

# CHAPTER 11 Driving Environments

STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 11 LESSON 1

## Managing Visibility, Time, and Space

A. For each sentence below, circle T if the statement is true and F if it is false. Correct each false statement in the space below.

1. Road grime can reduce headlight illumination up to 50 percent.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Driving with your low beams on during the daylight hours makes your vehicle visible about 220 feet sooner than when you drive without them.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. The amount of distance you need to stop the car increases with speed.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Braking distance is the distance your vehicle travels after you see a problem and before you apply the brakes.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Total stopping distance is the distance it takes from the moment you see a problem until your vehicle is stopped.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

6. You should identify objects that could increase the level of risk 12 to 15 seconds ahead of you.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Between 20 and 30 seconds ahead equals about 1/2 mile at 50 mph.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

8. If you double your speed, your stopping distance will double.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

9. To get rid of a tailgater, slow down quickly to let the vehicle pass.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

10. You should keep a minimum of 3 seconds of following distance, and 4 to 5 seconds at speeds of 40 mph or more.      T      F  
 \_\_\_\_\_

B. FIND OUT MORE. During the next week, observe other people's driving while you are riding in the school bus or in another vehicle. Are people keeping safe following distances?

## STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 11 LESSON 2

## Driving on Urban Streets

- A. What are the guidelines for managing visibility, time, and space in city driving? Write at least three guidelines in each category.

Visibility \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Space \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- B. What special factors affect city driving?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- C. **FIND OUT MORE.** The chapter lists some clues that indicate when the behavior of other drivers could be a potential problem or danger to you. What are they? Why would the actions listed be a hazard? During the next week, see how many of these clues you can spot. Report your findings below.

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## STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 11 LESSON 3

## Driving on Rural Roads

- A. In the following sentences, two word choices are given. Circle the correct one.
1. Traffic is generally (heavier/lighter) on country roads.
  2. Country roads generally have (higher/lower) speed limits than city roads.
  3. Country roads have (more/fewer) traffic lights than city streets.
  4. The greater risk of colliding with another vehicle is in the (country/city).
  5. There is a greater risk of your car colliding with a fixed object in the (country/city).
  6. If you are coming close to a rider on horseback, you (should/should not) use your horn to warn the rider.
- B. For each sentence below, circle T if the statement is true and F if it is false. Correct each false statement in the space below.
1. Trees and shrubs growing near the roadway can limit visibility.      T      F  
\_\_\_\_\_
  2. All country roads have shoulders.      T      F  
\_\_\_\_\_
  3. In the country, you should not drive with your headlights on during the day.      T      F  
\_\_\_\_\_
  4. When approaching an animal near the road, you should drive slowly.      T      F  
\_\_\_\_\_
  5. Never pass on an uphill grade when you don't have a clear path ahead.      T      F  
\_\_\_\_\_
- C. FIND OUT MORE. Call your local law enforcement agency, your state patrol, or a local insurance agent. Ask them what they think the major differences are between city and country driving. Ask them where they think fatal collisions are more likely to occur, and why. Report your findings below.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 11 LESSON 4

## Driving on Multiple-Lane Highways

A. Finish each sentence below. Give as complete information as you can.

1. A limited-access, or controlled-access, highway allows vehicles to enter or to exit \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. An expressway is a divided highway with limited access that has more than one lane \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A turnpike is a road or highway that requires drivers to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A beltway is a highway that goes around \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. A parkway is a wide, landscaped highway that may be limited \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. A deceleration lane allows vehicles \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. An acceleration lane lets vehicles \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. An interchange is a place where vehicles can \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. FIND OUT MORE. Go to the library and look at a road atlas. Where are the limited-access roads in your state? Where do any interstate highways enter the state, and what routes do they take? How can you tell whether a road is a toll road by looking at the atlas?

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