

# II. YOUR TEEN DRIVER : PRE-ENTRY PROCEDURES

Lessons and Hints to Work With Your New Teen Driver

Part 2



**Be Ready, Be Safe, Be Responsible**

## Lessons and Hints to Work With Your New Teen Driver

- These resources are based on a behind the wheel program that is used by trained driver education teachers.

Purpose :

- to give adults supervising practice driving with a teen driver, an orderly, standard routine.
- To provide objectives and methods similar to those used by in-car driving instructors that may:
  - reduce stressful situations for adult and teen.
  - reduce risk by allowing the teen driver to gradually progress through skill levels and driving environments.
  - The “Be Ready, Be Safe, Be Responsible” approach, is the motto used by the Novice Driver Statewide Program, and is used in the PA Perceptual Driving Curriculum.

**Be Ready, Be Safe, Be Responsible**

# START SIMPLE

An old saying states the need to learn to crawl before you can walk. That approach works for driving too.

Don't take the "sink or swim" approach by overwhelming the new driver by putting them (and you) in situations that the driver (and you) are not able to deal with yet.

Driving skills are developed by:

- starting with simple tasks in simple driving areas, then,
- eventually moving on to more complex tasks and areas.

# WORK SLOWLY

With 65 hours of practice required, give the new driver time to understand and perform.

Practices should not be more than 30 to 45 minutes each.

Anything over an hour could become tiring and stressful to you both, increasing risk.

# REPEAT, REPEAT, REPEAT

# DRIVING PROCEDURES

What are Driving Procedures ?

- They are:
  - A series of specific tasks,
  - done in an order that
  - become an efficient routine to help reduce risk before or during driving.
- Meant to develop regular good habits,
- They lead to constant, specific outcomes.

# DRIVING PROCEDURES

Tell the student driver:

**EXACTLY**

What you want them to do

Where you want them to go

**BEFORE** you want them to do it



# GETTING READY TO DRIVE : PRE-ENTRY PROCEDURES

The first set of procedures takes place before entering the vehicle.

- Pre-entry procedures help the driver to:
  - Become aware of situations that might affect the driving task. (Point A to point B safely)
  - Allow the driver to prepare for the task mentally and physically.
  - Start in general > work to specific (simple alertness to specific awareness)

# GETTING READY TO DRIVE :PRE-ENTRY

## Risk Reduction

### Awareness of :

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#### 1. Vehicle Condition

#### 2. Weather and road conditions

- Local > along trip route if necessary.
  - Look outside > weather reports
  - (Conditions @ start > Conditions along the way > Conditions @ destination.)
- Activities in the driving location
  - Residential, rural, businesses, school, shopping, playground, etc.
    - ❖ Children > where, what, when / if??
    - ❖ Others (shoppers, carts, workers, joggers, walkers) > Where, what, when/if??
    - ❖ Cars, trucks, buses, work vehicles > Where, what , when / if ??
  - ❖ Question the driver what they see as potential risks.
  - ❖ What, if anything, needs to be done?

# Awareness of : Weather and road conditions Activities in the driving location



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# PRE-ENTRY: BEFORE GETTING IN THE CAR

Start with:

- A “walk around” of the car-
  - Make specific observations of the vehicle for damage or other problems which may prevent safe operation.

- **Quick and Efficient**



# PRE-ENTRY CHECKS

## CHECK AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE VEHICLE

### Vehicle Condition

- Glass-Mirrors, Windows, Lights, Wipers
  - Broken
  - Dirty
  - Clear of ice, snow, frost, mud, grime-(PA Law)
- Body
  - Damage while parked
  - Exhaust
  - Clear of snow-(PA Law)
- Fluid Leaks
  - Coolant
  - Brake Fluid
  - Oil
- Tires
  - Direction
  - Condition



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# PRE-ENTRY CHECKS

-CHECK AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE VEHICLE FOR:



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# VEHICLE CONDITIONS

- Tires, Body, Other

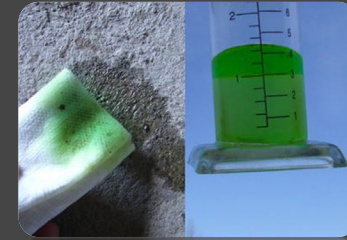


# VEHICLE CONDITIONS

## Fluid leaks- these leaks can affect vehicle operation

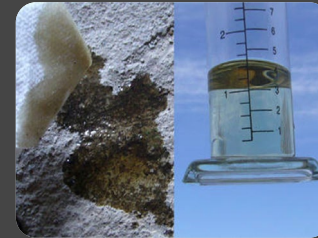
### A. Coolant –

- Front of vehicle-could indicate a bad radiator hose or leaking radiator
- Tell by the smell and color-fluorescent green or orange



### B. Gasoline-

- Rear or along one side- could indicate leaking fuel line
- Tell by the smell-



### C. Brake fluid-

- Usually along the driver side-could indicate leaking brake lines
- Clear yellowish



### D. Oil-

- Beneath the engine area-could indicate bad gaskets, leaking oil pan
- Black



### E. Transmission Fluid

- Beneath engine-indicates bad gaskets
- Red

# FLUID LEAKS



## Oil-

- Beneath the engine area- could indicate bad gaskets, leaking oil pan
- Black/Dark brown
- Oil is the mostly likely fluid you'll find underneath your engine.
- Used engine oil is dark brown and smells slightly gassy
- It soaks into concrete slowly and leaves a dark residue behind.

# FLUID LEAKS



## Coolant (Antifreeze)–

- Front of vehicle-could indicate a bad radiator hose or leaking radiator
- Tell by the smell and color-fluorescent green or orange
- Coolant (antifreeze) leaks are probably the second most common, with oil taking the top spot.
- Coolant leaks will cause the engine to overheat.
- It has a sweet smell.

# FLUID LEAKS



## Brake fluid-

- Usually along the driver side or around inner wheel areas -could indicate leaking brake lines
- Clear or yellowish
- If you suspect you have a brake fluid leak you should diagnose it with certainty, even if you need to take it to a repair shop.
- Brake fluid is similar to power steering fluid.
- Brake fluid is of medium thickness and has a dull, mechanical smell. It is slightly yellow in color.



# FLUID LEAKS



## Transmission Fluid

- Beneath engine- indicates bad gaskets
- A very deep red color.
- Thick and will tend to sit on top of a driveway and soak in slowly.
- It has a sharp odor

## Be Ready, Be Safe, Be Responsible

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Rural Health & Safety