

OAKLAND CUSD #5

DRIVER ED
MAY 1 1-15, 2020

JILL SWEENEY

Week of May 11-15, 2020
Driver Education
Mrs. Sweeney

Please pick 1 out of the 2 activities to complete every week or progress as indicated. Please email me a google doc or word doc or submit the activity to the homework box located in the Lake Crest foyer. Please feel free to reach out to me or the office and we will work together to get you what we need.

If email submission is not an option contact Mrs. Sweeney for alternative ways to submit work.

The class is required to fulfill 3 hours to meet the state mandate of 30 hours in classroom. We will have 1 assignment per week for 6 weeks. Some assignments will be ongoing however it is essential that you submit your progress each week. This is the last week. Make sure ALL your assignments are in by May 15.

Please email me at jill.sweeney@oakland5.org or call the school and leave a message, and I will give you a call as soon as I can.

My Office Hours: Monday – 8-10am
Tuesday – 10-12am
Wednesday – 8-10am

School Office Hours: Monday – Thursday 7:30-11:30
Phone: 217-346-2166

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3
Driver Ed	Main Distraction Paper	Brain Development	-----

5/11

Driver Education /Choice 1/Sweeney

Write a one full page paper on **what will be your main distraction while driving AND give 5 ways to overcome it.** You may use the information and concepts learned in this class and personal preferences.

The paper should be typed 12 pt times new roman double spaced.

If computer is not available hand write a 2 page paper, every other line.

You may refer to your notes and textbook.

Directions: Read this article. Write a one full page paper on how your 15 year old brain could affect your choices while driving. Include examples.

The paper should be typed 12 pt times new roman double spaced.

If computer is not available hand write a 2 page paper, every other line.

TEEN BRAIN DEVELOPMENT – THE FRONTAL LOBE OF THE BRAIN IS ESSENTIAL FOR DRIVING

Function of Each Section of the Brain

Frontal Lobe:

The most important for driver functions, the frontal lobe monitors motor skills and emotional maturity. Lack of development can explain an increased desire to take risks, and the inability to perform complex maneuvers.

Temporal Lobe:

The section of the brain most responsible for memory skills and language recognition. An undeveloped or damaged temporal lobe could make learning road rules or motor skills more difficult.

Parietal Lobe:

This important sensory location has two primary functions: the integration of senses to form perceptions, and the representation of these perceptions in the world around us. Nearly all visual and audible actions involve the parietal lobe.

Occipital Lobe:

The center of visual perception system, the occipital lobe is essential to our ability to drive safely. An undeveloped or damaged occipital lobe can lead to hallucinations or blindness.

Cerebellum:

After the frontal lobe, the cerebellum has the most impact on motor skills essential for driving. It also monitors emotions related to fear and pleasure, which can inspire dangerous or reckless driving behavior.

Medulla:

Most known for essential body functions we rarely think about: the cardiac, respiratory, vasomotor centers. As the part of the brain that monitors breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure, the medulla is least susceptible to damage.

It probably comes as no surprise that brain size does not equal intellectual or emotional maturity. A growing consensus among the scientific community about teen brain development has revealed the precise implications this fact has for teen drivers.

Although the brain is 80 percent developed at adolescence, new research indicates that brain signals essential for motor skills and emotional maturity are the last to extend to the brain's frontal lobe, which is responsible for many of the skills essential for driving.

The new research, first released by the National Institute of Mental Health, suggests that emotional immaturity, not inexperience, is the primary reason that teenage drivers are responsible for far more car accidents than any other age demographic. The most important aspect of brain development for drivers is the spread of white matter, the process that helps brain cells communicate more efficiently. The first and second stages of brain development, which occur before people become adults, over-produces brain cells, but lacks an adequate mechanism to process them.

At What Age is The Teen Brain Fully Developed?

The teen brain is not fully developed until at least age 25. When adults reach age 20, white matter begins to spread, from the back of the brain forward, usually completing this process between 25 and 30 years of age. The section of the brain most responsible for driving skills is the frontal lobe (shown above), which manages the body's motor skills, emotional maturity, and aversion to taking risks. A dearth of white matter here explains why teenagers are much more likely to speed, disobey traffic signs, and lose control of their vehicles.

The white matter revelation has led some safety experts to suggest raising the minimum driving age to 18. But others have said this is an unnecessary change that would place an undue burden on parents. What's more common is a push for the implementation of stricter graduated licensing laws, which would impose a multi-tiered licensing system to ease teenagers in to the responsibilities of driving without a parent in the car.

The NHTSA recommends that each state implement a three-tiered graduated license system. This would begin with a learner's permit, progress to an intermediate license with certain limitations, and conclude with an unrestricted license.

<https://www.gjel.com/brain-injury-lawyers/teen-brain-development.html>

