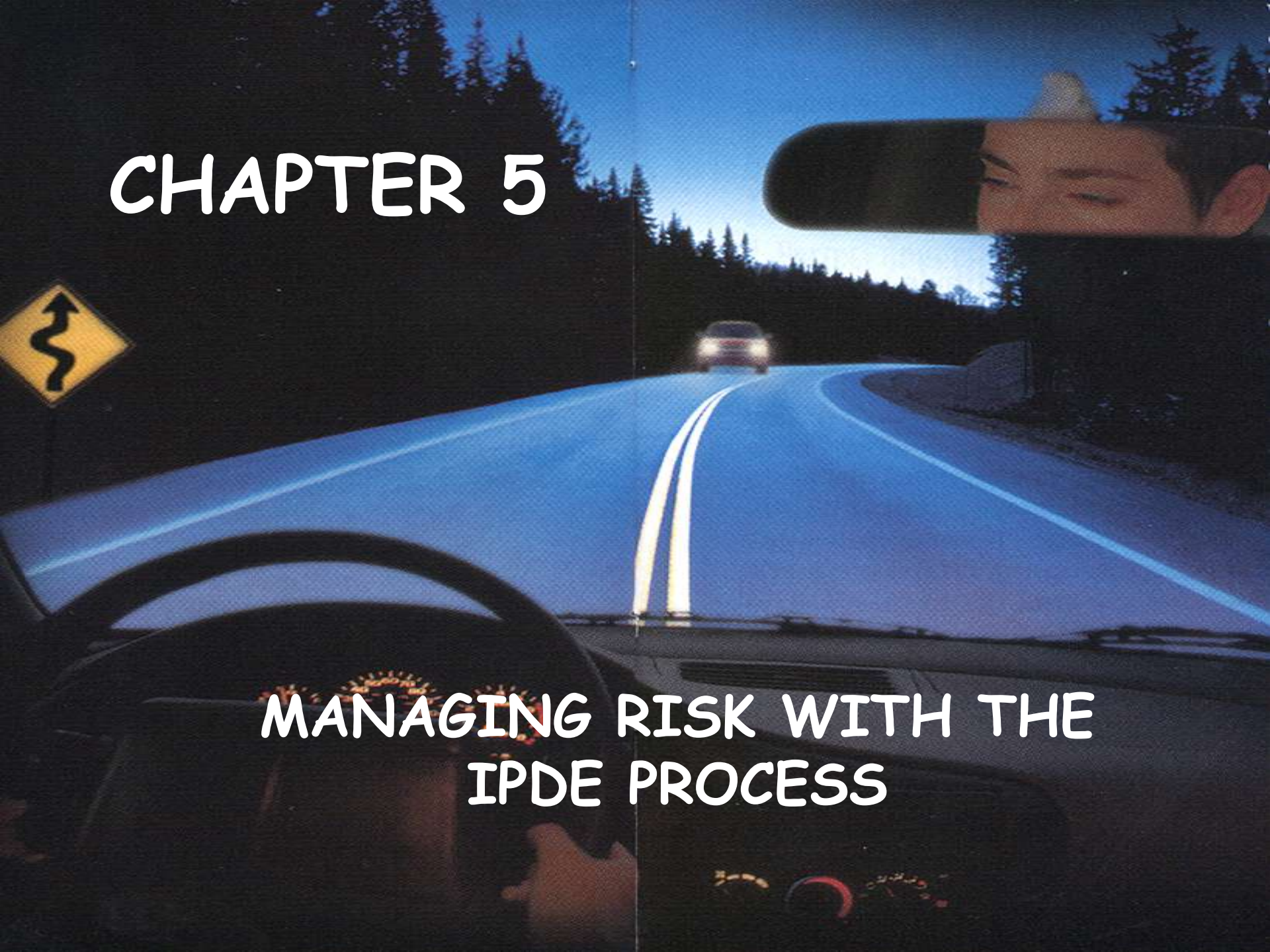


CHAPTER 5



MANAGING RISK WITH THE
IPDE PROCESS



Essential Question and Vocabulary

- EQ: What are some factors that contribute to higher degrees of risk while driving?
- Risk Factors – anything that can increase the possibility of a collision.
- Zone – one of 6 areas of space around a vehicle that is the width of lane and extends as far as the driver can see
- Orderly Visual Search Pattern – process of searching critical areas in a regular sequence

Chapter 5 Day 1

- EQ and Vocabulary – 5 minutes
- Read Chapter 5.1 and 5.2 – 10 minutes
- Notes – 25 minutes
- Do pg. 81 (1-3) – 10 minutes

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DRIVING RISK

DRIVER CONTRIBUTED RISKS:

ADJUSTING RADIO

BEING ANGRY

HAVING BLURRED VISION

COMBING HAIR

DRINKING WHILE DRIVING

USING A CELL PHONE



FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DRIVING RISK

Vehicle contributed risks:

Bald Tires

Bad brakes

Dirty windshield

Broken headlights

Worn wipers



FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DRIVING RISK

Environment contributed risks:

Bright sun

Construction

Dark shadows

Snow and ice

Sharp curve



THE IPDE PROCESS

IDENTIFY:

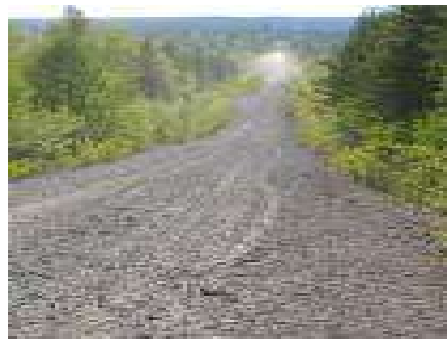
Open and closed zones

Clues

Other users

Roadway features and conditions

Traffic controls



THE IPDE PROCESS

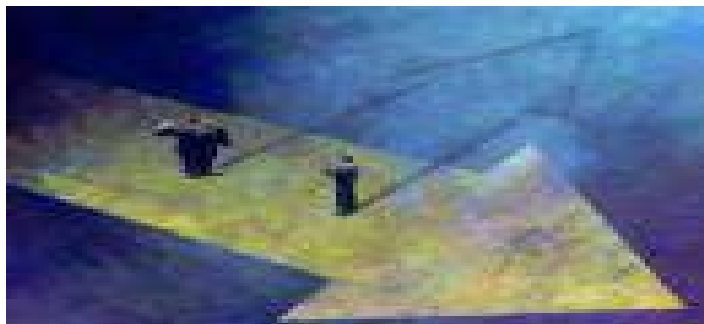
PREDICT:

Actions of others

Speed

Direction

Control



THE IPDE PROCESS



DECIDE:

Change or maintain speed

Change direction

Communicate

THE IPDE PROCESS

EXECUTE:

Control your speed

Steer

Communicate

Combine actions (ie. Multi-tasking)



THE SMITH SYSTEM

1. Aim high in steering
2. Keep your eyes moving
3. Get the big picture
4. Make sure others see you
5. Leave yourself an out



ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM

1. See a zone change
2. Check other zones
3. Create time and space by getting the best speed control



ZONES AND SEARCHING

OPEN ZONE:

Any zone where you can drive without a restriction.



ZONES AND SEARCHING



LINE OF SIGHT:

The distance you can see ahead in the direction you are looking.

ZONES AND SEARCHING

PATH OF TRAVEL:

The place where you intend to go

SPEED
ZONE
AHEAD

45
MPH

ZONES AND SEARCHING

TARGET AREA:

the section of roadway where the target is located in the center of your intended path

Closed Zones:

A space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or intended path of travel.



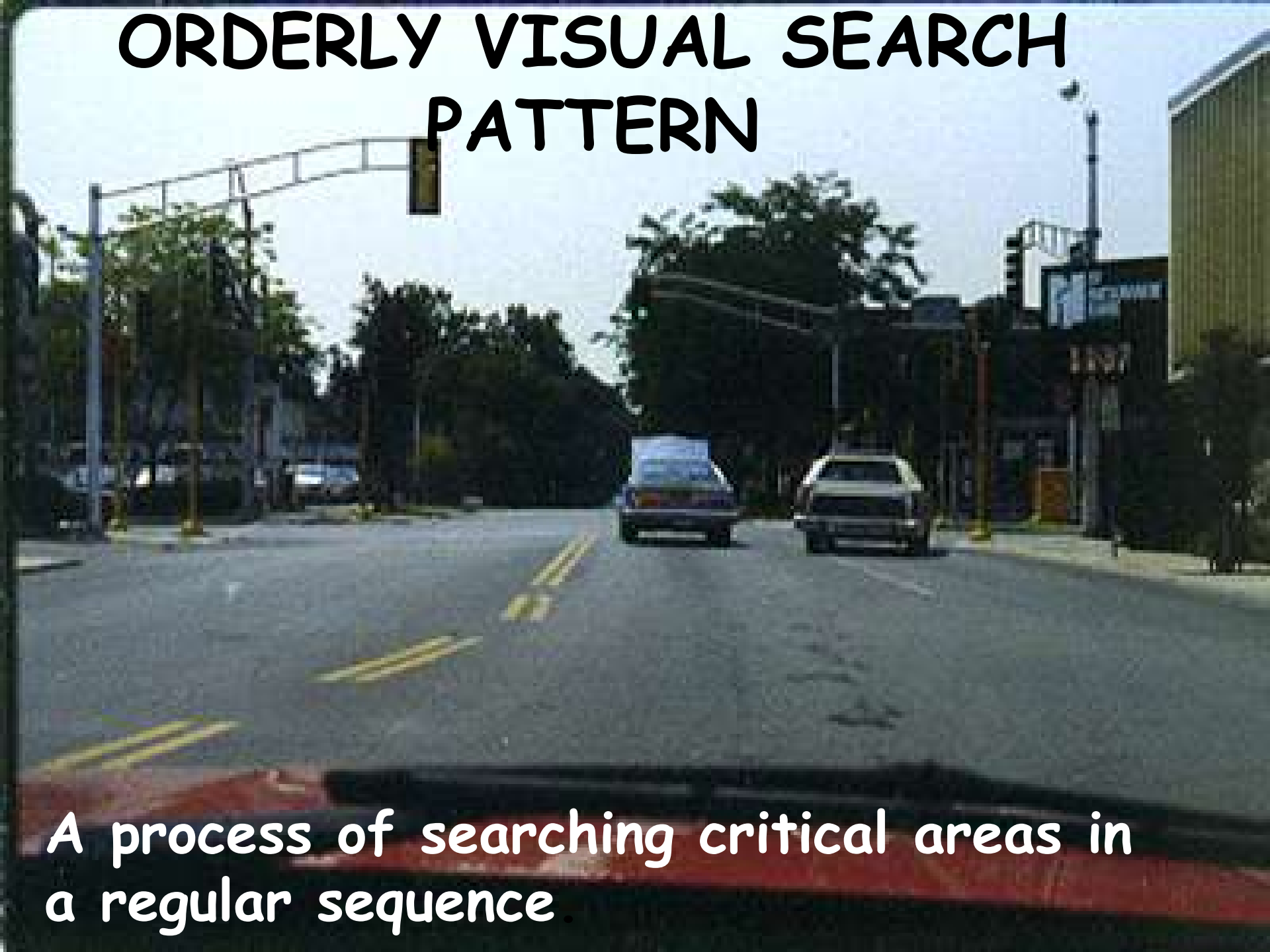
ZONES AND SEARCHING

Target Area Range:

The space from your vehicle to the target area.



ORDERLY VISUAL SEARCH PATTERN



A process of searching critical areas in a regular sequence

Field of Vision

Central Vision:

Narrow area you can see very clearly directly in front of you.

Peripheral Vision:

The area you can see to the left and right outside your central vision.

110°

Bell Ringer

Day 2

- Drivers need to know when, how, where and what to look for while driving.
- Write examples on the smart board
- Vocabulary:
- Scanning – glancing continually and quickly with very brief fixations through your orderly visual search pattern
- Compromise Space – giving as much space as possible to the greater hazard

Day 2

- After reading Chapter 5.2, get with a partner and do page 91 (1-4) on your own sheet of paper
- Notes

LOOK FOR OPEN ZONES

Look for clues that might lead to an open or closed zone.



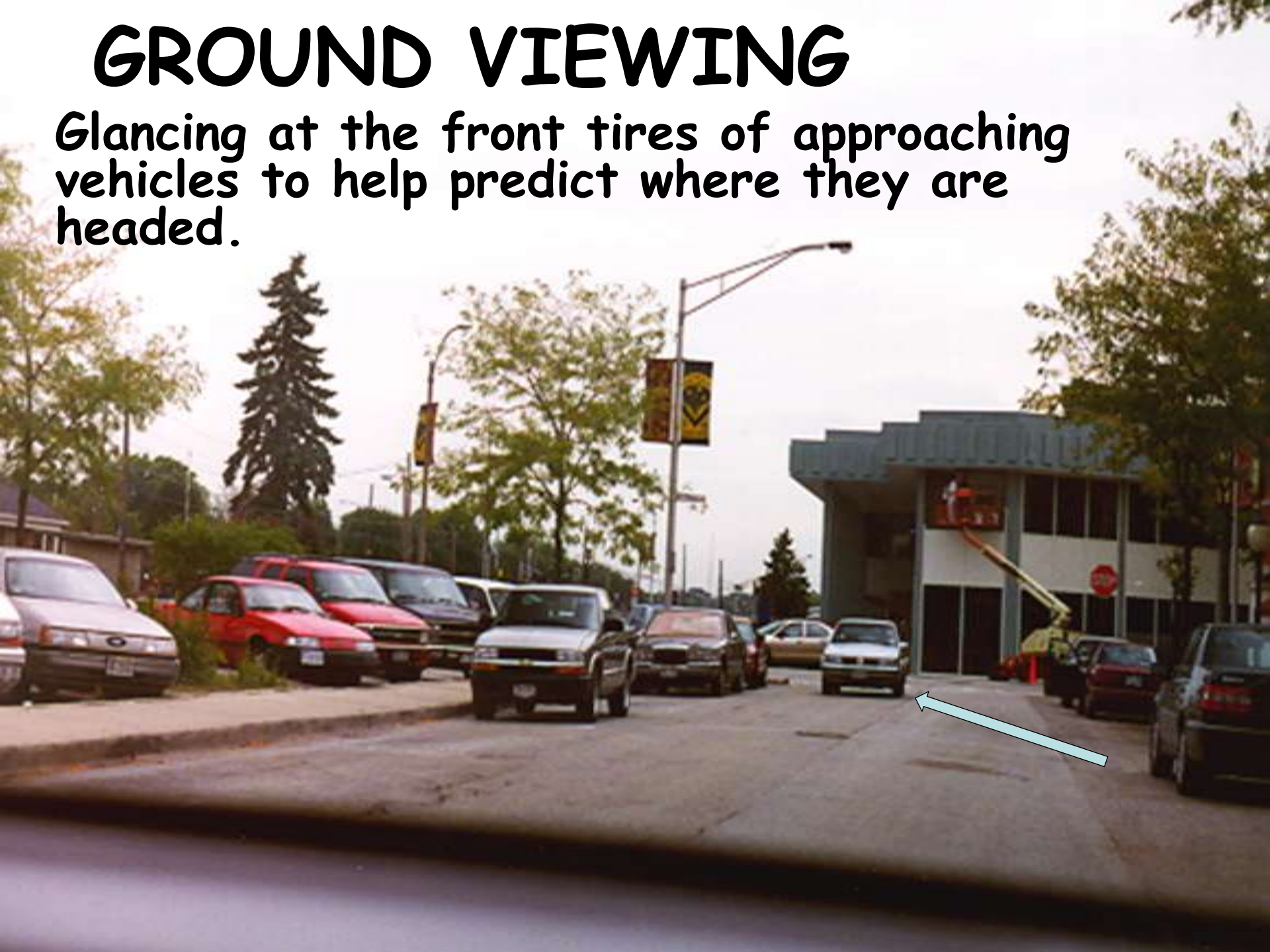
LOOK FOR OTHER USERS

Anyone who might effect your intended path of travel.



GROUND VIEWING

Glancing at the front tires of approaching vehicles to help predict where they are headed.



LOOK FOR ROADWAY FEATURES



Hills, Intersections, Curves, etc.

A yellow diamond-shaped sign with a black border, showing two vertical lines that converge towards the top, indicating a change from a multi-lane road to a single-lane road.

CHANGE FROM MULTILANE TO SINGLE LANE

- Be prepared to change lanes.
- Watch for others changing lanes

LOOK FOR TRAFFIC CONTROLS

Be prepared to react to them in time.



HOW TO PREDICT

A pair of hands, one on the left and one on the right, are shown from the wrist up, holding a glowing blue globe. The globe is the central focus, with a bright white light at its top and a blue and white cloud-like pattern at its bottom. The background is a dark, starry night sky. The hands are positioned as if they are supporting or presenting the globe.

Requires:

- Knowledge
- Judgment
- Experience

WHAT TO PREDICT?



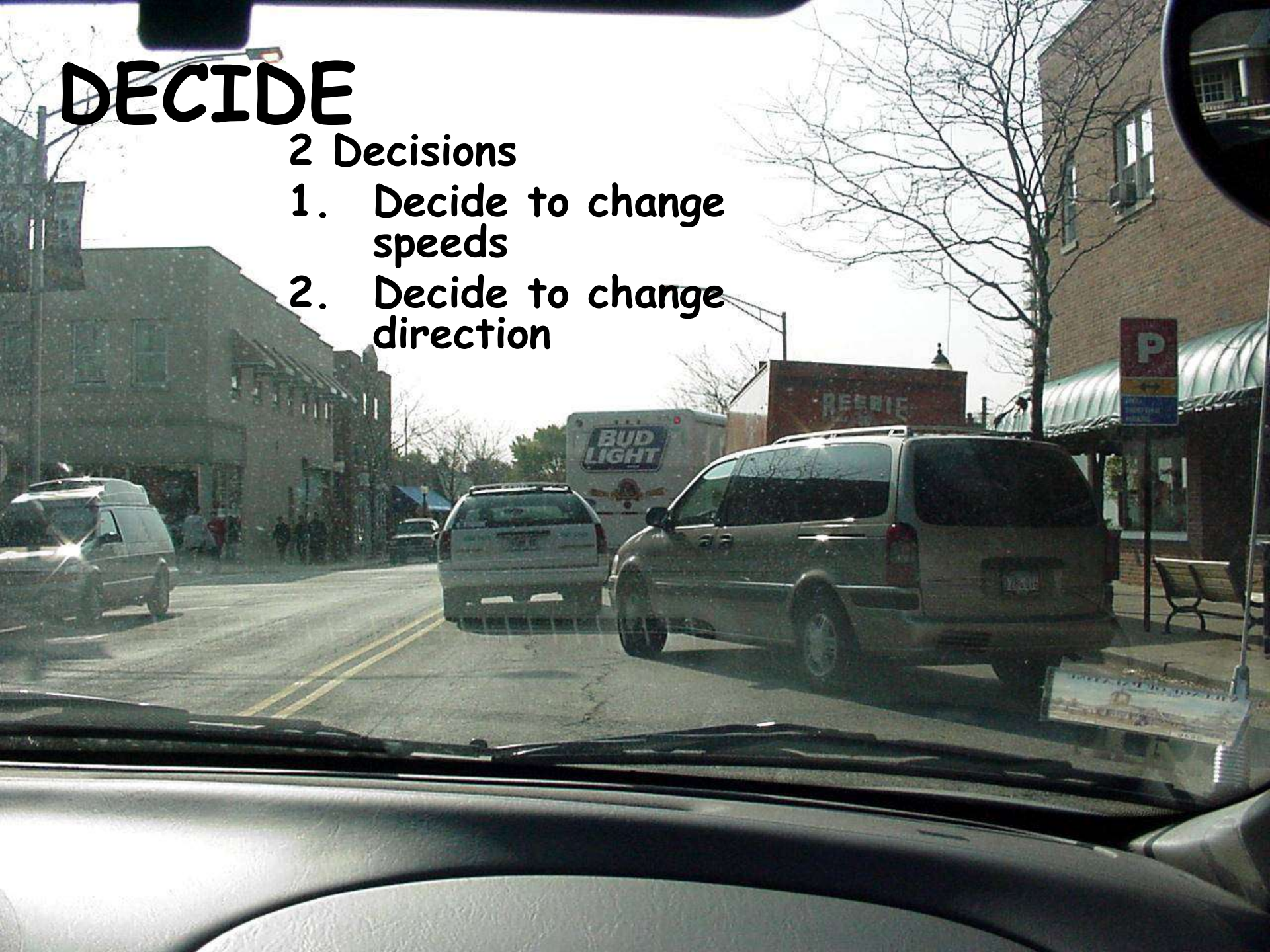
Actions of others

Your control of your vehicle and
the consequences of your actions

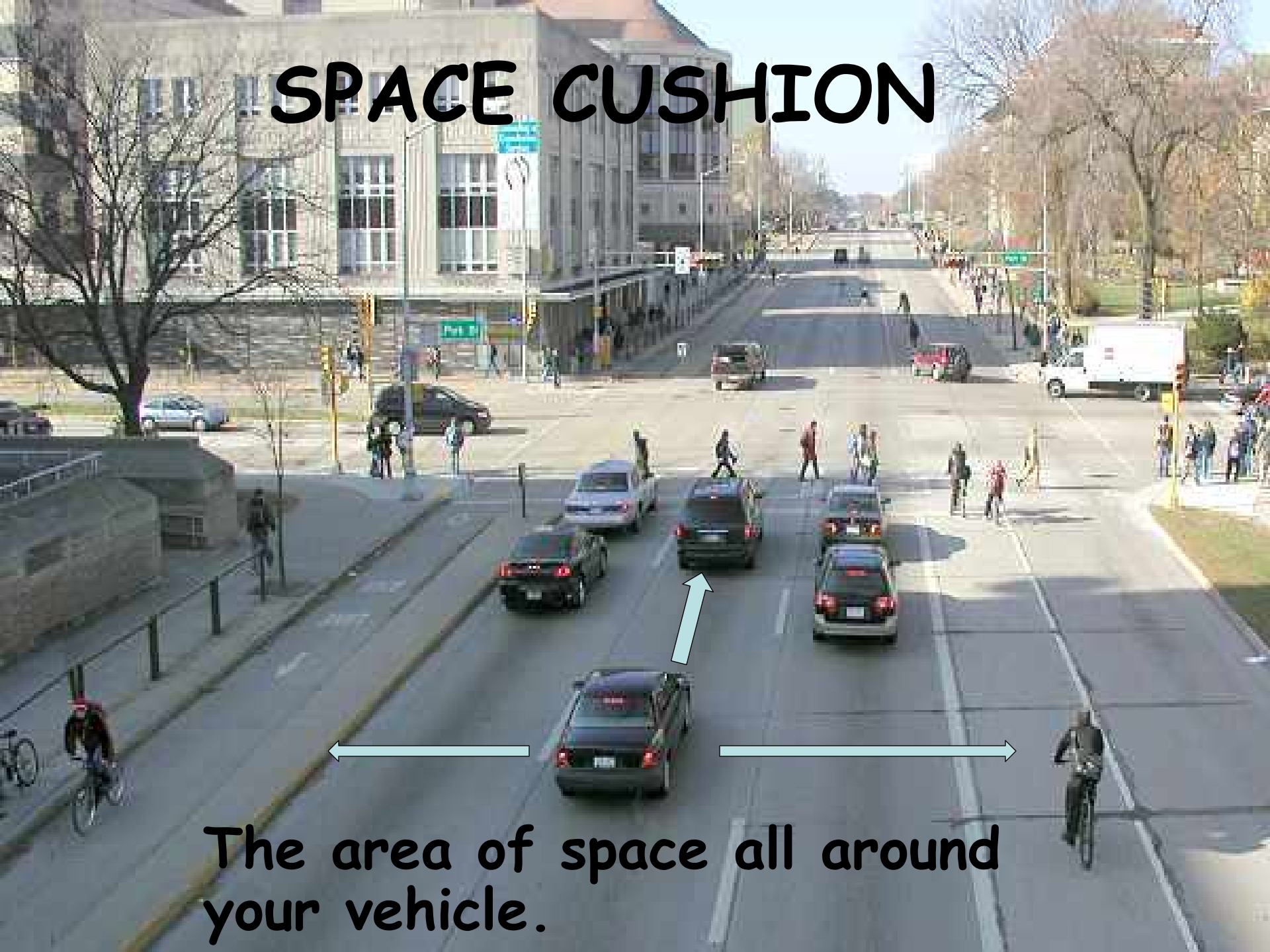
DECIDE

2 Decisions

1. Decide to change speeds
2. Decide to change direction

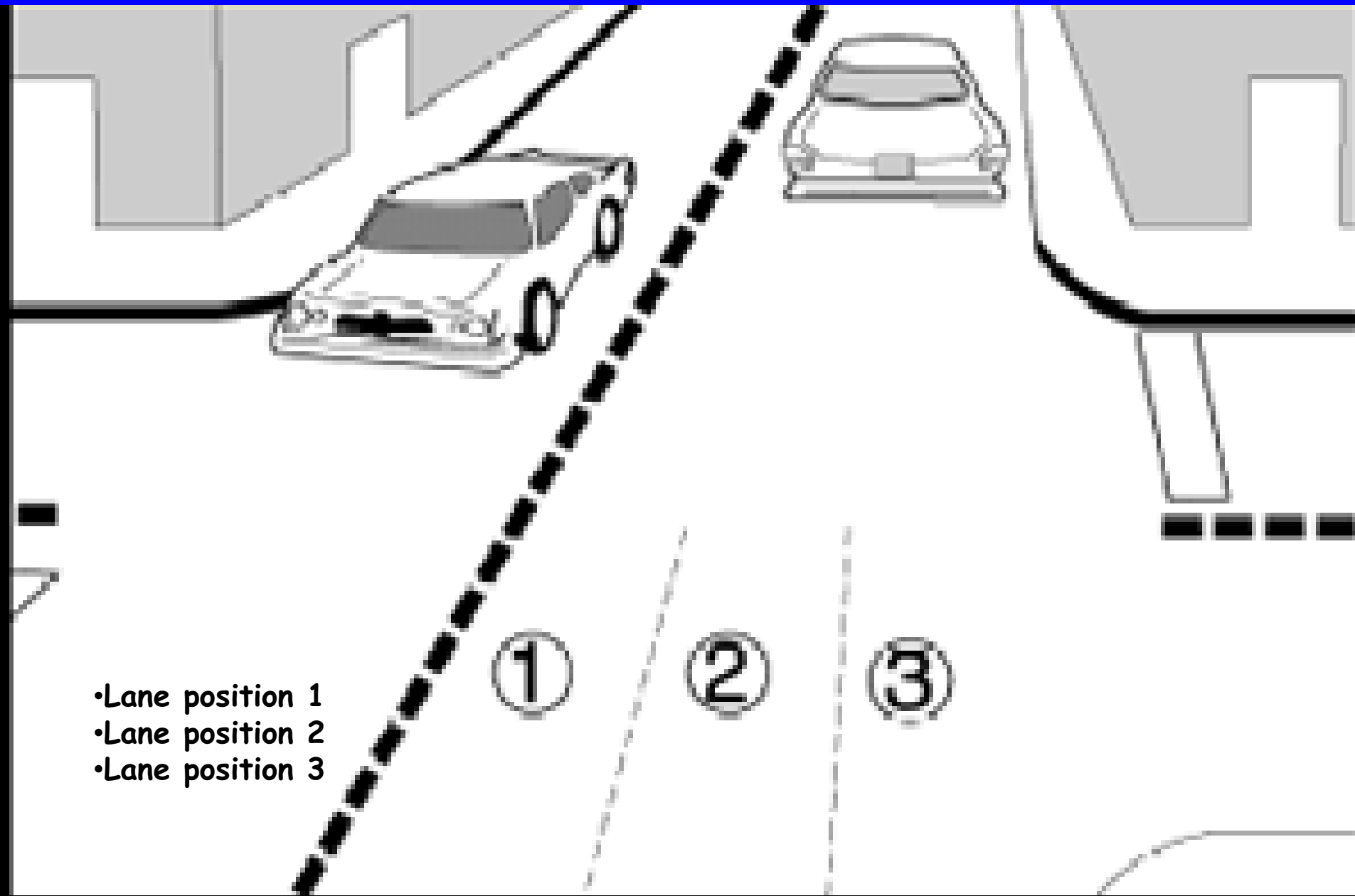


SPACE CUSHION



The area of space all around your vehicle.

Lane Positions:



DECIDE TO COMMUNICATE



- Headlights, taillights, brake lights
- Turn signals
- Parking lights or hazards
- Back-up lights
- Horn
- Car position
- Eye contact

MINIMIZE THE HAZARD

Reduce the possibility of conflict by deciding to put more distance between yourself and the hazard



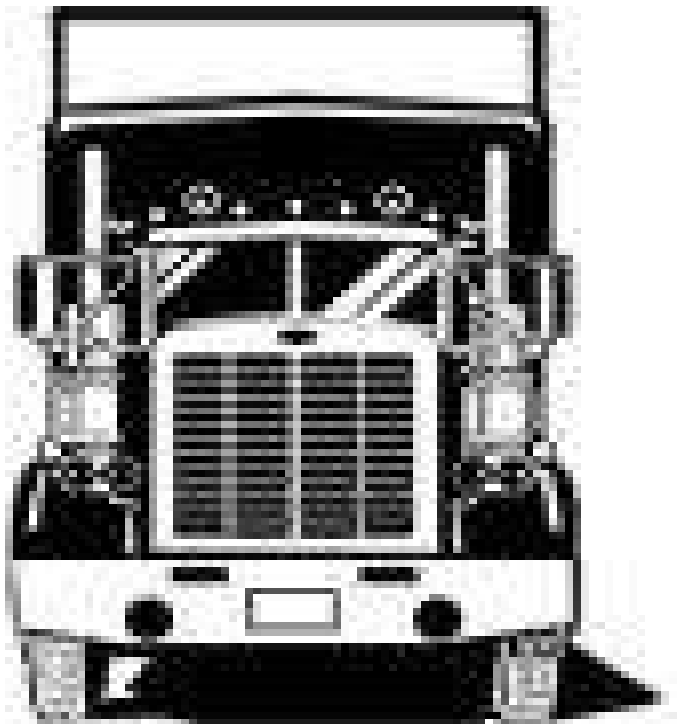
SEPARATE THE HAZARDS

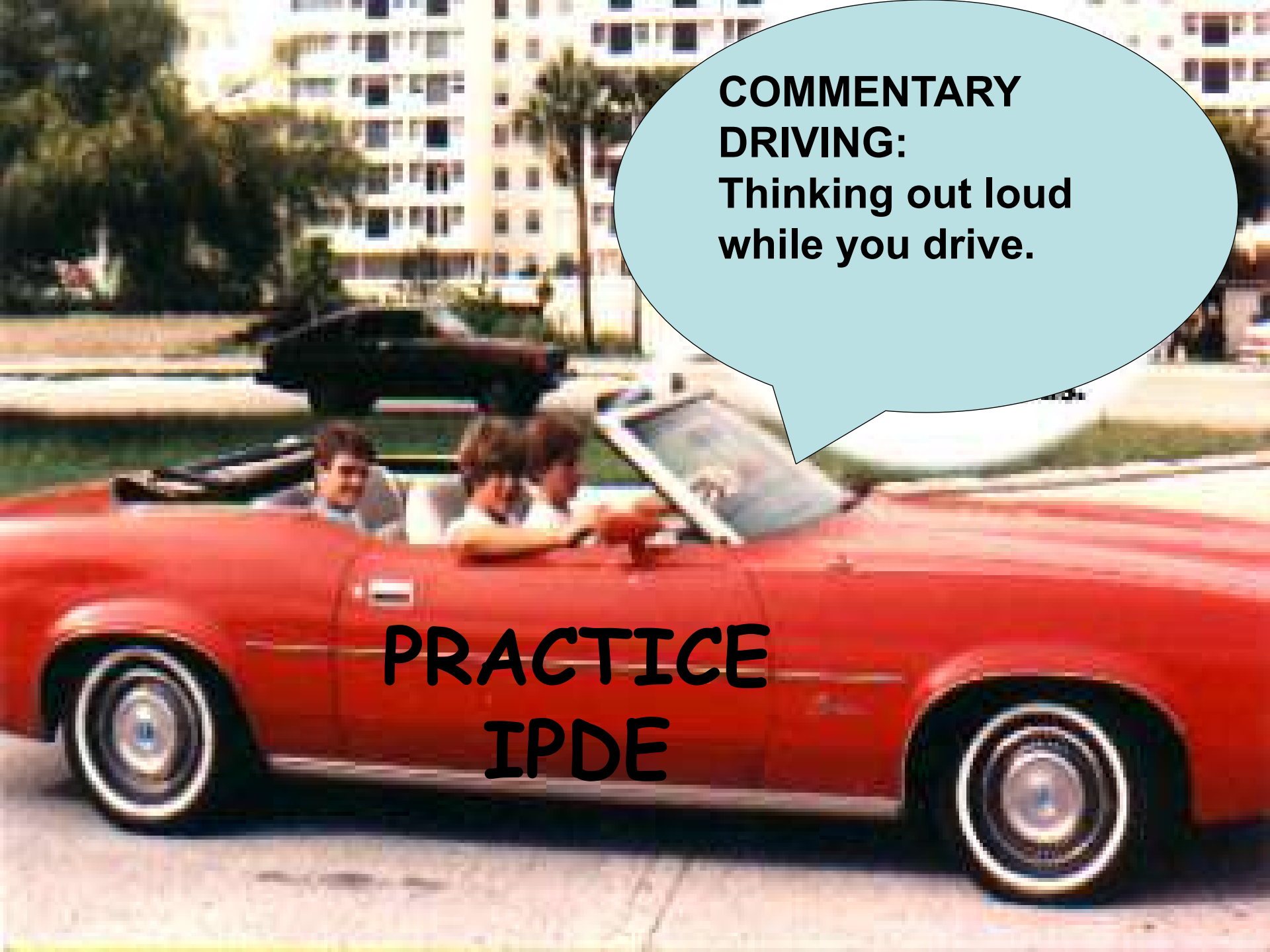
Adjusting your speed in order to deal with one hazard at a time.



COMPROMISE SPACE

Giving as much space as possible to the greater hazard





**COMMENTARY
DRIVING:
Thinking out loud
while you drive.**

**PRACTICE
IPDE**

IPDE TAKES TIME

- The most important thing to remember is that you must have time to see clues, predict actions, decide what to do, and perform the safest maneuver.
- Practice in low risk environments first, before moving into busier traffic.

Day 3

- Read Chapter 5.3
- Do page 98 (1-3) alone
- Read Chapter 5.4
- Do page 100 (1-2) with a partner
- Check for correct answers as a class

Day 4

- Read Lesson Summaries on page 101
- Do Chapter Vocabulary page 101 – answers only
- Do Preparing for the Test page 103
- Take questions and review for Chapter 5 test