

Chapter 4 : Managing Risk With The IPDE Process (p. 60 -87)

I. The IPDE Process

1. What three sources contribute to risk while driving?

1. Driver-Contributed 2. Vehicle-Contributed 3. Environment-Contributed

2. List five risk factors caused by the following :

Driver	Vehicle	Roadway / Environment
1. <u>Adjusting Radio</u>	1. <u>Bald Tires</u>	1. <u>Bright Sun</u>
2. <u>Being Angry</u>	2. <u>Poor Brakes</u>	2. <u>Construction</u>
3. <u>Blurred Vision</u>	3. <u>Dirty Windshield</u>	3. <u>Dark Shadows</u>
4. <u>Drinking + Driving</u>	4. <u>Broken Headlight</u>	4. <u>Snow / Ice</u>
5. <u>Cell Phone!!!</u>	5. <u>Worn Wiper Blades</u>	5. <u>Sharp Curves</u>

3. The driving task is a thinking task.

Circle One : True False (Good Habits, Seeing, Analyzing)

4. What does "IPDE" stand for?

I dentify P redict D ecide E xecute

5. What are the five rules of the Smith System?

1. Aim high in steering (12-15 seconds into target area)
2. Keep eyes moving (Scanning)
3. Get the big picture (Aim high + Eyes moving)
4. Make sure you are seen (Communicate!!!)
5. Leave yourself an out (Defensive driving!!!)

6. List the three steps of the Zone Control System.

1. Identify zone changes
2. Scan other zones
3. Increase time/space (speed, position, communication)



II. Identify & Predict

1. Define the term identify (from IPDE).

Identify - know when to look, where to look, how to look, what to look for

2. How many zones of space surrounding a vehicle are part of the Zone Control System?

6 zones

3. Match the following zone terms with the correct definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>E.</u> 4 - 6 Second Range | A. Distance you can see ahead in direction you see |
| 2. <u>D.</u> 12 - 15 Second Range | B. Restricted area in your path of travel |
| 3. <u>B.</u> Closed Zone | C. Space where you can drive without restriction |
| 4. <u>A.</u> Path Of Travel | D. Range to identify necessary changes to path |
| 5. <u>C.</u> Open Zone | E. Range that you make final updates to your path |
| 6. <u>G.</u> Target Area | F. Space from your vehicle to the target area |
| 7. <u>F.</u> Target Area Range | G. Center of your intended path (and areas right & left) |

4. Define the term orderly visual search pattern.

Orderly Visual Search Pattern - regular sequence of scanning
(AVOID BAD HABITS!!!)

5. What is the difference between central & peripheral vision in a field of vision?

Central Vision : area seen clearly + sharply (10°) (limited)

Peripheral Vision : area to left/right of central vision (black + white vision)

6. List four things to "look for" while driving.

1. Open Zones (could close - intersections, parked cars, pedestrians)
2. Other Users (pedestrians, bicycler, tractors, problem drivers)
3. Roadway Features / Conditions (intersections, hills, curves)
 - a. Multilane-to-Single lane
 - b. Change in lane width
 - c. Roadway Surface
 - d. Roadside Hazards
4. Traffic Controls (overhead, center, corner)

7. Define the term predict (from IPDE).

Predict - interpret information you identified

8. What two major elements require predictions while driving?

1. Actions of others (path, actions, conflicts)
2. Control of your vehicle (traction, visibility)

III. Decide & Execute

1. Define the term decide (from IPDE).

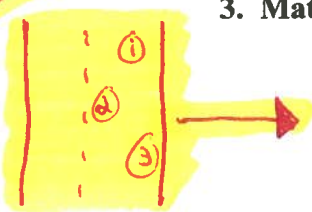
Decide - mental task of interpreting driver information

Reduced Speed = Best Control

2. What are three major decisions you may make while driving?

1. Change Speed (maintain, accelerate, decelerate, brake)
2. Change Direction (steering, change lanes, ESCAPE ROUTE!!)
3. Communicate (BE SEEN or heard)

3. Match each lane position with the correct definition.



1. B. Lane Position 1 A. Right line of travel (closed left-front zone)
2. C. Lane Position 2 B. Centered within the travel lane (normal driving conditions)
3. A. Lane Position 3 C. Left line of travel lane (closed right-front zone)

4. List three techniques used to maintain a safe path of travel.

1. Minimize Hazards (↑ space between hazard)
2. Separate Hazards (avoid greater evil! / SLOW DOWN)
3. Compromise Space (give space to greater danger)

5. Define the term execute (from IPDE).

Execute - carry out action you decided to use
(ACCEPT IT FOR BEST CHOICE!)

6. What are the three most important actions a driver will execute?

1. Control Speed (check rear before quick deceleration)
2. Steer (avoid sudden movements)
3. Communicate (show intentions)

7. Match each form of vehicle communication with the correct intent of usage.

1. G. Back-Up Lights A. Increases visibility of the vehicle
2. D. Body Movement B. Used when experiencing an emergency situation
3. B. Hazard Flashers C. Shows other drivers your intended path of travel
4. A. Headlights (Tail, Brake) D. Nonverbal communication, such as wave of hand
5. E. Horn E. Audio warning indicator (tap or blast)
6. F. Parking Lights F. Used along roadside, but not an emergency
7. C. Vehicle Position G. Indicates reverse motion of vehicle (parking lots)

8. Define the term commentary driving.

Commentary Driving - "thinking out loud" as you practice IPDE Process