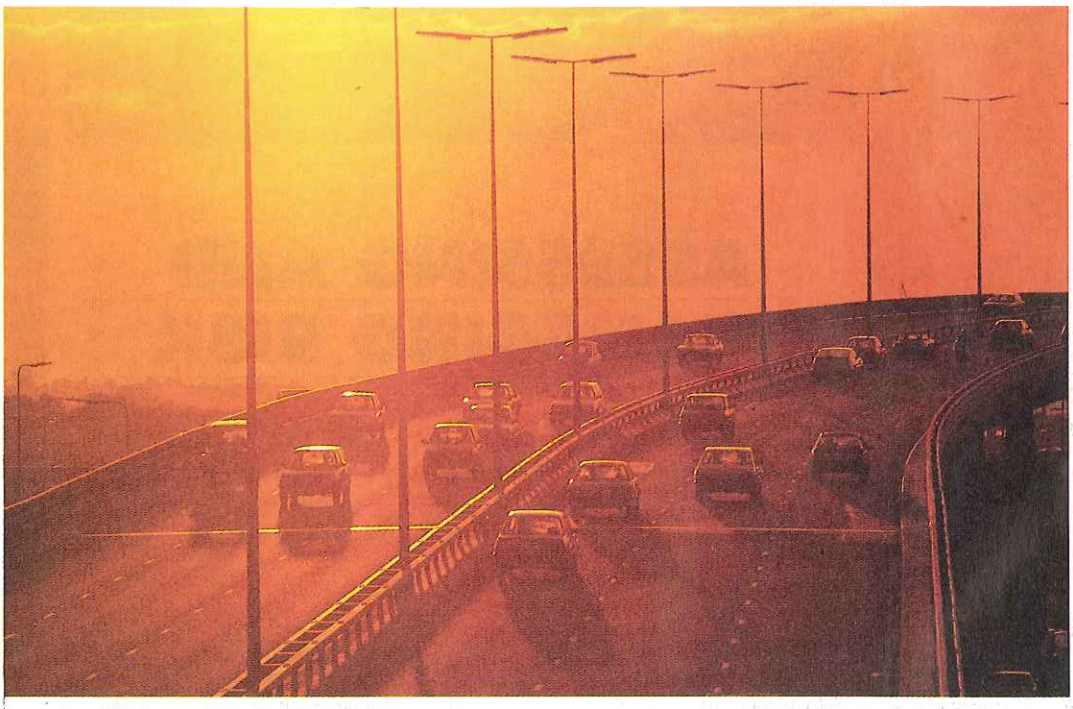
UNIT 1

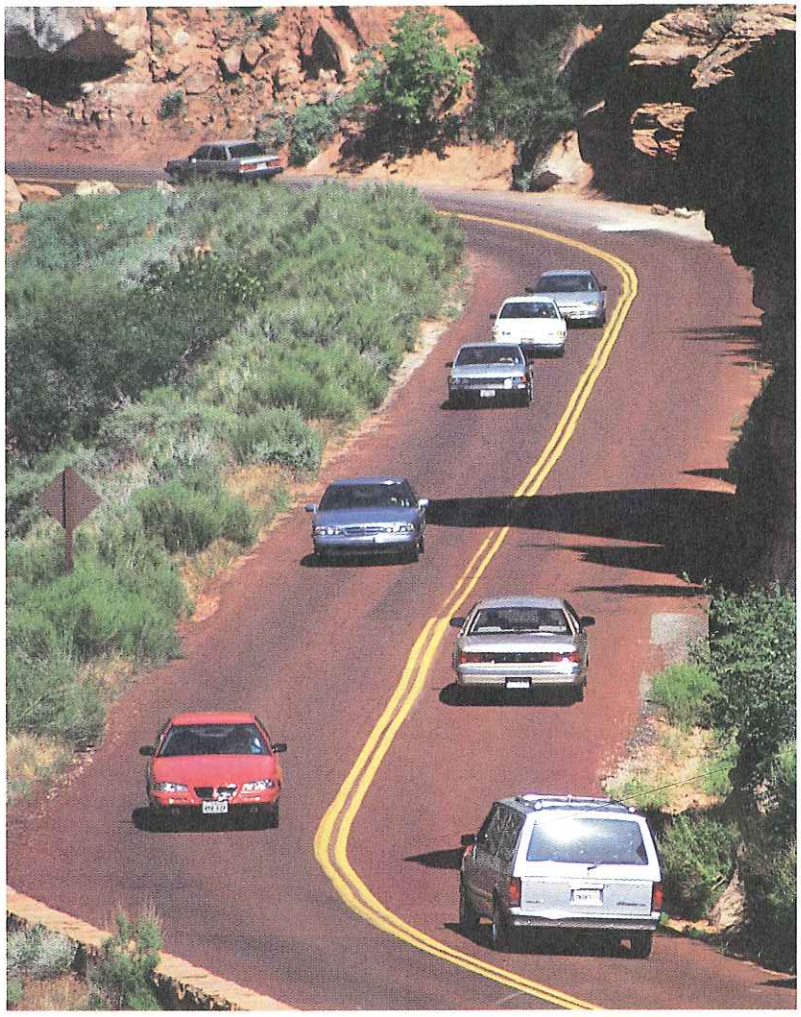
STARTING WITH YOU

Driving begins with you. You must ask how *you* will deal with the risk of driving, how *you* will handle the responsibility of driving, and how *you* will respond to social pressures that may affect your driving. This unit will help you consider these questions, questions that only you can answer.

UNIT CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 Assessing and Managing Risk
CHAPTER 2 Knowing Yourself
CHAPTER 3 Handling Social Pressures





CHAPTER ◆ 1

ASSESSING AND MANAGING RISK

Whenever you walk or ride on our nation's streets and roadways, you become part of the highway transportation system. It is important to learn how to use the system safely and responsibly.

CHAPTER 1 OBJECTIVES

LESSON ONE

The Highway Transportation System and Risk Management

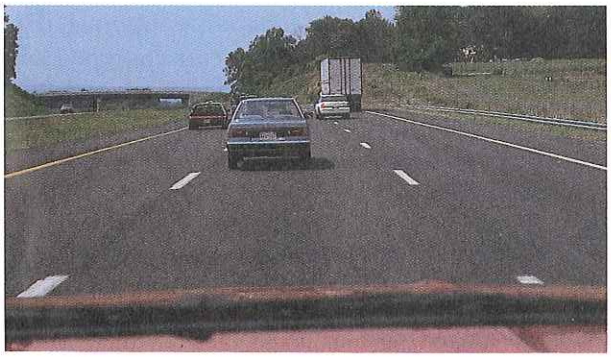
1. Name the three parts of the highway transportation system.
2. Explain how, and by whom, the highway transportation system is regulated.
3. Describe five ways you can reduce driving risk within the highway transportation system.

LESSON TWO

Understanding and Applying the SIPDE Process

4. Define and explain the steps of the SIPDE process, including the approximate time/distance needed to *search, identify, predict, decide,* and *execute*. Describe how the SIPDE process can be applied while driving.

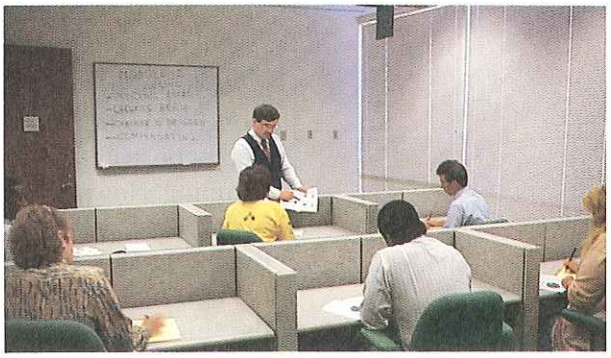
LESSON THREE



Understanding and Using the Smith System

5. Explain the importance of the Smith System, including *Aim high and look ahead, Keep your eyes moving, Get the big picture, Make sure others see you,* and *Leave yourself a way out.*

LESSON FOUR



The Value of Taking a Driver Education Course

6. Describe the advantages to be gained from a driver education course, regarding knowledge; ability to manage time, space, and visibility; and the awareness of limiting factors.

LESSON ONE

The Highway Transportation System and Risk Management

A vast network of highways, streets, and roads crisscrosses the United States. Each day, millions of drivers travel these roadways.

As you prepare to join the other drivers on our nation's roads, remember that your goal is not just to learn to drive. It is to learn to drive safely and responsibly.

What Is the Highway Transportation System?

Cars and trucks, streets and highways, drivers, cyclists and pedestrians—these are all part of the highway transportation system, or the HTS. The main goal of this complex system is to enable people and goods to move from place to place as safely and efficiently as possible.

Highway Concept and Design

Early American roads were built along the routes of existing trails and were constructed with little or no planning. Nowadays an army of engineers is needed just to plan today's more complex highways.

Engineers must plan the route of the highway, the construction of bridges along the route, exit and entrance ramps, where traffic signs are going to be located and what they will say, and anything else pertaining to the highway. Even the curves must be planned carefully to make sure they are banked, or tilted, properly.

How many different kinds of motor vehicles can you think of? Almost 200 million registered vehicles travel within the HTS, ranging from large vehicles, such as tractor-trailers and buses, to small vehicles, such as motorcycles and mopeds. There are vehicles of every imaginable description, from flashy new luxury cars to beat-up old pickup trucks.

Motor vehicles in the HTS differ in more than just appearance and age, however. They also vary in how they handle. A heavy truck, for instance, does not accelerate, steer, or brake the same way that a lightweight sports car does. How well an owner cares for his or her vehicle also affects performance.

Motor vehicles vary, too, in safety features and in their ability to protect drivers and passengers in case of a *collision*, or crash. For example, drivers of solidly built cars equipped with air bags are far less vulnerable to injury than are motorcyclists or the drivers of most subcompact cars.

Roadways

Nearly 4 million miles of roadways link the counties, cities, and towns of the United States. These roadways range from multilane superhighways to twisting country roads to car-choked city streets.

Some roadways are smooth and well maintained, while others are peppered with cracks, bumps, and

CULTURAL CROSSROADS

FYI

Some American Indian peoples used a *travois* to transport goods. A travois consisted of two poles tied together in the shape of a V with a net lashed between them. The point of the V was harnessed to a dog or horse, and the pole ends dragged on the ground.

potholes. Driving the great assortment of roads found in the HTS is a challenge, especially at night and in poor weather.

People

The people who use the highway transportation system include more than 176 million drivers, passengers, cyclists, and pedestrians—in other words, just about everyone! Most of these people act responsibly when using the roads, whether driving, riding, or walking.

Some people, however, behave in an unsafe or irresponsible manner. They drive recklessly, cross streets without looking, and weave their bikes through heavy traffic. Such people pose a serious danger to other roadway users. This is just a sample of the behaviors that drivers must anticipate and learn to cope with.

How Is the HTS Regulated?

Federal, state, and local governments work together to regulate the highway transportation system. For example, federal law established a maximum speed limit of 55 miles per hour in 1974. This law was changed in 1995 to allow the individual states to set their own highway speed limits. Enforcing speed limits and other traffic laws is the job of state and local police.

Federal and State Requirements

To set uniform standards for various aspects of vehicle and driver safety, the federal government passed two other important laws:

The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act requires car makers to build certain safety features, such as safety belts and shatterproof windows, into their motor vehicles. This law also requires manufacturers to correct vehicle defects discovered after car models are sold.

The National Highway Safety Act established specific guidelines for state motor vehicle safety programs. Each state must follow these guidelines. They govern such matters as vehicle registration and inspection, driver licensing, traffic laws and traffic courts, and highway construction and maintenance.

SAFETY TIPS

It takes $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seconds for a tractor-trailer to stop and about 4 seconds for a car to stop when traveling 50 mph. If a truck is following your car too closely, either change lanes or allow the truck to pass you. Identify a safe place to which you can steer in case of emergency.

THE MATH CONNECTION

The way highways in the HTS are numbered can tell you something about the road on which you're traveling. A sign like this, for example, means that you're on the Interstate Highway System. But if you know your numbers, such signs can give you additional information.

If the number on a sign is odd, it means that the road goes north and south. An even-numbered sign means that the road goes east and west.

The numbers on the interstate go from 4 to 97. The greater the even number, the farther north you are. The greater the odd number, the farther east you are.

Imagine that you're on Interstate 90. That's an even number and close to 95, so you are traveling in the northern part of the United States.

The National Highway Safety Act allows each state to set its own *statutes,* or laws, that concern highway safety. Many of these statutes are of special interest to teenage drivers. In twelve states, for example, teens under a certain age—usually 17 or 18—are not allowed to drive at night. In other states, teenagers must be enrolled in high school before they can get and keep their driver's licenses.

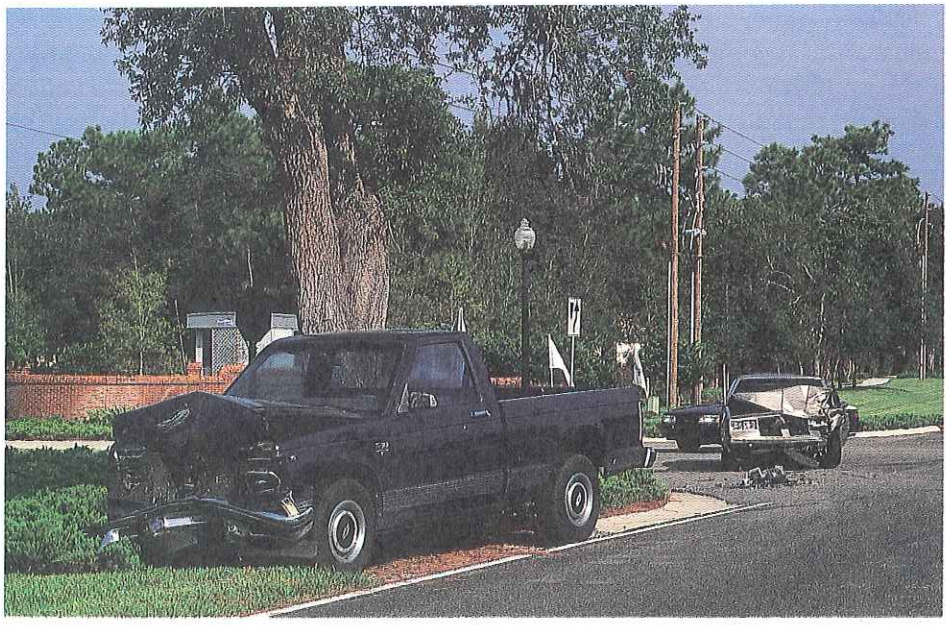
Cities and towns, too, pass driving regulations that must be obeyed within their limits. In cities other than New York City, drivers may turn right at red lights except where expressly prohibited.

How Can You Reduce Risk Within the HTS?

Driving involves *risk*—the chance of injury to yourself or others and the chance of damage to vehicles and property. The first important step toward responsible driving is realizing that this risk is *real*—probably much more real than you think.

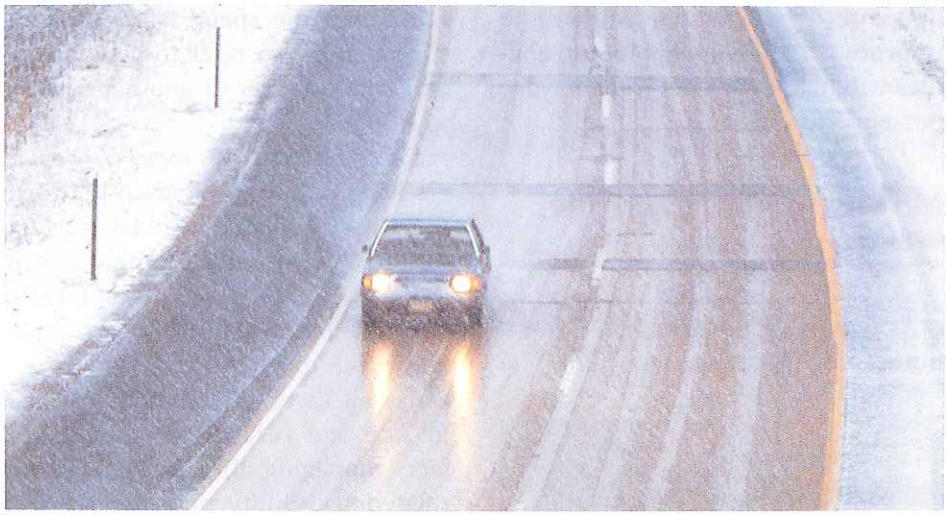
- In any given year, the likelihood of your being involved in a collision is about 1 in 5. Your chances of suffering an injury that is serious enough to disable you are about 1 in 83.
- About one third of the deaths of 16- to 19-year-olds occur through motor vehicle crash injuries.
- Eighty-five percent of traffic deaths occur in the first collision in which the car's occupants are involved.
- Over 50 percent of vehicle occupant deaths involve only one vehicle.

No matter how confident you may feel or how well you've mastered the basics of driving, the risk of being involved in a collision is always present. There are, however, actions you can take to maximize your control over driving situations and to minimize the risk.



Risk is always present. The chances that you will be in a collision within the year are 1 in 5. ▶

Most drivers overestimate their ability to manage risk and underestimate actual risk.



Poor weather can be a contributing factor in the degree of risk that drivers face.

Understanding and Reducing Risk

Many factors contribute to the degree of risk when you drive. Some are obvious, such as bad weather or poor roads. Others, such as the condition of your car, may be less obvious, but they are just as important to consider.

Driving responsibly means assessing the risk and doing all you can to reduce or control it. Here are five ways to do that:

Keep your car in top condition Are your brakes working properly? Are your tires properly inflated and your windows clean? The better the condition of your car, the more control you have when you're driving.

Anticipate the actions of others Wise drivers drive defensively. They identify cues to behavior that help them predict how other roadway users will act or react. Because drivers and pedestrians often act without thinking or communicating, you must learn to search for clues.

FYI

In daylight hours, you can see the low beams of an oncoming car from 4,700 feet away, or a little less than a mile. You can see an oncoming car without headlights only from 2,500 feet away, or about half a mile.

Take steps to protect yourself and others Wearing safety belts can save you and your passengers from death or serious injury. Turning on your low-beam headlights at all times, even during daylight hours, reduces risk by increasing the ability of others to see you.

Drive only when you're in sound physical and mental condition Are you feeling alert and clear-headed? Are you concentrating on your driving—or thinking about tomorrow night's date? To drive safely, you need to be 100 percent behind the wheel.

Make a conscious effort to develop your driving skills Working to improve your driving habits and abilities will help to protect you and your passengers.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

What factors are contributing to risk? What steps could you take to reduce risk?

Managing Visibility, Time, and Space

As you learn to drive, you'll learn numerous guidelines to help you make sound driving decisions. One basic principle underlies virtually all of these guidelines: the wise management of visibility, time, and space.

Visibility refers to what you can see from behind the wheel and how well you see it, and to the ability of others—pedestrians and other drivers—to see you. When you're driving, reduced visibility means increased risk. On the other hand, when you take steps to increase visibility, you decrease risk.

Time and *space* come into constant play when you're driving. *Time* can refer to the ability to judge your speed and the speed of other vehicles. It can also refer to how long it will take your car or another vehicle to stop.

Space refers to distance. Wise drivers keep a margin of space between their cars and other vehicles when they drive. This allows them room to maneuver in dangerous situations.

You will read about visibility, time, and space throughout this book, because all three are crucial elements in safe and responsible driving. In fact, managing the various factors related to visibility, time, and space is the key to reducing risk when you drive.

CHECKPOINT

1. What are the three parts of the highway transportation system?
2. Who regulates the highway transportation system? Give examples.
3. What are some ways you can reduce driving risk?

LESSON TWO Understanding and Applying the SIPDE Process

Driving is challenging because you need to do many tasks at once. You have to control the car, watch the roadway and off-road areas, read signs, and be alert for the sudden actions of other drivers.

Because you have so much to keep track of when you're driving, it is helpful to use an organized system to gather and process information. An organized system will help you make sound decisions and reduce driving risk.

What Is SIPDE?

One easy-to-use system for dealing with the challenge of driving is known as the SIPDE process—short for *search, identify, predict, decide,* and *execute*. SIPDE is a five-step process. You use it to:

1. *Search* the roadway and the off-road areas 20 to 30 seconds ahead for information that can help you plan a path of travel. (Twenty to 30 seconds equals about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 blocks at 25 to 30 mph in the city and about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at 50 to 65 mph on the highway.)
2. *Identify* objects or conditions within 12 to 15 seconds ahead that could interfere with your planned path of travel.
3. *Predict* what actions or changes in conditions on or near the roadway could increase the level of risk.
4. *Decide* what action or actions to take at least 4 to 5 seconds ahead to control or reduce risk.
5. *Execute* your decision.

The SIPDE process can help you to manage risk in many different situations.

ENERGY TIPS

Use the SIPDE process to help you judge when to reduce speed or increase following distance, and thereby avoid unnecessary stops. Each time you stop and then accelerate again, you burn extra fuel.

Use your rearview and side mirrors to help you search all around your car. ▶

Let's see how you can use the SIPDE process to manage visibility, time, and space.

Search

When you *search,* you try to gather as much information as possible about what is happening on or near the roadway.

Use a systematic search pattern to gather information. First scan the road 20 to 30 seconds ahead, then look to the sides. Then glance in your rearview and side mirrors to check for traffic behind you. Next, check the sides of the road again. Then again survey the road ahead for oncoming or oncoming traffic.

Identify

To *identify* information important to you as a driver, you need to do more than simply look. You have to think about what you're looking for. Your aim is to identify as early as possible any objects or conditions that could become a threat to your path of travel.

Much as a detective investigates a crime scene seeking important clues, a driver needs to investigate the roadway and identify possible problems as far in advance as possible—at least 12 to 15 seconds ahead.

Suppose you're driving on a narrow two-way street in a residential neighborhood. There are cars parked along the road, vehicles behind you, cars coming toward you in the other lane, and people on the sidewalk. Along your side of the road, you *identify* a young girl on a bicycle. As you get nearer, you can see she's wobbling and having trouble steering the bicycle.

Predict

As you scan the roadway and note the position of vehicles, pedestrians,

SAFETY TIPS

"Better to be safe than sorry" is a maxim with special relevance for drivers. Never assume that a driver, cyclist, or pedestrian sees you and will not enter your path of travel. When appropriate, tap your horn or flash your lights. Always be prepared to steer or brake to avoid a collision.

and objects, you can make *predictions* about what might happen and prepare for it.

In the situation with the young girl on the bike, you might *predict* the possibility of her veering into your path or falling off her bike in front of your car.

Decide

Once you've identified a potentially threatening object or condition and predicted what might happen, you can *decide* how best to minimize the risk of a collision.

Keep in mind that most situations allow you a choice of actions. As with any decision, you need to weigh the possibilities. What are the likely consequences of the actions you're considering? Which actions will be most effective in minimizing risk to yourself and others? The purpose of using the SIPDE process is to give yourself as much time as possible to make a wise decision.

What will you decide to do as you get closer to the girl on the bike?

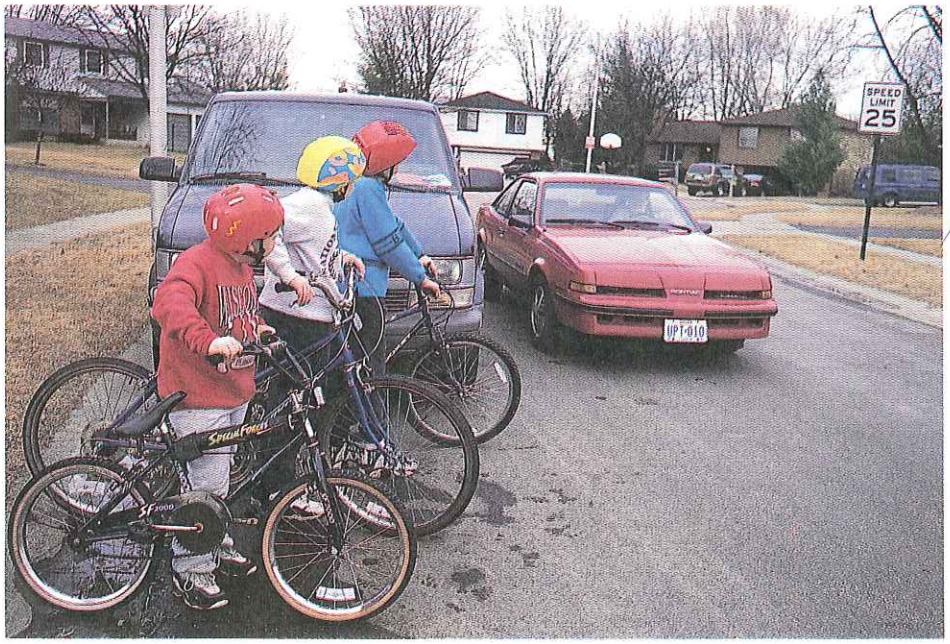
You could steer closer to oncoming cars while passing her. You could tap your horn lightly to warn the girl that you are behind her. You could

Tips for New Drivers

Identifying Information

Here are some objects and conditions to identify as you drive.

- vehicles, pedestrians, or objects that are in your path or could enter your path
- vehicles, pedestrians, or objects close to the back or sides of your car
- vehicles, objects, or roadway features that limit your visibility and may conceal objects or conditions
- signs, signals, and roadway markings
- roadway surface conditions



The bicyclists and parked cars present potentially threatening conditions to the driver.

reduce your speed. You decide to combine all three actions in order to minimize risk.

Execute

The final step in the SIPDE process is to *execute* the decision you've made. In most instances, executing a decision simply means making a routine maneuver. Occasionally, however, you may have to take some kind of emergency action.

Here are the steps you would execute to avoid colliding with the girl on the bicycle. First, slow down and prepare to stop if necessary. Next, wait for a break in the oncoming traffic. Then lightly tap your horn. Honking loudly might frighten the girl into losing control of her bike. Finally, cautiously pass the bicyclist, allowing her as much space as possible. By waiting for a break in the traffic flow before steering around the girl, you'll minimize the risk of colliding with an oncoming car.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Using the SIPDE process, explain how you would manage risk in this situation.

Applying the SIPDE Process

The SIPDE process fosters safe driving by enabling you to manage visibility, time, and space. While it is important to understand what the process is, it is far more important to practice applying it.

When you're behind the wheel, simply knowing what the letters SIPDE stand for won't help you to drive safely. What *will* help you is making the principles of this process an automatic part of your own thinking—and driving.

For example, you can minimize risk by using the SIPDE process to identify threatening objects or conditions as far in advance as possible. The sooner you realize that you may be faced with a threatening situation, the sooner you can take evasive action to reduce the risk.

Similarly, you can keep threatening objects or conditions apart by using the SIPDE process to help you separate one from another. For instance, suppose you're driving along a two-lane road. Up ahead, you see a bus approaching. You also see a group of boys walking along your side of the road. Rather than pass both the boys and the bus at the same time, adjust your speed so that you can pass each one separately. By separating them in this way, you've simplified the situation and reduced the risk of a collision.

CHECKPOINT

4. What are the steps of the SIPDE process?

LESSON THREE Understanding and Using the Smith System

Like the SIPDE process, the Smith System is a series of principles designed to help you to drive safely and defensively.

What Is the Smith System?

The Smith System consists of five driving guidelines. Understanding and using these guidelines is far more important than memorizing their exact wording.

Aim High and Look Ahead, Not Down

Look well ahead of your car as you drive. Do not look down at the road directly in front of you. As a general rule, try to look about 20 to 30 seconds ahead. Remember that 20 to 30 seconds ahead means about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 blocks at 25 to 30 mph in the city and about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at 50 to 65 mph on the highway. Note that aiming high and looking ahead is similar to the first step, *search*, in SIPDE.

Keep Your Eyes Moving

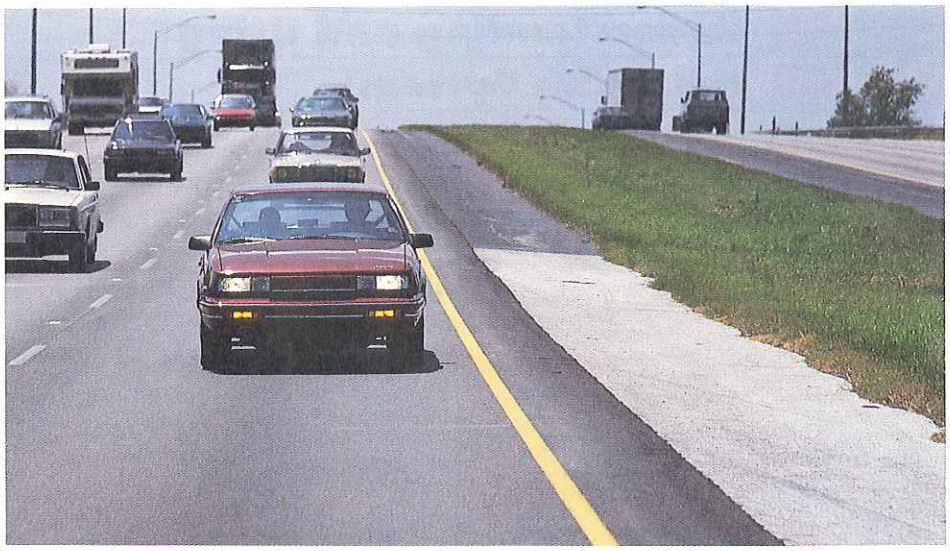
Roadway and off-road conditions are always changing. Search the scene constantly. Stay alert for changes on the roadway or potentially dangerous conditions that might require you to adjust the speed or position of your car.

Spot possible dangers early by aiming high and looking well ahead, not down.

SAFETY TIPS

Driving on a long stretch of straight highway can be monotonous, but don't let your attention waver. Continue to scan the roadway. Unexpected developments—a car getting a flat tire, for example, or a pedestrian running across the roadway—may occur at any time.

Driving with your low-beam headlights on insures that others will be able to see you. ▶



Get the Big Picture

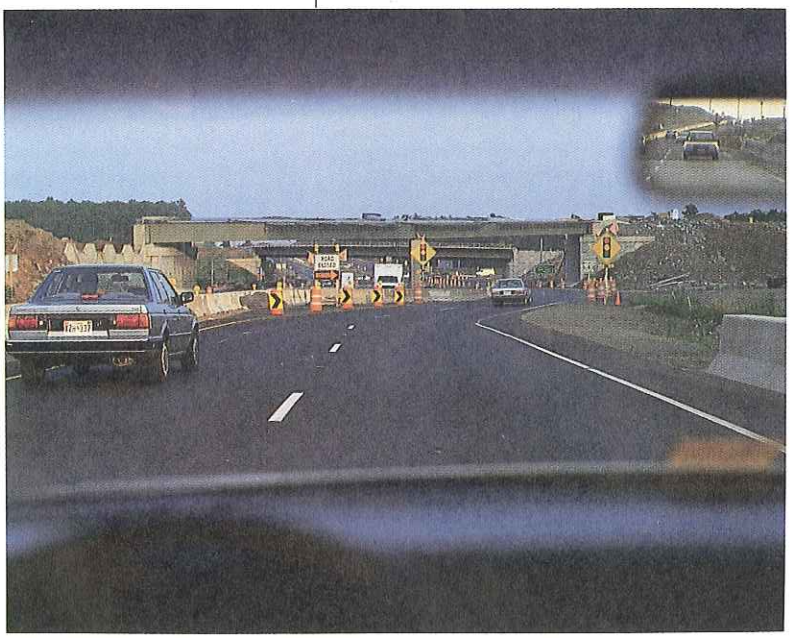
Search the whole scene, not just a part of it. As you approach an intersection, for example, you need to search for vehicles and pedestrians moving in all directions, for traffic-control devices, and for anything that might block your vision or otherwise increase risk.

Make Sure Others See You

Communicate with drivers and pedestrians. Always drive with your low-beam headlights on, even during daylight hours. Drive where others can see you, signal your intention to turn, and tap the brake pedal so that your brake lights warn following drivers that you're slowing or stopping.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

How would you use the Smith System in this situation?



Leave Yourself a Way Out or a Margin of Safety

Always leave yourself a path of escape—a way to avoid a collision. Position your car so that you keep a margin of space around it. In the previous example of the girl riding the bicycle, for example, leaving yourself a way out meant waiting for a break in the oncoming traffic before steering around her.

CHECKPOINT

5. What are the guidelines of the Smith System?

LESSON FOUR

The Value of Taking a Driver Education Course

Whether you're cruising along a sunny country road or stuck in a snarl of city traffic, the responsibility for operating your car safely is yours. Driver education will help you meet that responsibility.

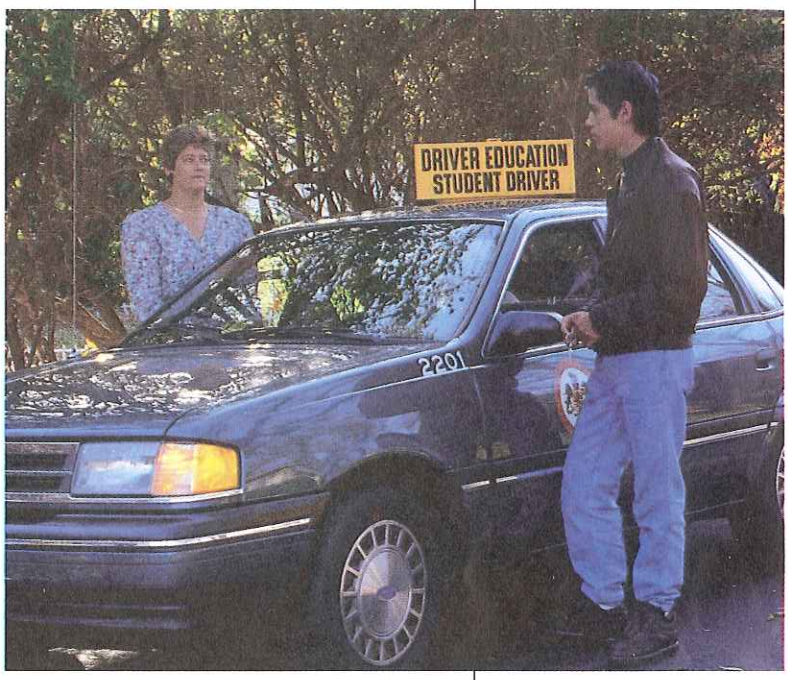
What Can You Gain from a Driver Education Course?

A driver education course will help you become an alert and knowledgeable driver capable of dealing with a wide range of driving situations.

Knowledge

Through driver education, you will gain:

- an understanding of the ways in which your personality, emotions, and maturity affect your driving
- an understanding of how to maneuver and control your car so as to minimize risk in different driving environments and under various road conditions
- an insight into the ways in which alcohol and drugs impair driving, and knowledge of the penalties for their use
- a knowledge of traffic laws and administrative laws, rules of the road, and signs and signals
- a foundation of consumer information, such as guidelines for buying, insuring, and maintaining a car and tips for trip planning
- an understanding of the parts of a car and of how a car works
- a knowledge of what to do in case of emergency



Driver education will help you learn to become a responsible driver.

Ability to Manage Visibility, Time, and Space

Driver education will increase your awareness of the roadway and its surroundings. You'll learn how to manage visibility, time, and space. You'll learn to maximize your own safety as well as that of your passengers, other drivers, and pedestrians.

Driver education will help you to evaluate and respond to the constantly changing driving environment. You will learn how to manage and minimize risk by thinking ahead and by preparing for threatening situations that may develop.

Advice From the Experts

Dr. Francis C. Kenel, Staff Director of Safety (Retired), AAA

Dr. Francis C. Kenel

Risk means the chance of injury, damage, or loss. The purpose of this book is to help you develop the knowledge, skills, and habits that can enable you to manage risk.

The most important ability of good drivers is positioning the vehicle so that their ability to see and the ability of others to see them is maximized. When a vehicle is positioned properly, adjusting speed becomes easier. Equally important is using safety belts and restricting driving if you are not in top physical condition.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

What threatening conditions do you see? How do you think you should handle them?

Awareness of Limiting Factors

To become a safe and responsible driver, you need more than driving skill. You also need to understand that there are factors that can seriously interfere with your ability to drive, such as:

- the feeling that there is little or no risk involved in driving and that if a collision occurs, it's "the other person's fault"
- your emotional state
- the effects of an illness or injury—or the side effects of the medicine you may be taking for it
- the effects of alcohol and other drugs

The knowledge you gain through driver education and the experience you acquire behind the wheel will develop your driving skills and decision-making abilities. How you use these skills and abilities, however, is up to you. Only you can decide to be a *responsible* driver.

CHECKPOINT

6. How can a driver education course be of value to you?

CHAPTER 1 REVIEW

KEY POINTS

LESSON ONE

1. Motor vehicles, roadways, and people make up the highway transportation system. The main goal of this system is to enable people and goods to move from place to place as safely and as efficiently as possible.

2. Federal, state, and local governments work together to regulate the highway transportation system. For example, state and local police enforce traffic laws passed by federal, state, and local governments.

3. Five ways you can reduce driving risk within the highway transportation system are: keep your car in top condition, anticipate the actions of others, take steps to protect yourself and others, drive only when you're in sound physical and mental condition, and make a conscious effort to develop your driving skills.

LESSON TWO

4. SIPDE is short for *search, identify, predict, decide,* and *execute*. Using SIPDE, drivers search the roadway and off-road areas 20 to 30 seconds ahead for information that can help them select a planned path of travel; identify objects or conditions 12 to 15 seconds ahead that could interfere with their planned path of travel; predict what actions or changes in conditions on or near the roadway could increase the level of risk; decide at least 4 to 5 seconds ahead what action or actions to take to control or reduce risk; and then execute their decision.

LESSON THREE

5. The Smith System is a series of principles designed to help you drive safely and defensively. Aim high and look ahead so you can better search the roadway. Keep your eyes moving because conditions are always changing. Getting the big picture requires scanning the whole scene. Make sure others see you so you can communicate better with others on the roadway. Leave yourself a way out. Leave yourself a path of escape in order to avoid a collision.

LESSON FOUR

6. Through a driver education course you can gain a knowledge of cars and driving; develop your ability to manage visibility, time, and space and make sound driving decisions; and become aware of factors that can seriously interfere with driving ability.

PROJECTS

1. Obtain a copy of your state driver's manual. Read the table of contents, then take some time to skim through the book. What topics are emphasized? What charts and illustrations does the book include? Does the manual include sample test questions?

2. While riding as a passenger in a car, identify objects on or near the road ahead, and think about what actions you might take to minimize driving risk. Also, try predicting what other drivers will do. Compare your predictions with what actually happens. How often are you correct?

CHAPTER 1 REVIEW

BUILDING MAP SKILLS

Using the Map Scale

People drive to get from one place to another. But they don't always know how to get there or how far they will have to drive. One way to make sure of your destination and the distance you'll need to travel is to use a road map.

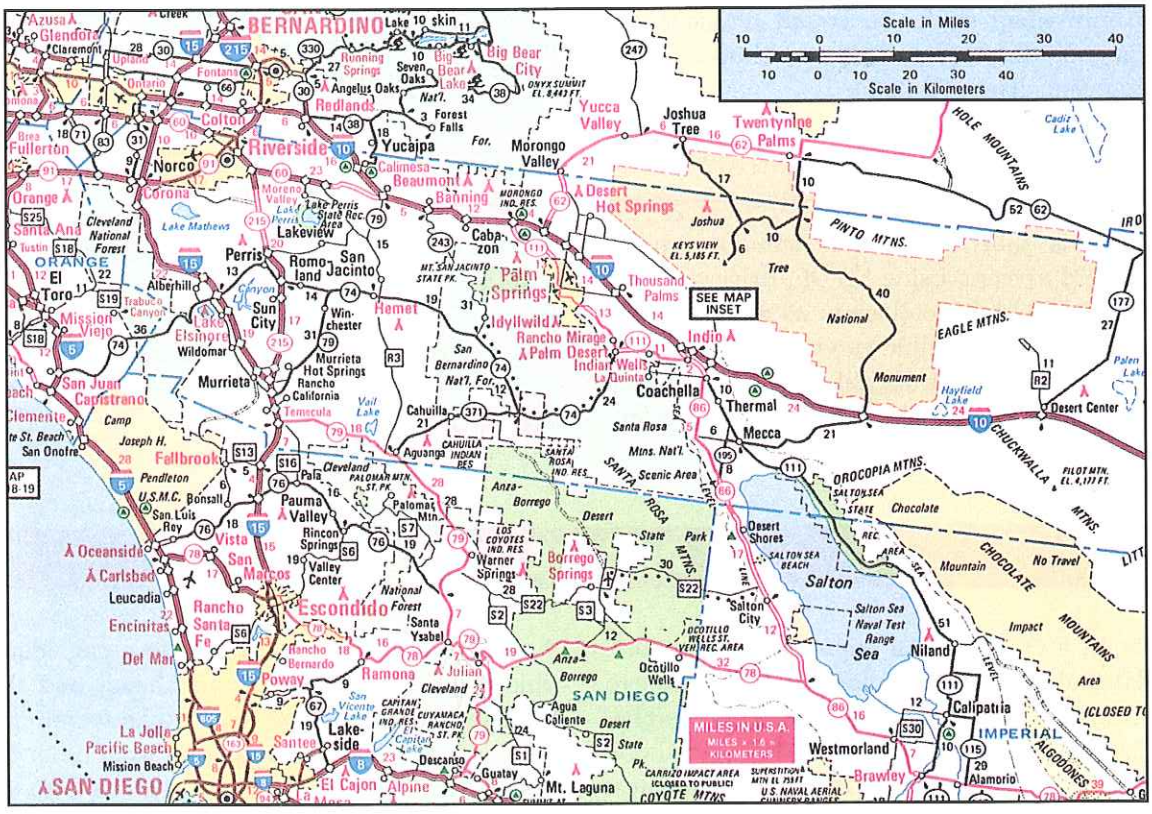
Suppose you want to drive from San Jacinto, California, to Indio. You're going to travel north on highway 79 to Route 10 and then southwest to Indio. Now you know how you're going to drive there, but how can you figure out about how many miles you'll be traveling?

Look at the map scale to help you figure out the distance. The numbers along the top show the distance in miles. The scale shows you that 1 inch on the map is equal to about 25 actual miles.

You can use a ruler or a piece of string to estimate your traveling distance. Just find out how many inches long your route on the map is, and then multiply by 25.

Try It Yourself

1. About what distance is it between San Jacinto and Indio along highways 79 and 10?
2. If you travel at an average speed of 50 miles an hour, how long will it take to get from San Jacinto to Indio?
3. Driving at the same average speed, how long will it take you to get from Perris to La Jolla?



CHAPTER 1 REVIEW

CHAPTER TEST

Write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. The highway transportation system is made up of
   - **a.** motor vehicles, people, and buildings.
   - **b.** roadways, people, and motor vehicles.
   - **c.** cars, trains, and airplanes.
2. Scanning the road 20 to 30 seconds ahead is equal to looking
   - **a.** about a ½ mile ahead at 25 to 30 mph in the city.
   - **b.** about ⅓ to ½ mile ahead at 50 to 65 mph on the highway.
   - **c.** about a ½ block ahead at 25 to 30 mph in the city.
3. Driving with your headlights on during daylight hours
   - **a.** increases your chances of being seen.
   - **b.** increases engine efficiency.
   - **c.** allows you to pass in a no-passing zone.
4. When you gather information about the roadway and surroundings, you
   - **a.** execute.
   - **b.** predict.
   - **c.** search.
5. Under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, car makers must
   - **a.** provide for vehicle registration.
   - **b.** build safety features into their cars.
   - **c.** offer a choice of models to customers.
6. Risk in driving
   - **a.** does not pertain to good drivers.
   - **b.** depends on the confidence of the driver.
   - **c.** is always present.
7. The Smith System is
   - **a.** a three step process.
   - **b.** regulated by the National Motor Vehicle Safety Act.
   - **c.** a series of principles designed to help you drive safely.
8. Driver education can provide you with
   - **a.** a knowledge of the rules of the road.
   - **b.** discounts on car purchases.
   - **c.** automobile insurance.
9. The highway transportation system is regulated by
   - **a.** the National Highway Safety Act.
   - **b.** the FBI.
   - **c.** federal, state, and local governments.
10. *Visibility* refers to your ability to
    - **a.** see and be seen.
    - **b.** judge the speed of your car.
    - **c.** drive without wearing eyeglasses.

Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

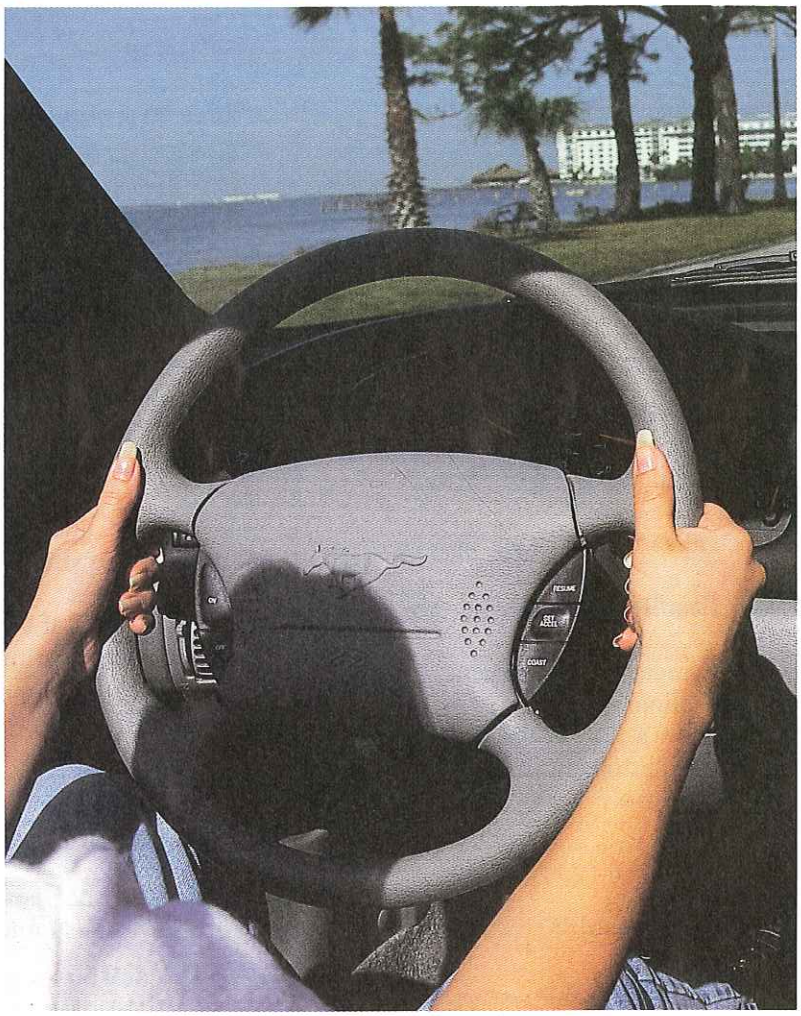
SIPDE highway transportation system
motor vehicles designers
Smith System visibility

11. The goal of the _____ is to enable people and goods to move safely and efficiently.
12. Cars, trucks, and buses are examples of _____.
13. When you drive, reduced _____ means increased risk.
14. "Make sure others see you" is a basic principle of the _____.
15. _____ is a system designed to help you gather information in an organized way.

DRIVER'S LOG

In this chapter, you have learned about ways to manage risk while driving. Write three paragraphs that give your personal view on the following:

- How would you evaluate the possibility of your being involved in a collision? Explain.
- What kinds of situations do you feel hold the greatest risk for you as a driver?
- What steps will you take to manage the risks that you consider the most serious?



CHAPTER ◆ 2

KNOWING YOURSELF

Whenever you get behind the wheel of a vehicle, you must be certain that you are both physically and emotionally fit to drive. It is important to recognize and control physical and emotional factors that might impair the driving task.