#10456 DRIVER'S EDUCATION: PART 7--PARKING YOUR VEHICLE

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

DESCRIPTION

An ASL narrator demonstrates a variety of ways to park a car. He shows correct and incorrect ways to park parallel, perpendicular, diagonally, uphill, and downhill. 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 parking a vehicle effectively and safely in various situations.
2. To identify a variety of appropriate parking spaces, such as:
   a. Diagonal parking.
   b. Perpendicular parking.
   c. Parallel parking.
   d. Uphill parking.
   e. Downhill parking.
3. To demonstrate important considerations in successful and safe parking:
   a. Size of parking space.
   b. Size of your car.
   c. Location.
   d. Other vehicles.

BEFORE SHOWING

The purpose of appropriate parking (i.e., diagonal parking, perpendicular parking, parallel parking, uphill parking, and downhill parking) is to help provide safe techniques for choosing a parking space. Improper parking may cause serious injury or vehicle damage.

1. How do you park your car?
2. What are five ways of parking?

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3. Fill in four points for parking safety.

AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

1. Discuss with the class what they have learned from this program.
2. Review the basic maneuvers you need to park a vehicle effectively and safely in various situations.
3. Identify five ways of parking:
   a. Diagonal parking.
   b. Perpendicular parking.
   c. Parallel parking.
   d. Uphill parking.
   e. Downhill parking.
4. Point out four things to check before parking:
   a. Size of parking space.
   b. Size of your car.
   c. Location.
   d. Other vehicles.

Applications and Activities

1. Have the class report on (or discuss) parking lights. Why do they have that name, when they are not used for parking? Are they needed on a car?

   Background: Before they were called "parking lights," they were known as "sidelights." And at one time, they WERE used to make a parked car more visible, such as when it was pulled over to the side of the road where other drivers might not expect it. But since the mid-sixties, we have emergency flashers or hazard lights for that.

   They're also used during the "twilight hours," instead of full headlights. But there's really not much reason for that either. If the purpose is to make your car more visible to other drivers, headlights do a better job of that. And the losses, in terms of headlight life or gas mileage are really negligible.

   In fact, a number of manufacturers, including GM, Volvo, and Volkswagen, are now equipping cars with "daytime running lights." That means some headlights will be on whenever the engine is running, so the car will always have the maximum visibility to other drivers.

   Back in 1968, cars were first required to have "side marker lamps." The side marker lamps were to be lit up in both the "parking" mode and the "headlamps on" mode as a way of making the vehicle more visible from the side in the dark. So to accomplish this as simply as possible, the side marker lights were wired into the parking light circuit and the parking lights were simply set up to remain on when the headlamps were turned on. So, the parking lights lost some of their uniqueness. But, as an added benefit (by design or default), the parking lights then provided a reserve means of position indication in the event a headlamp burns out.

2. Have the class research and report on the "parking brake" and the "parking pawl." What are they, and when are they used?

   Background: Here is advice from professionals--When parking on a hill, come to a stop with your foot on the brake. Then apply the parking brake. Once the parking brake is set, shift into "Park." When you're ready to drive away, do just the opposite; start the engine, put your foot on the

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brake, shift out of "Park," and then release the parking brake. Then you should be able to take off with no problem . . . and smash right into the Mercedes that squeezed into the little space behind you.

The parking pawl is the device that keeps a car from moving when it is put into "Park." When you park on a hill, your car rolls a little bit after you put the transmission in "Park" and release the foot brake. Then, when you come back, the weight of the car against the parking pawl can make it almost impossible to get the shifter OUT of "Park." That's why it is suggested that you use the parking brake.

RELATED RESOURCES

Captioned Media Program

- *Citizens' Guide To Safe Driving* #7914
- *Driver's Education: Part 3—Introduction to Control Devices* #10452
- *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.

- **BASIC MANEUVERS OF PARKING**

  http://www.phschool.com/atschool/drive_right/parent_guide/pp29-36.pdf
  Focuses on a variety of basic vehicle maneuvers. Graphs are very clear and informative.

- **SAFETY DRIVING PROCEDURES**

  http://oprfhs.org/academic_divisions/phys_ed/Driver_Education/Safe_Driving/
  Includes tips for information that applies to your lesson, such as "Uphill Parking at Curb," "To Leave Uphill Parked Position," "Parking Downhill at Curb," "Leaving Downhill Parking at Curb," "Angle Parking," "Leaving the Angle Parking Space," "Parallel Parking," and "Leaving the Parallel Parking Space."

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