Unit 3: Driver and Driving Conditions In Class Resources

Session 9 Lesson Plan: Adverse Driving Conditions

Session Goals:
1. Identify techniques to see and be seen by other drivers in adverse driving situations.
2. Determine different driving environments factors that reduce traction.
3. Identify evasive steering and braking actions that a driver can take under conditions of limited traction.
4. Identify vehicle maintenance issues that correspond to different seasons.
5. Identify vehicle technology that will assist in traction and steering control.
6. Identify seasonal equipment to keep in vehicle throughout the year.

What will students know?
- How to be seen when stopped on the side of the road.
- How to keep headlights clean.
- How to clear the windshield and windows; appropriate use of window defrosters.
- Identify how to prepare for the following:
  - sun glare
  - dawn and dusk
  - driving at night
  - oncoming vehicle lights/other vehicle lights behind you/ overdriving headlights
  - fog
  - rain
  - snow
  - smoke

What will students be able to do?
- Describe what happens to traction during rain and snow.
- List the steps to take to avoid hydroplaning.
- Explain issues related to high water.
- Describe how to rock a vehicle in the snow.
- Identify techniques to deal with ice and black ice.
- Determine how to drive on the following:
  - gravel roads
  - leaves
  - construction areas
- Identify techniques to steer in the following skids:
  - overpower skid
  - over braking skid
  - front wheel skid
  - rear wheel skid
  - skidding in a curve
- Describe how to brake with and without ABS.
- Determine how to perform an off-road recovery.
- Engage in evasive steering techniques.
- Engage in evasive braking techniques.
- Engage in evasive acceleration.
- Identify vehicle systems and technology assist with hazardous driving conditions.

- Determine the appropriate time is to use vehicle systems and technologies.
- Determine the limitations of vehicle systems and technologies.
- Identify vehicle maintenance issues according to different driving seasons.
- Identify technology that will help in traction and steering control.
- Determine the limitations of vehicle technology designed to assist in traction and steering control.
- Identify emergency equipment to keep in the car throughout the year.
- Determine seasonal equipment to keep the vehicle.

Key Vocabulary and Topics:

- ABS
- Accelerator failure
- All wheel drive
- Brake failure
- Collision reporting
- Cornering
- Counter steer
- Dash dimmer control
- Engine failure
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control)
- ESP (Electronic Stability Protector)
- Evasive action (steering and braking)
- Fishtailing
- Front-wheel skid
- Glare recovery
- Hydroplaning
- High beam/low beam
- Map light
- Moth syndrome
- Off road recovery
- Overdriving headlights
- Power steering failure
- Rear mirror/night adjustment
- Rear-wheel skid
- Reduced visibility risks
- Rocking the vehicle
- Rumble strips
- Sight distance rule
- Skidding
- Tire blowout
- Tire footprint
- Traction

Lesson Presentation:

Session Component	Notes
Sample PPT (49 Slides)	PPT includes the following activities and assessments: • Environmental Conditions Brainstorm (Slide 3) • Identifying Different Weather Conditions Learning Activity (Slide 18) • True False Assessment (Slides 29-30) • Vehicle Technology Learning Activity (Slide 47) • Peer Teaching Assistive Technology Learning Activity (Slide 48)
Additional Activities and Assessments	Adverse Driving Conditions Worksheet Adverse Driving Conditions Assessment

Supplemental Resources:

National Safety Council and University of Iowa Public Policy Center - My Car Does What?

Suggested Search Terms for Supporting Videos: "safe night driving", "winter driving", "driving reduced traction", "driving reduced visibility", "rain driving"

Name: _____

Adverse Driving Conditions Worksheet

Instructions: Provide brief answers to the following

1. When driving at night with no other vehicles present, use…

2. If you are driving into sun glare from bright sunlight, you can reduce glare and eyestrain by…

3. When your headlights shine into fog…

4. When driving in snow you should use…

5. Hydroplaning occurs when…

6. In all high wind situations…

7. What is "black ice"?

8. Why can a bridge surface freeze before adjoining road surfaces do?

9. When driving in the winter you should…

10. Overdriving headlights means…

Adverse Driving Conditions Worksheet-Answer Key

1. When driving at night with no other vehicles present, use…
   High beam headlights (the blue light on the dash indicates these are on)

2. If you are driving into sun glare from bright sunlight, you can reduce glare and eyestrain
   by… Using the sun visor and sunglasses

3. When your headlights shine into fog…
   Light is reflected by water particles - use low beams for better tracking

4. When driving in snow you should use…
   Low beam headlights and reduce
   speed.

5. Hydroplaning occurs when your tires…
   Lose contact with the road and tires ride on top of the water.

6. In all high wind situations…
   Steering can be difficult. Hold the steering wheel firmly.

7. What is "black ice"?
   Thin sheets of invisible ice on the road.

8. Why can a bridge surface freeze before adjoining road surfaces do?
   Cold air circulates above and below the bridge road surface.

9. When driving in the winter you should…
   Make an extra effort to use the SIPDE process

10. Overdriving headlights means…
    Your stopping distance is greater than the distance lighted by your lights.

Name: _____

<u>Adverse Driving Conditions Assessment</u>

<u>True or False</u>

1. Hydroplaning occurs when your vehicle rides up onto a thin film of ice. **True or False**

2. The moth syndrome refers to a driver's eyes being attracted to the light of oncoming vehicles or on buildings. **True or False**

3. When it is raining, drive in the tire tracks left by other vehicles. **True or False**

4. Roads are most slippery the first 15 minutes of a rainstorm. **True or False**

5. Drive with high beam headlights when you encounter fog. **True or False**

6. Fishtailing occurs when the rear of the vehicle swerves back and forth. **True or False**

7. In adverse weather conditions, reduced traction is far more critical for motorcyclists than for drivers of other types of vehicles. **True or False**

8. Driving with the cruise control on is not recommended in adverse weather conditions. **True or False**

<u>Multiple Choice</u>
9. Using high beams at night….
   a. is illegal
   b. should be used if there is fog
   c. should not be used when there is oncoming traffic
   d. all of the above

10. Using headlights during the day....
    a. can decrease your visibility for others
    b. is illegal in most states
    c. is a waste of energy
    d. is required by New York State when it is raining

<u>Short Answer</u>

11. List three ways you can be seen by other drivers when you find yourself in an emergency.

Adverse Driving Conditions Assessment- Answer Key

True or False

1. Hydroplaning occurs when your vehicle rides up onto a thin film of ice. **FALSE**
2. The moth syndrome refers to a driver's eyes being attracted to the light of oncoming vehicles or on buildings. **TRUE**
3. When it is raining, drive in the tire wipes (tracks) left by other vehicles. **TRUE**
4. Roads are most slippery the first 15 minutes of a rainstorm. **TRUE**
5. Drive with high beam headlights when you encounter fog. **FALSE**
6. Fishtailing occurs when the rear of the vehicle swerves back and forth. **TRUE**
7. In adverse weather conditions, reduced traction is far more critical for motorcyclists than for drivers of other types of vehicles. **TRUE**
8. Driving with the cruise control on is not recommended in adverse weather conditions. **TRUE**

Multiple Choice

9. Using high beams at night….
   a. is illegal
   b. should be used if there is fog
   c. **should not be used when there is oncoming traffic**
   d. all of the above

10. Using headlights during the day....
    a. can decrease your visibility for others
    b. is illegal in most states
    c. is a waste of energy
    d. **is required by New York State when it is raining**

11. List three ways you can be seen by other drivers when you find yourself in an emergency

    Potential Answers:
    - **Hazard lights turned on**
    - **Head lights turned on**
    - **Hood raised**
    - **Flares/reflective triangles**
    - **White cloth/bag tied to door handle/put in window**

Session 10 Lesson Plan: Physical and Emotional Preparedness

Session Goals:

1. Describe and understand physical and mental health; explain how physical and mental health impacts driving behaviors.
2. Identify how to reduce risks associated with physical and mental health.
3. Identify strategies that can be used to help prevent or reduce impact of physical and mental impairments on a driver and explain why these are effective or ineffective.
4. Explore how attitudes, values and beliefs relate to the maintenance of a driver's license in New York State.

What will students be able to do?

- How attitudes, emotions, beliefs and values are developed and how they impact driving.
- Effective tools and strategies for fostering positive physical and mental health before driving.
- Various signs and symptoms that indicate a physical or mental impairment.
- Effective strategies for reducing physical and mental impairments while driving.

What will students know?

- Describe the relationship between attitudes, emotions, beliefs and values and safe driving.
- Assess and manage their attitude and emotions before they enter the vehicle and while they are driving.
- Understand how peer pressure can affect driving.
- Foster positive physical and mental health before driving using effective strategies and tools.

Key Vocabulary and Topics:

• Self-Talk	• DMV Point System
• Optimal Health	• Insurance Point System
• Aggressive Driving	• Suspension - Definite and Indefinite
• Depression	• Suspension
• Stress	• Revocation
• Anger	• Zero Tolerance Violations
• Self-Control	• Implied Consent Violation
• Road Rage	• Driving Record
• Risk Taking	• Driver Responsibility Assessment Fee
• High Risk	• Driver Transcript/Abstract
• Calculated Risk	Point Insurance Reduction Program
• Impulsive Risk	• Administrative vs Traffic Laws

Lesson Presentation:

Session Component	Notes
Sample PPT (50 Slides)	PPT includes the following activities and assessments: • Optimum Health Learning Activity (Slide 3) • Emotion Identification Learning Activity (Slide 7) • Situations in a Hat Activity (Slide 10) • Impact of Peers Discussion (Slide 12) • "One Second in Time" Discussion (Slide 22) • New York State Driving Laws Learning Activity (Slide 36-38) • Suspensions and Revocations Discussion (Slide 41) • Violation, Suspension or Revocation Learning Activity (Slide 47) • Physical and Mental Readiness Quiz (Slides 48-49)
Additional Activities and Assessments	Stress and Emotions Self-Assessment Stress Prevention Action Plan Physical and Emotional Preparedness Assessment

Supplemental Resources:

Suggested Search Terms for Supplemental Videos: "responsible choices driving", "road rage prevention"

Name: _____

New York State Driving Laws, Violations, and The Point System Learning Activity

1. What is the point system for driving?

2. What is entered on the driving record/driver abstract?

3. Who is held accountable for an offense on the driving record?

4. How many points can you get on your license in NY for it to be suspended?

5. How long will your license be suspended?

6. How long do the points stay on your driving record?

7. What is Implied Consent? and what are the penalties for failure for noncompliance?

8. What is Zero Tolerance? What is the penalty for this?

9. How long will your license be suspended/revoked for a DWAI? DWI?

10. What is Aggravated DWI? What are the penalties?

11. Is it illegal to drive when the driver has taken drugs or a controlled substance?

12. What is the open container law and what penalties are imposed for this violation?

13. What is Leandra's Law and what are the penalties for this violation?

14. What is the penalty for passing a school bus with its red flashing lights activated?

15. What are the penalties for not wearing a seatbelt?

16. What are the penalties for cell phone or texting violations?

NYS Laws, Violations, and The Point System Learning Activity-Answer Key

1. What is the NYS point system for driving?

   The point system assigns point values for traffic violations for each state. When the DMV receives a conviction notice from the courts, the offense is entered on your driving record and points are assigned. These points are counted during a specific period of time.

2. What is entered on the driving record/driver abstract?
   Traffic violations and points

3. Who is held accountable for an offense on the driving record?
   The driver (passengers may also be ticketed for civil penalties.)

4. How many points can you get on your license in NY for it to be suspended?
   11 points in 18 months.

5. How long will your license be suspended?
   Depending on the conviction as little as 60 days to a full year

6. How long do the points stay on your driving record?
   18 months or in some cases longer. Your record will still show all of your violations, but they will not be added to your accumulation after 18 months.

7. What is Implied Consent? What are the penalties for failure for noncompliance?
   In the state of New York there is an implied consent statute. The statute states that a person, by operating a motor vehicle in the state of New York, has impliedly consented to a chemical test to determine their BAC. When you get your license in the state you sign a piece of paper that stating that you agree to submit to a BAC test if you are ever stopped for DUI in the state.

8. What is Zero Tolerance? what is the penalty for this?
   The Zero Tolerance law applies to a person under age 21 who operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .02% or more but not more than .07%.

   Even though the law is called "zero tolerance," the minimum BAC is .02 and not 0. This is because certain cough syrups and mouthwashes contain alcohol, and since some families will permit the consumption of small amounts of alcohol as part of religious or family functions. The Legislature decided to set the standard at .02% in order to address only those young people who had willfully consumed alcohol and operated a motor vehicle. See Chapter 9 of NYS Driver Manual for additional details.

9. How long will your license be suspended/revoked for a DWAI? DWI?
   DWAI- suspend for at least 6 months
   DWI- revoked for at least 6 months

10. What is Aggravated DWI? and what are the penalties?
    .18 BAC or higher. Penalties include a fine of $1,000- $2,500, a max jail term of 1 year, and having your license revoked for at least 1 year.

11. Is it illegal to drive when the driver has taken drugs or a controlled substance?
    Drugs, which include many prescription and over-the-counter medications, can affect your ability to drive. If you take medication, even a remedy for colds or allergies that is not prescribed, check the label for warnings about its effects. If you are unsure, ask your doctor or pharmacist about driving while on the medication.

It can be a criminal offense to drive while impaired by the effect of drugs or alcohol and drugs, illegal drugs like marijuana, cocaine, LSD, heroin and opium and by some prescription drugs like tranquilizers.

12. What is the open container law and what penalties are imposed for this violation?

In New York the open container laws prohibits consuming or possessing open alcoholic containers in public areas and any open alcohol containers in the passenger area or inside an unlocked glove box or armrest where it can easily be reached by anyone sitting inside the vehicle. The law includes all alcoholic beverages within any type of container. It should be noted that the law applies whether you are actually driving the vehicle, or the car is parked outside.

13. What is Leandra's Law and what are the penalties for this violation?

Any person operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated and transporting a child is guilty of a Class E Felony.[4] In the event that reckless driving and death or serious physical injury is not a factor, an individual is guilty of a class D felony. Defendants convicted under the new law face a prison sentence of up to four years and a fine of $1000–$5000. The installation of a mandatory ignition interlock device for a term of at least six months is also an expected provision of sentencing (mandatory for all DWI offenses August 15, 2010).[2] Moreover, licenses are automatically suspended pending prosecution and once proven guilty, the person will be reported to the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment and his/her license will be suspended for a minimum of twelve months.[5] First time and repeat offenders are charged with an E level felony, regardless of criminal record.

14. What is a "speed contest" and what are the penalties for this type of violation?

A speed contest is an illegal exhibition of speed conducted on public streets or highways using a motor vehicle. It includes a motor vehicle race against another motor vehicle using a clock or other timing device. Speed contests or exhibitions of speed, commonly known as "street race," "speed race," or "drag race," threatens the well-being and safety of the public.

15. What is the penalty for passing a school bus with its red flashing lights activated?

According to N.Y. VTL § 1174, a driver who meets or overtakes a school bus (from either direction) that has stopped to receive or discharge any passengers, and which has at least one flashing red signal lamp, must stop their vehicle before reaching said school bus. The driver must also remain stopped until the bus continues moving or signals for the driver to pass, or until a police officer gives the driver permission to continue.

Penalties could include:
- A fine of $250 - $400
- 5 points on your license
- Up to 30 days in jail

16. What are the penalties for not wearing a seat belt?

Adult seatbelt violations will result in a $50 maximum fine for a first offense. Such violations are as follows:
- Anyone under 16 riding in the back seat without a restraint
- Anyone age 16 or older riding in the back seat without a restraint where one is available
- Anyone riding in the front seat without a restraint
- Any driver riding without a restraint

17. What are the penalties for cell phone or texting violations?

Even the simple act of holding an electronic device in your hand while driving could result in a wrongful traffic ticket, since an officer only needs probable cause that you were using the device for any of the purposes below.

In N.Y. VAC §1225-D, a "portable device" is defined as "any hand-held mobile telephone," and to "use" the device simply means to hold it "while... transmitting, saving or retrieving e-mail, text messages, or other electronic data."

PENALTIES FOR THIS DANGEROUS ACT INCLUDE:
- A FINE OF UP TO $150
- 5 POINTS ON YOUR DRIVING RECORD

Name: _____

Stress and Emotions Self-Assessment

Instructions: Have the students assess their stress level and become aware of how it affects attitudes and behaviors.

Name: _____

Stress Prevention Action Plan

Instructions: Draft a personal action plan of strategies to recognize and reduce stress both before and while driving. Be prepared to share your plan with the class.

Name: _____

Physical and Emotional Preparedness Assessment

1. How long do points stay on a driving license?
   a. 12 months
   b. 18 months
   c. 24 months
   d. 30 months

2. If a driver drives with a suspended license, it is a
   a. criminal offense
   b. misdemeanor
   c. felony
   d. all of the above

3. Look at the statistics below. Is this information true or false?

Number of Teen Passengers	0	1	2 or More
Driving Risk	Normal	2.5 More Like to Take a Risk	3X Mores Likely to Take a Risk

4. A driver's ability their lack of concentration, inattention while driving and ability to process information. ***Give 2 examples of each***

5. What is the definition of road rage? ***Give 3 possible examples of road rage.***

Physical and Emotional Preparedness Assessment- Answer Key

1. How long do points stay on a driving license?
    a. 12 months
    b. 18 months
    c. 24 months
    d. 30 months

2. If a driver drives with a suspended license, it is a….
    a. criminal offense
    b. misdemeanor
    c. felony
    d. all of the above

3. Look at the statistics below. Is this information true or false?

Number of Teen Passengers	0	1	2 or More
Driving Risk	Normal	2.5 More Like to Take a Risk	3X Mores Likely to Take a Risk

TRUE

4. A driver's emotion can be affected by their lack of concentration, inattention while driving and ability to process information.

Give 2 examples of each

 Answers will vary but here are some examples

 Lack of concentration:
- **mobile phones**
- **roadside advertising**
- **fatigue**

 Inattention while driving:
- **lost in thought/daydreaming**
- **rubbernecking**
- **looking at other people in other cars**
- **phones**

Ability to process information:
- **not enough experience behind the wheel**
- **reaction time**

6. What is the definition of road rage?
   Road rage is defined as aggressive or violent behavior stemming from a driver's uncontrolled anger at the actions of another motorist.

   Give 3 possible answers

   - **Hitting their vehicle with your car.**
   - **Running them off the road.**
   - **Pulling over, getting out, and engaging in a physical confrontation**
   - **Inciting your passenger(s) to fight the other driver.**
   - **Using any sort of weapon to inflict harm on another driver or vehicle.**

Session 11 Lesson Plan: Distracted Driving

Session Goals:
1. Define distracted driving and identify potential sources of distractions while driving.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the consequences of distracted driving.
3. Identify strategies to reduce and avoid distractions when driving.

What will students know?
- How distraction can negatively affect driving performance.
- How to identify the specific driving abilities that are affected by distraction.
- How to differentiate different types of driving distractions.
- How to recognize potential driving distractions.
- The dangers of distracted driving based on recent crash statistics.
- Potential consequences (e.g., personal, legal, financial) of distracted driving.
- The variety of strategies by which one can minimize or avoid distractions when driving.

What will students be able to do?
- Recognize the negative effects of distraction.
- Recognize when specific driving abilities are being affected by distraction.
- Differentiate the different types of driving distractions.
- Recognize potential driving distractions.
- Understand how distractions can negatively impact driving performance and lead to negative outcomes.
- Define strategies to avoid driving distractors and create a plan for applying these strategies while driving.
- Appropriately use technology to prevent distractions from affecting the driving task.

Key Vocabulary & Topics:

• Distraction	• Texting
○ Visual	• Audio and Navigation Systems
○ Manual	• Strategies to Avoid Distraction
○ Cognitive	
• Distractions Inside Vehicle	
• Distractions Outside Vehicle	
• New Technology	

Lesson Presentation:

Session Component	Notes
Sample PPT (30 Slides)	PPT includes the following activities and assessments: • See! Be Seen! Distractions Video Discussion (Slide 9) • Impact of Distracted Driving Video Discussion (Slide 12) • Concluding Thoughts Discussion (Slide 29)

Additional Activities and Assessments	Distracted Driving Self Reflection Distracted Driving Math Learning Activity Distracted Driving Assessment

Supplemental Resources:

Suggested Search Terms for Supplemental Videos: "selective attention"; "impact of distracted driving"

Name: _____

Distracted Driving Self-Reflection

Instructions: **Think about ways in which technology has contributed to your driving distractions. Also, think about ways in which the appropriate use of technology has helped to mitigate distractions while driving. For each of these scenarios, write down three examples. Be prepared to share with the class.**

Contributed to driving distractions:

1.

2.

3.

Appropriate use of technology:

1.

2.

3.

Name: _____

Distracted Driving Math Learning Activity

Equations:
- Speed (feet/second) = speed (mph) x 1.46667
- Reaction Distance (feet) = reaction time (seconds) x speed(feet/second)
- Stopping Distance (feet) = reaction distance (feet) + braking distance(feet)
- Texting Distance (feet) = average texting time (seconds) x speed(feet/second)
- Stopping Distance while Texting (feet) = stopping distance (feet) + texting distance(feet)

Constants:
- Reaction time = 1.5 seconds
- Average texting time = 4.6 seconds

Instructions: Solve the following problems.

1. The average reaction time behind the wheel is 1.5 seconds. Calculate the stopping distance at the following speeds:
a. 35 mph

b. 55 mph

c. 75 mph

2. The average text message takes your eyes off the road for 4.6 seconds. Calculate the distance traveled while sending a text message at the following speeds:
a.   35 mph

b.   55 mph

c.   75 mph

3. Calculate the stopping distance while texting at the following speeds:
   a.   35 mph

   b.   55 mph

   c.   75 mph

Distracted Driving Math Learning Activity-Answer Key

1. The average reaction time behind the wheel is 1.5 seconds. Calculate the stopping distance at the following speeds:
a. 35 mph
Speed (feet/second) = 35 mph x 1.4667 = 51 feet/second
Reaction distance = 1.5 x 51 feet/second = 77 feet
Braking distance = = 61 feet
Stopping distance = 77 feet + 61 feet = **138 feet**
b. 55 mph
Speed (feet/second) = 55 mph x 1.4667 = 81 feet/second
Reaction distance = 1.5 x 81 feet/second = 122 feet
Braking distance = = 151 feet
Stopping distance = 122 feet + 151 feet = **273 feet**
c. 75 mph
Speed (feet/second) = 75 mph x 1.4667 = 110 feet/second
Reaction distance = 1.5 x 110 feet/second = 165 feet
Braking distance = = 281 feet
Stopping distance = 122 feet + 151 feet = **446 feet**

2. The average text message takes your eyes off the road for 4.6 seconds. Calculate the distance traveled while sending a text message at the following speeds:
a. 35 mph
Speed (feet/second) = 35 mph x 1.46667 = 51 feet/second
Texting distance = 4.6 x 51 feet/sec = **235 feet [16 Honda Civics]**
b. 55 mph
Speed (feet/second) = 55 mph x 1.46667 = 81 feet/second
Texting distance = 4.6 x 81 feet/sec = **373 feet [25 Honda Civics]**
c. 75 mph
Speed (feet/second) = 75 mph x 1.46667 = 110 feet/second
Texting distance = 4.6 x 110 feet/sec = **506 feet [34 Honda Civic]**

3. Calculate the stopping distance while texting at the following speeds:
a. 35 mph
Stopping distance while texting = 138 feet + 235 feet = **373 feet [25 Honda Civics]**
b. 55 mph
Stopping distance while texting = 273 feet + 373 feet = **646 feet [43 Honda Civics]**
c. 75 mph
Stopping distance while texting = 446 feet + 506 feet = **952 feet [65 Honda Civics]**

Name: _____

Distracted Driving Assessment

True of False Questions:

1. Using a hands-free device while driving is substantially safer than using a hand-held device. **True or False**
2. Talking to a passenger while driving is more dangerous than talking on the phone. **True or False**
3. Drivers under the age of 20 have the highest proportion of distraction-related crashes. **True or False**

Multiple-Choice Questions:

4. Checking on a text message while driving at 55 mph is the equivalent of covering the length of_____while blindfolded.
   a. A high school gym.
   b. A football field.
   c. 5 car lengths.
   d. 4 city blocks.

5. According to the NHTSA estimates, how many people are killed every day due to distracted driving?
   a. 0
   b. 3
   c. 5
   d. 9

6. What type of distraction is a task that requires the driver to look away from the roadway to visually obtain information?
   a. Visual
   b. Manual
   c. Cognitive

7. What type of distraction requires the driver to take his hand of the wheel while driving?
   a. Visual
   b. Manual
   c. Cognitive

Fill in the Blank Questions:

8. A_____distraction is a task that involves thinking about something other than driving.

9. A_____distraction is a task that requires the driver to look away from the roadway to visually obtain information.

Distracted Driving Assessment- Answer Key

True of False Questions:

1. Using a hands-free device while driving is substantially safer than using a hand-held device.
   False
   A number of studies on the subject have shown that it's not the way we're communicating while driving but having the conversation at all that distracts us. Using hands-free methods, such as Bluetooth, to chat while on the road can be just as distracting.

2. Talking to a passenger while driving is more dangerous than talking on the phone.
   False
   Some research has shown the two to be of equal risk, whereas others show cell phone use to be riskier. A major difference between the two is that a passenger can help monitor the road along with driver, potentially alerting them to hazards. A person on the other end of the phone is unaware of what is happening on the road.

3. Drivers under the age of 20 have the highest proportion of distraction-related crashes.
   True

Multiple Choice Questions:

4. Checking on a text message while driving at 55 mph is the equivalent of covering the length of _____ while blindfolded.
   a. A high school gym.
   b. **A football field**.
   c. 5 car lengths.
   d. 4 city blocks.

5. According to the NHTSA estimates, how many people are killed every day due to distracted driving?
   a. 0
   b. 3
   c. 5
   d. **9**

6. What type of distraction is a task that requires the driver to look away from the roadway to visually obtain information?
   a. **Visual**
   b. Manual
   c. Cognitive

7. What type of distraction requires the driver to take his hand of the wheel while driving?
   a. Visual
   b. **Manual**
   c. Cognitive

Fill in the Blank Questions:

8. A **cognitive** distraction is a task that involves thinking about something other than driving.

9. A **visual** distraction is a task that requires the driver to look away from the roadway to visually obtain information.

Session 12 Lesson Plan: Impaired Driving

Session Goals:
1. Define alcohol.
2. Determine factors that influence BAC.
3. Identify how alcohol and other drugs affect driving ability.
4. Identify indicators of impaired driving.
5. Discuss New York State laws related to impaired driving.
6. Identify strategies that to prevent impaired driving.
7. Discuss how drowsiness can cause crashes and determine methods to reduce the risks of drowsy driving.

What will students know?
- Determine factors that influence BAC
- Determine the impact alcohol and other drugs on driving ability.
- Discuss New York State laws related to impaired driving.
- Identify strategies that will prevent impaired driving.
- Discuss how drowsiness can cause crashes.
- Determine methods to reduce the risks of drowsy driving.

What will students be able to do?
- Determine factors that influence BAC.
- Determine how alcohol and other drugs affect driving abilities.
- Discuss New York State laws governing impaired driving.
- Identify strategies that will prevent impaired driving.
- Discuss how drowsiness can cause crashes.
- Determine methods to reduce the risks of drowsy driving

Key Vocabulary and Topics:

• Blood alcohol concentration (BAC)	• DWI - Driving While Intoxicated
• Designated driver	• DWAI - Driving with Abilities Impaired
• Implied consent law	• Aggravated DWI
• Intoxication	• Drowsy Driving
• Over-the-counter medications (OTC)	
• Prescription medications	
• Chemical tests	
• Inhibitions	
• Zero Tolerance Law	
• Alcohol	

Lesson Presentation:

Session Component	Notes
Sample PPT (34 Slides)	PPT includes the following activities and assessments: • What Do You Think Poll? (Slide 7) • Consequences Learning Activity (Slide 24) • Drowsy Driving Video Discussion (Slide 31) • Epworth Sleepiness Scale Activity (Slide 32) • Myth or Fact Learning Activity (Slide 33)
Additional Activities and Assessments	Impaired Driving Traffic Event Learning Activity Impaired Driving: Mix and Match Activity Impaired Driving Assessment Unit 3 Classroom Checklist

Supplemental Resources:

Suggested Search Terms for Supplemental Videos: "dangers of impaired driving", "drowsy driving prevention"

Name: _____

Impaired Driving Traffic Event Learning Activity

Instructions: Research a recent traffic event where a driver was impaired, answering the below questions. Be prepared to present your event to the class.

1. What impact did the event have on the driver?

2. What impact did the event have on others?

3. What other impacts could the event have had?

Name: _____

Impaired Driving: Mix and Match Learning Activity

A. Field Sobriety Test

_____ A law that make it illegal for persons under 21 to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in the body

B. Implied Consent Law

_____ If you are ticketed with 6 or more points on your driving record within an 18-month period you will be assessed a fee for 3 years in addition to any other fines or surcharges you have been ordered to pay for the traffic violations

C. Zero Tolerance Law

_____ On the spot roadside tests that help a police officer detect driver impairment from alcohol

D. Leandra's Law

_____ By accepting a driver's license, a person agrees to be tested for BAC if stopped for suspicion of alcohol or drug use while driving

E. Responsible Assessment Fee

_____ This is a New York State **law** making it an automatic felony on the first offense to drive drunk with a person age 15 or younger inside the vehicle, and setting the blood alcohol content, or BAC, at 0.08.

Impaired Driving: Mix and Match- Answer Key

A. Field Sobriety Test   **C**   A law that make it illegal for persons under 21

to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol

in the body

B. Implied Consent Law   **E**   If you are ticketed with 6 or more points on your

driving record within an 18-month period

you will be assessed a fee for 3 years in addition

to any other fines or surcharges you have been

ordered to pay for the traffic violations

C. Zero Tolerance Law   **A**   On the spot roadside tests that help a

police officer detect driver impairment

from alcohol

D. Leandra's Law   **B**   By accepting a driver's license, a person

agrees to be tested for BAC if stopped for

suspicion of alcohol or drug use

while driving

E. Responsible Assessment Fee   **D**   This is a New York State **law** making it an

automatic felony on the first offense to

drive drunk with a person age 15 or younger inside the

vehicle, and setting the blood alcohol content, or BAC, at

0.08.

Name: _____

Impaired Driving Assessment

1. Define a standard drink comparing beer, wine, and spirits size and percentage of alcohol

2. List and describe 3 methods of preventing impaired driving

3. Describe the four levels of Impaired Driving Offenses in New York, noting the beginning BAC level. Identify which offenses will require an ignition interlock device if convicted of the offense.

Impaired Driving Assessment-Answer Key

1. Define a standard drink comparing beer, wine, and spirits size and percentage of alcohol **12 oz Beer at 5-6% alcohol = 4 oz wine that is at 12-13 % alcohol, which = 1.5 oz shot of liquor at 40% alcohol**

2. List and describe 3 methods of preventing impaired driving
   - **Abstinence – Don't drink at all**
   - **Designated Driver – Have a friend who does not drink, drive for you**
   - **Call a cab – Call a cab/Uber or a business to drive you home**

3. Describe the four levels of Impaired Driving Offenses in New York, noting the beginning BAC level. Identify which offenses will require an ignition interlock device if convicted of the offense.
   - **Zero Tolerance –A driver under the age of 21 cannot legally drive with a BAC level of 0.02 or above (level that may occur from using mouthwash or cough syrup) should they take a chemical test**

   - **DWAI – Driving While Ability Impaired. This offense starts at .05 BAC and goes to .7999 BAC level.**

   - **DWI – Driving While Intoxicated. This starts at a .08 BAC and goes to a .18 BAC level. This offense will require an ignition interlock device upon conviction.**

   - **Aggravated – Aggravated DWI. This starts at .18 BAC and up. This offense will require an ignition interlock device upon conviction.**

Unit 3
(Sessions 9-12)

Classroom Checklist

By the end of Session 12, the student driver should be able to demonstrate competency in the following areas. Use the checklist below to keep track of demonstrated competencies.

Competency	Fully Demonstrates Knowledge	Needs Improvement	Not Knowledgeable
Describe optimal health for driving			
Describe how different emotions effect driving			
Describe how different attitudes affect driving			
Determine how peers can be a factor that affect the way we drive			
Describe methods to control emotions			
Distinguish between aggressive driving vs. road rage			
Discuss ways to help drivers avoid road rage			
Explain what to do when you encounter another driver with road rage			
Describe how driving laws affect driver behavior			
Explain the New York State Point System			
Describe how violations impact points on a driver's license			
Describe the driver responsibility assessment fee			
How do point insurance reduction courses assist with removing points from a driver's license			
Distinguish between a license suspension and a license revocation			
Describe a reason a license may be revoked			
Discuss why people violate traffic rules and regulations			
Discuss the effects of distracted driving			

Competency	Fully Demonstrates Knowledge	Needs Improvement	Not Knowledgeable
Classify three different types of distractions while driving			
Describe the benefits and hazards of driving with a cellphone			
Determine how the SIPDE process is affected by distractions			
Discuss methods of how to prevent distractions before driving			
Discuss tips to help prevent distractions while driving			
Determine the driver's responsibility while driving			
Define a standard drink			
Explain how all alcoholic drinks are not the same			
Define BAC			
Demonstrate how to use a BAC chart			
Describe how alcohol affects the brain			
Describe how alcohol affects driving ability			
Explain how alcohol is eliminated from the body			
Determine signs to identify an impaired driver			
Define implied consent			
Determine the consequences of refusing a breathalyzer			
Describe the levels of impaired driving offenses in New York State			
Describe the effect upon a driver's license should a driver be convicted of an impaired driving offense			
Explain what the ignition interlock device is and under what circumstances it is installed in a vehicle			
Define responsible drinking			
Explain ways in which a host/hostess can be responsible hosts			

Competency	Fully Demonstrates Knowledge	Needs Improvement	Not Knowledgeable
Discuss ways to prevent friends from drinking and driving			
Classify the different drug types			
Define synergism			
Determine the legal, personal and financial consequences of using drugs/alcohol while driving			
Describe warning signs of drowsy driving			
Describe ways to prevent drowsy driving			
Describe methods that can make your vehicle better seen to other drivers			
Describe the hazards of the following: windshield glare, driving at night, on-coming vehicle lights, fatigued driving			
Explain when to use high beams			
Describe how the following affect visibility and methods you can use for improvement: sunny days, fog, rain, falling leaves, storms, flooding, snow/ice, cold weather, snowplows, bridges, deep snow			
Describe evasive braking and steering techniques			
Describe the different types of skids and tips to avoid those types of skids			
Describe how to best deal with common vehicle failures when driving.			
Describe the different technology to assist in traction and steering control			