

Glossary

Act

The last step of the WEA system of driving that occurs as the driver makes lane position, speed control, and communication adjustments.

Angle parking

Process of using reference points to position a vehicle diagonally to the curb with the bumper 0-3 inches from the curb.

Anti-lock brakes

A braking system that allows for steering and braking without losing vehicle balance.

Commentary driving

Using two or three words, the student verbally identifies other highway users, road conditions, and traffic controls that could affect speed or position in the projected path of travel at least one block ahead in the city or 12-15 seconds on the highway.

Controlled braking

A technique for applying brake pressure to slow or stop the vehicle without locking the wheels.

Covering the brake

Putting the foot just above the brake pedal, ready to apply pressure if needed.

Decide

The third step of the IPDE process in which the driver selects the best action(s) as well as when and where to take them to avoid conflicts and reduce risk.

Destination driving

The process of giving the student a specific location he/she will drive to, without assistance, using the most direct, efficient, and safe route.

Dry steering

Turning the steering wheel without moving the vehicle. Prematurely wears out steering, front suspension, and tires.

Evaluate

To examine and judge carefully: the second step in the WEA system in which drivers evaluate options before acting.

Evasive or bump-to-bump steering

Emergency steering technique used to quickly steer around an object in your path. Without removing hands from the steering wheel, turn the wheel so that the wrists touch each other, then turn the wheel in the opposite direction until the wrists touch again. Return the wheel to center position.

Execute

The fourth step of the IPDE process in which a driver performs proper vehicle control responses by steering, making speed adjustments, etc.

Following time

Time recommended to follow another vehicle in the intended path of travel. Pick out an object near the road surface. When the vehicle ahead passes that object, start counting "one thousand-one," "one thousand-two," etc., until the front of your car reaches that point. For speeds under 30 mph, the minimum time with good road conditions is 2 seconds. For speeds above 30 mph, maintain 4 seconds (more for adverse conditions) of following time.

Hand-over-hand steering

Method of turning the steering wheel in which one hand crosses over the other as each releases to provide smooth, consistent steering wheel movement.

Hand position

Placement of the hands at 9 and 3 (or 8 and 4) o'clock for best balance.

Identify

The first step of the process in which a driver looks for real or potential hazards that could affect speed or position.

IPDE

A process of space management using the steps of identifying, predicting, deciding, and executing.

Lane change

Moving the vehicle from one lane to another using proper space management procedures.

Lane position

Five lane positions are pictured on page 218. The three main positions are lane position 1 (center of lane), lane position 2 (left side [3-6]), and lane position 3 (right side [3-6]).

Limited use

Determining the use and restricted use of the family vehicle for the novice driver. Usually involves a written contract to be signed by both student and parent.

Loose articles

Items in the car that could become flying objects in a collision if hard braking (threshold) is required to avoid a collision.

LOS

Line-of-sight. The distance you can see ahead in the direction you are looking.

Parallel parking

Parking where the vehicle lines up parallel or going the same direction as the curb. When parallel parking, the vehicle must be within 12 inches of the curb.

Perpendicular parking

Parking the vehicle at a right angle (to a curb or parking stripe) using visual reference points for entering and leaving.

Predict

The second step of the IPDE process in which the driver, after identifying a hazard, predicts what might happen.

Pump brake

A rapid up and down movement of the brake pedal for use only if the brake system has failed (to regain brake pressure, not a braking technique).

Point of decision

The driver of the passing vehicle has entered the passing lane and is in the left rear zone of the vehicle being passed. At this point the driver of the passing vehicle has better visibility and has time to reevaluate and make a decision whether to complete the pass or abort it.

POT

Path-of-travel. The space your vehicle occupies as you travel.

Reference points

Positions (points of reference) of the vehicle that assist the driver in determining when to start turning, vehicle limitations, or where the vehicle is actually located.

Search/Scan

Keep the eyes moving from 12-15 seconds in target area to side to side, rearview mirror and the instrument panel, to the target area.

Slide-hand/push-pull steering

Turning the steering wheel with a sliding hand movement. Provides best control since the hands do not have to leave the wheel and the arms are not crossed.

Space

Area around the vehicle.

Space areas

Designated numbered positions around the car that identify relationships to the environment or objects. See diagram on page 206.

Staggered stop

Stopping when the white line disappears visually under the hood. This allows extra space for left-turning vehicles.

Stopping position

Stopping behind a vehicle in a position that allows you to see its rear tires touching the pavement

Threshold braking

Moving the right foot from the accelerator in order to brake as rapidly as possible and then squeeze the brake without having the tires skid.

Thrust acceleration

To quickly push down on the accelerator pedal to increase speed to avoid a collision. Used instead of braking or steering.

Trail braking

Slight braking pressure that does not change the speed, but maintains balance and control while turning.

Turnabouts

The process of turning into or out of an alley or driveway using reference points for best positioning.

Watching

The first step of WEA system of space management that allows a driver to look for high-risk situations and gain information.

WEA

A space management system which includes the process steps of watching, evaluating, acting.

