



Propulsion
International Inc.



Texas

Traffic Safety Education

Student Manual



2003

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Alcohol and Texas Laws

The use and abuse of drugs, whether alcohol or any other drug, has a profound effect on the human neuro-muscular system. The driving task requires full concentration and ideal physical and mental capacity. Any effect that reduces the driver's capabilities is not acceptable.

Society as a whole has re-evaluated its position with respect to the use of alcohol and the driving environment. Much stiffer fines and penalties have been enacted in an attempt to deter individuals from drinking and driving.

Minors (under the age of 21) are not permitted to consume, to possess, or to purchase alcohol. As such, a wide variety of laws have been enacted in Texas to deter underage use of alcohol or drugs, and to penalize any violations of these statutes.



AFTER COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER, THE STUDENT MUST BE ABLE TO DEMONSTRATE A BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF :

- the misconceptions about the use of alcohol and other drugs.
- the rules, regulations, and penalties for Minor in Possession violations.
- the regulations and penalties for Driving While Intoxicated violations.
- the regulations and penalties for ALR and Implied Consent violations.



Alcohol and the Driving Task

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Alcohol is a depressant drug. Unlike food which must be digested to enter the bloodstream, alcohol is absorbed directly into the bloodstream from the digestive tract. It then circulates to all of the parts of the body and accumulates in all of the fluids of the body tissues. Therefore, all of the negative consequences of drinking alcohol begin with the first drink.

Any amount of alcohol affects each person differently and may not affect the same person the same way every time. A person's emotions, tiredness, sex, age, weight, amount of food consumed prior to drinking, etc. can all aggravate the negative consequences.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

Depressants in general produce side effects that include irritability, confusion, drowsiness, dizziness, and poor eye-hand coordination.

Alcohol, in particular, produces more pervasive effects on the operation of the body, since it is present in all of the fluids in all of the body tissues.

Alcohol has a relaxing effect on all of the muscles of the body, from those that control movement to the fine muscles of the eye that control vision. The activity of the brain and the nervous system are also depressed and slowed. In brief, it will adversely affect judgment, coordination, perception, and emotions.

ELIMINATION OF ALCOHOL

Once alcohol is present in the body, there is no miracle cure. Coffee, exercise, a cold shower, etc. will not eliminate the alcohol nor alleviate the negative effects.

Time is the only solution. The body eliminates 90% of the alcohol through the activity of the liver. It converts the alcohol into water and carbon dioxide in a process called oxidation. This process occurs at a specific steady rhythm, oxidizing approximately 3/4 of an alcoholic serving per hour. (The other 10% of the alcohol is eliminated in sweat, urine, and breath.)

Any amount of alcohol that is consumed in excess of the amount being eliminated will accumulate in the body.



SAFETY TIPS

In Texas, 51% of traffic fatalities are related to alcohol. Texas leads the nation in this statistic. Texans should NOT be proud about leading the nation in this statistic! Every person in Texas must act to correct this unacceptable situation.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC)

The amount of alcohol in a person's bloodstream increases as more alcohol is consumed. It can be measured by a chemical analysis of the blood, urine, or breath (the most commonly used test using a device called an intoxilyzer).

The amount of alcohol present (grams of alcohol per two hundred and ten liters of breath - intoxilyzer test) is expressed as a decimal and is commonly referred to as Blood Alcohol Concentration or BAC.

CRASH RISK

Studies have shown that driving ability decreases as Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) increases. As you would expect, the chance of being involved in a crash and, more specifically, in a fatal collision increases as the BAC increases.

When specific age analysis is conducted however, studies show that young drivers are at a much greater risk of being involved in a fatal motor vehicle crash. The risk for drivers age 16 through 19 is higher than all other age groupings at any BAC level studied. In addition, risk of death rises faster, as BAC levels increase, for this age group (see chart below).

The fact that young drivers are at such a high risk when they drink and drive was one of the prime reasons for legislators in Texas (as well as in other states) enacting the Zero Tolerance For Minors Law and raising the legal drinking age to 21 years of age. **You must decide never to drink and drive.**

It should be noted that in Texas, the average BAC at arrest is .16%.

PERCENT OF BAC	AGE	INCREASED RISK OF DEATH
.015 to .049	20 +	NONE
	15 to 19	2.5 TIMES
.05 to .079	20 +	2 TIMES
	15 to 19	9 TIMES
.08 to .099	20 +	7 TIMES
	15 to 19	40 TIMES
.10 to .149	20 +	13 TIMES
	15 to 19	90 TIMES
.15 and over	20 +	110 TIMES
	15 to 19	420 TIMES



Alcohol and Minors

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Most persons, young and old, have a very limited and often incorrect understanding of laws related to drinking and driving. This is compounded by many new laws, or modifications of existing laws, that have been enacted in recent years. This is especially true for specific alcohol laws related to young people.

The number one killer of teenagers is driving under the influence. More than 4,000 teens are killed and another 110,000 are seriously injured each year in car crashes involving alcohol. Not all have been drinking, but some are passengers or innocent victims of people who drink and drive. These statistics mean that from a high school of 475 students, two are likely to be killed or injured in drunk driving crashes. One of these students could be your best friend. One of them could just as likely be you.

ZERO TOLERANCE FOR MINORS

In Texas, a minor is defined as someone under 21 years of age. Generally speaking, a minor may not purchase, attempt to purchase, consume, or even possess an alcoholic beverage.

Since a minor should not even possess an alcoholic beverage, the 1997 Texas Legislature adopted Bill 35, which established zero tolerance for minors who commit offenses under the non-driving alcohol-related laws, as well as for

minors who drive under the influence. While a Minor in Possession (MIP) charge is not a direct driving offense, it is closely related under the law. There are actually five possible charges associated with minors and alcoholic beverages.

Minor Attempting to Purchase Alcohol: It is illegal for a person under 21 to try to buy alcohol, even if the sale is not actually made (ABC §106.025).

Minor's Purchase of Alcohol: It is illegal for a person under 21 to actually buy alcohol (ABC §106.02).

Minor's Consumption of Alcohol: It is illegal for a person under 21 to drink alcohol, regardless of how the alcohol was obtained (ABC §106.04).

The exception to this law is if a person under age 21 is in the visible presence of his/her adult parent, guardian, or spouse. Thus a minor could drink with his/her father or a husband/wife who is over 21, if that person is visible (ABC §106.04(b)).

Minor In Possession (of Alcohol): This offense may be variously interpreted because possession is defined as "actual care, custody, control, or management" (ABC §106.05). Thus it is important for minors to understand that they may be charged with an MIP offense by merely being in the presence of alcohol, without actually

buying, drinking, or even holding an alcoholic beverage.

The exception to this law is in the scope of legally authorized employment or in the presence of an adult parent, guardian, spouse, or other adult to whom the minor has been committed by a court (ABC §106.05(b)).

Misrepresentation of Age: A minor may not claim that he/she is 21 or older in order to purchase an alcoholic beverage from a retail or wholesale supplier (ABC §106.07).

PENALTIES

First Offense:

- Class C misdemeanor,
- \$0 to \$500 fine,
- Alcohol Awareness Course,
- 8 to 12 hours community service relating to alcohol education, and
- 30 day license suspension or denial.

Second Offense:

- Class C misdemeanor,
- \$0 to \$500 fine,
- Alcohol Awareness Course (at the judge's option),
- 20 to 40 hours community service relating to alcohol education, and
- 60 day license suspension or denial.

Third Offense (under 17):

- Not eligible for deferred adjudication,
- 180 day license suspension or denial, and

- Juvenile Court - Child in Need of Supervision, or
- Criminal Court - Adjudicated as an adult.

Third Offense (17 and over):

- Class B misdemeanor,
- Not eligible for deferred adjudication,
- 180 days in jail,
- Alcohol Awareness Course (at the judge's option), and
- 180 day license suspension or denial.

ILLEGAL USE OF LICENSE

Misrepresentation of age is an MIP related violation (1999). The following six uses of a Texas Driver License are illegal (TRC §521.451):

- False name to get a license.
- Possess more than one license.
- Use a cancelled or revoked license.
- Use another person's license.
- Lend your license to someone else.
- Display or possess a false license.

The penalties are:

- Class B misdemeanor,
- Up to \$2,000 fine, and/or
- Up to 180 days in jail.

There are a variety of penalties provided for in the law that are possible with respect to producing or using fake or counterfeit identification. The Texas Transportation Code (TRC), the Texas Penal Code (TPC), and the Alcoholic Beverage Code (ABC) have sections dealing with this offense.



Zero Tolerance

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Zero tolerance means just that! Even if a minor is not intoxicated as defined in the statute, if the minor has any detectable amount of alcohol in his/her system while he/she is operating a motor vehicle in a public place, as far as the law is concerned, the minor has committed the criminal offense of **Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor (DUIA by a Minor)**.

DUIA BY A MINOR

First offense (from 17 to 21 yrs. old):

- Class C misdemeanor,
- Up to \$500 fine,
- From 20 to 40 hours of community service,
- 60 day license suspension or denial,
- 30 days not eligible for occupational license, and
- Attendance in an Alcohol Awareness Program (if under 18, the parent may be required to attend, as well).

Second offense (from 17 to 21 yrs. old):

- Class C misdemeanor,
- Up to \$500 fine,
- From 40 to 60 hours of community service,
- 120 day license suspension or denial,
- 90 days not eligible for occupational license, and
- Attendance in an Alcohol Awareness Program, if under 18, the parent may be required to attend, as well (Judge's Option).

Third offense (from 17 to 21 yrs. old):

- Class B misdemeanor,
- \$500 to \$2,000 fine,
- From 40 to 60 hours of community service,
- 180 day license suspension or denial,
- Not eligible for occupational license for entire suspension period,
- Not eligible for deferred adjudication,
- Cannot be lesser included offense of DWI, and
- Up to 180 days in jail.

Any offense (from 10 to 17 yrs. old):

- "Delinquent Conduct" under the Family Code (Juvenile Court), or Criminal Court as an adult,
- Up to \$500 fine,
- From 40 to 60 hours of community service, and
- License suspension or denial until the minor is 19 years of age, or 365 days, whichever is longer.





SAFETY TIPS

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates that 21 year-old minimum drinking age laws have reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers 18 to 20 years old by 13 percent, and have saved an estimated 20,970 lives since 1975.

In 2001, an estimated 927 lives were saved by minimum drinking age laws. NHTSA DOT HS 809 470



Alcohol and the Law

Intoxication is defined in medical journals as poisoning or becoming poisoned. Regulated drugs have a minimum dosage, an effective dosage, and a lethal dosage. Many intoxicating drugs require larger and larger doses to produce the same effect on the body as the drug is used more commonly. This is due to the body's ability to respond to the introduction of a poison by producing a substance to detoxify the drug.

Texas has specific laws designed to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs in public places.

PUBLIC INTOXICATION

Three major points in this PI law:

- Danger to self or others.
- In a public place.
- Intoxicated (legal definition).

A fine of up to \$500 is the penalty, unless by a minor, then MIP sanctions prevail.



Texas also has specific laws designed to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs while operating a motorized vehicle.

Intoxication is defined by Texas law. The definition is based on two standards.

They are:

- a) Not having the normal use of mental or physical faculties by reason of the introduction of alcohol, a controlled substance, a

drug, a dangerous drug, or a combination of two or more of these substances or any other substance into the body; or

- b) Having an alcohol concentration of .08 or more (PC §49.01(2)(A) &(B)).

The loss of faculties portion of the law relies on the judgment of the police officer that the person has been affected by alcohol or another drug. Physical "field sobriety" tests may be used to determine this, in combination with unsafe driving actions that have been observed by the police officer prior to stopping the driver. The police officer will testify in court as to what he/she observed, as well as the results of the field sobriety test.

The alcohol concentration portion of the definition is more clinical (it does not rely on a person's judgement). It is determined through chemical analysis of a person's breath (an intoxilyzer machine) or blood (a blood test performed by a qualified technician).

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI)

DWI is a problem that affects all Texans. To make Texas safer for all, laws have been enacted to deter people from

drinking and driving or to punish those who choose to drink and drive. The penalties are not age specific; however, minors are subject to additional penalties.

First offense:

- Class B misdemeanor,
- Up to \$2,000 fine,
- 72 hours to 180 days in jail, and
- 90 to 365 day license suspension.

The court may probate the jail sentence and waive the driver's license suspension on the first offense only. Possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage increases the minimum confinement by 3 to 6 days.

Second offense:

- Class A misdemeanor,
- Up to \$4,000 fine,
- 30 days to 1 year in jail, and
- 180 day to 2 year license suspension.

The court may not probate or waive any of the penalties on a second offense.

Third or subsequent offense:

- Third Degree Felony,
- Up to \$10,000 fine,
- Confinement in a penitentiary for 2 to 10 years, and
- 180 day to 2 year license suspension.



SAFETY TIPS

Approximately 1.5 million drivers were arrested in 2001 for DUI -alcohol or narcotics. This is an arrest rate of 1 for every 130 licensed drivers in the United States. Don't become part of the problem! BE A PART OF THE SOLUTION!

INTOXICATION ASSAULT

(an injury results from the crash)

- Felony of the Third Degree,
- Up to \$10,000 fine,
- Confinement in a penitentiary for 2 to 10 years, and
- 180 day to 2 year license suspension.

INTOXICATION MANSLAUGHTER

(a fatality results from the crash)

- Felony of the Second Degree,
- Up to \$10,000 fine,

- Confinement in a penitentiary for 2 to 20 years, and
- 180 day to 2 year license suspension.

CONSUMPTION LAW

A person commits an offense if the person consumes an alcoholic beverage while operating a motor vehicle in a public place and is observed by a police officer. This is a Class C misdemeanor and a fine up to \$500.



Implied Consent and ALRs

Texas, like most other states, has enacted legislation which stipulates that any person who operates a motor vehicle within the state is deemed to have given his/her consent to be tested (breath and/or blood) for the purpose of determining the alcohol/drug content of his/her blood - Implied Consent, Chapter 724 of the Transportation Code.

When stopped, the police officer must have reasonable grounds to believe the person is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug. (The normal type of test is a breath test, if available; the officer may also request a blood test if evidence suggests drug usage.)

IMPLIED CONSENT

This law relates to a person refusing to take a legally requested breath or blood test. This is a civil action apart from under alcohol, DUIA, or DWI criminal offenses.

For a minor, this applies if he/she has any detectable amount of alcohol (Zero Tolerance Law).

PENALTIES FOR REFUSAL

The penalty is a suspension of the driver's license.

- First offense - 90 days (120 days under 21 years of age) (longer loss to driver education students).

- Second offense - 180 days (240 days under 21 years of age).
- Previous DWI conviction - 1 year (third offense - 1 year under 21 years of age).

The offender is entitled to a hearing, if no later than the 15th day after the notice of suspension or denial is received, the department receives at its headquarters in Austin (in writing including a fax transmission) a request for a hearing.

This hearing will examine the legality of the action and whether the police officer acted according to regulation. The chance of it being overturned is highly unlikely.

A fee of \$125 will be required for reinstatement of the license at the end of the suspension.

ALRs

The Administrative License Revocation (ALR) Law became effective January 1, 1995. The law (ALR - Chapter 524 of the Transportation Code) relates to the suspension of a driver's license when the driver fails (.08 BAC or greater for a

driver over 21 years of age, but any amount of detectable alcohol for a driver under 21) a breath or blood test. It is also a civil action, apart from any possible criminal case.

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE

The penalty is a suspension of the driver's license.

- First offense - 60 days (60 days under 21 years of age, 30 days loss of occupational license).
- Previous refusal/failure offense - 120 days (120 days under 21 years of age, 90 days loss of occupational license).
- Previous DWI license suspension - 180 days (180 days under 21 years of age, 180 days loss of occupational license).

The offender is, once again, entitled to a hearing under the same regulations as for implied consent. However, the chance of it being overturned is also highly unlikely.

A fee of \$125 will be required for reinstatement of the license at the end of the suspension.



SAFETY TIPS

The concept behind these laws is to quickly remove the licenses of offenders and prevent them from re-offending prior to their trial whether criminal or civil. The Implied Consent (refuse the test) [TRC §724.011] and ALR (fail the test) [TRC §524] Laws are both designed for this purpose.

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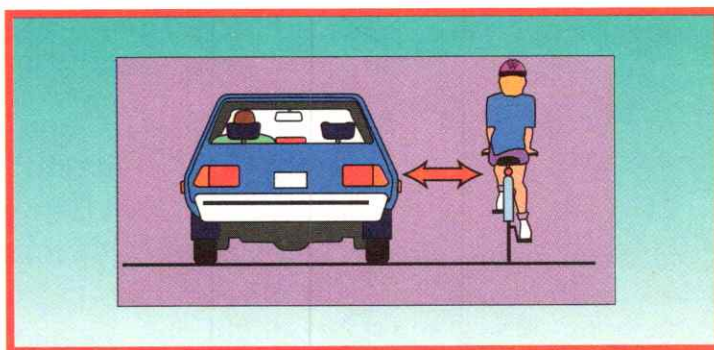
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Module Review

Sharing the Roadway

The intersection is a location fraught with the danger of a collision whenever two or more road users wish to occupy it at the same time. There are right-of-way rules to govern these situations. Are you certain other drivers know these rules? Will you insist on taking the right-of-way? Other road users, from children to the visually impaired, are often involved. Are they easy to see? Should you yield?

Throughout the HTS, you must cooperate with other road users and apply a defensive driving system (such as the SIPDE System) to share the roadway safely. You must be prepared for the unexpected. Be mentally prepared to give the right-of-way if there is any doubt in your mind, if your line of sight is not clear, and especially if, in so doing, you will avoid a collision.



AFTER COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER, THE STUDENT MUST BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY, TO DESCRIBE AND TO UNDERSTAND :

- the elements in the traffic mix.
- Texas laws pertaining to different road users.
- adapting to the needs of different road users.
- driver responsibilities when involved in a crash.



Bicycles

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Traffic laws are important because they promote the orderly operation of the HTS. They govern the behavior of all road users and assist in predicting what others should do. Intersections are the most dangerous areas of the highway system. (Intersections are defined as any location where two or more roadways cross or join.) Large numbers of a wide variety of road users meet regularly at intersections.

Statistics demonstrate that a high percentage of collisions occur here, especially those involving pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists. Right-of-way rules must be applied at these crossroads in order to proceed safely. One reason for the large number of collisions is the failure of drivers to apply a space management system on approaching the intersection, and when interacting with other road users at the crossroad.

Cyclists are using the HTS in ever increasing numbers for pleasure, for work, or to commute. They may move into your path, or have to swerve to avoid storm drains, puddles, potholes, or debris on the roadway. Many disregard traffic signs, signals, and rules of right-of-way. Often, they ride at excessive speeds for the riding conditions.

Check for cyclists before turning, changing lanes, or opening your door after parking. Make cyclists aware of your position and your intentions. Tap

the horn (from a distance) to communicate. Be sure to give them plenty of space when passing in the city, and even more when passing in the country, where the higher speed may cause cyclists problems due to the air turbulence created by your vehicle moving past at a high speed.

If you ride a bicycle, obey the rules, signs, and signals. Ride with the flow of traffic as far to the right as possible (not more than two abreast) and use hand signals to communicate your intentions. Wear light colored clothing as well as a properly fastened safety helmet and make sure your bicycle is properly equipped with a headlight and reflectors if you ride at night.

CYCLISTS:

- Persons riding a bicycle upon a roadway are granted all of the rights and are subject to all of the duties applicable to a driver of a vehicle.
- A cyclist must ride upon and astride a permanent and regular seat attached to the vehicle.
- A bicycle may not carry more persons than the number for which it was designed and equipped.
- A cyclist may not attach the bicycle or him/herself to a streetcar or other vehicle upon the road.
- A cyclist shall ride as near to the right

side of the road as practicable, exercising due care for parked vehicles and vehicles moving in the same direction.

- Cyclists shall not ride more than 2 abreast except on a path set aside for bicycles; where a path exists, riders less than 16 years of age must use the path unless accompanied by an adult.
- Cyclists riding on a sidewalk must yield

to pedestrians and give audible signal before passing them.

- Cyclists may not transport any package or parcel which prevents them from keeping both hands on the handlebars.
- Bicycles must be equipped with a front white lamp and a red reflector on the rear for riding at night, a bell or other audible device (no siren/whistle), a brake mechanism, and reflectors.

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SAFETY TIPS

In 2001, 728 pedalcyclists were killed and an additional 45,000 were injured in traffic crashes. National Highway Traffic safety Administration (NHTSA) DOT HS 809 477

Cyclists are hard to see! Search for them whenever you drive in areas where they may be present. Allow extra space whenever you pass them; warn them by communicating your presence before reaching them!

Check carefully before turning left (oncoming), before turning across the path of bicycle traffic, and before entering an intersection (cross traffic). These situations are the three most common causes of vehicle-bicycle collisions in the state of Texas.



Trucks

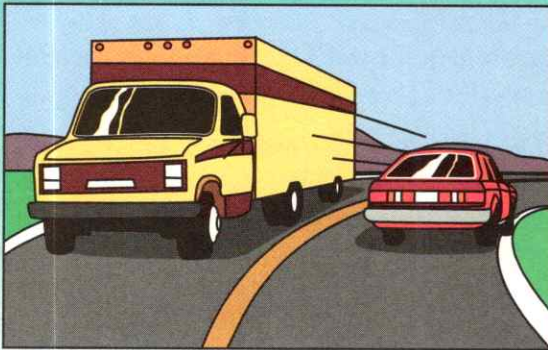
Large vans, trucks, trailer-trucks, and buses are driven by professionals. They have an excellent view of the road ahead because of the raised position of the driver, but this is offset by their lack of maneuverability, longer braking distances, much slower acceleration, and extra blind spots (NO ZONES).

In the city, they stop frequently and may block the flow of traffic. On highways, they climb hills more slowly and tend to increase speed downhill. Because of their size, they block your field of vision. Increase your following distance to diminish this effect if it is not possible to pass the obstructing vehicle.

PASSING

When passing, realize the maneuver will take longer. Make sure that passing is legal and completely safe. Communicate your intentions by flashing the high beams, especially at night. Whether overtaking or meeting these vehicles, beware of the air turbulence they produce; leave extra space by moving to the side of your lane away from them. In adverse weather (Chapter 18), activate the wipers before meeting or passing these vehicles.

AIR TURBULENCE ONCOMING LARGE VEHICLES



FOLLOWING / BEING FOLLOWED

Tractor-trailers and other large vehicles take longer to stop than a car. Increase your following distance, and stay out of the rear blind zone. Leave enough of an interval so that the driver can see you in the exterior rear-view mirror.

If a heavy vehicle approaches from the rear and follows too closely (tailgates), ease off the accelerator, or change lanes to encourage it to pass. Cooperate with these vehicles, as they have difficulty moving in the HTS.

RISK REDUCTION

Pay close attention to truck turn signals. These vehicles make wide right turns and may leave a space on the right just prior to the turn. They also may block the roadway when the driver has to reverse.

SPECIAL STOPS

All vehicles transporting hazardous cargo, school buses, and buses transporting passengers for hire must stop at railroad crossings whether or not a train is approaching. Be prepared to do likewise when following these vehicles.



SAFETY TIPS

In 2001, 429,000 large trucks were involved in traffic crashes; 4,793 were involved in fatal crashes (459 of these occurred in Texas, 8.9% of all vehicles involved in fatal crashes in Texas). A total of 5,082 people died and an additional 131,000 were injured in those crashes. (NHTSA) DOT HS 809 472

Large vehicles cannot maneuver as easily as smaller vehicles; give them plenty of space (more than usual). Large trucks are twice as likely as other vehicle to be struck from the rear; increase your following distance.



Motorcycles

Motorcyclists are usually well-trained and more observant of the HTS regulations, signs, and signals than cyclists and pedestrians. If so, they are very mobile and can stop quickly.

If not well-trained (novice rider), they may experience difficulty swerving, braking, and handling curves. They may often exceed their capabilities.

To operate a motorcycle on public roads, you must possess a valid Texas driver license with a motorcycle endorsement. If you wish to ride a motorcycle, learn properly. Enroll yourself in an approved program (required by law if you are under 18 years of age). Practice avoidance and emergency braking techniques; learn the riding strategies and correct lane positions in traffic that will keep you out of trouble.

Wear proper riding gear. It must offer warmth and comfort while maintaining proper ventilation. It should be abrasive resistant (to protect you in a spill), offer

wind and rain protection (with flaps and fasteners) and most importantly, be brightly colored in order to be more visible (conspicuous).

Proper riding clothing helps prevent the reduction of your body temperature (**hypothermia**) which results in loss of concentration and judgment (this can occur even in warm weather), and loss of body moisture (**dehydration**) causing rapid fatigue, headaches, and nausea (in hot weather). Should you get wet, both of these conditions will be aggravated tremendously.

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Riding requires fine muscle control. Your head, hands, and feet are of prime importance: wear gloves, boots and an approved helmet (**required by law**).

Motorcycles are small and less visible. Watch for them when changing lanes, turning (especially left across their path), or when opening a door when parked. Increase your following distance to 4 seconds when a motorcycle precedes you (quick stop or fall).

PASSING

Always leave motorcycles a full lane of traffic, especially when passing, even though they may only occupy one third of the lane (usually the left third). Be aware that they may change lane position frequently due to changing road or traffic conditions.

MOTORCYCLISTS:

- Persons riding a motorcycle upon a roadway have all of the rights and are subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle.

- A person must ride upon and astride a permanent and regular seat attached to the motorcycle).
- A motorcycle may not carry more persons than the number for which it was designed.
- A person operating or riding on a motorcycle must wear a helmet.
- A motorcycle must be equipped with adequate seats and securely attached foot rests or pegs for each seating position.
- A rider may not attach the motorcycle or him/herself to a streetcar or other vehicle upon the road.
- A motorcycle is entitled to full use of a lane, and a motor vehicle may not deprive it of same.
- Motorcyclists shall not ride more than 2 abreast, except on a path set aside for them.
- Motorcyclists may not transport any package/parcel which prevents both hands being kept on the handlebars.



SAFETY TIPS

NHTSA estimates that helmets saved 674 motorcyclists lives in 2001, and that 444 more lives could have been saved if all motorcyclists had worn helmets.
NHTSA DOT HS 809 473

If you ride, wear a helmet! When driving, look for motorcyclists when turning left (oncoming), in your blind spots before maneuvering, when road conditions ahead are adverse (potholes, railroad tracks, wet, etc.), and when strong cross winds are prevalent. All of these situations have caused motorcycle-car collisions in the state of Texas. Be prepared and you can reduce the risk!



Involved in a Crash

Despite your best intentions, you may be involved in a collision at some point. Loss of time, human suffering, damage to your vehicle, and civil lawsuits resulting in great expense can be the result. Remain calm.

STOPPING REQUIREMENTS

After a collision, the law requires that you stop immediately (**failure to do is a serious offense**) at the side of the road (unless the vehicle is so damaged it cannot be moved). When a collision occurs on a main lane, ramp, shoulder, median, or adjacent area of a freeway in a metropolitan area, and the vehicles can be safely driven, each driver shall move his/her vehicle from the crash site to a designated investigation site, if available, or other suitable location to minimize interference with traffic.

Turn off the ignition. Prevent further damage by placing flares or reflectors at least 100 feet ahead of and behind the collision site (500 feet in high speed traffic). If you do not have such devices, another person might direct traffic (do not put yourself or others in danger while directing traffic). Notify the police.

Present your license, vehicle registration, and proof of financial responsibility to the driver or occupants of the other vehicle, as well as to the police. Texas law does not require a crash report when there is only property damage (less than \$500). You must, however, report the collision to your insurance company.

You should also make note of all damage and injuries. If you have a camera, a picture of the scene and the vehicles will help your insurance to establish both fault and the extent of damage claims.

Under Texas Vehicle Law, Sections 20-101 to 20-113, there are certain additional duties to be performed when a driver is involved in a collision **involving bodily injury or death to any person**:

- You must stop as close to the scene as possible, and remain until you have aided any injured person and identified yourself.
- If possible, move your vehicle away from the line of traffic.
- You must render assistance to any person injured in the crash. Depending on the extent of the



SAFETY TIPS

Texas Good Samaritan Law states: "A person who in good faith administers emergency care... ..at the scene of an emergency... ..is not liable in civil damages for an act performed during the emergency unless the act is willfully or wantonly negligent."

injury, such assistance, in most instances, is accomplished by calling for an ambulance or paramedics. Make sure that you identify the place of the collision clearly and correctly. Normally, you should not attempt to move a person who is unconscious or seriously hurt. Administer basic first aid only if you have completed a certified first aid course.

- You must identify yourself. Drivers involved must give their name, address, and registration number of the vehicle they are driving and, upon request, show their driver license to others involved in the crash (as well as to the police).
- Provide insurance information. You must also give the name and address of your insurance company and local agent, or local office., as well as your policy number. Leave written notice. Get the same information from the other driver. Record the insurance company name and policy number as it appears on the proof-of-insurance card (similar company names can cause confusion). With the correct company name, you can call the Texas Department of Insurance toll-free at 1-800-252-3439 to acquire the company address and telephone number.
- You must notify the nearest police station, sheriff's office, or state trooper immediately.
- You must report the collision to your insurance company.



Texas law requires that a written report be filed within 15 days with the Department of Public Safety unless the crash is investigated by a law enforcement officer; the officer's report will fulfill this requirement.

If someone suffered aggravated injury or death, the penalty for a "hit and run" is increased (felony, up to 5 years jail time and up to \$5,000 fine, as well as a suspension of the license).

VICTIMS AT SCENE

The driver shall also render reasonable assistance to any person injured in the collision, including transporting, or making arrangements for transporting that person for medical treatment, if it is apparent that treatment is necessary, or the person requests it. Do not assume that a person is not injured simply because he/she says so.

The usual first step would be to summon professional aid; let them decide. Give aid to the injured within your abilities (stop profuse bleeding with thick cloth

pads, as clean as possible, using pressure by hand or by bandaging). Avoid moving the injured, unless circumstances require it (fire, traffic, etc.). If he/she must be moved, get help and try not to change the position in which he/she was found. Keep any victims warm by covering them with blankets or coats, if necessary.

PROPERTY DAMAGE (unattended vehicle)

You must stop, try to find the owner, and identify yourself before leaving the scene of the collision.

If not possible, leave a note (in a conspicuous place) giving the name, address and phone number of the driver and owner of your vehicle, as well as a statement of the circumstances. (A third party number, attorney or work address and phone number, are suggested alternatives to prevent any possible personal repercussions.) Immediately contact local or state law enforcement to report the collision.

When you leave your vehicle parked, if it should become a runaway vehicle, and be involved in a collision resulting in damage or injury, all of the conditions mentioned concerning a collision apply to you; failure to comply will result in being charged with a hit and run.

PREVENTING FURTHER DAMAGE

Try to warn traffic using reflectors (flares, unless there is a gas spill) or other warning devices. Enlist the assistance of others to help prevent any further damage and/or to direct traffic until professional aid arrives on the scene. Turn off the ignition switches of all vehicles, create a safe zone around the vehicles, and advise everyone not to smoke, as there is always the danger of fire (this is especially true for a gas spill).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

After a collision (property damage of \$500 or more, injury or death), as mentioned earlier, a written report to the Department of Public Safety is required. A law enforcement officer's report will meet this requirement.

When no peace officer is on the scene, the driver "shall immediately" report the information to the nearest police station, sheriff's office, or state trooper. If the driver is incapable, a passenger must file. The Department of Public Safety may request further reports by drivers and/or witnesses.

Garage keepers or repairmen in charge of any garage or repair shop, where a



SAFETY TIPS

If you are involved in a hit-and-run, report this to a law enforcement agency for investigation. The Texas Department of Insurance advises that your uninsured motorist coverage will pay for damages only if the crash is reported to the police!

motor vehicle arrives showing evidence of a collision, must report the vehicle to the nearest police station or sheriff's office.

Reports are confidential; however, they are available to all involved parties. They cannot be used as evidence in civil cases other than to prove they were filed. They are kept on file and indicate involvement in a collision, not fault; unless the driver admits fault on the original report.

ADDITIONAL STEPS

For your potential civil liability and health, it is an excellent idea to:

- write down the names and addresses of any witnesses;
- give accurate facts to the police (you will be more credible);
- do not admit fault nor sign documents other than the police report;
- have a medical check-up just in case you may be injured (shock, trauma); and
- be prepared to file other reports and cooperate with any investigation.



Special Concerns

To avoid collisions, the defensive driver should stay alert and search the environment all around his/her vehicle, look for trouble spots, and have a plan of action ready.

You must know that the law requires drivers to protect each other. So, here is a reminder of some of the laws that you must be aware of, understand, and be prepared to obey.

OCCUPANT PROTECTION

Texas law (TRC 545.412) requires that children younger than 4 years of age (or less than 36 inches in height) be secured in child passenger safety seats, according to the instructions of the seat system manufacturer. Children between 2 and 4

years of age must be secured in safety seats or in safety belts. Children between four and fifteen years of age must be secured by a safety belt (provided the seat is equipped with safety belts).

The driver and front seat passengers (in specified vehicles) are required to use safety belts. TRC 545.413 assigns the driver the responsibility to secure each passenger (less than 16 years of age) in an appropriate occupant restraint.

VEHICLES WITH OPEN BEDS

Due to the many recent incidents involving injuries/fatalities of passengers occupying open beds of vehicles, Texas has passed laws against this practice.



SAFETY TIPS

The law requires that everyone must cooperate with all levels of law enforcement. Their job is to serve and to protect! Help make their job easier, and, at the same time, avoid any potential conflicts.

6

A person commits an offense if the person operates an open-bed pickup truck or an open flatbed truck or draws an open flatbed trailer when a child younger than 18 years of age is occupying the bed of the truck or trailer.

An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Certain exceptions to this rule are:

- operating or towing the vehicle in a parade or in an emergency,
- operating the vehicle to transport farmworkers from one field to another on specified roads,
- operating the vehicle on a beach,
- operating a vehicle that is the only vehicle owned or operated by the members of a household, or
- operating the vehicle in an "approved" hayride.

WHEN STOPPED BY THE POLICE

You must move your vehicle safely to the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection as soon as possible and then stop. Set the emergency brake, place the gear selector lever in a parking position, turn off the engine, and activate the hazard lights.

Remain in the vehicle, lower the driver's window, and **wait for the officer to issue further instructions. Follow the instructions of the officer. Require all occupants to do likewise.**

Due to the fact that many officers have been seriously injured/killed during traffic stops, the officer is most likely suspicious and apprehensive. Respond politely to all instructions and questions. If you must reach into the glove compartment or other area for your documents (license, registration, insurance, etc.), inform the officer of what you intend to do and why, prior to doing so.

Give the appropriate signals, check traffic carefully, and safely return to the proper lane of traffic when released by the officer.

ROAD RAGE

Each year road rage or aggressive driving causes hundreds of deaths and injuries across the United States. Aggressive driving occurs when a driver "loses his/her cool" and fails to obey the rules of the road. He/she will intentionally aggravate or attempt to aggravate other drivers. In some cases will even cause bodily injury, property damage, or death.

Some tips for avoiding road rage:

- Plan your trip or schedule in advance. Allow extra time in case your vehicle breaks down, or in case of traffic congestion due to a collision, road construction, or rush-hour traffic.
- When caught in traffic, do not get angry. Try to relax. Listen to music you enjoy. Most traffic congestion is temporary and you will soon be on your way.
- Should you need to use the horn, tap the horn.
- Do not confront other drivers or make obscene gestures.
- Do not cut into other lanes of traffic. Signal your intentions properly and change lanes when safe to do so. Remember to cancel the turn signal.
- Do not intentionally slow down, slam on your brakes, or speed up to keep someone from passing or from entering your lane of travel.
- Always remember to drive friendly and report aggressive driving to the local authorities.

SPEED REDUCES YOUR FIELD OF VISION

Speed affects your vision. The faster you

drive, the narrower your field of vision becomes. When stationary, your normal field of vision covers an area of 180 degrees or more (see Chapter 13). At 20 m.p.h., this area will be reduced by approximately one third. When your speed increases to 40 m.p.h., your field of vision is reduced to approximately 40%. At 60 m.p.h., your field of vision is reduced to 20%.

KEYS TO SAFE DRIVING

The Texas Department of Public Safety suggests six concepts as the basis for safe driving. They are:

- **Good vision** - look with your eyes but see with your mind. Apply the SIPDE system (see Chapter 13).
- **Obey traffic laws** - you will drive properly and other road users will know what to expect from you.
- **Take proper care of your vehicle** - don't depend on yearly inspections. Follow the maintenance schedule in your owner's manual and have it checked when symptoms appear.
- **Be courteous** - safety comes before right-of-way. Courtesy is contagious and can improve the situation for all road users.



SAFETY TIPS

You cannot control the environment or other road users. You do, however, have control of yourself and your actions. This is where you must start to protect yourself from possible road rage involvement. Remember, IT TAKES TWO TO TANGLE.

- **Signal properly** - failure to signal is dangerous and inconsiderate. Use the communication tools at your disposal to let other road users know your intentions.
- **Physical fitness** - let someone else take the wheel if you are not physically and mentally alert. Never drive after drinking alcohol.

TRANSPORTING CARGO & MATERIALS

In order to prevent cargo or loose materials (dirt, sand, gravel, wood chips, etc., except for agricultural products in their natural state) from falling or spilling from a vehicle (car, truck, trailer, etc.), and possibly causing collisions or damage to the roadway, state law mandates that these loads must be properly covered.

TOWING AND SAFETY CHAINS

To prevent a trailer from breaking loose and causing a crash, state law mandates that a person may not operate a car or light truck while towing a trailer, semi-trailer, or house trailer on a public highway unless approved safety chains are properly attached. The drawbar, chain, rope, or cable must not be longer than 15 feet. A white flag (at least 12 inches square) must be mounted on the trailer when a chain, rope, or cable are used as a connection.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas that is a by-product of the internal combustion engine. It is a deadly poison. The bloodstream absorbs it faster than oxygen, and it sedates the person without warning. It can cause headaches, drowsiness, dizziness, unconsciousness, and, in a large enough quantity, death.

To protect yourself and your passengers, check your exhaust system periodically and repair any leaks. Always drive with fresh air circulating in the passenger compartment. In station wagons and minivans, the gas can enter through an open rear window.

Never run an engine in an enclosed space such as a garage or underground parking lot for an extended period of time. In heavy traffic or tunnels, be aware of the danger, and limit outside air by turning off the heater or ventilation system.

Should anyone succumb to carbon monoxide gas by falling asleep, move them out into fresh air immediately, lay them down, and apply artificial respiration, if necessary. Call for emergency medical services, even if they seem to revive.



DRIVING PLAN

The student formulates a Driving Plan incorporating the knowledge and skills of Module One (Traffic Laws) to endorse and promote lifelong legal and responsible reduced-risk driving practices in the Highway Transportation System.



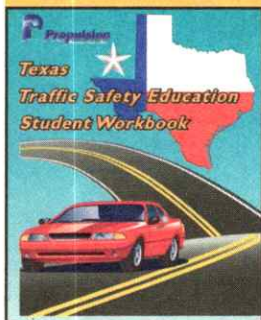
Module Review

VOCABULARY - WRITE A SHORT DEFINITION FOR THE FOLLOWING :

- HTS
- Driving privilege
- Instruction Permit
- Under 21 License
- Student Driving Experience Log
- Certificate of title
- Vehicle inspection
- Safety Responsibility Act
- Minimum Coverage
- Proof of responsibility
- Right-of-way
- Controlled intersection
- Uncontrolled intersection
- T-intersection
- LCM crash
- Frontage road
- Traffic circle
- Emergency vehicle
- School bus
- Crossbuck
- Yield
- Basic speed limit
- Hazardous cargo
- Reversible lane
- Reserved lane
- Flagperson
- Regulatory sign
- Warning sign
- Construction sign
- Guide sign
- Recreation sign
- Hand signals
- Traffic control person
- Running start
- Space cushion
- Visual reference
- Hand-over-hand
- Left turn bay
- Sightline
- Safety zone
- Disabled parking
- Runaway
- Speed limit
- Acceleration lane
- Snow tires
- Interval
- Zero Tolerance
- Minor Attempting to Purchase
- Minor Purchase of Alcohol
- Minor in Possession
- DUIA
- DWI
- Implied Consent
- ALR
- NHTSA
- Riding gear
- Dehydration
- Hypothermia
- No zones
- Child safety seats
- Open bed vehicles
- Transporting cargo
- Safety chains
- Carbon monoxide

TEST A- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the procedures for acquiring your first driver's license.
2. Explain what is meant by right-of-way. Give three examples.
3. What are the four types of road signs? Explain the meaning of one of each type.
4. List the steps for performing a correct right and left turn.
5. What is the law in Texas for drinking alcohol and driving? What are the penalties?
6. What must you do when you are involved in a crash while driving?

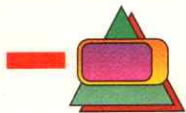


TEXAS TSE STUDENT WORKBOOK

Check your comprehension and mastery of the contents of this chapter by completing the corresponding exercises that are found in the complement to the **TEXAS TSE STUDENT MANUAL**:

TEXAS TSE STUDENT WORKBOOK

Complete the assigned questions in the workbook, then check your responses by referring to the answer key at the back of the book. If necessary, review the chapter for each error and refer to your instructor for further guidance.



Glossary

Absolute speed limit The maximum or minimum posted speed.

Abstinence Voluntary resignation from drugs/alcohol.

Acceleration Increase in speed.

Acceleration lane A highway merge lane allows drivers entering to increase speed to blend with traffic.

Accelerator Pedal controls volume of air-fuel mixture entering engine (press harder, increase speed).

Active restraint device Passenger protective item that must be engaged to become effective; i.e. seat belts.

Actual cash value Amount of collision coverage based on vehicle real value.

Administrative laws Laws that regulate licenses, vehicle registration, financial responsibility, vehicle standards, and the general operation of the HTS.

Adverse driving conditions Driving when it is more difficult because of weather, light, etc. Special precautions must be used.

Advisory speed limit Speed limit set for special conditions such as sharp curves.

Air bag A passive restraint device that inflates with air to cushion the occupants in the event of a collision.

Air pollution Driving vehicles causes the emissions of carbon monoxide, particulates, and hydrocarbons.

Alert light Instrument panel lights that indicate a system is functioning and turn off after a short period of time.

Alternator A device to produce electricity, when the engine is operating, to operate electrical equipment in a vehicle and to recharge the battery.

Alternator warning light Light or gauge on dash panel that can indicate charge system abnormality.

Angle parking Parking a vehicle diagonally to the curb.

Antifreeze A chemical mixed with water to prevent freezing and corrosion in the cooling system.

Anti-lock braking system (ABS) Computer-controlled braking system that keeps the wheels from locking when the driver brakes hard. It allows for steering and braking actions to occur at the same time.

Assessment To judge the importance or worth of a situation.

Assigned risk Type of insurance that provides minimum bodily injury and property damage liability coverage to a high risk driver for a higher premium.

Atmospheric conditions Weather and light conditions that affect your ability to see and drive.

Automatic transmission A system that shifts through

the forward gears as the vehicle speed increases.

Axle The shaft connecting two wheels on opposite sides of a vehicle.

Back-up lights White lights (rear of vehicle) illuminated when transmission is in reverse (automatic/standard).

Banked curve The roadway slopes down toward the inside of the curve to help overcome inertia.

Basic speed law Law that states drivers should drive at a speed that is safe and prudent for existing traffic, roadway, visibility, and vehicle conditions.

Basic speed limit The speed, below the absolute limit, that is adequate to the existing conditions.

Battery A unit that stores electricity in chemical form to permit starting your vehicle. Clean connectors.

BGE setting Side mirror setting that eliminates the blind spots and eliminates mirror glare from the lights of vehicles following to the left or right at night. Mirrors are set 15 degrees to the outside for viewing side positions. This does not completely eliminate making a visual check when searching for open zones and space.

Bias-ply tires Tires with cord layers criss crossing under the exterior material.

Blind spots Areas outside the vehicle that are neither visible in the driver's forward field of vision nor in the rear-view mirrors, unless mirror position is moved to BGE setting.

Blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) Percentage of alcohol in blood as measured by a standard test.

Blood test Chemical test in which blood is taken from driver's finger to determine BAC or drug usage.

Blowout A rapid loss of tire air pressure while driving.

Blue-book price Average market value for a specific model and age of a used vehicle.

Brake fade A temporary loss of brake effectiveness due to overheating of the brake pads or shoes caused by long, continuous, and hard braking.

Brake pedal A foot control enabling the driver to reduce the vehicle speed.

Brake system An hydraulic system to slow or stop a moving vehicle. A mechanical system for parking and emergencies.

Braking distance The distance a vehicle travels from the time the driver applies the brake until it stops.

Breathalyzer test (Intoxilyzer) Chemical test in which a driver blows into a machine to determine BAC.

- Carbon monoxide** Colorless, odorless, tasteless and toxic gas contained in the exhaust fumes of gasoline engines (a byproduct of combustion).
- Carburetor** Engine component that mixes gas and air in the proper proportions and sends it as a fine mist to the engine cylinders (replaced by fuel injection).
- Car pooling** Several individuals sharing transportation to one or more destinations in a vehicle.
- Catalytic converter** Part of a vehicle emission system that reduces harmful exhaust emissions by means of a chemical reaction.
- Center of gravity** The point around which the weight of the vehicle is balanced.
- Central vision (conic)** Three degree, cone-shaped area in which you can see clearly while looking straight ahead. Read and identify objects.
- Certificate of title** Official document certifying ownership of a vehicle.
- Choke** Device restricts air flow and raises idle speed when engine is cold (older models). Facilitates cold starts.
- Closed zone or area** A space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or intended path of travel (occupied by another vehicle).
- Clutch** Driver operated device permits dis-engaging the engine from the transmission (to shift or stop).
- Collateral** Object of value presented as security for a loan.
- Collision** A crash between any two or more objects.
- Collision insurance** Pays for the repair or replacement of one's own vehicle in a crash regardless of fault.
- Color blindness** Inability to distinguish (certain) colors.
- Color perception** Ability to distinguish color.
- Commentary driving** System of driver verbalizing as he/she searches the roadway and the reasons for speed and position adjustments.
- Comprehensive insurance** Protection against damage or loss due to theft, vandalism, storms, or fire.
- Compromising hazards** Risk involvement with a less serious hazard to avoid a more serious one.
- Console** Compartment mounted between the front seats of a vehicle.
- Contributory negligence** More than one individual is at fault.
- Controlled-access highway** High speed roadway that vehicles can enter and exit only at interchanges.
- Controlled intersection** A regulated cross-road - signal lights, yield, or stop signs.
- Cooling system** A system to remove excess heat and maintain engine operating temperature.
- Countersteering** Returning the steering wheel in the opposite direction after an initial steering input.
- Covering the brake** Putting the foot just above the brake pedal, ready to apply pressure if needed (reducing response time for brake application).
- Crankshaft** The shaft turned by the piston movements that transmits the power to the drive train.
- Crest** The highest culminating point of a hill.
- Crossbuck** Large, white x-shaped sign located just prior to a railroad crossing.
- Crosswalk** A path marked on and crossing the roadway to guide pedestrians.
- Crowned road** Road higher in the middle than at sides.
- Cruise control** Device that permits maintaining vehicle speed without pressing on the accelerator.
- Crumple zones** Areas of a vehicle designed to crush and absorb impact, thereby protecting occupants.
- Cylinders** Bored holes in the block that house pistons.
- Dashboard** An illuminated panel with gauges, lights, and indicators that inform the driver.
- Dead pedal** Area on the floorboard designed for the driver to place the left foot to maintain balance.
- Decide** Fourth step (decision) of SIPDE process.
- Deceleration lane** Extra lane at expressway exits allows drivers exiting highway to reduce speed prior to the off-ramp (without blocking vehicles on expressway).
- Deductible** The amount of money the insured must pay (reduces premium) before the insurance company pays (specified limit) in the event of a claim.
- Defogger** Electric wires to heat / clear the rear window.
- Depreciation** The value a vehicle loses due to age and wear and tear.
- Depressant** Drug that slows down or depresses the central nervous system.
- Depth perception** The three dimensional perception of distance (ability to judge distance).
- Designated driver** Person who decides ahead of time not to drink alcoholic beverage and is appointed to drive others who do drink.
- Destination drive** The process of giving the student a location he/she will drive to, without assistance, using the most direct, efficient, and safe route.
- Detour** A deviation from the normal route.
- Diagonal parking** Parking spaces arranged at an angle to the curb or other boundary.

Differential Gear system in power train that transmits rotation to the drive wheels while permitting them to turn at different speeds.

Dimmer switch A switch to select high or low beam headlights.

Disc brakes Brake units that slow/stop wheel rotation by squeezing a rotating disc.

Distributor An electrical unit controlling production and distribution of electrical surges to spark plugs.

Downshift To shift from a higher to a lower gear.

Drive belt A cogged, grooved or V belt that transmits rotation to other engine components in vehicles.

Drive train The components that transfer the engine power to the drive wheels.

Drive wheels The wheels that receive engine power to move the vehicle.

Driving record A file kept by the DPS that lists all traffic violations that a driver has committed. It is used by the courts and insurance companies.

Driving task All social, physical, legal, and mental skills required to drive.

DUI (Driving under the influence) Operating a motor vehicle while the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is above the legal limit of .08% for adults or any trace whatsoever for minors, and/or while impaired by drugs - whether legal or otherwise.

DWI Driving while intoxicated.

Drum brakes Brake units that slow/stop wheel rotation by rubbing curved shoes (pads) against a drum.

Dry steering Turning the steering wheel while the vehicle is not moving. Prematurely wears out the steering, front suspension, and tires.

Edge lines Lines (white, yellow) painted on the pavement marking the limit of the roadway.

Electrical system A system to supply all the electrical needs of the vehicle.

Emergency brake The parking brake system.

Emergency flashers The hazard lights that activate all four turn signals to warn of danger or breakdown.

Emergency vehicle A police vehicle, fire department vehicle, ambulance, etc. which must be given the right-of-way by all road users when the siren or flashing lights are activated.

Emotion Strong feeling of any kind (anger, fear, joy).

EMS Emergency medical services.

EMT Emergency medical technician.

Endorsement License qualification needed to be legal to drive special vehicles (motorcycle endorsement).

Energy of motion See Kinetic energy.

Engine-management system Computerized system that monitors and adjusts the fuel, ignition, and emission systems.

Entrance ramp Roadway, often elevated, leading onto an expressway.

EPA Environmental protection agency.

Escape path A place to drive in case of unexpected conflict - an "OUT".

Euphoria False sense of well-being developed as a result of alcohol or other drug consumption.

Evaluate To examine and judge carefully. The first step of the EPE system in which drivers evaluate potential options before acting to adjust speed or position and communicate based on risk, habits, judgement, and experience.

Evasive action steering Emergency steering technique used to quickly steer around an object in your path and to move to an open travel path.

Evasive or bump-to-bump steering Without leaving go of the steering wheel, turn until wrists bump each other, then turn in the opposite direction until arms touch. Then return to center position.

Execute The final step of the SIPDE process in which a driver inputs proper vehicle control responses to avoid conflicts or reduce risk.

Exhaust manifold A collector pipe with passages through which exhaust gases exit combustion chambers and enter the exhaust piping system.

Exhaust system Collects burned gases from each cylinder, directs the harmful gases and heat through pipes to release them behind the vehicle.

Exit ramp Roadway, often elevated, to exit expressway.

Expressway A controlled-access, divided highway with more than one lane in each direction intended for high speed driving (freeway).

Fatigue Temporary physical or mental exhaustion due to lack of rest or sleep.

Field of vision The area that the eyes can perceive without moving the eyes or head; approx. 180 °.

Field sobriety test Series of on-the-spot tests that help an officer detect impairment of a driver suspected of DUI or DWI.

Financial responsibility Law requiring proof of the

ability to pay claims resulting from collisions before issuing registration/plates for a vehicle.

First aid Emergency treatment given to an injured person before medical professionals arrive.

Focus vision (foveal) That part of the field of vision which allows the driver to read signs and make distinctions between vehicles and objects (often measured as visual acuity).

Flywheel A metal disc attached to crankshaft to balance engine rotation, transmit power to the drive train, and is turned by the starter motor to crank engine.

Following distance The space that a driver maintains from the preceding vehicle in his/her travel path.

Following (interval) time Recommended time interval (3 or 4 seconds) to follow another vehicle in your lane. Calculated by using a fixed reference point, as the vehicle ahead passes, start counting "one thousand and one," "one thousand and two," etc., until the front of your vehicle reaches that point.

Force of impact The energy with which a moving vehicle collides with an object; varies according to speed, weight, and distance between impact and stop (based on forces of inertia and momentum).

Foresight The act of foreseeing. The thoughtful regard or provision for the future; prudent forethought.

Four wheel traction loss The driver has no vehicle control (all tires have lost contact with the road).

Fresh green light A traffic signal light that has just changed from red to green.

Friction The resistance to motion between two objects in contact (each tire and the road).

Friction point The clutch position when the engine begins to move the transmission and the vehicle.

Fringe vision Wide area (peripheral) used to judge depth and position without the clear focusing ability of central vision.

Fuel-injection system System (replaces the carburetor) that pumps vaporized fuel to the cylinders.

Fuel system The system that stores fuel and supplies the correct fuel-air mixture to operate the engine.

Fuse A device designed to open a circuit when the current is excessive, to protect equipment in the circuit. A "burned" fuse must be replaced.

Gap Distance, between approaching vehicles, which a driver can utilize to cross or merge with traffic.

Gear Toothed wheel that meshes with others of varying

sizes to transmit (the same, increased or decreased) rotation thereby increasing speed or power.

Gear selector lever The driver control permitting choice of gear position (automatic transmission).

Gearshift lever The driver control that permits choosing a gear position (standard transmission).

Glare recovery time The time required to regain clear vision after having been temporarily blinded by strong headlights of oncoming vehicles.

Glow Plug Unit to preheat combustion chamber (diesel).

Graduated driver licensing program A system requiring young drivers to progress through a series of licensing stages with various restrictions.

Gravity The force that pulls objects toward the center of the earth.

Green driver A driver that properly maintains a vehicle with scheduled servicing, recycles oil, and conserves fuel (reduces speed, smooth acceleration).

Ground viewing habit Scanning near the pavement to determine position of other vehicle's wheels and to notice any signs that warn of vehicle movement.

Guide sign Informational sign giving distance, services, points of interest, and directions.

Habitual offender A driver who commits a number of serious driving offenses.

Hallucinogen A mind-altering drug that affects the senses and distorts vision/perception.

Hand-over-hand steering A technique to turn the steering by crossing one hand over the other to provide smooth, consistent steering input.

Hand position Placement of hands at "9 and 3" or "8 and 4" on the steering wheel for best balance based on the vehicle steering wheel and input.

Hand signals Arm motions that warn others (communicate) of your intention to slow, stop or turn.

Hand-to-hand steering Pushing with one hand while pulling with the other hand on the opposite side of the steering wheel using positions at 10-7 on the left and 2-5 on the right. Used to input steering control with impending air bag deployment.

Hazard lights A signaling device that activates all four turn signals to warn of danger or breakdowns.

Hazardous materials Items (inflammable, explosive or toxic), often transported in tanker trucks.

Headlights White lights mounted on the front of the vehicle that should be illuminated when driving.

Headrest Restraint device attached to the top of the seat to cushion the head in collisions. Often adjustable.

High beams Brighter white lights on the front of the vehicle to see further than low beams.

Higher learning center Area of the brain, where decision-making starts, affected first by alcohol

Highway hypnosis Drowsy or trancelike condition (reduced attention to the driving task) brought on by long periods of high speed driving.

Highway transportation system (HTS) A complex system made up of people, vehicles, and roadways.

HOV lane High occupancy vehicle lane reserved for vehicles transporting more people (van or car pools, buses).

Hydraulic pressure Pressure exerted on a fluid is transmitted by the fluid.

Hydroplaning A layer of water between the tire and the road eliminating traction.

Identify The second step of the SIPDE process in which the driver, using selective seeing, selects hazards.

Idle Engine speed when operating without any pressure on the accelerator.

Ignition switch The control to activate/deactivate the vehicle electrical systems and to crank the engine.

Ignition system Components that produce, control and distribute the spark that initiates combustion.

Implied consent law A state law that, upon receiving a license, a driver agrees to take a chemical test for intoxication if arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence or give up his/her license.

Inertia The tendency of an object in motion to stay in motion in a straight line and for an object at rest to remain at rest.

Inhibitions Inner forces of personality that restrain or hold back impulsive behavior.

Internal factors Attitudes, values, emotions, maturity, motivation and peer influence affecting driver performance.

International signs Symbolic (message without using words) road signs used in many countries.

Intersection A place where two or more highways meet. Caution must be exercised due to closed sightlines.

Intervention strategies Activities to change the status quo; re alcohol, responsible decision making, resiliency skills, alternatives, letter writing, designated driver and community support.

Intoxicated Under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Driving while intoxicated is a very dangerous and serious offense.

Intoxilyzer Chemical test in which a driver blows into a machine to determine BAC.

Jack A hand operated device for lifting one corner of the vehicle, generally used when changing a tire.

Jaywalking The pedestrian practice of crossing a roadway without regard for rules or signals.

Jump starting Using another vehicle to boost a "dead" battery.

Kinetic energy The energy of motion or the energy an object acquires because it is in motion.

Knowledge test A test on signs, signals, road markings and rules of the road at the Driver License Office to acquire an instruction permit or driver's license.

Laboratory sessions Behind the wheel, simulation, and multiple-car range practice sessions.

Lane change Moving the vehicle from one lane of traffic to another using proper space management procedures.

Lane changer device Use of the turn signal by hooking thumb on steering wheel and pushing signal lever halfway just to activate the signal so that release of lever will deactivate signal.

Lane position Location of the vehicle within confines of the lane of traffic using reference points.

Lane-use signals Lights mounted above lanes to control the flow and direction of traffic in the lane.

Leasing Long term rental contract, alternative to purchasing a vehicle.

Legal limit The amount of alcohol legally allowed in a driver's bloodstream in Texas = .08 for adults and 0 for those under 21.

Legend Key explaining symbols/markings used on a map.

Liability insurance Protection from financial loss due to a collision when the insured party is responsible.

Low beams The normal headlight setting.

Lubrication system The components that supply oil to the moving parts to prevent damage/overheating.

Lug nuts Devices that attach the wheel to the vehicle.

Mass transportation Vehicles or devices that move large numbers of people from place to place at the same time (public transportation).

Maintenance Checkups, service and repairs required to keep a vehicle in proper operating condition.

Maneuverability Ability to maneuver or change

direction of a vehicle.

Manslaughter Accidental killing caused while driving a motor vehicle.

Margin of safety See safety cushion

Master cylinder Unit in the brake system where fluid is stored and pressurized to activate the brakes (pressure sent to wheel cylinders). Most vehicles have dual system to eliminate brake failures.

Median A width of space (area of ground) that separates traffic moving in opposite directions.

Medical payments insurance Insurance that covers the cost of hospitalization and treatments for injuries incurred during a collision.

Merging area The section of roadway at the end of an acceleration lane (expressway) where vehicles must join the flow of traffic.

Minimizing hazards Reducing risk of a collision from a hazard by adjusting speed, lane position or both.

Minimum speed limit Lowest legal speed a vehicle may travel (under normal conditions) on certain roadways to prevent wide differences in speed among vehicles.

MIP (Minor in possession) Anyone under age 21 in possession of alcohol.

Moped Two-wheeled vehicle that can be driven with either a motor or pedal.

Motor scooter Low-powered, two-wheeled vehicle that is more powerful than a moped.

Muffler A device in the exhaust system to minimize noise. A leaky muffler can be noisy and dangerous because of poisonous exhaust fumes.

Multifunction lever A lever next to the steering wheel having many functions.

Multilane A road with two or more lanes in each direction.

Narcotic drug An illegal drug that is used to change the way a driver feels and acts.

Navigating Following a route by reading a map or a Global Positioning System (GPS) device.

Neutral A transmission position in which the gears are not engaged and cannot transmit power. Used when starting a manual transmission.

Night blindness Condition of not being able to see well at night.

Night vision The ability to see clearly, judge depth perception, and recover from glare in the dark.

No-fault insurance Insurance that pays claims to the insured up to specific limits regardless of fault.

No-zones Large mirror blind spots where truck drivers cannot see other vehicles (front, sides, or rear).

Nystagmus Involuntary jerking of the eyes as a person gazes to the side. Part of the field sobriety test is called gaze nystagmus.

Odometer Device that indicates the total distance a vehicle has been driven.

Oil filter Device in the lubrication system that removes dirt from the oil.

Oil pressure gauge Light or indicator that shows the pressure at which the oil is circulating through the engine.

Oil pump Device forces oil to all engine moving parts.

Open zone or area Space where the driver can move without a restriction to his/her line of sight or path of travel.

Overdrive A gear that permits the vehicle to cruise efficiently at high speed. Saves fuel.

Overdriving the headlights Driving at such a high speed at night that your stopping distance exceeds the area illuminated by the headlights.

Oversteer When the rear tires lose traction causing a spinning effect around the vehicle's center of gravity (yaw). The vehicle has a tendency to spin (left or right) even though the driver is not turning the steering wheel.

Over-the-counter drug (OTC drug) Drug that can be legally purchased without a doctor's prescription.

Owner's manual Manufacturer's booklet providing detailed information about the vehicle, its operation and recommended service/maintenance.

Oxidation The way the body eliminates (or burns) alcohol by the action of the liver.

Parallel parking Parking with the vehicle lined up parallel with the curb. The vehicle must be from 6 to 18 inches of the curb in Texas.

Parking brake A mechanical unit that acts on the rear wheels to keep them from moving when parked. Also used to slow /stop if the hydraulic brake system fails.

Passive restraints Safety devices that act without requiring any action by the user. (Air bags, some safety belts)

Pedestrian An HTS user on foot.

Pedestrian signal Traffic signal/symbol controlling pedestrian movement.

Peer education Process in which young people help other young people make decisions and determine goals.

Peer pressure Mental and social influence of others of a similar age on decision-making skills.

Perception distance The distance a vehicle travels during the time a driver sees and identifies an object or situation ahead.

Peripheral vision The portion of the field of vision around the central conic vision.

Perpendicular parking Parking at a 90° angle to the curb or boundary.

Personal injury protection (PIP coverage) Insurance that covers medical expenses and loss of income for the driver and passengers.

Personal reference point Adapting the standard reference points to the vehicle used by the driver.

Pitch of the vehicle A suspension change to the front or rear that affects the tire patch contacting the road surface; initiated by driver actions of braking or accelerating. Sudden or excessive pitch changes may cause traction loss.

Point of no-return Point beyond which a driver can no longer stop safely without entering intersection.

Policy Contract between a vehicle owner and an insurance company specifying the amount and type of insurance coverage for which a premium is paid.

Position Location of vehicle in relation to environment and other vehicles.

Piston A cylindrical-shaped component that moves up and down in the cylinders.

Power brakes A system that facilitates stopping the vehicle by increasing pressure applied by the driver.

Power steering A system that facilitates steering by using hydraulic pressure supplied by a pump.

Power train Components that transmit engine power to the drive wheels.

Predict Third step of the SIPDE process in which driver, after identifying a hazard, predicts what might happen.

Premium The sum an individual pays the insurance company for insurance coverage - the policy fee.

Prescription medicine Drug that can be purchased legally only when ordered by a doctor.

Preventive maintenance Routine care and attention to your vehicle to keep in proper working order.

Probationary license A temporary license that allows driving for specific purposes (to school/work).

Progressive acceleration Gradual increase in pressure on the accelerator to increase speed and shift vehicle weight toward the rear.

Proof Rating of alcohol content in a beverage equal to doubling the percentage (100 proof = 50%).

Property damage liability Insurance coverage that pays for property damage to others during a collision caused by the insured.

Protected left turn Left turn made on a left-turn light, green arrow, or delayed green light while oncoming traffic is stopped.

Pull-out area Additional right lane on narrow mountain roadways for slower-moving vehicles.

Push-pull steering Using the hand-to-hand steering technique (see hand-to-hand).

Pumping the brake Applying pressure on the brake pedal, releasing the pressure sufficiently to allow the tires to roll and then re-applying.

Radial tires Tires with the plies straight across the tire parallel to each other encircled by a steel belt.

Radiator A heat exchange unit that stores and cools the engine coolant before it circulates in the engine.

Ramp meters Stop and go signals at the entrance to freeways controlling traffic entering.

Reaction time The time it takes a driver to input vehicle control actions once a course of action is decided upon.

Reckless driving Driving in a very careless manner that endangers the lives of others.

Recreational vehicle (RV) Large vehicle used mainly for pleasure and travel (van, motor home, camper).

Reference points Positions (points of reference) on the vehicle that relate to the roadway and help the driver in vehicle positioning with respect to the environment and maneuvering (when to input).

Reflexes An automatic response of the body to a signal it receives.

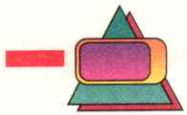
Regulatory sign A sign that controls the flow of traffic at a given location.

Release form Paper signed by the person who has been injured or who has property damage stating that he/she is not going to hold someone responsible.

- Reverse** Gear position used to move a vehicle backwards.
- Reversible lane** A lane in which the direction of the traffic flow changes at specific times.
- Revocation** Cancellation of driver's license (at least one year) for serious driving violations (DUI, manslaughter, etc.).
- Rheostat** A device regulating the intensity of light in the instrument panel.
- Right-of-way** Traffic rules determine who should yield to other road users in given situations.
- Right turn on red** Turning right after a stop when the signal is red unless specifically prohibited.
- Risk** The possibility of a conflict that results in a crash or collision with another vehicle or road user.
- Risk-taking behavior** Taking chances when the consequences can be dangerous.
- Rocking a vehicle** Repeating the sequence of driving forward a little and then backing a little to move your vehicle out of deep snow, mud, or sand.
- Roll of the vehicle** A suspension change to the left or right side that affects the tire patch contacting the road surface; initiated by driver action of steering the vehicle. Sudden or excessive roll changes may cause traction loss.
- Rumble strips** Sections of rough or grooved pavement intended to alert drivers of a change in roadway conditions ahead (tollbooth, construction, etc.).
- Runaway vehicle ramp** Place on mountain roads for vehicles to safely get out of traffic and stop when their brakes are no longer effective.
- Running start** The point, behind the vehicle to be passed, where the driver begins to create a speed superiority prior to moving into the passing lane.
- Safety belt** A restraint device (anchored to vehicle) designed to prevent occupants from striking the interior of the vehicle - seat belts.
- Safety chains** Extra connection for a trailer used as a backup in case a trailer hitch fails.
- School safety patrol** Person(s) designated by school to assist children across intersections. Vests or special belts identify them. Drivers must obey stop signal.
- School zone** Area of roadway near a school that is subject to special speed limits set by state/local law.
- Searching** The visual skill of searching the area around and ahead of the vehicle in an orderly search pattern. The first step of the SIPDE process.
- Selector lever** Device in an automatic transmission vehicle used to select gears.
- Selective seeing** Searching only for those clues and events that restrict your line of sight, require you to change your path of travel, or adjust to a specific regulation (signs, signals, etc.).
- Separating hazards** The technique of dealing with multiple hazards one at a time.
- Shared left-turn lane** Center lane on a busy street that helps drivers make safer mid-block left turns into business areas from both directions.
- Shock absorbers** Devices that limit and stop the bouncing action of the vehicle springs.
- Shoulder** The strip along the sides of a roadway (may or may not be paved) intended for emergency use.
- Sight distance** Distance a person can see.
- Sightline** An area in which you can see; used as a basis for steering and speed adjustments.
- Simulation** Laboratory exercise similar to driving.
- SIPDE system** Five step driving strategy (search, identify, predict, decide and execute) to process information and evade potential danger in organized manner.
- Skid** When tire patches lose part or all of their traction with the road surface due to abrupt suspension balance changes or roadway surface conditions.
- Slide-hand or Shuffle steer** Turning the steering with a sliding hand or a push-pull movement.
- Smith System** Systematic approach to defensive driving, which includes: (1) Aim high in steering, (2) Keep your eyes moving, (3) Get the big picture, (4) Make sure they see you, (5) Leave yourself an out.
- Space areas** Designated positions around the vehicle to identify relationships to the environment or objects or other road users.
- Space cushion** A open area around the vehicle that a driver should maintain to have room to maneuver.
- Space management** Five step process (SIPDE) that can serve to change a driver's awareness from the procedural habit level to the process judgement level of driving.
- Spark plug** An ignition component that supplies the spark to initiate engine combustion.
- Speed superiority** Represents a safe difference in speed (10 to 15 mph) of a passing vehicle over the vehicle being passed in order to complete the pass in a designated time period.
- Staggered stop** Stopping before the stop line to

- maintain front space control and diminish risk of a collision (space for left-turning vehicles).
- Stale green light** A traffic signal light that has been green for some time and is likely to change to yellow.
- Standard transmission** A system in which the gears are shifted by the driver.
- Steering control** Driver inputs appropriate steering techniques and movements.
- Stimulant** Drug speeds up the central nervous system.
- Stopped position** Stopping behind a vehicle (to see the back tires) in a position that allows the driver space to steer around the vehicle to avoid a stalled, turning, or backing vehicle. (Also to avoid carjacking problems in heavy traffic.)
- Substance abuse** Excessive use of alcohol and/or drugs.
- Suspension** The withdrawal of a driver's license for a period of 90 days, 6 months or 1 year due to many traffic violations or a serious driving offense.
- Suspension control** Adjusting vehicle balance at the strut or shock absorber (using fluid or air pressure) to dampen forces when weight transfer occurs.
- Suspension system** Components support vehicle weight in a flexible manner while absorbing road shocks.
- Switchbacks** Sharp turns on mountain roads, similar to a U-turn, that allow the road to climb a steep slope.
- Synthesizing** Combining elements so as to form a new complex product.
- Tachometer** A gauge indicating the engine revolutions per minute (RPM) to inform the driver.
- Tailgate** Driving too closely behind another vehicle.
- Target area** A fixed location in the center of the travelpath you intend to follow.
- Temperature gauge** An indicator light or gauge that indicates the engine operating temperature.
- Thermostat** A device that regulates the engine temperature by controlling the flow of the engine coolant to the radiator.
- Threshold braking** A braking technique in which the driver applies brakes just short of wheel lock-up.
- Thrust acceleration** Pushing down on the accelerator sharply in order to increase speed to avoid a collision. Also used in passing and when entering expressway (kickdown). Shifts weight to rear wheels.
- Title** Legal proof of vehicle ownership (certificate of title).
- Tolerance** The manner in which the body responds to alcohol/drugs; dependent upon individual weight and experience with alcohol or drugs.
- Tort Law** Wrongful act or damage (not involving breach of contract) for which a civil action can be brought.
- Tort liability** Civil rules imposed by government concerning government, people's property or any damage or injury that you are liable for.
- Total stopping distance** The total distance required to stop a vehicle that is in motion.
- Towing insurance** Optional coverage that protects against the cost of on-the-road repairs and towing.
- Traction** The friction between the vehicle tire patches and the road surface.
- Traction control system (TCS)** Device that allows acceleration inputs without traction loss.
- Traction circle** Intersection formed by several roadways meeting at a circle.
- Traffic control device** Any light, sign or pavement marking used to tell road users what to do.
- Trail braking** Controlled braking pressure that does not change the speed, but maintains vehicle balance and control while turning.
- Transverse** Perpendicular to your path of travel. Lines across the road to direct vehicles and pedestrians into and through intersections.
- Travelpath** Actual or potential path a vehicle might be going; a combination of targeting, sightlines, visual references, and experience.
- Tread** The raised pattern on the outer surface of a tire that grips the road and provides a channeling action for water on the roadway.
- Tread wear indicator** Bars that appear in tire grooves when they are less than 1/16 of an inch deep.
- Trip odometer** An indicator that registers mileage a vehicle travelled since it was reset to zero.
- Tunnel vision** Very narrow field of vision (standard of 140° or less) with little peripheral ability.
- Turnabout** A turning maneuver to travel in the opposite direction.
- Turning bay** A special turn lane found on multiple-lane highways, two-way roads, and at some city intersections.
- Turn signal** Lights activated by the driver to warn of his/her intentions (communicate). Also hand signals.
- Two second rule** Technique for calculating and maintaining a minimum following distance under ideal driving conditions. A three or four second minimum count is highly recommended.

- Uncontrolled intersection** An intersection at which there is no traffic control signal, sign or roadway marking to regulate traffic (including railroad crossings that do not have flashing red lights or crossing gates).
- Uncontrolled railroad crossing** Level crossing at which there are no signals/bells/crossing gates regulating the flow of traffic.
- Understeer** When the front tire patches lose varying degrees of traction and the rear tire patches have more traction causing a pushing effect on the vehicle due to momentum and inertia forces. The vehicle has a tendency to continue straight even if the steering wheel is turned.
- Uninsured motorist insurance** Protection from financial loss due to a collision caused by a driver without insurance coverage or a hit and run, as well as any amount that may exceed the other party's coverage.
- Universal joint** Connectors that permit a change of angle while transmitting power (part of power train).
- Unprotected left turn** Left turn at a signal-controlled intersection without a special left-turn light.
- Urine test** A chemical test that uses the driver's urine to determine the amount of alcohol or the presence of drugs in the driver's system.
- U-turn** A turnabout (without reversing) maneuver performed by turning sharply left.
- Van pooling** Several individuals sharing transportation to one or more destinations in a van.
- Variable message signs** Signs that post messages to inform drivers of road conditions ahead.
- Vapor lock** Fuel vaporizes in the fuel lines and the fuel system cannot pump it into the injectors.
- Vehicle balance** Transfer of weight of the vehicle (from center of gravity) to different points on the vehicle (chassis or frame).
- Vehicle balance sensitive** The shoulder belt locks when the brakes are applied and the balance of the vehicle leans one into the shoulder belt.
- Vehicle code** Federal and state laws that regulate the highway transportation system (HTS).
- Vehicle registration** A form that must be carried in the vehicle to prove who owns it, that it is licensed, and that the vehicle taxes have been paid.
- Velocitation** The improper sensation of vehicle speed.
- After high speed driving, the sensation of moving more slowly than the vehicle actually is, resulting in driving too fast unconsciously.
- Visual acuity** The ability to see details up close and from afar.
- Visual eye-lead-time** The time (and distance) that the driver's visual search precedes the vehicle.
- Visual referencing** Points on the vehicle that are used to assist the driver in positioning the vehicle with respect to curbs, lines, lane positions and control input timing for maneuvers.
- Visual tracking** Aiming and steering in the desired travel path of the vehicle.
- Warning lights and gauges** Dashboard indicators to inform the driver of the condition of the vehicle systems and warn when problems occur.
- Warning signs** Traffic signs that warn of danger ahead.
- Warranty** A written guaranty from the manufacturer to repair or replace defective components for a limited time or mileage.
- Water pump** A device that circulates the engine coolant under pressure.
- Weave lane** When an entrance and an exit use a common extra lane (for acceleration as well as deceleration) on a freeway or expressway.
- Weaver** A person who moves their vehicle back and forth between lanes. This often results in collisions.
- Weight transfer** Moving the concentration of weight from one point of the vehicle to another caused by acceleration, deceleration and cornering forces.
- Wheel alignment** Mechanical adjustment of the steering system components to vehicle specifications.
- Wolf pack** Group of vehicles traveling together in a bunch on an expressway.
- Yaw** The spinning effect of a vehicle around its center of gravity (oversteer).
- Yield** To give another road user the right-of-way. Allowing another to proceed first.
- Zero tolerance law** Law stating it is illegal for persons under the age of 21 to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in the blood.
- Zone** One of six areas of space around a vehicle that is at least the width of a lane and extends as far as the driver can see to the front, side, or rear.



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Date: ____/____/____

Name: _____

VOCABULARY MATCHING EXERCISE

SESSION 3 - CHAPTERS 5 & 6

Match the description in Column B with the term(s) in Column A. Write the letter in the space provided.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. DWI | A. The criminal offense of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (under the legal definition). |
| ___ 2. Minor | B. A two-wheeled pedaled vehicle that should be ridden in the same direction as traffic. |
| ___ 3. MIP | C. Protective clothing covering the complete body and also includes an approved safety helmet. |
| ___ 4. DUIA | D. A problem when passing or meeting trucks or other large vehicles at higher speeds. |
| ___ 5. Public Intoxication | E. Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor; a criminal offense when a minor operates a motor vehicle in a public place with any detectable amount of alcohol in his/her system. |
| ___ 6. Bicycles | F. Any person under 21 years of age. |
| ___ 7. Air turbulence | G. A person under 21 years of age in possession of alcohol; five possible charges associated with minors and alcohol. |
| ___ 8. Motorcycles | H. An individual in a public place, who is a danger to him/herself or others, and is intoxicated (under the legal definition). |
| ___ 9. Riding gear | I. Loss of body moisture. |
| ___ 10. Dehydration | J. A two-wheeled motorized vehicle than can be ridden two abreast in a lane. |



Date: ____/____/____

Name: _____

FILL-IN THE BLANKS EXERCISE

SESSION 3 - CHAPTERS 5 & 6

Fill-in the blanks in the spaces provided below.

1. In Texas, a minor is defined as someone under **21** years of age and may not _____, _____ to purchase, _____, or even _____ alcohol.
2. Zero tolerance means just that! Even if a minor is not _____ as defined in the statute, if the minor has any _____ amount of alcohol in his/her system while _____ a motor vehicle, the minor has committed the criminal offense of Driving Under the _____ of Alcohol by a _____.
3. Texas law defines intoxication as not having the normal use of _____ or _____ faculties by reason of the introduction of _____, a controlled substance, a _____, a dangerous drug, or a combination of two or more of these substances or any other substance into the body; or having a blood _____ concentration of _____ or more.
4. Texas has enacted legislation which stipulates that any _____ operating a motor vehicle is deemed to have given his/her _____ to be _____ (breath and/or blood) for the purpose of _____ their BAC.
5. The penalties for a first conviction of Driving While _____ (DWI) are a Class B _____, a fine up to _____, a jail sentence of 72 hours to _____, and a license _____ of 90 to 365 days.
6. After a collision (property damage of _____ or more, _____ or death), Texas law requires that a _____ be filed within _____ with the Department of Public Safety unless the crash is investigated by a law enforcement officer; the officer's report will _____ this requirement.
7. Texas law mandates that when towing a _____, semitrailer, or house trailer on a public highway, approved _____ must be properly attached.
8. Carbon monoxide is a _____, _____, _____ gas that is a by-product of the internal combustion engine. It is a deadly _____.



Session 3 Review Test**Chapters 5 and 6**

Circle the the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement.

1. Which of the following would be an infraction under the Minor in Possession laws in Texas?
 - A) An eighteen year old attempting to or purchasing alcohol.
 - B) A seventeen year old having actual control of an alcoholic beverage.
 - C) A nineteen year old using an older friend's license or id card to purchase alcohol.
 - D) all of these.
2. If a minor has any detectable amount of alcohol in his / her system while operating a motor vehicle in a public place, as far as the law in Texas is concerned, the minor has committed the criminal offense of:
 - A) DUIA by a Minor.
 - B) Public Intoxication.
 - C) DWI by a Minor.
 - D) Consumption by a Minor.
3. The Implied Consent law is designed to penalize drivers for:
 - A) refusal and failure of breath and / or blood test.
 - B) refusal of a field sobriety test.
 - C) failure of a preliminary breath test.
 - D) all of these.
4. You should check for cyclists:
 - A) before turning.
 - B) before changing lanes.
 - C) before opening the driver's door.
 - D) all of these.
5. The driver of a large truck or tractor-trailer will have the most difficulty seeing:
 - A) ahead of the vehicle.
 - B) to the sides and rear.
 - C) down into passing vehicles.
 - D) overhead clearance signs ahead.
6. When you are driving and following a motorcycle, you should:
 - A) pass the motorcyclist at the first opportunity.
 - B) honk the horn to alert the motorcyclist of your presence.
 - C) increase your following distance.
 - D) all of these.
7. After a collision involving property damage exceeding \$1,000, Texas law requires that you:
 - A) stop immediately at the side of the road or designated investigation site (when possible).
 - B) prevent further damage and then notify the police.
 - C) present your license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance as required.
 - D) all of these.
8. When a crash is not investigated by a law enforcement officer and property damage exceeds \$500, the driver:
 - A) shall immediately report the information to the nearest law enforcement office.
 - B) must file a written report with the Department of Public Safety within 15 days.
 - C) must report the collision to his/her insurance company.
 - D) all of these.
9. Under Texas law, the driver is responsible for securing:
 - A) each passenger under the age of 15 in an appropriate occupant restraint.
 - B) children under the age of 4 in appropriately attached infant seats.
 - C) all passengers in an appropriate occupant restraint.
 - D) all of these.
10. What is the first thing to do with a victim who succumbs to carbon monoxide gas?
 - A) Apply artificial respiration.
 - B) Move him / her into fresh air immediately.
 - C) Give him / her a stimulant such as alcohol.
 - D) Call for emergency medical services.

