Chapter 12 Review Driving in Adverse Conditions

In reduced visibility conditions, you need to work especially hard to gather visual information because you need more time to respond to hazards.

Whenever visibility is reduced, the first action to take to apply the IPDE process is to slow down.

Use the defroster or air conditioner to keep your windows clear.

When your visibility is reduced for any reason, you need more time to use the IPDE process.

If you are driving into sun glare from bright sunlight you can reduce glare and eyestrain by using sunglasses and the sun visor.

Just before dawn and dusk, turn on your low-beam headlights.

To give yourself more time for the IPDE Process at night look beyond the range of your headlights.

Only use your high-beam headlights when vehicles are one-half mile in front of you.

When driving at night with no other vehicles present use the high beam headlights.

If you use high-beam headlights in snow, rain, or fog, you will have more light reflected back in your eyes.

If an oncoming driver fails to us low beam head lights after you switch to your low beam headlights, you should slow down and glance at the right edge of the roadway.

Overdriving your headlights means your stopping distance is greater than the distance lighted by your lights.

If the oncoming driver at night fails to use low beam headlights you can attempt to reduce glare by frequently looking ahead with quick glances.

Under normal driving conditions, your stopping distance at night should be within the range of your headlights.

When your headlights shine into fog, light is reflected back by water particles.

When driving in fog, you should use low-beam headlights.

Under normal driving conditions at night, your stopping distance is the distance you travel in four seconds at normal speeds and within the range of your headlights.

When it becomes extremely difficult to see because of heavy rain, you should pull off the road until the rain stops.

If you stop on the shoulder of the road in heavy fog warm other drivers that you are not moving by using emergency flashers.

You can get a little better traction on wet roads by driving in the tire tracks of the vehicle ahead.

To help others see you during heavy rain, use your low beam headlights.

Hydroplaning is caused by a combination of standing water, speed, and tire conditions.

When driving in snow, you should use low beam headlights and reduce speed.

If there is even a possibility of water on the road reaching the bottom of your vehicle, do not enter the water.

Rain tends to make roadways the slickest as the rain begins to fall.

To improve traction on snow, use all season tires and/or tire chains.

Hydroplaning occurs when you tires lose contact with the road.

If your vehicles' wheels are stuck in deep snow, mud or sand you usually can free the wheels by rocking the vehicle.

If you must drive through deep water do not use the brakes.

Any icy roadway provides the least traction when the air temperature is between 0 degrees F and 32 degrees F.

If the windows ice up and traction conditions are especially hazardous, it might be best to not drive at all.

During the fall, wet leaves on the road can reduce traction and vehicle control.

Bridge surfaces freeze before adjoining road surfaces because the cold air circulates above and below the bridge road surface.

An anti-lock braking system is a safety feature because locked wheels provide no steering control.

Black Ice is thin sheets of invisible ice.

In an over-power skid, your tires spin when you accelerate.

You are in a front wheel skid if you tend to go straight.

When your vehicle starts to skid sideways, steer in the direction that your vehicle needs to go.

If the rear of you vehicle skids to the right you should steer to the right.

A computer-controlled device that prevents your wheels from licking is and anti-lock braking system.

Controlled braking is a technique of manually applying your brakes for a quick stop.

You are driving a large rental truck on a windy day. Vehicles you pass will be affected by a blast of wind from your truck.

In all high wind situations steering can be difficult.

The parking brake could freeze.

If the vehicles temperature light comes on, turning the air conditioner off may help cool the engine.

Your vehicle's temperature light or gauge warns you that the engine is producing more heat than the cooling system can handle.

Never remove a radiator cap on a hot engine because the hot liquid inside can scold you.

When driving on slippery roads, you should not use cruise control.

When driving in the winter you should make an extra effort to use the IPDE Process.

If you have a leak in the vehicles exhaust system, you could experience a build up of carbon monoxide gas.