



# #10455 DRIVER'S EDUCATION: PART 6-- MAKING TURNS AND CHANGING LANES

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

## DESCRIPTION

An ASL narrator presents the proper way to steer, to signal using the lever and hand signals, to change lanes, and to perform turn-about or U-turns. Examples given. Voiced in English.

## ACADEMIC STANDARDS

### 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.

## INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

1. To discuss the basic maneuvers for steering, changing lanes, making turns, and executing turnabouts in various situations.
2. To identify steering, signaling, and changing lanes.
  - a. Steering straight forward.
  - b. Steering straight backward.
  - c. Hand signaling (stop, right, and left).
  - d. Changing lanes.
3. To demonstrate "Making Turns and Turning the Vehicle Around."
  - a. Hand-over-hand steering.
  - b. Backing up.
  - c. Making turns (i.e., U-turn, mid-block U-turn, and the three-point turnabout).

## BEFORE SHOWING

The goal of learning the basic maneuvers of steering, signaling, and changing lanes is to ensure safe, orderly, and predictable movement of traffic. For example, imagine the confusion of drivers if other drivers used improper signaling.

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

Ask students to write the three words below on a piece of paper, making notes of important information related to each during the viewing:

- a. Steering.
- b. Signaling.
- c. Changing lanes.

## AFTER SHOWING

### Discussion Items and Questions

1. Ask what you learned in this videotape related to steering, signaling, and changing lanes.
2. Explain these terms:
  - a. Steering straight forward.
  - b. Steering straight backward.
  - c. Hand signaling (stop, right, and left).
  - d. Changing lanes.
3. Compare three different kinds of turns:
  - a. U-turn.
  - b. Mid-block turn.
  - c. Three-point turnabout.

### Applications and Activities

1. Videotape student volunteers in the school parking lot. Each should pretend to be in a car and demonstrate steering (forward and backward), signals, and lane changes.
2. The popular National Public Radio program *Car Talk* recently offered listeners a challenge. The program's hosts feel a universal standardized set of hand signals is needed for the public—for good or informative messages to fellow drivers. They asked listeners to invent hand signals for the following situations or expressions:
  - a. "Go ahead, I yield." (One of the program's hosts arms extended, palm up, directed to the person he is addressing.)
  - b. "Your turn signal is still blinking."
  - c. "You have a very low tire."
  - d. "You have other car problems."What can you develop for these situations? Can you think of other situations for which an expression or hand signal is needed for use by the public?
3. How essential is the sense of hearing when a person drives? How does a deaf person know, for example, that their turning indicator needs to be turned off? Or that their seat belt is not secured?
4. Find specific graphs of "making turns" through the Internet or books. Share the graphs with the class and discuss the various turns.
5. Construct the steering wheel with the recycle papers, and practice hand-over-hand steering.

## RELATED RESOURCES

### Captioned Media Program

- [\*Citizens' Guide To Safe Driving #7914\*](#)
- [\*Driver's Education: Part 4—A System for Safe Driving Decisions #10453\*](#)
- [\*Practicing Basic Control Tasks Behind the Wheel #10430\*](#)

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.

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- **HOW CAR STEERING WORKS**

<http://auto.howstuffworks.com/steering.htm>

Show texts and graphs of car steering and how it works. Site includes the sublinks to find specific information on steering.

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- **SIGNALING**

<http://www.dmv.ca.gov/pubs/hdbk/pgs31thru32.htm>

Always signal to other drivers when you plan to turn left, right, slow down, or stop. Signals may be given by hand-and-arm positions or by using the vehicle’s signal lights.

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- **INTERSECTIONS AND TURNS**

<http://www.nydmv.state.ny.us/dmanual/chapter05-manual.htm>

Most traffic crashes occur at intersections when a driver is making a turn. Many occur in large parking lots that are open to public use, such as at shopping centers. To avoid such crashes, you must understand the right-of-way rules and how to make proper turns.

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- **SAFETY DRIVING PROCEDURES**

[http://oprfs.org/academic\\_divisions/phys\\_ed/Driver\\_Education/Safe\\_Driving/](http://oprfs.org/academic_divisions/phys_ed/Driver_Education/Safe_Driving/)

This site includes ten sublinks to gather specific information that applies to your lesson, such as steering, changing lanes, making turns.