

Lesson 8

OBJECTIVES for LESSON Eight

- The Timing of Side Zones is more difficult for the driver than the timing of traffic lights. The more success the teen had in using Zone Control and timing traffic lights, the easier it will be to time side zones.
- This lesson becomes a test situation for the teen to see how well space is being managed. When there are inconsistent or wrongful actions, go back to previous guides to work more on those building blocks.
- This lesson provides opportunity to go back to all previous guides and take inventory of which weak areas need additional practice.

THE DRIVING SETTING

Use residential roadways, rural two and four lanes, urban areas, and State highways with two to six lanes of traffic. For Guide 29 begin by using an off-street area, such as a parking lot with an upgrade. Then use lightly traveled roadways with upgrades where it will be safe to move to the side of the road.

For Guide 30 start in a parking lot. Set up a parking space that measures six feet wide by twenty-four feet long. If you have traffic cones and pole extensions available, use them. The pole extensions should be as high as a car. Or, you can use a stack of carton boxes to represent the rear corners of the front parked car. Once the teen performs successfully, use one car (the front car) in an on-street residential area; then use two cars. After consistency is achieved with two cars in a lightly traveled area, you can use urban streets with heavier traffic flows.

Key Behavioral Pattern Applications

8

Identify Fixed Side Zone Change

A fixed zone change is an LOS-POT blockage that is not moving, is not likely to move before you reach its location, or is moving at no faster than a jogging pace. A parked car, a construction site, and a jogger are examples of a fixed side zone change. A jogger, or a pedestrian, because of the slow predictable speed they travel, are treated the same as a “fixed” zone change.

Identify Moving Side Zone Changes

A moving side zone change has three commonly occurring conditions: it will be an oncoming vehicle, it will be a vehicle that you are passing, or it will be a vehicle that is passing you. You are able to manage space in relation to the moving side zone by changing your speed to alter the location where you pass each other.

Time Left Zone with Fixed Right Zone

To time the left zone—which is the moving zone change—you will pass the moving car and the fixed parked car separately.

Time Right Zone with Fixed Left Zone

To time the right zone—which would be a moving right-front zone—you would need to change your speed to arrive alongside each zone change, the fixed and the moving, at separate times.

Improve Lane Position Away from Zone Change

Take a lane position that will give you the best separation from the zone change.

See Page 48 for illustrations.

With Closed Left and Right Zones, Reduce Speed

With both a closed left-front and a closed right-front zone you have no option to move away from either zone change. Your only option is to take a braking action. The habit of reducing speed when a closed left and right zone is present will give you more time to evaluate the situation and increase your control.

Making Lane Change, Time Open Side Zone

When making a lane change evaluate the side zone condition where you will be entering the new lane. Avoid moving into a closed zone. For example, when making a lane change from the left lane into the right lane avoid entering the right lane where there may be a parked vehicle to your right. When making a lane change from the right lane to the left lane, avoid moving into the lane where there may be oncoming or stopped traffic.

While Passing, Time Open Side Zone

While passing, try to avoid passing the vehicle at a time when it is passing a fixed or moving zone change.

Communicate for Best Control

When a fixed or moving side zone is not stable—use an effective communication technique in a timely manner to stabilize the situation.

Get Best Speed Control

Select the best of the five speed choices.

Set the EXPERT Driving Standard

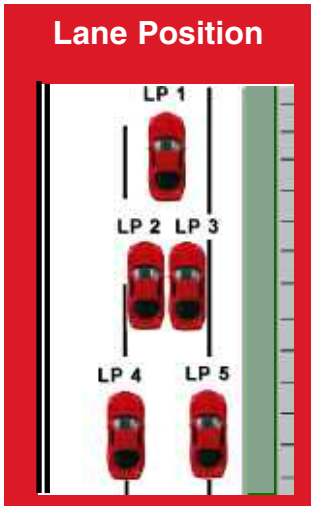
Set the standard to have the teen keep at least one of the side zones always open. And, when that is not possible then put into effect the best selections of the 17 EXPERT Actions.

Rating: √ = Okay, X = More Practice Needed

17 CONTROL ACTIONS for EXPERT Driving

Speed Control

1. Same Speed
2. Decelerate
3. Cover Brake
4. Apply Brake
5. Accelerate



Communication

1. Signal Lights
2. Headlights
3. Brake Lights
4. Horn Usage
5. Hands, Arms
6. Speed Altered
7. Lane Position

28: Timing Side Zones

1. Identify Fixed Side Zone Ch
2. Identify Moving Side Zone Ch
3. Time Left Zone With Fixed Rt
4. Time Rt Zone With Fixed Lt
5. Improve Lane Position
6. With Closed Left & Right
7. Making Lane Change
8. While Passing, Time Open
9. Comm. For Best Control
10. Get Best Speed Control

30: Parallel Parking

1. Rear Zone Control
2. Speed Control
3. Locate Parking Space
4. Side Position - 2 or 3 Feet
5. Stop Even With Space
6. Go Forward
7. Back To Rear Pivot Point
8. Check Left-Front Corner
9. Creep and Turn Wheel Fully
10. Move Car To 45° Angle
11. Creep and Time Turning to clear front car
12. Straighten Tires - Center Car

29: Hill Stops and Starts

1. Pull To Side Of Road To Stop

- Find Location To Stop At
- Check Rear Zone - Signal
- Move To Side Of Rd - Stop
- Keep Foot On Brake Pedal
- Apply Parking Brake
- Shift To Neutral
- Release Foot From Brake
- Be Certain Parking Br Holds

2. Starting The Car In Motion

- Put Right Foot On Brake
- Shift To Drive
- Check Mirrors
- Put Left Signal Light On
- Move Right Foot To Gas Pedal
- Press Gas Pedal Slightly
- Check Over Left Shoulder
- Check Your Forward Path
- Release Parking Brake
- Increase Gas As Needed
- Should Be No Roll Back
- Cancel Signal

NOTES

Lesson Reviews

- Review Lesson One
- Review Lesson Two
- Review Lesson Three
- Review Lesson Four
- Review Lesson Five
- Review Lesson Six
- Review Lesson Seven

Key Behavioral Patterns

- FIND Fixed Side Zone Change
- FIND Moving Side Zones
- Time arrival into open zone
- Get Best Speed Control
- Rear Control before exiting flow

- Car Control parking on hill
- Rear Control Parallel Parking
- Side Position effective
- Use of Pivot Point

Lesson 8: Student-Centered In-Car Activities

Guide 28 Timing Side Zones: Help the teen to evaluate a zone change as fixed or moving. Set the standard to keep at least one of the side zones open. Ask him to tell you when he sees a side zone change. Encourage him to get the best timing to improve the situation with as much empty space as possible. To have success, the teen must recognize situations at least 15 seconds ahead. When you see a closed side zone, ask the teen how he is going to best control the situation. Ask him to explain how to get the best speed control, and to state why it is important. **Common Error:** Timing for an empty side zone is more difficult for a student than timing of the front zone. This is especially true with an attempt to time an oncoming vehicle to a fixed right-front zone, which requires judging the oncoming vehicle's speed as well as selecting the speed of one's own vehicle. As soon as the fixed zone change is seen, have him look for what the condition of the left-front zone will be as early as possible to use the best judgement.

28: Timing Side Zones:

Activity 1: "Timing" side zones means to create an open side zone when both the left-front and right-front zones are closed. A closed side zone is caused by either a "fixed" LOS-POT or by "moving" vehicles. Have the teen try to time his arrival alongside the fixed LOS-POT blockage separate from when he passes the moving vehicles.

Activity 2: Learning how to time side zones and practicing it into habit will make the teen aware of potential problems before the trap is sprung. He will be able to turn closed zones into open zones. Use the following activities often.

Activity 3: Have him FIND a right-front zone closed by an LOS-POT blockage caused by a parked vehicle. Explain that the parked vehicle is a "fixed" closed zone—it will still be closed when he is passing it. The left-front zone, with oncoming traffic, creates a "moving" closed zone. To time an open zone in this case, he would need to estimate when there will be no moving vehicles alongside him at the time when he is passing the parked vehicle. To time arrival into an open zone may require a speed reduction.

Activity 4: When the student gets within the four-second danger zone of a fixed closed zone, as in the activity above, and before reaching the PONR, have him cover the brake and make a 45-degree search to be certain that a problem is not sprung. Have him look for signs of a driver in the vehicle, or a pedestrian to the front of it.

Activity 5: Have the student FIND a moving left-front zone change and have him evaluate what condition his right-front zone will be at the time when it is opposite the closed left-front zone. This will give him experience in timing a moving zone. If there is a closed right-front zone, then adjustments in speed may be needed.

Activity 6: Give the student opportunity to use the Zone Control System on a conscious level to FIND, SOLVE, and CONTROL the timing of front and side zones. Set the standard for the student to always time arrival into a zone when it is open. When it is not possible to have an open zone, then more speed reduction is required.

28: Timing Side Zones:

Activity 7: Identify various side zone conditions for the teen. Point out when there are open or closed zones. Ask him what is his best speed selection and lane position. Give the teen positive feedback as correct actions are taken. Help the teen to FIND, SOLVE and CONTROL the following zone conditions:

- Open Left-Front, Open Right-Front
- Open Left-Front, Closed Right-Front
- Closed Left-Front, Open Right-Front
- Closed Left-Front, Closed Right-Front

Activity 8: Ask the student why it is of value to develop the ability to time open space. (With effective timing, the teen is able to create an escape path by turning a closed zone into an open one to avoid being victimized by the "ping-pong" effect.)

Activity 9: Make the teen aware of the following conditions relating to timing side zones, and have him experience them many times. Identify one of these conditions for the teen, then talk about how it can be controlled by timing the side zone.

• Improve Lane Position Away From Zone Change

Take a lane position that will give you the best separation from the zone change.

• With Closed Left and Right, Reduce Speed

With a closed left-front and a closed right-front zone you have no option to move away from the zone change. Your only option is to take a braking action. The habit of reducing speed when a closed left and right zone is present will give you more time to evaluate the situation and increase your control.

• Making Lane Change, Time Open Side Zone

When making a lane change, avoid moving into a closed zone.

• While Passing, Time Open Side Zone

While passing, try to avoid passing a vehicle at a time when it is passing a fixed or moving zone change.

• Communicate For Best Control

When a fixed or moving side zone is not stable — you're not sure what is going to happen — use an effective communication technique in a timely manner to stabilize the situation.

• Get Best Speed Control

Evaluate an effective speed. One of the five choices is better than the others.

29: Hill Stops and Starts

Guide 29 Hill Stops and Starts: Have the teen begin this practice in light traffic areas. Evaluate how he is able to pull to the curb with an awareness of the surroundings. Have him demonstrate each step of this Guide in sequence. After success in light traffic areas, have him practice in more complex traffic situations. **Common Error:** Expect that the teen will not apply full pressure to the parking brake. Cue the teen to apply full pressure, which will help prevent car roll when the foot is released from the brake pedal. Pressing the gas pedal to feel pitch will take some practice.

Activity 1: Use Guide 29 on the previous page for your check list, and use the following materials to have more information as to how and why the various steps should be completed by the student.

Student-Centered In-Car Activities: Lesson 8

Guide 29: Hill Stops and Starts

1. Pull to Side of Road

• Find Location To Stop At

One learning opportunity for this exercise is to find a safe location to the side of the road, out of the traffic flow.

• Check Rear Zone - Signal

Before leaving a traffic flow, check the rear zone and signal.

• Move To Side Of Road - Stop

Demonstrate precision curbside parking — 3-6 inches.

• Keep Foot On Brake Pedal

Keep a firm pressure on the brake.

• Apply Parking Brake

Apply full pressure to brake.

• Shift To Neutral

Use open palm shifting techniques without looking at the shift indicator. The reason for shifting into neutral is to test the holding power of the parking brake and to meet driver licensing requirements in some states. This step is neither necessary, nor desirable, for stopping and starting on a hill.

• Release Foot From Brake

Once your foot is taken off the brake, the car is being held only by the parking brake.

• Be Certain Parking Brake Holds

Be prepared if the car rolls backwards. If so, immediately apply the foot brake. Recheck the force applied to the parking brake.

2. Starting the Car in Motion

• Put Right Foot On Brake

Put a firm pressure on the brake pedal.

• Shift To Drive

You should be able to shift into "D" by using the open palm method, without looking at the selector.

• Check Mirrors

Before pulling away from a curb, you want to check your inside and outside mirrors to see if you will have an opportunity to enter the traffic flow.

• Put Left Signal Light On

When you find an entry gap, put your signal light on.

• Move Right Foot To Gas Pedal

When you move your right foot to the gas pedal, be certain that the parking brake is holding the car.

• Press Gas Pedal Slightly To Feel Pitch

With a slight pressure on the gas pedal, the front of the car should have a small pitch up with no forward movement of the car.

• Check Over Left Shoulder For Gap

Your final evaluation of the left-rear zone should be made by an over the shoulder check, or by using a convex mirror.

• Check Your Forward Path

As always, check your POT before moving the vehicle into it.

• Release Parking Brake

Keep your head up and your eyes ahead as you release the parking brake without looking at your hand.

• Increase Acceleration As Needed

As the parking brake is released you want to apply a steady increase in acceleration.

• There Should Be No Roll Back

If there was a roll back, you would need to apply slightly more pressure next time before you release the parking brake.

• Cancel Signal

Remember to turn your signal lever to the off position. You will not have turned the steering wheel enough to allow the signal to cancel automatically.

Guide 30 Parallel Parking: Begin to practice parallel parking after the teen has successfully performed the parking maneuvers listed on guides 15 and 23. Several of the behavioral patterns from those guides are the same as the ones needed to have success parallel parking. You can use a car in a parking lot as a simulated car parked at a curb for the teen to begin practicing. Then, find a residential area where there is one car parked at a curb. Practice using that car as the front car that the teen will be parking in back of. (A word of warning: make only one parking attempt at each location to avoid the wrath of the car's owner.) Once the teen demonstrates consistency in the behaviors, you can locate a parking space between two cars and have the teen perform each step successfully. Have him take ample time to be certain that each behavioral pattern listed in this Guide is understood. **Common Error:** The teen will need to practice each step until there is consistency in correct performance. The behavior of "creep and time turning to clear the front car" will be one of the more difficult for the teen to master. It is this behavior that you can practice with the teen in a parking lot.

Guide 30: Parallel Parking

1. Rear Zone Control, Signal

Check for cars to the rear. Tap brake lights and put right signal on to warn rear traffic of slow-down.

2. Speed Control

Avoid making fast stops.

3. Locate Parking Space

Search for an available and acceptable parking space.

4. Side Position - 2 or 3 Feet

Use reference point to ground level.

5. Stop Even With Space

While stopped even with the space, let traffic to the rear know that you are planning to park. Evaluate the parking space for adequate size and see that there are no objects that you might drive over, or back into, while parking.

6. Go Forward

Pull forward to have the rear bumper forward of that of the parked vehicle.

7. Back To Rear Pivot Point

When the rear pivot point conceals the left-rear corner of the parked vehicle, your rear bumpers will be evenly aligned. This is the point at which you begin to turn the wheel.

8. Check Left-Front Corner Swing

Check the left-rear zone to be certain that the swing of the car will not move into the path of any passing cars.

9. Creep And Turn Wheel Fully

Turn the wheel fully towards the curb.

10. Move Car To 45-degree angle

When the car is at a 45-degree angle, the curb-side rear corner of the parked car should appear aligned with your body.

11. Creep And Time Turning To Clear Front Car

Turn the wheel in the direction away from the curb. The closer you get to the front car, the tighter the space you will be able to park in.

12. Straighten Tires, Center Car

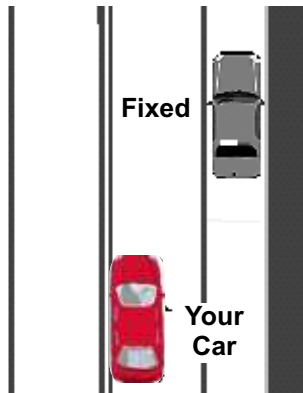
Straighten tires to center car. When parked on an upgrade or downgrade, turn tires accordingly.

Review of Lessons 1-7: Help the teen successfully perform each behavior listed on the Guides. Be certain that he can perform each behavioral pattern listed in all Guides.

Timing Side Zones

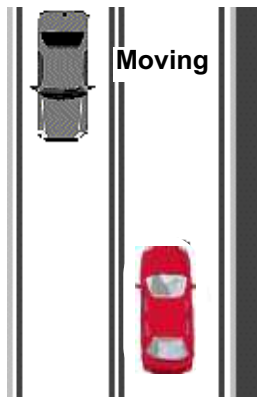
Fixed Zone Change

A fixed zone change is one that is not moving, and is not likely to move before you reach its location. A parked car is an example of a fixed side zone change.



Practice Using the ABCs of Zone Control

- A. FiND an LOS-POT
- B. Check Other Zones
- C. Select the best choice of Speed, Lane Positioning, Communication



Moving Side Zone Change

An example of a moving side zone change is an oncoming vehicle. By changing your speed, you can alter the location where you pass each other.

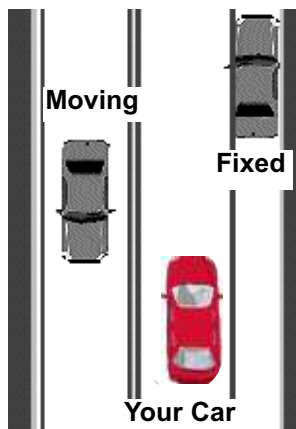
17 EXPERT ACTIONS

Speed Control

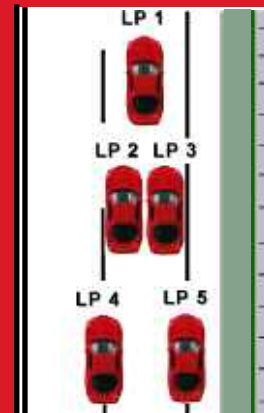
1. Same Speed
2. Decelerate
3. Cover Brake
4. Apply Brake
5. Accelerate

Time Left Zone With Fixed Right Zone

To time the left zone, which is the moving zone change, pass the moving car and the fixed parked car separately.



Lane Position



Time Right Zone With Fixed Left Zone

To time the right zone, which would be a moving right-front zone, you would need to change your speed to arrive alongside each zone change, the fixed and the moving, at separate times.

With Closed Left and Right, Reduce Speed

With a closed left-front and a closed right-front zone you have no option to move away from the zone change. Your only option is to take a braking action. The habit of reducing speed with a closed left and right zone will give you more time to evaluate the situation and increase your control.

Communication

1. Signal Lights
2. Headlights
3. Brake Lights
4. Horn Usage
5. Hands, Arms
6. Speed Altered
7. Lane Position

Student Name _____

Parent/Mentor Name _____

Rating: ✓ = Okay, X = More Practice Needed

			1. Time Fixed Side Zone LOS-POT for Open Zone
			2. Time Moving Side Zone LOS-POT for Open Zone
			3. Practice the ABCs of Zone Control and Select from 17 Actions
			4. Practice Hill Stops and Starts, use Guide 29 on page 45
			5. Practice Parallel Parking, use Guide 30 on page 45
			6. Review and Practice weak areas from Lesson 3, page 19
			7. Review and Practice weak areas from Lesson 4, page 25
			8. Review and Practice weak areas from Lesson 5, page 31
			9. Review and Practice weak areas from Lesson 6, page 37
			10. Review and Practice weak areas from Lesson 7, page 43

Driving Environment: Use residential roadways, rural two and four lanes, urban areas, and State highways with two to six lanes of traffic. For Guide 29 use an off-street area, such as a parking lot with an upgrade, to begin with. Then use lightly traveled roadways with upgrades where it will be safe to move to the side of the road.

For Guide 30 start in a parking lot. Set up a parking space that measures six feet wide by twenty-four feet long. If you have traffic cones and pole extensions available, use them. The pole extensions should be as high as a car. Or, you can use a stack of carton boxes to represent the rear corners of the front parked car. Once the teen performs successfully, use one car (the front car) in an on-street residential area; then use two cars. After consistency is achieved with two cars in a lightly traveled area, you can use urban streets with heavier traffic flows.

1st Date _____ 2nd Date _____ 3rd Date _____

Signed _____ Signed _____ Signed _____