



#10458 DRIVER'S EDUCATION: PART 9--COLLISION PREVENTION

DEAF SUCCESS PRODUCTIONS, 2004
GRADE LEVEL: 9-12
15 MINUTES

DESCRIPTION

Peak time for collisions is in December and January, but most fatalities occur in July and August. After enumerating several things that cause accidents, the ASL narrator shares what to do if an accident does indeed occur. Covers practical actions, some basic first aid, and reporting to police and insurance companies. Voiced in English.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Subject Area: Working with Others

- Standard: Displays effective interpersonal communication skills.
 - Benchmark: Demonstrates appropriate behaviors for relating well with others (e.g., empathy, caring, respect, helping, friendliness, politeness).
 - Benchmark: Knows strategies to effectively communicate in a variety of settings (e.g., selects appropriate strategy for audience and situation).
 - Benchmark: Uses nonverbal communication such as eye contact, body position, and gestures effectively.

Subject Area: Health

- Standard: Knows essential concepts and practices concerning injury prevention and safety.
 - Benchmark: Knows injury prevention strategies for community health (e.g., neighborhood safety, traffic safety, safe driving).

Subject Area: Self-Regulation

- Standard: Considers risks.
 - Benchmark: Knows potential safety hazards, and knows common strategies to avoid hazard or injury.
 - Benchmark: Knows emergency safety procedures before undertaking hazardous procedures.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

1. To discuss the importance of becoming a safe, skillful driver.
2. To demonstrate more awareness of being a defensive driver to prevent serious collisions.
3. To provide guidelines for collision preventions.

C a p t i o n e d M e d i a P r o g r a m

BEFORE SHOWING

The purpose of collision preventions (i.e., peak times of traffic collisions, highest collisions totals, severe collisions and highest number of traffic deaths, alcohol and/or drug-related traffic collisions, seat belts in a collision, etc.) is to help provide safe, orderly, and predictable movement of traffic. Collisions indicate high percentages of serious injuries or deaths. Imagine you're daydreaming during driving, what would it be like?

1. Create a list of how you drive safely and stay alert with no possible collisions.
2. What are eight common reasons for collisions?
3. What is the IPDE (identify, predict, decide, execute) process?
4. If you see a car accident, how do you respond to the scene?

AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

1. Discuss how to stay alert during driving to prevent a serious collision.
2. Provide eight common reasons for collisions. (See Applications and Activities 1.)
3. Review the IPDE process. (Identify, predict, decide and execute.)

Applications and Activities

1. On the whiteboard, write seven common reasons for collisions, and discuss them in detail:
 - a. Drivers' inattention (such as daydreaming).
 - b. Failing to yield the right of way.
 - c. Driving over the speed limit or too fast for road conditions.
 - d. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
 - e. Following too closely ("tail-gating").
 - f. Backing up unsafely.
 - g. Changing lanes or passing improperly.
2. Each student should research one of the following and report to the class:
 - a. Times when most traffic collisions occur. (Most traffic collisions occur during peak traffic times such as late afternoon or early evening.)
 - b. Months with the most collisions totals. (Typically, the collision totals occur in December and January.)
 - c. Months with the highest numbers of when collisions and traffic deaths occur. (The most severe collisions and highest number of traffic deaths occur in July and August.)
 - d. Alcohol and/or drug-related traffic collisions. (Alcohol is involved in about 6 percent of all traffic collisions and in about 40 percent of all fatal collisions.)
 - e. Seat belts in a collision. (Wearing a seat belt in a collision can decrease the chances of being killed or seriously injured.)
3. The video explains two different kinds of responses (protect everyone and everything and administer first aid) when a collision occurs. Divide into two groups to develop a report (or a poster) on each of the responses.
4. Write these tips, and place them in your wallet or car glove compartment: "If you are involved in an accident in which there are no injuries or death and the amount of damage is less than \$1,000, you must provide the vehicle owner with your name, address, driver's license number and any relevant insurance info. Do not admit fault or any other liability before discussing the details of the accident with your insurance agent."

RELATED RESOURCES

Captioned Media Program

- [*Driver's Education: Part 4—A System for Safe Driving Decisions #10453*](#)
- [*Driver's Education: Part 14—Keeping You and Your Passengers Safe #10450*](#)
- [*Streets of Danger & the Road to Safety #10764*](#)
- [*Trauma Prevention #8929*](#)
- [*The Ultimate Driving Challenge #8214*](#)

To view more titles in the *Driver's Education* series and other related media, please connect to our Web site at <http://www.cfv.org/browsetitles.asp?sn=98>.

World Wide Web



The following Web sites complement the contents of this guide; they were selected by professionals who have experience in teaching deaf and hard of hearing students. Every effort was made to select accurate, educationally relevant, and "kid safe" sites. However, teachers should preview them before use. The U.S. Department of Education, the National Association of the Deaf, and the Captioned Media Program do not endorse the sites and are not responsible for their content.

• THE IPDE PROCESS

http://www.saskschools.ca/curr_content/driveded/sgi/pdf_files/ipde_from_sgi_drivershandbook_2001-2.pdf

This article shows the IPDE (identify, predict, decide, execute) approach to driving and how to deal with road hazards.

• HELPING YOUR TEEN BECOME A SAFE DRIVER



<http://www.aacap.org/publications/factsfam/76.htm>

According to the American Automobile Association (AAA), teenage drivers account for only 7 percent of the driving population but are involved in 14 percent of fatal crashes.

- **NTSB--REAR-END COLLISION PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES**

http://www.nts.gov/events/2001/MorarityN/M/mnm_video.htm

Simulations use site surveys, scene pictures, and vehicle operating characteristics. These depictions represent similar lighting and weather conditions at the time of an accident. The visibility conditions during the incident are approximate and may not accurately represent the effects of the "sun ball" on the windshield at the time of the incident.



- **TYPE OF ACCIDENTS AND STATISTICS**



<http://www.auto-accidentresource.com/statistics.html>

Lists resources including: types of accidents, statistics, avoiding accidents, and types of injuries.