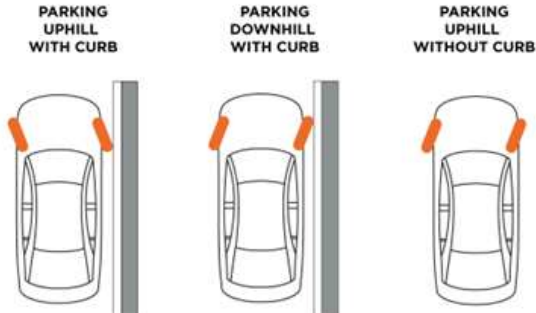
Crossing and joining traffic takes time and space.

- 4 seconds to cross an intersection.
- 5 seconds to turn right and join traffic.
- 7 seconds to turn left and join traffic.

The speed of traffic is the most important factor.



Parking on Hills WDG: Section 3-28



Uphill with curb: Point wheels away from curb.

Uphill without curb: Point wheel to the right.

Parking downhill with/without a curb: Point the wheels towards the curb.

If securing your vehicle fails, you should have your wheels turned so the car doesn't roll into traffic. The car could gain speed and jump the curb. Shift to [N]eutral and get close to the curb to prevent this.

- Your front wheel must be within 12" of the curb.

Before getting out of the vehicle

- Turn off all accessories.
- Before opening your door. Check your mirrors and check the blind spot. Reach across your body and open the door with your right hand. This will force you to look back for bicycles.

1.8 Tracking & Turns

Tracking

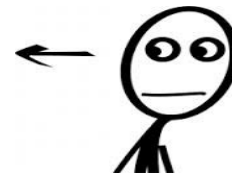
Accurate Tracking is your ability to place the vehicle in LP1, LP2, or LP3 and maintain that position until a change is needed:

- ✓ when driving straight,
- ✓ when approaching and driving through curves & turns, and
- ✓ when searching and evaluating the target area and your path-of-travel.

Accurate tracking requires you know how to look, where to look, and what to look for.

- Use your central to see the target area.
- Use your peripheral vision to monitor your position on the roadway.

Remember your vehicle is likely to travel where you look!



Turning *WDG Section 3-20*

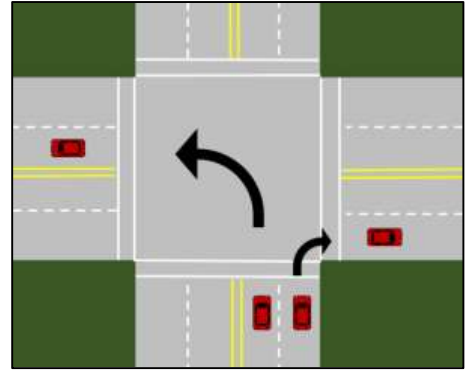
Make all turns from the nearest legal lane in the direction you are traveling into the nearest legal lane in the direction you want to go.

1. **Signal:** You are required to signal **100 feet** before turning.
2. **Check mirrors before using the brake:** Adjust speed to traffic to the rear.
3. **Lane Position:**

- Right turn: Lane position 3. Required: Move as far right as possible without driving in bicycle lane or parking spaces.

Remember: If moving your vehicle, a car width or more, Check your blind spot.

- Left turn: Lane position 2 unless there are oncoming vehicles approaching, then use lane position 1.



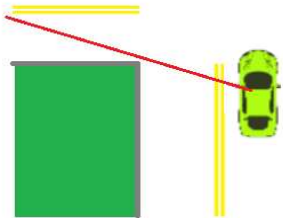
Moving Turns

Reduce speed gradually prior to turning. Don't stop unnecessarily.

- The slowest part of the turn should be right after the crosswalk.
- Hold slight brake pressure as you turn to keep the car in balance. Turns made at 10-15 mph.

Look into the turn: Turn your head before the wheel.

- Turn your head before the wheel. Look to the target.
- Use peripheral vision to monitor lane lines and your lane position on the roadway during the turn.



Left Turn Reference Point

When your front end of your vehicle is a few feet beyond the end of your vehicle is a few feet beyond the curb line and where you should begin to turn the steering wheel at intersections.

The curb or line should appear to run under the driver side view mirror, and driver can see where to go without the driver's vision cutting across the curb line.

At the apex of the turn.

- Release all brake pressure.
- Begin to accelerate and counter-steer into your lane.

Turning from a stopped position

Put the car in motion before turning the wheel. It is difficult to anticipate the vehicles path without moving.

- **Right turn:** You could end up striking the curb.
- **Left turn:** You could hit the front of a car approaching the intersection.

At the apex of the turn, start to increase speed and counter-steer into the new lane.

Complete the Turn

- Once the turn is complete, check the rearview mirror for vehicles to the rear and accelerate to the flow of traffic.