



Instructor's Guide

Top Five Tips for Safe Driving

Handling Your Vehicle Responsibly

INTRODUCTION

Positive, encouraging, and at times, lighthearted, this program underscores that driving is a privilege *and* a major responsibility. In the first minute, it points out that the driver of a car is responsible not only for his or her own life, but also for the lives of the passengers. Rather than presenting “don’t do this” tips, however, the program offers plain-spoken reminders to “do the right thing” while behind the wheel and illustrates the reminders with visually interesting driving scenes.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Narrated by a young adult, *Top Five Tips for Safe Driving* has a conversational, friend-to-friend tone. The video alludes to the fact that young drivers are inexperienced drivers who may not have been exposed to a variety of driving conditions or dilemmas. Distractions, bad weather, and nighttime or darkness are given the importance they deserve as factors that can cause unsafe driving, while other chapters inform and educate about defensive driving; knowing state laws and rules; recognizing one’s personal limitations; and learning basic vehicle-safety tips (as well as how to troubleshoot before getting behind the wheel).

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This program will enable students to:

- realize that just one moment of distraction while driving could lead to a fatal accident.
- become aware of driving distractions that could easily be avoided or eliminated.
- understand that driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs dramatically increases the likelihood of an accident.

- recognize that it takes experience and skill to drive in less-than-ideal weather conditions.
- learn an assortment of tips and safety precautions for driving in bad weather and at night.
- understand and practice defensive driving.
- learn what courteous driving entails and how it's a companion to safe driving.
- protect themselves if encountering a road-rage driver.
- respect the rules of the road and be aware of the consequences of violating them.
- realize that most states have certain restrictions for teen drivers.
- identify their own limitations or inabilities in regard to driving under certain conditions (in bad weather, in darkness, on expressways, etc.).
- be confident in setting the rules for passengers in the car and avoiding distraction.
- learn basic vehicle safety tips.
- perform a spot-check of the vehicle before setting off in it.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Young drivers are so eager to get in the car and go, they may not realize what a huge responsibility driving is and may tend to be overconfident of their abilities. They seem to be connected to their friends 24/7 and are used to multitasking (phone, TV, computer, music, etc.) from an early age. For precisely these reasons, learning to handle a vehicle with complete concentration and in a safe and responsible fashion is essential. By pointing out what *to do* rather than what *not* to do, this program presents the top five tips for safe driving: limiting distractions, steering clear of bad weather and nighttime or darkness, driving defensively and courteously, knowing your limits, and learning basic vehicle-safety tips. The program provides scenarios that require skill and experience behind the wheel. Since the majority of viewers will not have had enough driving time to acquire that kind of skill and experience, the program will walk (or drive) the viewer through various situations sure to be encountered. Tips on items to carry for safe driving in winter weather; what to do in a skid; how eating and drinking while driving increase crash potential; why driving at night is especially risky for inexperienced drivers; what hydroplaning is and what to do if it happens to you. These tips are delivered by both the narrator and a range of subject-matter experts, using easy-to-understand terminology along with visuals to reinforce vital points.

MAIN TOPICS

Introduction to Program: *Top Five Tips for Safe Driving: Handling Your Vehicle Responsibly*

A very brief intro states the most compelling reason for driving safely: the driver is responsible for his or her own life and the lives of the passengers.

Tip 1: Limit Distractions

Young drivers are used to multitasking and may not see any reason to change their behavior while behind the wheel. In this segment, some startling (and eye-opening) statistics about distracted driving are presented and cover the spectrum of talking on a cell phone; texting; drowsiness; alcohol and eating/drinking. Commonsense tips from subject-matter experts and the narrator offer suggestions on limiting or eliminating distractions along with urging drivers to maintain concentration.

Tip 2: Steer Clear of Weather and Darkness

If young drivers haven't had much experience driving at night or in bad weather, this segment provides information on why these conditions can be so hazardous and offers tips on how to avoid accidents in a variety of situations. Overdriving the headlights, hydroplaning, safe following distance, driving out of a skid and more are covered, along with a list of essential items to carry in case of emergency weather conditions.

Tip 3: Drive Defensively and Courteously

This segment defines and illustrates defensive driving and points out that courteous driving is yet another form of safe driving. An experienced traffic officer provides a smart, easy-to-remember formula for staying safe when encountering a road-rage driver, and the segment closes with a quick list of classic safe-driving reminders such as following at a safe distance; buckling up, and using a turn signal.

Tip 4: Know Your Limits

This part of the program deals with limits that are personal along with those that state-mandated, such as teen-driving restrictions or speed limits. The graduated driver licensing, or GDL, process is explained, and references for detailed information on the GDL program for each state are provided. The segment also touches upon personal limits that young drivers need to become aware of and watch out for, such as inability to drive well at night or in bad weather.

Tip 5: Learn Basic Vehicle Safety Tips

This chapter opens with a suggestion that drivers of all ages should observe: do a basic spot-check of your vehicle before you get in and once you do get in, make sure that you have gas and that all devices appear to be working properly. An interview with a mechanic provides important prevention measures, and a senior driving instructor and a police officer give vital information on what to do if the car breaks down and how to stay safe while awaiting help.

FAST FACTS

- Texting while driving is considered to be the worst distraction, according to many scientific studies and insurance company reports. Studies show that you're eight times more likely to crash while texting—that's double the chance of an accident as someone who's driving drunk!
- Drinking while driving is high on the list of fatality-causing distractions—you may not consider it a “distraction” but since it impairs everything from your judgment to your ability to respond accurately while driving, it's a major distraction.
- Someone dies every hour of every day in an alcohol-related accident.
- Teens who get less than eight hours of sleep per night, on average, are twice as likely to report falling asleep at the wheel as those who are more rested.
- Drivers who eat and drink while driving increase the likelihood of a crash by nearly 80 percent. It's better to stop for a snack and a beverage and then get back on the road.
- Bad weather conditions cause about a million and a half accidents per year. Remember this little rhyme: Use extra caution when the weather turns rotten.
- If you don't have to drive in snow and ice, don't. If you must, try to wait until roads have been plowed and salted or sanded and give yourself plenty of time to reach your destination.
- Driving at night is harder simply because you can't see as well and 90 percent of a driver's reaction depends on vision.
- Teen crash rates start to spike around 9 p.m. and continue throughout the night. Limit the amount of time you drive after dark, or better yet, don't drive after sundown until you get more experience and know what to look out for, such as pedestrians, pets, bicycles or other obstacles that seem to appear out of nowhere in the dark.
- Overdriving your headlights means that you can't stop within the lighted distance in front of the vehicle. Drive at a slower-than-normal speed to allow for stopping within that lighted distance.
- In addition to looking from side to side, try to look beyond the beam of your headlights to see what's coming up.
- Hydroplaning—traveling on top of a skim of water—occurs when tires encounter more water than they can scatter due to the speed of the vehicle, the water depth on the road, and the tread depth of the tires. Avoid it by driving at a moderate speed and make sure your tires have good tread depth so they grip the road through the standing water.
- A basic rule of thumb for keeping a safe following distance is ensuring three car lengths remain between you and the vehicle in front of you at all times. Alternatively, find a fixed point on the

horizon or to the side of the road, and when the car in front of you passes it, you should be able to count to four by saying “one-one-thousand-one, one-one-thousand-two,” etc., by the time your vehicle passes the same landmark.

- Basic essentials that should always be stashed in the car include items such as a can of Fix-A-Flat, windshield wiper fluid, deicer, ice scraper, and spare warm gear such as socks, hat, jacket, and even a blanket—just in case you get stuck in snow and have to wait it out in the car!
- Never, ever start up your vehicle and sit in it while it warms up if your car is surrounded by deep or packed snow. If the tailpipe is blocked, dangerous fumes could seep into the car. Check to make sure that the exhaust is free and clear of snow.
- If you encounter what may be a road-rage driver, don't make eye contact and don't try to compete with that driver for speed or space on the highway. Stay safe by simply letting the enraged driver zoom past you.
- Think you're being followed by a road-rage driver? Go to a public place, like a convenience store or gas station, stay in your vehicle, and if the person follows you, call 911 and wait for law enforcement. And be sure to get—and to report—the license plate number if the enraged driver takes off.
- GDL stands for “graduated driver licensing,” which includes three basic stages you have to advance through to become a fully licensed driver.
- Always do a spot-check of a vehicle before setting out on a trip—even a short one. If there are visible (or audible) signs of malfunctions, don't drive the vehicle. Make sure that you have gas and windshield wiper fluid and also that lights and blinkers are working

VOCABULARY TERMS

Adverse Conditions – Those conditions that present a negative effect on the driving task.

Aggressive Driving – The behavior of driving in a combative, forceful, or competitive manner.

Antilock Braking System – Computer-controlled braking system that keeps the wheels from locking when the driver brakes hard.

Blind Spot – Area that rearview or sideview mirrors cannot show.

Braking Distance – The distance your vehicle travels from the time you apply the brake until your vehicle stops.

Carpool Lane – Lane reserved for buses and vehicles with a minimum of two or three people (including the driver); marked with a diamond symbol.

Deceleration Lane – Lane in which you can reduce speed to exit safely.

Defensive Driving – Driving with the intention of protecting yourself and others from dangerous and unexpected driving situations.

Driver Inattention – When the driver is distracted, asleep, fatigued, or just not paying enough attention to driving.

Driver Responsibility – A driver's moral, legal, and mental accountability to the driving task.

DUI – Stands for “driving under the influence”—an offense for which a driver can be charged in some states if the driver's blood-alcohol concentration is above 0.05.

DWI – Stands for “driving while intoxicated”—an offense for which a driver can be charged in all states if the driver's blood-alcohol concentration is above a certain level.

Flash Flood – Sudden flooding caused by thunderstorms, melting snow, or heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms.

Flashing Yellow Light – Your signal to slow down and proceed with caution.

Flashing Red Light – Your signal to stop completely before entering the crosswalk or intersection and then to proceed safely when you can.

Flashing Signal – Traffic signal to alert drivers to dangerous conditions or to the fact that they will need to make a full stop ahead.

Following Distance (Interval) – The distance or space of time recommended for following another vehicle.

Glare – Brightness from sun or water that reflects and reduces a driver's ability to see.

Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) – Requires young drivers to progress through a series of licensing stages with various restrictions as to accompanying drivers, times permitted to drive, and allowable passengers.

Hydroplaning – Occurs when a tire loses roadway contact by rising up on top of water.

Intersection – A place where two or more roads meet and cross.

Low-Water Crossing – Roadway that provides a bridge when water flow is low—which may be covered with water or even washed away during flooding, resulting in unsafe driving conditions.

Maintenance Checks – The routine checks that must be performed to ensure a vehicle is operating properly.

Median – The area of ground or concrete that separates traffic moving in opposite directions.

Merging Areas – Areas that allow you to move onto the expressway and join the flow of traffic.

Minimum Speed Limit – Speed limit to keep traffic moving safely by not allowing drivers to drive slower than a certain speed.

MPG – Stands for “miles per gallon,” which refers to the distance (in miles) a vehicle can travel on one gallon of fuel. For vehicles that operate on alternative fuels (electricity, natural gas, hydrogen), which cannot be measured in gallons, the gasoline gallon equivalent is employed to give a reference point for comparison.

Night Driving – Operating a vehicle during the hours of darkness.

Nighttime – The period beginning one-half hour after sunset and ending one-half hour before sunrise.

Overdriving Headlights – Means driving at a speed that makes the stopping distance longer than the distance lighted by headlights.

Oversteering – Turning your steering wheel too far and too fast.

Peer Pressure – The social influence exerted by others of a similar age on your decision-making skills.

Road Rage – Popular term for aggressive driving.

School Zone – An area near a school that requires a reduced speed limit (15–25 mph) during certain hours.

Tailgate – To follow another vehicle too closely.

Vehicle Maintenance – Scheduled or unscheduled upkeep or repair of a vehicle.

Yellow Light – Your signal to slow down to stop, as a red light is next—then wait for green light to proceed.

Yield – To allow another vehicle or roadway user to proceed first.

PRE-PROGRAM DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Are you a multitasker who often does many things at the same time, including while you're driving?
2. What do you think is the number one safety rule for driving in snow, sleet, ice, or heavy rain?
3. Have you ever encountered an enraged driver?
4. How often do you eat and drink while driving?
5. How would you define defensive driving?
6. What are some of the things you should check before you get into a vehicle and drive away?

POST-PROGRAM DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Now that you've seen that even a moment of distraction could cause a fatality, how will you limit or prevent distractions while driving?
2. Name some of the conditions in which just slowing down will help you control your vehicle or avoid an accident.
3. What's the best course of action if you are being followed by a road-rage driver?
4. Explain what the alternatives are to eating and drinking while driving.
5. What are some of the similarities between defensive driving and courteous driving?
6. Do you have to be a mechanic (or go to one) to do a basic vehicle safety check? How often should you do one?

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Right Way / Wrong Way

Divide the class into two-person teams. Set up two chairs to create a driver's seat and a passenger seat. Parallel to the two chairs will be another set of chairs for another driver and passenger. Have two students jump in the first set of chairs and pretend to be driving. Without saying a word, the first two students will demonstrate something about the "wrong" way to drive safely (it could be eating/drinking while driving, distracting the driver, etc.). As soon as another team signals that they know what the wrong-way drivers are doing, allow them to jump into the opposite two seats and demonstrate the right way to drive safely, again, without saying a word. Then stop the action and ask the class to describe what the wrong-way drivers were doing and what the right-way drivers were doing correctly. Repeat the exercise until a number of scenarios have been acted out.

Tote Board of Safe Driving Tips

Using whatever device is most convenient (whiteboard, tablets, projection, etc.), list a number of driving hazards in a column on the left. Leave the right column blank and have students, one by one, fill in the correction or the safety tip for each hazard, which could include night driving, fatigue or drowsiness, hydroplaning, sliding on ice, snow-clogged tailpipe, breakdown on the highway, road-rage encounter, etc.

INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROJECTS

The Safe-Driving Pledge and Diary

Each student who drives takes a pledge to follow safe-driving rules (nondrivers pledge to be good passengers and help their friends, parents, and/or siblings drive safely). For one week, each student keeps a diary (traditional or electronic) of all the safe and/or unsafe driving behaviors he or she exhibits or witnesses. At the end of the week, students as a group will discuss both types of behaviors recorded, and for the unsafe behaviors, they will suggest corrections.

Driving Defensively

Ask students to write a scenario (or draw a scene) in which defensive driving is demonstrated. The description needs to be only a short paragraph or two and should detail how it demonstrates defensive driving (for instance, it advocates not following too closely, allowing speed demons to pass, etc.).

INTERNET ACTIVITY

Research traffic sign shapes/colors in this country and one other country. Compare and contrast and do a show-and-tell in class using cutout or printed shapes of signs. Ask other students to identify U.S. traffic signs merely by shape and/or color, such as the octagon, which is used exclusively for stop signs.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Q-1 **True or False:** Since driving already involves multitasking, it's OK to do other things in addition to driving—your brain can handle it.

Q-2 Texting while driving is:
a.) against the law in most states.
b.) a huge distraction both mentally and manually.
c.) even worse than driving while drunk.
d.) all of the above.

Q-3 Driving at night is harder because...

Q-4 The best way to prevent hydroplaning is...

Q-5 What are some basic safety tips for driving in winter weather such as ice or snow?

Q-6 **True or False:** If your car's exhaust pipe is blocked by deep snow, just start up the vehicle, and the heat from the exhaust will melt whatever snow is blocking the tailpipe.

Q-7 Defensive driving is:
a.) keeping an eye on the cars surrounding you while driving.
b.) yielding to other drivers instead of competing with them.
c.) following at a safe distance.
d.) all of the above.

Q-8 **True or False:** Graduated driver licensing is a special driving school.

Q-9 When you break down on the highway, the first thing to do is...

Q-10 **True or False:** It takes a certified mechanic to know if anything is wrong with a car.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS ANSWER KEY

Q-1 **True or False:** Since driving already involves multitasking, it's OK to do other things in addition to driving—your brain can handle it.

A-1 **False**

A-1 **Feedback:** Because driving engages so many of the brain's functions, it's essential to concentrate only on driving (which includes braking, steering, scanning for problems, etc.) and limit or eliminate as many distractions as possible.

Q-2 Texting while driving is:

- a.) against the law in most states.
- b.) a huge distraction both mentally and manually.
- c.) even worse than driving while drunk.
- d.) all of the above.

A-2 **d) all of the above.**

A-2 **Feedback:** At best, you'll probably get pulled over and fined if you get caught texting while driving. At worst, you'll increase the likelihood of crashing by eight times, creating the perfect conditions for a fatal accident.

Q-3 Driving at night is harder because...

A-3 **You can't see as well in the dark.**

A-3 **Feedback:** The National Safety Council reports that traffic death rates are three times greater at night and that teen crash rates start to spike around 9 p.m. and continue to rise through the night. Part of the reason for the higher incidence of accidents at night can be attributed to inability to see as well in the dark.

Q-4 The best way to prevent hydroplaning is...

A-4 **Drive at a moderate speed and make sure that your tires have good tread depth.**

A-4 **Feedback:** Hydroplaning is literally driving on top of standing water on the road and it can happen to anyone, but you can reduce the chances of it happening to you if you watch your speed and have good tires with reasonably deep tread depth.

Q-5 What are some basic safety tips for driving in winter weather such as ice or snow?

A-5 Test your stopping distance on snow-covered roads in a safe area such as a parking lot; give yourself plenty of time to get there; keep your gas tank full and carry a kit with items such as deicer, snow scraper, etc.

A-5 Feedback: It's important to know what types of weather conditions will have an impact on driving; ice, snow, sleet, etc., all create specific driving hazards and being prepared to deal with them is essential. Another good tip for winter-weather driving is don't drive unless you have to if the conditions are severe.

Q-6 **True or False:** If your car's exhaust pipe is blocked by deep snow, just start up the vehicle and the heat from the exhaust will melt whatever snow is blocking the tailpipe.

A-6 False

A-6 Feedback: Never start an engine if the vehicle is surrounded by snow and the exhaust is blocked. The exhaust fumes could back up in the car, which could prove to be fatal. Always be sure that the tailpipe is clear before you start up.

Q-7 Defensive driving is:

- a.) keeping an eye on the cars surrounding you while driving.
- b.) yielding to other drivers instead of competing with them.
- c.) following at a safe distance.
- d.) all of the above.

A-7 d) all of the above.

A-7 Feedback: Assume that other drivers may do something wrong at any moment. Be prepared for surprises and always give yourself an out—that's defensive driving.

Q-8 **True or False:** Graduated driver licensing is a special driving school.

A-8 False

A-8 Feedback: Every state has graduated driver licensing, which consists of three stages: learner, intermediate, and licensed driver. However, states differ in the rules and regulations concerning each stage. Night driving and the number of passengers you can have in the car with a teen driver are two examples of rules that may apply in your state. Go to www.GHSA.org to view a listing of requirements in each state.

Q-9 When you break down on the highway, the first thing to do is...

A-9 **Get the car as far to the side of the roadway as possible without injuring yourself.**

A-9 **Feedback:** Also, use the shoulder of the road that is most accessible to you. Turn on the emergency flashers; use flares if you have them and don't stand on the side of the vehicle where traffic is passing by—other motorists may not be able to see you and you could be struck by oncoming traffic. Hang a white T-shirt or towel from the driver's window and call for help.

Q-10 **True or False:** It takes a certified mechanic to know if anything is wrong with a car.

A-10 **False**

A-10 **Feedback:** While regularly scheduled maintenance checks by a certified mechanic are recommended, each driver should do a spot-check of the car each time it's being used. Take a look at the tires, the bumpers, the windows and windshields to make sure everything is in good shape. Once inside the car, confirm that you have gas and that all systems are operating properly: wipers, turn signals, etc. If you have doubts, don't drive.

ONLINE RESOURCES

General Safety Tips:

- www.nationwide.com/dwd-safety-tips.jsp
- kidshealth.org/teen/safety/driving/driving_safety.html
- teendriving.statefarm.com
- www.nsc.org/safety_road/TeenDriving/Pages/teen_driving.aspx
- auto.erieinsurance.com/Teenage-driving-safety.aspx

Driving in Snow / Winter Weather:

- www.weather.com/activities/driving/drivingsafety/drivingsafetytips/snow.html
- exchange.aaa.com/safety/roadway-safety/winter-driving-tips/

Hydroplaning:

- www.safemotorist.com/articles/Hydroplaning_Basics.aspx

Distracted Driving:

- www.nsc.org/safety_road/Distracted_Driving/Pages/distracted_driving.aspx
- www.distraction.gov

Defensive Driving:

- www.safemotorist.com/articles/Defensive_Driving.aspx
- www.nsc.org/safety_road/DefensiveDriving/Pages/defensive_driving.aspx

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES available from Films Media Group:

www.Films.com • 1-800-257-5126

Bad Weather, Safe Driving: Lifesaving Tips

The best advice for driving in heavy rain or snow is not to! But, if you have to hit the road in bad weather, there are steps to take that greatly improve your chances of staying safe. This program offers a wealth of tips for driving in rainstorms, high winds, and fog, or when snow, ice, or flooding make for hazardous road conditions. With the help of a driving instructor, a police officer, a mechanic, a meteorologist, and even water-rescue personnel, the video also advises on how to prepare a vehicle for trips in bad weather—even if your vehicle has four-wheel drive. Students learn what to do if vapor forms inside the windshield, how to handle hydroplaning, the dangers of black ice, and when to just pull over and wait it out. A Meridian/MotionMasters Coproduction. (25 minutes)

Item: [52184](#)

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DVD (Chaptered) ISBN 978-1-61753-261-0

Deadly Driving Distractions: Texting, Cell Phones, and Other Killers

According to insurance statistics, distracted drivers are responsible for almost 80 percent of all car crashes and 65 percent of near collisions in the United States. In this Telly Award–winning video, celebrity psychology researcher David Strayer, a driving instructor, and other experts underscore the hazards of driving while texting, while talking on a cell or using an MP3 player, while eating, and while drunk—clinically speaking, a cognitive form of driving distraction—as they advise on safe driving techniques. In addition, young adults add extra credibility to the “eyes on the road, hands on the wheel” message by expressing concern about their own distracted driving behaviors. The program concludes with the story of a young man who died behind the wheel because he was texting: “yeah t” were his last words—the unsent message at the time of impact. Poignant; persuasive. Viewable/printable discussion questions are available online. A Coproduction of Meridian Education and MotionMasters. (20 minutes)

Item: [41308](#)

Copyright date: © 2010

DVD (Chaptered) ISBN 978-1-61616-626-7

Driving and Choosing to Drink: Think About It

In this powerful program, people whose lives were affected dramatically by drunk driving tell their stories. Relying on a mechanized communication device, a former athlete recounts the joyride that caused his traumatic brain injury, while another describes the lasting psychological problems that followed his physical injuries. An inmate serving time for DUI manslaughter after downing “a few beers and a few shots” recalls facing the mother of the person he killed, and a first responder gives details of a fatal collision involving an intoxicated driver and her children. Supplemented by information from MADD, the video stresses that drunk driving is a choice that students can decide *not* to make. Viewer discretion is advised. Part of the series *Think About It*. (20 minutes)

Item: [48906](#)

Copyright date: © 2011

DVD (Chaptered) ISBN 978-1-62102-976-2

Defensive Driving

What's the most important factor to consider when driving? Visibility? Engine performance? No—it's other drivers. In this video, NASCAR sensation David Reutimann focuses on defensive driving, the cornerstone of safe vehicle operation. Underscoring the danger of making assumptions when behind the wheel, the program stresses preparing for the worst possible events and circumstances, and illustrates three solid principles of defensive driving: give yourself space, anticipate, and know your options. Issues concerning drunk driving, tailgating, finding escape routes out of dangerous situations, and proper behavior at the scene of an accident are also covered. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. **Correlates to National Health Education Standards: Achieving Health Literacy; Joint Committee for National School Health Education and the American Cancer Society; and National Educational Technology Standards.** A Meridian Production. (21 minutes)

Item: [34607](#)

Copyright date: © 2005

DVD (Chaptered) ISBN 978-1-4213-4928-2

Real Life Teens: Teen Driving

Driving is a privilege and should not be taken for granted. This program is designed to help teens feel comfortable discussing positive and negative aspects of driving. Subjects covered include getting a driver's license; drinking and driving; the benefits of driving; being a defensive driver; driving distractions; cell phones; the potential detriments of driving; and how to be a responsible driver. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. (21 minutes)

Item: [42150](#)

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DVD (Chaptered)

Drinking and Driving: A Crash Course

By serving up a variety of sobering statistics, this video provides a “crash course” on the perils of drinking and driving. In addition, two separate dramatizations involving “Bob” and “Marcy” take the viewer along on their high road to handcuffs as they’re arrested for driving under the influence, or DUI. The video also trashes some common myths about drinking alcohol, demonstrates a number of visual signs that people exhibit when DUI, closely examines why so many people take the drunk-driving risk, and uncorks some costly facts about driving while intoxicated. For those who, one day, might meet a potential drinking-and-driving situation head-on—and that means all of us—this video is definitely “one for the road!” A Meridian Production. (22 minutes)

Item: [25232](#)

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DVD ISBN 978-1-4213-0373-4

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