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The correct answer are in **red italics**.

**1. When pulling away from the curb, you should:**

- a. Shoulder check, then pull out when safe.
- b. Check your rear-view mirror, then pull out when safe.
- c. ***Signal, shoulder check, then pull out when safe.***
- d. Signal, check your rear-view mirror, then pull out when safe.

**2. Where should you position your hands on the steering wheel?**

- a. Left hand at 11 o'clock and right hand at 1 o'clock.
- b. Left hand at 9 o'clock and right hand at 3 o'clock.
- c. Left hand at 10 o'clock and right hand at 2 o'clock.
- d. ***B. and C. are both correct.***

**3. As you are driving, you should:**

- a. Keep to the right-hand side of the lane.
- b. Keep to the left-hand side of the lane.
- c. Keep to the center of the lane.
- d. ***It depends on which lane you are in and the hazards that are around you.***

**4. If you are going into a curve too quickly, you should:**

- a. Slam on your brakes.
- b. Pump the brakes, gradually slowing down until you can stop.
- c. Pull the emergency brake and steer into the curve.
- d. ***Ease off the accelerator, then speed up slightly as you regain traction.***

**5. At what minimum distance away from railroad tracks should you stop?**

- a. 6 metres from the nearest rail.
- b. ***5 metres from the nearest rail.***
- c. 10 metres from the nearest rail.
- d. 3 metres from the nearest rail.

**6. When driving behind a slow-moving truck going up a hill you should:**

- a. Check for approaching cars and pass in the oncoming lane when it is safe.
- b. Pass on the shoulder of the road.
- c. Honk so that the driver knows you are there and can pull over for you.
- d. *Be patient and try to let your road rage subside*

**7. When approaching a stop sign where there is no stop line, sidewalk or crosswalk you should:**

- a. Stop 3 metres back from the intersection and inch up slowly.
- b. Slow down and proceed with caution.
- c. *Stop just before you enter the intersection.*
- d. Stop only if pedestrians are waiting to cross.

**8. When you see a potential hazard ahead, it makes sense to:**

- a. Pull over until the hazard is gone.
- b. Slow down.
- c. Take your foot off the accelerator and rest it on the brake pedal.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**9. When approaching a railway crossing you should:**

- a. Watch for warning lights that indicate an approaching train.
- b. Watch for motorcycle riders and cyclists who may slip on the wet tracks.
- c. Realize that trains always have the right of way.
- d. *All of the above.*

**10. How far away from a fire hydrant are you required to park?**

- a. 10 metres.
- b. 6 metres.
- c. *5 metres.*
- d. 3 metres.

**11. How far away from a stop sign, traffic control signal or crosswalk are you required to park?**

- a. 10 metres.
- b. *6 metres.*
- c. 5 metres.
- d. 3 metres.

**12. It is illegal to park:**

- a. On a sidewalk.
- b. On a bridge or in a tunnel.
- c. In a bicycle lane.
- d. *All of the above.*

**13. When parallel parking, you must be within how many centimeters from the curb?**

- a. 50 cm.
- b. *30 cm.*
- c. 5 cm.
- d. It doesn't matter.

**14. When backing up you should:**

- a. Do a 360-degree vision check before you begin.
- b. Turn your body to look out the rear window.
- c. Be especially careful when backing out of a driveway.
- d. *All of the above.*

**15. When is it a good idea to use hand signals in addition to a turn signal?**

- a. When changing lanes.
- b. When turning a corner.
- c. *When pulling out from a line of parked vehicles.*
- d. When stopping.

**16. When should you use your car's signals?**

- a. When changing lanes.
- b. When turning a corner.
- c. When pulling out from a line of parked vehicles.
- d. *All of the above.*

**17. A sign depicting a green circle with a straight arrow pointing upwards inside it means:**

- a. Straight road ahead.
- b. One lane ahead.
- c. *No turns - through only.*
- d. a. and c. are correct.

**18. A black sign depicting a white arrow that curves to the left means:**

- a. The road curves to the left ahead.
- b. *Cars in this lane must turn left.*
- c. Left turns are prohibited.
- d. Parking is to the left.

**19. When arriving at an uncontrolled intersection or four-way-stop at the same time as another car, which car should proceed first?**

- a. *The car farthest to the right.*
- b. The car farthest to the left.
- c. Whichever car is fastest.
- d. The car with the meanest-looking driver.

**20. If you are turning left at an uncontrolled intersection or four-way-stop you should:**

- a. Proceed immediately - you have the right of way.
- b. *Yield to approaching cars.*
- c. Keep going straight - left turns are prohibited at these intersections.
- d. Wait for another driver to flag you through.

**21. At uncontrolled intersections you should always:**

- a. Come to a complete stop, make sure it is safe and proceed with caution.
- b. *Slow down, make sure it is safe and proceed with caution.*

- c. Stop well before the intersection and inch out slowly; only proceed when no cars are approaching.
- d. Speed right on through.

**22. It is against the law to follow an emergency vehicle more closely than:**

- a. 50 metres.
- b. 100 metres.
- c. *150 metres.*
- d. 200 metres.

**23. If a vehicle ahead of you is stopped at a crosswalk on a multi-lane road you should:**

- a. Pass the vehicle on the right only.
- b. Pass the vehicle on the left only.
- c. *Stop before passing this vehicle and make sure there are no pedestrians in the crosswalk.*
- d. Honk to encourage the vehicle's driver to get going.

**24. When should you slow down to 30 km/h near a playground?**

- a. As soon as you notice that you are near a playground.
- b. When you see the playground sign.
- c. When you see the playground sign accompanied by a 30 km/h speed limit.
- d. *From dawn to dusk when you see the playground sign accompanied by a 30 km/h speed limit.*

**25. A sign indicating that school children may be present and that is accompanied by a 30 km/h speed limit means you must slow down to 30 km/h at which times?**

- a. All the time.
- b. During daylight hours.
- c. *Between 8 AM and 5 PM on school days.*
- d. Between 8 AM and 5 PM Monday to Friday.

**26. Why is it necessary to shoulder-check when changing lanes?**

- a. Just to be extra-cautious.
- b. *No matter how you adjust your mirrors, you will always have blind spots.*
- c. It stretches out your neck while driving.
- d. It gives you an excuse to check out the people in the next car.

**27. When can you make a right turn at a red light?**

- a. After slowing down to check for oncoming traffic.
- b. After coming to a complete stop and yielding to both traffic and pedestrians.
- c. Anytime there are no signs prohibiting a right turn on a red light.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**28. When can you make a left turn at a red light?**

- a. Never.
- b. When turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street.
- c. When turning from a two-way street onto a one-way street.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**29. When changing lanes you should:**

- a. Signal and then proceed.
- b. Check your mirrors and your blind spot and then proceed.
- c. *Check your mirrors, signal, check your blind spot and then proceed.*
- d. Check your mirrors, signal and then proceed.

**30. A two-way left turn lane in the center of the road means:**

- a. You can turn left or right from this lane.
- b. You can pass other cars in this lane.
- c. *Cars traveling in both directions can turn left from this lane.*
- d. You can park in this lane.

**31. A flashing red light means:**

- a. Stop, and wait for the light to turn green.
- b. *Stop, and proceed when it is safe to do so*
- c. Slow down to check for oncoming traffic and proceed when it is safe.
- d. The flashing red light simply indicates an uncontrolled intersection.

**32. A flashing green light means:**

- a. This is a pedestrian-controlled traffic light.
- b. You can continue through the intersection as long as it's clear.
- c. This light simply warns you that you are entering an intersection.
- d. *a. and b. are correct*

**33. A light with a steady green arrow pointing either left or right means:**

- a. *You may turn in the direction of the arrow if the intersection is clear.*
- b. You must check for oncoming traffic before turning in the direction of the arrow.
- c. Stop and proceed in the direction of the arrow with caution.
- d. Drive straight through the intersection.

**34. A light with a steady red cross above a lane of traffic means:**

- a. Proceed with caution
- b. Begin moving out of this lane and into a lane with a steady green arrow.
- c. *You cannot drive in this lane.*
- d. Bus lane only.

**35. A large diamond painted on the road in a particular lane means:**

- a. Bus lane only.
- b. You cannot drive in this lane.
- c. *Reserved for buses and High Occupancy Vehicles (HOVs).*
- d. Crosswalk.

**36. When are you permitted to pass in the oncoming lane?**

- a. When there is a yellow double solid line in the center of the road.
- b. *When there is a broken yellow line in the center of the road and it is safe to pass.*
- c. When there is a broken white line in the center of the road.
- d. You should never pass in the oncoming lane.

**37. A U-turn is not permitted:**

- a. On a curve.
- b. Near or at the crest of a hill.
- c. Where a sign prohibits a U-turn.
- d. *All of the above.*

**38. You should never pass in the oncoming lane in which circumstances?**

- a. On a curve.
- b. Near or at the crest of a hill.
- c. In an intersection.
- d. *All of the above.*

**39. You may pass on the right when:**

- a. You are on a two or more-laned roadway.
- b. A driver ahead of you is turning left, and it is safe to go around.
- c. There is a paved shoulder.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**40. When a school bus displays flashing red lights:**

- a. You can pass on the left, as long as the bus is parked.
- b. You must stop if you are behind the bus, but you can continue if you are approaching from the opposite direction.
- c. *You cannot pass the bus in either direction.*
- d. You should slow down to the school zone speed limit.

**41. Unless signs tell you otherwise, the speed limit in cities and towns is:**

- a. 80 km/h
- b. 30 km/h
- c. *50 km/h*
- d. 60 km/h

**42. When driving in ideal conditions, how far should your car be from the car in front of you?**

- a. *2 seconds behind.*
- b. 3 seconds behind.
- c. 4 seconds behind.
- d. In ideal conditions, it doesn't matter.

**43. Distances between cities are always shown in:**

- a. Miles.
- b. *Kilometres.*
- c. Hours, or the amount of time it will take to get there.
- d. Metres.

**44. When entering a freeway you should always:**

- a. Slow down and proceed when it is safe.
- b. Stop and make sure there is no traffic approaching.

- c. *Signal, accelerate to the same speed as the freeway traffic and merge smoothly.*
- d. Go as fast as you can and swing abruptly into traffic.

**45. What is the minimum following distance you should leave between your vehicle and a motorcycle in front of you?**

- a. 2 seconds.
- b. *3 seconds.*
- c. 4 seconds.
- d. 5 seconds.

**46. When you are on the freeway and you are approaching a freeway entrance where cars are attempting to merge, you should:**

- a. Ignore them.
- b. Move into the lane on your left if you can.
- c. Slow down or speed up slightly to let them in.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**47. If your car breaks down on the freeway, you should:**

- a. Pull over to the far right and walk to the next exit.
- b. Put on your emergency flashers, pull over to the far right and walk to the next exit.
- c. *Signal, pull off the road when safe, turn on your hazard lights, and stay with your vehicle.*
- d. Stop wherever you are and go for help.

**48. When sharing the road with a motorcycle:**

- a. You have plenty of room to drive beside it in the same lane.
- b. *You should stay well behind it and pass just as you would with another car.*
- c. You can drive close behind it.
- d. a. and c. are correct.

**49. It is important to stay well behind large trucks and buses, and out of their blind spots because:**

- a. You may not be visible to the driver if you follow too closely.
- b. You will not be able to see very well if you follow too closely.
- c. You could get crushed between one of these vehicles and the curb if they are turning at an intersection.
- d. *All of the above.*

**50. When driving at night with your high beams on, how close are you allowed to be to another car before you dim your headlights?**

- a. 50 metres.
- b. 100 metres.
- c. *150 metres*
- d. 200 metres.

**51. During which times are you required to use your headlights?**

- a. All the time.
- b. Between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise.
- c. Whenever you cannot see 150 metres ahead.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**52. To help prevent collision with an animal you should:**

- a. Scan the sides of the roadway ahead for animals.
- b. Watch for animal crossing signs.
- c. Be extra cautious at dusk and dawn.
- d. *All of the above.*

**53. On wet roads you should be prepared to deal with:**

- a. Hydroplaning.
- b. Loss of traction.
- c. Poor visibility.
- d. *All of the above.*

**54. If you begin to skid on black ice, what is the safest thing to do?**

- a. Accelerate and steer in the direction you want to go.
- b. Brake and steer in the direction you want to go.
- c. Ease off the accelerator and steer to the side of the road.
- d. *Ease off the accelerator and steer smoothly in the direction you want to go.*

**55. When traveling in B.C. in the winter, it is a good idea to:**

- a. Carry a shovel, sand or salt, and warning flares.
- b. Use tires suitable for winter conditions and carry chains.
- c. Make sure that snow and frost are removed from all your windows before you start driving.
- d. *All of the above.*

**56. The best reason for not using a cellphone while driving is:**

- a. *Your ability to see and hear hazards may be reduced.*
- b. Your car battery may wear down.
- c. The reception may not be clear.
- d. It may be difficult to hold on to the phone while driving.

**57. If your gas pedal sticks and you cannot pull it up with your shoe you should:**

- a. Slam on the brakes.
- b. Pull up your emergency brake.
- c. *Apply the brakes, look for an escape path, put the car in neutral and follow your escape path.*
- d. Keep driving until you run out of gas.

**58. If your tire blows while driving you should:**

- a. Slam on the brakes, hold the wheel firmly, and pull over to the side of the road.
- b. Drive as fast as you can to the nearest service station.
- c. *Ease off the gas pedal, hold the wheel firmly, gently press on the brakes and steer in the direction you want to go; signal and pull over as soon as it is safe.*
- d. Stop immediately so that you don't ruin your tires even more.

**59. If your brakes fail you should:**

- a. Keep driving until you run out of gas.
- b. Pull rapidly on the parking brake.



- c. *Pump the brakes rapidly, shift into a lower gear, pull gently on the parking brake and use your horn to warn other drivers.*
- d. Keep your hand on the horn so everyone gets out of the way.

**60. If you are faced with an inevitable collision you should:**

- a. *Slow down as much as possible and steer for something that will cushion your car.*
- b. Take your hands off the wheel and cover your head with your arms.
- c. Leap from the car if you can.
- d. Hit the brakes -- hard.

**61. If your hood flies up while you are driving you should:**

- a. Stop wherever you are.
- b. Try to look through the crack below the hood or open your window to look in the direction you are travelling.
- c. Slow down, turn on the hazard lights and steer over to the side of the road.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**62. If your engine fails while you are driving you should:**

- a. Signal and steer to the edge of the road.
- b. Turn on your hazard lights.
- c. Stay with your vehicle.
- d. *All of the above.*

**63. You must report an accident to the police in what circumstances?**

- a. Always.
- b. If the estimated damage is over \$1000.
- c. If someone has been hurt or killed.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**64. If you are in an accident you must:**

- a. *Stop to give assistance and to give your name and insurance information to others involved in the accident.*
- b. Stop only if the accident is serious.
- c. Stop only to check whether damage has occurred.
- d. Stop to give assistance and to give your name and insurance information to others involved in the accident only if someone is injured.

**65. If you witness a crash you can offer assistance by:**

- a. Making sure your vehicle is parked away from the crash.
- b. Calling for emergency services if necessary.
- c. Staying with injured people until help arrives.
- d. *All of the above.*

**66. This sign means:**

- a. *Pedestrian crosswalk ahead.*
- b. Watch for pedestrians on or near the road.
- c. Pedestrians only.
- d. School crosswalk ahead.



67. This sign means:

- a. No left turn.
- b. *No right turn.*
- c. Keep to the left.
- d. No turning.



68. This sign means:

- a. No through road.
- b. Yield to oncoming traffic.
- c. *Do not enter.*
- d. One way only.



69. This sign means:

- a. Use your headlights.
- b. Winding road ahead.
- c. *Road may be slippery ahead.*
- d. Curve ahead.



70. This sign means:

- a. Left turn only at this intersection.
- b. Straight through only at this intersection.
- c. *This lane through or turn left.*
- d. No left turns from this lane.



71. This sign means:

- a. You must turn ahead.
- b. Obstruction ahead.
- c. *Intersection ahead.*
- d. Merging traffic ahead.



72. This sign means:

- a. Zoo ahead.
- b. *Watch for deer ahead.*
- c. Wildlife preserve ahead.
- d. Scenic drive.



73. This sign means:

- a. Two-way traffic.
- b. Road narrows ahead.
- c. Obstruction ahead.
- d. *Divided highway ends ahead.*



74. This sign means:

- a. *Merging traffic ahead.*
- b. Side road ahead.

- c. Obstruction ahead.
- d. Detour.



75. This sign means:

- a. Winding road ahead.
- b. *Curve ahead - slow down.*
- c. Right turn only.
- d. Detour.



76. This sign means:

- a. Stop.
- b. Slow down.
- c. Intersection ahead.
- d. *Stop sign ahead.*



77. This sign means:

- a. *Winding road ahead.*
- b. Sharp curve ahead.
- c. Obstruction ahead.
- d. Detour.



78. This sign means:

- a. Do not enter.
- b. Merge.
- c. *Give the right of way to other vehicles and crossing pedestrians.*
- d. Slow down.



79. This sign means:

- a. No turns.
- b. No right turns.
- c. Detour.
- d. *No U-turns.*



80. In order to make sure your tires are in good condition, you should:

- a. Check them regularly for proper inflation.
- b. Check the tread isn't too worn.
- c. Make sure all four tires are similar so they work together.
- d. *All of the above.*

81. What clues might indicate that you are approaching a stale green light?

- a. Many cars are lined up at the cross street waiting for their light to turn green.
- b. Pedestrians are no longer in the intersection.

- c. The crosswalk signal has changed from a white figure to a flashing orange hand.
- d. *a. and c. are correct.*

**82. If you are in an intersection waiting to turn left and the light turns yellow, you should:**

- a. Complete your turn as quickly as possible; you are not allowed to be in the intersection when the light turns red.
- b. *Make sure no oncoming cars are trying to beat the red light and complete your turn safely.*
- c. Back up and wait for the next green light.
- d. Drive straight through the intersection before the light turns red; you've missed your chance to turn.

**83. When you arrive at a roundabout or traffic circle, you should:**

- a. Slow down as you approach the circle.
- b. Yield to traffic already in the circle.
- c. Yield to vehicles on your right if they arrive at the same time you do.
- d. *All of the above.*

**84. You may turn left ahead of oncoming traffic if:**

- a. You see the advance green arrow at the bottom of the regular set of traffic lights.
- b. You see the green arrow on a separate set of traffic lights designated for left turns.
- c. You don't have an advance green arrow or a separate left-turn signal, but you think you can make it before oncoming traffic proceeds into the intersection.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**85. You may enter a High Occupancy Vehicle or HOV lane when:**

- a. There are broken lines to indicate a crossing point.
- b. You have the required number of people in your vehicle, as indicated by HOV signs.
- c. You want to drive faster than everyone else.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**86. You may cross a bicycle lane when:**

- a. There is a broken white line.
- b. You want to park in that lane.
- c. You are turning in or out of a driveway.
- d. *a. and c. are correct.*

**87. Driving more slowly than surrounding traffic is:**

- a. A good idea if the weather is bad.
- b. *Often a hazard since other drivers may become frustrated and try to pass you.*
- c. Appropriate if you don't know the speed limit.
- d. Always appropriate if other people are speeding.

**88. You should never coast in neutral or with the clutch in because:**

- a. You need to be in gear to safely control your vehicle.
- b. It is illegal.
- c. You can't stop the car while in neutral.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**89. What is the best way to prevent your vehicle from moving slightly from side to side while driving?**

- a. Keep your eyes on the road directly in front of you.
- b. Look continuously from side to side.
- c. *Look well ahead in the direction you want to go.*
- d. Look at the cars around you to make sure you are not drifting towards them.

**90. Tailgating is dangerous because:**

- a. The vehicle in front can block your view of hazards ahead.
- b. If the vehicle in front of you stops, you may not have time to stop safely.
- c. You may have difficulty tailgating and talking on your cell phone at the same time.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**91. If someone is tailgating you, you should:**

- a. Slow down slightly to increase the space in front of your car, allowing you extra space to stop more gradually if you need to.
- b. Move into another lane.
- c. Pull over to let the tailgater pass.
- d. *Any of the above.*

**92. On a multi-lane road, the right lane is often the safest because:**

- a. It is less likely that someone will tailgate you.
- b. It keeps you away from oncoming traffic.
- c. You get a better view of traffic from the right lane.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**93. When using your turn signal, you should:**

- a. Make sure you don't use it too soon, or other drivers may become confused as to where you are turning.
- b. Make sure it is turned off after your turn or lane change is complete.
- c. Make sure you use it in time to give other drivers a warning that you are going to turn.
- d. *All of the above.*

**94. Making eye contact with pedestrians and other drivers is important because:**

- a. You get to meet new people that way.
- b. *It can help communicate your intentions.*
- c. It usually gets people to back off and let you go ahead first.
- d. It's polite.

**95. It is important to leave space margins between yourself and other vehicles because:**

- a. *You will have room to stop or steer around if others start moving into your space.*
- b. You can drive more erratically without worrying about disturbing other drivers.
- c. It's much safer to speed when you have a large margin of space around you.
- d. All of the above.

**96. It may be dangerous to stop for a pedestrian where there is no intersection because:**

- a. The driver behind you may not be expecting you to stop and may crash into you.
- b. Drivers in other lanes may not see the pedestrian and may hit them.
- c. Jaywalking is illegal.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**97. Some things to watch for on the sides of the road are:**

- a. People in wheelchairs traveling toward an intersection.
- b. Children playing with a ball.
- c. People who are visually impaired who may have a cane or a guide dog.
- d. *All of the above.*

**98. If you pull out just slightly into another lane to pass a cyclist you are:**

- a. Doing something illegal; you must change lanes completely.
- b. Doing something unnecessary; there is plenty of room in one lane for a car to pass a cyclist.
- c. *Actually changing lanes and should check your mirror, signal and shoulder check.*
- d. A hazard to other drivers.

**99. You should allow for a large space margin between your vehicle and a cyclist because:**

- a. A significant number of crashes involving cyclists result from side-swiping.
- b. You need to be able to avoid hitting a cyclist who falls.
- c. Driving too close to a cyclist may be very unnerving for him or her.
- d. *All of the above.*

**100. Motorcyclists often ride in the left part of the lane because:**

- a. They are trying to make room for another vehicle in that lane.
- b. *They can make themselves more visible that way.*
- c. They are planning to turn left.
- d. They don't know the rules of the road.

**101. When passing a very large vehicle, you should:**

- a. Take your time -- the vehicle may be long and you don't want to speed.
- b. Go as fast as you can.
- c. *Make sure you have enough space; you don't want to get stuck in that vehicle's blind spot.*
- d. b. and c. are correct.

**102. On a road where the speed limit is 60km/h or less, if you see a transit bus signaling that it wants to pull out, you should:**

- a. Keep right on going; the same rules apply to transit buses as to cars.
- b. Change lanes to let the bus pull out, if there is room.
- c. Slow down to let the bus in front of you if you can't change lanes.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*

**103. When approaching a railway crossing you should:**

- a. Look for advance warning signs such as flashing lights, gates, or a sign alerting you to an upcoming crossing.
- b. Watch out for other road users, especially motorcyclists and cyclists who may slip on the tracks.
- c. Observe carefully as trains often appear to be moving more slowly than they actually are.
- d. *All of the above.*

**104. In order to stay awake while driving on a long trip, you can:**

- a. Sing or talk to yourself.
- b. Take a nap at a rest stop.

- c. Eat moderately.
- d. *All of the above.*

**105. In order to keep focused while driving you should:**

- a. Keep your eyes moving; scan the entire driving scene.
- b. Pull over and stop if you need to talk on a cell phone.
- c. Keep predicting what will happen next, and plan your moves.
- d. *All of the above.*

**106. Consuming one glass of beer before driving is:**

- a. Never a problem; there is not that much alcohol in one glass of beer.
- b. OK if you have a cup of coffee as well.
- c. *Problematic for some people and can cause impairment.*
- d. OK if you have eaten a large meal.

**107. It is OK to consume a drug before driving if:**

- a. You know your limit.
- b. *It is a medication that does not cause drowsiness.*
- c. It is a prescription drug.
- d. It is necessary to treat your medical condition.

**108. If you have a close call and almost get into an accident, you should:**

- a. *Think about how you can drive more safely so it doesn't happen again.*
- b. Avoid that situation in the future.
- c. Not bother worrying about it; remember that other drivers are usually to blame.
- d. Pat yourself on the back for not getting into the accident.

**109. If you encounter another driver who is behaving aggressively, you should:**

- a. Keep the doors and windows locked.
- b. Avoid eye contact.
- c. Give that driver the right-of-way.
- d. *All of the above.*

**110. Taking more than one parking spot is:**

- a. Expected if you have a nice car.
- b. *Something that may encourage aggression in other drivers.*
- c. Acceptable if there aren't many other cars in the parking lot.
- d. One way of protecting your car.

**111. If one of your passengers does not want to wear a seatbelt, you should:**

- a. *Refuse to move until he or she puts it on.*
- b. There's nothing you can do; just hope that next time he or she will wear it.
- c. Tell the passenger you won't drive him or her anywhere ever again.
- d. Make a joke and ignore it.

**112. When driving with children in the car it is a good idea to:**

- a. Tell them the rules of the car before you start the trip.
- b. Tell them to keep quiet throughout the drive, or else.
- c. Give them activities if the drive is long.
- d. *a. and c. are correct.*

**113. If you are a passenger, and you find that your driver is behaving in an unsafe manner, you should:**

- a. Use humour to let the driver know that you are uncomfortable.
- b. Offer to take the wheel.
- c. Ask to be let out of the car if the behaviour doesn't stop.
- d. *All of the above.*

**114. The best way to help prevent aggression in other drivers is:**

- a. Give the right-of-way and move over for merging traffic.
- b. Don't block passing lanes and pull over to let others pass if there is a long line of cars behind you.
- c. Don't yell at other drivers.
- d. *All of the above.*

**115. If you must stop suddenly in an emergency, you should:**

- a. Slam on the brakes and steer in the direction you want to go.
- b. Pump the brakes and steer in the direction you want to go.
- c. *Hit the brakes hard, but not hard enough to lock the wheels, and steer in the direction you want to go.*
- d. Hit the brakes hard enough to lock the wheels and hope for the best.

**116. When faced with low visibility conditions while driving, you should:**

- a. Slow down and maintain extra space margins.
- b. Use your defroster to keep your windows clear.
- c. Search and scan more carefully.
- d. *All of the above.*

**117. When entering a tunnel on a sunny day, you should:**

- a. Keep your sunglasses on, as taking them off may take your attention away from driving.
- b. *Slow down to let your eyes adjust to the lower light levels.*
- c. Speed up to get through as quickly as possible.
- d. Just keep driving as you were before.

**118. If you find that your car is hydroplaning, you should:**

- a. Slam on the brakes.
- b. Brake gently.
- c. *Decelerate and drive straight ahead without hitting the brakes.*
- d. Pull over; there may be something wrong with your car.

**119. If you must drive through a deep puddle, you should:**

- a. Drive through it as quickly as possible.
- b. Drive through it as slowly as possible.
- c. Gently apply the brakes after you get through the puddle to dry them out.
- d. *b. and c. are correct.*



**120. If you are stranded in snow in your vehicle, you should:**

- a. Run the engine to keep the interior of the vehicle warm.
- b. Go and look for help.
- c. *Run the engine only for about five minutes an hour to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.*
- d. b. and c. are correct.

**121. If you are faced with turbulence, you should:**

- a. Get off the road immediately.
- b. *Watch out for vehicles that could be forced into your path, such as motorcycles and campers.*
- c. Speed up so that you have more control of the car.
- d. Honk while passing large trucks to let them know you're there.

**122. Overdriving your headlights at night is dangerous because:**

- a. *You cannot stop within the distance that you can see.*
- b. Your headlights may become overworked and thus stop working at all.
- c. You may blind oncoming drivers.
- d. You won't be able to see if it becomes foggy.

**123. When driving at night, it is a good idea to:**

- a. Avoid busy streets.
- b. Use your high beams.
- c. *Glance to the right edge of the road to avoid glare from oncoming lights.*
- d. All of the above.

**124. If your headlights ever fail, you should:**

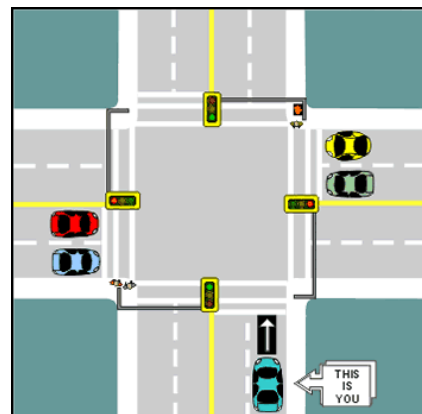
- a. Try turning the light switch on and off rapidly.
- b. Trust your parking lights to make you visible to other vehicles.
- c. Use your hazard lights.
- d. *a. and c. are correct.*

**125. If a large animal is in your path and you can't stop in time, you should:**

- a. Brake firmly.
- b. Try to strike the animal at an angle.
- c. Let up on the brakes just before hitting the animal to reduce the chance of it coming through your windshield.
- d. *All of the above.*

**126. Based on the situation you see here, how would you respond as your car approaches the intersection?**

- a. *Prepare to stop if necessary -- the light may change soon.*
- b. Keep driving at the same pace -- the light should be green for a long time.
- c. Slow down almost to a stop and proceed if the light is still green.
- d. Stop at the intersection before proceeding.



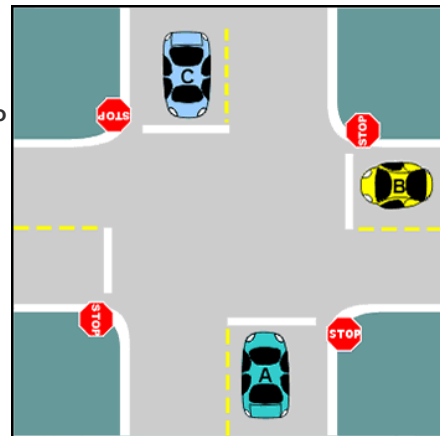
127. Who has the right of way?

- a. The motorist when the bike lane line becomes broken.
- b. *The cyclist throughout.*
- c. The motorist, in the intersection.
- d. The motorist, because cyclists shouldn't be on the road.



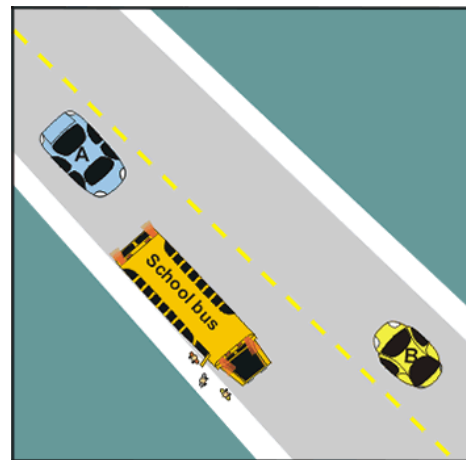
128. If each of these vehicles arrives at the four-way stop at the same time, who has the right of way?

- a. Car A.
- b. Car B.
- c. *Car C.*
- d. All of them. Drivers should use eye contact and hand signals to indicate who will go first.



129. A school bus is stopped at the side of the road with its lights flashing. In this situation:

- a. Car A can pass in the oncoming lane when it is clear.
- b. Car B can continue driving as usual.
- c. *Both Cars A and B must stop until the bus moves on.*
- d. a. and b. are correct.



130. When do emergency vehicles with flashing lights and sirens have the right of way?

- a. In intersections.
- b. While driving on the right side of the road.
- c. *In all circumstances.*
- d. While on your side of a divided median.

131. When approached by an emergency vehicle with flashing lights and siren in operation, what should you do?

- a. Ensure that you stay at least 150 metres ahead of the emergency vehicle.
- b. Stop wherever you are.
- c. Turn up the volume on the stereo.
- d. *Pull over to the curb and stop.*

**132. When approached by an emergency vehicle with flashing lights and siren in operation, under what circumstances is it OK not to stop?**

- a. *When on the opposite side of a divided highway median.*
- b. There's room for the emergency vehicle to pass you.
- c. When your emergency is more important than theirs.
- d. When you are able to stay ahead of the emergency vehicle.

**133. Do cyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers?**

- a. No, cyclists should ride on the sidewalk.
- b. Same responsibilities but no rights on the road.
- c. Only during daylight hours.
- d. *Yes, cyclists must observe the rules of the road just as drivers.*

**134. You just got into your car and as you were getting in you noticed a cyclist about 1 block away. What do you do?**

- a. Mirror check and pull out when safe.
- b. *Mirror check, signal, shoulder check and pull out when safe.*
- c. Signal and pull out.
- d. Pull out when safe.

**135. When driving behind a large truck why would an increased following distance be advisable?**

- a. You will have a larger range of vision.
- b. Facing uphill, the truck could roll back.
- c. Large vehicles can spray dirt or water onto your windshield in rainy weather.
- d. *All of the above.*

**136. What can you do to help prevent aggression while driving?**

- a. Know the rules of the road and follow them.
- b. Keep a generous following distance.
- c. Move over for merging traffic.
- d. *All of the above.*

**137. Your car has an Anti-lock braking system (ABS). What is the benefit?**

- a. *ABS allows drivers to brake and steer at the same time.*
- b. Allows drivers to drive faster and stop sooner.
- c. Allows you to stop short on gravel.
- d. All of the above.

**138. In an emergency situation where you have an Anti-lock braking system (ABS) on your car, how do you stop?**

- a. Pump the brakes while applying light pressure.
- b. Press hard, quickly release and press hard again.
- c. *Apply continuous, firm, hard pressure until the vehicle stops.*
- d. Press lightly and let the computerized sensors take over.

**139. What is the main cause of skidding?**

- a. Rain and ice.
- b. Slamming on the brakes.
- c. *Poor driving skills.*
- d. Going around a corners too fast.

**140. Cruise control should never be used:**

- a. On wet, slippery, snowy or icy surfaces.
- b. Under ideal highway driving conditions.
- c. When you are tired
- d. *A and C are correct.*

**141. When driving how can you reduce fuel consumption?**

- a. Make sure tires are properly inflated.
- b. Don't leave the engine running while parked or in non-moving traffic.
- c. Drive within the speed limit and at a steady speed.
- d. *All of the above.*

**142. How can you reduce vehicle emissions?**

- a. Keep the engine running.
- b. *Change the oil and air filter regularly.*
- c. Run the air conditioning system.
- d. All of the above.

**143. Which lane should you use on freeways with more than 2 lanes in each direction?**

- a. In the centre lane or right-hand lane, leaving the left lane for higher-speed traffic and passing vehicles.
- b. In the lane that gives you best vision and allows you to go where you want to go.
- c. In the left lane so you can speed ahead.
- d. *A and B are correct*

**144. What is a driving strategy that helps you to be a safe and competent driver?**

- a. Observation.
- b. *See-Think-Do.*
- c. Understand.
- d. Act.

**145. What is The Observation Cycle?**

- a. Look well ahead.
- b. Scan from one side of the road to the other, checking for potential hazards.
- c. Glance in your rear- and side-view mirrors to keep track of what is happening behind you.
- d. *All of the above.*

**146. How often should the Observation Cycle be repeated?**

- a. 10 to 30 seconds.
- b. *5 to 8 seconds.*

- c. 15 to 20 seconds
- d. A and C are correct.

**147. Why should you shoulder check?**

- a. *To make sure your blind spot is clear.*
- b. To see what you just drove by.
- c. To see if there is a bicycle lane with a cyclist in it.
- d. To look for little ones running out between cars.

**148. What are some good strategies to observe when backing up?**

- a. If you have been stopped for some time, walk around the back of the vehicle to check that your path is clear.
- b. Back into driveways and parking spots so you can drive out facing forward.
- c. Do a 360° vision check using shoulder checks, mirror checks and turn your body to look out the rear window. Pay special attention to children, pets, pedestrians, cyclists and people in wheelchairs.
- d. *All of the above.*

**149. What are space conflicts?**

- a. *When 2 road users try to move into the same space at the same time.*
- b. The road obstructed by construction.
- c. Pedestrians in the crosswalk.
- d. The bicycle lane.

**150. What can you do to avoid space conflicts?**

- a. Avoid road construction.
- b. *Keep areas of space (space margins) around your vehicle.*
- c. Drive in the bicycle lane.
- d. Wait for the pedestrians to move through the crosswalk.

**151. Driving maneuvers will combine 4 skills, whether driving straight, turning at an intersection or swerving to avoid a hazard. What are they?**

- a. Speed control, steering, listening and watching the console.
- b. Braking, communications, steering and backing up.
- c. *Speed control, steering, space margins and communication.*
- d. Accelerating, braking, shifting gears and eye contact.

**152. Sport utility vehicles, pick-up trucks and camper vans have a higher centre of gravity. What caution will you need to be aware of when driving one of these vehicles?**

- a. The vehicle is higher up which gives a better view of the traffic situation.
- b. *The vehicle is less stable on uneven road surfaces and more likely to tip over on a curve taken at higher speeds.*
- c. The vehicle is less stable on icy surfaces.
- d. It is best to drive faster around curves in order to reduce the instability.

**153. What's wrong with tailgating (following too closely behind the vehicle in front)?**

- a. The vehicle in front of you can block your view of hazards ahead.
- b. If the vehicle stops suddenly, you have no time to slow down and stop safely.
- c. You could rear-end the other driver and you will be held responsible.
- d. *All of the above.*

**154. What steps are involved in the See-Think-Do strategy?**

- a. Driving at a safe speed and looking well ahead.
- b. Keeping alert and focused.
- c. See possible problems and think of solutions to help keep you safe
- d. *All of the above.*

**155. Unless signs tell you otherwise, the speed limit outside cities and towns is:**

- a. 100 km/h.
- b. 60 km/h.
- c. *80 km/h.*
- d. 90 km/h.

**156. When driving through a road construction zone:**

- a. Slow down, traffic fines are double in construction zones.
- b. Stop when directed by traffic control persons or devices.
- c. Maintain a steady speed.
- d. *a. and b. are correct.*

**157. A traffic control signal containing the word? STOP? held out by a person at a school cross-walk means:**

- a. Stop if there are any pedestrians crossing
- b. *Stop before entering the cross-walk and do not proceed until the signal is no*
- c. Ignore the signal as it is not legal anyhow
- d. Slow down and proceed through the cross-walk with caution

**158. Which of the following classes of vehicles only may carry a red light visible from the front?**

- a. Commercial motor vehicles
- b. Bicycles
- c. Pleasure type motor vehicle
- d. *Emergency vehicle responding to a call*

**159. Where a highway has divided into lanes for traffic, a driver should:**

- a. Move from lane to lane with bursts of speed when passing
- b. Never change lanes
- c. *Signal intention and move to another lanes only when it is safe to do so*
- d. Straddle lanes and block following traffic

**160. The use of alcohol or drugs affect the driver by impairing;**

- a. Vision
- b. Judgment
- c. Reaction time
- d. *All of the above*

**161. When driving at night and you meet another car with glaring headlights. You should:**

- a. Turn on the high beams of your headlights.
- b. Watch the center-line of the roadway

- c. *Keep your headlights on low beam and look slightly away from the bright lights.*
- d. Watch the tail-lights of the car ahead of you.

**162. What does the broken line marking on a highway mean?**

- a. Pass at any time
- b. *Pass if the way is clear*
- c. Never pass
- d. Pass only during daylight hours

**163. Which of the following hand-and-arm signal is correct for slowing or stopping?**

- a. Arm straight out the window
- b. *Arm out and down*
- c. Arm out and up
- d. Circle motion

**164. When the traffic signal light facing you is red and you intend to go straight**

- a. Stop give pedestrians the right of way then proceed with caution
- b. Stop proceed when the way is clear
- c. Slow down proceed when the way is clear
- d. *Stop proceed only when the signal turns green and when the way is clear*

**165. Before leaving your car parked on a downgrade, you should:**

- a. *Turn your front wheels to the right and set your parking brake*
- b. Turn you front wheels to the left and set your parking brake
- c. Leave your wheel parallel to the curb and set your parking brake
- d. Set your parking brake only

**166. Which of the following hand and arm signals is correct for a left turn?**

- a. *Arm straight out the window*
- b. Arm out and down
- c. Arm out and up
- d. Circle motion

**167. Which of the following hand and arm signals is correct for a right turn?**

- a. Circle motion
- b. Arm straight out the window
- c. Arm out and down
- d. *Arm out and up*

Try some more questions!



