

# Words To Know

## Unit 5

**Braking Distance** – How far your vehicle will travel, in ideal conditions; while you are braking (pushing down on brake until the vehicle comes to a stop).

**Central Vision** – The five-degree cone that makes up only three percent of a driver's total visual field. It provides detail of objects and conditions and is the primary visual function employed in targeting. Direct your central vision to your target area and front zones.

**Changing Areas of Space** – A space or area condition in which the level of risk is increasing. It is often an open space or area that is changing to a closed line of sight or path of travel or a closed space or area with additional conflicts or changes.

**Closed Areas of Space** – The space or area that is not available for the car's path of travel or there is a restriction to the driver's line of sight. An alternative path of travel must be identified.

**Communication** – Letting other roadway users know where you are and what you plan to do by using vehicle lighting, signaling devices, or horn on the vehicle.

**Divided Attention / Multi-tasking** – Being able to operate a motor vehicle while using operator controls and devices and scanning the roadway, mirrors and the dashboard all at the same time.

**Evaluate** – Checking to sides and rear for speed and lane position options and making predictions to what other drivers may do.

**Execute** – Changing speed, change position and/or communicating.

**Field of View** – The entire area of the highway and surroundings that you can see at any given moment.

**Following Distance** – The distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead, which gives you more space between vehicles, in case of an emergency.

**Fringe Vision** – Used to judge depth and position. It provides information about objects close to the travel path and lane position. Use your fringe vision to check reference points and detect changes in your rearview and side view mirrors.

**Lane Positions** – There are five choices for lane position within a lane: center, left, right and far left and far right.

**Line of Sight** – The imaginary line that extends from your eyes to the point of focus. The line of sight can be blocked by a curve, hill, tree branches, buildings, large vehicle, etc.

## Unit 5

**Open Areas of Space** – The space or area to operate within that is without restrictions to the line of sight or path of travel.

**Path of Travel** – The space into which you can safely direct your vehicle with the lowest possible risk.

**Perception Distance** – How far your vehicle travels, in ideal conditions; from the time your eyes see a hazard until your brain recognizes it (seeing the situation).

**Peripheral Vision** – Conical in shape around the other vision fields. It detects changes in color and object movement, providing you with information about moving or stationary objects that could be threats along the intended path of travel. Peripheral vision is strongly affected by fatigue, drugs, and speed of travel. It often gives the driver an initial warning of a changing or closed space area.

**Reaction Distance** – How far your vehicle continues to travel, in ideal conditions; before you physically apply the brakes, in response to a hazard seen ahead (moving foot to brake pedal).

**Searching** – Looking for other roadway users or conditions in or adjacent to the projected path of travel that could increase the level of risk.

**Space Management System (SEE)** – A three-step process (search, evaluate, execute) that can help you understand what is going on in traffic and to be constantly planning and implementing a course of action.

**Space Margin** – The amount of space around a vehicle that separates it from possible sources of danger in traffic.

**Total Stopping Distance** – The total minimum distance your vehicle has traveled, in ideal conditions; with everything considered, including perception distance, reaction distance and braking distance, until you can bring your vehicle to a full stop.

**Vehicle Operating Space** – Space surrounding a vehicle that is visible to the driver. There are six areas of space around a vehicle: front left, front, front right, rear left, rear, and rear right.

**Visual Lead** – An area 20 to 30 seconds of travel time to the front of the vehicle.