

Chapter 10

Negotiating Intersections

Chapter 10.1

- EQ: What skills do you need to approach, enter and exit the many different types of intersections safely?
- Vocabulary
- Intersections – places where roadways meet or cross
- Point of no return – is the point beyond which you can no longer stop safely without entering the intersection
- Safety stop – your front bumper is even with the curb line or cars parked on the cross street, allowing you to search 90 degrees to the right and left

Searching Intersections

- The chances of a collision are greater at intersections than any other point on a roadway
- More the $\frac{1}{3}$ of all collisions occur at intersections
- $\frac{1}{4}$ of all fatal collisions take place at intersections
- If traffic is moving @ 30 mph, the gap you enter should be $\frac{2}{3}$ of a block
- It takes @ 6 seconds to turn right and accelerate to 30 mph

Identify Intersections

- Identify that you are approaching an intersection:
 - Traffic Lights
 - Crossing Traffic
 - Street lights and signs
 - Roadway signs
 - Stopping or turning traffic
 - Pedestrians
 - Rows of fences or mailboxes
 - Power lines crossing the street

Approaching an Intersection

- Determine if you have an open zone for your path of travel
- Search: left front and right front zones
- Look for line of sight restrictions
- Search zones for any changes

Approaching an Intersection

- 3 Critical locations at which to use the IPDE process
- 12-15 Seconds
- 4-6 Seconds
- 2 Seconds

Deciding to Stop

- Legal Stop
 - Line before a crosswalk/intersection
 - Safety Stop – front bumper is even with the curb line
- Stopping Behind a Vehicle
 - Where you can see their rear tires touch the ground

Assignment: Pg. 188 (1-4)

Chapter 10.2

- EQ: What are some situations in which the driver must yield the right of way?
- Vocabulary:
- Right of Way – the privilege of having immediate use of a certain part of the roadway
- Gap – distance between two vehicles
- Joining Traffic – turning into lanes of other traffic without interfering with the flow of traffic

Right of Way

- If you do not have the right of way, your actions should not cause a person to slow, stop or change their path
- Traffic signs DO NOT stop traffic, they only show who should yield or stop
- NEVER assume someone will yield to you
- You have the right of way when other drivers give it to you

It takes more time to turn left than right

Chapter 10.3

- EQ: What is the correct procedure to entering an intersection controlled by signs?
- Vocabulary:
- Controlled Intersection – has traffic signs or signals

Controlled Intersections

- 2 kinds of signs at a controlled intersection
 - STOP – must come to a complete stop
 - YIELD – slow and yield the right of way
- Controlled intersection with a traffic signal
 - Be in correct lane
 - Predict in the light is going to change
 - Fresh Green Light – just turned green
 - Delayed Green Light – one side of the intersection is green while the other remains red for oncoming traffic

Turning Left at Signals

- Unprotected Left Hand Turn – does not have a left turn light
- Protected Left Hand Turn – Left turn signal lets you turn left while stopping oncoming traffic. It may be an arrow or green light
- Turning Right on Red
 - Complete stop
 - Yield right of way (vehicles and pedestrians)
 - Turn into the right lane nearest to you
 - Cannot turn right on red if a sign prohibits it

Chapter 10.4

- EQ: What are some of the actions you take as you approach an uncontrolled intersection?
- Vocabulary:
- Uncontrolled Intersection – has no signs or signals to regulate traffic, usually found in residential areas

Uncontrolled Intersections

- 12-15 Seconds from intersection:
 - Identify what type of intersection, speed, lane position
- 4-6 Seconds from intersection:
 - Decide course of action, check rear zone
- 2 Seconds from intersection:
- When 2 or more vehicles reach an intersection at the same time, the driver on the left must yield to the driver on the right.
- Yield right of way to oncoming traffic 1st
- At a blind intersection: look left, right, ahead as you creep forward

Chapter 10.5

- EQ: What are the correct actions to be taken at railroad crossings?
- Vocabulary:
- Crossbuck – large white X shaped sign, Fig. 14 (pg. 197)
- Active or Controlled Railroad Crossings – crossings that are controlled with electronic signals
 - Flashing red lights, bells, gates, etc.
- Passive or Uncontrolled Railroad Crossings – usually in rural areas, do NOT have electronic devices

Railroad Crossings

- RR sign – round and yellow
- When a bus is in front of you: be prepared to stop

Chapter 10.6

- EQ: What is the correct procedure for driving through roundabouts?
- Vocabulary:
- Roundabout – intersections that are circles, also called traffic circles or rotaries. They do not have traffic signals; instead all vehicles move around in a circular pathway in the same direction

Procedures at a Roundabout

- Reduce speed and search for traffic
- Vehicles in the circle have the right of way
- Traffic will move in a counter clockwise direction
- Watch for pedestrians
- Select a safe gap to enter
- Be alert to other vehicles entering
- Get into the correct lane to exit roundabout
- Signal
- Never stop in a roundabout

Review

- Know ALL vocabulary terms
- Your last check when crossing an intersection should be in the direction of your intended path of travel
- Procedures in a roundabout
- Procedures crossing intersections
- Procedures at railroad crossings
- Where uncontrolled intersections are common
- When you have the right of way at intersections
- Always yield to pedestrians
- Know how large should gaps be when crossing intersections or entering traffic