

THE JOURNEY BEGINS.

ARE YOU READY?



BEHIND THE WHEEL

**STUDENT
JOURNAL**

NAME

CONTENTS

Title: Behind the wheel: The journey begins. Are you ready?
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Author

Linda Thorburn, Director
Evolve Curriculum Development and Training Pty Ltd

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Keys4Life is a comprehensive, national award winning, evidence-based, pre-driver education program. It assists parents, schools and agencies to educate young people about safer road use and provides licensing and school graduation benefits.

ROAD LAWS AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Road laws change and test requirements for learner drivers may change accordingly. The most up-to-date information on the licensing system and its requirements can be found on the Department of Transport's website. You are encouraged to access this information
<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/my-drivers-licence.asp>

This book is a guide only and is not legal advice.

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Department of Education Western Australia, Road Safety and Drug Education Branch

Telephone: (08) 9402 6415
Email: sdera.co@education.wa.edu.au
Web: SDERA.wa.edu.au

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BEHIND THE WHEEL



Up until now you've probably spent quite a few hours as a passenger, but you may not have taken a great deal of notice on how you drive a car, the hazards inside and outside the car, and the different road rules.

Now you're interested in learning to drive so you have to take on more of an active role as a passenger. The 10 tasks in this journal will help you to do this.

ABOUT THE TASKS

Each task is different. They all require you 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 what is happening inside and outside of the car
- talk to your driver when it is safe to find out what they do to make each trip in the car a safe one
- stop and think about the things you've observed as a passenger and what this might mean to you when you become a driver.

Throughout all of the 10 tasks you will be encouraged 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.



PRACTISE AND MORE PRACTISE

We all know that you can only get better at something if you practise. It's the same with driving. The more you practise driving safely, the more competent you will be.



DID YOU KNOW...?

For all learner drivers, the single most important protective factor is the hours of supervised driving experience they gain in real-world traffic situations before driving alone.*



DID YOU KNOW...?

A learner driver **MUST** log 50 hours of supervised driving including five hours of night driving. Remember, getting 120 hours of practice as a learner driver can reduce your crash risk on P plates by about 30%.*

Although the recommended 120 hours might seem like a lot, it really isn't. Getting 120 hours of practice isn't a big deal. A little more than two hours a week over one year will achieve it. 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.



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



Go along to a Keys4Life workshop for parents, carers and young people and collect a copy of *Let's Practise*.



Check your understanding of the road rules by completing the quizzes on pages 18-27 in this journal.



*Senserrick, T., & Whelan, M. (2003). *Graduated driver licensing: effectiveness of systems and individual components*, Report no. 209, Monash University Accident Research Centre, Clayton: Victoria.

A HELPING HAND

You'll need to ask someone to help you complete the 10 tasks in this journal. You should look to ask someone who has:

- been driving for at least four years
- is a safe driver
- can explain things to you clearly
- has time to talk to you about driving.



Your driver may also become your driving supervisor when you are on your L plates so try to build a positive relationship with them!



WHAT'S COMMENTARY DRIVING?

One way to find out about driving is to ask your driver to explain what they are doing when they are driving the car. This is called 'commentary driving'. Your driver can share with you their thoughts and feelings, identify any hazards they have seen, and explain how they are driving and adjusting to the conditions.

Just make sure you are only talking with them when it is safe to do so.

Once you have found a driver you need to negotiate some suitable times to complete the tasks. Try to use trips that you already do with them such as driving to school, the shops or to a friend's house.



STOP & THINK

What do you know about driving?

How do you feel about learning to drive?

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

What type of driver do you want to be?

What responsibilities will you have as a driver?

Who do you think you will ask to be your driver helping you with the tasks in this journal? Why have you chosen them?

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.

ON-ROAD PRACTICE DIARY							
TASK	DATE	TIME <small>Write the amount of time spent on the task</small>	CONDITIONS				DRIVER'S SIGNATURE
			Road: • Local street • Main road • Highway • Rural highway • Gravel road • Other	Weather: • Dry • Wet • Foggy • Other	Time of day: • Sunrise • Day • Sunset • Night	Traffic: • Heavy • Medium • Light • None	
① Keeping an eye on things							
② Spot the error							
③ Tolerance and courtesy							
④ Be aware of distractions							
⑤ Get ready to stop							
⑥ Keeping a safe distance							
⑦ Check your speed							
⑧ Stop! Hazards ahead							
⑨ Check out the conditions							
⑩ Safety check							
Total time:							

TASK 1

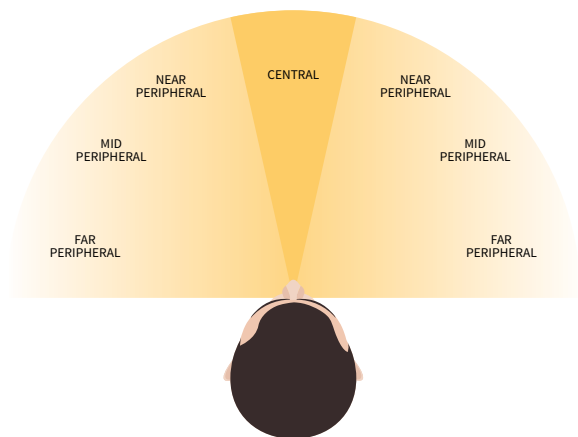
KEEPING AN EYE ON THINGS

Peripheral vision

=

The part of your vision that occurs outside the very centre of your gaze

Peripheral vision is what allows you to see objects all around you without turning your head or moving your eyes. Sometimes you only 'detect motion' but even this is very important when you are driving as it could identify a potential hazard.



STOP & THINK

① What are four 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 helpful. List four night time driving tips.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

- Practise using your peripheral vision to notice what's happening in front of the car and to the sides as well.
- See how many vehicles, road signs and signals you can spot using your peripheral vision.
- Watch your driver. How do they react to things in their peripheral vision?



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 the road as possible.



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- Some of the things they saw in their peripheral vision while driving.
- How they use their peripheral vision when driving.
- How they use their mirrors and over-shoulder checks to see what is happening behind and at the side of their vehicle.
- What a blind spot is.
- What else they do to help keep track of what is going on around their vehicle when driving.



TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

Now that you know what your peripheral vision is and why it is so important for safe driving, every time you are in a car, practise using your peripheral vision to notice what's happening in front and to the sides of the car.

TASK 2

SPOT THE ERROR

**Everyone makes mistakes. We all know that.
BUT making a mistake when driving a car can be fatal.**



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

Spot any errors that drivers make. Here are some that you may see.

- Driving too fast for the conditions.
- Driving too slow for the conditions.
- Obstructing other vehicles.
- Not keeping left.
- Driving faster than the posted 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.
- Changing lanes without indicating.
- Talking on a hand-held mobile phone.
- Changing lanes when it is unsafe to do so.
- Going through a red light.
- Driving too fast for the conditions.
- Being distracted.



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- What errors they have seen other drivers make.
- How they deal with potentially risky driving situations.
- How they feel when another driver makes an error or does something that is unsafe.
- How they remain calm when another driver does something that puts their life or other road users' lives at risk.
- What advice they can give about driving safely.



Check out the following for more information about the *Zero Deaths Start with Zero Excuses* campaign.

Road Safety Commission
Zero Deaths Start with Zero Excuses
& Take a pledge

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Campaigns/zero-excuses>



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 this error?

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

What actions do they take that make them safer than other drivers?

Which characteristic is the most important for a safe driver? Why?

TASK 3

TOLERANCE AND COURTESY

SAFETY FIRST

As a driver you need to be careful, alert and considerate at all times. You have to work hard to ensure that your mood and emotions do not impact the way you behave behind the wheel of the car or as a passenger.

Even when another driver acts aggressively towards you, it's best to remain tolerant, courteous and calm.



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

Observe your driver and other drivers showing tolerance and courtesy. This is what you can look for.

- 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 left.
- Leaving a gap between cars. 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.
- Giving way to pedestrians.
- Making way for emergency vehicles.



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- How they show tolerance and courtesy to other drivers.
- What they do to stay calm when other drivers act unsafely or aggressively.
- Why they choose not to drive when upset or angry.



STOP & 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 difficult driving situations? (eg take several deep breaths, remove distractions etc)

- 3 In WA the government is sending a strong message about shared responsibility on the road and that 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 people believe 'hooning' is okay?

What would you do if you were in the car and the driver started 'hooning'?



Check out the following for more information about sharing the road with all road users.

Road Safety Commission

Might be a mate (Sharing the road safely with cyclists)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Campaigns/Might-be-a-Mate>

Must be a metre (New law 30 Nov 2018 - Cycling passing distance legislation)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Campaigns/Must-be-a-metre>

TASK 4

BE AWARE OF DISTRACTIONS

Driving is a
complex task

=

Lots of
concentration

+

An ability to
anticipate hazards
on the road



When drivers are distracted they can't give enough attention to the driving task. Driving safely has to be the **FIRST** priority.



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?



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- How they manage distractions inside the car.
- What might distract them outside of the car.
- If they think that experienced drivers cope better with distractions than P plate drivers and why.



**2 SECONDS ON YOUR PHONE IS
33 METRES DRIVING BLIND**



Check out the following for more information about managing distractions while driving.

Road Safety Commission

Priorities - Distractions (0.32 secs)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Campaigns/Distractions>



STOP & THINK

- 1 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.

- Turn off your mobile phone or set it to **DO NOT DISTURB** while driving.

•

•

•

•

•

- 2 When you start driving, how will you manage your friends if they are distracting you?

- 3 Do you think it should be illegal to use a mobile phone while driving? Why?

TASK 5

GET READY TO STOP

Do you know what a **STOPPING DISTANCE** is?

Stopping distance = **Reaction distance** + **Braking distance**

So, what does this mean?

1. **Stopping distance** is the combination of the reaction and braking distances.
2. The **reaction distance** is the distance a car travels from when the hazard registers in the driver's brain to the time they apply the brakes.
3. The **braking distance** is the distance travelled from the time the brakes are applied to when the car comes to a stop.

? DID YOU KNOW...?

- Your reactions will be quicker if you are well rested and haven't been drinking alcohol or taking drugs. It will also be quicker if you are concentrating and aren't distracted.
- A car's braking distance will be reduced at slower speeds.

As a driver you always need to be **READY TO REACT**.

ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

- Watch your driver and the vehicles in front.
- Predict when your driver will slow down for an intersection, to turn a corner or to react to a hazard.
- Estimate how many seconds it will take your car to come to a stop once your driver has started braking.

ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- What can affect their braking distance.
- What can affect their reaction time besides alcohol and other drugs.
- What they do to allow for stopping distances.
- What they do if a car merges into the space in front of them.



STOP & THINK

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

- 2 Many young drivers have rear end crashes. Why?

- 3 Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to each statement.

- 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.



Check out the following for more information about stopping distances.

Road Safety Commission

Stopping distance (0.39 sec)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Your-Safety/Behaviours/Speeding>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=XI35ll4eArI

TASK 6

KEEPING A SAFE DISTANCE

Now that you know how much distance is required 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?

HOW TO APPLY THE 2-SECOND RULE

1. Select a landmark ahead (eg sign, tree) and when the vehicle in front of you passes that landmark, start counting 1001 and 1002.
2. If you reach the landmark before you count 1002, you are too close. SLOW DOWN!



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

- Have a go at judging when your driver is travelling at a safe following distance by applying the 2-second rule. How did they go?
- Look behind you. Is the car behind travelling too close?



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- How they know when to slow down or not.
- If there is anything else other than the 2-second rule you need to think about when keeping a safe distance.
- How they feel when someone is 'tailgating' them.
- How tailgating affects their driving.
- What they do if they are being tailgated.



STOP & THINK

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

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

- 3 What's the best way to deal with a tailgating car?

- 4 The 2-second rule works well on good roads and in fine conditions. What should you do if it is wet or foggy, or you are travelling on a gravel road or freeway/highway?



Remember, always drive to the conditions.



Check out the following for more information on following distances.

Road Safety Commission

Following distances (0.39 sec)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Rules-Penalties/Browse/Following-Distances>



TASK 7

CHECK YOUR SPEED

**The faster you drive.
The harder you hit.**

Lower speeds save lives. However, each year in WA people are killed on our roads or critically injured due to speeding.



Speeding isn't just about high speeds. It's also about driving at a speed that is too fast for the conditions.

Remember in the wet, in poor light, in heavy traffic or on poor roads, you need to adjust your speed.

SAFETY FIRST. DRIVE TO THE CONDITIONS.



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

- Look out for the posted speed on signs or as markings on the road.
- Check to see if your driver travels at different speeds within the posted speed limit. Why do you think this is?
- Try to guess the speed of the car you are travelling in. Check it with your driver.
- Watch other drivers on the road. Are they travelling within the posted speed limit?

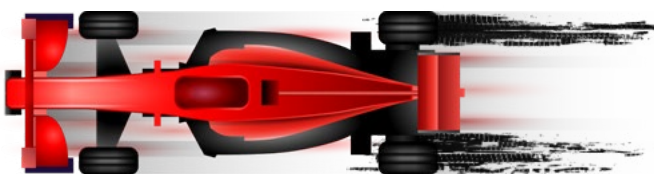


ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- How often they check their speed when driving.
- What strategies they use to stay within the speed limit.
- When they adjust their speed to drive to the conditions.



The speed limit varies according to the type of road and the amount of traffic on it. On local roads where there are NO signs, the speed limit is 50 km/h.



STOP & THINK

① Why do some drivers speed?

② What might stop a driver from speeding?

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

- ---
- ---
- ---

④ What is the speed limit in a school zone?



Check out the following for more information about speeding.

Road Safety Commission

Priorities - Speeding (0.32 sec)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Campaigns/Speeding>

Post-It Notes (0.31 sec)

<https://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/Campaigns/Speed>

TASK 8

STOP! HAZARDS AHEAD

It doesn't matter where you live, there will always be hazards near to or on the road.

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

In the city there are more cars, motorbikes, pedestrians and cyclists. This means you have to be constantly watching for cars braking or pulling out in front or turning across busy intersections, and motorbike riders and cyclists sharing busy roads.

Concentrating, scanning for hazards, and reacting safely when you see a hazard are skills that you develop when you are learning to drive.



Remember, the more you practise driving safely, the safer your driving will be.



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

① Spot at least five hazards that your driver had to manage.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

② Watch how your driver manages each hazard. What did they do each time they approached a hazard?

③ Think about where you live. What are some hazards in your local area?



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- How they notice hazards.
- What sort of hazards they have had to manage while driving.
- What is the first thing they do when they see a hazard.



STOP & THINK

① Think about how, as a learner driver, you can avoid some of the potential hazards you have seen. Write down your ideas.

② What do you think will be the most challenging driving skills to learn? Why? Who and what can help you to learn these?

③ What strategies will you use to avoid distractions while driving so you can concentrate on scanning for hazards?

TASK 9

CHECK OUT THE CONDITIONS

Practise driving in different conditions on different roads.



Have you ever thought about all of the different conditions drivers have to manage when driving? Check these examples out.

Different types of roads

- Freeways and highways
- A long stretch of road
- Narrow, winding road
- A gravel or corrugated road
- A busy intersection
- Railway crossing

Weather conditions

- Smoky
- Foggy
- Stormy with hail
- Rainy
- Bright sunshine
- Night time
- Dusk/sunset

Environment

- Heavy traffic
- Stretch of road where there are cyclists
- Near a school at finish time
- Hilly areas with curvy roads
- Flat countryside where everything looks the same

Traffic skills (eg changing lanes, merging)

•

•

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

•

•

Advanced driving 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.



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

1. Watch how your driver reacts to different conditions.
2. Try to anticipate what your driver will do when they notice different conditions. For example, if it started to rain, did your driver reduce their speed and turn on their windscreen wipers? Did they leave a bigger gap between them and the car in front?
3. Record the skills that were used by the driver to deal with different conditions.
Vehicle control skills (eg changing gears, using the brakes)

•

•



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- How they know to drive differently for different conditions.
- Which driving conditions are the most challenging.
- How they feel when other drivers don't adjust their driving to meet the conditions.
- Why they think road users are at risk if drivers do not drive to the conditions.



STOP & THINK

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

Which of these is the most hazardous? Why?

- 2 What are some driving conditions that you won't see and experience in your local area?

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 the increased traffic in the city?

- 3 Many crashes involving young people happen on country roads. What are six things you should do to stay safe when driving on country roads?

- ---

- ---

- ---

- ---

- ---

- ---

TASK 10

SAFETY CHECK

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.



Use the **POWER** checklist to check the car for safe driving.

PETROL
OIL
WATER
ELECTRICS
RUBBER



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

- Ask your driver to show you how to do a POWER check. You can try it next time.
- Go with your driver to the petrol station and check the tyres, fill the car with fuel or gas, and clean the windscreen.
- Ask your driver to show you how to change a tyre. If they don't know, Google it. Have a go at changing a tyre.
- Watch what your driver does before they start the car (eg check mirrors, seatbelt on, adjust seat etc).



ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- What they do regularly to maintain their car.
- How they know when their car is not running right.
- What makes a car roadworthy.
- What they do if they get a flat tyre when driving.
- How often they change the car tyres.
- Which car controls and devices they check regularly.



STOP & THINK

- 1 Write down who can help you check a car for faults and roadworthiness.

- 2 Write a list of five things you should check on your vehicle to make sure it is roadworthy.

-
-
-
-
-



GO FOR FIVE!

Your choice of car can make all the difference if you are involved in a crash. Used Car Safety Ratings or ANCAP provide you with a safety rating that shows how well each vehicle protects its driver from death or serious injury in a crash.

So, if you are thinking of buying a car, check out its safety rating.



Australasian New Car Assessment Program (ANCAP)

New car safety ratings
www.ancap.com.au

Used Car Safety Rating (UCSR) system

How safe is your car
<http://howsafeisyourcar.com.au/Rating-Process/What-is-UCSR/>

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

- 4 Does it have a 4 or 5 star rating?

STOP AND THINK

CONGRATULATIONS!

You have completed all of the on-road tasks in *Behind the wheel*.

Take some time to STOP and THINK about what you have learnt and what it means to you to become a SAFE driver.

What have you learnt?

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

How do you now feel about learning to drive?

What type of driver do you want to be?

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

What will your key responsibilities be as a new driver?



Ask your driver to comment on any increase they have noticed in your knowledge about driving and the skills required to drive safely.



Your driver may like to suggest skills that you still need to practise before you get behind the wheel of the car.

SAFE DRIVING PLEDGE

You'll soon be behind the wheel of a car, so it is important that you commit to being a safe, tolerant and courteous driver who respects other drivers and complies with all of the road rules.

①

Read and sign this pledge.

②

Ask your supervisor to sign the pledge.

③

Put this pledge somewhere where you can see it frequently or take a photo of it to use as your phone screen saver.

✓ **As a learner driver, I will:**

- Get as much on-road experience as possible
- Plan my driving lessons
- Stay calm while I am learning to drive
- Talk to my supervisor about how I am feeling
- Always wear a seatbelt when driving
- Listen and act on feedback provided
- Put my phone away/on silent

Learner driver

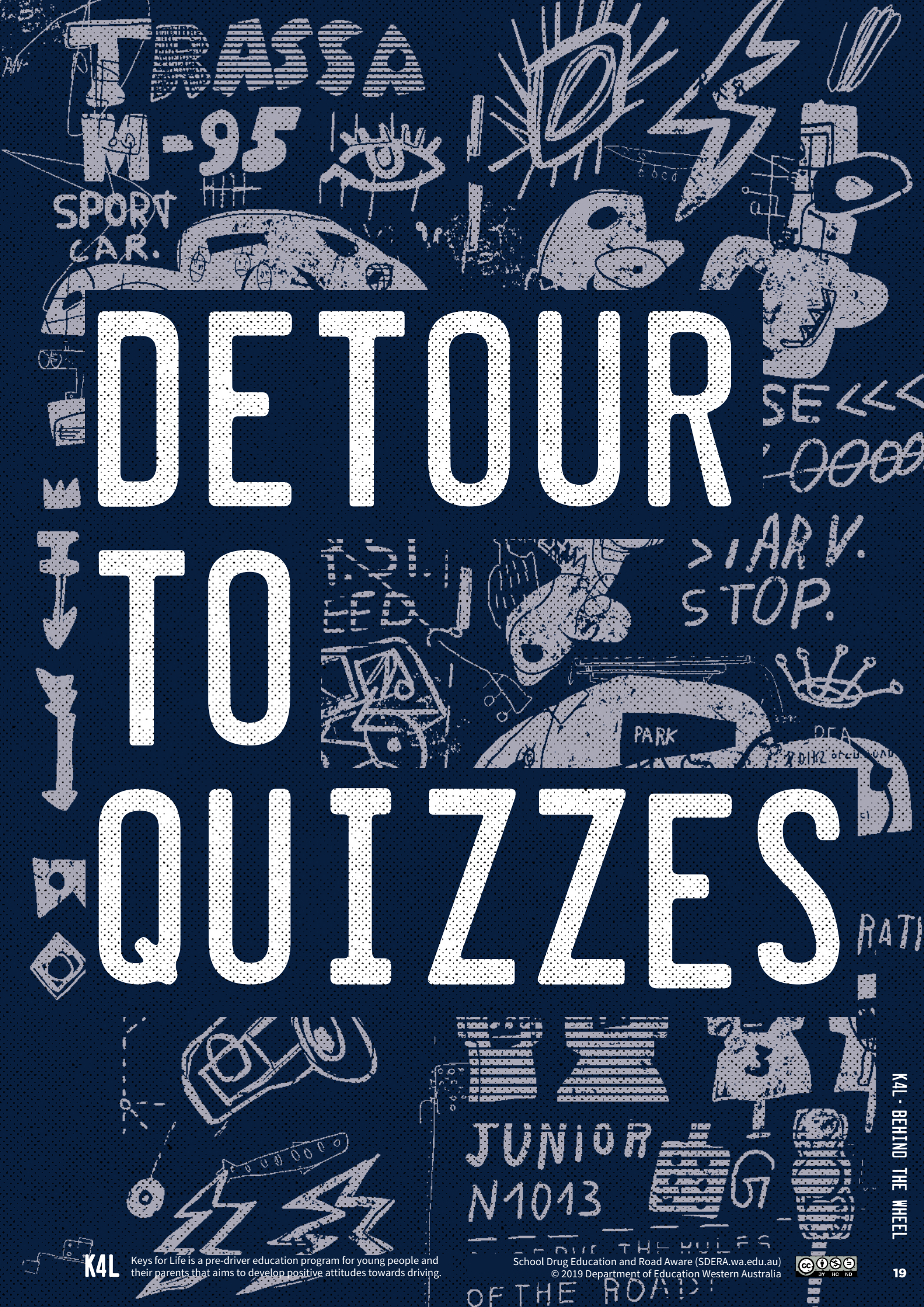
Supervisor

Date

Date

NOTES

NOTES



DETOUR TO QUIZZES

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

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

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

- ② What are three types of speed limits?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

- ③ The maximum speed limit for a learner driver is:

100km/h
110km/h

- ④ What is the speed limit in a school zone?

50km/h
40km/h
60 km/h

- ⑤ Vehicles towing a caravan or trailer have a maximum speed limit of:

90km/h
100km/h
110 km/h

- ⑥ In a built-up area the default speed limit is:

50km/h
60 km/h

- ⑦ P plate drivers can drive up to:

100km/h, where this is the posted speed limit
110km/h, where this is the posted speed limit

- ⑧ What is the 'rule' called that is a way of estimating an adequate following distance?

- ⑨ 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.



Answers can be found in 'Part 1 Safe Driving' of the Drive Safe handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licenses/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_t.pdf

Answers

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

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

① Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to 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.
- ___ 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 three.

- 1 _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____
- 3 _____
- _____

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
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
No

⑧ List three things you can do to make sure you get home safely after drinking alcohol.

- 1 _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____
- 3 _____
- _____

Answers can be found in 'Part 1 Safe Driving' of the Drive Safe handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_t.pdf

Answers

QUIZ 3

INDICATING AND HAND SIGNALS

Drive safely. Indicate early.

① Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to 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 moving from a stationary position on the side of the road.
- 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.

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





② What are three types of indicators?

- 1

- 2

- 3

④ You do not need to indicate/signal when you are approaching a roundabout if you are going straight ahead.

True
False

Answers can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_f.pdf

Answers

QUIZ 4

INTERSECTIONS AND TURNING

1 Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to 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.

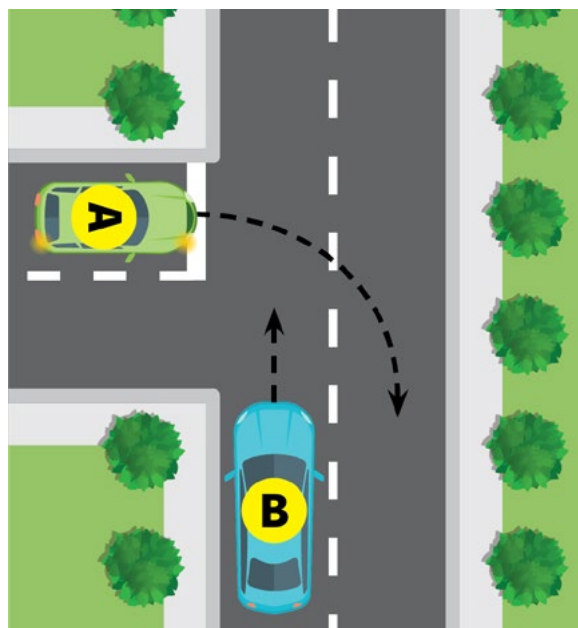


- ___ At an intersection controlled by a GIVE WAY sign, you must give way to only the traffic travelling along or turning from the intersecting road.
- ___ Do not enter an intersection when a queue of traffic prevents you from fully exiting on the other side.
- ___ When you are turning left you must indicate/signal before you turn and move closer 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 the 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.

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 the below situation?

A
B



Answers can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_f.pdf

TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS

Traffic signs give us instructions to follow to keep our roads safer.

① Write four categories of signs.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

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

⑥ What is the purpose of guide signs?

② You must obey regulatory signs when driving.

True
False

③ What three colours are on all regulatory signs?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

⑦ Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to each statement.

- Signs and devices for road works and special purposes warn drivers about temporary hazards. Drivers **MUST** follow speed limits on these signs if displayed.
- When a broken white line is in the centre of the road, you may cross the line to change lanes or overtake if it is safe to do so.
- You must not cross a double continuous white line in the middle of the road to overtake. 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.

④ Which of these signs indicates that U turns are not allowed?



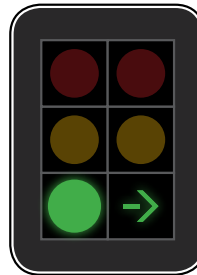
Answers can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_f.pdf

Answers

**Traffic control signals tell us who can go and who has to wait.
They are there to protect road users and 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 drive forward at a flashing pelican (pedestrian) signal even if there are no pedestrians using the crossing.



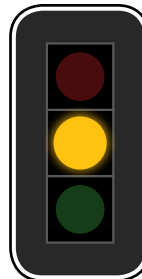
3 This traffic control signal means you can:

either go straight ahead or turn in the direction of the arrow if it is safe to do so

go straight ahead but not turn in the direction of the arrow

only turn in the direction of the arrow.

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



4 What does it mean when the yellow light is flashing at an intersection?

Answers can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull.fpdf

Seatbelts save lives. Buckle up every trip. Every time.

① Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to each statement.

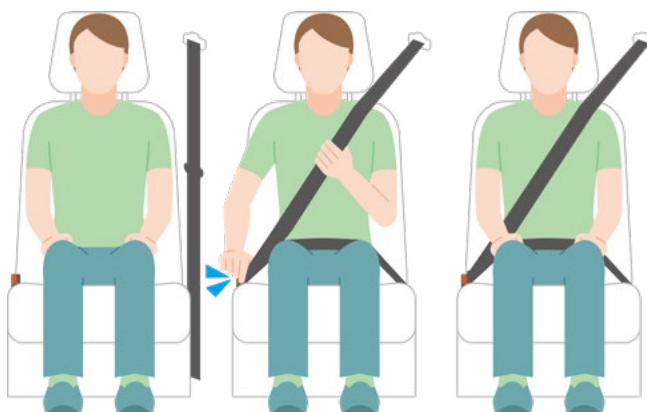
- ☐ You don't need to wear a seatbelt if you are sitting in the back of the car.
- ☐ You don't need to wear a seatbelt if you are the driver of the vehicle travelling in reverse.
- ☐ Taxi drivers don't have to wear a seatbelt after dark.
- ☐ Seatbelts are designed to be worn by one person at a time.
- ☐ Pregnant women must wear a seatbelt 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.
- ☐ Seatbelts only need to be worn on long trips.
- ☐ You don't have to wear a seatbelt if you are doing work that requires getting in and out of the vehicle frequently and the vehicle doesn't travel faster than 25km/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 seatbelts, those with seatbelts must be occupied first.
- ☐ It is illegal to have a worn, frayed or damaged seatbelt.
- ☐ 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 seatbelt?

③ Give two reasons why you should wear a seatbelt.

1

2



Answers can be found in 'Part 1 Safe Driving' of the Drive Safe handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licenses/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_t.pdf

Answers

DRIVING IN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

Drive safely. Drive for the conditions.

1 Write **T** (TRUE) or **F** (FALSE) next to 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 drives towards you with their lights on high beam, you should slow down, look to the left of the road, keep to the left and pull over and stop if you still can't see.
- ☐ The distance you can see ahead and to the side is reduced after dark.
- ☐ You should drive at a speed that allows you to stop within the area lit by your headlights.

2 Write three things you can do to improve safety when driving in wet weather.

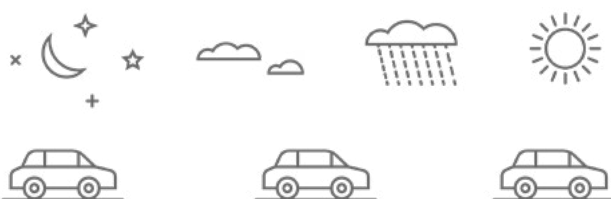
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

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

True
False

4 List three things that you should do when driving in the country.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



5 You should leave the same distance between your car and the car in front in both fine and wet weather.

True
False

Answers can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_f.pdf

QUIZ 9

EMERGENCIES AND CRASHES

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 three things you should do if your car breaks down on the road.

1

2

3

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?

- ☐ Stop immediately.
- ☐ Help others first.
- ☐ Check that you will not be in danger if you are helping others.
- ☐ Give your name, address and registration number to the owner or driver of the other car.
- ☐ Ring 000 if someone is injured.
- ☐ Report the crash to the Insurance Commission of WA if someone has been injured.
- ☐ Report the crash to the police if damage to the vehicles is less than \$1,000.
- ☐ Stay at the scene of the crash if someone has been injured.
- ☐ Remove any dangerous or loose material from the road when it is safe to do so.

8 What does the St John action plan 'DRSABCD' 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 not to give way to an emergency vehicle.

What are two things a driver should do when they hear or see an emergency vehicle?

1

2

Answers can be found in 'Part 4 Emergencies, crashes and breakdowns' of the *Drive Safe* handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_f.pdf

Answers

QUIZ 10

THE LAW AND YOU

① How many demerit points will attract a disqualification for a driver with a full licence?

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

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 a 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.

— 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 text (SMS or MMS) while driving.



Answers can be found in 'Part 5 The law and you' of the Drive Safe handbook
https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediafiles/licensing/DVS_DL_B_DriveSafeFull_t.pdf

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CAR SAFETY RATINGS AND BUYING A NEW CAR

ANCAP


For information on new car safety ratings.

 <https://www.ancap.com.au/>

RAC

For information on used car ratings and buying a car.

Used car ratings

 <https://rac.com.au/about-rac/media/media-releases/september-2018/rac-reveals-safest-second-hand-cars-for-2018>

Buying a new or used car


 https://rac.com.au/rac_roadready/drive


INSURANCE

INSURANCE COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

For information on Motor Injury Insurance.

 www.icwa.wa.gov.au


 (08) 9264 3333


 Freecall outside Perth area 1800 643 338

FIRST AID AND SUPPORT

ST JOHN AMBULANCE


For information on first aid.

 <https://stjohnwa.com.au/>

 (08) 9334 1222

ROAD TRAUMA SUPPORT WA

 <https://www.rtswa.org.au/>

 6166 7688 / 1300 004 814

LICENSING AND LEARNING TO DRIVE


DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

For extensive information about the licensing system in WA.

My driver's licence


 <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/my-driverslicence.asp>


Driver and Vehicle Licensing

 13 11 56

ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION

For road safety information.


 www.rsc.wa.gov.au

 1300 999 772

RAC


For information on learning to drive.

Learning to drive

 <https://rac.com.au/about-rac/community-programs/community-education/learn-to-drive>

KEYS2DRIVE

For information on a free driving instructor lesson paid for by the Australian Government.

 <https://www.keys2drive.com.au/about-the-free-lesson>

NOTES

NOTES

YOUR CALL. DISTRACTION KILLS



SDERA
SCHOOL DRUG EDUCATION AND ROAD AWARE



TRASSA

M-95

SPORT
CAR.

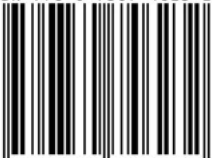
ROAD STOP
DANGER ST
SLOW SPEED

DRIVER REGISTRATION

FOR MORE INFO

Department of Education Western Australia
Road Safety and Drug Education Branch
Telephone: (08) 9402 6415
Email: sdera.co@education.wa.edu.au

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