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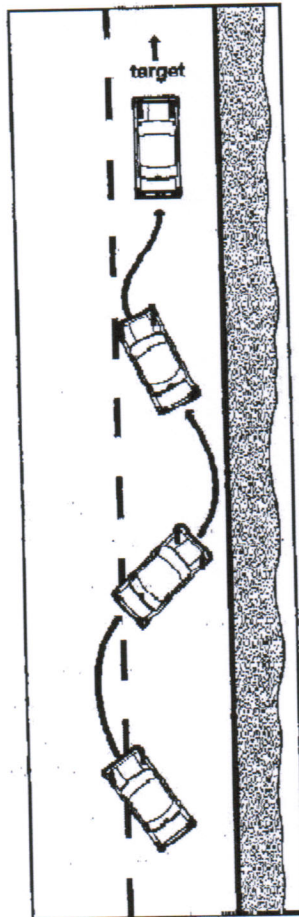
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Driving in Adverse Conditions

Practice in an empty parking lot, or have the student explain the correct procedure.



Rear-Wheel Skid

If you are steering straight and your vehicle starts to move off target to the left or right, you probably are just starting a rear-wheel skid. This skid can be caused by using too much power or braking on slick surfaces. The instant this skid starts, take these actions:

1. Release your accelerator or brake. Shift to NEUTRAL, or depress your clutch pedal in a stickshift vehicle.
2. Steer quickly and precisely in the direction your vehicle needs to go. On a straight road, steer for your target and intended path of travel. Be careful not to overcorrect for the skid by steering too much.
3. The rearend of your vehicle probably will continue to slide a little from side to side, or fishtail, after you have corrected the initial skid. Steer and countersteer in the direction your vehicle needs to go. As your speed drops, your control will increase.

This illustration shows how you can provide precise, smooth, continuous steering actions to correct a fishtail skid sequence.

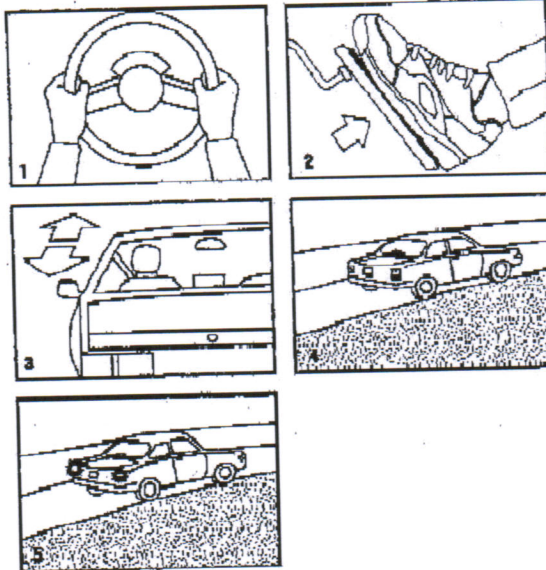
Instructor's Notes and Comments

Name _____ Date _____



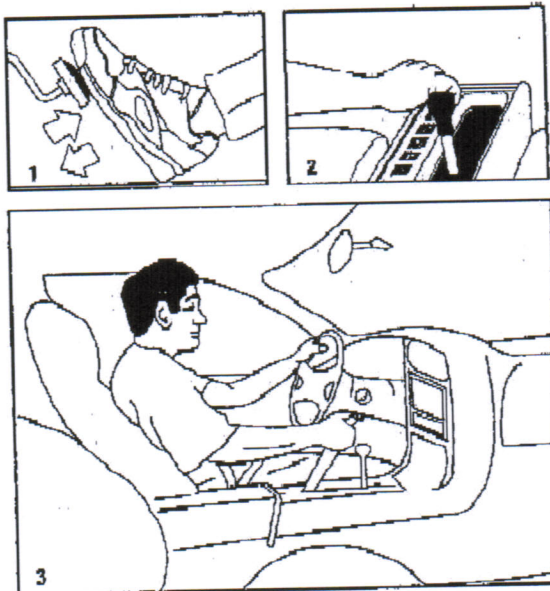
Handling Emergencies

Have the student explain the correct procedures for these emergency situations.



Blowout

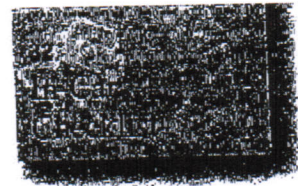
- 1. Grip the steering wheel firmly.
- 2. Ease up on the accelerator to slow the car. Do not brake. Braking can cause the vehicle to swerve. Let the car slow gradually.
- 3. Check the traffic situation as you gain control of the vehicle.
- 4. Drive off the roadway slowly, braking gently.
- 5. Turn on hazard flashers. Drive slowly to stop location.



Total Brake Failure

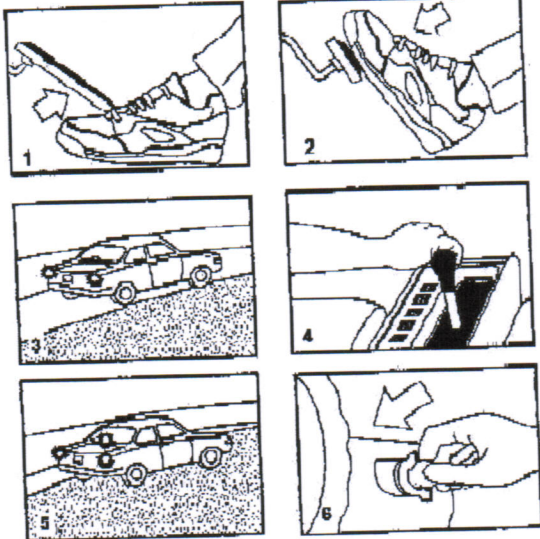
- 1. Pump the brake pedal. Pumping might temporarily restore enough brake-fluid pressure to slow or stop your vehicle. You will know after three or four pumps if your brakes are going to hold.
- 2. Downshift to a lower gear. This uses the braking power of the engine to slow.
- 3. Pull and hold the parking-brake release lever out or hold the parking-brake button at "Off." Apply the parking brake. You can quickly release the parking brake for a moment if the vehicle begins to skid.
- 4. Search for an open zone. You can still steer. As a last resort, rub the wheels against a curb to reduce speed. If a collision is unavoidable, steer for a sideswipe rather than colliding head-on into something solid.

Name _____ Date _____



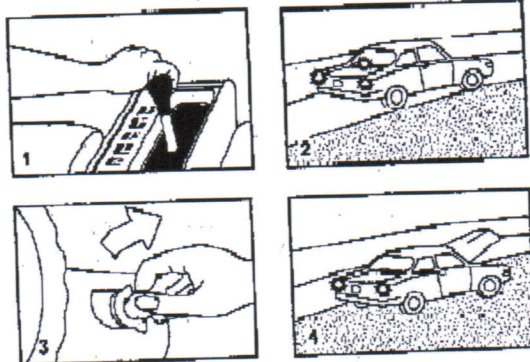
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Stuck Accelerator

- 1. Kick the side of the accelerator once to try to jar it free.
- 2. Apply the brakes.
- 3. Choose an escape path that leads to an open zone off the roadway. Continue braking.
- 4. If you are steering into a sharp curve or turn, shift to NEUTRAL. Depress the clutch in a stickshift vehicle. The engine will race, but power is removed from the wheels. You might damage the engine or transmission in an automatic transmission, but you might also avoid a collision.
- 5. Follow your escape path off the roadway.
- 6. Turn off the ignition once you are off the roadway.



Engine Failure

- 1. Shift to NEUTRAL when the engine first sputters or stops.
- 2. Begin moving out of traffic to the nearest shoulder. Turn on the hazard flashers. Do not brake.
- 3. Try to restart the engine while you are moving. If the engine starts, shift to a forward gear and proceed. If it does not start, move onto the shoulder or to the curb, if possible. Steering will be harder when power is lost by engine failure. Try again to start the engine.
- 4. If the engine still fails to start, raise the hood and leave the hazard flashers on. Go for help. If you have a cellular phone, use it to secure assistance.

Instructor's Notes and Comments