



*Best Defense Driving Academy*

*Frenzel's Driving School*

*Driving Schools of Ohio*

**855-634-9255**

*Columbus Driving Academy*

**614-866-1882**

## **Student Handbook**

*Student Name:* \_\_\_\_\_

*1st Class Date* \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

*DrivingSchoolsofOhio.com*

# OHIO – DSO HTD CURRICULUM

## AAA-HTD Hourly Lesson Plan

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## **INFO FOR STUDENT ...ABOUT THIS BOOK:**

**Bring this book to every class!**

**It is an important resource that will be used in class to help you:**

- Learn to be a safer driver
- Pass your written test to get your permit
- Learn to be a safer driver
- Pass your written test at the end of these classes
- Pass your State Exam to get your license

**You will use this book in class every day under the direction of your instructor. Thanks for your enthusiasm but please do not work ahead of the instructor.**

**This book is included in your tuition cost. DO NOT lose it...You will be charged \$10 to replace this book if lost.**

## **INFO FOR STUDENT ...ABOUT YOUR BEHIND THE WHEEL DRIVING LESSONS:**

- Instructor will give you information on how to schedule your drive times. you **MUST** complete the program within 6 months of your first day of classroom.
- Closed toes shoes are required when you drive with us.
- Be on time, if you are late (10 minutes or more), your drive time may be canceled and you will be charge a no show fee.
- If you cannot make it to your appointment, please call the office asap.
- Make sure you have your permit with you. Your drive time will be canceled if you forget it.
- Get some practice with parent before you begin driving with us.

## **INFO FOR STUDENT ...ABOUT THE PROGRAM IN GENERAL:**

- When you have successfully completed the full 24 hours of classroom plus the 8 hours of driving, you will receive a final Certificate of Completion in the mail (within 7-10 business days of completion).
- You will need to schedule your State Exam to obtain your license. Go to [OhioDrivingTest.com](http://OhioDrivingTest.com) to schedule.



**OHIO DEPARTMENT  
OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
SAFETY • SERVICE • PROTECTION

Bick's Driving School of Eastern Cincinnati Inc.  
Driving Schools of Ohio, LLC  
Schwartz Driving School of Ohio LLC  
Suburban Driving School LLC

Ohio Lic. #1438  
Ohio Lic. # 1347  
Ohio Lic. #1440  
Ohio Lic. # 1450

# Chapter 1 Managing Risk When Driving

What does a driver's license mean to you?

Why do you want to drive?

What does it mean to drive "safely"?



Each year, approximately \_\_\_\_\_ people die in motor vehicle collisions.

\_\_\_\_\_ are the number-one killer of people ages 15 to 20.

Nationally, more than \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers die in motor vehicle crashes each year.

\_\_\_\_\_ year-old drivers have the highest fatality rate.

Primary Crash Factors for Teens (2,000 surveyed):

Percent Involvement	Errors Committed
20.8%	Did not pay adequate attention to the path of travel.
13.7%	Drove five or more miles per hour too fast for conditions.
6.6%	Tried to drive through a curve at too high a speed.
6.3%	Performed inadequate searches at intersections and pulled in front of cross traffic.
6.1%	Did not pay adequate attention at intersections and were struck by other vehicles.
5.6%	Used improper evasive action – too much or too little steering for vehicle speed and capabilities.
3.9%	Failed to maintain a sufficient visual lead.
3.9%	Failed to see action developing at the side of the roadway.
3.9%	Were following too closely.
3.3%	Failed to yield right-of-way.

# Chapter 1 Managing Risk When Driving

What is risk?

What are the four characteristics of Risk?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



What is the purpose of a Graduated Driver License Program?

What are the 3 stages of the Ohio Graduated License Program?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## Important Ohio GDL Notes:

**Under 18 during your first 12 months with a license:**

- No driving between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6 a.m.
- No driving with more than one non-family member in the car.
- All passengers must wear a safety belt at all times.
- No mobile communications while driving.

**Under 18 after 12 months:**

- No driving between the hours of 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.
- The limit of passengers is the number of safety belts.
- All passengers must wear a safety belt at all times.
- No mobile communications while driving.



# Chapter 2 Getting Ready to Drive



What should drivers check each time they approach the vehicle?

Look for:

Check for:

Inspect:

Check under the vehicle for:

Look inside to protect against:

What steps should you take **BEFORE** you drive?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

# Chapter 2 Getting Ready to Drive

Drivers should not sit closer than 10 inches from the steering wheel in vehicles equipped with a driver's side air bag.

Place your left hand around 8-9 o'clock, and your right hand at about 3-4 o'clock, as on the face of a clock.

Ohio's mandatory safety belt usage law requires drivers and \_\_\_\_\_ occupants of most passenger vehicles to wear safety belts whenever they drive or ride in a motor vehicle on Ohio's roadways.

If you are a driver under 18 years of age, the number of vehicle occupants is limited to the total number of originally installed safety belts. \_\_\_\_\_ occupants must be wearing safety belts when the vehicle is being driven by a probationary license holder. ODMVL p.45

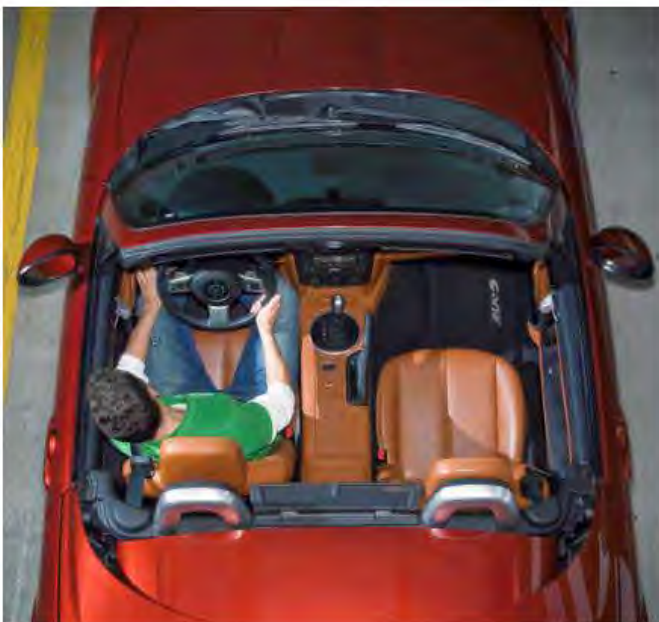


Three Main Controls of your vehicle to control it's motion:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Describe the MIRROR Adjustments:

Inside mirror:

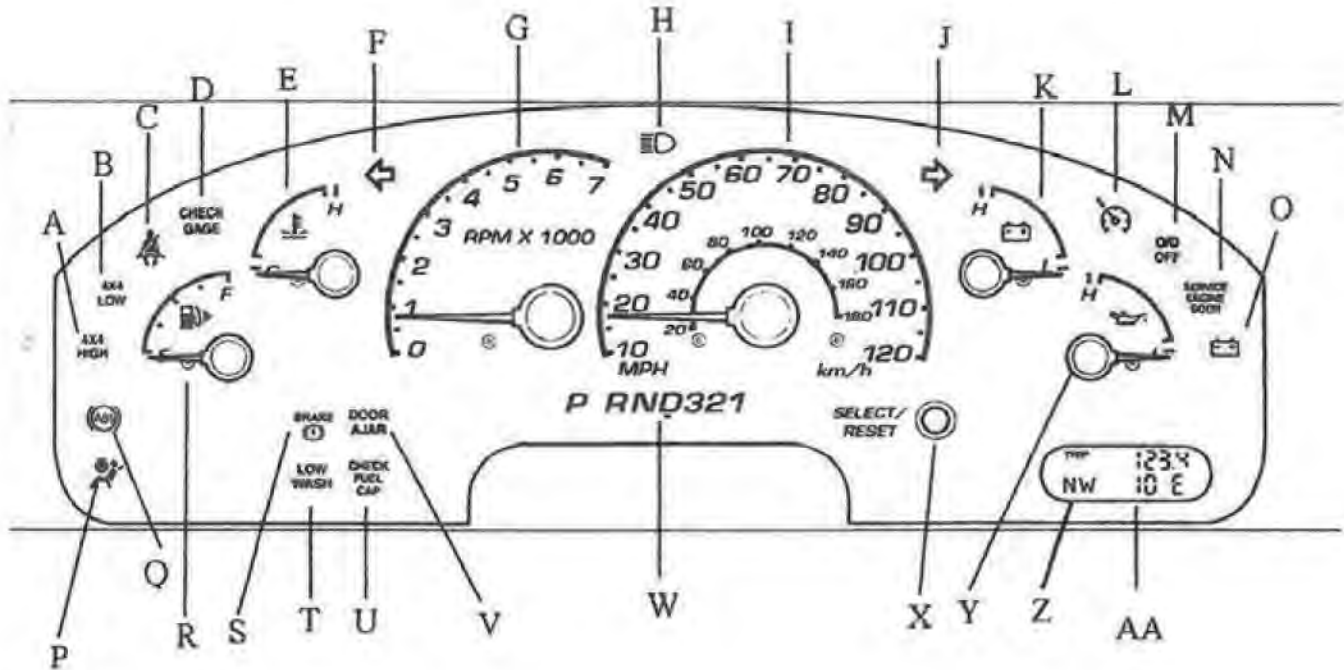


Left Side Mirror:

Right Side Mirror:

How often should you check your mirrors:

# Chapter 2 Getting Ready to Drive



Match the instruments and gauges in the instrument panel to the appropriate title in table below:

	Windshield Washer Fluid		Door Ajar		Headlight Beam Indicator
	Cruise Control		Safety Belt		Check Gauge
	Battery Voltage Gauge		Oil Pressure Gauge		Left Turn Indicator
	Engine Temperature Gauge		Battery Warning Light		Right Turn Indicator
	Gear Selection Indicator		4-Wheel Drive Low		Anti-Lock Brake System Warning
	Tachometer		Speedometer		4-Wheel Drive High
	Trip Odometer		Airbag Warning		Overdrive On/Off
	Check Fuel Cap		Parking Brake Warning		Service Engine Soon/Check Engine
	Select/Reset Odometer		Fuel Gauge		Compass



# CHAPTER 3 Natural Laws and Balance

Five factors influence the effect of inertia:

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Describe Kinetic energy:

If a vehicle's speed doubles from 20 mph to 40 mph, the distance needed to stop increases by four times!

More than \_\_\_\_\_% of occupant fatalities occur as a result of single-vehicle crashes.

A matter of balance

Vehicle suspension balance refers to the distribution of the weight of the vehicle on the chassis.

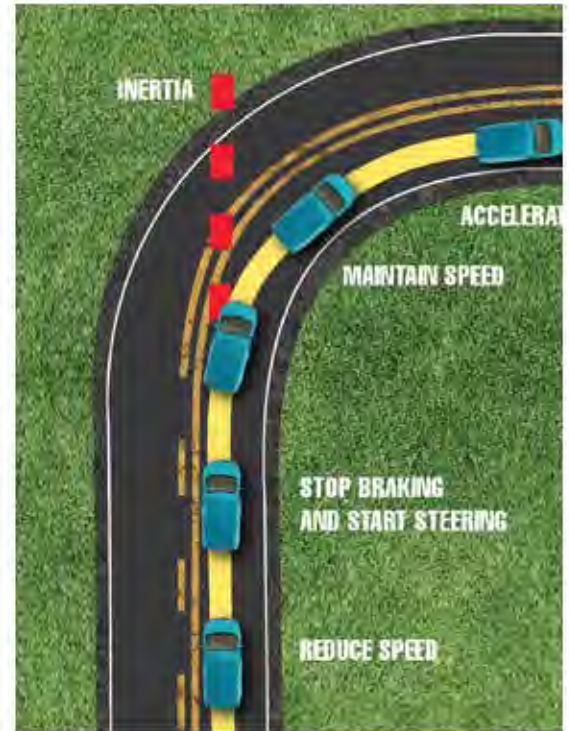
A transfer of weight occurs whenever you:

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or perform some combination of these actions.



When a vehicle accelerates, its weight shifts to the \_\_\_\_\_.

When the brakes are applied, the vehicle's weight, or center of mass, is transferred to the \_\_\_\_\_.

When turning, a vehicle's weight will shift in the \_\_\_\_\_ the turn.

# CHAPTER 4 Starting Stopping and Steering

Follow these steps for Starting the engine (fill in the blanks):

1. Place your foot on the \_\_\_\_\_ pedal before starting the engine.
2. Check that the parking brake is set.
3. Check that the gear selector lever is in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Start the engine.
5. As soon as the engine starts, release the key.
6. Idle for at least \_\_\_\_\_ seconds before you start driving.
7. Make sure to check all \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ that they indicate normal functioning of vehicle systems.
8. Turn on the low-beam \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Drive at moderate speed to allow the engine and fluids to \_\_\_\_\_.

Three steering techniques are available to drivers:

- Hand-to-hand steering • Hand-over-hand steering • 1 hand steering
- What steering errors could drivers commit?

- What could be the results of such errors?

Accelerating the vehicle

The ability to control speed depends upon good accelerator technique. Four levels of acceleration:

1. Idling acceleration \_\_\_\_\_
2. Light acceleration \_\_\_\_\_
3. Progressive acceleration \_\_\_\_\_
4. Thrust acceleration \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the Anti Lock Braking Technique:

Backing, To reduce risk, follow these steps:

Before entering the vehicle, check around! Children and objects are often difficult to see from the driver's seat. If you have a backup camera, there is no need to check your mirrors or turn around?

\_\_\_\_ TRUE or \_\_\_\_ FALSE

Keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal while shifting to Reverse. Back slowly.





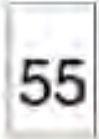

















# CHAPTER 5 Signs, Signals and Markings

## SIGNS

Mark each Road Sign, Symbol, or Marking with the appropriate letter from the list on the bottom of this page:

ALSO, write in the COLOR(s) of the sign if it is not listed for you:

			
	 GREEN		 BROWN
 BLUE			
			
			

A: Caution or Warning Sign  
 B: Yield  
 C: Construction or Work zone sign.  
 D: Railroad Crossing  
 E: Stop  
 F: Guide Sign  
 G: Do Not Enter

H: Speed Limit  
 I: School Zone  
 J: Slow Moving Vehicle  
 K: No U-Turn  
 L: Reduction in Lanes  
 M: Motorist Services  
 N: Merge

O: No Passing  
 P: Slippery Pavement  
 Q: Divided Highway  
 R: Recreation Area  
 S: Crossroad  
 T: Pedestrian Crossing

# CHAPTER 5 Signs, Signals and Markings

Signs: List 4 aspects of a sign that are important and communicate information to the driver:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Ten colors designated to convey traffic control information, list the TYPE of sign:

- Yellow — \_\_\_\_\_
- Fluorescent yellow-green — \_\_\_\_\_
- Orange — \_\_\_\_\_
- Green — \_\_\_\_\_
- Brown — \_\_\_\_\_
- Blue — \_\_\_\_\_
- Red — \_\_\_\_\_
- Black — \_\_\_\_\_
- White — \_\_\_\_\_
- Fluorescent pink — \_\_\_\_\_

## TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Used to control traffic by indicating who has the right of way.

Describe what to do when you see Red -

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe what to do when you see Yellow -

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe what to do when you see Green -

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What are the proper steps for completing a right turn on red?

Can you legally make a Left on Red in Ohio? If so, when?



# CHAPTER 5 Signs, Signals and Markings

## PAVEMENT MARKINGS

### Yellow lines

Yellow centerlines, Single broken yellow lane line

Double solid-yellow lane line



Describe Reversible lanes and how they work:

What are Shared left-turn lanes and describe how they work:

### White lines

Dashed \_\_\_\_\_

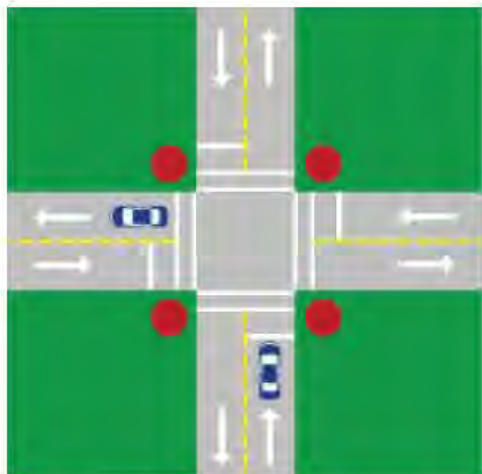
Solid \_\_\_\_\_

### White markings

Symbols

Words

Describe the markings at the intersection below and where you should stop:



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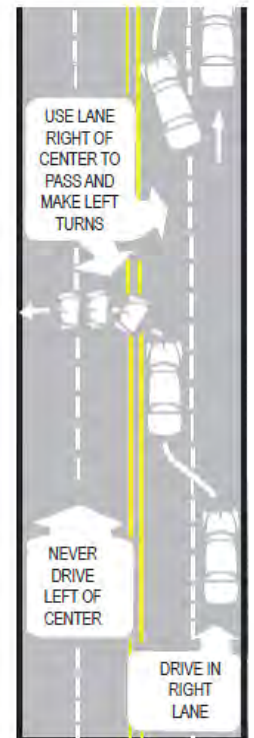
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What if you stop and cannot see down the cross street?



# CHAPTER 6 Traffic Laws

## GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING

Graduated Driver Licensing is a three-stage approach to ease new drivers into driving by providing practice and skill development under low-risk conditions. This process of incrementally increasing a new driver's privileges has been shown to reduce teen crashes, injuries and deaths.

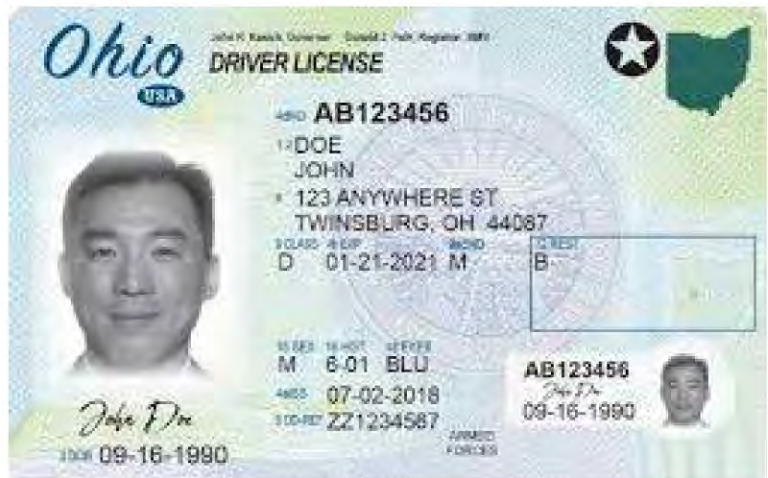
### Stage 1. Your Temporary Permit

You must be at least 15 years and 6 months old.

You must pass a written test on the rules of the road and a vision test at the State EXAM STATION.

You must go to BMV with a parent or guardian to purchase your TEMP ID (paper first) Actual Temp ID Card will come in the mail to you in the next few weeks.

**LAW = CARRY WITH YOU WHEN YOU DRIVE.**



## STAGE 1: THE TEMPORARY PERMIT LICENSE

What to do while you have your temps:

1. OHIO requires that you drive with a parent or guardian for at least 50 hours (at least 10 at night) before you obtain a license. You and parent/guardian will sign a notarized affidavit. Must be Parent/guardian or driving instructor seated next to you in front seat if under 16. Over 16, you may drive with a licensed driver who is 21 or older.
2. Complete a State approved Driver Ed Course. 24 hrs classroom, 8 hrs driving. – Final Certificate needed for Drivers license test.
3. You must hold your permit for at least 6 months before testing for your license.

## STAGE 2: THE INTERMEDIATE LICENSE – PROBATIONARY (UNDER 18)

**DURING YOUR FIRST 12 MONTHS WITH A LICENSE:**

NO driving between the hours of 12am and 6am.

NO driving with more than one non-family member in the car.

ALL passengers must wear a seat belt at all times.

NO mobile communication while driving.

**AFTER HAVING YOUR LICENSE FOR 12 MONTHS (AND STILL UNDER 18):**

NO driving between 1am and 5am

ALL passengers must wear a seat belt at all times.

NO mobile communication while driving.

## STAGE 3: THE FULL LICENSE

Age 18. Congratulations! BuckleUp!

# CHAPTER 6 Traffic Laws

## RULES OF THE ROAD

### RIGHT-OF-WAY RULES:

Designed to help drivers understand who should be granted the privilege of proceeding first when more than one vehicle approaches an intersection at about the same time.

Can you “take” the right-of-way? Why or why not?

Why should you never assume another driver will give you the right-of-way?



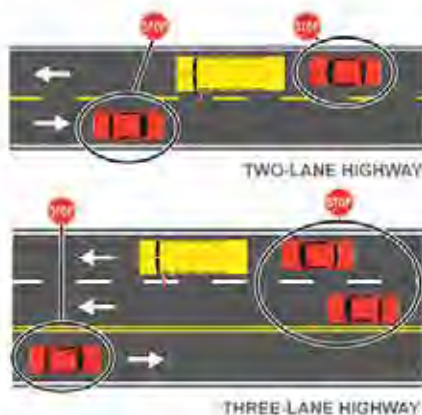
### Principles of right-of-way

The purpose of right-of-way laws is to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ resulting from one driver failing to \_\_\_\_\_ to another.

The right-of-way is always \_\_\_\_\_; it is not something a highway user should take for granted.

### Stopping for school buses

Question: What right-of-way issues are involved when driving around school buses and what are the biggest risks when driving around school buses?



# CHAPTER 6 Traffic Laws

## RULES OF THE ROAD

No driver should willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of:

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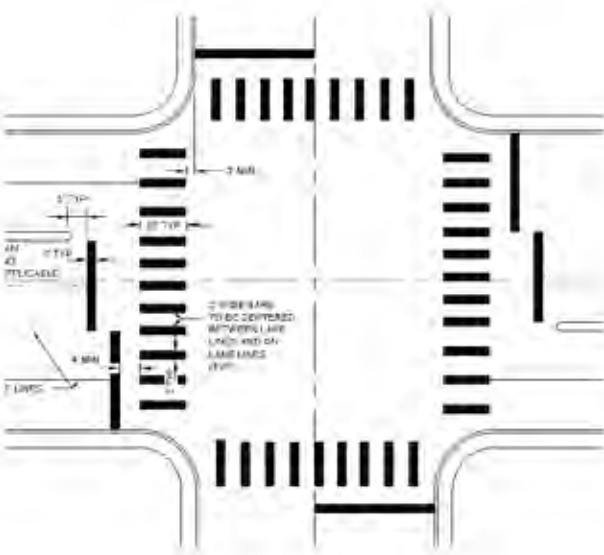
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### STOP SIGNS

Every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop behind the marked \_\_\_\_\_ on the near side of the intersection.



If there is no marked \_\_\_\_\_, the vehicle must stop behind a clearly marked \_\_\_\_\_.

If there is no stop line, vehicles must stop at the point nearest the \_\_\_\_\_ where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it.

When two or more drivers approach a situation where someone is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ the right-of-way, all drivers should be prepared to \_\_\_\_\_.

### USE OF OCCUPANT PROTECTION SYSTEM

Whenever a vehicle is equipped with a safety belt system:

The person shall keep the seat belt properly adjusted and fastened around his or her body, when:

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All children riding in the vehicle must be in the appropriate child safety restraint and in compliance with state child-passenger safety laws.

Ohio Seat Belt Laws - pp. DIGEST What page?

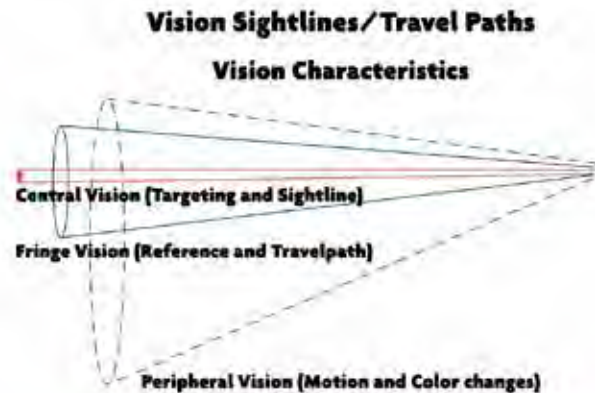
Notes:



# CHAPTER 7 Visual Search

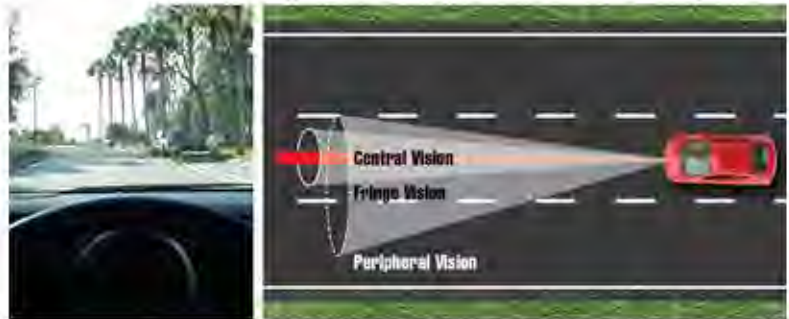
What should drivers check each time they approach the vehicle?

S I P D E  
S EARCH  
I DENTIFY  
P REDICT  
D ECIDE  
E XECUTE



Smith System for Defensive Driving

Aim high  
Keep your eyes moving  
Get the big picture  
Make sure others see you  
Leave yourself a way out  
How should!



S. E. E. SYSTEM

S EARCH  
E VALUATE  
E XECUTE

## SEARCHING

Searching means moving your eyes in a \_\_\_\_\_, from near to far and side to side.

Keeping your eyes active helps you resist \_\_\_\_\_, reduces \_\_\_\_\_ and prevents a fixed stare.

Question: What are some things to search for?

## MAINTAIN A VISUAL LEAD

The distance you look ahead is identified as your visual lead.

You should search \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ seconds ahead.

## LOOKING BEHIND

Check your rearview and side mirrors to see if anyone is following too closely, coming up fast or preparing to pass and glance over your left or right shoulder to check your blind areas.

# CHAPTER 7 Visual Search

What are some instances when you should be sure to check the traffic behind you:

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## BLIND AREA CHECKS

Develop the habit of turning your head slightly in the direction you plan to move to check for vehicles you may not see in your mirrors.

### Avoid surprises

Surprise is a factor in many collisions. A study of more than 11,000 crashes revealed that \_\_\_\_\_% of the drivers involved took no action to avoid a collision.

Question: How can you avoid surprises?

## DRIVING AT NIGHT

Driving at night means:

Reduced \_\_\_\_\_

Concealed objects that you can see during \_\_\_\_\_

Limited view of the \_\_\_\_\_.

Tip: Watch out for slow-moving or unlighted vehicles, curves, pedestrians and road changes.

## HEADLIGHTS

Drive with your low-beam headlights on during daylight hours.

During the daylight a vehicle without headlights is visible from about a half mile away.

With headlights on, the same vehicle is visible from nearly a mile away.

## GOOD VISUAL HABITS

Drivers with POOR visual habits:

Do not prepare for stops or turns far enough in \_\_\_\_\_.

Do not notice traffic tie-ups in \_\_\_\_\_.

Become trapped behind \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

Are unaware of vehicles about to \_\_\_\_\_.

Drive with fogged, dirty or partially \_\_\_\_\_.

Become \_\_\_\_\_ easily.

Do not respond to changes in the traffic \_\_\_\_\_.

# CHAPTER 8 Managing Space

The following list gives you an idea of the kinds of decisions you must make:

- What time to start?
- What route to follow?
- What lane?
- What speed?
- What maneuvers to make?
- What controls to use?
- What methods to communicate?

The following list gives you an idea of the kinds of decisions you must make:

When and where to...

- Meet other traffic?
- Yield?
- Stop?
- Perform maneuvers?
- Signal?
- Change direction?
- Change speed?

How much to...

- Accelerate?
- Slow down or brake?
- Turn the steering wheel?
- Communicate?



## SOME QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN SELECTING YOUR PATH OF TRAVEL:

Which path offers maximum visibility?

Which path provides the most clear space to the sides?

Which path provides the smoothest flow of traffic?

Which path provides the best roadway surface?

What traffic laws apply?

# CHAPTER 8 Managing Space and Speed

What are the advantages of establishing a \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ second follow distance?

At 60 mph, you will travel \_\_\_\_\_ feet in three seconds.

The \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ second following distance works for speeds up to \_\_\_\_\_ mph. At higher speeds, you should allow greater following distances.

Leave an increased space margin for potential risks or things you cannot see.

If a left lane is available and free of traffic, move over one car width as you approach an area of reduced visibility on the right.

If a lane is not available, move over at least half a car width, or as close to the center of the roadway as possible.

What are the three major conditions that require a driver to adjust speed?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Sometimes a driver will cut into your space

Adjust your speed by slowing slightly.

Fall back at least \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ seconds behind cars moving erratically.

List some other times that you should increase your space more than normal:

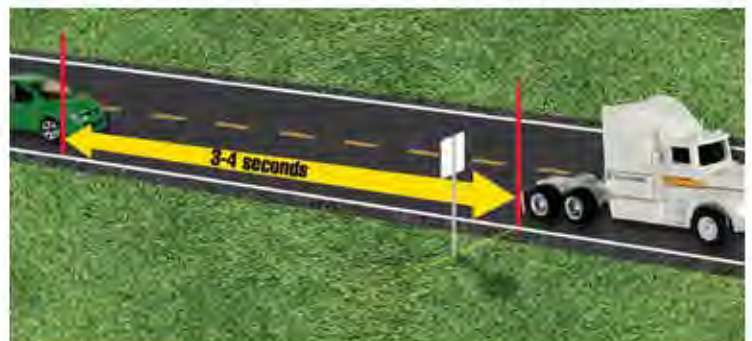
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# CHAPTER 9 Basic Maneuvers

Why would a driver need to change lanes?

What risks are involved in changing lanes?

Concepts to remember

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Appropriate speed

Traffic  
ahead  
to the rear  
to the sides

Controlled steering

Controlled speed change

Establish lane position

Check traffic to sides and rear  
Re-establish space around vehicle

What question should each driver ask, every time before changing lanes?

How to safely change lanes:

Check ahead, to the sides, and to the rear for a \_\_\_\_\_ in traffic.

Signal your intention to move left or right.

Re-check \_\_\_\_\_ in the direction of your intended lane change.

When conditions are safe, change lanes and adjust your \_\_\_\_\_.

Once you reach the new lane, cancel your \_\_\_\_\_ and re-check your vehicle's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

# CHAPTER 9 Basic Maneuvers

## TURNING

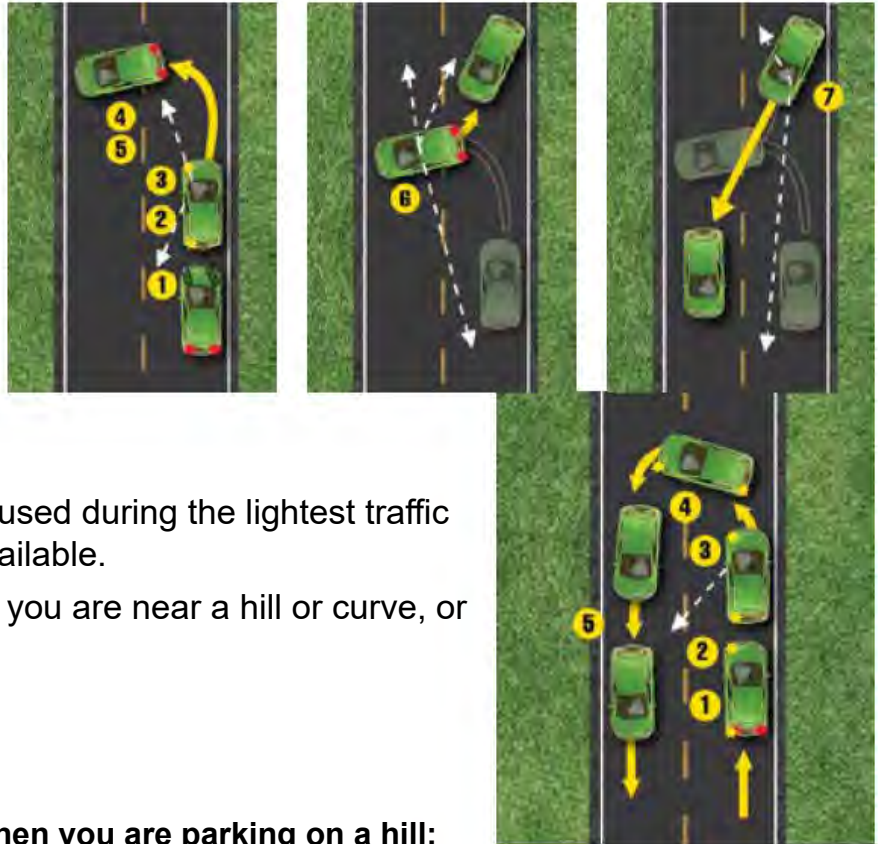
Question: What are the steps in making a safe left turn?

Question: What are the steps in making a safe right turn?

## REVERSING DIRECTION

What are the advantages, disadvantages and risks involved:

Maneuvers you may execute include the following:



Traveling around the block

Three-point turnabout

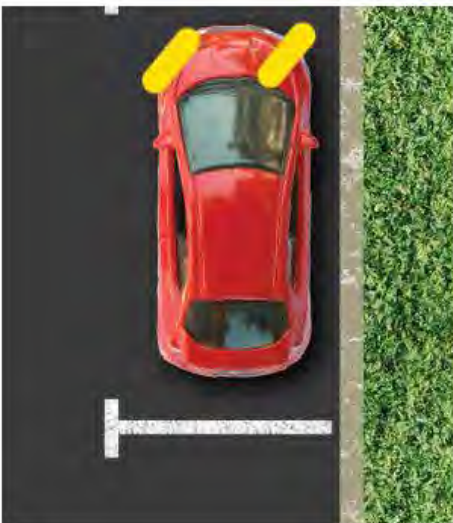
This maneuver should only be used during the lightest traffic and when no other option is available.

Never attempt this maneuver if you are near a hill or curve, or if your sight distance is limited.

Two-point turn

U-turn

Describe which way to turn wheels when you are parking on a hill:



**Uphill and a curb:**

**Downhill and a curb:**

**Uphill and no curb:**

**Downhill and no curb:**

## CHAPTER 10 Manual (stick) Shift



What should drivers remember to do differently (than automatic) if they drive a manual (stick) shift vehicle?

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### ORGAN DONATION

<http://donatelifeohio.org/>

Who can donate?

How do you register as a donor?

There are three ways to register your decision in the Ohio Donor Registry

1. Register online You will need a valid Ohio driver license or state identification card.
2. Complete and mail a Donor Registry enrollment form
3. Say "YES" at the BMV when you receive or renew your driver license. *You should also talk to your family about your wishes so they can help honor your decision.*

Can you still choose to donate if you are younger than 18 years of age?



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What can be donated?

Organs

Kidneys, Heart, Liver, Lungs, Pancreas and Small Intestine.

Tissues

Heart Valves, Skin, Bone, Ligaments, Tendons, Nerves, Fascia, Middle Ear Bones and Veins.

Eye Tissue

Corneas.

Does the family have to pay for the cost of organ/tissue donation?

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# CHAPTER 11 Sharing the Road

Question: What is the definition of “closing probability?”

What is the key question driver should ask about closing probability and nearby vehicles?

## ANTICIPATING ERRORS

Human error

Typical errors drivers make include:

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## METHODS OF COMMUNICATING

Four common messages:

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Drivers use:

\_\_\_\_\_ devices to send most messages



The \_\_\_\_\_ to sound warnings



\_\_\_\_\_ contact

Describe some Body Actions:

Why, when to use Vehicle position:



# CHAPTER 11 Sharing the Road

## PEDESTRIANS

When you wait for a traffic signal at an intersection, be sure to stop behind the stop line or crosswalk.

List at least 5-7 High-risk pedestrian areas:

## INATTENTIVE PEDESTRIANS:

When it is raining, snowing or foggy, it may be even more difficult to see pedestrians. Plus, because of umbrellas, hoods and hats, they may not see you.

## EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Give room to emergency vehicles.

What is the correct procedure for any time you hear a siren or see flashing red or blue lights?

## LARGE TRUCKS

Drivers of large trucks have very limited visibility, and the trucks have large blind areas around them.

A large truck turning right sometimes swings wide so the trailer can clear the curb or other objects in its path.

Describe the term No Zone and what it means to you as a driver on the road with larger trucks:

List at least 3 other dangers associated with sharing the road with trucks?



# CHAPTER 11 Sharing the Road

## BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES AND SCOOTERS

Give motorcycles and scooters as much space as you would a vehicle.

Do not try to squeeze into the same lane.

### BICYCLES

Bikes demand increased awareness

OHIO LAW = \_\_\_\_\_ of space  
Why?



### ANIMALS

Pets

Dogs and cats may dart into the roadway when least expected.

Drivers may swerve or brake too hard in an attempt to avoid hitting these animals– this could be a very dangerous choice!

Wild animals

Each year, collisions with wild animals kill approximately 160 people and injure thousands more.

It is estimated that 1.5 million deer alone are killed annually in the U.S. by motor vehicles.

### INTERSECTIONS

Intersections create hazards!

Intersections allow cars or pedestrians to cut across a driver's pathway at various angles

Safe gap

Once you reach an intersection, you will need to decide when it is safe to start across or turn. To do this, you will have to judge a safe gap in traffic.



# CHAPTER 11 Sharing the Road

## RAILROAD CROSSINGS

Always expect a train

The weight ratio of a train to an automobile is about \_\_\_\_\_ to 1 and is proportional to an automobile and a \_\_\_\_\_.

Stalled vehicle:

Never stop your vehicle on railroad tracks for any reason.

True or False:

If your vehicle stalls on the tracks, you should run towards the train – away from tracks

\_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or \_\_\_\_\_ FALSE

## MERGING

When you enter an expressway from a ramp, you will merge into high speed traffic. Drivers already on — and those entering — the highway need to adjust speed and position to avoid collisions.

Question: What are the steps for merging?

## PASSING OTHER VEHICLES

Three questions-

When considering passing another vehicle, you must ask yourself three questions, and the answer to each question must be YES:

Is passing legal?



Is passing safe?



Is passing worth it?



# CHAPTER 11 Sharing the Road

## ROUNDBABOUTS

Also called Traffic Circles and Rotaries

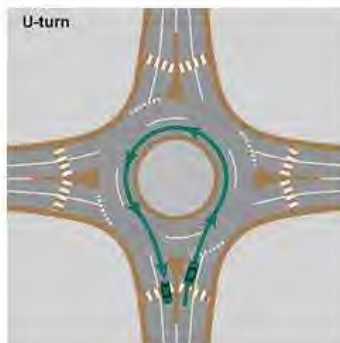
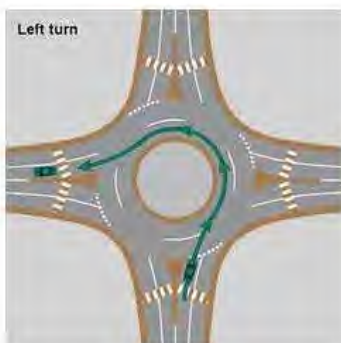
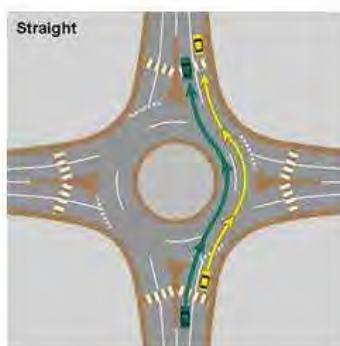
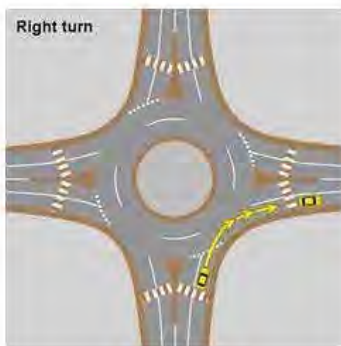
### WHAT IS A ROUNDABOUT?

A modern roundabout is a circular intersection where drivers travel counterclockwise around a center island. It replaces traffic lights or stop signs at the intersection. Unlike old-fashioned traffic circles, where incoming traffic had the right of way, in a modern roundabout, drivers must yield to traffic already in the roundabout, then proceed into the intersection and exit at their desired street. Roundabouts are designed to improve traffic flow, reduce accidents, and save energy.

### DRIVING IN SINGLE-LANE ROUNDABOUTS

Roundabouts are marked with a yellow “roundabout ahead” sign with an advisory speed limit for the roundabout. Slow down as you approach the roundabout, and watch for pedestrians in the crosswalk.

Continue toward the roundabout and look to your left as you near the yield sign and dashed yield line on the road at the entrance to the roundabout. Yield to traffic already in the roundabout. Once you see a gap in traffic, enter the circle and proceed to your exit. If there is no traffic in the roundabout, you may enter without yielding. Look for pedestrians and use your turn signal before you exit.



### DRIVING MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUTS

In a multi-lane roundabout, you will see two signs as you approach the intersection: The yellow “roundabout ahead” sign and a black-and-white “lane choice” sign. You will need to choose a lane prior to entering the roundabout.

You choose your lane in a multi-lane roundabout the same way you would in a traditional multi-lane intersection. To go straight or right, get in the right lane. To go straight or left, get in the left lane. Drivers can also make U-turns from the left lane.

(Photos courtesy of Ohio and Washington State Departments of Transportation.)

# CHAPTER 12 Alcohol and Drugs

## ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS

Alcohol is involved in nearly \_\_\_\_\_ of all motor vehicle-related deaths.

Each year approximately \_\_\_\_\_ people die, and more than \_\_\_\_\_ are injured in alcohol-related crashes.



What does “BAC” stand for?

What does it mean?

What is alcohol?

What are some ways that alcohol can affect vision?

Here are some of the ways different numbers of beers consumed in one hour may affect a 150-pound adult.

After one beer, \_\_\_\_\_ are lowered

After two beers, \_\_\_\_\_ is slower

After three beers, \_\_\_\_\_ is not sound

After four beers, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are affected

After five drinks, most behaviors are affected

After 12 drinks, BAC is about .30 percent–

Coma or near death!!



# CHAPTER 12 Alcohol and Drugs

The total amount of alcohol per serving will vary with the type and size of alcoholic beverage consumed. Standard-size servings of beer, wine, wine coolers, whiskey and mixed drinks contain somewhat different amounts of alcohol.



What are some factors that affect the level of BAC?

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## TIME SPENT DRINKING:

The faster a drinker consumes alcohol, the more quickly \_\_\_\_\_ will reach its peak.

## ELIMINATION OF ALCOHOL

Once alcohol reaches the bloodstream, the body immediately goes about removing it. It does so in three ways:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## HOSTING

Everyone shares the responsibility for keeping drinkers from driving. The host shares the blame if a guest is involved in a crash, is arrested or arrives home drunk.

\_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or \_\_\_\_\_ FALSE

Just don't drink and drive, but if you drink:

# CHAPTER 12 Alcohol and Drugs

## DRUGS

Match the definition on the right with the drug category on the left.

\_\_\_\_\_ Depressants

\_\_\_\_\_ Narcotics

\_\_\_\_\_ Stimulants

\_\_\_\_\_ Hallucinogens

**A. Speeds up the central nervous system. A driver may notice emotional and psychological effects such as**

**overreacting, aggression, hostility, impatience or impulsiveness, as well as impaired coordination. Examples include: caffeine, nicotine, amphetamines and cocaine.**

**B. Changes the way a person thinks, sees and acts. These are called “mind-altering” drugs. Drivers may experience visual distortion, aggressiveness, violent behavior, time or distance distortion, short-term memory loss and slower reaction time. Examples include: marijuana, hashish, LSD and PCP.**

**C. Slows down the central nervous system. A driver can experience slower reaction time, reduced alertness, impaired coordination, and depressed motor skills. Examples include: alcohol, barbiturates and tranquilizers.**

**D. A class of substances that blunt the senses. In large quantities produce euphoria, stupor, or coma. When used constantly can cause habituation or addiction. Can be used in medicine to relieve pain, cause sedation, and induce sleep. Examples include: heroin, morphine and methadone.**



## 7 DRUG CATEGORIES

<b>DEPRESSANTS – drugs that slow down the activity of the body and brain</b>		
Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alcohol</li> <li>- Xanax or Alprazolam</li> <li>- Valium or Diazepam</li> <li>- Barbiturates</li> <li>- Noctec or Chloral Hydrate Syrup</li> <li>- Prozac</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bloodshot watery eyes</li> <li>- Slurred speech</li> <li>- Fumbling movements with hands</li> <li>- Depressed reflexes</li> <li>- Droopy eyelids</li> <li>- Slow breathing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weaving / lane violations</li> <li>- Slow or fast speed</li> <li>- Making wide or cutting turns</li> <li>- Delayed reaction time</li> <li>- Following too closely</li> <li>- Left of center</li> <li>- Too slow to react to traffic signals</li> </ul>
<b>STIMULANTS – drugs that speed up the activity of the body and brain</b>		
Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cocaine (powdered cocaine, crack cocaine)</li> <li>- Methamphetamine (crystal meth)</li> <li>- Amphetamines (Adderall, Ritalin)</li> <li>- Caffeine (energy drinks, powdered caffeine, caffeine pills)</li> <li>- Cathine (bath salts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dilated pupils</li> <li>- Irritability</li> <li>- Aggression</li> <li>- Sweating</li> <li>- Talkative</li> <li>- Exaggerated Reflexes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aggressive</li> <li>- Jerky movements</li> <li>- Traffic signal violations</li> <li>- Reckless operation</li> <li>- Inattention</li> <li>- Aggressive lane changes</li> <li>- Over-reaction to objects / animals on roadway</li> </ul>
<b>HALLUCINOGENS – drugs that make the user experience things they know are not real</b>		
Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Naturally Occurring Hallucinogens (Peyote, Jimson weed, Salvia, Mushrooms)</li> <li>- Psychedelic Amphetamines (Ecstasy, Molly)</li> <li>- LSD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dilated pupils</li> <li>- Sweating</li> <li>- Goosebumps</li> <li>- Nausea</li> <li>- Difficulty with speech</li> <li>- Impaired perception of time and distance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inattention</li> <li>- Instability</li> <li>- Poor memory</li> <li>- Altered distance perception</li> <li>- Slow reactions</li> </ul>
<b>DISSOCIATIVE ANESTHETICS – drugs that separates the body from the brain</b>		
Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PCP (Angel Dust, Shermes, Embalmer)</li> <li>- Ketamin (Special K, K-hole)</li> <li>- Dextromethorphan / DXM (Robitussin, Triple C, Robo-tripping)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impaired vision</li> <li>- Sweating &amp; fever</li> <li>- Rapid breathing</li> <li>- Increased heart rate &amp; blood pressure</li> <li>- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea</li> <li>- Slurred speech</li> <li>- Memory loss</li> <li>- Rapid eye movements</li> <li>- Hallucinations</li> <li>- Coma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerking of the eyes as they are focusing</li> <li>- Drowsiness</li> <li>- Dizzy</li> <li>- Blank staring</li> </ul>





**NARCOTIC ANALGESICS – drugs which can be effective for the relief of severe pain**

Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Morphine (Heroin)</li> <li>- Codeine (Hydrocodone)</li> <li>- Thebaine (Buprenorphine, Oxycodone)</li> <li>- Synthetics (Fentanyl, Car fentanyl, Demeral)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constricted pupils</li> <li>- Slowed reflexes</li> <li>- Sedation</li> <li>- On the nod</li> <li>- Slowed respirations</li> <li>- Track marks or fresh puncture wounds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Slow driving</li> <li>- Weaving</li> <li>- Poor vehicle control</li> <li>- Poor coordination</li> <li>- Slow response</li> <li>- Delayed reactions</li> <li>- Difficulty in following instructions</li> <li>- Falling asleep at the wheel</li> </ul>

**INHALANTS – solvent or other vapor producing material that is inhaled in the body**

Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volatile Solvents (Gasoline, Paint thinner, Fingernail polish remover, Cleaning fluid, Liquid correction fluid, Paint, Glues)</li> <li>- Aerosols (Hair sprays, Deodorants, Vegetable frying pan lubricants, Insecticides, Glass chillers)</li> <li>- Anesthetic Gases (Ether, Amyl nitrite, Isobutyl nitrite, Nitrous oxide)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bloodshot watery eyes</li> <li>- Slurred speech</li> <li>- Fumbling movements with hands</li> <li>- Depressed reflexes</li> <li>- Difficulty with speech</li> <li>- Odor of inhaled substance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decreased response time</li> <li>- Inability to concentrate</li> <li>- Loss in vision</li> </ul>

**CANNABIS – a plant that produces hemp fiber as a drug**

Examples	Effects on the body	Effects on driving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sativa</li> <li>- Indica</li> <li>- Wax</li> <li>- Butane Hash Oil</li> <li>- Butter</li> <li>- Shatter</li> <li>- Hashish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dilated pupils</li> <li>- Euphoria</li> <li>- Bloodshot eyes</li> <li>- Body tremors</li> <li>- Increased appetite</li> <li>- Relaxed inhibitions</li> <li>- Disorientation</li> <li>- Possible paranoia</li> <li>- Eyelid tremors</li> <li>- Sedation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased reaction times</li> <li>- Altered distance perception</li> <li>- Fatigue</li> <li>- Overcompensating</li> </ul>



# CHAPTER 13 Distractions, Drowsiness, Emotions

## DISTRACTED DRIVING

Driver distraction and inattention are major causes of \_\_\_\_\_, resulting in thousands of collisions and deaths each year.

An estimated \_\_\_\_\_ percent of collisions involve driver \_\_\_\_\_.

Each year, driver inattention is factor in more than \_\_\_\_\_ crashes.

Looking away two or more seconds \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood of a crash.

**Young drivers are especially susceptible to distracted driving. You can be charged for inattentive driving. See Ohio HB99**

**Under 18, is any electronic device allowed? \_\_\_\_\_**

**1st offense: \$\_\_\_\_\_ fine and \_\_\_\_\_ license suspension**

**2nd offense: \$\_\_\_\_\_ fine and \_\_\_\_\_ license suspension**

**Distractions can affect driving in at least three ways:**

1. Slowed \_\_\_\_\_

2. Delayed \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3. Improper action

Types of distractions:

\_\_\_\_\_ : eyes off the road, such as reaching for an object.

\_\_\_\_\_ : causes a driver to take his or her hands off the wheel.

\_\_\_\_\_ : activities that take the driver's mind away from the road, such as engaging in a conversation with a passenger or thinking about something that happened during the day.

## DROWSY DRIVING

**is now recognized as one of the leading causes of traffic collisions.**

**According the National Sleep Foundation's Sleep in America poll:**

- **60 percent of adult drivers—about 168 million people—say they have driven a vehicle while feeling drowsy in the past year**
- **More than one third (36 percent, or 103 million people) admit to having actually fallen asleep at the wheel!**

**Preventing drowsiness: Follow these steps before driving:**

**Get a good night's sleep.**

**Prepare your route carefully to identify total distance, stopping points and other logistic considerations.**

**Avoid activities that cause drowsiness or otherwise impair performance.**

# CHAPTER 14 Adverse Conditions, Emergencies

## REDUCED VISIBILITY

Plan to be seen, Keep \_\_\_\_\_ clean

Clear the \_\_\_\_\_ and rear windows

Describe how the Defroster works in clearing the windshield:

## DRIVING AT NIGHT

Sight distance is limited, Your eyes must adjust, \_\_\_\_\_ affects you

Question: What can you do to minimize the challenges of night driving?

## REDUCED TRACTION

Testing the surface:

First, wait until there is an area free of traffic.

Slow to 15 to 20 mph and quickly press the brake pedal -- note if the tires begin to skid or if the anti-lock braking system engages earlier than when in dry conditions.

What can you do to help prevent hydroplaning?

When the roadway is wet, you should \_\_\_\_\_ your following distance and \_\_\_\_\_ your speed.

## BRAKING WITH ABS

True or False: Press the brake pedal and hold it down.

\_\_\_\_\_ True or \_\_\_\_\_ False

True or False: In adverse weather, there is no need to increase your following distance if your vehicle is equipped with ABS brakes.

\_\_\_\_\_ True or \_\_\_\_\_ False

## EMERGENCIES

### OFF-ROAD RECOVERY

Keep a firm grip

Resist the tendency of the vehicle to pull toward the shoulder if it is soft.

If your path of travel is clear

Remain calm and do the following:

Ease off the accelerator, and slow down gradually.

If possible, avoid braking.

# CHAPTER 14 Adverse Conditions, Emergencies

## EMERGENCIES

### OFF-ROAD RECOVERY (continued)

It is generally better to use evasive steering rather than braking.

At speeds greater than \_\_\_\_\_ mph, less distance is required to steer around an object than to brake to a stop.

The key to successful evasive steering is to have already identified an \_\_\_\_\_ path of travel to move into.

Skids can result from:

\_\_\_\_\_ or braking too hard

Steering too much or too \_\_\_\_\_

Entering a curve with \_\_\_\_\_.

Skids can be prevented by:

Applying the brakes in a smooth and progressive manner.

Making smooth, precise steering wheel movements.

Slowing down well in advance of curves.

Maintaining speeds appropriate for conditions.

Counter-steering means steering in the direction you want the front of the vehicle to go, \_\_\_\_\_ your intended path of travel.

When you counter-steer, straighten the wheels as soon as you feel the rear of the vehicle begin to realign with your intended path of travel.

What are the most common engine failures?

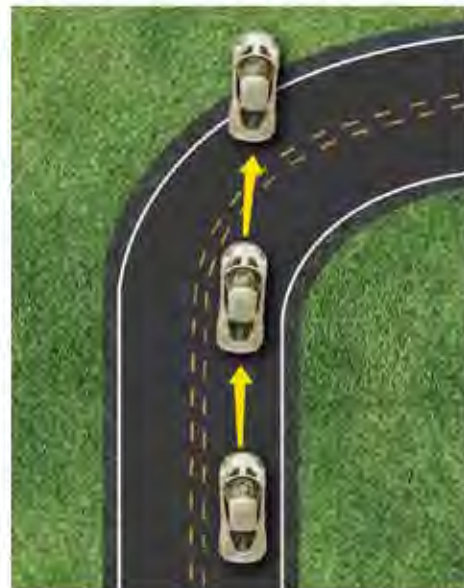
If a tire suddenly goes flat while you are driving:

What should you do if you experience brake failure?

What should you do in the event of a stuck accelerator pedal?

What should you do in the event you are pulled over by a police officer?

### Front-tire Skid (Understeer)



### Rear-tire Skid (Oversteer)



# CHAPTER 14 Adverse Conditions and Emergencies

## THE COLLISION

1. The first collision occurs between the vehicle and another vehicle, an abutment, a tree or some other object.
2. The second collision occurs a fraction of a second later between the occupants and some part of the vehicle's interior.
3. A third collision generally occurs a fraction of a second after the second collision. This is when the body's internal organs strike other body parts such as the ribs or the skull.

## CHOOSE HOW TO COLLIDE

If a collision appears unavoidable, perhaps you can choose an off-road path– try to go \_\_\_\_\_ instead of \_\_\_\_\_!

Hit with a glancing blow.

Another general rule is to hit an object at an angle rather than head-on.

What to do if you crash:

- Remain calm
- Stop immediately
- Assist the injured. Calling 911, the first questions will be about injuries and they may help you help the injured. Do your best to remain calm and LISTEN
- Control the scene. Are you required to wait for police to move the vehicle?

- Remain at the scene until police arrive

- Exchange required information such as:

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- Calling Insurance and towing, PARENT HELP here. What should the student do for towing, insurance:

Insurance Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
policy# \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Towing or Roadside assistance: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Policy/Member# \_\_\_\_\_

Phone# \_\_\_\_\_



# CHAPTER 15 Purchasing a Vehicle and Insurance

## PURCHASING A VEHICLE

### Safety

Choose a vehicle with features that can help prevent crashes and minimize injuries. Think about:

### Reliability

Look for a warranty

Check the history

### Affordability, now and every day

Beyond the initial purchase price, you should expect ongoing expenses to operate your vehicle, such as: insurance, maintenance, repairs, fuel.

Purchasing a vehicle: Ohio Law



You need to pay sales tax when buying a used vehicle in Ohio.



\_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or \_\_\_\_\_ FALSE

Federal Law

It is required for a used vehicle to come with a limited warranty.

\_\_\_\_\_ TRUE or \_\_\_\_\_ FALSE

## INSURING A VEHICLE

### Liability – Ohio Law Required

See Ohio Digest p. 53 *Financial Responsibility*

Bodily injury - For injury or death of others up to the amount of coverage in the policy.

Property damage - For damage to property that belongs to someone else, up to the amount of the policy coverage.

Uninsured Motorist - This protects drivers from bodily injury losses caused by an uninsured, or hit and- run, driver legally liable for the damage.

Comprehensive – For damage to your vehicle when no specific blame exists.

Collision - For damage to your vehicle when no one else is at fault like a single car crash (your fault)

Deductible - Most policies carry a deductible, usually between \$100-\$500, where drivers pay this amount out-of-pocket before the insurance pays. This reduces the cost of the policy.



What are some factors that affect the cost of insurance?

What are some ways to lower insurance premiums?

# CHAPTER 16 Vehicle Maintenance and Safety Preparedness

Got to have it...

- First Aid Kit
- Flashlight with fresh batteries
- Jack and a flat board
- Lug wrench
- Screwdriver, Pliers
- Wiping cloth
- Flares or reflective triangles
- Tire gauge
- Extra drive belt
- Ice scraper, snow brush
- Pencil and notebook
- Gloves, Blanket
- Jumper (booster) cables or portable charging battery

Anything Else:



## TIRES

Tire pressure not only affects fuel mileage, it also greatly affects tire life and traction.



- Never skimp on tires  
Replace tires when the tread wear indicator bars show.
- Rotating tires  
Equalize wear by rotating your tires.

## ENGINE TEMPERATURE

What do you do and not do if your Warning light comes on?



## BRAKES

Brakes are probably your vehicle's most important safety feature. Check them every \_\_\_\_\_ miles, or if you feel the brake pedal \_\_\_\_\_, or hear an unusual sound.

## WINDSHIELD WIPERS

Streak or smear– replace the wipers!

Keep washer fluid full. During cold months, use a solution that helps prevent the liquid from freezing.

Depending on manufacturer recommendations, the following should be performed each spring and fall:

- Rotate tires
- Change engine oil
- Check coolant (antifreeze)
- Check brakes



# NOTES