

Indiana Course Outline
igottadrive.com
Online Teen Driver's Education

Getting Started

What do I need?

To take any of our online course your computer must have the latest version of Adobe Flash Player and one of the following free browser applications:

- Internet Explorer (7.0 or newer)
- Mozilla Firefox (3.6 or newer)

What if I need help?

The best way to get in contact with us is via email at support@igottadrive.com. You can also reach us at 1-877-336-6872.

We are available Monday - Friday 9am - 4pm PST. We will respond to you within 24 hours. Any support emails or phone calls received after business hours or on weekends/holidays are returned on the following business day.

Does my parent need to participate?

Your parent will need to confirm they have allowed you to take our course on the checkout page. After that, no parent participation is required!

What is your privacy policy?

Our privacy policy can be found in detail on our website, igottadrive.com. Simply go to our website, scroll to the very bottom of the page and you will see a link to our [privacy policy](#).

What are your legal policies?

You can find our End User License Agreement on your checkout page. You must click to agree to this agreement before you can successfully purchase your course. Our terms and conditions of use can be found on our website, igottadrive.com. Simply go to our website, scroll to the very bottom of the page and you will see a link to our [terms and conditions](#).

What is a Virtual Road Trip?

You will begin your journey in California and continue your studies stopping at different cities on the map across the country. You will finally end in Burlington where you will take your final exam. Though you will be traveling across the country, this course is designed specifically for Indiana and has been approved by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Course Requirements:

Students seeking Indiana driving privileges must be enrolled at a driver training school licensed by the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles and must be at least 15 years of age to earn credit for completing online driver training.

The state of Indiana requires all students to spend a minimum of 30 hours in their driver's education course. Students can spend a maximum of 3 hours in their course per day. This means that, at a minimum, it will take 10 days to complete the course.

Additionally, as required by Indiana, students must earn 80% on the final exam to pass the course. You will have 2 attempts to pass the final exam. No need to worry, we offer students plenty of chances to review throughout the course. Along the way you will take numerous short quizzes. These quizzes don't count towards your final grade, but will give you the chance to make sure you have soaked up the vital information necessary to move to the next step in your learning process. After taking the final exam you will have the opportunity to let us know what you thought of the course.

What will I learn?

Our course covers everything you need to know to become a safe driver. Specifically, we adhere to the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles' standards for classroom training. Among other things, you can expect to learn:

- Rules and regulations regarding operating a vehicle
- Safe driving practices
- Defensive driving practices and techniques
- Techniques for driving in various conditions
- How mental attitudes can affect operation of a motor vehicle
- How use of alcohol and/or drugs affect the ability to drive
- Consequences of distracted driving
- Driver responsibility (i.e. vehicle maintenance, insurance, safety, consent, etc.)
- How to handle an emergency
- What to do in case of an accident

What happens next?

You should enroll in behind-the-wheel training as soon as possible. Once you complete our online course you will be able to download and print a completion certificate showing that you have completed 30 hours of online classroom training. We recommend going to the [BMV website](#) for specific information on obtaining your [learner's permit](#) and [driver's license](#).

Glossary of Important Terms:

ABS (antilock braking system): a safety device on an automobile that prevents the wheels from locking up when the brakes are applied (LA>Introduction>Get Some Wheels>Safety Rating, Seattle>Stopping> ABS Are Not Just for Athletes, Seattle>Stopping> ABS Benefits, Seattle>Stopping> More Good News About ABS, Seattle>Stopping> What About The Rest of Us, Seattle>Stopping> Know Your Brakes, Miami>Weather> What to Do on Icy Roads)

accident reports: a spoken or written account of an incident involving a vehicle (LA>No Accidents>Most Accidents Are No Accidents, LA>No Accidents>Whose Fault Was It)

aggressive driving: driving in an unsafe manner with no regard for others; sometimes referred to as reckless driving (Dallas>City Lane Changing>It's All an Illusion)

airbags: safety devices that consist of a flexible envelope designed to inflate quickly in an automobile collision, preventing people in the car from hitting objects like the steering wheel or

dashboard (LA>In Car Safety Devices> Bags and Belts Aren't Just for Fashion, LA>In Car Safety Devices>Airbags, LA>Seating and Mirrors> An Airbag is More Than a Bag of Air, DC>Physics>Putting it Into Practice)

basic speed law: regardless of the posted speed limit, a driver may never drive faster than is safe for current conditions (Salt Lake City>Speed Limits and Adjustments>Back to Basics, Salt Lake City>Speed Limits and Adjustments>And Now, The Rules on Speed Limits, Memphis>Two Lane Roads> Take it to the Limit, But Not Any More Than That)

blind corner: a turn in the road where the view ahead is obstructed or restricted (LA>Focus Focus> Sort Me Out)

Blood Alcohol Concentration or Blood Alcohol Content (BAC): the measure of the amount of alcohol in ones bloodstream (Memphis> Emergency Vehicles and Police Stops>Your Record Collection, Miami>DUI)

braking distance: the distance a car travels before stopping after the brakes are applied (Seattle>Stopping>ABS Are Not Just For Athletes, Washington DC>Physics>Save Sam, Washington DC>Physics>Stopping Distance: Breaking it Down)

collision coverage: pays for repairs to a vehicle, or for the replacement of its market value if it's totalled when you collide with another car or hit something (Seattle>Insurance>What Kinds of Insurance Are There)

comprehensive coverage: pays for damage to the insured vehicle that occurs do to theft, hail, fire, wind, etc (Seattle>Insurance>What Kinds of Insurance Are There)

contributing factors: things inside the car that the driver can control such as spilling hot coffee, daydreaming, etc (LA> No Accident>Crashindiana, LA>Focus Focus> Sort Me Out, Denver>Awareness> CSA: Collision Scene Analysis, Miami>Passengers>Don't Make Me Stop This Car, New York>Distractions>Risk is Cumulative)

deductible: the amount the insurance policy holder is responsible for paying before the insurance company will pay their portion (Seattle>Insurance>What Is Insurance)

defensive driving: driving in such a manner that collisions can be avoided by identifying hazards in a predictable manner (Butte>Social Aspects>Attitude and Maturity as a Driver, Denver>Awareness>Risk Reducing Strategies)

driver negligence: careless conduct by a driver that could have been avoided (LA>No Accidents> So What are the Other Contributing Factors, LA>No Accidents>How Do We Fix It)

DUI/DWI: terms are used interchangeably in the course and stand for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol or driving while intoxicated (Memphis> Emergency Vehicles and Police Stops>Your Record Collection, Miami>DUI)

Fair warning law: states that a driver must turn on their signal 100 feet prior to making a turn or lane change (LA>Seating and Mirrors>Signals, Lights, Wipers)

fender bender: a minor accident between automobiles (LA>Focus Focus>Highly Instrumented Cars, Seattle>Parking Lots>The Two (or Three) Words)

field of vision: the entire area (up, down, sides, etc) that the driver can see when their eyes are fixed on one position (Seattle>Vision for Beginners>Making Sense of Senses)

ignition interlock device: a breathalyzer for a vehicle that requires the driver to blow into it and pass before the vehicle will start (Miami>DUI>Why Would You Ever)

insurance premium: the amount of money that one pays an insurance company for an insurance policy (LA>Introduction>Get Some Wheels>New or Used, Seattle>Insurance>Elbows Off the Dashboard)

liability insurance: pays for accidental bodily injury and property damages to others; this type of insurance is the minimum in most states (Seattle>Insurance>What Kinds of Insurance Are There, Seattle>Insurance>Indiana Insurance Requirements)

near crash: anything that required the driver to steer, brake, or accelerate as hard as possible in order to avoid a crash (LA>Focus Focus> Sort Me Out)

organ donor: an option available to licensed drivers that tells doctors to donate their uninjured organs (heart, liver, kidneys, etc) in the event of their death in an automobile accident (LA>License to Drive>BMV is Not a Hip Hop Group>What Else Do They Do)

pedestrian: a person who is walking along or across a roadway (LA>License to Drive> Do I Need a Probationary License, LA>In Car Safety Devices> In-Car Safety Devices: Part Two, LA>Focus Focus> Thank You Officer Seattle>Before You Drive>It's the HTS, Seattle>Insurance>Elbows Off the Dashboard, Butte>Lanes, Basic Information> Fast Lane, Bike Lane, Cow Lane, Butte> Right and Left Turns>Right the Right Way, Butte> Right and Left Turns>Life in the Bike Lane, Butte>Social Aspects>Talking With Your Car, Salt Lake City>Pedestrians and Joggers, Salt Lake City>2-Way and 4-Way Stops, Salt Lake City>Bicycles, Denver>Signals>The Way Back Machine, Denver>Signals>Stop, Look and Listen, Denver>Signals>Stop, Smile, You're On Red Light Camera, Dallas>Protected and Unprotected Lefts>Rules of the Unprotected, Memphis>Schools and School Buses>Don't Do That, There Are Children Present, Memphis> Complex Intersections and One-Way Streets>Urban Area Traffic Engineering is Tough, Miami>Extremes>Beach Driving, New York>Distractions>Lightening the Load)

perception distance: the distance traveled after an incident on the roadway is first noticed (Washington DC>Physics>Stopping Distance: Breaking it Down)

PIP (personal injury protection): pays medical expenses for the insured driver (Seattle>Insurance>What Kinds of Insurance Are There)

point system: an accumulation of "points" with penalties on your license for traffic violations (Memphis>Emergency Vehicles and Police Stops>Tickets, Points)

precipitating factors: things outside the car that the driver cannot control such as a patch of black ice, a dog in the road, etc (LA>Focus Focus> Sort Me Out)

Probationary License: the license that is given to drivers under the age of 18 (LA>License to Drive> Do I Need a Probationary License, LA>License to Drive>Let's Get Probationary)

reaction distance: the distance traveled after an incident on the roadway is noticed and the brakes are applied (Washington DC>Physics>Stopping Distance: Breaking it Down)

reckless driving: driving in an unsafe manner with no regard for others; sometimes referred to as aggressive driving (Dallas>City Lane Changing>It's All an Illusion)

right of way: the right to move across or onto a roadway before other vehicles or people (Salt Lake City>2-Way and 4-Way Stops>Patience is a Virtue, Salt Lake City>2-Way and 4-Way Stops> Yield in the Name of the Law, Salt Lake City>2-Way and 4-Way Stops> Meet You at the Crossroads, Salt Lake City>Roundabouts>Rulezabout Roundabouts, Denver>Signals>It's Not Easy Being Green, Dallas>Motorcycles> Road Sharing Best Practices With Our Two-Wheeled Friends, Miami>Extremes> Over the Hills and Through the Mountains)

road rage: violent anger that occurs on the roadway (Butte>Social Aspects>Do You Speak Car, Butte>Social Aspects>Grandma, Was That You)

roundabout: an intersection where traffic travels around a central island in a counter-clockwise direction (Salt Lake City>Roundabouts)

S.E.E. System: stands for search, evaluate, execute; continually scan around the vehicle, evaluate what to do in a given situation, do what you've decided to do (Denver>Awareness>Risk Reducing Strategies)

SIPDE: there are five key parts: scan, identify, predict, decide, execute (Denver>Awareness>Risk Reducing Strategies)

Smith System: there are five key parts to the Smith System: aim high in steering, get the big picture, keep your eyes moving or scanning, leave yourself an out, make sure others see you (Denver>Awareness>Risk Reducing Strategies)

stopping distance: a combination of perception distance, reaction distance, and braking distance (Washington DC>Physics>Stopping Distance: Breaking it Down)

tailgate: driving too closely behind another vehicle (Butte>Social Aspects>The Most Annoying Behaviors, Denver>Space Management>The Size of Your Rear...Zone)

traffic violations: (Butte>Social Aspects>What Were They Thinking, Memphis>Emergency Vehicles and Police Stops>Tickets, Points, Memphis>Emergency Vehicles and Police Stops>Your Record Collection)

underinsured motorist coverage: pays for a covered cars damages when a collision is caused by a driver who carries insufficient liability insurance (Seattle>Insurance>What Kinds of Insurance Are There)

uninsured motorist: pays for a covered cars damages when a collision is caused by a driver that does not have liability insurance (Seattle>Insurance>What Kinds of Insurance Are There)

whiplash: an injury that occurs when a head is violently tossed back and forth, as happens in a rear-end collision and other automobile accidents (LA>Seating and Mirrors>Head Rest or Head Restraint)