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| **Risky Behavior** |
| **Learning Objectives** | * Understand the impacts of brain development that affect younger drivers.
* Identify risky behaviors and ways they can be counteracted
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| **Questions** | Q1. The frontal lobe of the brain is still developing in teen drivers. This means that:1. It is harder for teen drivers to maintain and process multiple pieces of information.
2. It is easier for teen drivers to maintain their focus and attention.
3. It is easier for teen drivers to take risks and violate traffic regulations.
4. It is easier for teen drivers to handle simultaneous driving decisions.

Answer: a and c.Feedback: The frontal lobe of the brain controls judgement, organization, planning, and attention. This impacts the working memory, inhibitory control and set-shifting. Because this part of the brain is not fully developed in Teens, they have a reduced capability to process information quickly and, therefore, can easily make poor decisions or become distracted during the drive.Q2. How would you rank the following consequences of poor driving decisions? (Rank them from bad to worse).1. Tickets/Citations
2. Crashes resulting in injury and death.
3. Loss of license.
4. I – II – III
5. I – III – II
6. III – I – II
7. II – III – I

Answer: b.Feedback: Poor driving decisions have the potential to result in negative consequences. These negative consequences can either affect us (e.g. getting a ticket) or others.(e.g. crashing into another road user). Regardless of the magnitude of the consequences, we can prevent them when we recognize our limitations and increase our awareness of driving risks.Q3. Match the Risky behaviour in Set A to an opposite and recommended counter measure.

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| Set A | Set B |
| Tailgating |  |
| Overly Emotional | Keeping your phone out of reach while driving |
| Speeding | Parking in a safe location until you’re calm enough to drive |
| Texting and calling | Obeying the 3-sec gap rule |
| Failure to signal | Practicing using the appropriate communication signals every time you sit behind the wheel to drive. |

Answer:

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| Set A | Set B |
| Tailgating | Obeying the 3-sec gap rule |
| Overly Emotional | Parking in a safe location until you’re calm enough to drive |
| Speeding | Driving at speeds that satisfy the speed limit or prevailing road conditions |
| Texting and calling | Keeping your phone out of reach while driving |
| Failure to signal | Practicing using the appropriate communication signals every time you sit behind the wheel to drive. |

Feedback: Although you are likely to engage in one risky behavior or other, you can prepare yourself by being aware of what you are prone to and how you can counter them. Thinking about positive and opposite actions to the risky behaviour you are prone to can help you make better decisions while driving.  |