

Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Vehicle Operating Space

Video Review 5.2

Video 5.2 Review: Managing Space

Name

Date

1. The faster you drive the _____ room you need to stop.

2. During what types of situations is a greater distance in front of your vehicle needed?

3. What should you do when driving next to parked cars? _____

4. What should you do when two potential hazards occur at the same time?

5. How can you protect yourself from a tailgater? _____



Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Stopping Distance

Video Review 5.3

Video 5.3 Review: Stopping Distance

Name

Date

1. As speed increases from 55 to 75 mph, the chances of dying in a crash _____
_____.
2. Why does speed increase our chances of a crash? _____

_____.
3. About how long does it take for a driver to react to a hazard and put his/her foot on the brake?
_____.
4. A vehicle going 40 mph needs _____ times as much distance to stop as one traveling 20 mph.



Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Space Management System (SEE)

Video Review 5.4.1

Video 5.4.1 Review: Searching Ahead

Name

Date

1. What is the single biggest cause of crashes out on the road? _____

2. What is the process of looking and what does it mean? _____

3. What does keeping our eyes focused well down the road help with?

4. How far ahead do we need to look? _____

5. When determining how many seconds ahead we are looking, what does it mean if we reach the point before we reach 15 seconds?



Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Space Management System (SEE)

Video Review 5.4.2

Video 5.4.2 Review: Searching to the Sides and Looking Behind

Name

Date

1. What is one of the two biggest causes of car crashes? _____

2. What should you do before crossing an intersection? _____

3. When is it important to check your mirrors to see what is happening behind you?



Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Space Management System (SEE)

Video Review 5.4.3

Video 5.4.3 Review: Hazard Recognition

Name

Date

1. How are people able to react so quickly to hazardous situations? _____

2. Name the types of hazards discussed in the video. _____



Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Space Management System (SEE)

Video Review 5.4.4

Video 5.4.4 Review: Communicating

Name

Date

1. When should you use your headlights? _____

2. If you need to pull over because of an emergency, what is the best way to do so?

3. When is it not a good idea to honk your horn? _____

4. When should you use your turn signals? _____

5. How can you signal speed changes in advance? _____



Unit 5 Vision and Space Management

Unit 5 Words to Know Matchup

Worksheet 5.7

Name _____

Date _____

Directions: Match the clues on the left with the words in the list on the right. Place the matching letter in the blank to the left of the number.

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|
| _____ | 1. The imaginary line that extends from your eyes to the point of focus. | A. Braking distance |
| _____ | 2. Detects changes in color and object movement, providing you with information about moving or stationary objects that could be threats along the intended path of travel. | B. Central vision |
| _____ | 3. An area 20 to 30 seconds from the front of the vehicle and is critical in gaining as much information as possible from the driving scene. | C. Evaluate |
| _____ | 4. Looking for other roadway users or conditions in or adjacent to the projected path of travel that could increase the level of risk. | D. Execute |
| _____ | 5. How far you will continue to travel, in ideal conditions; before you physically apply the brakes, in response to a hazard seen ahead. | E. Field of view |
| _____ | 6. Provides detail of objects and conditions and is the primary visual function employed in targeting. | F. Following distance |
| _____ | 7. The total minimum distance your vehicle has traveled, in ideal conditions; with everything considered, until you can bring your vehicle to a full stop. | G. Fringe vision |
| _____ | 8. The entire area of the highway and surroundings that you can see at any given moment. | H. Line of sight |
| _____ | 9. Distance between your vehicle and other roadway users. | I. Path of travel |
| _____ | 10. Is used to judge depth and position and provides information about objects close to the travel path and lane position. | J. Perception distance |
| _____ | 11. How far your vehicle travels, in ideal conditions; from the time your eyes see a hazard until your brain recognizes it. | K. Peripheral vision |
| _____ | 12. How far your vehicle will travel, in ideal conditions; while you are braking. | L. Reaction distance |
| _____ | 13. Checking sides and rear for speed and lane position options. | M. Search |
| _____ | 14. The space into which you can safely direct your vehicle with the lowest possible risk. | N. Total stopping distance |
| _____ | 15. Changing your speed, position/and or communicating. | O. Visual lead |



Select the best answer and place the appropriate letter (A, B, C, or D) on the line provided.

- _____ 1. What does searching for threatening objects or conditions in traffic depend on most?
- A. Perfect eyes
 - B. Knowing the street or area
 - C. Keep your eyes moving
 - D. Seeing out of the corners of your eyes
- _____ 2. When you look far and near and side to side you are:
- A. Searching
 - B. Centering
 - C. Checking
 - D. Monitoring
- _____ 3. The best way to keep from getting involved in emergency driving situations is to:
- A. Keep your eyes glued on the target area of the travel path ahead
 - B. Keep your car in good mechanical condition
 - C. Use rearview and side mirrors
 - D. Continually search for threatening objects or conditions
- _____ 4. Which step of the decision process has a driver just taken when he determines what will probably happen in a driving situation?
- A. Search
 - B. Evaluate
 - C. Execute
 - D. Question
- _____ 5. Managing space when driving means managing the distance between a driver's vehicle and the vehicle:
- A. Ahead
 - B. Behind
 - C. To the sides
 - D. A, B, and C are correct

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Unit 5 Test
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- _____ 6. The reason for making visual checks to the left or right before changing lanes is because:
- A. It's quicker than checking the mirrors
 - B. It's easier than checking the mirrors
 - C. It covers areas not visible in the mirrors
 - D. It provides a smaller picture
- _____ 7. Sudden braking or swerving in traffic indicates that a driver:
- A. Is skillful at maneuvering
 - B. Is alert and searching well ahead
 - C. Has good reflexes
 - D. Is not searching far enough ahead
- _____ 8. Detecting potentially threatening objects or conditions in traffic mostly depends on:
- A. 20/20 vision
 - B. Being familiar with the road on which one is driving
 - C. An organized, aggressive, visual search
 - D. Side vision
- _____ 9. Managing space to the front of your car requires a following distance of at least:
- A. 1 second
 - B. 2 seconds
 - C. 3-4 seconds
 - D. 2 car lengths
- _____ 10. Which is NOT a visual search category when driving?
- A. Passengers in the car
 - B. Traffic controls
 - C. Roadway conditions
 - D. Other roadway users

