

Segment 1 Study Guide

1. Know that if the pedestrian signal on the other side of the road at an intersection you are approaching changes to "Don't Walk", the signal for traffic in your direction will soon turn yellow.
 2. To minimize risk you need to manage your available time and space.
 3. Always reduce your speed BEFORE you approach loose gravel on the roadway.
 4. Most roundabouts have yield signs.
 5. If you have antilock brakes apply full brakes when you break for an emergency stop.
 6. Your seat should be adjusted so that you can operate controls without lifting your heel from the floor.
 7. If the temperature light comes on, pull over, open the hood and let the engine cool.
 8. Only turn at an intersection if you can completely pass through.
 9. If the speed of a vehicle doubles, its destructive power in a crash increases 4X's.
 10. Head restraints provide protection if you are struck from behind. They should be adjusted to be behind the middle of your head.
 11. Never use cruise control on slippery roads.
 12. When approaching an uncontrolled intersection, treat it as if a yield sign is present. Remember, you stop at a yield sign if a car is approaching.
 13. Use a 4 second following distance when driving at 65 MPH on the expressway with normal road conditions.
 14. Have at least 8 feet of space on both sides of your vehicle if you can.
 15. The rear wheels of your car will track closer to the curb when you make a right turn.
 16. Trucks make very wide right turns, therefore you should stay out of the space to the right of a tractor-trailer at an intersection.
 17. Use your low beam headlights in fog, NOT your high beams.
 18. Be in the correct lane well in advance if you are PLANNING to turn.
 19. If you are parallel parking (between two cars) on the right, turn the wheels sharply to the left when your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's rear bumper.
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20. Inertia is the primary reason that safety belts are important to a driver in a crash.
21. Protect your bubble! If you are about to be struck from behind (you are always checking your mirrors, so you see this coming), be ready to apply your brakes so you are not pushed into another vehicle or into traffic.
22. You lose control of direction and speed when your vehicle skids.
23. Grip your wheel firmly when you have a tire blowout. Do this FIRST.
24. Searching is looking far and near and side to side.
25. Stay at least 15 feet away from a railroad crossing a train is approaching.
26. Perception distance is the distance your vehicle travels from the time the eyes see a hazard to the time the brain knows it's a hazard.
27. Be aware of merging vehicles if you are driving in the far right lane of an expressway.
28. Remember you can almost always turn to miss an obstacle more quickly than you can stop. Think about this if you are about to collide with another vehicle.
29. Maintain your speed until you reach the deceleration lane when you are getting ready to exit an expressway.
30. Look, listen and prepare to stop at all railroad crossings.
31. The 4-second rule is an estimate of your total stopping distance.
32. Make sure it is legal and the left lane is clear of oncoming traffic BEFORE deciding to pass on a two-lane road.
33. If you start to lose traction on the roadway, slow down gradually and do not apply the brakes.
34. "Operating while intoxicated" means your BAC is 0.08 or more.
35. The driver's view can be easily blocked when changing lanes and passing vehicles.
36. If you see a pedestrian with a guide dog or white cane waiting at a crosswalk pull up to the crosswalk so your engine can be heard, stop and yield the right of way.
37. It is difficult to see around or over large vehicles therefore you must increase your following distance.

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38. If you are entering a vehicle from street side always approach from the front to see approaching traffic.
39. Brake or accelerate quickly to avoid a collision with a vehicle coming towards you at a right angle.
40. When merging onto an expressway, you should drive at or near the same speed as the expressway traffic.
41. Check traffic signals at least one block ahead when driving in city traffic.
42. Drivers running into things they can't see is the single biggest cause of crashes.
43. Your last check when turning left on a two-lane road is looking to the left.
44. Backing into a driveway or alley on the right is the safest and easiest way to make a turnabout.
45. Increase your following distance if you MUST attend to a distraction while driving.
46. With an airbag in the car, keep your hands at the 9 and 3 or 8 and 4 o'clock positions.
47. Motorcycle operators have the right to occupy their full lane. Increase your following distance when driving behind motorcycles. Remember, they can stop a lot faster than you.
48. Head and shoulder turn is reduced when you use the enhanced mirror setting.
49. On freezing, wet days roads on bridges and overpasses can hide spots of ice.
50. Your vehicle will move sideways without any additional steering input in a rear-wheel skid.
51. If your accelerator sticks and you need to stop, apply the brakes and shift to neutral.
52. The entire area of the highway and surroundings you can see is your field of view.
53. Activate your turn signal at least 100 feet before your turn.
54. The crumple zone is the area of the vehicle that absorbs the energy in a crash.
55. Reduce your speed and move your vehicle to the right half of your lane when nearing the crest of a hill on a two-lane roadway.
56. You CAN pass with caution if a school bus is stopped off the roadway with its yellow hazard warning lights flashing.
57. Michigan law requires you to have your headlights on 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise. You need to be able to see pedestrian and vehicles clearly at a

distance of 500 feet.

58. Implied Consent Law- penalizes drivers who refuse to take a breath or blood alcohol concentration test.

59. Move Over Law- requires drivers to slow down and proceed with caution if unable to change lanes away from incident/parked emergency vehicle.

60. On a narrow street, don't squeeze by an oncoming vehicle. Pull over and wait behind a parked vehicle. ^P_{SEP}

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