

# DAY 1

CC8.ILO4.CM1 CC8.ILO4.CM2

## Why do you need driver education?

- To share with a novice driver, safe, responsible attitudes, proper road safety.
- Due to the importance we have placed on cars in society we are required to have a legal system in place to deal with drivers.
- We need our cars for everything.
- 1 in 6 jobs are related to the automobile.
- List some jobs that rely on the car.
- What jobs would be almost impossible if we didn't have cars?
- How would your life change if you had no car?

## What are the advantages of driver education?

- Insurance Discount
- 4 month reduction in wait time to get G2
- Better than mom and dad (patience)
- Up-to-date knowledge of rules and laws
- We have the exact road test requirements
- Coaching drivers sometimes have bad habits
- Instructors will come along side of you and help you get to the next level of experience and assist you by teaching you safe driving habits and attitudes.

## What helps you become a more responsible driver?

- "Experience" - Practice

## What are some current driving problems?

- speeding
- failure to yield right of way
- driving while drowsy
- overcorrecting
- running red lights
- inattentive driving
- following too close
- swerving
- drinking and driving
- erratic or reckless driving
- not wearing a seat belt

## What are some common collision situations for beginner drivers?

- speed
- risk perception
- driver skill
- peer pressure
- distracted driving
- dangerous driving
- impaired driving
- maturity
- risk tolerance
- inappropriate risk taking
- inability to recognize hazards
- driver experience
- overconfidence
- hazardous driving conditions
- poor attention management
- not looking for hazards

## What were the risk factors involved in the car crashes from the movie?

- speed
- attitude
- inexperience
- night driving
- think they know everything
- Maturity

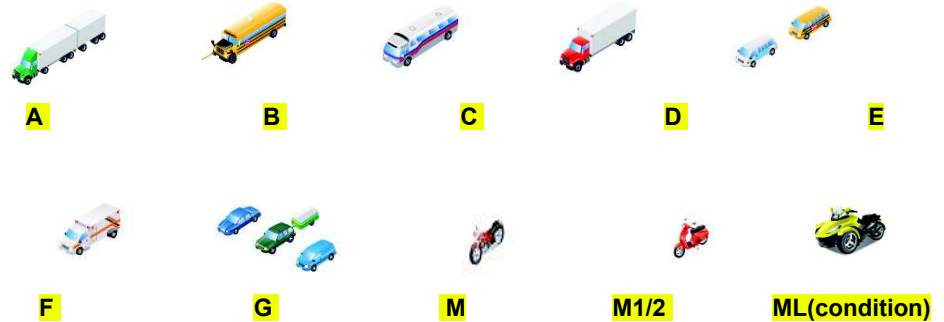
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## How did people previously get their license?

- Old system was called probation period or "365".
- You could write a test and then do a road test the same day.
- On April 1, 1994 the system changed to the Graduated System.
- The insurance industry assisted and encouraged the government to adopt the graduated licensing due to the high claim rate from novice drivers

## What are the Ontario license classifications ?



## How do you get a license?

ID - Passport or Birth Certificate and a second piece of ID with your signature

Money - \$125 cash, debit, visa, mastercard or money order

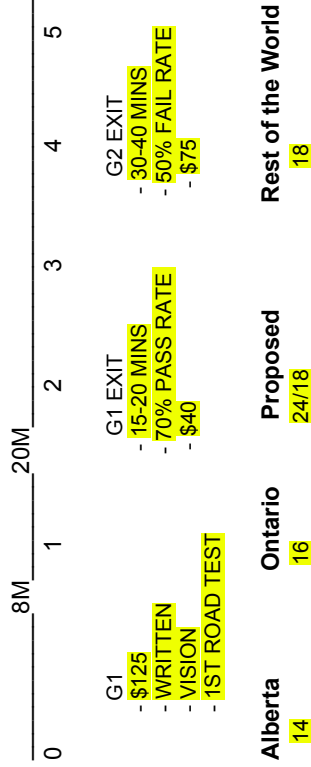
## What are the reasons for the Graduated Licensing System?

- young drivers (males)
- at night
- drinking
- with friends
- speeding

## What are the G1 and G2 restrictions?

G1	G2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- must drive with an Accompanying driver with 4 years and less than .05% BAC</li> <li>- no 12 am - 5 am driving</li> <li>- 0% BAC</li> <li>- no 400 series or higher than 80k speeds</li> <li>- class G vehicles only</li> <li>- seat belts for all passengers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0% BAC</li> <li>- seat belts for all passengers</li> <li>- class G vehicles only</li> <li>- between 12-5 am</li> <li>- 1 passenger for first 6 mths</li> <li>- 3 passengers till you get a G or you turn 20 years old</li> <li>- <b>New:</b> all drivers under 22 years old must have 0% BAC</li> </ul>

## How does the time line work?



## Where does a 16 year old really need to be?

- At 16 you can't work in a bar
- You can't buy alcohol
- You can't buy cigarettes
- You can't vote
- You can't buy lottery tickets
- You can't get married without parental consent
- You can't join the military without parental consent.

## How does the Demerit Point System work ?

G1/G2	G
0	OKAY 0
2	LETTER 6
6	INTERVIEW 9
9 (60 DAYS)	SUSPENSION 15 (30 DAYS)
4+2	WHEN YOU GET BACK 7+2

Demerit points stay on your record for 2 years

## How do you maintain a License?

- You have 6 days to change your name and address

### It is illegal to :

- Lend your license
- Let someone else use it
- Use an altered license
- Use another license as your own
- Have more than one Ontario drivers license
- Use a fictitious license

## How else can you LOSE your license?

1. demerit point accumulation
2. cancelled - expire, failed to attend an interview
3. medical - addiction, sight, epilepsy
4. discretionary - fail to tell the truth
5. discretionary - fail to insure, 50K+
6. mandatory - fail to stop for police, fail to pay fine
7. administrative - .08, refusing to give sample
8. 3 day, 7day 30 day Suspension - .05 BAC
9. criminal code - impaired, refusing blood breath, fail to remain, dangerous driving, negligence causing bodily harm

### What are the owner's restrictions and responsibilities?

- have proper insurance
- don't lend your car to a person that is not insured/insurable (eg. work truck, person with suspension)
- ensure that the car is roadworthy
- leave insurance and ownership in car at all times

### What are some good habits to have before you drive? Inside and outside checks

#### Outside checks

5 F's (flat, fractures, fluids, filth, freedom obstruction), lights, exhaust, under the hood, spare tire, first aid kit, emergency kit

#### Inside checks (before you turn the key)

look in car, put key in the ignition, doors closed and locked, windows are frost free, secure loose items, head restraint, heater, radio, mirrors, seat belts

#### Ignition Positions : Start - starts the car

**On** - will operate all electrical systems

**Off** - turns car off/locks steering/locks trunk

**Acc** - will operate radio and limited devices

#### Control (speed and direction)

gear selector/shifter, clutch, steering wheel, gas peddle, cruise control, brake, emergency brake

#### Information on dash (your car talks to you)

**Meters** - speedometer, odometer, tachometer, trip meter

**Fluid** - fuel, coolant, oil, washer, brake fluid

**Warning lights** - high beams, park brake, seat belts, airbag, ABS, service engine, traction control, battery, defrost, door, overdrive, 4WD

#### Visibility (how you see)

lights (tread, tail, side, dash), fog lights, rain lights, windshield, sun visor, sunglasses, wipers, washer, defroster, side mirrors, rear mirrors, night vision

#### Comfort (things you don't need)

heater, air vents, air conditioner, cruise control, lumbar, tilt, steering, arm rest, BUTT warmers, head light wipers, GPS, night vision, etc.

#### Security (keeping you safe)

door locks, steering lock, safety windows, child locks, alarm system, exotic systems

#### Communication devices (with other drivers)

horn, signals, hazard lights, brake lights, reverse signals, head lights, hand signals



- Laws prohibit people from doing dangerous things.
- Laws provide a way to get irresponsible people off the road.
- Laws help people know what is expected of you and what to expect from others.
- Laws help control the flow of traffic.
- Laws are different between cities, provinces and countries due to different policy approaches in different areas. (Standard colors and shapes are required so that drivers from different areas have a general knowledge of local laws.)

**Who makes the laws? What are some examples?**

**Federal :** Fail to remain at the scene, Fail to stop for Police, Dangerous Driving, Negligence causing bodily harm etc...

**Provincial :** Signs, lights, speed limits, mechanical fitness of the vehicle, license, insurance etc... (There are 229 laws in the Ontario Highway traffic Act.)

**Municipal :** Where speed zones go, handicap parking zones, parking meters and times (where, when)

**Who enforces laws and how?**

- RCMP/CSIS
- OPP
- QPP
- MTO, MOE
- Bylaw officers
- Court
- You

**What are your legal options?**

1. **GUILTY** PAY THE FINE, ACCEPT THE DEMERIT POINTS AND DEAL WITH YOUR INSURANCE COMPANY.
2. **GUILTY WITH EXCUSE** GO TO THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND TRY TO CONVINCHE HIM THAT YOU EITHER CAN'T PAY THE FINE OR YOU NEED MORE TIME TO PAY. PEOPLE THINK THAT THEY ARE GOING TO SEE A JUSTICE TO HAVE THEIR TICKET REMOVED. THIS IS WRONG. THEY DON'T HAVE THE POWER TO DO THAT.
3. **NOT GUILTY** GO TO TRIAL. BRING EVIDENCE TO PROVE THAT YOU ARE NOT GUILTY OF THE OFFENCE. BE PREPARED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE PROSECUTOR. POLICE WILL BE PRESENT TO GIVE EVIDENCE AS WELL AS ANY WITNESSES.

**What are the consequences of breaking the law?**

- suspension
- demerit points
- impoundments
- prohibition (no passport, no driving)
- Loss of job
- fines - \$90 - \$50 000
- jail up to 2 yrs for HTA offence
- Higher Insurance rates (Facility)

**What is the minimum insurance that you need to have ?**

P.L.P.D. - public liability and property damage

## Do you know your signs?



- Right lane ends ahead
- Hidden intersection ahead
- Pedestrian crossing ahead
- You are approaching steep hill



- Steep hill ahead. You may need to use a lower gear
- Bumpy road ahead
- Pavement ends, 500 feet ahead
- Safety check ahead



- Narrow bridge ahead
- Road under construction
- The road ahead is split into two separate roads by a median
- Divided highway ends



- No entry into intersection
- Vehicles approaching from the angle shown, must stop
- Need no stop for stop signs in direction of arrows
- Do not stop in the area between the signs



- Traffic may travel in one direction only
- Do not turn right
- Two way traffic ahead
- Two way traffic ends



- No trucks
- Route for large trucks
- Permissive sign
- Truck route



- Cross walk ends
- Do not enter
- Pedestrian allowed
- No pedestrians allowed on this road



- Stop sign 150 meters ahead
- Traffic lights ahead. Slow down
- Bump 120 meters ahead
- Railway crossing ahead



- Do not enter ahead
- No parking ahead
- One-way road only
- Do not pass on this road



- Lane ahead closed
- Construction work one kilometer ahead
- Construction zone begins
- Road work ahead



- Pavement narrows ahead
- Divided highway ahead
- You are approaching a one-way street
- Hidden intersection ahead



- Stop sign 150 meters
- Stop only if others vehicles are approaching
- You must come to a complete stop
- Bump sign 150 meters



- Railway crossing ahead
- You have the right-of-way
- You must let traffic in the intersection or close to it go first
- School area ahead



- Two way traffic ahead
- The lane is only for two-way left turns
- Two way traffic ends
- Two way traffic begin



- Only right turn allowed
- Do not turn right when facing a red light at the intersection
- Do not turn right
- Do not turn left



- Passing allowed
- Two way traffic begins
- Two way traffic ends
- Share the road with oncoming traffic



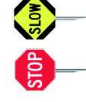
- Winding road ahead
- Road turns right then left
- Pass other traffic on the right
- Keep to the right of the island



- Playground zone sign
- School zone sign
- Direction sign for children
- Children playing in residential area



- School zone watch for children
- Pedestrian control sign
- Traffic Control board.
- Shows directions to nearby towns and cities



- Stop first then drive slowly
- Yield to oncoming traffic
- Stop
- Reduce speed be prepared to stop

## How can Pedestrian Signals Help Drivers?

- to manage pedestrians
- prevent injuries
- If you are driving down the road and you look ahead and notice that the little crosswalk light is on the pole, the lights will remain green for you

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## How do you steer your car?

- LIGHTLY GRIP
- SMOOTHLY
- HAND POSITION OF 9 AND 3 OR 10 AND 2

## Where should your eyes be looking?

- You want to look up the road at where you are going to be in the next 15-20 seconds.
- up the road, down and up
- down the hood of the car

## Where in the lane should you drive?

- center
- close to right side if anything

## What is the proper foot position?

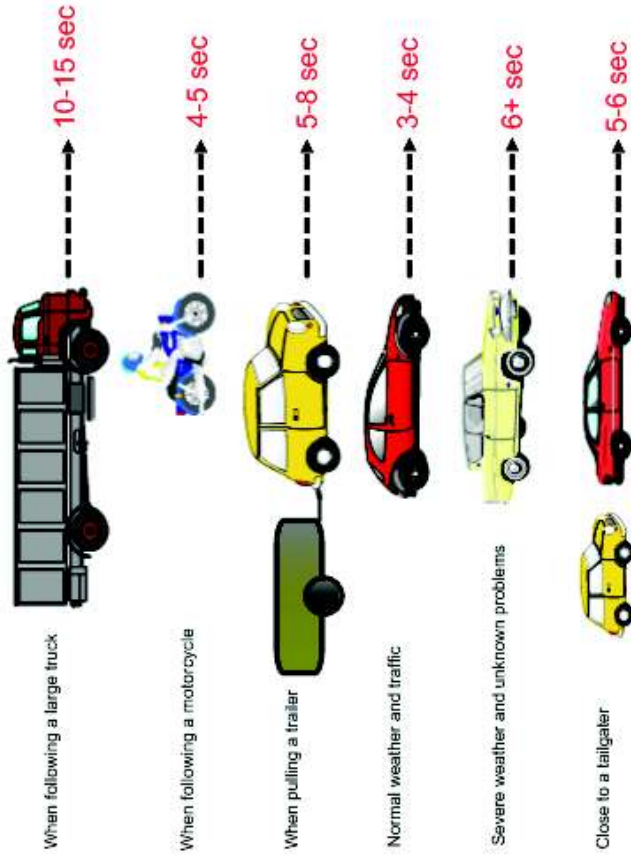
- touch wall under brake
- reasonable bend in your right leg

## What are the benefits of steady speed?

- smoother ride
- control of vehicle
- less fuel consumption
- less wear and tear
- less chances of tickets
- more accurate trip planning

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## What is a safe following distance ?



**What are 3 things you can do to help you move along safely?**

1. signal - 5-6 car length from turn (30m)
2. mirror check - will tell you if it's safe to turn or stop
3. shoulder check - blind spot

**What are the 3 stopping positions?**

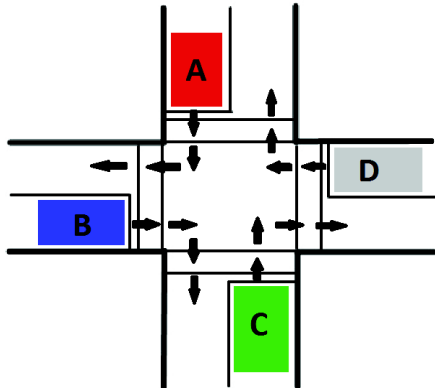
1. behind the line
2. behind the crosswalk
3. behind the edge of the roadway

**Who has the right of way?**

1. IF YOU STOP FIRST, YOU GO FIRST
2. IF YOU STOP AT THE SAME TIME - PERSON ON RIGHT GOES FIRST
3. PEOPLE GOING STRAIGHT GO FIRST
4. RIGHT GOES SECOND
5. LEFT GOES LAST

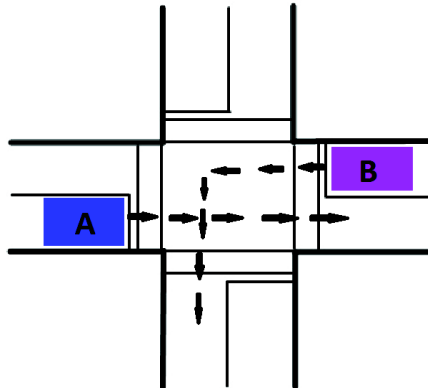
**Who has the right of way? Circle the correct answer.**

If all cars want to turn right?



They can turn at the same time

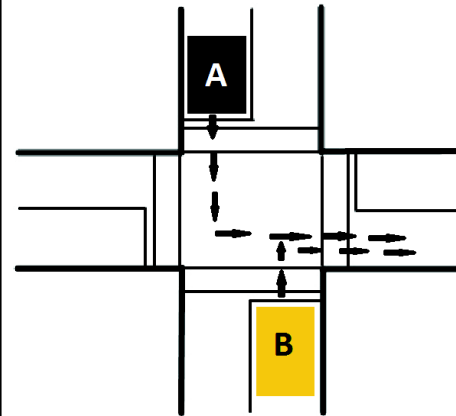
If A goes straight and B goes left?



Straight goes first, right goes second

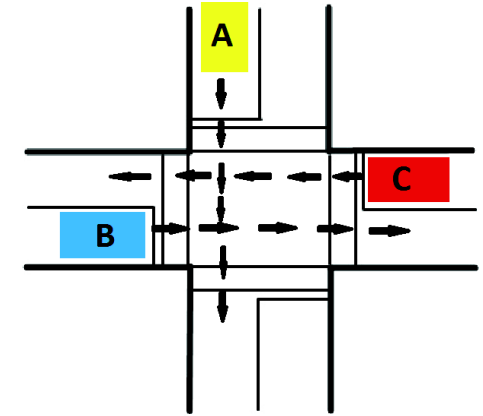
**CC3.ILO1.CM1, CC3.ILO1.CM3**

If the "A" goes left and "B" goes right



Right goes first, left goes second

If all cars go straight (look at position)



B and C Go first, A hasn't made it to the intersection

**What are the steps to make a safe left turn?**

(Signal, mirror, blind spot always)

1. Roll in and take control
2. Keep wheels straight
3. Roll forward slowly when the light turns yellow. Only turn when safe and everyone else is clearly stopping.
4. If you don't know, don't go

**What are the steps to make a safe right turn?**

(Signal, mirror, blind spot always)

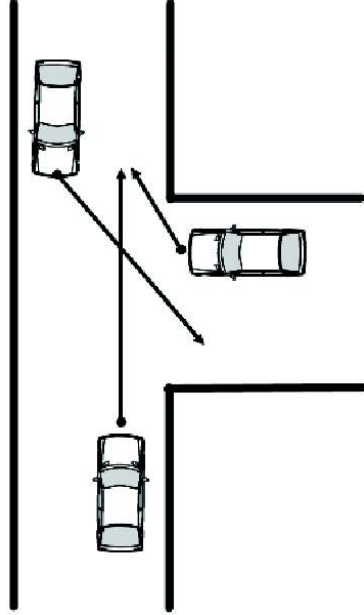
1. Stop first on red
2. Turn when legal
3. Turn when safe
4. Don't know, don't go

**How do you deal with Blind, Uncontrolled and T Intersections?**

**CAUTIOUSLY**

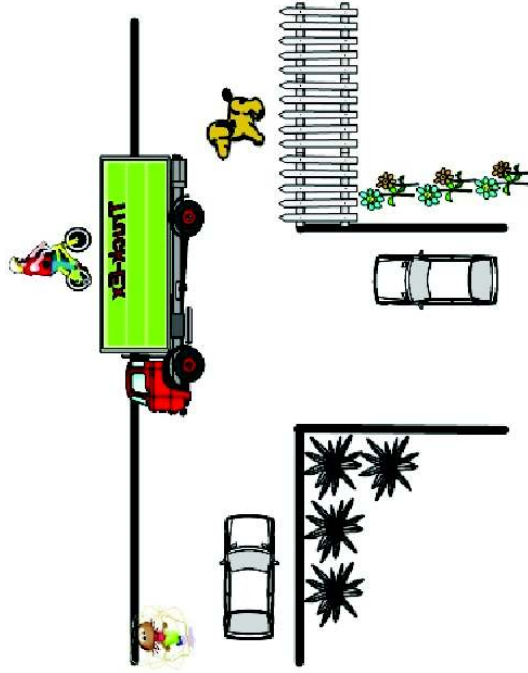
- no signs, use same right of way rules as before
- Blind : legal stop - slowly roll forward

Who has the right of way? Who goes next? Who goes last?



1. Car going straight
2. Car turning right
3. Car turning left

Draw lines from the perspective of each driver to see who can see what.



Circle who can see the least?

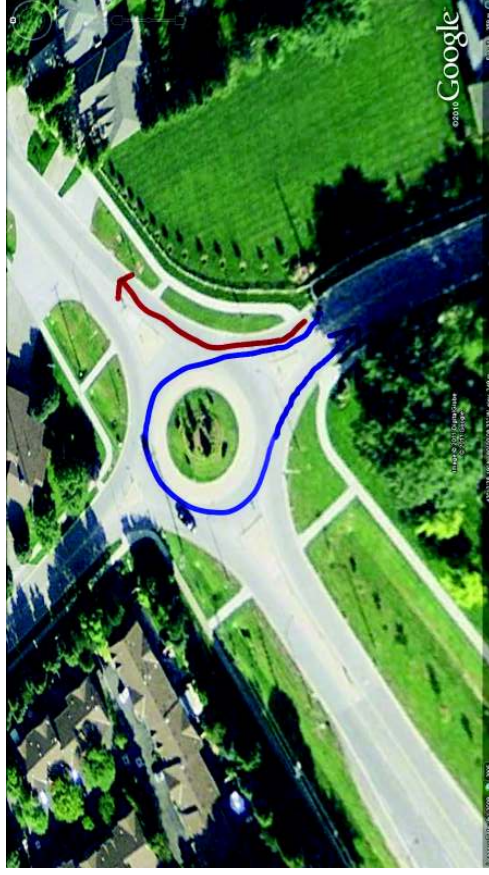
The car at the bottom can only see the truck in front of him. He can't see the dog, the kid skipping, the kid on the bike or the other car.

The argument could be made the the kid on the bike can see the least.

What are 3 ways you can turn your car around?

1. U turn: Right signal, mirror, blind spot, pull to the right side of the road and stop. When it is safe, left signal, mirror, blind spot and turn your wheels all the way to the left and roll across the road until you are pointing in the opposite direction. Straighten your wheels and then get your speed up and proceed.
2. 3 point turn - Right signal, mirror, blind spot, pull to the right side of the road and stop.  
 - When safe, left signal, mirror, blind spot, turn your wheel to the left and roll till you are about 90 degrees then stop - Put car in reverse, right signal, mirror, blind spot, turn your wheels all the way to the right and when safe, back up till you are at 45 degrees - Put the car in drive, left signal, mirror, blind spot, turn your wheels to the left and when safe move forward on the new path.
3. 2 point turn: - Put on the proper signal, check your mirror and blind spot and turn into the appropriate drive way. When it is safe, back out of the drive way and point in the appropriate direction you wish to travel.

How do you do properly maneuver a traffic circle?



Draw lines to show a right turn and a U-turn

Who has the right of way?

Anyone in the circle



## How do you parallel park a car?

(Signal, Mirror, Blind Spot on approach)

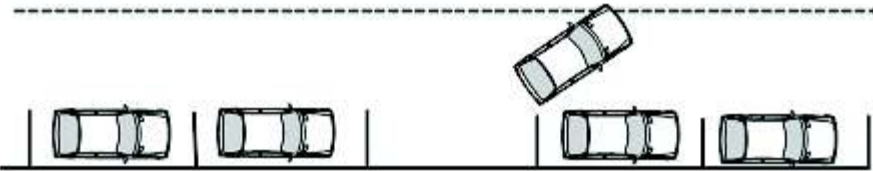
As you are approaching the parking spot you want, put your right signal on and check your mirror to ensure it is safe. Keep about one meter distance between you and the other cars.



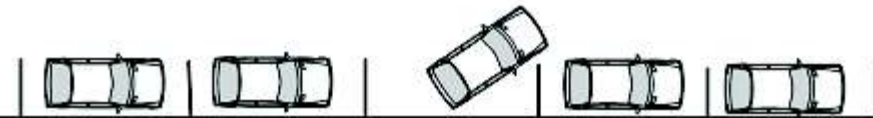
You want to stop your car when the two rear bumpers are together. Look over your left shoulder and ensure that no one is beside you, put the car in reverse and turn the wheels ONE full turn to the right.



Slowly start backing up until you are at about a 45 angle and then stop the car. Turn your wheels once to the left and look all around your vehicle.



If it is safe, continue reversing straight back into the spot, until your front bumper and his rear bumper are together and then stop the car. Turn the wheels all the way to the right and look all around the car to ensure it is safe.

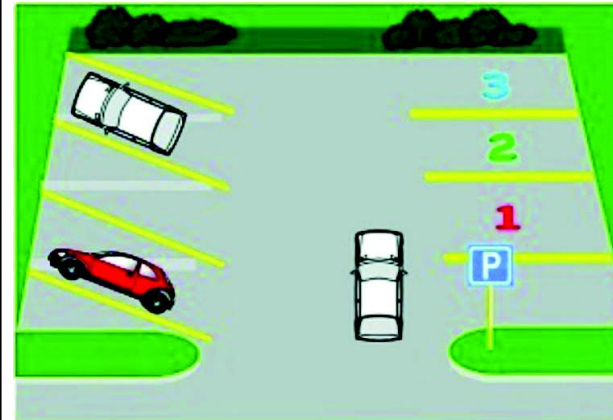


Slowly reverse into the spot until you are directly parallel with the cars around you. If you are straight and you don't need to adjust, put the car in park, turn your wheels to the right and shut off your engine.

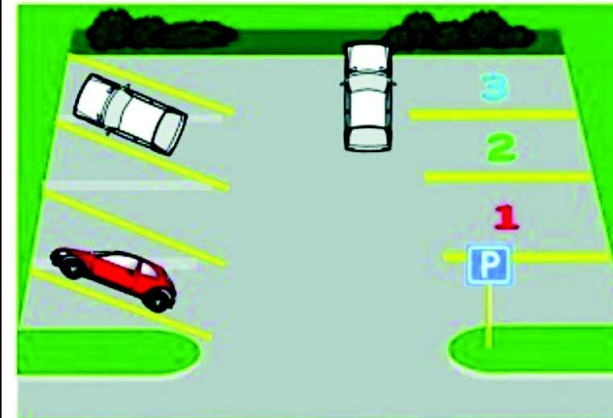


## How do you back in a car ?

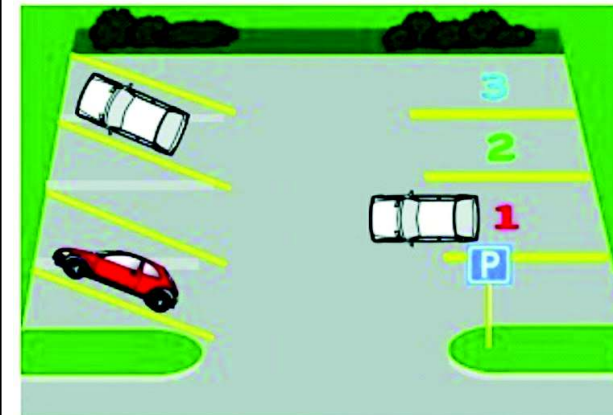
(Signal, Mirror, Blind Spot on approach)



As you approach the spot you want, put on your right signal and check your mirror. The spot you want is number 1, roll past 2 and then stop so that you are sitting in about the middle of number 3.



Your rear bumper should be in the middle of space number 2. Put the car in reverse, but before you back up, you must look to your left to ensure no one is walking or driving beside you. If it is safe, turn the wheels all the way to the right and slowly back the car. Continue checking over your left shoulder.



When you feel that you are straight, stop and then turn your wheels to the left until they are pointed straight. Continue looking back, as you reverse straight into the parking spot. When you are finished, put the car in park, turn on the parking brake and shut off your engine.

## DAY 2

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What are some unique city driving problems?

- A. Pedestrians - adults, high school students and little kids
- B. Large trucks
- C. Busses
- D. Street Cars

From the video, what are some concerns with children?

1. different cognitively - still developing
2. see and understand traffic differently
3. look through children's eyes
4. school zones - no gas
5. intersections - always be aware
6. parked cars - be prepared to break
7. speed and distance

What are the 2 laws that deal with emergency vehicles?

1. pull over to right and stop if its safe if an emergency vehicle is approaching you
2. pull to left and slow down if an emergency vehicle is stopped on the right

What are some problems with pedal and motor bikes?

- small
- hard to see
- quick
- quiet

What are some special zones?

- one-way
- parking lots
- tunnels
- school zones
- hospitals

How many passes did the team in white make?

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What are the abilities of your eyes?

1. Acuity - sharpness of vision
  - 20/20
  - 3 degrees of focus called "central vision"
2. Peripheral - Detection of shapes/shadows and movements
  - 180 degrees to the sides
3. Depth perception - Ability to judge speed and distance
4. Night vision - Ability to see in low light
5. Colour perception - Ability to distinguish color combinations ( 1 in 10 males is color blind. Most common color mix up is reds and greens)

## How does the visual process work?

**1** Light enters the eye



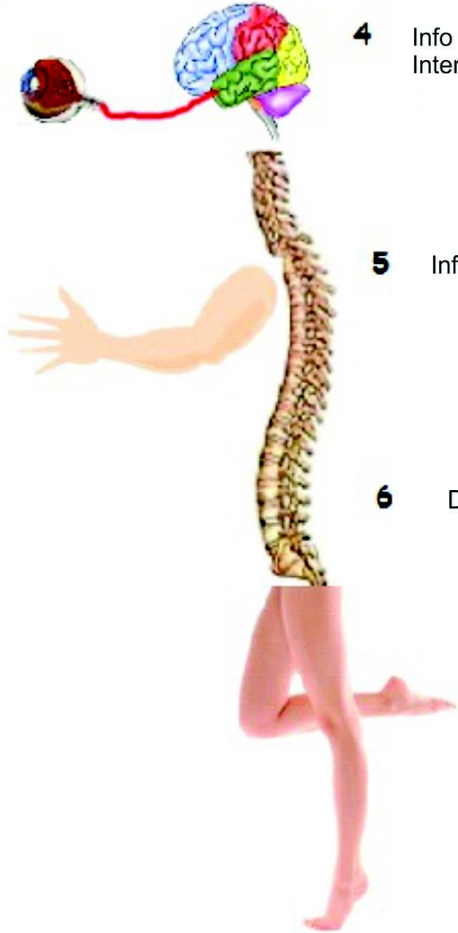
**2** Rods and Cones convert light pulses to neuron pulses

**3** Neuron pulses travel up the optic nerve to the sight center

**4** Info is sent to the Identification and Interpretation area (this is where you see)

**5** Info is sent to the Danger Zone

**6** Danger Zone activates the Nervous system



## What are some impairments with your vision ?

**1** If there isn't enough light coming into your eyes, you won't be able to make good choices. (Night, Fog, Snowstorm)

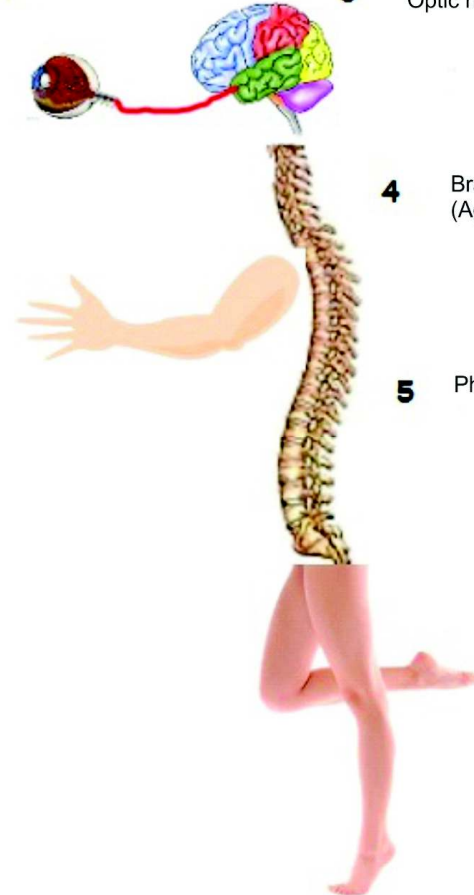


**2** If you have vision problems. (Cataracts, detached retina, poor vision)

**3** Optic nerve damage

**4** Brain injury or damage. (Age related issues, Alzheimer's, dementia)

**5** Physical problems. (hurt arm or leg, stubbed toe)



## How can you use your eyes effectively?

1. brain mainly pays attention to the 3 degree area
2. your eyes naturally jump
3. don't stare at anything for more than 1-2 seconds
4. look 15-20 seconds ahead
5. check your mirrors every 5-10 seconds
6. check your blind spots

## What are 3 techniques to driving strategically?

1. hazard recognition
2. handle your vehicle
3. space management

## What are the 5 steps in the Smith system?

1. aim high when looking
2. get big picture
3. keep your eyes moving
4. leave yourself an out
5. make sure you are seen

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CC7.ILO3.CM1

## 5 Signs

1. stop
2. watch children
3. animals
4. cyclists
5. U-turn

## Signs

1. animal
2. U-turn
3. stop
4. cyclists
5. children

## 5 Fruits

1. apple
2. orange
3. grape
4. bananas
5. watermelon

## Fruit

1. orange
2. grape
3. watermelon
4. banana
5. apple

## What are some different types of drivers?

- aggressive
- passive (inattentive)
- multi tasker
- impaired
- drowsy
- student
- uncertain
- blind
- senior
- motorcycle

## What are some factors that affect driver risk perception?

- age
- experience
- environment
- need for peer approval
- Impairment
- physical/mental
- self control
- personality
- perception of other drivers
- personality

What are some factors when determining personal risk tolerance?

- improper judgement
  - risk tolerance (high tolerance for risk)
  - overconfident / under confident
  - personal perception of what is risky
  - rational personal risk preferences
- How can you improve your risk perception?
- enough time to react
  - practice proactive driving instead of reactive driving
  - have appropriate expectations of other road users
  - realize that there are consequences of not doing what road users expect
  - give yourself more space to maneuver
  - realize that speed is always factor in preventing crashes

CC3.ILO3.CM1, CC3.ILO3.C4.CM2, CC3.ILO4.CM3, CC8.ILO3.CM1, CC8.ILO3.CM3, CC8.ILO3.CM4

Is this a good time to pass? Why not? What are some possible concerns?

No. You can't see what is coming over the hill. Could be a car there. It is also illegal to pass within 150m of the crest of a hill.



Is this a good time to pass? Why not? What are some possible concerns?

No. You can't see what is coming over the hill. Could be a car there. It is also illegal to pass within 150m of the crest of a hill.



CC8.ILO5.CM1, CC8.ILO5.CM2

Possible response to listed hazards from group discussion

Hazard

(eg Large animal runs out onto road)

1. Vehicle Malfunctions

2. Weather/environmental conditions

3. Road Conditions

4. Distractions inside the vehicle

5. Distractions outside the vehicle

6. Other road users

7. Unpredictable driving behavior

8. Driving error

Response

(Check mirror, brake or swerve?)

pull over, brake, slow down, 4way

slow down, space, pull over

slow down, space

turn down/off, occupy them

look away, change lanes, don't stare

slow, space

change lanes, slow

stop, breathe, calm down

What are some steps to effective decision making?

- drive or not
- multiple decisions
- consequences
- personal motivate
- anticipate
- post accident
- make appropriate decisions under pressure
- recognize speed and space are always important when avoiding a crash

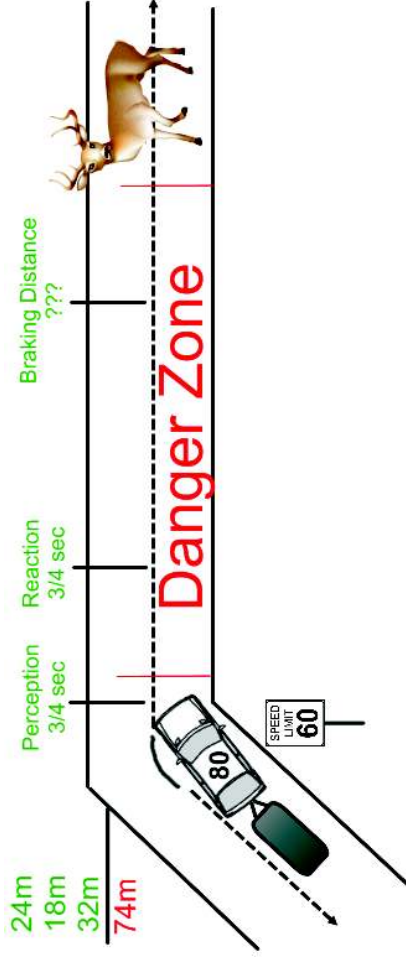
## Your Car in Motion

CC3.ILO4.CM1, CC3.ILO4.CM2

Law	Definition	Results	Problems	Techniques
<b>Friction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance to motion of 2 objects in contact</li> <li>- An opposite force against an object in motion, the means thru which a vehicle may move in a straight line, turn or stop</li> <li>- Also known as "grip" or traction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Friction allows you to start, stop, turn or keep moving</li> <li>- The quality of friction depends on : amount of air in tires, type of roadway, size and conditions of tires and vehicle weight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improper tire inflation</li> <li>- Tire Conditions</li> <li>- Speed, feels like you are "floating"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid braking and steering at the same time</li> <li>- Dry pavement and good tires</li> <li>- Proper inflation of tire</li> <li>- Good tread on tire</li> <li>- <b>Slow down</b></li> </ul>
<b>Gravity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An invisible pull downwards towards the center of the earth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Force displaced on all tires when in contact with the road Gives an object weight Ensures contact with the ground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cars lose speed going up a hill</li> <li>- Cars speed up going down hill</li> <li>- High center of gravity on SUV's and Vans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Speed up before hill</li> <li>- Slow down going down hill</li> <li>- <b>Slow down</b> in Corners</li> </ul>
<b>Inertia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resistance to change in position</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An object at rest stays at rest</li> <li>- An object in motion stays in motion, unless an outside force acts on it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brake before the curve</li> <li>- Coast into/thru the curve</li> <li>- Accelerate out of the curve</li> <li>- <b>Slow down</b></li> </ul>
<b>Kinetic Energy</b> - Static - Dynamic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Force gained by motion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you hit something, you will hit it with X amount of energy</li> <li>- If you double your weight you will double your force of impact</li> <li>- If you double your speed, you will <b>QUADRUPLE</b> your force of impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stopping</li> <li>- Braking (brake fade)</li> <li>- Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissipate the K.E. by coasting, braking, gear down or hit something</li> <li>- Brake sooner</li> <li>- Coast more</li> <li>- <b>Slow down</b></li> </ul>
<b>Force of Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The energy released when 2 objects collide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The greater the force of impact, the greater the chance of injury and death</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vehicle damage</li> <li>- Property damage</li> <li>- 4 Collisions <b>minimum</b> in every crash</li> <li>- Car</li> <li>- Human</li> <li>- Internal organs</li> <li>- Rebound (whip lash)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you have to hit something, hit something soft</li> <li>- It is better to hit a solid object than a moving object</li> <li>- Try to bounce off an object rather than hit and come to a complete stop</li> <li>- <b>Slow down</b></li> </ul>

CC3.ILO2.CM1

What is your stopping distance ?



The Driver : Physical and Mental state, experience and skill

The Vehicle : Speed and weight, condition of brakes and tires

The Road : Surface and Inclination

CC3.ILO2.CM2, CC3.ILO2.CM3

What would you do in these scenarios? Would it be safe to pass? Explain.



Due to the corner and slippery surface, it would be unsafe to pass



Night time, low beams and slippery surface would make this an unsafe time to pass.

CC3.ILO4.CM1, CC3.ILO4.CM2  
Laws of Motion Quiz

The principal factors influencing friction are:

- A. The coarseness of the tires and the road.
- B. The wind,
- C. Speed
- D. All of the above

The car adheres to the road best when you are driving:

- A. On wet pavement,
- B. On dry pavement,
- C. On a bumpy roadway

When a thin layer of water accumulates between the tire and the pavement, the vehicle no longer adheres to the road. This phenomenon is called:

- A. Adherence.
- B. Inertia.
- C. Aquaplaning

Does increased speed influence friction?

- A. Yes, it increases it.
- B. Yes, it reduces it.
- C. No, it influences it only if there are also high winds

What causes a vehicle to tend to move in a straight line?

- A. Gravity.
- B. The force of impact.
- C. Kinetic energy.
- D. Inertia.

If driving too fast in a curve on a slippery road, you hit the brakes:

- A. The vehicle will leave the road in a straight line.
- B. The vehicle will leave the road traveling towards the inside of the curve.
- C. The vehicle will skid and follow the curve.

What is the best way to take a curve?

- A. Brake as you are taking the curve.
- B. Maintain the same speed.
- C. Brake before you take the curve.

How does Gravity influence the braking distance needed by a vehicle going downhill.

- A. Shortens the braking distance.
- B. It increases the braking distance.
- C. It increases it to the square of the incline.
- D. None of the above.

If a vehicle is moving 40km/h, it needs 4 meters to come to a stop. How many meters will a vehicle going 80 km/h need to come to a stop?

- A. 6m
- B. 8m
- C. 12m
- D. 16m

What pulls a vehicle towards the outside of a curve?

- A. Gravity.
- B. Friction.
- C. Inertia.

When the surface of a road is slanting, a curve will be easier to take if:

- A. The slope falls towards the inside of the curve.
- B. The slope falls towards the outside of the curve.
- C. It doesn't matter, as long as you reduce your speed.

You will have better control going down a steep hill if you:

- A. Shift into "Neutral" and brake.
- B. Remain in "Drive" and use the emergency brake.
- C. Brake, and use a lower gear as the need arises.

A vehicle going 40 km/h hits a vehicle going 30km/h head-on. Theoretically, the force of impact will be the same as when a motionless vehicle is hit by a vehicle going at:

- A. 30 km/h
- B. 40 km/h
- C. 70 km/h

If a collision can't be avoided, what can you do to reduce the force of impact?

- A. Steer the vehicle toward objects that will give way on impact.
- B. Avoid objects that will give way on impact.
- C. Steer the vehicle toward objects that will resist on impact.

If you triple the speed, by how much will the kinetic energy increase?

- A. 3 times.
- B. 2 times.
- C. 9 times.



## What are 3 keys to safe winter driving?

1. speed - slow down
2. space - when stopping and when starting (6 sec. normal, 8 sec extra safe)
3. braking distance : you have to brake sooner than you normally would

## How can you prepare your car for winter?

### Maintenance

- Tune up
- Thinner oil
- Rad check or flush
- Rotate tires/new tires
- Check brakes/if not aligned, they could pull one way or other and cause a crash

### What else to bring

- Cell phone (number 1)
- First aid / emergency kit
- Shovel
- Kitty litter
- Ice scraper
- Chains
- Wiper fluid
- Blankets
- Jumper cables
- Flares / flashlight
- Tools
- Candles and Matches

## What are some winter road conditions? How can you deal with these roads?

### -Snow

- Not as bad as you would think
- Lots of snow actually gives you quiet a bit of traction
- You still don't have dry pavement conditions, but not bad

### -Ice

- Very slippery
- Hard to stop and control car
- Forms on bridges quicker

### -Slushy

- Hard to control car
- Will pull car to one side or the other
- Usually slippery

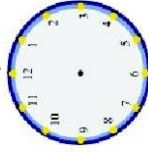
### -Black ice

- Very dangerous
- Thin layer of shiny ice on the road
- Will lose total control of the vehicle if you aren't careful
- Causes lots of crashes in the winter

### Ultimately you must SLOW DOWN

## How do you deal with emergency winter maneuvers?

- don't press gas
- don't slam on brakes
- steer where you want to go
- look where you want to



If the back of your car spins clockwise, You would turn your wheels counter clockwise

## What are some adverse driving conditions and how do you deal with them?

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1. night driving - low 45-60  
- high 110-150  
- HID 150

- glare - Use your night time mirror button to reflect the light

- overdriving your headlights means that you can not see in the distance that it will take you to stop. Use your high beams or slow down.

2. fog - inhibits vision

- put low beams
- slow down

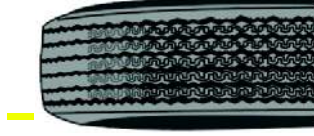
- use your fog lights if you have them (other people can see you better)

3. high wind - slow down

- grip steering wheel
- be prepared to counter speed

4. deep water - flooded areas

- enter slowly
- dry off your brakes by pumping them or use 2 feet briefly



## How do you deal with hydroplaning?

1. no gas
2. no brakes
3. no steering

Eventually the water will clear and your car will "land" on the ground again. Proceed at a slower speed.

**Scenarios****Situation 1**

Imagine you are driving on the inside lane on the Kingsway and you want to turn left onto Barrydowne Rd. As you start to go around the corner you feel the front of your car slide to the right.

**Solution:** look where you want to go, steer left, take your foot off the gas

**Situation 2**

Imagine you are driving down the road minding your own business. Suddenly a car loses control in the opposite lane and slides into your lane. The distance is too short to swerve out of the way and impact is certain.

**Solution :** try to steer into something soft or something not moving

**Situation 3**

You're driving down a snow covered road on your way to a friend's house. You suddenly realize that you are about to miss the driveway. If you slam on the brakes the car that is traveling behind you will run into the back of your car.

**Solution :** avoid that situation by turning into the next road or drive way

**Situation 4**

You are driving up your street just a few hundred meters from your driveway. As you round the bend you notice some of your neighborhood kids playing a friendly game of road hockey. Just at that moment little Billy Collins runs out of his driveway holding his hockey stick and wearing a goalie mask. He never even saw you.

**Solution :** firstly you should be driving slower, slam on the brakes and steer away from him

**Situation 5**

You are driving down the highway when all of a sudden a moose runs out onto the road. You and the moose lock eyes and the both of you realize that this could get ugly.

**Solution :** slow down, stop, swerve

**Is it better to build a safer car or a safer driver?**

It is better to build a safer driver, because if you don't ever get into a crash, you won't have to worry about your safety features saving you. (it is good to know that cars are safer....just in case)

**What are some safety systems in cars? How do they work to keep you safe?****ABS** - created by boeing jets

- created by GM
- pulsate wheels at 30 times / sec.
- allows you to steer while braking
- you do not stop faster with ABS, but you can steer around an object

**ESP** - electronic stability program

- prevent skids by using ABS and Traction Control
- keeps upright in case of skid

**Seat Belts** - prevents you from hitting inside the car

- keeps you conscious in the car
- works best in slow and medium speed crashes
- can cause severe injury in high speed crashes
- your 150lb body weighs about 3000lbs at 100k
- seat belt can break bones at high speed

**Child Seats** - should be in the back seat

- disable airbag if you put car seat in the front (trucks)
- facing either front or back depending on age

**Air Bags** - hot

- burns
- chemical exposure
- could be deadly if you are too close when they inflate
- could kill a child if they absorb the full impact
- use to deploy at 300k in the 80's
- was slowed down to 150k in the 90's
- currently the airbags are variable speed depending on your weight and distance from the airbag

**Frame and Crumple Zone** - absorb energy from impact

## DAY 3

### What are some characteristics of a freeway?

- wide lanes
- well paved
- several lanes
- separated by a median
- no sharp turns
- controlled access (ramps)
- no bikes / no pedestrians
- designed for high speeds (110k)

### Is Highway 69/17/144 a freeway?

No, none of the safety features exists.

### How do you merge onto a freeway?

- Find proper ramp.
- Find the ramp speed sign.
- As you go around the corner, start looking for 3 second gap in traffic.
- Accelerate to the speed of traffic.
- Signal, mirror, shoulder check and then merge when safe.

### Where do you drive while on the freeway?

- drive in the transit lane
- go with the flow of traffic

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### How do you exit a freeway?

- signal early and get into proper lane
- DON'T BRAKE in the driving lane
- enter deceleration lane first
- brake to ramp speed
- control your steering on the turn
- what is velocitization? is the sensation that you feel when you come from a high speed highway to a low speed road. It feels like you should be moving faster.

### What are 3 big freeway problems?

1. Speed - Crashes don't happen as often, but when they do happen there are far worse consequences due to the high speeds involved.
2. Head on collisions do not happen very often due to the safety features built into the freeway, however, cars often become involved in rear end collisions as a result of sudden stops or changes in speed
3. Side Swipe : Cars driving on opposite sides of a freeway become involved in sideswipe crashes if the drivers do not look across all lanes of traffic before changing lanes

\*\*\* Expressway - sometimes you enter from the left side.

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### What are 2 main causes of rural driving problems?

1. speed
  2. less professional services available
- What are some characteristics of rural roads?
- unpaved
  - pot holes
  - wash boards
  - hills
  - less barriers
  - sharp curves
  - no lines
  - narrow
  - less signs
  - rocks, poles and trees near side of road

### What are some different types of rural roads?

- gravel : loose rocks, hard to start, wash boards, flying stones
- trail roads : narrow, water filled, pot holes, steep hills
- muddy roads : very slippery, get stuck, some very deep holes
- mountain roads : high altitude, cars can overheat, brakes can overheat and fade
- sandy roads : loose surface, poor visibility when following another car, paved road with sand on is a dangerous situation
- hilly roads : may have to change gear to a lower gear when going up or down hills, when nearing the top of a hill, make sure there isn't another car in your lane

### What are some rural hazards?

- big truck
- slow moving vehicles
- bridges
- construction zones
- other road users (hitch hikers)
- school buses
- animals
- railway crossing
- geography

### What could have been done differently in this video that would have minimized risk and produced a different ending?

1. Eliminate Peer Pressure, limit Novice drivers, have accompanying Drivers,
2. Don't risk your life for an animal
3. Slow down in rural areas
4. Inexperienced drivers need more practice
5. Seat belt use

### Is it a good idea to hitch hike online or the side of the road?

neither is a good idea

### What are 3 important questions to ask yourself before you try to pass a car?

1. Is it safe?
2. Is it legal?
3. Is it necessary?

CC8.ILO7.CM1, CC8.ILO6.CM1

### What are some Driver Impairments?

- stimulants : a feeling of energy, caffeine pills
- prescription drugs : various effects like tiredness, headaches, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision, itching, if alcohol is mixed with any of these drugs, very unpleasant side effect occur
- depressants : slow down nervous system (prozac)
- fatigue : more prevalent now than drinking and driving, just as dangerous, due to our fast paced, low sleep society
- hallucinogens : affect sight and judgments (LSD)
- highway hypnosis : highway hypnosis is a side effect (after traveling long distances, you feel that you are just floating along, you may even fall asleep, talk to passenger, turn radio up, pull over and walk around
- marijuana : distort judgment, speed and distance

CC7.ILO1.CM1

True or False:

1. Coffee overcomes the effects of drowsiness while driving. T / F
2. You can tell when you're going to fall asleep. T / F
3. You're a safe driver, so it doesn't matter if you're tired. T / F
4. You can't take naps. T / F
5. You get plenty of sleep. T / F
6. Young people need less sleep. T / F
7. Being sleepy makes you misperceive things. T / F

CC4.ILO2.CM1, CC4.ILO2.CM2, CC4.ILO2.CM3

What are some health conditions that could be hazardous on the road, and the possible consequences?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blackouts or fainting</li> <li>Epilepsy</li> <li>Sleep disorders</li> <li>Psychiatric disorders</li> <li>Alcohol Dependence</li> <li>Seizure(s)-Cerebral</li> <li>Visual Acuity Impairment</li> <li>Sleep Apnea-Uncontrolled</li> <li>Motor Function/Ability Impaired</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vision problems</li> <li>Heart disease</li> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Age-related decline</li> <li>Drug Dependence</li> <li>Seizure(s)-Alcohol related</li> <li>Dementia or Alzheimer's</li> <li>Narcolepsy-Uncontrolled</li> <li>Mental or Emotional Illness</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

What are some emotions that could be considered hazardous on the road and the possible consequences?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- anger (road rage)</li> <li>- competition</li> <li>- vengefulness</li> <li>- disappointment</li> <li>- happy (lottery)</li> <li>- love, lust</li> <li>- jealousy</li> <li>- grumpiness</li> <li>- annoyance</li> <li>- fright</li> <li>- blow</li> <li>- mad</li> <li>- surprise</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- worried</li> <li>- sad (death)</li> <li>- shock</li> <li>- irrational</li> <li>- bored</li> <li>- pride</li> <li>- fear</li> <li>- nervousness</li> <li>- agitation</li> <li>- envy</li> <li>- highway hypnosis</li> <li>- cheerfulness</li> <li>- dislike</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

Could get distracted, road rage, not paying full attention to driving, shocked, startled, mind is elsewhere. All of which could result in collisions.

CC4.ILO3.CM1, CC4.ILO3.CM2, CC4.ILO3.CM5

Take the Driver Stress Profile to measure your hostility on the road. Which of these describes you? (AAA Survey)

I. Anger

	Often (5)	Sometimes (3)	Never (0)
1. Compete on the road.			
2. Compete with yourself.			
3. Compete with other drivers.			
4. Challenge other drivers.			
5. Race other drivers.			
6. Compete with cars in tollbooth lines.			
7. Compete with other cars in traffic jams.			
8. Compete with drivers who challenge you.			
9. Compete to amuse self when bored.			
10. Drag race adjacent car at stop lights.			

### II. Impatience

	Often (5)	Sometimes (3)	Never (0)
1. Impatient waiting for passengers to get in.			
2. So impatient, won't let car engine warm up.			
3. Impatient at stoplights.			
4. Impatient waiting in lines (car wash, bank).			
5. Impatient waiting for parking space.			
6. As passenger, impatient with driver.			
7. Impatient when car ahead slows down.			
8. Impatient if behind schedule on a trip.			
9. Impatient driving in far right, slow lane.			
10. Impatient with pedestrians crossing street.			

### III. Competing

	Often (5)	Sometimes (3)	Never (0)
1. Get angry at drivers.			
2. Get angry at fast drivers.			
3. Get angry at slow drivers.			
4. Get angry when cut off.			
5. Get angry at malfunctioning stoplights.			
6. Get angry at traffic jams.			
7. Spouse or friends tell you to calm down.			
8. Get angry at tailgaters.			
9. Get angry at your passengers.			
10. Get angry when multilane highway narrows.			

### V. Punishing

	Often (5)	Sometimes (3)	Never (0)
1. Do you "punish" bad drivers?			
2. Complain to passengers about other drivers.			
3. Curse at other drivers.			
4. Make obscene gestures.			
5. Block cars trying to pass.			
6. Block cars trying to change lanes.			
7. Ride another car's tail.			
8. Brake suddenly to punish tailgater.			
9. Use high beams to punish bad driver.			
10. Seek personal encounter with bad driver.			

### V. Distraction

	Often (5)	Sometimes (3)	Never (0)
1. Is your driving affected by your values and beliefs?			
2. Do you feel that your motives change while driving?			
3. Is your driving affected by advertising?			
4. Are you distracted by other drivers around you?			
5. Does peer pressure affect your driving decisions?			
6. Are you distracted by entertainment devices?			
7. Do you find yourself day dreaming?			
8. Do you have kids or younger people in your family?			
9. Is the vehicle you drive a concern for you? (safety)			
10. Do you think smoking could cause problems while driving?			
<b>Total</b>			

120 to 320- Severe  
 50 to 119- Dangerous  
 25 to 49- Moderate (no # 5's)  
 0 to 24- Slight (no # 5's)

**Now that you have a total from the previous personality survey, what are some adjustments that you can make to each of these factors to become a safer and more responsible driver?**

1. Breathe, relax, try to calm down
2. Have passengers that are calm and not distracting you
3. Don't let the actions of others upset you
4. Don't do anything to others that you wouldn't like

**What are some factors that cause road rage ?**

- people who don't know how to drive through four-way stops
- slowing down then speeding up then slowing then speeding up
- talking on hand held cell phone when traffic is congested
- hostile - not merging when lanes are closed until last possible second
- aggressive braking or acceleration
- being rude
- following too close
- gestures intended to insult the other driver
- having bright lights on (not lowering them)
- honking (when they shouldn't)
- not allowing the other driver to change lanes
- passing dangerously
- not paying attention
- pedestrian abuse - being rude to walkers who have the right of way
- reckless driving
- passing too close
- slamming on brakes
- speeding up to beat the traffic lights
- thoughtless and in a hurry
- stereo too loud
- yelling (cursing, yelling back)
- double parking
- disobeying traffic laws
- not stopping and stop signs

**What is the social attitude towards aggressive driving and street racing ?**

- Incidents : - People dying and getting hurt
- Problems happening
  - Crashes and property damage were happening
- [http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws\\_regs\\_070455\\_e.htm](http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070455_e.htm)
- Race or contest : - way over speed limit
- repeatedly changing lanes
  - chasing
  - without care for others
- Stunt : - lift tires
- lose traction with tires
  - longer than reasonable in passing lane

CC8.ILO2.CM2, CC8.ILO3.CM1

**What are your thoughts on this event?**

An 18-year-old man faces charges of street racing after a crash that killed the teenage driver of the car he was racing against. Kareem Alii has been charged with street racing and driving without a license, police said.

Alii and Christian Williams were racing their cars down Claridge Drive in the Barrhaven area of Ottawa Tuesday afternoon when Williams lost control of his silver Honda CRX and crashed into a light post.

Williams died, and a passenger in his vehicle suffered minor injuries. Alii and the passenger in his car were not hurt.

*Williams had been scheduled to graduate on Thursday. (Facebook)* Police said Williams and Alii were friends. The red Ford Mustang Alii was driving was seized by police. The collision took place a short distance from Mother Teresa High School, where Williams was in Grade 12. On Wednesday, Williams's friends spent the day gathered near the spot where he died.

Ilyan Daskalove said he's not sure what prompted Williams to try street racing.

"He used to drive pretty slowly and stuff." Other friends said Williams bought his car just a few weeks ago. A memorial service and a wake are planned for Friday.

Kari Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood, said she's seen a lot of high-speed driving on Claridge Drive.

"It's fairly straight, so they get going, and they give 'er," she said.

Kelly suggested four-way stops should be installed to make the street safer for students walking home from the nearby elementary school.

**Is the risk worth the possible consequences? (Write your thoughts on this case study below.)**

**Possible topics include :**

Irresponsible, high risk, selfish behavior, injuries, death, court, jail, hospital, fines, social consequences,

What solutions could you offer in the previous case study that would ensure nothing like this happens again?

- Public services
- Increased media
- Stiffer fines and penalties
- Jail time
- Public Humility
- Racing Rehab or similar
- Probation
- Police monitoring

Could you handle the consequences if you got caught for street racing or stunt driving? (fines, suspension, insurance, Jail)

Personally, no.

CC7.ILO2.CM1, CC7.ILO2.CM2

What are some causes of distracted driving?

- Animals
- Collisions
- Construction
- People
- Children
- Electronic Devices
- Eating and drinking
- Lights

In the next exercise, answer the following questions about yourself or someone you know. (Assess either the best or worst driver that you can think of)

### Distracted Drivers Test

1. Use never or rarely - 0 pts
2. One second - 10 pts
3. Often running late - 10 pts
4. Long commute - 15 pts
5. 16-45 - 40 pts
6. Maintain - 10 pts
7. Leave it off - 0 pts
8. Adjust - 10 pts
9. Drink holders - 5 pts
10. Radio - 10 pts

Total: 110

Are you at risk?

110 Low risk

111—190 Moderate Risk

191+ High Risk

What are some simple things you can do to reduce distractions while driving?

1. Turn off phone
2. Put a good cd or radio on
3. Don't eat or drink while driving
4. Leave early so you are not rushed
5. Limit passengers in the vehicle



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### What are some facts and fiction concerning the effects of alcohol on the body?

- Fact - moderate consumption doesn't destroy brain cells.
- Beer belly caused by food, not alcohol.
- Coffee makes you alert, but does not sober you up.
- Women are affected more rapidly because they tend to have a slightly higher proportion of fat to lean muscle tissue
- Generally speaking, people who on their own begin drinking either much earlier or much later than their peers begin are more likely to experience subsequent drinking problems

### How does alcohol affect the brain?

- Level 1 : Removal of inhibitions, loss of self-control, weakening of will power, feeling of well-being, false confidence, impaired judgment, loquaciousness dulling of attention,
- Level 2 : Duller or distorted sensibilities, unsteadiness of movement, inability to write, speech disturbance, loss of technical skill
- Level 3 : Loss of color perception, distortion of shape, double vision,
- Level 4 : Disturbance of equilibrium, coordination and balance
- Level 5 : Apathy, sub normal temperature, depression of respiration and circulation, and other automatic movements, stupor, shock and ultimately death.

### Name the part of the brain and the level of alcohol that begins to have an effect on it.

1. Frontal lobe BAC 0.1 - .10
2. Parietal lobe BAC .10 - .20
3. Occipital lobe BAC .20 - .30
4. Cerebellum BAC .15 - .35
5. Thalamus and mudualla BAC .25 - .50

### What are the levels of impairment?

- .10 Some countries of the world recognize .10 as legally impaired
- .08 Legally impaired in Ontario
- .05 You will get a 3day/7day or 30day suspension
- .02 Is how fast your liver can clean your blood
- .01 Is when alcohol enters the blood stream and starts to have an effect
- .00 No alcohol in the blood

### How does the law currently deal with impaired drivers ?

- Highway traffic act and Criminal code of Canada
- Screening device
- Vehicle impoundment for 45 days
- Community service
- Mandatory Alcohol Education and Treatment Program
- License suspension
- Ignition interlock
- Stiff fines for driving under suspension (\$5 000 - \$50 000)
- Back on Track program

### What are the 2 laws that deal with impaired driving in Ontario ?

- H.T.A. (Highway Traffic Act)
- Criminal Code

What do you think the penalties should be for impaired driving in Ontario ? Discuss your thoughts in your small group.

**Ride Check**

- License Suspension**  
3 months jail  
\$Increased Fines  
Ignition interlock

**Kill someone**

1. 6 - 10 years - Manslaughter  
10 - 14 years - Second Degree  
25 - Life - First Degree
- Ignition Interlock**  
AA meetings  
**License Suspension**  
6 months in jail  
Increased fines

2. Lifetime jail  
25+  
Death penalty ?
- Long term Jail sentence  
6 months probation  
Impound and sell car  
Greatly increased fine

**Case Studies : Do you agree with the punishments ? What could the punishments be ?**

- Somewhat, I think public humiliation would be harsh because you're constantly reminded of it by friends and family
- Some of the punishments are appropriate, some are weak
- Death penalty is an ultimate penalty, but Life in prison may be worse, because you have nothing but time to think about what you did

**What are the social consequences of impaired driving? (What did Kevin have to endure)**

- Public humiliation
- Long term punishments (loss of job, criminal record)
- Never being able to forget what you did
- Financial hardship

**Are these prevention strategies working?**

Hopefully things will change, but they are not 100%  
There is more awareness now than in the past, but we have more work to do.

**What options do you have to get home besides driving impaired?**

- Taxi
- Designated Driver
- Bus
- Sleep over
- Friend
- Walk
- Family
- Red Nose

CC4.ILO3.CM3, CC4.ILO3.CM4

17/23

**Why is good decision making important when driving ?**

From the list below, choose the goals, cues, expectancies and course of action to complete the scenarios on the following page.

Goals	Cues	Expectancies	Course of Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Don't break the law</li> <li>- Don't get caught</li> <li>- Don't hit anything or be hit</li> <li>- Minimize drive time</li> <li>- Preserve momentum</li> <li>- Maintain traffic flow</li> <li>- Avoid sudden stops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Light Color</li> <li>- Distance to light</li> <li>- Auto speed</li> <li>- Presence of cop</li> <li>- Pedestrian presence</li> <li>- Presence of lead car</li> <li>- Presence of cross traffic</li> <li>- Other vehicle actions:</li> <li>- Slowing lead</li> <li>- Turning on-coming</li> <li>- Turning cross traffic</li> <li>- Unpredictable movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead car actions:</li> <li>- Going through light</li> <li>- Stopping</li> <li>- Not moving</li> <li>Light:</li> <li>- Going to change</li> <li>- Not going to change</li> <li>- Can't make it before it changes</li> <li>- Pedestrian moving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accelerate</li> <li>- Decelerate</li> <li>- Stop (controlled)</li> <li>- Stop (hard break)</li> <li>- Maintain speed</li> <li>- Change lanes</li> </ul>

### At an intersection

#### Goals

- Get to where you want to go
- no crashes
- drive legal

#### Cues

- Cars
- Speed
- Blind Intersections

#### Expectancies

- Cars may blow lights
- lights may change

#### Course of Action

- swerve
- brake hard
- check mirror

### Driving in the mall Parking lot

#### Goals

- Don't hit anything, cars, people
- Find a spot

#### Cues

- Other cars
- Road rules
- Pedestrians

#### Expectancies

- Find spot

#### Course of Action

- Move cautiously
- Watch for cars backing
- Prepared to stop

### When leaving your driveway

#### Goals

- Don't hit anything
- Remember rules of road

#### Cues

- Cars
- Speed
- Pedestrians

#### Expectancies

- Get out

#### Course of Action

- Look in mirrors
- Move Slowly
- Be prepared to stop

### Why is it important to make good decisions when driving?

- Increase safe driving.
- Positive driving habits.
- Reduce injuries and crashes
- Minimize chance of death
- Lower insurance costs
- Less repairs

### What are the consequences of making bad decisions when driving?

Tickets, crashes, injuries, criminal records, etc.

### What is co-operative driving?

- Defensive driving is basically watching out for errors of other drivers and avoid them.
- Cooperative driving is different in the way that not only are you watching out for errors of other drivers, you are then going to assist them in what they are trying to do.

### What is the difference between defensive driving and co-operative driving?

Defensive is looking out for self.  
Cooperative is looking out for each other.

### What can you do to be a safe and respectful driver?

- You bring your personality with you wherever you go. Your morals and values follow you everywhere. Drive by your "Golden rule" Do to others what you want to be done to you.

CC6.ILO1.RT1, CC8.ILO7.RT1

You are the circled car. Circle the cars that will have to be good co-operative drivers so that you can turn left at the lights in front of you.



You are in the silver Cadillac, Circle the car that needs to be a good co-operative driver so that you can change lanes.



List 5 practical ways you could help promote lifelong safe driving.

1. Start teaching driving skills to people at a young age.
2. Teach them bike safety.
3. Ask them questions while driving to get them thinking.
4. Take a drivers education course when old enough.
5. Take responsible actions with them around and teach good habits.

List 5 ways you could help an older driver.

1. Watch for signs of decreased ability.
2. Encourage them to take a refresher course.
3. Talk to their doctor and share your concerns.
4. Assist them as much as possible with their errands.
5. Help them by pointing out their mistakes and encourage good driving habits.

## DAY 4

What are some things you need to know before buying a car? **19/23**

- what kind - "cool stuff"
- what colour - fuel consumption
- safety features - options

What kind of car do you, or your parents, own?

What is the fuel consumption of your car, or the car you would like to own, in the city and on the highway per 100 k

C -

H -

Why do cars use more gas in the city than they do on the highway?

Because of starting and stopping.

What are the expenses of owning a car?

One Time

- Car
- Registration
- Plates
- Taxes
- Extended warranty

Ongoing

- Insurance
- Gas (5 days at least \$85)
- Oil changes/Maintenance
- Repairs
- Options
- Tune-ups
- Reusable items

Can you afford to own a car? How much money would you have left at the end of the month to pay other bills? (rent, food etc...)

Maybe, I would have to budget really well.

Roughly \$891 per month.

Right now, I can't afford it.

Once I work, hopefully.

What are the pro's and con's of owning a new or used car?

New

- more fuel efficient
- dealer financing
- less repairs
- factory warranty
- looks good
- Safer
- technological advanced
- Lasts longer
- 0 kms
- 1 owner
- safer features (ABS, ESP)
- new design
- no problems
- extended warranty
- leasing

Con

- Plastic parts
- Insurance
- Higher theft rate
- Dent paranoid
- Expensive
- 30% appreciation
- Long-term commitment
- New car smell

Used

- Cheaper
- May get more options
- 30 days warranty
- Extended warranty
- Easier / cheaper to fix
- Easier to get parts
- Not as "dent paranoid"
- Cheaper from an Auction

- No warranty
- Could have unknown problems
- Could have been wrecked/stolen
- Snaky car salesman
- Nasty smell and other unwanted treasures

Would you rather buy or lease a car? And why?

Both have good and bad points.

### CC5.ILO3.CM1

List a **MINIMUM** of 15 things you can do to drive more efficient, and environmentally friendly

1. **Don't idle**
2. **Get check-ups on car**
3. **Reduce your car load**
4. **Car pool**
5. **Electric car/gas efficient**
6. **Using ethanol**
7. **Tire pressure**
8. **Not speeding**
9. **Don't drive when unneeded**
10. **Don't drive aggressively**
11. **Don't jack rabbit start**
12. **Plan routes**
13. **All systems run smooth**
14. **Clean Gas filter**
15. **Brakes**
16. **Oil filters**
17. **Avoid A/C**
18. **Winter start-ups**
19. **Avoid drive-thrus**
20. **Good tires**

### What are some emergency driving techniques?

Brake hard, steer hard and keep an eye on an exit.

### CC.ILO1.CM2

What are some preventative maintenance tips?

- Change oil is very important
- rotate tires
- follow manufacturer's recommended maintenance
- get car sprayed to prevent rust

### List 10 common vehicle malfunctions

1. **Won't start**
2. **Tire blowout**
3. **Dead battery**
4. **Electrical**
5. **Broken windshield**
6. **Transmission**
7. **Engine**
8. **Brakes**
9. **Burnt lights**
10. **Bald tires**

If you experience any of the above problems would it be a good idea to :

- Go on a long trip? Y / N  
Drive over rough roads? Y / N  
Take it to a garage and let them look at it? Y / N  
Worry about it next week when you get paid? Y / N  
Park it until someone could look at it? Y / N  
Turn the music up so you don't hear the problem? Y / N  
Hit it to try to make it stop? Y / N  
Pull the vehicle over to the side of the road Y / N

### CC2.ILO2.CM1

#### OUTSIDE INSPECTION

What are some **FLUIDS** you need to check?

1. **Window washer / Coolant**
  2. **Oil**
  3. **Fuel**
  4. **Transmission**
  5. **Brakes / Power steering**
- What are some **OTHER CHECKS** you should do on your car?
1. **Dents and scratches**
  2. **Brakes**
  3. **Circle Check**
  4. **Lights**
  5. **Windows**
  6. **Plates/ Sticker**
  7. **Bumper**
  8. **Mirrors**
  9. **Belts / Hoses**
  10. **Tires**

**What should you do in case of a collision?**

**STAY CALM!**

1. Help the other party. Give aid to the injured. This is required by law.
2. Call 911 immediately to report any collision resulting in injury to any person or vehicle or other property damage.
3. If an ambulance is required, state that this is an **EMERGENCY**.

**4. MAKE NO ADMISSION OR TAKE ANY BLAME FOR THE COLLISION.**

5. Write down the license numbers of vehicles which stop. The drivers may be witnesses and may leave without giving their names. The police can track them later.

Any Injuries / Any Property Damage  
Vehicle damage

Draw a picture/take a picture Create a check list

Road  
\_\_\_ Straight  
\_\_\_ Curve  
\_\_\_ Level  
\_\_\_ On Grade  
\_\_\_ Hillcrest

Surface  
\_\_\_ Dry  
\_\_\_ Wet  
\_\_\_ Muddy  
\_\_\_ Snowy  
\_\_\_ Icy

\_\_\_ Clay  
\_\_\_ Gravel  
\_\_\_ Loose  
\_\_\_ Packed  
\_\_\_ Paved

Defects  
\_\_\_ Under Repair  
\_\_\_ Defective Shoulders  
\_\_\_ Holes, deep ruts  
\_\_\_ Loose material  
\_\_\_ Obstruction  
\_\_\_ Markings not visible  
\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Traffic Central  
\_\_\_ Stop Sign  
\_\_\_ Stop Light  
\_\_\_ Officer  
\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ No Traffic  
\_\_\_ Control Present

Light Weather  
\_\_\_ Daylight  
\_\_\_ Dusk  
\_\_\_ Dawn  
\_\_\_ Dark  
\_\_\_ Street light on/off  
\_\_\_ Sleet  
\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ Cloudy  
\_\_\_ Clear  
\_\_\_ Raining  
\_\_\_ Snowing  
\_\_\_ Fog

**POLICE OFFICERS**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
BADGE # \_\_\_\_\_  
REGIONAL \_\_\_\_\_ OPP \_\_\_\_\_

What did the Police Officer Say:

To You: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

To Others: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**WITNESSES**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CC5.ILO1.CM1**  
When it Happens

**In case of a Crash**  
Stop  
Don't Panic

First person @ Scene

Park away from the scene  
Approach carefully  
Watch for hazards  
Protect the scene

If someone is hurt

Send someone for help tell them to **COME BACK**  
Go yourself if there is no one to send  
Administer First aid and CPR if you are qualified

Triage the situation

Look for people inside and outside the car  
Try to assess injuries.  
Give help to the people that need it first

**DON'T MOVE ANYONE YOU SUSPECT OF NECK OR BACK INJURIES UNLESS IMMINENT DEATH**

When to call Police if someone is hurt, If there are injuries or death

If you suspect criminal activities, More than \$1000 in damage

Information to gather Name, address, phone number, insurance policy

number, plate number, VIN, Information off of the ownership,

date, time, weather, light condition. Get witness information,

draw a picture, write it all down soon after the event.

Get police badge number and incident number.

**DON'T ADMIT GUILT  
DON'T LIE**

**Record of Driver Examination**

Driver's Licence No. / N° du permis de conduire  
Date of Birth / Date de naissance  
Sex / Sexe  
Height / Taille  
Class / Cat.  
Cond. / Dist.  
Last Name, First Name and Middle Initial / Nom, prénom et initiale  
Street No. and Name of Lot, Conc. and Township / N° et rue ou lot, conc. et canton  
City, Town or Village / Ville ou village  
Postal Code / Code postal  
Date  
Via  
M  
D

1. Do you wear corrective eyeglasses or contact lenses? / Portez-vous des verres correcteurs ou de contact? Yes / Oui No / Non  
2. Do you suffer, or have you ever suffered from heart disease, stroke, diabetes, epilepsy, or any other medical condition, or physical condition that may affect your safe operation of a motor vehicle? / Souffrez-vous ou avez-vous souffert de maladie cardiaque, d'une attaque d'apoplexie, de diabète, d'épilepsie, de pertes de connaissance ou avez-vous d'autres troubles de santé ou invalidité qui pourraient nuire à la conduite sécuritaire d'un véhicule automobile? Dans l'affirmative, précisez votre trouble de santé.  
3. Driving along  
4. Intersections / R.R. crossing  
5. Turns  
6. Parking  
7. Stop, park and start on a grade

Summary reasons for disqualification  
1. Start  
2. Backing  
3. Driving along  
4. Intersections / R.R. crossing  
5. Turns  
6. Parking  
7. Stop, park and start on a grade  
Examiner's No. & Signature  
Location of Centre or Travel Point



## CC1 – Rules of the Road

### 1) Why should prospective drivers take driver education?

- a) for reduced insurance premiums
- b) to be able to pass the driver's test
- c) to gain your parents' confidence
- d) to acquire the attitudes, knowledge, and skills of safe driving

### 2) What is the main purpose of the traffic laws?

- a) to correct poor driving habits
- b) to provide revenue for the government
- c) to regulate traffic movement and prevent accidents
- d) to check the physical condition of a vehicle

### 3) What is the purpose of the provincial driver's handbook?

- a) to provide signs and regulations for the province you are driving in
- b) to provide the information necessary to write your learner's test
- c) to identify traffic signs and symbols
- d) all the above

### 4) Traffic laws are made and enforced by:

- a) municipal government
- b) provincial government
- c) federal government
- d) all of the above

### 5) The probationary driver system has tougher rules than the regular demerit point system.

- a) True
- b) False

### 6) As a G1 or G2 driver, your licence will be suspended if you accumulate

- a) 9 demerit points during a two year period
- b) 6 demerit points during a two year period
- c) 3 demerit points in a one year period
- d) 4 demerit points in a one year period

### 7) Demerit points remain on the driver's record for a period of \_\_\_\_ from the date of offence.

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 4 years

## CC1 – Rules of the Road

### 8) As a G1 or G2 driver, if you accumulate the maximum number of demerit points your licence will be suspended for \_\_\_\_ from the date the Ministry of Transportation receives your licence.

- a) 30 days
- b) 6 months
- c) 60 days
- d) 1 year

### 9) A fully licensed driver may be required to attend an interview or to complete a driver re-examination, if the driver accumulates.

- a) 9 demerit points
- b) 3 demerit points
- c) 6 demerit points
- d) 7 demerit points

### 10) If a fully licensed driver accumulates 15 demerit points, his/her licence will be suspended for \_\_\_\_ from the date the Ministry of Transportation receives your licence.

- a) 90 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 2 years

### 11) A driver's licence

- a) shows financial responsibility
- b) indicates a person's right to drive a motor vehicle
- c) indicates a person's privilege to drive a motor vehicle
- d) indicates vehicle ownership

### 12) In cities, towns, villages, and built-up areas, the speed limit is usually \_\_\_\_ km/h unless otherwise posted

- a) 30
- b) 50
- c) 70
- d) 90

### 13) The law requires you to signal:

- a) when there is other traffic around your vehicle
- b) whenever you intend to alter the direction or movement of your car
- c) to alert pedestrians of your intentions
- d) to avoid a traffic violation

- 14) When two vehicles reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time, the right-of-way should be given to:
- the vehicle approaching from the left
  - the vehicle approaching from the right
  - neither one
  - the faster moving vehicle

15) A flashing green light at an intersection where turns to the left and right are permitted means:

- you may turn to the left if the way is clear
- you may turn to the right if the way is clear
- you may proceed straight through if the way is clear
- you may do any of the above

16) Responsible driving is a matter of:

- driving according to the situation
- driving courteously
- driving skillfully and safely
- all of the above

17) Which of the following has the greater share of the roadway?

- bicyclists
- motorists
- motorcyclists
- all have an equal share

CC2 – The Vehicle and its Components

18) What is the main purpose of a night mirror?

- to deflect headlight glare from following cars
- to avoid the use of dark coloured glasses
- to reduce the reflection of the dash light
- none of these above

19) What is the main purpose of the ignition switch?

- to activate the electrical system and start the engine
- to unlock the transmission
- to unlock the steering column
- to operate the headlights

- 20) You have to turn on the car's engine in order to check that the gauges are working
- true
  - false

21) Use your low beam headlights

- when other vehicles are approaching
- when following other vehicles
- during the day
- all of the above

22) The directional signal lever is used only for signaling a turn.

- True
- False

23) When the oil pressure light comes on, you should:

- drive to the nearest service station to have it checked
- make a mental note to check the oil the next time you get fuel
- immediately pull over to the side of the road and stop the car
- ignore the light until something happens

24) Which of the dangerous gases is produced by an internal combustion engine?

- Carbon Monoxide
- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbon Chloride
- Muffler Exhaust Gases

25) Pre-driving checks are only necessary for new drivers.

- True
- False

26) What is the recommended method of adjusting the driver's seat?

- adjust so that the driver is as close as possible to the steering wheel and controls
- adjust so that the driver is as far away as possible from steering wheel and controls
- adjust so that your foot can reach the car floor behind the brake pedal
- adjust the seat to suit the person's footwear

27) The only valid judge of your car's speed is the speedometer.

- True
- False

28) How long does it take for the average person to move their foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal when an emergency situation occurs?

- a) 1/2 second
- b) 1/4 second
- c) 3/4 second
- d) 1 second

### CC3 – Vehicle Handling

29) To stop smoothly under normal driving conditions, you should:

- a) Slowly pump the brakes
- b) Apply gradual brake pressure, ease up slightly just as the car slows to a stop
- c) Apply increasing brake pressure until the car stops
- d) Apply constant brake pressure to slow the vehicle and then hard pressure to complete the stop

30) What are the most common problem drivers make when backing a car?

- a) They allow the vehicle to move backwards while still looking ahead
- b) They put the car in reverse before checking traffic behind
- c) They only turn their head to check traffic behind
- d) All of the above

31) The steering wheel controls both the front and back wheels

- a) true
- b) false

32) What is the main function of the parking brake?

- a) to lock up all four wheels
- b) to keep the car from rolling when stopped
- c) to provide a supplementary brake system
- d) to put pressure on the foot brake

33) The parking brake is used to slow the car down as you maneuver the car into a parking space.

- a) true
- b) false

34) What is the first thing to do when preparing to secure a car with an automatic transmission?

- a) Turn off the ignition and engage the parking brake
- b) Turn off ignition and put selector in park position
- c) Put the selector in park position and engage the parking brake
- d) Engage the parking brake only

### CC3 – Vehicle Handling

35) When parking in a perpendicular space in a parking lot, it is not necessary to signal a turn.

- a) True
- b) False

36) How is perpendicular parking different from angle parking?

- a) perpendicular parking is at a 90 degree angle to the curb or line marking
- b) there is no difference between the two
- c) it is designed to accommodate larger vehicles
- d) it is designed to accommodate smaller vehicles

37) When preparing to move into a parallel parking spot, you should first:

- a) Check the rear traffic before backing the vehicle
- b) Turn on the directional signal and back the car
- c) Turn the wheel sharply right and back up the car
- d) Turn the steering wheel sharply left and back up the car

38) When parking on an upgrade on a two way street where there is no curb, you should position your front wheels:

- a) Turn sharply to the left
- b) Turned to the right
- c) Facing straight ahead
- d) Turned very slightly to the left

39) When parking downhill, position the wheels:

- a) Toward the curb
- b) Away from the curb
- c) Straight ahead
- d) It doesn't matter how the wheels are positioned

40) What are the problems often encountered at an uncontrolled intersection?

- a) there is not visible means of traffic control
- b) you have to determine who has the legal right – of – way
- c) you must judge space and distance with other cars crossing your path
- d) all of the above

41) At uncontrolled intersections, or when stopped at a stop sign, you must not start to cross if traffic is closer than:

- a) 2 seconds away
- b) 4 seconds away
- c) 6 seconds away
- d) none of the above

CC3 – Vehicle Handling

42) Controlled intersections are \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous than uncontrolled intersections.

- a) More
- b) **Less**
- c) Just as

43) What is the purpose of a controlled intersection?

- a) **To direct the right-of-way by means of sign and traffic signals**
- b) To regulate the Highway Traffic Act Municipal by-laws
- c) To give the right-of-way to motorists
- d) To provide the right-of-way for drivers over pedestrians

44) On a roadway when traffic is moving in both directions, in what position must you be before making a left turn?

- a) Close to the right hand side of the road
- b) Close to the left side of the road
- c) **Immediately to the right of the centre line of the roadway**
- d) Does not matter provided you signal

45) Left turns are more dangerous than right turns.

- a) **True**
- b) False

46) When turning left at an intersection, it is important to:

- a) Yield to traffic going straight through
- b) Signal
- c) Slow down
- d) **All of the above**

47) A flashing green light ahead of you means that you can make a left turn without worrying about other traffic.

- a) True
- b) **False**

48) When does the motorist have a responsibility for safety and protection of all pedestrians?

- a) Only at approved crosswalks
- b) Only at intersections
- c) **At all times**
- d) When walking against a read traffic light

CC3 – Vehicle Handling

49) Young children are often involved in vehicle pedestrian accidents. Why?

- a) Because they like to play in the streets
- b) They tend to be not aware or concerned of the dangers of traffic
- c) They cannot judge time and space well
- d) **All of the above**

50) You should give motorcycles and bicycles \_\_\_\_\_ margin of safety than other cars.

- a) **A larger**
- b) A smaller
- c) The same
- d) It doesn't matter

51) Car drivers should yield the right-of-way to buses.

- a) **True**
- b) False

52) Streetcars create special driving considerations. Which of the following is not correct?

- a) **You may pass on the left when it is moving on a two-way street**
- b) You must stop at least 2 meters behind the rear door when the streetcar is picking up or discharging passengers
- c) You may pass on the left when it is moving on a one-way street
- d) Where there is a safety island for passengers, you must slow down and proceed with caution

53) Why must motorists give special attention to bicyclists?

- a) They may not pay attention to traffic rules and regulations
- b) They may be young and inexperienced
- c) Road conditions may cause them to swerve
- d) **All of the above**

54) A bicyclist has the right-of-way if he/she arrives first at a four-way stop.

- a) True
- b) **False**

55) A bicyclist may not turn left from the same road position as a motor vehicle.

- a) **True**
- b) False

### CC3 – Vehicle Handling

- 56) What special problems does the driver encounter in off street parking areas?**
- a) Cars can come from several directions at the same time
  - b) Pedestrians tend to walk between and around parked cars
  - c) Your line of sight can be blocked by parked cars or buildings
  - d) All of the above
- 57) A school bus with red signal lights flashing is stopped on a highway that has no median strip. What does the law require you to do when meeting or overtaking the bus?**
- a) Does not matter provided you sound your horn
  - b) Stop until the bus proceeds or the signal lights are no longer flashing
  - c) Wait for approaching vehicles to pass
  - d) Reduce speed and pass with care
- 58) Losing control of the car on a highway curve is caused by:**
- a) your speed
  - b) sharpness of the curve
  - c) road conditions
  - d) any of the above
- 59) When preparing to pass another vehicle on a two lane road, you should:**
- a) get close behind the vehicle to be passed to reduce the passing distance
  - b) blink your headlights and tap your horn to alert the driver of your intentions to pass
  - c) determine by the road marking, signs, and space gap of the advisability of passing
  - d) signal your intention and increase your speed
- 60) When another vehicle is attempting to pass you, what action should you take:**
- a) maintain your vehicle speed, and move slightly to the right to give the passing driver a better view
  - b) reduce your vehicle speed slightly and move to the right to give the passing driver more space
  - c) accelerate slightly to discourage passing
  - d) slow down quickly to allow the other driver to overtake your vehicle faster

### CC3 – Vehicle Handling

- 61) To recover from a drop-off onto the roadway shoulder, you should hold the steering wheel firmly and brake sharply.**
- a) True
  - b) False
- 62) On unpaved country roads, you should drive:**
- a) More slowly
  - b) Faster
  - c) The same speed as you normally drive
  - d) It doesn't matter what speed you drive at as long as you are careful
- 63) When following trucks which block your view of the road ahead, you should decrease your following distance.**
- a) True
  - b) False
- 64) A school bus with red lights flashing is taking on or discharging school children. What does the law require you to do when meeting or overtaking the bus?**
- a) Stop until the bus proceeds or the signal lights are no longer operating
  - b) Does not matter provided you sound your horn
  - c) Wait for approaching vehicles to pass
  - d) Reduce speed and pass with added care
- 65) When approaching a railway crossing at which an electrical or mechanical signal device is warning of the approach of a train you must:**
- a) Stop not less than 1.5 m (5 ft.) from the nearest rail
  - b) Increase speed and cross tracks as quickly as possible
  - c) Stop not less than 5 m (15 ft.) from the nearest rail
  - d) Slow down and proceed with caution
- 66) What preparations should a driver make when planning a long journey?**
- a) Decide on a route and advise a friend or relative of your itinerary
  - b) Have your car serviced by a qualified mechanic
  - c) Ensure that all of your documents pertaining to your car and the vehicle insurance are in order
  - d) All of the above

### CC3 – Vehicle Handling

67) What is meant by a controlled access highway?

- a) a through road with a limited number of entrances
  - b) a road built specially for personal cars
  - c) a road designed for very high speed limits
  - d) a road designed for heavy truck traffic
- 68) When entering a freeway, you should signal, then:
- a) drive carefully and be prepared to stop for freeway traffic
  - b) accelerate quickly to freeway speed and merge with freeway traffic
  - c) stop on acceleration lane, wait for an opening, then enter the freeway rapidly
  - d) slow down, enter the freeway at a sharp angle

69) Freeway acceleration lanes always merge into the right lane of traffic.

- a) True
- b) False

70) When traveling at freeway speeds, things in the distance take longer to approach.

- a) True
- b) False

71) The faster your car is moving, the worse your side vision becomes.

- a) True
- b) False

72) The space cushion between your car and the car ahead when driving on a freeway should normally be:

- a) 1 second
- b) 3 seconds
- c) 5 seconds
- d) 10 seconds

73) Since there are never any turns on a freeway, you never need to use your directional signals.

- a) True
- b) False

74) What is meant by driving at the common speed on freeways?

- a) to blend in with the speed of other traffic
- b) to select the proper lane for the speed you wish to drive
- c) to maintain the posted speed limit
- d) to drive at a speed agreed upon by passengers

75) You should never drive in the far left lane of a multi-lane freeway except to pass traffic moving at a rate below the speed limit.

- a) True
- b) False

76) What is one of the most common errors drivers make when preparing to leave the freeway?

- a) they tend to use the driving lane as a deceleration lane
- b) they don't signal with their brake lights
- c) they maintain their speed while entering the deceleration lane
- d) they don't monitor following traffic in their rear view mirrors

77) If you only see your exit at the last minute, you should use your directional signals and slow down quickly, stopping, if necessary, in order to get off the freeway.

- a) True
- b) False

78) What action should you take to avoid a tailgater?

- a) change lanes, or slow down and let him/her pass
- b) apply brake suddenly
- c) speed up and get away from him/her
- d) maintain your speed

79) The best means of communicating with other road users is by using your:

- a) directional signals
- b) horn
- c) brake lights
- d) all the above

## CC4 – Driver Behavior

- 80) You don't need to use the directional signal when you are just going to change lanes for a moment to avoid a parked vehicle.**
- a) True
  - b) False
- 81) When children are seen playing close beside the roadway you should:**
- a) Tap the horn to get eye contact
  - b) Slowdown and proceed with caution
  - c) Both a and b above
  - d) Maintain speed after blowing your horn loudly
- 82) Driving today is a difficult task. You must think about:**
- a) Speed control and space around you.
  - b) Looking and steering
  - c) Weather and road conditions.
  - d) All of the above.
- 83) If your car breaks down and require that you stop on the traveled portion of the highway you should first do after stopping:**
- a) Activate the turn signal.
  - b) Exit the vehicle quickly.
  - c) Activate your hood release.
  - d) Put on your hazard lights
- 84) When you are driving down the street and another driver cuts you off. Now, you get angry and you should:**
- a) Stay calm an ignore him.
  - b) Get even with the other driver and pay that driver back by cutting off.
  - c) Call the police and report the incident.
  - d) Follow the driver home and tell what you think of his/her action.
- 85) The two reasons why young drivers are more likely to have collisions are:**
- a) Loss of steering control and following other vehicles too closely.
  - b) Inexperience and an immature attitude.
  - c) Speeding and failure to yield the right of way.
  - d) Failing to signal and braking too quickly.

## CC5 – Respect and Responsibility

- 86) Which of the following has the least effect on the fuel efficiency of a vehicle?**
- a) Tire pressure
  - b) Vehicle brand name
  - c) Number of engine cylinders
  - d) Weight of the vehicle
- 87) Aggressive driving can reduce the fuel efficiency of a vehicle by up to:**
- a) 10 %
  - b) 20 %
  - c) 30 %
  - d) 40 %
- 88) Idling of a vehicle wastes fuel. After how many seconds of idling does it waste more fuel than it takes to shut the engine off and re-start it?**
- a) 3 seconds
  - b) 10 seconds
  - c) 15 seconds
  - d) 30 seconds
- 89) When an emergency vehicle is approaching in either direction with emergency lights activated, the law requires vehicles to:**
- a) Pull over to the right side of the road and stop
  - b) Lane change if possible, otherwise slow down
  - c) Keep driving with due care attention at the posted speed
  - d) Pull over to the left side of the road and stop
- 90) As a responsible driver, if you are the first to arrive on the scene of a collision, you should:**
- a) Stop and protect the scene.
  - b) Survey the injured.
  - c) Call for help.
  - d) All of the above.
- 91) When an emergency vehicle is stopped with emergency lights activated at the side of the road, the law requires vehicles approaching from behind to:**
- a) Lane change if possible, otherwise slows down.
  - b) Pull over and stop.
  - c) Keep driving with due care attention at the posted speed
  - d) None of the above

## CC6 – Sharing the Road

92) What special considerations must a driver give when turning corners at night?

- a) Due to the shorter sight distance, it is necessary to slow down
- b) Let your eyes follow the headlight and maintain speed
- c) Turn on your high beams for greater visibility and cover your brake
- d) Use the center line of the road as a steering guide

93) When passing a car at night, which of the following steps should be taken?

- a) Dim your headlights as you approach the vehicle
- b) Warn the driver ahead of your intention to pass by switching your high beams on and off
- c) When it is safe to do so, signal, check mirrors and blind spot and pull out to pass
- d) All of the above

94) What should you do to maintain the same degree of safety in your night driving as in your day driving?

- a) increase your space cushion
- b) wear tinted glasses to reduce glare
- c) drive close to the center of the road
- d) keep your eyes directed slightly to the left side of the road

95) High beam lights allow the driver to see about \_\_\_\_\_ meters ahead.

- a) 45
- b) 135
- c) 150
- d) 200

96) When approaching an oncoming car at night, your headlights should be on:

- a) High beam
- b) Low beam
- c) It doesn't matter

97) What is meant by over-driving your headlights?

- a) You are exceeding the speed limit
- b) You are using high-beam instead of low-beam headlights
- c) You are using low-beam instead of high-beam headlights
- d) You are driving too fast to stop in the distance you can see ahead

## CC7 – Attention

98) More than half of all traffic deaths in Canada involve alcohol or drugs.

- a) True
- b) False

99) Alcohol affects the:

- a) Brain & Stomach
- b) Liver
- c) Pulse rate
- d) All of the above

100) Alcohol affects the way a person drives mainly through its effects on:

- a) Judgment & Co-ordination
- b) Reaction time
- c) Perception
- d) All of the above

101) Even if your B.A.C. is below 0.08%, you can be charged with impaired driving if you are not controlling your car well.

- a) True
- b) False

102) A glass of wine, a mixed drink, and a beer all have the same effect on the body.

- a) True
- b) False

103) The possible legal consequences of impaired driving or having a B.A.C. of more than 0.08% are:

- a) A fine
- b) Suspension of your licence
- c) A jail term
- d) All of the above

104) Which level of law specifically deals with impaired driving?

- a) Municipal level
- b) Provincial level
- c) Federal level
- d) All of the above



## CC7 – Attention

- 105) A person who has had two drinks within a one-hour period would be described as:**
- Very impaired
  - Impaired**
  - Not impaired
  - Impairment is not obvious
- 106) If a person is going to drink and drive, the best advice to give is:**
- Stop drinking about an hour before driving
  - Don't drink at all unless you are a very experienced driver
  - Stick to one drink an hour**
  - Drink coffee and get plenty of fresh air before driving
- 107) The most accurate statement to be made about alcohol and driving is that:**
- A person has to drink quite a lot before it affects his/her driving very much
  - Alcohol in any amount can affect a person's driving**
  - Alcohol affects everybody differently; some people can drink a lot without it affecting their driving and others are affected by only a small amount
  - The effect of alcohol can be minimized by eating and drinking coffee
- 108) As a host, what responsibility do you have to prevent someone from driving who is impaired?**
- If they are over the age of 18, I have no responsibility whatsoever
  - I should consider restraining them from driving if they are carrying passengers
  - I have a moral responsibility to restrict the driving of any guest who is impaired**
  - I have no responsibility for the actions of others
- 109) What is the potential effect on driving when mixing drugs with alcohol?**
- It will neutralize the affect of the alcoholic drug
  - It will multiply the separate effect of each drug**
  - It acts as a sedative and neutralized anger
  - It tends to make the driver more alert

**110) What other physical impairment, other than drugs, is extremely dangerous when driving?**

- Emotional stress
- Hunger
- Fatigue**
- Deafness

**111) The most sensible thing you can do to fight fatigue while driving is:**

- Take pep-up pills
- Keep the windows open
- Talk to passengers & Play the radio
- Stop the car and take a rest**

**112) A driver who is angry or emotionally upset should:**

- Try to forget his/her problems while driving
- Slow down and take time to relax
- Allow for a cooling off period before driving**
- Take a drive to relax

**113) Anger, depression, and worry do not increase the effects of alcohol on the body.**

- True
- False**

**114) Emotions can be:**

- Contagious
- Temporary
- Controlled
- All of the above**

**115) What is the major cause of highway hypnosis?**

- Driving while ill
- Lack of sleep before driving
- Drinking alcohol excessively before driving
- Driving for extended periods of time**

**116) Which of the following would help to reduce highway hypnosis?**

- Wear comfortable clothing
- Take a coffee or walking break every hour
- Keep your eyes moving, your mind mentally alert, and be well rested
- All of the above**

## CC8 – Perception and Risk Management

**117) When is an icy road likely to be the most dangerous?**

- a) When the ice is melting
- b) When you are the first to drive on the icy surface
- c) When ice is frozen solid
- d) **When temperature is close to zero Celsius**

**118) What is meant by black ice?**

- a) **A thin layer of ice on an asphalt surface**
- b) A thick layer of ice on any road surface
- c) Ice that is formed from dirty water
- d) Ice that is formed on dark stormy days when the temperature is below zero Celsius

**119) When winter weather conditions begin, what is the greatest single contributing factor to motor vehicle collision?**

- a) **Drivers do not adjust their speed to road conditions**
- b) Vehicles are not properly equipped for winter conditions
- c) The road surfaces are not always cleared of ice and snow
- d) The tires are not inflated to the correct pressure

**120) What is the greatest cost that can be experienced as the result of a motor vehicle accident?**

- a) To lose your driver's license for up to five years
- b) To face a major law suit
- c) Imprisonment as a result of a criminal code conviction
- d) **The social costs**

**121) During your driving career you will almost certainly encounter many mechanical problems. The two most common are:**

- a) Engine failure to produce power
- b) **A flat tire and a dead battery**
- c) Transmission fails to produce speed
- d) Brakes fail to operate

## CC8 – Perception and Risk Management

**122) Tires manufactured today are classified into two main groups. These are commonly known as:**

- a) Bias ply and regular
- b) **Bias ply and radial**
- c) Bias ply and snow tire
- d) Bias ply and belted tire

**123) Although many types of tires have been developed over the years, manufacturers are now concentrated on a new type. Which of the following types fit into that category?**

- a) Regular tires with deep tread
- b) Snow tires with special tread
- c) **Radial metric type tires with all weather tread**
- d) Belted bias tire with a deep tread

**124) Which of the following maintenance procedures is recommended for both safety and economy in good tire care?**

- a) Keep tires at the manufacturer's recommended pressure
- b) Check pressure only when tire is cold
- c) Check for minimum of 1.5mm tread wear
- d) **All of the above**

**125) There's no real possibility of danger when you're changing a flat tire.**

- a) True
- b) **False**

**126) Having followed the many steps necessary to change a tire, what would then be the safest practice to complete the job?**

- a) Drive home as quickly as possible to check the damaged tire
- b) Check the owner's manual to ascertain if you have done the job according to instructions
- c) **Stop at the nearest service station and have a mechanic check it over**
- d) Check inside the trunk to see if you have collected all of the tools you have used and that the job is assembled correctly

## CC8 – Perception and Risk Management

**127) What is the main purpose and functions of the battery?**

- a) To hold the charge of electricity from the alternator and store it for future use
- b) To supply electrical energy to the starter motor
- c) To store electrical power which allows you to start the engine, operate the lights, gauges, and other devices on the car
- d) To operate the lights and electrical gauges on the car

**128) The battery consists of many components that allow the various circuits to function. What are the most important parts a driver should know?**

- a) The metal plates inside the battery
- b) The positive and negative terminals
- c) The position of the filler caps
- d) The battery safety straps attaching the battery to the frame

**129) Batteries weaken with age. Why is it, that during the winter months the problem becomes more evident?**

- a) The temperature has an extreme effect on batteries: at zero degrees a battery is only about 40% efficient
- b) It takes more power to start up a very cold engine
- c) More hours of darkness, colder temperature, more demands from the headlights, heater, defroster, radio working together
- d) All of the above

**130) To lower the risk of an explosion when jump starting a car, which of the following should you follow?**

- a) Check that the batteries have the same voltage, and check fluid for freezing
- b) Make sure the cars are not touching, ignition and accessories are off, gears in park or neutral position, and brakes on
- c) Attach booster cable red to positive terminal on good battery and to positive terminal on dead battery: attach cable black to negative terminal on good battery and to engine block of other car
- d) All of the above

## CC8 – Perception and Risk Management

**131) If power assisted steering fails, you'll be able to steer.**

- a) True
- b) False

**132) Your car suddenly becomes very difficult to steer and extra effort is needed to control the steering. What would you do?**

- a) Grip the steering wheel firmly with both hands and concentrate on steering the car safely off the road to the shoulder
- b) Turn off the ignition and brake smoothly
- c) Shift into a lower gear and apply brake
- d) Apply hand brake and turn on the hazard lights

**133) When driving in heavy traffic and the accelerator sticks, what would be the safest thing to do?**

- a) Turn off the ignition
- b) Reach down and try to release the pedal with your hands
- c) Give a sharp tap with your foot on the accelerator pedal
- d) Shift in neutral, turn on the hazard lights, use the horn to alert other drivers, and brake gently to a stop

**134) If your car has power assist brakes, and the engine stops, pump your brakes.**

- a) True
- b) False

**135) The first thing you should do if a tire blows out is to put on the brakes.**

- a) True
- b) False

**136) When a tire blowout occurs while driving, you should.**

- a) Let up on the accelerator and turn off the ignition
- b) Let up on the accelerator, concentrate on your steering, and do not apply the brakes
- c) Let up on the accelerator and steer to the side of the road
- d) Let up on the accelerator and apply the brake

## CC8 – Perception and Risk Management

**137) What would be your first major action if your engine should lose power or sputter in heavy traffic?**

- a) Shift to a lower gear and pump accelerator
- b) Signal other drivers, and gradually steer to the side of the road
- c) Shift to neutral, and coast until car comes to a stop at the side of the road
- d) Apply brakes and stop as soon as possible in the same lane

**138) Should your engine overheat, and the radiator boils, what would be the best thing to do after you have safely moved the car to the side of the road and turned off the engine?**

- a) Remove the radiator cap, add water immediately, then allow engine to cool for several minutes
- b) Add water, drive on, turn of the air conditioner
- c) Allow the engine to cool and accelerate hard while adding water
- d) Allow the engine to cool, add water while the engine is idling

**139) When driving along and suddenly the hood of the car files up leaving you little or no visibility, what should you do?**

- a) Try to look through the opening between the hood and engine or look out of the left window and steer safely to the side of the road
- b) Slow down quickly to avoid hitting the car ahead
- c) Check traffic to the rear and apply brakes
- d) Put on your hazard lights and steer off the road

**140) To keep the windshield clear in winter driving you should:**

- a) Use defrosters and the heater and open the car window slightly
- b) Keep the windows slightly open, heater on and defroster off
- c) Use heater only and keep windows closed
- d) Shut off the heater system in order to maintain constant temperature both inside and outside car.

**141) What is the most important emergency equipment a driver should carry in their vehicle when driving in bad weather?**

- a) Battery jumper cables; shovel; sand; matches and candles
- b) Spare fan belt; engine anti-freeze; extra clothing; spare fuses
- c) Non-perishable food; tow-cable; tire gauge; flashlight
- d) arm blanket; emergency flares; first aid equipment; ice scraper

**142) Drivers must always ensure that all windows, lights and mirrors are clear of ice and snow before starting out. What other visibility problems could they encounter?**

- a) Snow may fly up from the road and cover the back window
- b) Snow may slide off the roof and cover the windshield
- c) Moisture may condense on the inside of the windows
- d) All of the above

**143) Why is good peripheral vision so important to safe driving?**

- a) it allows you to detect side objects and movement
- b) it allows you to pinpoint objects and movement
- c) it minimizes eye strain
- d) all of the above

**144) When driving, why is constant eye movement so important to the human brain?**

- a) The human brain can only really pay attention to one thing at a time
- b) The human brain can handle many details at one time
- c) It will keep the driver mentally alert
- d) It helps to minimize mental distractions

**145) What is the purpose of scanning?**

- a) to keep your eyes shifting to monitor for any potential danger
- b) to constantly monitor the inside and outside rear view mirrors
- c) to closely monitor traffic at intersections
- d) to monitor the instrument panel

**146) A driver should always look at least \_\_\_\_ seconds ahead?**

- a) 15
- b) 10
- c) 8
- d) 3

**147) At regular intervals a driver should look:**

- a) ahead
- b) behind
- c) to the sides
- d) both b and c

**148) Why must a driver maintain a space cushion?**

- a) it will allow the driver time and space to avoid a collision
- b) because the law requires you to do so
- c) the inexperienced driver needs more time to stop
- d) it avoids the need for sudden braking

**CC8 – Perception and Risk Management**

**149) The greatest risk of a crash is in front of your car.**

- a) True
- b) False

**150) When steering, you should look in the distance:**

- a) at the obstacles and other cars you want to avoid
- b) where you'll be in 15 to 20 seconds
- c) at the bumper of the car ahead
- d) all of the above

**151) Over steering is a common fault of new drivers. What can be done to correct this?**

- a) Glance well ahead at your intended path
- b) Constantly glance at the centre line and road edge
- c) Drive the car by sighting along the centre of the road
- d) Visually maintain the steering wheel in a centre position

**152) Strategic driving requires that the driver have:**

- a) knowledge
- b) motor skills
- c) sound attitudes
- d) all the above

**The answers for the questions from CC1 to CC8**

**CC1**

- 1 D 2 C 3 D 4 D 5 A 6 A 7 B 8 C 9 A 10 C 11 C 12 B 13 B
- 14 B 15 D 16 D 17 D

**CC2**

- 18 A 19 A 20 B 21 D 22 B 23 C 24 A 25 B 26 C 27 A 28 C

**CC3**

- 29 B 30 D 31 B 32 C 33 B 34 C 35 B 36 A 37 A 38 B 39 A 40 D
- 41 C 42 B 43 A 44 C 45 A 46 D 47 B 48 C 49 D 50 A 51 A 52 A
- 53 D 54 B 55 A 56 D 57 B 58 D 59 C 60 B 61 B 62 A 63 B 64 A
- 65 C 66 D 67 A 68 B 69 B 70 B 71 A 72 B 73 B 74 A 75 B 76 A
- 77 B 78 A 79 D 80 B

**CC4**

- 81 C 82 D 83 D 84 A 85 B

**CC5**

- 86 B 87 C 88 B 89 A 90 D 91 A

**CC6**

- 92 A 93 D 94 A 95 B 96 B 97 D

**CC7**

- 98 A 99 D 100 D 101 A 102 A 103 D 104 C 105 B 106 C 107 B 108 C 109 B
- 110 C 111 D 112 C 113 B 114 D 115 D 116 D

**CC8**

- 117 D 118 A 119 A 120 D 121 B 122 B 123 C 124 D 125 B 126 C
- 127 C 128 B 129 D 130 D 131 A 132 A 133 D 134 B 135 B 136 B
- 137 C 138 D 139 A 140 A 141 A 142 D 143 A 144 A 145 A 146 A
- 147 D 148 A 149 A 150 B 151 A 152 D