

Ha's driving school

[Transportation, Road](#)



Ha's Driving School Re-cap what you have learned in the Driver's Education Course and choose at least 2 topics that benefit you the most and why?

Basic Maneuvers: When attempting to back your car in a parking spot, one must first bring the car to a complete stop if the car was in drive (D). Then shift the gear from drive or park (P) to reverse (R), with the brakes applied firmly. The driver should then turn his or her body around enough to see the rear window while still maintaining good control on the gas and brake.

Looking in the same direction the rear of the vehicle is moving and always checking for conflicts in an adequate way should follow. The driver should ease off the brake pedal and loosen his or her hand grip on the steering wheel leaving the hand grip in the 12 o'clock position. Turning in the direction you want the rear of the vehicle to go and using your left hand to back straight back or go right should follow next. Lastly, the driver should use his or her right hand to back to the left. Basic Maneuvers benefit me the most because they allow for me to fully have control of the vehicle and where it needs to go. Knowledge of basic maneuvers like what speed to use, when to turn, ways to turn, which lane to go and why use gas help the driver to carefully navigate the car. Basic maneuvers also help with turning the car left or right from one lane to the other. **Highway Driving:** Highway driving requires a special set of driving skills and rules. It is different from other types of driving, so the approach of driving on the highway should be tailored. Among other things, the driver must know the condition of his or her car, know how to use the interchanges, and plan ahead as to where he or she desires to go. **City Driving (picture):** When driving in the city it is very important to be aware of your surroundings when approaching an

intersection. Five houses back start scanning the scene of the intersection. Start at corner #1 and move your eyes clockwise. Identify the type of intersection and controls. Conflicts must also be confirmed in order to find a solution. This process is called the circle check system. Vision and Perception: Adopting good eye habits when driving is very important: concentrate on your own lane, look well ahead, scan the scene, glance-don't stare, and checking your blind spots frequently. Errors of Others: When driving, you are not alone on the road. Anticipating the errors of other drivers is very crucial. Seeing their errors, adjusting your speed, knowing who has the right of way, signaling, vehicle control, and distance and speed are a part of this. Night Driving: There are many advantages of driving at night. There is less traffic on the road, which means fewer distractions. It is also easier to see other cars at a blind crest, around a curve, on hidden intersections, and those about to pass you. Drinking and Driving: Drinking and driving is dangerous because it impairs the nervous system, lessens the ability to reason, induces risk-taking activities, weakens your attentiveness, affects the vision, and slows down your reaction time. Drugs and Driving: Following the guidelines for taking drugs can prevent collisions. The driver must avoid excessive drug usage, avoid illegal drugs, read the labels of prescription drugs, ask a doctor for help if needed, avoid taking the drugs of other individuals, and be cautious about wonder/new drugs. Keeping fit to drive: A driver should try to keep his or her emotions under control when driving. Understanding your own emotional make up, identifying emotional situations that can lead to upsets, directing your emotions at the person's act rather than the person, can be used as a guide. Delaying driving when upset is also

crucial. Country Driving: Special features of country driving can include winding roads, poor road conditions, and narrow roads. Drivers must be aware of these conditions and drive in a defensive way. Winter Driving: Anticipating a slippery surface when driving in the winter can help prevent an accident. When starting shift to a lower gear and press the gas gently. When stopping, slow down before you reach the slippery area, shift the gear to neutral (N) to free up all wheels. If required, squeeze your breaks gently and avoid stopping on a hill. Adverse conditions: When driving in the fog the driver should slow down and drive slow. The driver should also use his or her low beams. Pulling over until it is safe and using the four-way flashers after pulling over is also a good preventative measure. Defensive Driving: To avoid a collision a driver can honk the horn, flash the headlights, check the inside mirror and slow down or stop. Defensive driving teaches you ways of how to prevent accidents from happening. Wearing seatbelts and being aware of your surroundings is very important. Accidents: At the scene of an accident one must stop immediately, control the scene, find and assist the injured, call for help if needed, exchange information, and make a detailed report. Interacting with others: When interacting with children, motorcycles, and big trucks a driver must stay alert. Children see and hear differently. Motorcycles are smaller, so the driver must train him or herself to look for them. Trucks have a more severe blind spot, so the driver should not drive alongside them. First Aid: When applying first aid move all vehicles off the road, activate 4-way flashers, put out a warning (flares), turn off ignition, and do not smoke at the scene. Car Insurance: Some cost factors for car insurance include the amount of protection you want, the type of insurance

and the amount of "deductible", the driver's record and experience.

Advance Skills: When confronted with an off-road recovery straddle the curve break, take your foot off the gas and don't touch the brake, and gently drive the car back on the road. Place your hands in the 9-3 position on the steering wheel and do a quarter turn. **Buying a Car:** Before you buy a car complete a walk around check: B-brake; E-exhaust system. L-lights; T-tires; S-steering.

Basic car care: Keeping your car in good condition involves checking the motor oil, tires for wear, and making sure the signal and brake lights work.

How the car runs: The Accelerator increases or decreases the power the engine develops. The carburetor does a precise mixing job of the airflow of the engine. The distributor controls the timing, which sparks the fire.

Forming Good habits: Before getting into a car walk around and check to see if there are any obstacles behind your car. Look for dirty or broken lights lens, tires for cuts and low air, directions of front wheels, and body damages.

Knowing your car: The gear selector panel consists of the following: P-park, R-reverse, N-neutral, D- drive, 2-second gear, and 1-first gear. There is also the horn for making other drivers aware, the gas pedal for acceleration, the brake for stopping, and the hazard light switch for danger alerts.

Other drivers: There are four types of drivers. The egoist thinks it's all about him or her. The emotional driver is very irate. The show off driver loves attention and the rationalizing driver likes to constantly justify his or her actions.

A good driver: A good driver understands that the main purpose of traffic laws is to regulate the efficiency of street and highway use, and prevention of traffic accidents.

Driver's handbook: The driver's handbook is a useful source for new drivers. Yellow lines separate traffic going in different directions, white

lines separate traffic going in the same direction, and you must stop for a school bus when it is stopped or stationary. Traffic Signs and lights: Traffic controls are as follows: Red-stop; warning yellow-caution; construction orange-construction and maintenance; black-overhead lane designation; brown/blue-off road facilities; white-regulatory; green-info and route selection. Rules of the road: Fixed speed limit (highways, city, streets), posted speed limit (overrides fixed speed limits over or under), and basic speed limit are three speed laws that provide us with guidance. Laws of nature: The contributing factors to the laws of nature are tire threads, speed, water depth, and tire inflation pressure. Basic skills: The brake, gas, and steering wheel control the car. Though fairly easy to use, a driver can find that the need for coordination and a smooth drive can and may be difficult. Certain skills and procedures must be a habit for the driver. This allows for effective and efficient use of the vehicle. Anti-lock brakes: A rotating road wheel allows the driver to maintain steering control under heavy braking by preventing a skid and allowing the wheel to continue interacting effectively with the road surface as directed by driver steering inputs.