

In-Car Lesson 2A

Guide 5: Reference Point Discoveries— Page 106

Training the Brain before the hands and feet.

This lesson takes place in a parking lot. It is best if the parking lot has painted lines.

The Teen should be a Co-Driver as the Parent drives to the parking lot.

The Teen should not drive on the road with a Parent until after completing Lesson 3 and demonstrates **EXPERT** car control.

Scroll Slides

Right Turn References

1. Line-Of-Vision Blind Spot
2. Right Side Limitation
3. Left Side Limitation
4. Front Even With Curb line
5. Rear Even With Line
6. Lane Position #2 (LP2)
7. Lane Position #3 (LP3)
8. Lane Position #1 (LP1)

Left Turn References

1. Side Position
2. Forward Position

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Front Even With Curb Line is shown here. This is the **Safety Stop** position and the **Forward Position** reference point for making a right turn. Notice the curb line positioned under the mirror.

Practice in a Parking Lot. View all the reference points from the driver's seat and from the co-driver's seat. And, get the outside view.

4 = By Habit 3 = OKAY Without Coaching
2 = Okay With Coaching 1 = More Practice

Guide 5: Reference Point Discoveries

Dates: _____

2A Coach A B C

REFERENCE POINTS

Reference Point:

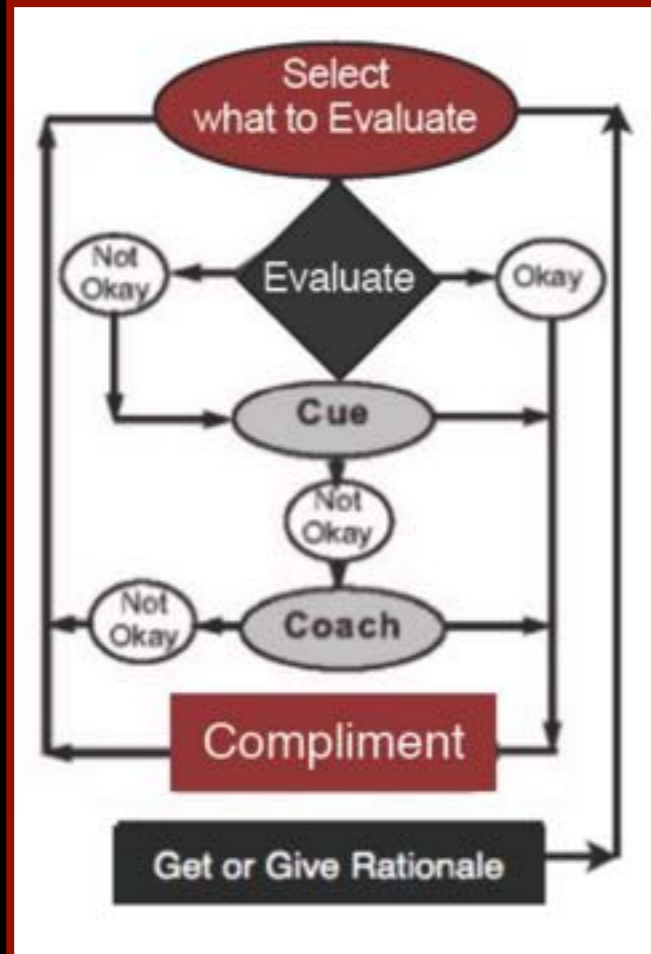
Is seeing how some part of the vehicle appears in relationship to some part of the ground.



Reference Point Usage

Drivers cannot see the actual position of their car in relation to the roadway, which creates an **optical illusion** that can deceive a driver as to where the vehicle is actually positioned, and making the vehicle appear larger than it actually is.

Guide 5: Reference Points Discoveries



G05: Reference Point Discoveries

If you do not have access to a parking lot with painted lines, you can make a "portable line" to practice reference points. The following items can be used as a "portable line" to represent a "curb line" or a "lane pavement line." Use a • 25+ foot carpenter's measuring tape • discarded fire hose • swimming pool hose • lengths of wood. You will be able to place the "portable line" in various positions in relation to the car, which allows you to move the "portable line" while the car remains stationary. You will have the trainee view one reference point at a time.

Common Error to be aware of: The trainee will try to get a better view of the reference point by moving his head towards it. He may also want to stare at the reference point. Help him initially see the reference with central vision, then begin to use it by seeing it with fringe vision.

**Use the ECCCR
Process, page 93/94**

Trainees can also discover reference points in a driveway. See slides.

Trainee's can also discover reference points in a driveway, without a need to move the car.

Take a broom handle, a length of wood, a length of pipe, or any other straight object and place it to represent the side, front, or rear limitation.



Here, the length of wood is aligned with the SUV's right side limitation. The two white pipes represents the nearest point of pavement seen by a driver seated high and one seated lower.

The pipe closest to the SUV, is seen by the higher seated driver. It is 13 feet away from the front bumper.

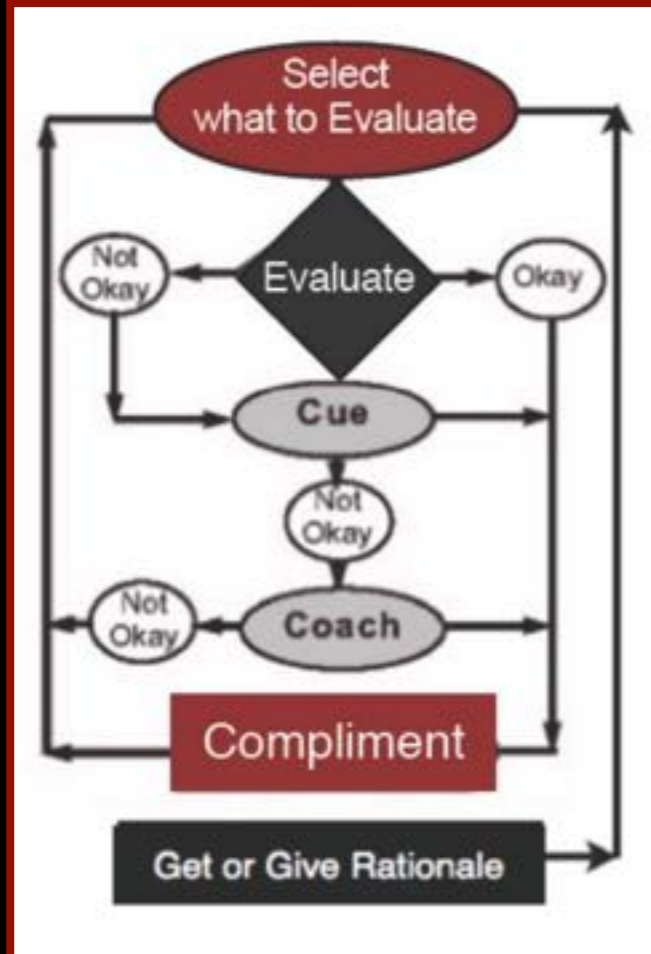
The other pipe is 17 feet away.

The lower a driver is seated, the greater is the blind area to the front of the vehicle.



Whether in a driveway, or in a parking lot, have trainees see how much of a blind area they have when they are seated up high. Notice how the blind area increases as they sink down in the seat.

Guide 5: Reference Points Discoveries

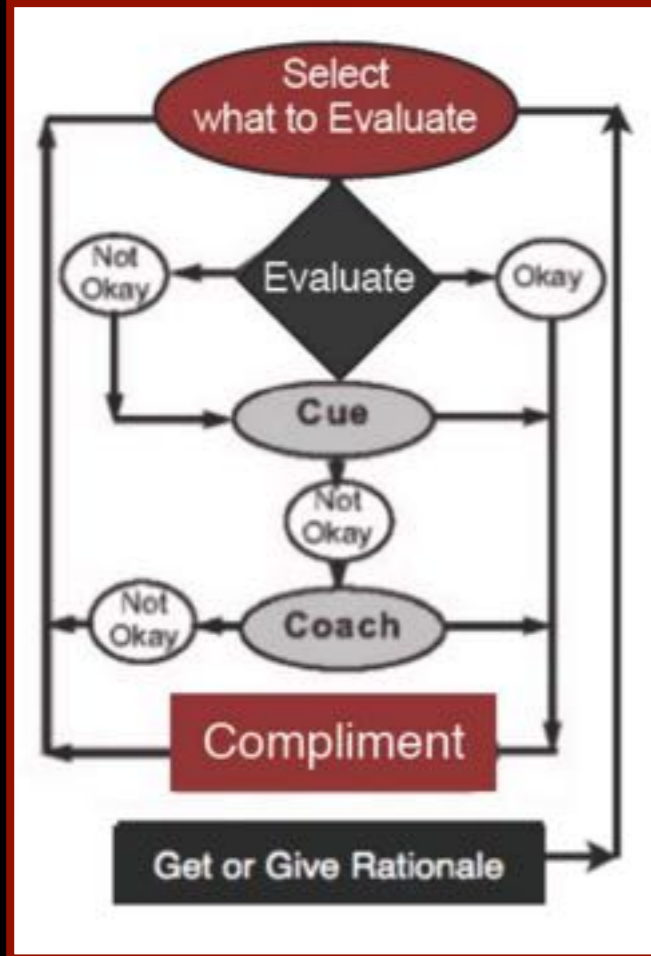


Activity 1: Park the car 3-6 inches away from a curb, or a line, that is located to the right of the vehicle. The major objective is to have the trainee learn how to see reference points. **Say, “get in the car positioned to drive.” Use Guide 1 to evaluate Getting Ready to Drive.** Compliment on good performance, coach for corrections. **Tell him, “I am going to walk backwards on the line we are parked next to. I will start walking from the car. Hold up your hand when you can see my shoe stepping on the line.”** Draw an imaginary line from your foot to the trainee’s eyes. The point where that “imaginary line” touches the hood of the car, or the windshield is the “right-side reference point” for the trainee. If the hood is visible to the driver, the line will appear near the center of the hood. When the vehicle’s hood is not visible to the driver, the line will appear at the lower part of the windshield a few inches to the left of center. **Say, “point to where you are seeing my foot. That is your reference point for the “right side limitation.”** A piece of tape can be placed on the windshield to mark the reference point.

Activity 2: Move the car or use the “portable line” to repeat this process to discover the “**Left Side Limitation**” See notes in Coach’s Notebook and Pocket Coach book.

**Use the ECCCR
Process, page 93/94**

Guide 5: Reference Points Discoveries



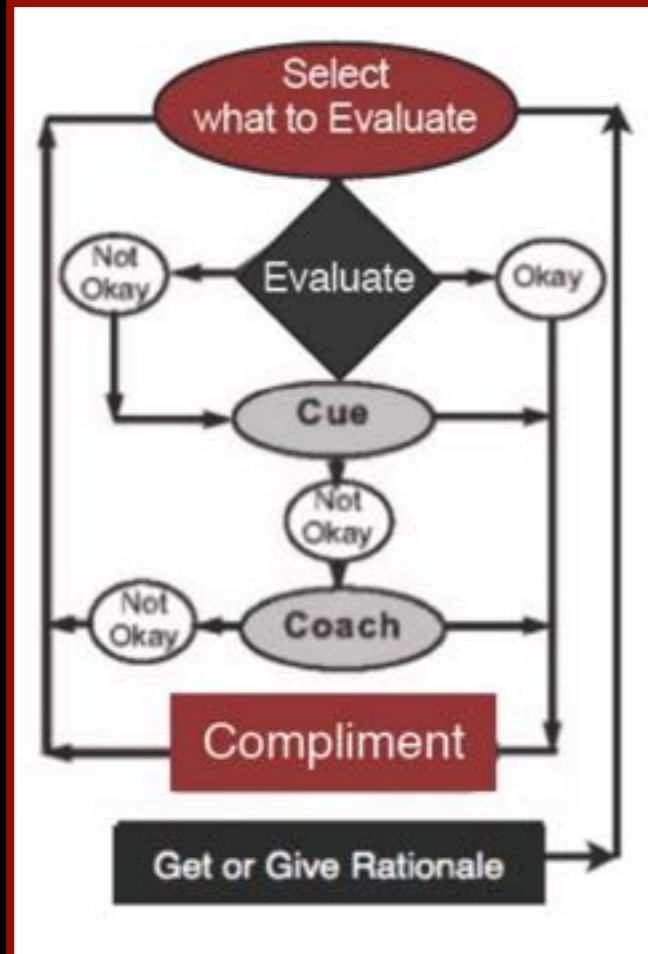
Use the ECCCR
Process, page 93/94

Activity 3: Front Even with Curb line. Move the car or use the “portable line,” to have the front of the car no more than 3-6 inches away from the line. When using a “portable line” make certain the line extends far enough away from the car on the **passenger side** for the driver to be able to see it. While you are in the car, **Say, “tell me where you see the line appear to touch the car.”** It should be near the passenger-side mirror. Give feedback or coaching. You are then going to have the teen back up the car and drive up to the line.

Activity 4: Say, “You will be backing up the car. So, get out of the car and check to the rear to see if the path we will travel is clear.” It was necessary to get out of the car to check to the rear because the car was parked for quite a while without the rear being monitored. **Say, “Shift to reverse, check your rearview mirror, or backup camera if there is one. Select a target to back towards on a straight line. Check your C-Rear Zone mirror, check your B-Rear Zone mirror, Check your Rear Zone (mirror or camera) if clear, release just enough pressure from the brake to slowly creep the car. Stop backing after you move two or three car lengths away from the line.” Say, “hold your foot on the brake and shift to drive.”**

Guide 5: Reference Points Discoveries

ECCCR Process



Compliment
or Cue and Coach

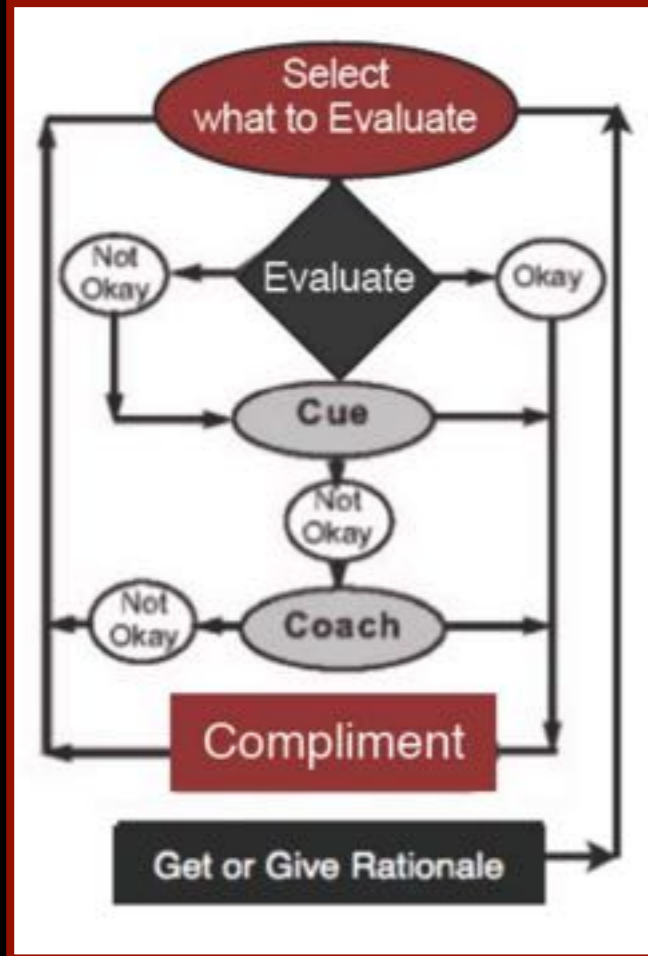
Activity 5: Say, “I want you to drive forward and use our “line” as if it is a stop line, and you will make a staggered stop. How will you see the line when a staggered stop is made?” (The line will appear directly to the front of the car with no road visible.) Say, “Okay, move the car and make a staggered stop.” Compliment or coach.

Activity 6: Say, “Now, move the car and make a safety stop as if the line is a curb line.” Compliment or coach. Say, “If we were stopped at an intersection, explain to me how you would search for a gap or hole to enter.” Compliment or coach. Say, “Show me where “searching deep to the target area” is.” Compliment or coach. Ask, “Where is the “Forward Reference Point” for making a right turn?” Compliment or coach. It’s the same as the Safety Stop position, where the car is currently stopped.

Repeat Activities 4, 5 and 6 two times.

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ECCCR Process



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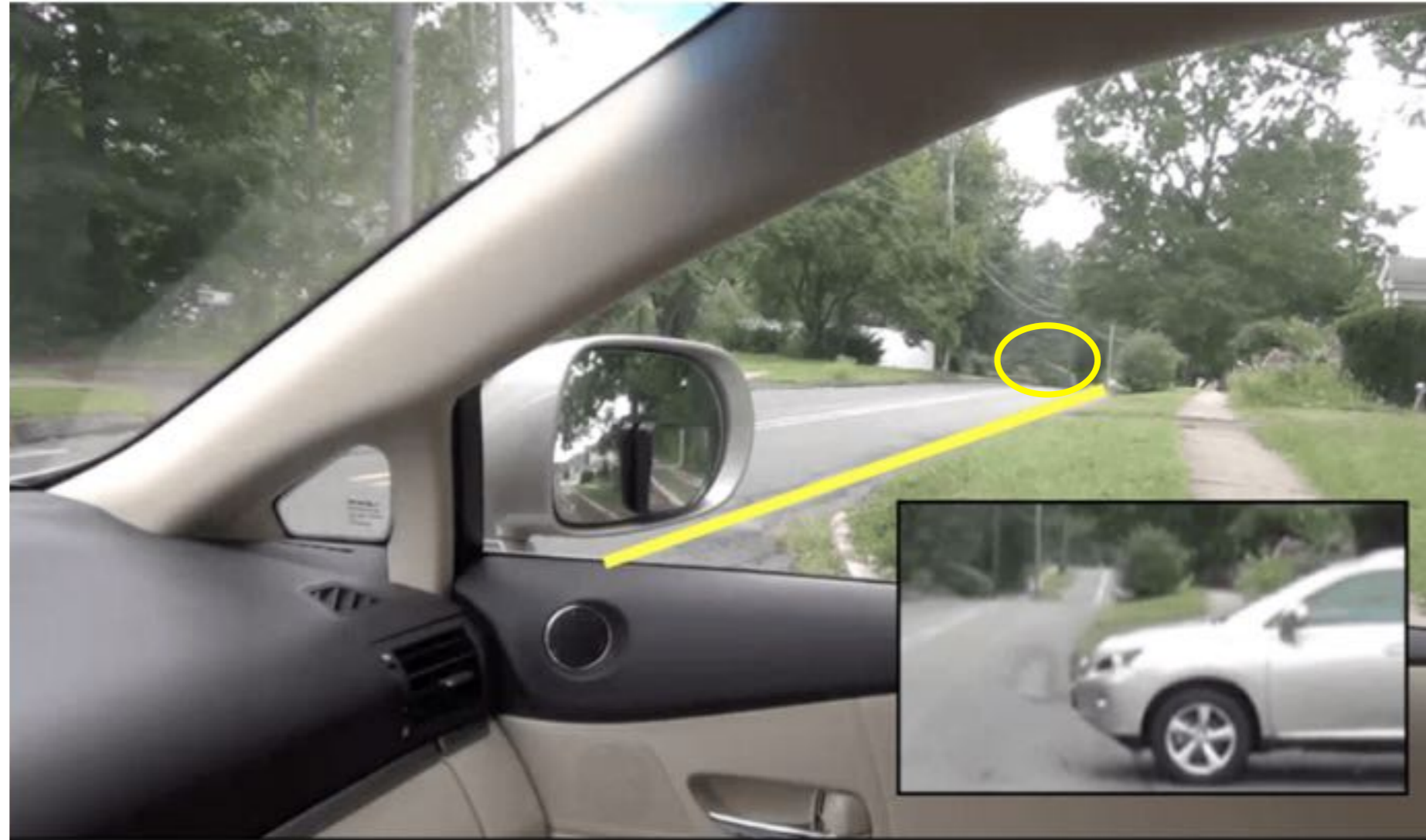
Activity 7: While in a parking lot, use perpendicular parking space lines to represent travel lanes. Use one column of parking spaces to represent a travel lane. If there are not adequate parking lines you can use the “portable line.” **Say, “move the car into LP 2.”** (the car will be 3-6 inches away from the left lane line). **Ask, “what reference point was used?”** Compliment or coach. **Say, “move the car into LP3.”** (the car will be 3-6 inches away from the right lane line). Compliment or coach. Repeat this two additional times.

Activity 8: **Say, “tell me what reference point is used for a left-turn side position.”** The side position for a left turn is the same as being in LP2. Compliment or coach. **Ask, “what is the side position reference point for making a right turn? Show me?”** have him demonstrate the correct positioning. For a right turn, the side position is three feet away from the curb line.

Here is a deep 90° search of our right zone.

Reference points are the tools necessary for the driver to receive accurate feedback to form pictures in the mind for successful and confident performance.

A driver using reference points to get into the forward position can be confident that a deep search of the intersection can take place without interfering with oncoming traffic.



After the trainee performed each action **Three Times**, record the level of success on the inside column for each action.

When you come back for the next in-car session, you can review the rating and instantly know what actions need more practice.

Enter today's date and circle your letter.

End

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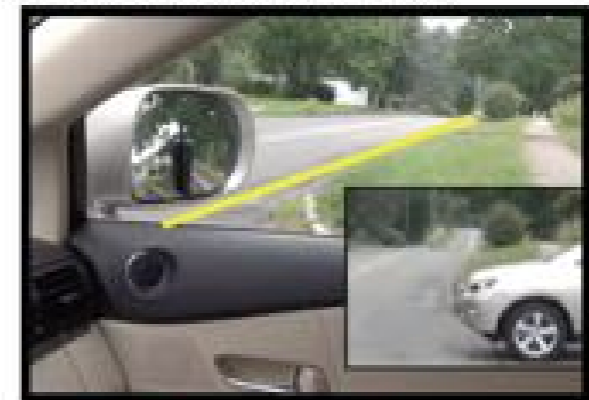
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