

Name _____ Date _____

Pick a Word

Use the word or words from the box that matches each statement below.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| carbon monoxide | emotions |
| color blindness | glare recovery time |
| depth perception | glare resistance |
| night blindness | speed smear |
| tunnel vision | visual acuity |

- _____ 1. Not being able to see well at night
- _____ 2. Not being able to tell one color from another
- _____ 3. Narrow field of side vision (a total of 140 degrees or less)
- _____ 4. Ability to judge the distance between yourself and other objects
- _____ 5. Time your eyes need to regain clear vision after being affected by bright lights
- _____ 6. Ability to see things clearly near and far away
- _____ 7. Strong feelings such as anger, fear, or joy that influence the way you think and act
- _____ 8. Colorless and odorless gas that is part of a vehicle's exhaust fumes
- _____ 9. The ability to continue seeing when looking at bright lights
- _____ 10. The blur of objects off to your sides as your speed increases

Correct the Incorrect Statements

Check if the underlined word or words in each statement below are correct or incorrect. If incorrect, write the correct words in the box to the right.

- A person with normal visual acuity has 20/20 vision.
- Most states require a minimum visual acuity of 20/20 to drive.
- Your peripheral vision provides you with your clearest vision.
- If you must wear glasses to pass the vision test, you need not wear them driving.
- Your fringe vision is used to detect changes in your rearview mirror.
- The closer to the central vision, the less clear the view.

	Correct	Incorrect	Correct Words
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Identify the Disability

For each situation below, check the disability that most likely contributed to each situation.

1. Driver runs off the roadway after meeting a vehicle using high-beam headlights.
2. Driver sideswipes two parked cars when driving on a narrow street.
3. In daylight, vehicle hits bicyclist coming out of a driveway.
4. Driver collides head-on while passing a truck.
5. Driver leaves brightly lighted shopping center and misses the first curve.
6. Driver hits a car pulling out of a driveway on the right side.
7. Driver misjudges the distance barrier ahead, slams on the brakes, and is rear-ended.
8. On a bright sunny day, driver hits a pedestrian in a crosswalk.

	Poor Depth Perception	Narrow Field of Vision	Poor Glare Recovery
1.			
2.			
3.			
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7.			
8.			

Choose the Greater Risk

For each pair of risks, choose whether risk A or risk B is the greater risk.

Risk A

Risk B

Greater Risk

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Driving on an expressway | Driving on a busy two-lane roadway |
| 2. Driving at night | Driving in the daytime |
| 3. Driving on a quiet street | Driving in heavy city traffic |
| 4. Driving when you are calm | Driving when you are angry |
| 5. Driving when you are tired | Driving when you are rested |
| 6. Driving in the rain | Driving on dry pavement |
| 7. Driving in a strange car | Driving in a familiar car |
| 8. Driving with passengers who know you are a careful driver | Driving with passengers who encourage you to hurry |
| 9. Driving when you are in a hurry | Driving when you have allowed extra time |
| 10. Challenge an aggressive driver | Yield to an aggressive driver |

	A	B
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2.		
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10.		

Choose the Driving Deficiency

Check if the information below helps compensate for color-blindness, depth perception, or glare recovery.

1. When driving at night, avoid looking directly at bright lights.
2. Remember that red is on the top or the left on signal lights.
3. If you are temporarily blinded, slow or stop until your vision clears.
4. Allow for an extra clear distance ahead before passing.
5. Read signs that appear with flashing lights and other traffic signals.
6. Use the right edge of the roadway as a guide when headlights cause you to look away.
7. Use a known distance, such as a city block, to judge distances.
8. Anticipate blinding situations and glance away.
9. Check all traffic carefully before proceeding at traffic signals.
10. Wear sunglasses and use your vehicle's visor in bright sunlight.

	Color-Blindness	Depth Perception	Glare Recovery
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10.			

Use the Picture

Study the picture and answer the question. You are driving down the street when the driver of the white car pulls into your lane and slows down. What should you do?



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Check Your Skill With Risk and the Driving Task

Check if each statement below is associated with medicine, carbon monoxide, or emotions.

1. Check your vehicle's exhaust system often.
2. Excitement and happiness can prevent you from fully concentrating on your driving task.
3. Most drivers experience anger more often than any other feeling.
4. Ask your pharmacist or physician about any side effects.
5. You might feel panic-stricken in an unfamiliar, difficult situation.
6. Other drivers interfere with your planned speed or path of travel.
7. Avoid running your vehicle's engine inside a closed area.
8. Read the label before taking and before deciding whether or not to drive.
9. Anger can impair your ability to brake, steer, and accelerate smoothly.
10. Discourage passengers in your car from smoking.
11. If taken to relieve headache pain or hay fever, it may also reduce your alertness.
12. In traffic jams, turn off heater or air conditioner fan.
13. Sorrow, depression, and anxiety can adversely affect driving.
14. Be alert for drivers who are stressed by driving in rush-hour traffic.
15. Avoid driving with the rear windows of the vehicle open.

	Medicine	Carbon Monoxide	Emotions
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2.			
3.			
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