



# WORK SHEET

## Module 2.1      Blind Space Identification

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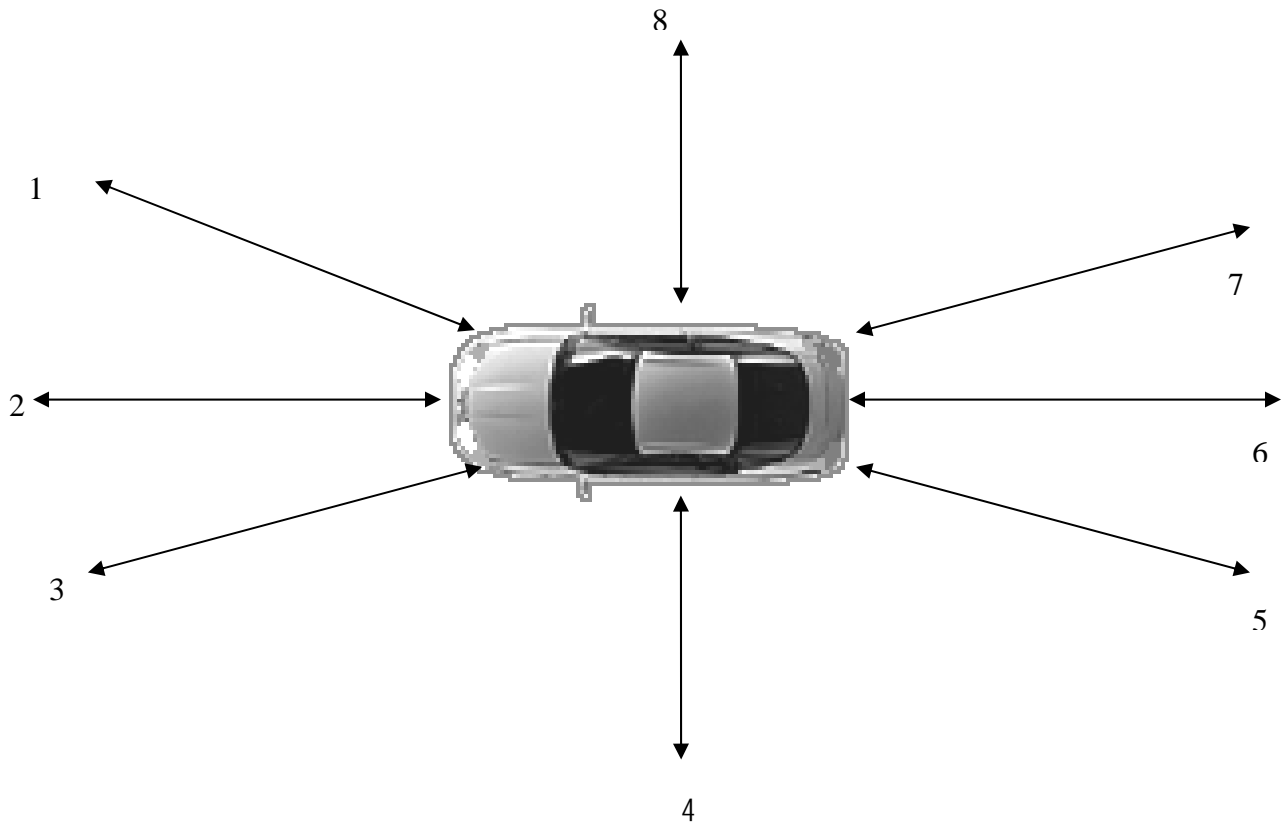
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Parent /Guardian signature \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

This exercise is completed with a parent, using family vehicle(s). Parent in the driver vehicle positioned to drive. Student is to walk backwards until the driver/parent can just see their feet at each of the eight locations. Write the number of steps (approximate feet) where the toes are first seen from the driver's seat. Switch drivers (student/parent) and repeat. Note: Driver remains seated in the vehicle as if driving. Driver MAY NOT use mirrors.



1. Vehicle used \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Parent numbers 1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_

Student numbers 1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_

2. Vehicle used \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Parent numbers 1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_

Student numbers 1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_



# WORK SHEET

## Module 2.1      Family Vehicle Control and Information Device Symbols

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Use this worksheet to determine whether your family vehicle or that of a friend is equipped with the following Safety, Communication, Comfort, and Convenience devices and if so equipped, where the control levers, switches, or buttons are located.

Equipped	Yes/No	Location of control lever or switch
Tilt steering wheel	_____	_____
Auto. Transmission	_____	_____
Manual Transmission	_____	_____
Parking Brake	_____	_____
Cruise Control	_____	_____
Mirror Controls	_____	_____
Hazard Flasher	_____	_____
Headlights	_____	_____
Instrument Panel Light Switch	_____	_____
Hood Release	_____	_____
Trunk Release	_____	_____
Seat Control Manual	_____	_____
Seat Control Electric	_____	_____
Separate Turn Indicator Lever	_____	_____
Windshield Wiper Switch	_____	_____
Windshield Washer Switch	_____	_____
Air Bag Cut Off Switch	_____	_____
Electric Door Locks	_____	_____
Electronic Stability Control (ESC)	_____	_____
Childproof Rear Door Locks	_____	_____



# WORK SHEET

## Module 2.1

## Instrument Panel

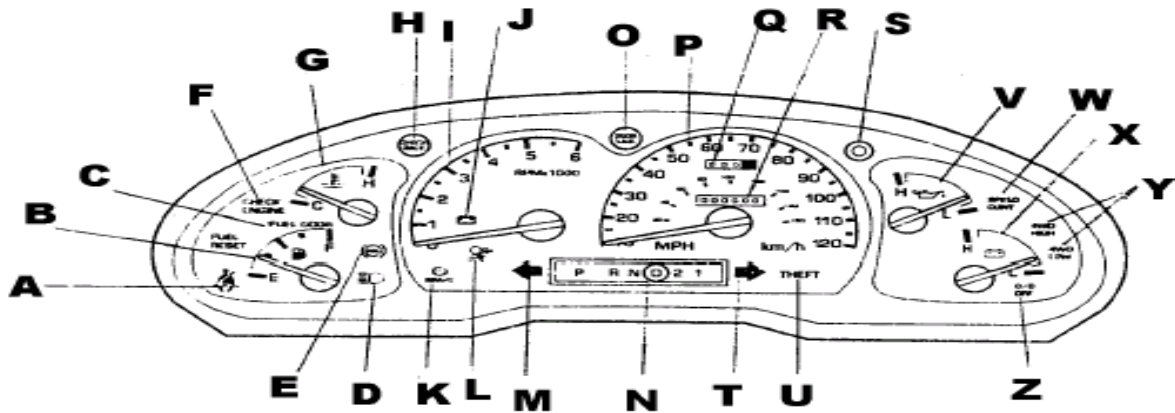
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

### Instrument Panel Gauges Labeling Guide

Identify instruments and gauges on instrument panel of your family car or that of a friend and list below. Draw the instrument panel on the rear side of this sheet.



- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_
- G. \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_
- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- J. \_\_\_\_\_
- K. \_\_\_\_\_
- L. \_\_\_\_\_
- M. \_\_\_\_\_

- N. \_\_\_\_\_
- O. \_\_\_\_\_
- P. \_\_\_\_\_
- Q. \_\_\_\_\_
- R. \_\_\_\_\_
- S. \_\_\_\_\_
- T. \_\_\_\_\_
- U. \_\_\_\_\_
- V. \_\_\_\_\_
- W. \_\_\_\_\_
- X. \_\_\_\_\_
- Y. \_\_\_\_\_
- Z. \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Driver:</b>	
<b>Observer:</b>	
<b>Route Plan/Lesson:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>

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<b>Observer:</b>	
<b>Route Plan/Lesson:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>

<b>PRE-DRIVE CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>DRIVER READINESS</b>	
	Alert, focused and calm
<b>APPROACHING THE VEHICLE</b>	
	Tires
	Fluids - on ground near vehicle
	Glass – windows & windshield clear
	Lights
	Check inside - look in back seat
	Stow gear in trunk
<b>ENTERING THE VEHICLE</b>	
	Lock doors
	Seat adjust
	Mirrors adjust
	Seat belts on – driver & all passengers
	Ignition
	-- Foot on brake to start
	-- Warning lights
	-- Fuel level
	-- Temperature
	-- Oil pressure
	Lights on
	Accessories: wipers, ventilation, radio/music, etc.
<b>READY TO DRIVE</b>	
	Foot on brake
	Shift to drive or reverse
	Parking brake released
	See a clear path before moving
	Signal intentions
	Release foot brake and go

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	Shift to drive or reverse
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# WORK SHEET

## Module 2.1

## Alert/Warning Symbols and Controls Diagrams

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

A.	F.	K.	P.
B.	G.	L.	Q.
C.	H.	M.	R.
D.	I.	N.	S.
E.	J.	O.	T.
U.	Z.	EE.	JJ.
V.	AA.	FF.	KK.
W.	BB.	GG.	LL.
X.	CC.	HH.	MM.
Y.	DD.	II.	NN.



# WORK SHEET

## Module 2.1 Alert Symbols, Warning Symbols and Control Devices

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Review the Alert/Warning Symbols and Controls Diagrams (Work Sheet 2.1) and write the meaning of the symbols below.

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. _____ | O. _____  | CC. _____ |
| B. _____ | P. _____  | DD. _____ |
| C. _____ | Q. _____  | EE. _____ |
| D. _____ | R. _____  | FF. _____ |
| E. _____ | S. _____  | GG. _____ |
| F. _____ | T. _____  | HH. _____ |
| G. _____ | U. _____  | II. _____ |
| H. _____ | V. _____  | JJ. _____ |
| I. _____ | W. _____  | KK. _____ |
| J. _____ | X. _____  | LL. _____ |
| K. _____ | Y. _____  | MM. _____ |
| L. _____ | Z. _____  | NN. _____ |
| M. _____ | AA. _____ |           |
| N. _____ | BB. _____ |           |



# FACT SHEET

## Module 2.2

## Backing

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### Backing Procedures

Steering when backing requires knowing where to look and how to control direction and speed  
All backing is done at low (walking) speeds

**Restraints Adjustment**—Head restraint may need to be lowered or readjusted. Seat belt may need to be loosened by moving buckle to straight position and pulling belt strap for adjustment.

**Traffic Check and View Target Area**—Area must be free of pedestrian and vehicle movement.

**Foot on Brake**—In some cases the right foot may be used to keep balance while the left foot is used to operate the brake pedal. Brake pressure adjustment will be used to move car.

**Gear Selector to Reverse**—Place gear selector lever from Park (P) or Neutral (N) to Reverse (R). Both gears are found on either side of Reverse (R). One of the reasons to start vehicle in Neutral (N) is to be able to shift to an appropriate gear without going across Reverse (R).

**Proper Signal**—Question students about appropriate signal when backing up, as many will not think about or know that the white backup lights are a signal. Often drivers use the turn signal inappropriately when backing out of a parking space. Backup lights are the appropriate signal, more visible to the rear than a red turn signal; they come on automatically when the gear selector is moved to the R position.

**Release Parking Brake**—It is appropriate to release the parking brake when fully prepared to move.

**Readjust Seat Position**—After turning to release brake, the seat position for good view of target area is often lost. Reestablish target and recheck pedestrians and vehicle movements.

**Visually Target Position/Maintain Reference Points**—Look to target area and visual turn point while maintaining lane position. This can only be done by looking at least three car lengths to the rear, since two lengths are not visible (obstructed by the trunk).

**Control Rear Movements**—initially, try to go backward as slowly as possible, using the brake to control speed of vehicle. This is one of the more difficult tasks for novice drivers to accomplish. Most drivers move to the accelerator too soon when backing a vehicle. Vehicles are geared to move without the accelerator in reverse. Go from controlled brake, to brake cover, to controlled brake, and then to light acceleration.

**Steer to Lane Using Reference Area**—Use references to the rear to establish car alignment, just as to the front. The vehicle can be placed in any lane position when targeting using the sightlines and path of travel. When stopped, the left side rear view convex mirror will give the driver a good view of the vehicle's distance from the curb. Refrain from opening the passenger side door, since the driver cannot see over the seat or passenger to the curbline.



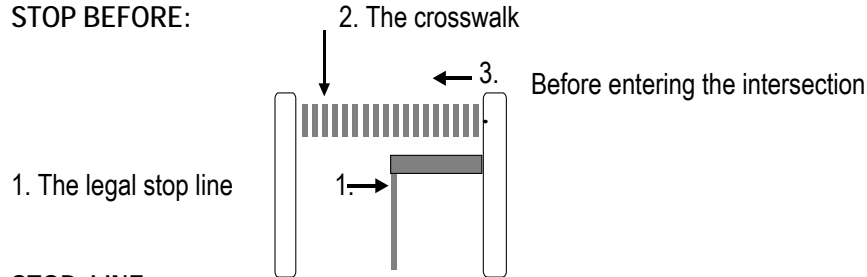
# FACT SHEET

## Module 2.3

## Traffic Control Devices and Laws Where to Stop at Intersections

Montana's traffic laws and safe driving practices are the "Rules of the Road" that allow the safe and orderly movement of vehicles and pedestrians. They affect many driving activities, such as stopping, driving speed, yielding the right of way, passing other vehicles, and parking.

STOP BEFORE:



STOP LINE

STOP SIGNS AND YIELD SIGNS.

Every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop:

- (a) at a clearly marked stop line, or
- (b) before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or at the point nearest the intersecting highway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway before entering it.

### *Crosswalk*

"Crosswalk" means

- (a) That part of a highway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable highway; and in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the highway, that part of a highway included within the extension of the lateral lines of the existing sidewalk at right angles to the centerline.
- (b) Any portion of a highway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

### *Curb line*

If there are no identifying pavement markings, and the sign or traffic control device says stop, the stop must be made with the front bumper (car, truck, etc.) or front wheel (bike, motorcycle, etc.) behind an imaginary line called a curb line, which stretches from curb to curb closest to the driver. If there are no curbs present, then it must be imagined where they would be, and the stop completed at that imaginary curb line. **Remember!** Your vehicle must not slow or impede the flow of traffic. When backing up it is generally into or out of a driveway or alley. Therefore, the rear stops of your car will be at the crosswalk (usually unmarked but determined by the sidewalk or at the curb line). Sometimes a driver will be leaving a driveway, alley, or building area such as a gas station or drive-in. It is required that the driver stop just as if there were a stop sign. The stop is made behind the sidewalk, and yielding the right-of-way to all persons approaching from either side on the sidewalk and to all approaching traffic is required. When the way is clear, the driver may turn left or right, unless pavement markings or signs prohibit such a maneuver. If there is a painted crosswalk, the vehicle must stop with the front bumper (car, truck, etc.) or front wheels (bike, motorcycle, etc.) behind the nearest crosswalk line. Sometimes there is a crosswalk and a stop line. If there are both, the stop line must be obeyed first. On streets that have sidewalks but no painted crosswalks, remember that the crosswalks are still considered to be there. Handle these situations just as if the crosswalk were painted.





# FACT SHEET

## Module 2.3

## Traffic Control Devices and Laws Warning and Construction Signs

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Turn Speed 30 MPH



Curve Speed  
greater than 30



Reverse Turn Speed 30 MPH



Reverse Curve  
Speed greater than  
30MPH



Winding Road



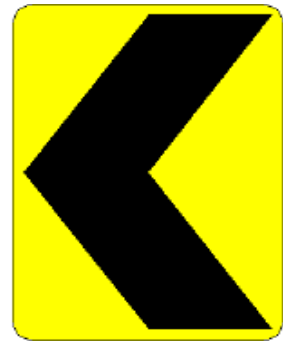
Cross Road



Double Arrow



Arrow



Chevron Alignment



U Turn or turn ahead



Curve Tipping Truck



Side Road



Side Road Angled



T Intersection



Y Intersection



Stop Ahead Word



Stop Ahead Symbol



Signal Ahead



Yield Ahead Word



Yield Ahead Symbol



Be Prepared to Stop



Accident Ahead



No Passing (On Left Side of Roadway)



Lane Ends Merge Left



Lane Ends Merge Left



Lane Reduction Right Lane Ends



Right or Left Lane  
Ends or  
Road Narrows



Merge



Two way



Added Lane



Divided Hwy



Divided Hwy



Slippery When



Narrow Bridge



Narrow Bridge



One Lane Bridge



Pavement Ends Symbol



Pavement Ends Word



Hill with % grade



Hill



Use Lower Gears Downhill



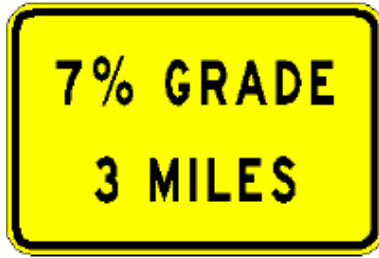
Abrupt Edge, Low



Low Shoulder



Trucks use lower gear



% Grade Next "x"



% Grade



Bike Path



Bicycle Crossing



Slippery when wet, bicycle



Bike Path



Dip Ahead



Bump Ahead



Runaway Truck Ramp with



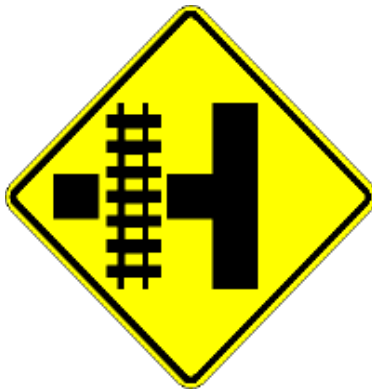
Runaway truck



Hill Bicycle



Parallel Railroad Crossing - T



Parallel Railroad Crossing - Side road



Parallel Railroad Crossing - Crossroad



Deer Ahead/Crossing



Elk Ahead/Crossing



Bighorn Sheep Ahead/Crossing



Burro Ahead/Crossing



Cattle Ahead/Crossing



Sheep Ahead/Crossing



Horse Ahead/Crossing



Farm Machinery Ahead/Crossing



Equestrian Ahead/Crossing



Loose Gravel



Rough Road



Soft Shoulder





Snowmobiles Ahead/Crossing



Truck Crossing Ahead



Slow Vehicles Ahead



Low Clearance



Split in Traffic Lanes



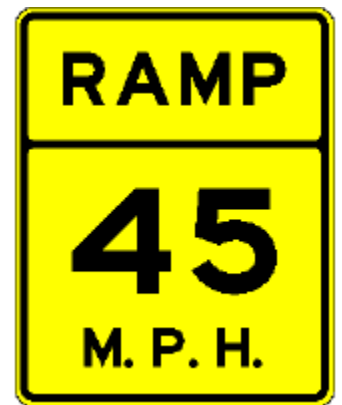
Advisory Exit Speed



Traffic Must Exit Ahead



Share the Road



Advisory Speed



Playground  
In So. Calif. the sign is used to warn of pedestrians crossing a freeway



Playground



Fire Station Ahead/Crossing



Pedestrians Ahead/Crossing



Pedestrian Crossing



Handicapped Ahead/Crossing



No Outlet & No Outlet plaque



Dead End & Dead End plaque



Railroad Crossing Advance Warning



Flagger symbol



Flagger Ahead



Workers-Word



Road Closed Ahead



Single Lane Ahead



One Lane Road Ahead



Road Work Ahead



Thru Traffic Merge  
Left or Right



Right or Left Lane Closed Ahead



Survey Work Ahead



Survey Crew Symbol



Survey Crew



Bridge Out



Shoulder Work Ahead



Workers-Symbol



Detour Ahead



Road Construction Ahead



Blasting Zone Ahead



Turn off 2-way radios and cellular telephones



End Blasting Zone



Seismic Retrofit - California



# FACT SHEET

## Module 3.3 Operation Lifesaver Safety Tips and Facts

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### OPERATION LIFESAVER – SEE TRACKS? THINK TRAIN!

1. Freight trains don't travel at fixed times, and schedules for passenger trains change. **Always expect a train** at each highway-rail intersection.
2. All train tracks are private property. **Never walk on tracks; it's illegal trespass and highly dangerous.** By the time a locomotive engineer sees a trespasser or vehicle on the tracks it's too late. It takes the average freight train traveling at 55 mph more than a mile—the length of 18 football fields—to stop. **Trains cannot stop quickly enough to avoid a collision.**
3. The average **locomotive weighs about 400,000 pounds or 200 tons**; it can weigh up to 6,000 tons. This makes the weight ratio of a car to a train proportional to that of a soda can to a car. We all know what happens to a soda can hit by a car.
4. **Trains have the right of way 100% of the time** over emergency vehicles, cars, the police and pedestrians.
5. A train can extend three feet or more beyond the steel rail, putting the safety zone for pedestrians well beyond the three foot mark. If there are rails on the railroad ties always assume the track is in use, even if there are weeds or the track looks unused.
6. Trains can move in either direction at any time. Sometimes their cars are pushed by locomotives instead of being pulled, which is especially true in commuter and light rail passenger service.
7. Today's trains are quieter than ever, producing no telltale "clackety-clack." **Any approaching train is always closer, moving faster, than you think.**
8. Remember to **cross train tracks only at designated pedestrian or roadway crossings**, and obey all warning signs and signals posted there.
9. **Stay alert** around railroad tracks. No texting, headphones or other distractions that would prevent you from hearing an approaching train; never mix rails and recreation.

#### SOURCE OF THESE TIPS & MORE TRAIN SAFETY RESOURCES:

<http://oli.org/education-resources/safety-tips/safety-tips-and-facts/>