

**Interview of an Experienced Driver**

1. How did you learn to drive, and what year did you get your driver's license?
  
2. If you took Driver Education, what was your experience and how did it help you become a driver?
  
3. What involvement did your parents/guardians have with you as you learned to drive?
  
4. What restrictions were you subject to as you learned to drive, either by law or your parents/ guardians?  
(*examples: Not allowed to drive at night? No peer passengers?*)
  
5. What vehicle did you learn to drive in?
  
6. Did you experience any crashes? (*big or small*) If yes, what types of crashes?
  
7. What do you do now as an experienced driver that you wish you had done back then?
  
8. On a scale of 1-10 (*10 being best*), how would you rate yourself as a driving role model for me over the past ten years?
  
9. What do you wish you had known as a new driver that you know now?
  
10. How are drivers different today than they were back then?
  
11. How were vehicles and roads different when you learned to drive?

**FAMILY/FREQUENTLY-USED VEHICLE INVENTORY:**

**Year** \_\_\_\_\_ **Make/Model** \_\_\_\_\_

**Engine/Motor:** (Circle) Gasoline Electric/Battery Hybrid (Gas & Electric) Other

**Owner's Manual aboard?** Yes No

**Proof of Insurance** Yes No

**Proof of Registration** Yes No

**Type of Ignition:** Key Keyless/Pushbutton

**Key Fob functions:** Windows down Others: \_\_\_\_\_

**Airbag Location(s):**

A. \_\_\_\_\_ C. \_\_\_\_\_ D. \_\_\_\_\_ E. \_\_\_\_\_

**Safety and Convenience Technologies: (Circle all that apply)**

- In-dash Navigation Rearview Camera
- Adaptive Cruise Control Lane-Keeping Assistance
- Lane Departure Warning Automatic Crash Notification
- Automatic Emergency Braking Adaptive Headlights
- Rear Cross-Traffic Warning

Tire Pressures	Left Front	Left Rear	Right Rear	Right Front
Actual Tire Pressure				
Manufacturer Recommended Tire Pressure				
Difference (low/high)				

When was the last time the tires' pressures were checked? Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Utilize the LASTHAMS pre-driving adjustments to make adjustments to the vehicle as if you were going to drive the vehicle. Signature of parent \_\_\_\_\_ or selfie of yourself.

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**JUNGLE SURVIVAL COMMENTARY CHECKLIST Questions**

1. WHEN STOPPED IN TRAFFIC, MAINTAIN ONE (1) CAR LENGTH OF SPACE
  - a. Summarize why it is important to maintain one car length of space when stopped in traffic.

2. BEFORE ENTERING INTERSECTIONS LOOK AND SEE \_\_\_\_\_-LEFT (2)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a. Summarize why it is important to look left, right, left, right before entering an intersection.
  
3. COUNT 1 – 2 – (3) WHEN STOPPED AT AN INTERSECTION AFTER THE VEHICLE IN FRONT OF YOU HAS STARTED TO MOVE  
a. What are three reasons why you count to three at an intersection after a car in front of you has started to move?
  - 1.
  
  - 2.
  
  - 3.
  
4. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A (4) TO \_\_\_\_\_ SECOND FOLLOWING DISTANCE FOR SPEEDS UNDER 30 MPH AND \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ SECONDS FOR SPEEDS OVER 30 MPH  
a. Summarize why it is important to maintain a following distance when driving behind another vehicle.
  
5. CHECK YOUR \_\_\_\_\_ EVERY (5) TO \_\_\_\_\_ SECONDS  
a. Summarize why it is important continuously check your mirrors.
  
6. SCAN THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF STATIONARY CARS (it takes (6) letters to spell wheels)  
a. Summarize why it is important to scan the steering wheels of stationary cars.

7. STALE \_\_\_\_\_ LIGHTS ((7) starts with an S and so does Stale)
  - a. Summarize why it is important to determine your POD.
  
8. ESTABLISH AN (8) TO 12 \_\_\_\_\_ EYE LEAD TIME
  - a. Summarize why it is important to establish a eye lead time when driving.
  
9. WHEN PULLING FROM A \_\_\_\_\_ OR CHANGING \_\_\_\_\_, REMEMBER TO GLANCE OVER YOUR LEFT OR RIGHT SHOULDER ((9) words - moving \_\_\_\_\_, look left and moving right, look \_\_\_\_\_)
  - a. Summarize why it is important to look over your left or right shoulder when pulling from a curve.
  
10. ESTABLISH \_\_\_\_\_ (Eye Contact has (10) letters)
  - a. Summarize why establishing eye contact is important.

Space and Visibility Table

5 Keys To Space and Visibility using the Smith System				
Smith System	How do you do it?	What does it do for you?	Key Phrase	Picture
AIM HIGH IN STEERING	Imaginary Target: Baseball/dartboard	1.  2.	FIND A SAFE PATH WELL AHEAD	
	How wide and deep? What's in it? Objects and background	1. Keeps you away from billboards. 2. Smooth stops and turns. 3. Buys time	STAY BACK AND SEE IT ALL	
KEEP YOUR EYES MOVING	Move eyes: 1.  2.	1. Keeps you alive at intersections 2. Keeps eyes ahead of car		
	Have an escape route Take the path of least resistance	1.	BE PREPARED TO EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED	
MAKE SURE THEY SEE YOU	Communicate in traffic – horn, lights, signals	1. Establish eye-to-eye contact		

Written Jungle Space and Visibility Pre-Test

1. Technique \_\_\_\_\_

How do you do it? \_\_\_\_\_

What does it do for you? \_\_\_\_\_

Key Phrase – REMEMBER \_\_\_\_\_

2. Technique

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How do you do it?

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What does it do for you?

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Key Phrase – REMEMBER

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3. Technique

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How do you do it?

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What does it do for you?

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Key Phrase – REMEMBER

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4. Technique

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How do you do it?

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What does it do for you?

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Key Phrase – REMEMBER

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5. Technique

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How do you do it?

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What does it do for you?

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Key Phrase – REMEMBER

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## WEDMK: Chapter 1: Your Driving License

1. What is the minimum number of classroom instruction hours a person has to attend in Segment 1?
2. What is the minimum age you can be to enroll in Segment 1 class?
3. What is the minimum number of behind-the-wheel(BTW) instruction hours a student must attend during Segment 1?
4. What is the minimum number of observation hours a student must attend during Segment 1?
5. What percent must a student achieve on the Segment 1 state exam?
6. What is the minimum age you can be to apply for your GDL Level 1 Learner's license?
7. What do you need to bring when you go to the SOS to apply for your GDL Level 1 Learner's license?
  
8. Besides the Segment 1 written test, what else must you pass to attend your Level 1 Learner's license?
  
9. What does Kelsey's Law prohibit you from doing while driving a vehicle? Who is Kelsey?
  
10. To apply for Segment 2 drivers education class, how many hours of driving must you have driven both during the day and at night to apply?
11. How long must you have held your Level 1 Learner's License before you can apply for Segment 2 drivers education class?
12. How many classroom hours is Segment 2
13. What is the minimum score you must obtain on the state test to pass Segment 2?
14. How old do you need to be to take the driving skills test?
15. Do you need to complete the Segment 2 class before taking the driving skills test?
16. How many hours of driving must you have completed during the day and night to take the driver's skills test?
17. Do you need to document the number of hours you have driven?
18. How many months must you have held your GDL 1 (Graduated Drivers License 1) before you can take your driver's skill test?
19. What four things must you present to the driving test company to be able to take the driving test?
  
20. Does Jungle offer the driving test you must take to get your Level 2 Intermediate license?
21. What is the youngest age you can be to apply for your GDL Level 2 Intermediate License?
22. How many months must you have held your Level 1 Learner's License before obtaining a Level 2 Intermediate license?
23. Can you have any speeding tickets or at-fault accidents if you apply for your Level 2 Intermediate license?
24. What times during the day can you drive if you have your Level 2 Intermediate License?
25. How many people under the age of 21 can you have in the car if none of the exceptions apply while you have your Level 2 Intermediate License?

26. How old must you be to obtain your GDP Level 3 License, and how long must you have held your Level 2 Intermediate License?
27. How many months must you have driven without a moving violation, an at-fault crash, a license suspension, or a violation of any of the GDL restrictions?

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WEDMK: Chapter 2: Your Driving Record

1. Driving is a \_\_\_\_\_?
2. After obtaining your driver's license, you must continually show that you have .....?
  
3. How long do convictions stay on your driving record?
4. How long do fatality or impaired driving convictions remain on your record?
5. How long do points placed on the driving record remain there?
6. What will you have to do if you have six or more one-point violations within two years?
  
7. What are some circumstances where a person could receive 6 points on their record?
  
  
8. What are two ways a person could receive three points?
  
  
9. How many points would you receive if you are caught driving six -10 mph over the legal speed limit?
10. How many points will you receive if you refuse to take a chemical alcohol test?
11. If you drink alcohol, what is the only thing that will reduce your Blood Alcohol Level?

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WEDMK: Chapter 4: Traffic Laws

1. How many people die yearly due to distracted driving?
2. If a driver is cited for texting while driving, the driver will face a fine of how much?
3. How many feet will a car travel in a quarter of a second if the car is traveling 65 MPH?
4. What are some of the things a driver can do before they start driving that will help prevent being distracted while driving?
  
5. Keley's Law prohibits teens from ...
  
6. All children under what age must be in an approved child safety seat or booster seat
7. Where do children younger than age four be seated in a car?
8. What is the meaning of Michigan's Basic Speed Law?



9. What is the speed limit in the following situations unless otherwise posted?
  - a. Mobile home parks
  - b. Platted subdivisions and condominium complexes
  - c. Work Zones
  - d. On all streets that are not designated freeways and on all highways.
  - e. On all freeways, unless posted otherwise
10. What color and shape are the warning signs in construction, maintenance, or other designated work areas?
11. What happens to the fines that a driver pays if found violating moving violations in work zones?
12. How many points will go on your record if a driver is driving 10 MPH over the speed limit in a construction zone?
13. What are you required to do when you see a stopped emergency vehicle, and what is the civil infraction?
14. When the red overhead lights are flashing on a bus, how far back from the school bus must a driver stop?
15. What must you do when you approach an intersection with a malfunctioning traffic signal?
  
16. When stopped at a four-way stop intersection with a stop sign at each corner of the intersection. How do you determine which vehicle has the right of way through the intersection? What happens if both arrive at the same time?
17. When you reach an intersection with a flashing yellow arrow, what must you do before completing your turn?
18. When a driver is approaching a yield sign, they are required to do what?
  
19. As the driver is approaching a crosswalk and the traffic light is green does the driver need to stop for the pedestrian in the crosswalk?
20. You should not cut back into the right lane when passing on the left until....?
  
21. What are three of the 12 situations in which a person is prohibited from passing another vehicle?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
22. When driving on a two-lane interstate highway which lane must you drive in?
23. IF a driver is turning right and their turn signal does not work, how can the driver alert the driver behind them that they are turning right?
24. What lane should you turn into when turning right with multiple right-turn lanes?
25. When turning left, in which direction should your wheels be pointed?
26. When turning right, in which direction should your wheels be pointed? Why?

WEDMK: Chapter 5 Signs, Pavement, Markings and Signals

1. In what year was the first stop sign used in Detroit?
2. What is the shape of the signs that informs a person they should stop?
3. What shape are all warning signs?
4. What shape are all law signs?
5. What is the purpose of regulatory signs, and what color are the signs?
6. Give an example of a regulatory sign.
7. What is the purpose of white lines on roadways?
8. What is the purpose of broken white lines?
9. What are the solid white lines that are marked on the right edge of the road called?
10. What is the intended purpose of the solid white lines on the edge of the road?
11. Is it legal to cross over solid white lines when passing?
12. What do solid white lines help to designate?
13. When you see double solid white lines, what can you not do?
14. Where do you think double solid lines might be placed on the highway system?
15. Where must you stop if there is a crosswalk line at an intersection?
16. What are the lines that indicate where you must stop your vehicle at an intersection called?
  
17. If there are no crosswalk lines or stop signs, where must you stop your vehicle?.
  
18. Whether there are crosswalk lines or stop lines, what must you be able to do before you proceed into an intersection?
  
19. What is the purpose of yellow lines?
20. What do broken yellow lines on a two-way roadway identify?
21. What can you not do if there is a solid yellow line on your side of the centerline?
22. What can you not use the left-turn-only center lanes for when driving?
23. What traffic lines are painted on roads to identify where a person should yield when approaching a roundabout?
  
24. What must be true if you decide not to stop at a yellow light?
  
25. What are you supposed to do if a traffic signal is not working, and what happens if two vehicles arrive at the intersection simultaneously?
  
26. What does a flashing red light mean?
27. What does a flashing yellow light mean?
28. What must you do before entering the intersection with a flashing yellow light?

29. Why is identifying a pedestrian signal at an intersection useful to a driver approaching an intersection?

## Traffic sign challenge

Can you identify the following signs? Think about the sign's shape and colors. (Answers are on the next page.)



Meaning of Sign	Sign #	Meaning of Sign	Sign #
Two-way traffic begins; keep to the right		The road curves sharply to the right ahead.	
Traffic flow is the same direction in all lanes		Slow down and let vehicles crossing your path go by.	
Lane Ends Merge Left		A bicycle and pedestrian crossing is near; drive carefully.	
Slow-Moving Vehicles		School children are in the area.	
Informs you of the direction to take to reach a location.		A roundabout is ahead.	
Road Work Ahead		The right lane is ending; merge left. Yield the right of way to traffic in the left lane.	
A school crossing for children is ahead		Sharp Curve Ahead, Limit Speed	
Come to a complete stop, and yield to traffic and pedestrians.		U-turns are prohibited	
A traffic island or obstruction is ahead.		The maximum clearance under a bridge ahead.	
A yellow pennant cautions you to refrain from passing.		A road intersects with your road from the right.	
Regulates which lanes allow right turns.		Indicates that a divided roadway begins ahead	
A stop sign is posted ahead		Traffic Merges from the right.	
Regulates that the legal speed limit on a stretch of road is 55 MPH,		Indicates the location of a gas station	
A railroad crossing consisting of two train tracks is ahead.		It prohibits turning on a red light.	

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WEDMK: Chapter 6: Sharing the Road

1. How long does it take for a passenger car to stop if the vehicle is traveling at 55 MPH?
2. How long does it take a commercial vehicle to stop if the commercial vehicle is traveling at 55 MPH?
3. What do “no zones” refer to while traveling next to a commercial truck?
4. What should a driver do if the driver sees a commercial truck turning right and why?

5. If you are merging onto the freeway, does a commercial truck have to move over for you?
6. When passing a commercial truck, what must you have on the steering wheel and why?
7. Why is it a good practice to slow down when a bus or truck passes during bad weather?
8. How do you define a slow-moving vehicle?
9. What color sign will be mounted to the back of a slow-moving vehicle?
10. Who are you required by law to stop or yield the right of way for?
11. What is Michigan's rule for determining where a driver should stop at an intersection?
12. The most frequent location where a crash between a motorcycle and a vehicle happens is where?
13. Why is it important to leave a larger following distance when driving behind a motorcycle?
14. How many feet must a driver leave between the vehicle and a bicyclist when passing a bicyclist?
15. If a bicyclist has their left arm in the air, what can you anticipate the bicyclist to do?
16. Why should you use your right hand to open a door when exiting your car after parking?
17. Where can cyclists legally ride their bikes on the road?
18. May you pass a bicyclist in a no-passing zone?

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**WEDMK: Chapter 7: Emergencies and Special Situations**

1. What are a few characteristics that describe someone who is a safe driver?
2. What are some characteristics of aggressive drivers?
3. What percent of all traffic fatalities are caused by aggressive drivers?
4. If an aggressive driver confronts you, what should you do?
5. Why is it difficult to judge the speed of a motorcycle or bicycle?
6. What types of roads are the safest roads?

7. What is the lane's name that allows you to increase your speed to match freeway traffic speed?
8. What should you not count on if you are trying to merge onto a freeway?
9. If you are the vehicle merging onto the freeway, what are you responsible for when merging?
  
10. What is the lane called that you utilize when exiting the freeway?
11. Can you travel at any speed on the exit ramp, and how do you determine the speed?
12. If you miss your ramp, what should you not do?
13. What types of conditions should you not use your cruise control?
  
14. When are roads most slippery when it rains?
  
15. What are you doing when your tires ride on top of the water on a wet road?
  
16. What are some factors that can contribute to hydroplaning?
  
17. What should you do if the vehicle has anti-lock brakes if you start to slide?
  
18. If your vehicle begins skidding, in what direction should you turn your wheels?
19. What does the state of Michigan suggest for the following distance?
  
20. How many seconds should a person look down the road?
  
21. Where should you keep your eyes if an oncoming driver does not dim their high beam headlights?
  
22. What information should you exchange with the other driver if you are involved in an accident? (Take pictures of the documents)

## **PP Chapter 1 Welcome to Your Driving Life**

### 1.2 the Driver's License

#### Video 1: The Highway Transportation System

1. What are the three components of the highway transportation system?
2. In order to survive the HTS, what must you know?
3. How many accidents are caused by human error?

#### 1.3 The Facts About Teen Driving

#### Video 2: Young Drivers and Risk

1. Why do drivers continually have to adjust their driving?
2. What are two tools that drivers can use to reduce their risk?

#### Slide 22-24

1. How many people die each year from traffic crashes?
2. How many planes would have to crash to equal that number of people?
3. What percent of crashes are caused by human error?

#### Slide 25

1. What are three factors that increase the possibility of a crash?
2. Who can reduce the factors that increase the likelihood of a crash?

#### 1.4 Understanding Risk

#### Slide 41

1. What are the key characteristics of risks that will help you manage risk more accurately and effectively?
  1. You are at risk \_\_\_\_\_ you are on the road.
  2. New drivers tend to \_\_\_\_\_ the risks involved in driving road.
  3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ actions you can take to reduce risk.

#### Slide 42

1. What steps can be taken to reduce risk?
  1. Perceive: What does it mean to perceive?
  2. Decide: How can you make wise decisions?
  3. Act: What is involved in taking effective action?

## 1.5 Accountability

### Slide 122 Graduated Driver's License Requirements (Jungle PowerPoint)

1. Define "Graduated Driver Licensing" and list some requirements that need to be completed in each stage of receiving your license in Michigan.
2. What is a new driver's biggest friend?
3. What are the five keys to Space and Visibility Driving on the Jungle laminated sheet?
  - a. A
  - b. G
  - c. K
  - d. L
  - e. M

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## PP Chapter 2: Knowing Your Vehicle

### 2.1 Pre-Driving Checks

1. Discussion: What should you check on a vehicle before driving? List as many items as you can think of.
2. Write down as many good driving habits as you can think of, and then write down as many bad habits. Good drivers use good habits before they drive.

### Slide 4

1. Write down what you should look for outside the vehicle as you approach?

### Slide 6

1. When parked on a curb, how should you approach the vehicle? Why?

### Slides 7-9

1. What types of things should you look for while doing your walk-around?

### Slide 11

1. What things should you look for when inspecting the tires?

### Slide 21



1. Why is it essential to tightly close and lock a vehicle's doors?

Slide 23

1. What should be adjusted before adjusting the mirrors? Why?

Slide 26

1. How do you determine the proper distance between yourself and the steering wheel?

Slides 29-37

1. Where should you place your hands on the steering wheel?
  
2. Why is it not recommended to have your hands placed at 10 and 2 o'clock?

Slide 39

1. When properly seated, the area around your vehicle that you cannot see includes:

Slide 45

1. What is the proper adjustment height for your headrest, and why is it essential to make sure it is adjusted to the appropriate height?

Slide 47

1. Explain how to adjust the side mirrors on your car correctly.

Slide 49

1. What are blind spots, and what do you need to do to eliminate the blind spots?

Slide 69

1. LASTHAMS (VIDEO). What does the acronym LASTHAMS help a new driver do before placing the car in drive?
  
2. What does each letter of the LASTHAMS acronym help you to remember to do before each drive?
  - a. L \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. A \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. T \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. H \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. A \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. S \_\_\_\_\_

Slide 3

Discussion: Interview With an Experienced Driver and Family Vehicle Inventory

Slide 5

1. What exactly should you be looking at when driving?

Slide 6

How does the road “TALK” to you? How does it communicate with you?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### 3.2 Vehicle Operating Space

#### Discussion Questions

Where you and how you look will also affect your ability to manage the space around your vehicle- your “Donut.”

1. Why do you need adequate space in front of, to the sides of, and to the rear of your vehicle? What are the risks of not allowing adequate space around your car?

Slide 11

1. What should you do if another driver moves into your “DONUT”?

Slide 12

1. How far ahead should you look when you are driving?

Slide 14

2. How much room should you allow between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead of you? How far back should you be?

Slides 16-18

1. If you are stopped behind a vehicle in traffic, how much space should you keep between you and the vehicle ahead? Explain.

### 3.3 Traction and Road Surface

Discussion: Have you ever been in a vehicle when the tires lost their grip on the road, and the vehicle started to skid? If not, have you ever seen this happen to another vehicle? Describe the circumstances and what happened.

Slide 23

What factors affect a car's traction, and which factors does the driver control?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
1. Road conditions do not cause traction loss -- only a driver can do that.
  - a. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ who decides how fast to go.
  - b. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ who decides how hard to brake, or how abruptly to steer.

Slide 28

What does it mean if your car hydroplanes, and what causes hydroplaning?

Slide 32

1. What are the different types of roadways, and why do most roadways have a crown?

Slide 33

1. What should you do if you drive onto the shoulder at the posted speed?

Discussion Questions:

1. Explain how a good driver controls a vehicle?
2. Where should a driver be looking when behind the wheel?

### 3.4 Natural Laws and Traction

Slide 38

1. What is inertia?

Slides 39-40

1. How does inertia affect traction and objects inside a vehicle?

Slide 41

2. When should you start to reduce your speed when entering a curve?

### 3.5 Vehicle Suspension, Weight, Transfer, and Traction

#### Slide 53

1. What are some of the factors a driver can take that will shift the car's weight and influence the driver's ability to control the vehicle?

#### Discussion Question

1. What should you do to maximize traction and minimize weight shifts?  
Example: Avoid sudden inputs when accelerating, braking, and turning

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### PP Chapter 4: Starting, Steering, and Stopping

#### Warm-up Question:

- Braking well is one of the most valuable skills a driver can develop. How can you brake smoothly?
- How is your behind-the-wheel training going?
- What have you found to be most challenging?
- What have you found to be not as difficult as you thought it might be at the start?
- What are some examples of how you are applying the classroom knowledge during in-car training?

#### 4.1 Starting the Engine

##### Slide 3 (Video)

1. What are the steps you should take before starting the vehicle's engine?

#### 4.2 Steering the Vehicle

##### Slide 17 (Video)

- What are the two techniques you can use when turning a vehicle sharply?
  - 1.

#### Slide 24

1. Where should you look to follow your intended path? (laminated sheet)

#### Slides 28-29

1. Being skilled in steering precisely and at the right time is a hallmark of a smart driver. Write down as many steering errors as you can think that a new driver might make.

#### 4.4 Accelerating the Vehicle

Slides 43-46

- What are the four acceleration levels, and what are they used for?
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.

#### 4.5 Braking and Deceleration

Slide 48

1. How should you slow a vehicle?

Slide 51-54

1. What are the four levels of deceleration, and what are they used for?

Slide 56

- What factors affect how much distance it actually takes to bring a vehicle to a stop?
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
- What is the difference between perception and reaction distance?

Slide 57

1. Describe how you might communicate to drivers behind you when you plan to slow or stop your vehicle.

#### 4.6 Backing Up

1. Why is backing up one of the most frequent times drivers will crash?

Slide 66

1. Why should you avoid backing into a busy street, a pedestrian walkway or a highway?

#### 4.7 Stopping and Securing the Vehicle

Slide 82

1. What are the steps to securing a vehicle after you have reached your destination?

## PP Chapter 5 Signs, Signals, Road Markings, and Communication

### 5.1 Traffic Control Devices

#### Slide 5

1. What are traffic control devices? What is their purpose?

#### Slide 6

1. List the types of information traffic control devices provided to drivers?

### 5.2 Traffic Signs

1. Discussion questions: List what sign colors you have seen along the road.

#### Slide 21

2. What are the characteristics of regulatory signs, and what do they indicate?

3. Identify and discuss various scenarios where you might see each of the following signs.

A.A “No Parking” sign.

B.A “No Left Turn” sign.

C.A “Wrong Way” sign.

D. A “Do Not Pass” sign.

#### Slide 31

4. What are the characteristics of warning signs, and what do warning signs warn drivers about?

Slides 65, 67

1. How are these signs different?



### 5.3. Traffic Signals

Slide 72

1. What does a solid flashing red light communicate to drivers?

Slide 73

2. What does a solid flashing yellow signal light communicate to drivers?

### 5.4 Roadway Markings and Lane Controls

Slide 90

1. What color are road markings, and what are they used for?

Slide 93

1. What does a single, broken yellow line mean?

Slide 94

1. What do solid yellow lines mean?

Slide 98

1. What are the 5 KEYS to use shared left-turn lanes successfully?

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## PP Chapter 6 Traffic Laws and Rules of the Road

### Discussion

How is your behind-the-wheel training going?

What have you found to be most challenging so far? Why?

What are some examples of you applying classroom knowledge during in-car training?

Jungle 5 Keys to Space and Visibility Laminated Sheet Review

### Discussion

Have you ever been a passenger in a vehicle when its driver received a traffic citation? What happened?

### 6.1 Introduction to Traffic Laws

Slide 3

1. What are the purposes of traffic laws and the rules of the road?

6.2 The Driver's License  
Slide 8

Learner Stage			Intermediate Stage			Unrestricted Stage	
Minimum Age	Mandatory Holding Period	Minimum Amt of Supervised Driving	Minimum entry age	Nighttime Restrictions	Passenger Restrictions	Nighttime restrictions	Passenger Restrictions

Slide 12

1. What are the three tests that you must pass to be granted a drivers license?

Slide 14

1. Can a state take a license away after it is granted? What are the two ways a state will prevent an individual from holding a license?

6.3 Auto Insurance and other Financial Responsibilities.

Discussion: What is the purpose of having health, auto, and home insurance?

Slide 18

1. What does Michigan require all drivers to have on their vehicle?

Slide 22

Vocabulary

1. Premium
2. Deductible
3. What are some of the factors that determine the amount a person will pay for vehicle insurance?
4. Is the car you are driving insured?
5. Who is the policyholder on the insurance plan?
6. When does the insurance plan need to be renewed?
7. Where is the proof-of-insurance card located in your family's car?

6.4 Vehicle Ownership and Registration



Discussion What does it mean for a vehicle to be registered?

Slide 25

1. How does a vehicle owner prove ownership of the vehicle?

Slide 26

1. In Michigan, how often do you need to register your vehicle? Who is responsible for registering a vehicle?
2. Where is the registration documentation located for your parent's car?
3. After you register your car with the state of Michigan, what will be provided to you to place on your license plate?

## 6.5 Rules of the Road

Slide 30-34

What are the five principles of the right-of-way?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Slides 35

1. What color car should yield the right of way?

Slide 51

1. Who is responsible for safe merging on a freeway- The driver entering the freeway or a vehicle already on the freeway?

Slide 52

1. Who should yield in a traffic circle?

## 6.6 Laws Governing Traffic Control Devices

Slide 59

1. Drivers must obey all traffic control devices unless \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6.7 Vehicle Operation Laws

Slide 70

1. When two vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different roads at approximately the same time, which should yield?

Slide 71

1. Speed limits are called fixed \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ speed limits.

Slide 77

1. The "Slow Down and Move Over" laws are meant to help who?

2. What should you do if you see an emergency vehicle stopped on the side of the road?

Slide 78

1. What factors should you consider when determining the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you?

Slide 82

1. What are the rules for using a shared left-turn lane?

Slide 91

1. What should you do if you have a green signal, but there is not enough room for your vehicle on the other side of the intersection?

## 6.8 Laws Applying to Driving Behaviors

Slide 85

1. Reckless driving involves....
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

Slide 87

1. What are some behaviors of aggressive driving?

Slide 91

1. What are some examples of distracted driving?

## 6.9 Laws Applying to Driver Conditions

Slide 93

1. How can a driver's physical or mental condition affect their ability to drive safely?

Slide 96

1. What is the maximum Blood Alcohol Content for minors in Michigan?

Slide 98

1. What happens if a driver refuses to submit to a drug/alcohol test?

## 6.10 Methods of Law Enforcement

1. What does it mean if someone gets "points" on their driving record?

## PP Chapter 7: Managing Vision and Perception

Discussion Questions: Which of the five keys to Jungle driving are associated with a driver's vision or perception?

### 7.1 The Importance of Vision

Slide 3

1. What three things must drivers manage to reduce risk?
2. What is the primary goal of developing and using effective visual techniques?
3. What is the first rule of Jungle driving?

### 7.2 Types of Vision

Slide 9

1. What are the three types of vision?
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.

Slide 10

1. What type of information does our central vision provide us with?

Slide 11

1. In what order will these coffee cups receive the coffee? A B, C, D

Slide 13

1. What does fringe vision help drivers determine?
2. How is depth perception helpful to drivers?

Slide 19

1. What does peripheral vision help drivers detect when driving??

Slide 20

1. What is the field of view?
2. Peripheral vision provides between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ degrees of useful information.

Slide 21

1. How do alcohol, other drugs, fatigue, and speed of travel affect peripheral vision?

7.3 Color Blindness

1. true or false: A person must be able to see all colors to obtain a driver's license.

Slide 22

1. The most common form of color blindness is the inability to distinguish between which two colors?

7.4 Effective Visual Habits

1. If you were teaching a new driver to drive for the first time, what would you tell them to do with their eyes?

Slide 26

1. What do you see in the slide?
2. What things on today's roads can compete for our visual attention?
3. Beyond learning to "see" instead of just "looking," what visual habits should new drivers learn and practice to effectively manage their vision and perception skills?

Slide 30

1. Where do you need to be searching when driving?

Slide 31

1. How should you move your eyes while searching, and what is the most important to search, front, side, or rear?

Slide 33

1. What is the Eye Lead Time, and why is it important?

Slide 35

1. What is the visual control zone, and what two things can you adjust before it is too

Slide 37

1. What is the final response zone?

Slides 38

1. What is the difference between RESPONDING and REACTING?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Why do you think Jungle wants a driver to have a following distance of 6-8 seconds while driving?

Slide 39

1. What are some important ideas that you took from the video presented?

Slides 41

1. Why do you need to know what is following you?

Slide 42

2. What situation requires using your mirrors to check behind you?
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

Slide 45

1. What are the two components of a selective search pattern?

Slide 46

1. Why is it important to gather information about other vehicles and road users?

Slide 47

1. How can ground viewing help you while driving?

Written response

1. What are some things you can do to help you become a better driver?

## PP Chapter 8 Time and Space

What are five examples of decisions that a driver has to make while driving?

### 8.1 Making Smart Decisions

Slides 3-5

1. What are the “WHAT” factors to consider when making driving decisions?
2. What are the “WHEN AND WHERE TO” factors to consider when making driving decisions?
3. What are the “HOW MUCH TO” factors to consider when making driving decisions?

Slide 6

1. What do you need to make accurate and timely decisions?
- 2.

### 8.2 Selecting The Best Path of Travel

Imagine you are driving on a highway with three lanes moving in each direction? What factors would you consider when deciding whether to travel in the left lane, middle lane, or right lane?

Slide 10

1. What are some reasons you may have to change your intended path?

Slides 12-14

1. What are some conditions that a driver needs to consider when selecting the best-intended path?

Slides 16-20

1. WHAT QUESTIONS SHOULD YOU ASK YOURSELF WHEN SELECTING YOUR PATH OF TRAVEL?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.

Slide 21

1. Which driving position is appropriate for most driving conditions?

8.3 Managing Space

Slide 24

1. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF MAINTAINING ADEQUATE SPACE AROUND YOUR VEHICLE?

Slide 26

1. What is the difference between perception and reaction time, and what are some driver-related factors that could impact these times?

Slide 28

1. How many more yards does it take to stop a car traveling 60 MPH to a vehicle traveling 20 MPH?

Slide 30 (Video)

1. What is the most common type of crash?

Slide 31

1. What is the proper following distance when driving a vehicle?
2. How can you determine if you have the proper following distance when driving?

Slide 33 (Video)

1. How much space should you have on both sides of your car, and what can you do if there is not?
2. When merging onto the highway, when should you begin searching for a space to merge into?

Slides 34-36 (Video)

1. What area around the car is the hardest to control?
2. What does it mean to tailgate?

3. What should a driver do and not do if someone is tailgating them?

Slide 38

1. As you are approaching the intersection, what are you thinking, and what are some possible reactions you can make ahead of time to reduce the risk?

## 8.4 Managing Time

Slides 44-49

1. What are some common traffic conflict situations that arise when driving?

Slides 51-56

1. What are some of the typical errors drivers make while driving?

## 8.5 Selecting the Best Speed

Slide 62

1. If the person was going the posted speed limit, do you believe they should be at fault for causing the crash?
2. WHAT IS A REASONABLE AND PRUDENT SPEED FOR PARTICULAR CONDITIONS? Give an example.

Slide 64 (Video)

1. A vehicle traveling 40 MPH needs how much more stopping distance than a vehicle traveling 20 MPH?
2. A vehicle traveling 60 MPH needs how much more stopping distance than a vehicle traveling 20 MPH?
3. What are three factors that affect your stopping distance and visibility?

Slides 65-68

1. WHAT ARE THREE MAJOR FACTORS THAT REQUIRE YOU TO ADJUST YOUR SPEED?



Slide 71

1. How many different decisions must your brain be able to process if you were driving behind the car?  
Make a list.

Slide 70

1. What are three questions you must ask yourself before passing another vehicle?

Slides 78

1. What are some of the steps you must perform to be able to pass another vehicle?

## **PP Chapter 9 Changing Lanes, Turning, and Parking**

9.1 Changing Lanes

Slide 3

1. What three things should you ask yourself before changing lanes?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

Slide 4 (video)

1. What if you do not have a safe amount of space to be able to change lanes? What can you do?

Slides 5-10

1. What are the steps a driver should take before changing lanes?
  - a. S
  - b. M
  - c. M
  - d. S

Slides 11

1. What are the four common traffic situations in which you might change lanes?
  - a.

- b.
- c.
- d.

Slides 12

1. What are the common mistakes that drivers make when changing lanes?
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

9.2 Turning

Discussion

1. What are three things required from drivers when turning and joining a flow of traffic?
- 2.

Slide 17

1. How far in advance should a driver turn on their turn signal?

Slide 18

1. What should you be doing when deciding to turn?

Slide 25 - 30

1. What are the steps a driver must take when deciding to turn left?

Slide 39

1. How many things should you do at a time while turning? What order should you do them?

Slide 40

1. WHAT VISUAL CLUES DO SOME INTERSECTIONS FEATURE TO SHOW REQUIRED DRIVER ACTIONS?

## **PP Chapter 10 Sharing the Road**

Slide 3 (video)

1. Who else besides other vehicles do we share the highway transportation system with?

Slide 7

1. WHAT ARE SOME GOOD RULES OF THUMB TO USE TO PROTECT PEDESTRIANS?

Slide 9

1. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO TO PROTECT PEDESTRIANS WHEN YOU ARE THE LEAD OR ONLY VEHICLE FACING A RED TRAFFIC SIGNAL?

Slide 11

1. How can you reduce the risk when driving near young children?

Slides 13

1. Where and when are pedestrians most likely to be hit and killed by a vehicle?

Slide 20

1. Do bicyclists have to follow the same traffic laws as a driver of a vehicle?

Slide 22

1. How much space should you give a bicyclist?

Slides 23-

1. What should a driver be concerned about when driving around a motorcycle?

Slide 26

1. What are the rules to follow when following behind a school bus?

Slide 32

1. What three things should you do if you hear or see an emergency vehicle approaching?

Slide 47

1. If there is an emergency vehicle parked on the side of the road, what should you do?

Slide 40

1. What should you do when you encounter a funeral procession?

Slide 43

1. What are "No ZONES"?

Slide 44

1. How much more space does a truck need to stop than a passenger vehicle?

Slides 49-50

1. What are four things you should be concerned with when driving around large trucks?

Slides 58

1. What should you do as a driver if equestrians are on or near the road?

Slides 72

1. What are some specific guidelines to help prevent vehicle-train collisions?

Slides 76- 89

1. What are some things you should do as a driver if you are pulled over by law enforcement?

### **PP Chapter 11: Intersections**

Slide 4

1. WHY ARE INTERSECTIONS RISKY?
2. You can reduce your risk at intersections by understanding:

Slide 6

1. Where should you look as you approach an intersection?
2. What do you need to search for as you approach an intersection?

Slide 10

1. HOW SHOULD YOU ADJUST YOUR SPEED BEFORE YOU ENTER THE INTERSECTION IF YOU DID NOT SEE THE LIGHT TURN GREEN?

Slide 11

1. What should a driver do as they approach a traffic light?

Slide 13

1. What must you stop behind?

Slide 16

What should you do if you cannot see far enough along the intersection road to make a safe turn?

Slide 23

1. What is the tip for what lane to turn into when turning left or right at an intersection?

Slide 24

1. When you can turn from multiple lanes what lane should you turn into?

Slide 25

1. What are the guidelines for turning right at a red signal?

Slide 26

1. What are some general rules for turning left across oncoming traffic?

Slide 28

1. What should you do when the driver ahead of you starts to signal to turn left?

Slide 34

1. What are the three main steps in driving through a roundabout?

Slides 45-48

1. What steps should you follow to enter a freeway?

## **Basics Fill-in Blank**

### **Turns**

Turns can be broken down into...

1. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Should be taken at no more than \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ mph. (bicycle speed)
2. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Methods
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ . or
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Doing so will help the car to move in a \_\_\_\_\_. Let the steering wheel \_\_\_\_\_ in your hands until you're going in the direction you want to go.

### **Lane changes**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ should be checked first to see if a lane change is even possible. A good lane change should not interrupt the flow of traffic.
  - a. You should be judging the \_\_\_\_\_ of approaching vehicles.
  - b. You should be able to see their \_\_\_\_\_ in your \_\_\_\_\_ mirror.
2. If you intend to make a lane change, you go through S.M.M.S
  - a. S \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. M \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. M \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. S \_\_\_\_\_
3. To prevent drifting while making a lane change, you need...
  - a. Make \_\_\_\_\_ glances
  - b. Head checks should simply be tucking your \_\_\_\_\_ to your \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Take looks \_\_\_\_\_ in the midst of S.M.M.S
  - d. For most lane changes look to \_\_\_\_\_ speed to not significantly interrupt the flow of traffic.
  - e. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ once you've finished your lane change.

### **Searching And Identifying**

1. Developing a good search pattern
  - a. Move eyes \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to pick up on changes/hazards down the road where early identification give sufficient time to make a thought-out decision.
  - b. On a highway look \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ second ahead. On freeways look \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ seconds ahead.
2. Moves eyes \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Often called \_\_\_\_\_ checks.

- b. Especially important as you approach an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Check your \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Should be approximately every \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ seconds.
  - b. Should be checked as approaching and coming out of \_\_\_\_\_ or whenever you will slow down significantly \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of traffic.

### Identifying Critical Information

While other information needs to be identified at times, the critical information that needs to be identified can be broken down in 3 zones.

Left Zone	Center Zone	Right Zone

#### Terms

- 1. HTS stands for H \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_  
What is it?
  - a. Highway refers to any road where \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Uncontrolled intersections- \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Controlled intersections- \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Freeways- \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Yield means - \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f. Do you always have to stop while yielding? \_\_\_\_\_

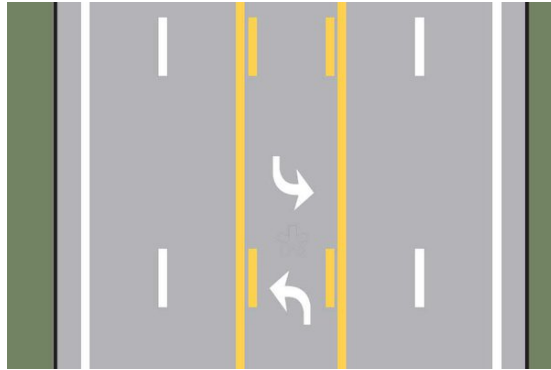
#### Speed Laws

- 1. Absolute speed law- speed that is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. If not \_\_\_\_\_, assume the following:
  - b. Highway/ Country roads- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Freeway- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. Residential- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e. Business- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f. Downtown- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - g. Construction zones on highways- \_\_\_\_\_.
  - h. Mobile home parks- \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Basic speed law- speed that is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Pavement Markings

1. Yellow lines separate traffic moving in \_\_\_\_\_ directions.
  - a. Broken Yellow lines indicate you may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. A solid yellow line (single or double) indicates you may \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The middle lane in the diagram below is called a \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Rules for shared left hand turn lanes:

- a. May not be in them more than 200 ft
- b. Whoever is first has the right to that space over others
- c. You may only use lane to turn left not as thru traffic

4. White lines separate traffic moving in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

- a. Broken white lines indicate you may \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. A solid white line (single) separating lanes indicates you may \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross this line to pass a vehicle on the right.
- d. A solid white line (double) separating lanes indicates you may \_\_\_\_\_.

## Traffic Signals

1. Solid red light means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Solid yellow light means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Solid green light means \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Blinking/flashing red light is treated like a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Blinking/flashing yellow light means \_\_\_\_\_.



## Intersections

1. At an uncontrolled intersection like the one below, who yields: those @ the bottom of the T or those @ the top of the T? \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. At an uncontrolled intersection like the one below, treat it like a \_\_\_\_\_ unless a major road intersects a minor road then the \_\_\_\_\_ road yields to the \_\_\_\_\_ roads.

## Stop Signs

1. 2-Way stop & 1-way stop (you yield to \_\_\_\_\_-traffic which does not have a stop sign)
  - Where do you stop?
    - a. First look to stop behind a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_. If neither are present, stop short of the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - b. A \_\_\_\_\_ stop may be required if you do not have a proper \_\_\_\_\_.
    - c. Yielding to cross-traffic: From which direction do you need more room?
  
    - d. Yielding to oncoming traffic @ a 2-way stop: When is there a conflict and what's the yielding rule?
  
2. All-way stops (\_\_\_\_\_ traffic has a stop sign)
  - Where do you stop?
    - a. First look to stop behind a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_. If neither are present, stop short of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Who yields to who?
    - b. Primary rule: If there's a \_\_\_\_\_, whoever's stopped at the intersection \_\_\_\_\_ gets to go \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Secondary rules: If there's \_\_\_\_\_ and there's a \_\_\_\_\_, the person on the right goes \_\_\_\_\_, and the person on the left goes \_\_\_\_\_.

## Interactions with Traffic Signals

1. Protected left: Has a \_\_\_\_\_ at some point.
  - a. Which means you have \_\_\_\_\_.

- b. May also have a blinking \_\_\_\_\_ light or a blinking \_\_\_\_\_ arrow which means its no longer \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Unprotected Left:
- NEEDS TO YIELD TO \_\_\_\_\_ TRAFFIC.
  - If you are yielding, where do you wait most of the time? \_\_\_\_\_
    - Exception: When you're at a blinking red \_\_\_\_\_ then stay behind the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Where are your eyes if you're yielding to oncoming traffic?
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ to be aware of when it changes to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Turning when at a Red Light
- Left on Red: You can only turn left on red legally when turning left onto a \_\_\_\_\_ street. Turning left onto a \_\_\_\_\_ street is legal and safe when turning from a \_\_\_\_\_ street onto a \_\_\_\_\_ street.
  - Who do you need to yield to?
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Right on Red: How to Process
- After coming to a complete stop behind either the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_, look for a sign that says \_\_\_\_\_.
  - If no such sign is present and no \_\_\_\_\_ are in crosswalk, then creep up for a good sightline. You will look to yield to the following:
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - traffic coming from the \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - traffic in case they have a \_\_\_\_\_ left
    - If the above three are not present, you may turn right on red.
5. Indirect (Michigan) Lefts
- An intersection where you cannot turn directly left. Instead you will either take a \_\_\_\_\_ turn followed by a \_\_\_\_\_ turn or you will take a \_\_\_\_\_ turn followed by a \_\_\_\_\_ turn.
  - Brainstorm different ways you can identify that you will have to make an indirect left turn at an approaching intersection.
    - Most of the time, a turn with a \_\_\_\_\_ will be required.
      - Because of this, position your car in the \_\_\_\_\_ left lane in the \_\_\_\_\_ turn if the \_\_\_\_\_ turn contains multiple lanes.
    - At the end of the \_\_\_\_\_ turn, look for either a \_\_\_\_\_ sign, a \_\_\_\_\_ sign, or a \_\_\_\_\_.
    - If its a \_\_\_\_\_, look to see if you can turn \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

## Roundabouts

1. Vehicles \_\_\_\_\_ the roundabout yield to vehicles \_\_\_\_\_ the roundabout.
2. You enter to the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If approaching from a road with multiple lanes, generally the left lane is used to go \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ while the right lane is used to go \_\_\_\_\_ or straight \_\_\_\_\_.

## Freeways

1. Vehicles \_\_\_\_\_ the roundabout yield to vehicles \_\_\_\_\_ the roundabout.
2. You enter to the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If approaching from a road with multiple lanes, generally the left lane is used to go \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ while the right lane is used to go \_\_\_\_\_ or straight \_\_\_\_\_.
4. On the freeway
  - a. Eye should be scanning \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ seconds ahead.
  - b. You should maintain a \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ second following distance.
  - c. Avoid using the \_\_\_\_\_ excessively.
  - d. Scan for \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts. If a conflict is anticipated, you should look to resolve the conflict in the following order:
    1. \_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_
    3. \_\_\_\_\_
5. If the following distance becomes poor, you have one of the two options:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - Before choosing this option, you should have determined whether it will interrupt the flow of traffic. You should be able to answer this by evaluating the \_\_\_\_\_ of the approaching traffic and whether you can see their \_\_\_\_\_ in your rearview mirror.

## 6. Getting Off the Freeway

- a. Anticipate your exit by identifying \_\_\_\_\_ signs.
  - b. As you approach your exit,
    1. Activate your \_\_\_\_\_.
    2. \_\_\_\_\_ your speed until your vehicle no longer will interrupt the flow of traffic behind.
      - Exceptions: When approaching a ramp with a \_\_\_\_\_ turn, a short \_\_\_\_\_ lane or where traffic is backed up significantly on the exit ramp.
- a. Enter the exit ramp as the ramp \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Once your vehicle is completely in the exit ramp, remember to...
    1. \_\_\_\_\_ your signal .
    2. \_\_\_\_\_ which often requires some use of the \_\_\_\_\_

