BEHIND THE WHEEL
The journey begins. Are you ready?

Keys for Life

NAME __________________________
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USEFUL ROAD SAFETY WEBSITES

KEYS FOR LIFE
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http://www.det.wa.edu.au/okera/detems/portal/

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RAC

ST JOHN AMBULANCE
http://www.ambulance.net.au/

KEYS2DRIVE

C-MARC: CURTIN MONASH ACCIDENT RESEARCH CENTRE

PARAPLEGIC BENEFIT FUND
Up until now you’ve probably spent hours as a passenger. It’s a great way to travel, just sitting and looking out of the window. But now it’s time for you to take on a more active role as a passenger. The 10 tasks in this book will help you to do this.
So what do you need to do?

Each task is different and for all of them you need to sit in the front seat of the car, so you can see the road ahead and observe your driver and other drivers.

You’ll be asked to watch how your driver uses different skills to control the car, what they do to avoid hazards, how your driver and other drivers behave on our roads, and their reactions in different situations.

The tasks will ask you to talk to your driver to find out what they do to make each trip in the car a safe one. Make sure you talk to your driver before or after the car has stopped to avoid distracting them.

The tasks will also ask you to ‘stop and think’ about the things you’ve observed as a passenger and what this might mean to you when you become a driver.

You’ll also be asked to think about the type of driver you want to be, and how you can help to keep yourself, your friends and your family safe on our roads.

Are you ready to start?

Before you start the tasks, let your driver read through this book so they know what you will be doing and how they can help.

Make sure your driver understands that they don’t have to do any extra driving. Just normal daily trips will help you complete all of your on road tasks.
Practise
PRACTISE
practise
We all know that you can only get better at something if you practise. It’s the same for driving. The more you practise, the safer you will become.

As a learner driver in WA you are required to complete a minimum of 50 hours of supervised driving and record this in your Log Book. This includes 25 hours before the Practical Driving Assessment (PDA) and another 25 hours of supervised driving practice after you have passed the PDA.

It’s well known that getting up to 120 hours of driving practice can reduce your crash risk by about 30% when you first start driving on P plates.

So start thinking about how you can get more than the 50 hours, especially if you want to become a more experienced and safer driver.

There’s some great information about other ways to do this in the Let’s practise booklet. Ask your teacher for a copy of the Let’s practise booklet or go along to a Keys for Life workshop for parents and young people and get one there.

And keep a copy of the Drive Safe handbook in your glove box. It explains the road rules.

Don’t forget the quizzes! They’ll help you learn the road rules and get ready for the Learner’s Permit Theory Test.
USING A DRIVER

You will need to ask a driver to help you complete your 10 on road tasks. They need to have been driving for a while and have time to talk to you. This way you’ll get a picture of what driving really involves.

Try to choose someone who you think is a safe driver and can explain things clearly.

Remember this person needs to be an experienced driver. That means they have had a driver’s licence for at least four years.

Your driver might also become your driving supervisor when you get your L plates. So try to build a positive relationship with them now.

Once you have found a driver you will need to negotiate some suitable times for doing the tasks. Try to use trips that you already do with them, like visiting friends, getting to school or work, going to the shops or sports training.

COMMENTARY DRIVING

An easy way for you to find out about driving is to ask your driver to explain what they are doing during a trip in the car. This is called ‘commentary driving’.

Your driver can share their thoughts and feelings, identify any hazards they have noticed, and explain how they are driving and adjusting to any hazards.
STOP

AND

THINK

How do you feel about becoming a driver?

What will having a driver’s licence mean to you?

What do you know about driving?

What type of driver do you want to be?

How do you feel about learning to drive?

What responsibilities will you have as a driver?
ON-ROAD PRACTICE DIARY

You can use this diary to record information about each on-road task. Ask your driver to sign each task after you’ve entered it in your diary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ROAD</th>
<th>WEATHER</th>
<th>TIME OF DAY</th>
<th>TRAFFIC</th>
<th>DRIVER’S SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local street</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Main road</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highway</td>
<td>Foggy</td>
<td>Sunset</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural highway</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Night</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gravel road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL TIME:
KEEPING AN EYE ON THINGS
TASK 1

Peripheral vision helps you see things outside of your direct line of vision without turning your head or moving your eyes.

It is often difficult to determine just what you are seeing with your peripheral vision, but even ‘detecting motion’ is an important factor especially while driving.

As a driver, you will need to learn how to use your peripheral vision well so that you become aware of as much surrounding activity on and off road, as possible.

ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

1. Practise using your peripheral vision to notice what’s happening in front of the car and to the sides as well.

2. See how many vehicles, road signs and signals you can spot using your peripheral vision.

3. Watch your driver. How do they react to things in their peripheral vision?

4. Ask your driver to tell you some of the things that they saw in their peripheral vision while driving.

ASK YOUR DRIVER

8. How do you use your peripheral vision when driving?

8. How do you use the mirrors and over-shoulder checks to see what’s happening behind your vehicle?

8. What is a blind spot?

8. What else do you use to help keep track of what’s going on around your vehicle?

STOP + THINK

1. What are 4 things that, as a driver, you need to be aware of in your peripheral vision?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2. It is more difficult to see things at night and your peripheral vision may not be as useful. List 4 other tips for driving at night.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

I’ve finished Task 1 so I’m moving on to Task 2.

You can’t just do it once, you’ve got to keep practising. The Let’s Practise booklet explains where all this fits when you’re learning to drive. Check it out.
How can we find out the right way to drive?
The Drive Safe handbook tells you. Let's have a look.
Spot the Errors

Task 2

Everyone makes mistakes, we all know that, but making a mistake while driving a car can be deadly.

On your next trip...

Spot any errors that drivers make. Here are a few that you might see.

- Driving too fast for conditions.
- Driving too slowly for the conditions.
- Obstructing other vehicles.
- Driving too slowly in the right hand line.
- Driving faster than the speed limit.
- Tailgating or following too close to the vehicle in front.
- Not judging or anticipating the speed of oncoming vehicles.
- Failing to completely stop at a STOP sign before moving off.
- Talking on a hands-held mobile phone.
- Changing lanes without indicating.
- Changing lanes when it is unsafe to do so.
- Going through an amber or red light.
- Other ____________________

Ask your driver

- What errors have you seen other drivers make?
- How do you deal with potentially risky driving situations?
- How do you feel when another driver makes an error or does something that is unsafe?
- How do you remain calm when another driver does something that puts your life or other road users’ lives at risk?
- What advice can you give to help me learn to drive safely?

Stop + Think

1. Think of one error you spotted during a recent drive. What did the driver do wrong? ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

   Why do you think the driver made this error?
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

   How could the driver have avoided making the error?
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

2. Think of a safe driver you know. What characteristics and actions make them safer than other drivers?
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

   Which is the most important characteristic?
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
GETTING READY TO

Stopping distance = reaction distance + braking distance

Stopping distance is made up of the reaction distance and the braking distance.
Do you know what the stopping distance is?

The reaction distance is the distance your car travels from the time a hazard registers in your brain to the time you begin to apply the brakes.

The braking distance is the distance travelled by your car from the time you put your brakes on until your car comes to a stop.

Your reactions will be quicker if you have had a good night’s rest and haven’t been using alcohol or other drugs. As a driver you will always need to be ‘ready to react’.

The car’s braking distance will be reduced at slower speeds.

On your next trip …

- Watch your driver and the vehicles in front of your car.
- Predict when your driver will slow down for an intersection, to turn a corner or to react to a hazard.
- Estimate in seconds how long it will take your car to come to a stop once your driver has started braking.
- Check that the following distance is going to give your driver enough time to react and brake if necessary. Use the 2-second rule to help you check.

Ask your driver

- What things can affect the braking distance of a car?
- What can affect your reaction time besides alcohol and other drugs?
- What do you do to allow for stopping distance?
- What do you do when a car merges into the space in front of your car?

Stop and think

1. Think about a young driver you know. What two important things would you tell them about stopping distance?

   ..............................................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................................

2. Many young drivers have rear end crashes. Why do you think this happens?

   ..............................................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................................

   ..............................................................................................................................................

3. Tick the following statements that are true.

   - Your stopping distance is not affected by the condition of your brakes and tyres.
   - A loose road surface does not affect stopping distance.
   - If the road is wet, stopping distance should be more than doubled.
   - You should always drive to the conditions.
   - Under-inflated tyres can cause an increase in a car’s braking distance.
Keeping a Safe

Task 4

Now that you know how much time is needed to stop a car, let’s think about how drivers keep a safe distance from other cars.

Have you heard of the ‘2-second’ rule? You can use this rule to check if you are following a vehicle at a safe distance.

Here’s what you do. Watch the car in front of your car. When the car in front passes an object in the distance and near the side of the road (like a tree or sign), start counting – ‘one thousand and one, one thousand and two’.

If your car is travelling at a safe following distance, your car should reach the object just when you finish counting.

On your next trip ...

Practise judging following distances.

- Have a go at judging whether your driver is travelling at a safe following distance by using the 2-second rule.
- Check and see if the car behind you is travelling too close to your car.

Ask your driver

- How do you know when to slow down or not? Is it just the 2-second rule or are there other things you think about too?
- How do you feel when someone is ‘tailgating’ your car?
- What effect does being tailgated have on your driving?
- What do you do when you are being tailgated?

Do, if I leave a 2-second gap I should have enough time to stop my car?

two seconds
Distance...

Stop and think

1. Think about what you’ve seen while checking following distances. What will you need to consider when you start to drive?

2. If someone was tailgating you, how do you think you would feel?

3. What would be the best way to deal with a tailgating car?

4. The 2-second rule applies in good road and weather conditions. What should you do if the conditions are poor such as wet or foggy weather, or a gravel or rutted road?

Yeh but it also depends on the speed of your car. The faster you go, the longer it takes to stop.

And in wet weather you need to leave at least a 5-second gap. Basically, drive to the conditions.
THE FASTER YOU DRIVE, THE HARDER YOU HIT
CHECK YOUR SPEED

TASK 5

We all know that lower speeds save lives but each year in WA many people are killed or permanently injured because of crashes caused by speed.

In these crashes, the victims may have been a speeding driver, a passenger in a car that was speeding, or a person who was hit by a speeding motorist.

Speeding isn’t just about driving over the speed limit at very high speeds. It can also be driving at a speed that is too fast for the conditions such as weather, poor light, traffic and roads.

On your next trip...

» Look out for posted speed limits either on signs or markings on the road.
» Check to see if your driver travels at different speeds within the posted speed limit. Why might they do this?
» Try to guess what speed the car you’re travelling in is doing?
» Check the speedometer to see if you’re right.
» Watch other drivers on the road. Are they travelling within the posted speed limit?

Ask your driver

» Do you think that most drivers travel within the speed limit?
» How often do you check your speedo when driving?

Stop and think

1. Why do some drivers speed?

2. What might stop a driver from speeding?

3. Give 3 examples of potential hazards where you should reduce your speed.

4. The speed limit varies according to the type of road and the amount of traffic. Start to notice the speed limits on the roads that you will regularly travel on when you become a driver. Are there any school zones in your area?

Do you know what the speed limit is in a school zone?
STOP!!

Ask your driver

- What do you do to notice hazards?
- What are some hazards you have had to deal with?
- What is the first thing you do when you notice a potential hazard?
HAZARDS AHEAD

Task 6

It doesn’t matter where you live, you’ll always come across hazards when out driving. These could be an object on or near the road, or a situation that might pose a risk while you are driving.

On country roads there may not be a lot of traffic but there may be hazards such as wandering animals, large trucks, and long stretches of unsealed or gravel roads.

In the city there are more cars, pedestrians and cyclists. This means there are a lot of potential hazards to deal with such as cars braking or pulling out suddenly, trying to get your car across a busy intersection, or accommodating cyclists on busy roads.

On your next trip...

Spot at least 5 hazards that your driver had to deal with and write them here.

•
•
•
•
•

Watch how your driver deals with each hazard. What did they do each time they approached a hazard?

What are some common hazards in your local area?

Learning to stay alert and constantly scanning the road environment for hazards is important.

Once you have learnt to recognise hazards, experience will help you to automatically slow down and respond appropriately so that your level of risk is reduced.

Keeping a safe following distance behind the car in front of you gives you more time to deal with hazards when they happen.

Staying alert and not engaging in any reckless driving behaviour will also reduce your level of risk.

Stop and think

Think about how, as a learner driver, you can avoid some of the potential hazards you have seen. Write down some of your strategies?

•
•
•
•
•

What do you think will be the most difficult driving skills to learn? Why? What will help you to learn these skills?

•
•
•
•

Why do you think it is quite common for new drivers to veer off the road and crash?

•
•
•
•
DON'T BE DISTRACTED

Task 7

All drivers experience distractions from time to time. It might be a noisy or upset passenger, a mobile phone ringing, something interesting on the radio or something happening outside the car.

We know that driving is a complex task. So drivers need to concentrate and anticipate hazards on the road.

When drivers are distracted they can’t give enough attention to the driving task. Distractions need to take second place to the task of driving safely.

On your next trip...

★ Make a list of driver distractions both inside and outside of the car.

★ Watch your driver. How does their driving change if they are distracted?
Stop and think

Although some driver distractions are unavoidable, there are things a driver can do to manage these distractions. Write a list of ways to manage driver distractions.

1. Turn off your mobile phone – even if it is a hands-free mobile.
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________
6. ____________________________

When you start driving, how will you deal with your friends if they are distracting you?

__________________________________________

Do you think it should be illegal to use any type of mobile phone while driving? Why?

__________________________________________
CHECK OUT THE CONDITIONS

TASK 8

Have you ever thought about the different conditions that drivers have to deal with during a trip? They need to adjust their driving if it's:

- smoky
- foggy
- a narrow road
- a long stretch of road
- heavy traffic
- raining and the roads are wet
- a stretch of road where there are cyclists
- a gravel or corrugated road
- a freeway
- near a school with kids crossing the road
- bright sunshine
- night time
- a busy intersection
- a level crossing for a train
ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

1. Watch how your driver reacts to the different conditions.

2. Try to guess what your driver will do as you notice each different condition. For example, if it started to rain did your driver lower their speed and leave a bigger gap between your car and the car in front? Or, when you entered a freeway did your driver adjust their speed and begin checking over their shoulders more frequently?

3. Record the skills that were used by the driver to deal with the different conditions.

   Vehicle control skills (eg changing gears, using the brakes)

   Traffic skills (eg changing lanes, merging)

   Safety skills (eg keeping a 2-second gap between their car and the car in front)

   Advanced safety skills (eg taking a break after two hours of driving)

4. At the end of the trip, talk to your driver about the conditions you observed.

STOP AND THINK

1. What are some driving conditions that you will see and experience in your local area?

2. Which of these is the most hazardous? Why?

3. What are some driving conditions that you won’t see and experience in your local area?

4. What can you do to experience and practise handling these conditions? For example, if you live in the country and want to travel to Perth, how will you cope with peak hour traffic?

5. Many crashes involving young people happen on country roads. What are 6 things you should do to stay safer when driving on country roads?

   ,
   ,
   ,
   ,
   ,
Safety check

task 9

We've all seen them - cars that really shouldn't be on our roads. They look okay from the outside but on closer inspection they have mechanical faults, bald tyres, worn out seat belts and many other things that make them unsafe.
As a driver, you have a responsibility to make sure that the condition of your car isn’t putting you, your passengers or other road users at risk.

It’s also important to check your car on a regular basis. A simple way to do this is the POWER check:

- Petrol
- Oil
- Water
- Electrics (battery, lights, indicators)
- Rubber (tyre tread and pressure)

**Ask your driver**

- What do you do to maintain your car on a regular basis?
- How do you know if something is not running right with your car?
- How do you choose a roadworthy car? What things did you consider and are important to you?
- What do you do when a tyre goes flat while driving?
- How often do you change the tyres on your car?
- What car controls and devices do you regularly check?

**Stop and think**

1. Who can help you check a car out for faults and roadworthiness?

2. Write a list of 5 things you should check on your vehicle to make sure it’s safe to be on the road.

   - 
   - 
   - 
   - 
   - 

   Young drivers often buy a cheap car for their first car. But even a cheap car can have safety features that will help protect you and your passengers if you are in a crash.

   Have you heard of Used Car Safety Ratings or ANCAP-tested cars? These cars are tested and awarded safety ratings. A car with a 4 or 5 star rating is what you should choose. Some safety features that these cars will have are:

   - front, side and curtain head protecting airbags
   - seat belt reminder systems
   - active head restraints
   - electronic stability systems which help to maintain control of the car in emergency situations.

3. What type of car do you think you will buy when you start driving?

   

4. Does it have a 4 or 5 star rating? _____________

   Check out the ratings for new and used cars at http://rac.com.au/Motoring/Motoring-advice/Car-safety.aspx
Drivers need to be careful, alert and considerate as they move through traffic. Sometimes peoples' moods and emotions can change the way they behave as a driver or passenger. Even when another driver acts aggressively it's best to be courteous, tolerant and calm.
ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

Observe your driver and other drivers showing courtesy and tolerance. Here’s a list to help you.

- Letting other drivers merge into traffic queues and giving them space to do this.
- Leaving a gap when traffic is banked across an intersection.
- Keeping in the left hand lane to allow traffic to overtake.
- Leaving a gap between their car and the car in front (no tailgating).
- Allowing buses to enter back into the traffic flow.
- Remaining calm when another driver has made an error.
- Anticipating errors and constantly adjusting speed.
- Allowing cyclists to share the road and giving way to pedestrians.

ASK YOUR DRIVER

- How do you show courtesy and tolerance to other drivers?
- What do you do to stay calm when other drivers act unsafely or aggressively?
- Do you choose not to drive when you’re upset?
- How do you remain calm and make way when an emergency vehicle sounds a siren and displays flashing lights?

STOP AND THINK

1. Describe some of the examples of tolerance and courtesy you saw during your on-road task.

2. What could you do to keep calm in a difficult driving situation? (Eg take several breaths; remind yourself you can’t control what happens only how you respond).

3. List some of the things you could do to avoid problems with an aggressive driver.

4. In WA, the government is sending a strong message to everyone to share the responsibility for road safety and that irresponsible drivers and their anti-social behaviour or ‘hooning’ will not be tolerated. Drivers doing burnouts, racing another vehicle or driving 45km/h or more over the speed limit, can have their vehicle impounded.
   Why do you think that some young people believe ‘hooning’ is okay?

   What would you do if your mate started ‘hooning’ while you were in the car?
Driving Lesson - 8am Tuesday
STOP AND THINK

CONGRATULATIONS! YOU’VE FINISHED ALL OF YOUR ON-ROAD TASKS. SO HOW DID YOU GO?

Take some time now to stop and look back. Think about what you have learnt and what it means to you to become a safer driver.

What have you learnt?

Of all the things you have learnt and practised, the most important was

How do you feel about learning to drive?

How do you feel about becoming a driver?

What type of driver do you want to be?

What will having a driver’s licence mean to you?

What responsibilities will you have as a driver?

Read and fill in the safe driving pledge on page 34 or the safe driving agreement in your Let’s Practise booklet, with an adult at home.
SAFE DRIVING PLEDGE

You’ll soon be driving behind the wheel of a car! It’s important for you to commit to being a safe and courteous driver, respecting other road users and complying with the road rules. Think about everything you have learnt and discussed. Read and sign this pledge, tear it out and pin it up in your room.

When I get my driver’s licence I will:

☐ always drive at a safe speed, wear a seat belt and follow all the road rules
☐ not use my mobile phone while driving
☐ not speed or drive recklessly and respect other road users
☐ make sure all other passengers in my car wear a seat belt
☐ never drive when I am tired and take a break every 2 hours on a long journey
☐ be a calm, courteous and cautious driver
☐ regularly check the oil, brakes, lights, and tyres of my vehicle
☐ always indicate if I’m turning or changing lanes
☐ never drive while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs
☐ never travel with a driver who is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs
☐ call someone to pick me up if I feel it’s unsafe to drive.

Young person

Signature

Date

Parent / Guardian

Signature

Date
FEEDBACK

This is your last task. Ask your driver and teacher to comment on any increase they have noticed in your knowledge about driving and the skills that are required to drive safely. Your driver might like to suggest skills that you still need to practise before you get behind the wheel of a car.

DRIVER’S COMMENT


TEACHER’S COMMENT


Speed Quiz

Always travel at a speed that allows you to anticipate and react safely to sudden dangerous situations that can occur on the road.

1. A speed limit is the maximum legal speed at which you can travel on a road under ideal conditions. List 3 situations when you should adjust your speed to suit the conditions:
   - 
   - 
   - 

2. What are 3 types of speed limits?
   - 
   - 
   - 

3. What is the speed limit outside built-up areas and where there are no speed limit signs?
   - 
   - 

4. The maximum speed limit for a learner driver is:
   - 100 km/h
   - 110 km/h

5. What is the speed limit in a school zone?
   - 50 km/h
   - 40 km/h
   - 60 km/h

6. Vehicles towing a caravan or trailer have a maximum speed limit of:
   - 90 km/h
   - 100 km/h
   - 110 km/h

7. In a built-up area the default speed limit is:
   - 50 km/h
   - 60 km/h

8. P plate drivers can drive up to:
   - 100 km/h, where this is the maximum speed limit
   - 110 km/h, where this is the maximum speed limit

9. What is the ‘rule’ called that is a way of estimating an adequate following distance?
   - 

10. Write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.
   - You must drive slower when the road is wet.
   - Speed limits are the maximum speed you are allowed to drive at, under the best conditions.
   - Temporary speed limits only have to be followed when other traffic is around.
Alcohol + other drugs quiz

If you drive after drinking alcohol or taking other drugs, you are more likely to be involved in a road crash.

1. Write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.
   - [ ] If you drink alcohol and drive, you will find it difficult to concentrate on the task of driving.
   - [ ] Staying awake after drinking alcohol is easy for a driver to do.
   - [ ] Alcohol is quickly absorbed into the blood and travels rapidly to all parts of the body.
   - [ ] Drinking soft drink, water or coffee will sober you up.
   - [ ] Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is the quantity of alcohol in the body. It can be measured by analysing a blood, breath or urine sample.
   - [ ] The legal BAC limit for P plate drivers is 0.05.
   - [ ] The legal BAC limit for drivers with a full licence is 0.05.

2. The amount of alcohol you can consume before reaching the legal limit depends on various factors. Name two.
   - __________________________
   - __________________________

3. What is a standard drink?
   __________________________

4. A 375ml can of full strength beer is how many standard drinks?
   __________________________

5. Is it only illicit drugs that can affect your driving ability?
   Yes or no? __________

6. What does RBT stand for?
   __________________________
   __________________________

7. Will you be covered for vehicle damage and/or injury if you are over the legal BAC limit and have a crash?
   Yes or no? __________

8. List 3 things you can plan to do to make sure you get home safely after drinking alcohol.
   - __________________________
   - __________________________
   - __________________________
Seat Belt Quiz

Seat belts save lives. Buckle up every trip every time.

1. Write T (true) or F (false) for each statement
   □ You do not need to wear a seat belt if you are sitting in the back seat of a car.
   □ You don’t have to wear a seat belt if you are the driver of a vehicle travelling in reverse.
   □ Taxi drivers don’t have to wear a seat belt after dark.
   □ Seat belts are designed to be worn by one person at a time.
   □ Pregnant women must wear a seat belt unless they have a current medical certificate that explains why they are unable to wear one.
   □ It is optional, but highly recommended for children under 12 months to wear a child car restraint.
   □ Seat belts only need to be worn on long trips.
   □ You don’t have to wear a seat belt if you are doing work which requires getting in and out of the vehicle frequently and the vehicle doesn’t travel faster than 25 km/h.
   □ It is the driver’s responsibility to make sure that children up to the age of 16 are wearing a suitable restraint.
   □ If there are seating positions with and without seat belts, only those with seat belts must be occupied first.
   □ It is illegal to have a worn, frayed or damaged seat belt.
   □ It is illegal to ride in the back of a ute, panel van, station wagon or other ‘open load’ spaces.
   □ Drivers are legally responsible for ensuring that all passengers are suitably restrained in a vehicle.

2. What is the correct way to wear a seat belt?

3. Give 2 reasons why you should wear a seat belt.
   •
   •
Driving in Different Conditions Quiz

Drive safely. Drive for the conditions.

1. Write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.
   - ☐ You are legally required to dip your headlights when you are within 200 metres of an approaching vehicle.
   - ☐ Your headlights show you what is straight ahead but not what is around corners or bends in the road.
   - ☐ You must drive with your headlights on between the hours of sunset and sunrise or when conditions require it.
   - ☐ You must dip your headlights when you are driving less than 200 metres behind another vehicle.
   - ☐ When entering curves at night, you should put your headlights on high beam and slow down.
   - ☐ If a driver is dazzled by the headlights of an oncoming car, they should put their headlights on high beam.
   - ☐ If a car comes towards you with lights on high beam, you should slow down, look to the left of the road, keep to the left of the road and then pull over and stop if you still can’t see.

2. Write 3 things you can do to improve safety when driving in wet weather.
   - ________________________________
   - ________________________________
   - ________________________________

3. When driving in fog or smoke you should put your lights on high beam. True or false?
   ________________________________

4. Write 3 things that you should do when driving in the country?
   - ________________________________
   - ________________________________
   - ________________________________

5. You should leave the same distance between your car and the car in front whether you are driving in fine or wet conditions. True or false?
   ________________________________
Indicating and hand signals quiz

1. Write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.
   □ You must indicate/signal when you intend to turn right.
   □ You only have to indicate/signal when changing lanes if another vehicle is in the lane you are moving into.
   □ You must indicate/signal when pulling out from a kerb or stationary position.
   □ If you are making a U turn, you don’t need to indicate/signal.
   □ If you have enough time, you should indicate/signal to pull out and overtake.
   □ You do not need to indicate/signal when moving back after you have overtaken a car.
   □ If you intend to slow down or stop, you must indicate/signal.

2. What are the 3 types of indicators?
   •
   •
   •

3. Hand signals must be used if your vehicle is not equipped with stop lights or flashing indicators. What do the hand signals above indicate?
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

4. True or false? You do not need to indicate/signal when you are approaching a roundabout if you are going straight ahead.
   ____________________________________________
Intersections and turning quiz

1. Write T (true) or F (false) for each statement.
   □ A controlled intersection is an intersection that has traffic control signals.
   □ A police officer or other authorised person directing traffic is a ‘controlled intersection’.
   □ A roundabout is not a controlled intersection.
   □ At an intersection controlled by traffic control signals, you must be prepared to stop only when the light changes to red.
   □ At an intersection controlled by a GIVE WAY sign, you must give way to only the traffic travelling along or turning from the intersecting road.

2. At an intersection controlled by a STOP sign, you must stop your car at the line. What must you do if you’ve stopped your vehicle slightly back from the line?

3. Which car (A or B) gives way in this situation? ______

   □ Do not enter an intersection when a queue of traffic prevents you from fully exiting on the other side.
   □ When turning left you must indicate/signal before you turn and move close to the left side of the road.
   □ When turning right you must give way to pedestrians and turn only when it is safe to do so.
   □ You can make a U turn on a freeway.

□ If you are in a lane marked with an arrow when turning at a multi-lane intersection, you must go in the direction of the arrow.
TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS QUIZ

Traffic signs are installed along our roads to make them safer for everyone.

1. Write the four categories of road signs
   - 
   - 
   - 
   - 

2. You must obey a regulatory sign. True or false?

3. What 3 colours are on all regulatory signs?
   - 
   - 
   - 

4. Which of these signs indicates that U turns are not allowed.
   - Give way
   - No U turn
   - Roundabout

5. When does the 40km/h speed limit apply in a school zone?

6. What is the purpose of guide signs?

7. Write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.
   
  AMS
   [ ] Signs and devices for road works and special purposes warn drivers about temporary hazards. Drivers must follow speed limits on these signs if they are displayed.
   [ ] When a broken white line is on the road you may cross the line to either overtake or to change lanes, if it is safe to do so.
   [ ] You must not cross double continuous (unbroken) lines to overtake but you can cross them to turn right at intersections, do a U turn or enter or leave a road if it is safe to do so.
   [ ] You do not have to give way to pedestrians on a pedestrian crossing.
Traffic signals are a safe way of deciding who goes and who stops at an intersection. They are there to protect you and to regulate traffic.

1. Write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.
   - [ ] A driver must always obey the signals facing them.
   - [ ] When nearing a set of traffic control signals a driver must be prepared to stop if necessary.
   - [ ] You can do a U turn at an intersection with traffic control signals if the light is green.
   - [ ] Traffic control signals always have the coloured lights in the same order.
   - [ ] Traffic must wait behind the stop line marked on the road near the traffic signal when the light is red.
   - [ ] Drivers cannot go ahead at a flashing pelican (pedestrian) signal even if there are no pedestrians using the crossing.
   - [ ] You must follow the direction of a police officer or other authorised person on duty when traffic control signals are not working.

2. If the traffic control signals are not working what should a driver do?

3. This traffic control signal means you can:
   a. either go straight ahead or turn in the direction of the arrow if it is safe to do so
   b. go straight ahead but not turn in the direction of the arrow
   c. only turn in the direction of the arrow.

4. Colour the traffic signal below to show that you may not go straight ahead but you may turn in the direction of the arrow, if it is safe to do so.

5. What does it mean when the yellow light is flashing at an intersection?
EMERGENCIES AND CRASHES QUIZ

1. When are you allowed to use your horn?

2. What should you do if your car develops engine trouble and begins to slow down?

3. Write 3 things you should do if your car breaks down on the road:
   •
   •
   •

4. Write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement. If another car is speeding towards you and a head-on collision seems likely:
   □ brake firmly without skidding
   □ hit the brake with your foot as hard and quickly as possible
   □ flash your lights and sound your horn
   □ speed up and flash your lights
   □ give the other car all the room you can
   □ pull off the road if necessary

5. What should you do if your windscreen shatters while you are driving?

6. What is the ABC of avoiding skids?

7. Which of the following must you do if you are involved in a crash? Circle your answers.
   a. stop immediately
   b. help others first
   c. check that you will not be in danger if you are helping others
   d. give your name, address and registration number to the owner or driver of the other car
   e. ring 000 if someone is injured
   f. report the crash to the Insurance Commission of WA if someone has been injured
   g. report the crash to police if damage to the vehicles is less than $1,000
   h. stay at the scene of the crash if someone has been injured
   i. remove any dangerous or loose material from the road when it is safe to do so

8. What does the St John action plan ‘DRABCD’ mean?

9. What should you do if there are fallen power lines on or near a crashed car?

10. There are three types of emergency vehicles – police cars, fire engines and ambulances. These vehicles have sirens and flashing lights. It is an offence to not give way to an emergency vehicle.

   What are two things a driver should do when they hear or see an emergency vehicle?
   •
   •
1. How many demerit points will attract a disqualification for a driver with a full licence?

2. Write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.

   - Your car must not have any ornament, toy or mascot attached to the windows, windscreen, rear view mirror, dash panel or any other part of the car, that may obstruct the driver’s view or cause distraction in any way.

   - Cars must have safe tyres with a tread of at least 1.5mm.

   - Brake lights and headlights must be working correctly.

   - Cars can have either a horn or siren fitted.

   - It is okay to drive a car with a cracked windscreen so long as it won’t fall out.

   - If you are towing another vehicle, the space between the two vehicles must be less than 10 metres.

   - You can only tow a vehicle at night if it is equipped with appropriate lighting and the lights are on.

3. What is the legislation called that allows police to impound or confiscate a vehicle?

   - A driver may be disqualified from driving if they are convicted of a drink driving offence.

   - It is illegal for a driver to make or receive calls using a ‘hand-held’ mobile phone.

   - It is legal for a driver to SMS text while driving.
QUIZ ANSWERS

SPEED QUIZ ANSWERS
Answers are on pages 9 to 11 and pages 46 to 48 of the Drive Safe handbook
1. When the road is busy; road conditions are poor; visibility is poor; there are pedestrians and cyclists around.
2. Speed limits that are shown on signs; speed limits that apply when there are no speed limits; temporary speed limits
3. 110 km/h
4. 100 km/h
5. 80 km/h
6. 100 km/h
7. 60 km/h
8. 110 km/h
9. The ‘two second’ rule
10. True; True; False.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS QUIZ ANSWERS
Answers on pages 12 to 16 of the Drive Safe handbook
1. True; False; True; False; True; False; True; True; True; True.
2. Your size; fitness level; gender; the amount of alcohol still in your blood from drinking the night before or earlier in the day; the amount of food in your stomach.
3. Any drink containing 10 grams of alcohol is called a standard drink.
4. 1.5 standard drinks
5. No. Many prescribed and non-prescribed (over-the-counter) drugs and medicines can affect your driving ability.
6. Random Breath Testing
7. No. If you have a crash while you are over the BAC level you will not be covered by insurance.
8. Arrange a lift with a friend who hasn’t been drinking; arrange to stay the night after a party; hire a minibus for a group; appoint a skipper; use public transport; phone someone to come and get you; take a taxi.

SEAT BELT QUIZ ANSWERS
Answers on pages 17 to 20 of the Drive Safe handbook
1. False; True; True; True; True; False; False; True; True; True; True.
2. A seat belt is legally required to be properly adjusted and securely fastened. Your seat belt should be tight but comfortable. The buckle should be at your side and there should be no twists or knots in the straps.
3. A securely fastened seat belt will prevent you from being thrown out of the vehicle; moving inside the car if it comes to a sudden stop; and hitting parts inside the car. Seat belts reduce the level of injury in a crash.

DRIVING IN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS QUIZ ANSWERS
Answers on pages 50 to 52 of the Drive Safe handbook
1. True; True; True; True; False; False; True; True; True; True

Be sure that your windscreen wipers are in good condition; your windscreen is clean; turn your headlights on to low beam; use your air conditioner to prevent your windscreen from ‘fogging up’; use the heater defroster; open the windows.

3. False
4. Look out for wildlife and livestock on roads, particularly at sunrise and after sunset; check for tractors towing farm machinery especially during seeding and harvest times; check your vehicle and plan your journey before starting out; don’t stop on or near bridges, floodways or on narrow sections of roadway; park at the front end of a roadside parking bay to allow others to enter and leave; don’t pull out on to the road way when you see another vehicle approaching, wait until it has passed.

Indicating and Hand Signals QUIZ ANSWERS
Answers on pages 64 to 66 of the Drive Safe handbook
1. True; False; True; False; False; False; True
2. Brake lights; flashing indicators; hand signals
3. Stopping or turning left; turning right.
4. True

Page references listed above are from the June 2010 edition of the Drive Safe handbook.
INTERSECTIONS AND TURNING QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers on pages 70 to 74 of the Drive Safe handbook

1. True; True; False; False; False; True; True; True; False; True
2. You must move your car forward, stop again as close as you can before the line when you move forward, then proceed when it is safe.
3. A must give way to B as B is on A’s right.

TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers on pages 56 to 61 of the Drive Safe handbook

1. Regulatory signs; warning signs; guide signs; signs and devices for road works and special purposes.
2. True
3. Red, white and black.
4. b
5. 7.30 – 9.00 am and 2.30 – 4.00pm on school days (Note: The times may be different in some areas e.g. Pilbara and Kimberley regions).
6. Guide signs help you find your way around. They give directions, distance, routes and information on road user services and points of interest.
7. True; True; True; False

TRAFFIC SIGNALS QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers on pages 61 to 63 of the Drive Safe handbook

1. True; True; False; True; True; False; True
2. Drivers should slow their vehicle and be prepared to stop. They should then treat the intersection as if they are facing a GIVE WAY sign.
3. a
4. b
5. A flashing yellow light at an intersection means that the signal is not working properly and drivers must treat the intersection as if they were facing a GIVE WAY sign.

EMERGENCIES AND CRASHES QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers on pages 83 to 94 of the Drive Safe handbook

1. Only in an emergency or to prevent injury to a person or property.
2. Move to the left as far as possible away from traffic.
3. Any of the following:
   - turn on the hazard warning lights
   - get passengers out of the car when it is safe to do so and move them away from traffic
   - avoid working or waiting on the traffic side of your car
   - if you have one, place a hazard warning triangle to the side of the road or a traffic lane
   - if you have it, wear a bright reflective safety vest.
4. True; False; True; False; True; True
5. If your windscreen shatters while you are driving you should slow down and pull over to the side of the road as soon as possible.
6. Adjust your speed to suit the driving conditions and always remember to Accelerate gently; Brake gently; Corner gently.
7. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i.

8. Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Defibrillation
9. Do not touch the vehicle or occupants if live wires are in contact with the vehicle. Call for emergency help on 000.
10. Not panic; check where the emergency vehicle is coming from; give way to the emergency vehicle; move as far as to the left of the road as you can; if you can’t move left, slow down or stop and let the emergency vehicle drive around you.

THE LAW AND YOU QUIZ ANSWERS

Answers on page 24 and pages 97 to 103 of the Drive Safe handbook

1. If you accumulate 12 demerit points within a 3 year period you will be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver’s licence for 3 months.
2. True; True; True; False; False; False; True; True; True; False
3. The ‘Anti-hoon’ legislation.

Page references listed above are from the June 2010 edition of the Drive Safe handbook.