



Name

Keys4Life student workbook

A workbook for students to complete
during the Keys4Life program



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WHAT SORT OF DRIVER DO YOU WANT TO BE?

1

How do you feel about learning to drive?

eg scared, excited, pleased

2

What will having a licence mean to you?

eg freedom, independence, excitement, relief

3

What responsibilities will you have as a driver?

eg to drive safely, to pay all registration fees, to not drink and drive

4

What sort of driver do you want to be?

eg safe, tolerant

DRIVER TRIANGLE



You may like to ask a friend, family member or your driving supervisor to help you.

Read through the scenarios below and answer the questions about each.

Scenario 1

Sam has always been a risk taker. He loves to drive fast at night on the long, straight road between his farm and the closest town on his motorbike. He has just got off his P plates and has a new bike.

- ① Fill in the triangle below by putting the risks into one of the three causal factors (vehicle, driver and environment) of road crashes. You may want to replay the section.
- ② In your opinion which factor (vehicle, driver and environment) would have the greatest impact and the highest risk for Sam? Why?
- ③ What is one thing Sam can do to reduce his risk?

VEHICLE

eg motorbike



**WHAT WE
KNOW**



DRIVER

eg risk taker



ENVIRONMENT

eg long, straight road

Scenario 2

Sissy is driving for the first time solo when she arrives at a set of traffic lights at a busy intersection. The traffic lights are not working. There is no policeman controlling traffic. It is raining softly, her windscreen wipers are not working properly and her windows are fogging up.

- ① Fill in the triangle below by putting the risks into one of the three causal factors (vehicle, driver and environment) of road crashes. You may want to replay the section.
- ② What else could affect the safest decision Sissy could make?
- ③ What is one thing Sissy can do to reduce her risk?

VEHICLE

eg wipers not working

DRIVER

eg first time driving solo

WHAT WE
KNOW

ENVIRONMENT

eg traffic lights not working

Answers
Scenario 1: 1. Driver – risk taker, inexperienced, young male, likes to drive fast; **Environment** – long, straight road, night driving; **Vehicle** – motorbike, new motorbike. 2. The greatest risk factors for Sam are his fast driving and inexperience as a driver. 3. Always drive at the posted speed limit and at a speed that is safe for the road, time of day and weather conditions.
Scenario 2: 1. Driver – first time driving solo, inexperienced; **Environment** – traffic lights not working, rain, busy intersection, lots of traffic; **Vehicle** – windscreen wipers not working, windscreen fogging up. 2. As a new driver driving solo if Sissy gets scared she could make the wrong decision. Also, relying on the decision of other drivers and following them through the intersection without making sure it is safe could be dangerous. Sissy needs to stay calm, assess the risks and make the safest decision possible. 3. As soon as possible turn off the road, stop the car in a safe spot and wait until the rain stops before driving off again.

SPEED

On average 65 people are killed and 410 seriously injured each year due to excessive speed.

There is NO 'safe' level of speeding.

1

Why do you think people speed?

2

Why is speeding so unsafe?

3

What can **you** do when you are driving to make sure you **do not** speed?



Watching road safety ads can sometimes make you feel scared, angry or upset. You might like to talk to someone – a friend, family member or your driving supervisor – about what you have seen and your thoughts and feelings about it.

DRIVER DISTRACTION

Driver distraction causes crashes. A distraction is ANYTHING that takes your attention away from the activities critical (key, important) to SAFE driving.

32% of all vehicle deaths or serious injuries in WA between 2005-2007 were caused by driver distraction.

1

How do you feel about using a phone while driving?

2

Could you see yourself being distracted when you drive? By what?

3

What can **you** do to reduce the risk?

DOES YOUR ATTITUDE MATCH YOUR BEHAVIOUR?

- ① Think about an attitude or belief that you have about driving and road safety and then a situation where this may be challenged. A few examples include:

Attitude – you think speeding is dangerous.

Situation – your mate challenges you to a drag at the lights and you take him up on it.

Attitude – you think taking drugs and then driving is stupid.

Situation – you have a session, then you need to get home for work the next morning so you choose to drive the back streets under the influence of drugs.

Attitude – you know that talking on your mobile phone while driving is risky.

Situation – a guy you met and really like finally calls you and you take the call while you are driving.

- ② Choose a driving attitude that you feel strongly about. It can be one of the 'examples given' or a different one.
- ③ Use the chart over the page to help you work through a situation where your attitude may be challenged. An example has been provided (Donny's story).

DONNY'S STORY

Situation

Family funeral in town

Behaviour

Passengers riding in the 'open load' of the car without seatbelts

Influences

- Emotions and mood in the community
- Family expectations
- Lack of knowledge by others of the law
- His perception of the risk and the consequences
- No time to arrange another vehicle

Intention to behave

- To always wear a seatbelt
- Never let a passenger ride in his car and not wear a seatbelt

Belief

Everyone should wear a seatbelt all of the time

Influences

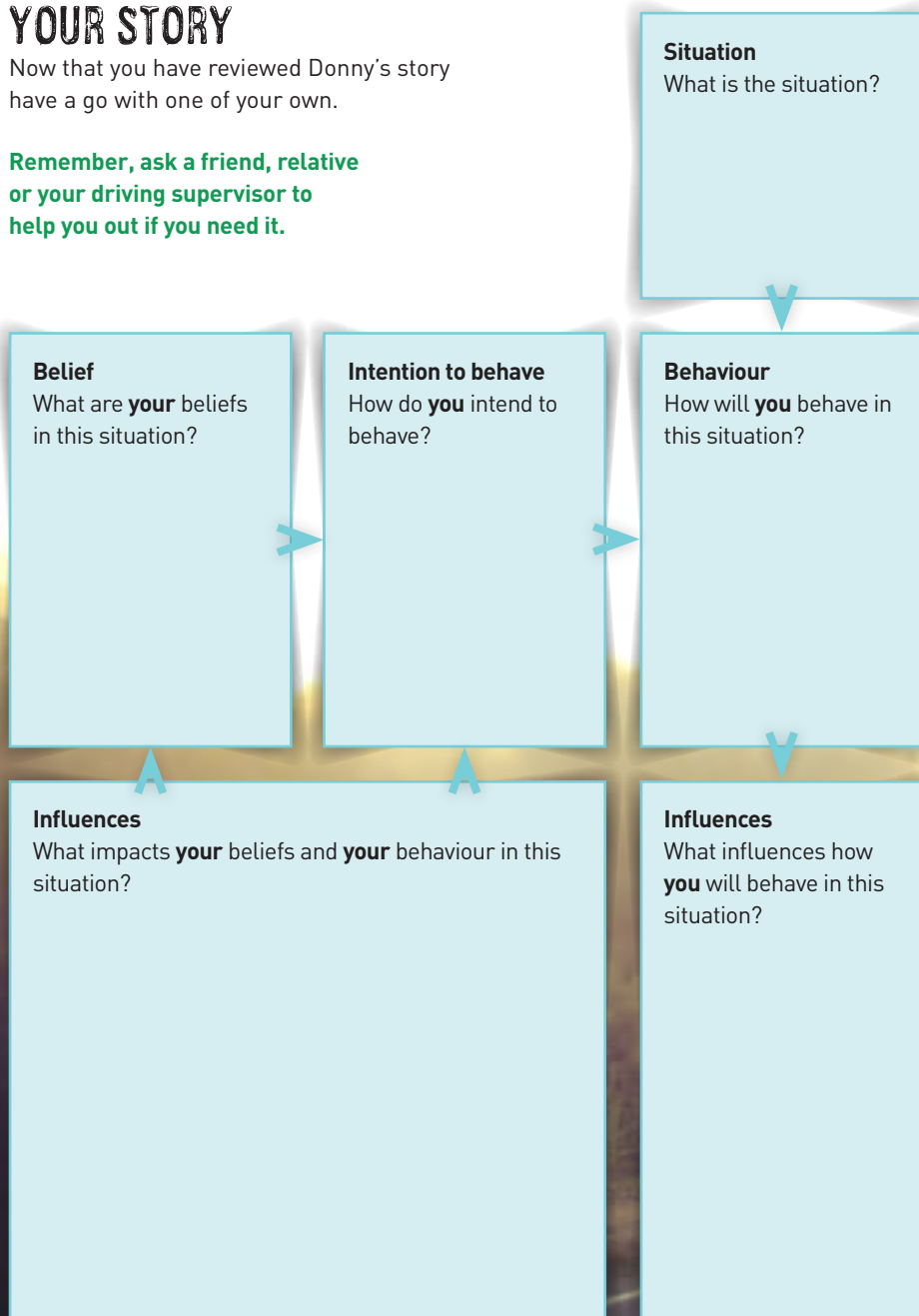
- Media campaigns – TV ads, signs by the side of the road
- School – road safety education

YOUR STORY

Now that you have reviewed Donny's story have a go with one of your own.



Remember, ask a friend, relative or your driving supervisor to help you out if you need it.



PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

WANTED



When you learn to drive do you want someone who listens well, is cool under pressure or gives clear instructions?

Or do you want someone who does ALL of these things?

Different learner drivers will need different things from their driving supervisor.

Think – what personal characteristics do you want your driving supervisor to have?

If you are stuck, talk to your friends or family members about what it was like when they learnt to drive and what their supervisor did OR didn't do to help them.

Now, use the picture on this page and fill in the personal characteristics you want your driving supervisor to have.

CHOOSING A SUPERVISOR

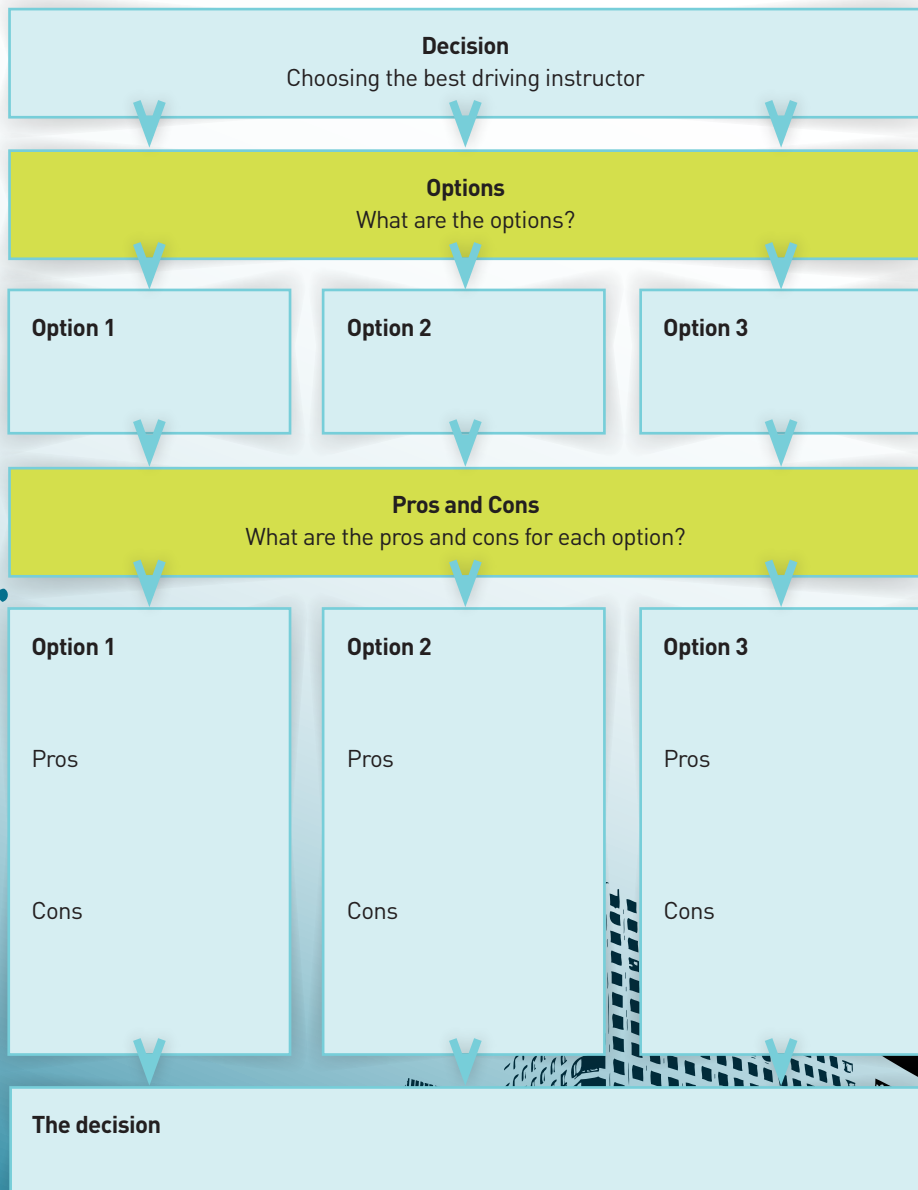
Choosing a driving supervisor is not easy.

In the last activity you thought about the personal characteristics you want your supervisor to have. You will need to use this information to complete this activity.

- ① Use the decision making process chart to work out who you think will be your best driving supervisor.
- ② Some of you may have lots of options to choose from but for others, just one or two. This is OK. Just fill in the parts of the chart that you can.



Remember, ask a friend, relative or your driving supervisor to help you out if you need it.



NEGOTIATING

Negotiating is a way of finding a solution that everyone agrees on.

- ① Read through each of the scenarios below and try to come up with a win-win outcome for all.



Remember, ask a friend, relative or your driving supervisor to help you out if you need it.

Scenario 1

Your friend has asked you to take her and her sick baby, Eve, to the doctor. The baby car seat is in your friend's boyfriend's car and you don't have one. She says it's ok for her to hold the baby in her arms with a seat belt over the two of them. You know this is not safe OR legal. Your friend is pretty upset.

What can you say to her to get the best outcome for all of you?

Suggested response: I know Eve is sick but it is too dangerous to put her in the car without a baby seat. What about I call my friend who lives next door and see if I can borrow one from her.

- ② Remember, when you negotiate you:
- + look at the person you are speaking to
 - + stand or sit up straight
 - + are firm and polite
 - + speak assertively
 - + know what you want
 - + try to see the other point of view
 - + choose the right time to talk.

Scenario 2

Your dad is helping you to learn to drive. He keeps smoking in the car which is distracting you and making you feel sick. He says it calms him down having to put up with your driving.

What can you say to your dad to get the best outcome for you both?

Suggested response: Dad, what about you have a cigarette before we start and then every fifteen minutes I will stop the car and you can have another one.

PLANNING TO STAY SAFE

① Read through the scenario below.

Scenario

Hamish was planning a big night out. He had just finished his first rotation on his new mining job. His mates were treating him to a night at the dogs drinking and betting and then they were going to head to a mate's party. After knocking back quite a few beers Hamish was feeling really sick. He told his mates he would head back to the car and lie down for a bit. He took the car keys with him. Hamish couldn't find the car and after vomiting everywhere lay down on the grass behind a car and fell asleep.

A while later the car's owner returned to the car and not seeing Hamish asleep behind the car reversed over him and killed him. Hamish's family and friends were devastated and the driver of the vehicle traumatised. It affected him for the rest of his life.

② **Think – what could Hamish have done to stay safe when partying with his mates?**



③ Fill in the boxes below with things Hamish could have done and YOU can do, to keep safe when heading out for a night of partying.

Strategies to stay safe when partying with your mates

eg Stay together – don't get separated

Strategies to get home safe from partying with your mates

eg Don't get in a car with someone who has been drinking / doing drugs

SAFE
DRIVING

AGREEMENTS

THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENTS ASK YOU TO KEEP **YOURSELF** AND OTHERS SAFE AT ALL TIMES BY MAKING A COMMITMENT TO YOURSELF THAT YOU WILL ACT RESPONSIBLY:

- + WHEN PLANNING A NIGHT OUT
- + BEHIND THE WHEEL

These agreements can be signed, cut out and placed somewhere visual to remind you of the commitment you have made.

Making a commitment to yourself to do everything you can to keep yourself and others safe on the road does not come without its challenges.

You HAVE to make safe decisions and STICK to them – even when your decision may not be popular.

Use assertive communication and the decision-making process to always make the best and safest decision you can.

Remember, life has no reset button. Drive safe.

SAFE DRIVING AGREEMENT

This agreement asks you to think about your safety and the safety of other road users EVERY time you get behind the wheel OR are a passenger in a vehicle.

This is important. Too many people die on our roads.

Road rules and laws

By ticking the boxes below I agree that **I WILL**:

- ☐ Follow ALL road rules and laws at ALL times.
- ☐ Wear a seatbelt at ALL times.
- ☐ Drive at the posted speed OR slower if the road and weather conditions require it.
- ☐ If involved in an accident stop and provide what assistance I can.
- ☐ Pay all fines.

Drugs and driving

By ticking the boxes below I agree that **I WILL**:

- ☐ Not drink and drive or take drugs and drive.
- ☐ Only be a passenger in a vehicle with a driver who, to the 'best of my knowledge', is NOT under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

Driver distractions

By ticking the boxes below I agree that **I WILL**:

- ☐ Pull over to the side of the road to use my mobile to talk, text or send/receive messages.
- ☐ NOT eat or drink when driving.
- ☐ NOT have the music at a level in the car where it is a distraction and drowns out outside noise like sirens.
- ☐ NOT change CDs or iPod music, read a road map or reach over to get something from the glove box when driving.

Other

By ticking the boxes below I agree that **I WILL**:

- ☐ Make sure my car is in road worthy condition.
- ☐ Be tolerant and polite to other road users.
- ☐ Stop and rest for 10 minutes after driving for two hours.
- ☐ Not drive if I know that how I am feeling will affect my safety or that of others on the road.

I acknowledge that the right to drive is a privilege and involves responsibilities.

I acknowledge that as a passenger in a vehicle I have responsibilities.

I agree to accept the consequences and adult responsibilities of driving.

Driver name

Date

Witness name

Date

COMMITMENT//SAFETY//TRUST



GETTING HOME SAFELY AGREEMENT

This agreement requires you to work with a parent, guardian or partner to agree to the actions you will take to make sure you get home safely.

New driver

By ticking the boxes below I agree that when planning a night out **I WILL:**

- ☐ Plan how I am going to get home before I leave for the night.
- ☐ Tell my parent(s), guardian or partner of my plans for the evening.
- ☐ Know the emergency numbers to call.
- ☐ Stay with my mates and not get separated from them.
- ☐ Make sure my mobile phone is charged.
- ☐ Ring for assistance, at any hour, if I find myself in a difficult or potentially dangerous situation.
- ☐ NOT drink and drive.
- ☐ NOT get into a car with a driver who has been drinking and/or taking drugs.
- ☐ NOT walk home alone.
- ☐ Other:

Driver name

Date

Witness name

Date



COMMITMENT//SAFETY//TRUST

GLOSSARY

Use this glossary to help you understand some of the words in the Keys 4 Life Program.

A definition is given followed by a blue sentence. The glossary word is in bold in this sentence and has been used in its correct context. This will help you to understand what the word means and how to use it.

Accumulate: to gather or pile up. To increase. *If you do not drive safely you will **accumulate** demerit points.*

Adjusted: changed so that it confirms or does the job it is supposed to do correctly. *He **adjusted** the seat belt to fit the child.*

Assertive communication: is when you tell another person how you feel but take into account their feelings and opinions. *You may need to be **assertive** to get your opinion across.*

Authorising exemption: giving permission for. *He carried a medical certificate **authorising exemption** from wearing a seat belt.*

Blind spot: the area a person can't see. *When you are pulling out of the side of the road or changing lanes you need to look over your shoulder to check your **blind spot**.*

Blood Alcohol Level: the concentration of alcohol in your blood. *As a learner or P plate driver you need to have a **Blood Alcohol Level of 0**. This means you CANNOT drink alcohol and then drive.*

Collision: the act or process of two or more things coming together with force. *The **collision** between the two cars was caused by speed.*

Consequences: something that flows on from an action. *The **consequence** of losing 12 demerit points is a loss of licence.*

Continuum: a continuous series from one point to another. *The **continuum** of people driving stretches from those aged 16 years and six months to those aged 85 and above.*

Courteous: polite and considerate in manner. *When driving a car you need to be **courteous**. For example, letting people in and thanking people when they have helped you on the road.*

Critical: most important. *Watching the road at all time is **critical** when driving.*

Distraction: the act of being distracted. *Answering the phone when driving is a **distraction**.*

Encourage: to give support, hope and motivation. *A driving supervisor should **encourage** their learner driver to drive safely at all times.*

Encumbered: restrict. *He found that his new second hand car was **encumbered** and he owed \$6000.*

Environment: your surroundings. *You need to be aware of hazards in the road **environment**.*

Evasive action: action that is taken to stop something happening. *The driver took **evasive action** when the car in front stopped very suddenly.*

Expires: to come to an end. *The licence **expires** in 14 days.*

Fact: something that is true or has happened. *It is a **fact** that speeding can cause crashes.*

Fastened: to attach firmly to something else. *He **fastened** his seat belt.*

Force: strength or power on an object or person. *The cars collided with great **force**.*

Graduated Driver Training and Licensing System: the system in Western Australia where a person can work through six steps to get from being a learner driver to holding a full licence. *The Keys 4 Life program explains the **Graduated Driver Training and Licensing System**.*

Harm: physical injury. *Drive safe so you don't **harm** yourself or others.*

Hazard: a danger or risk. *When you are driving in the rain, a wet road becomes a **hazard**.*

Identity: information used to prove a person is who they say they are. *Before you can get your driver's licence you need to prove your **identity**.*

Illegal: not allowed by law. *It is **illegal** to drive without a driver's licence.*

Impact: the force of one thing hitting another. *The **impact** of the car hitting the tree caused two deaths.*

Impounded: seize and take into legal custody. *If you are caught 'hooning' your car can be **impounded**.*

International Driving Permit: is a United Nations sanctioned document that translates a driving classification into nine different languages and is recognised in over 150 countries around the world. *She had to get an **International Driving Permit** to drive overseas.*

Intoxicated: drunk. *He was **intoxicated**.*

Law: the principles and regulations under which a community lives. *If you break the **law** when you drive you can be fined and lose your licence.*

Legislation: the act or process of making laws. ***Legislation** begins with a bill being written.*

Licence: a piece of paper or certificate giving you permission to do something. *A goal of a learner driver is to get their **licence**.*

Manage: to direct or control. *You need to **manage** your behaviour when you are a passenger in a car.*

Mounting: to climb or get up on. Something that secures an object. *The mobile phone was secured in a **mounting** on the dash of the car.*

Negotiate: to talk with another to come to a decision. *You may need to **negotiate** driving practice times with your driving supervisor.*

Opinions: a belief or understanding that is not always a fact. *His **opinions** about drink driving were very strong: Don't do it.*

Posted speed limit: this is the speed you can drive at in a given area. The posted speed limit is written on a sign at the side of the road. If there is no sign post you need to drive at 50km/h. *If you don't drive at the **posted speed limit** you can get a fine and lose some demerit points.*

Practical Driving Assessment (PDA): the practical driving test. *Step 5 in the WA Graduated Driver Training and Licensing System is the **Practical Driving Assessment**.*

Practice: to do or perform something. *When you are learning to drive you need to **practice** different driving skills.*

Predict: To state, tell about, or make known in advance. *When you drive you need to **predict** hazards such as cars stopping quickly or pulling out in front of you, cars skidding on a wet road or wildlife on the side of the road.*

React: respond or behave in a particular way. *When driving you need to **react** to hazards in the road environment.*

Registration: a certificate you are given when you pay your money and give your personal details. *When his car was stolen the police found him through the **registration** details of the car.*

Repossessed: take back. *His car was **repossessed** as he could not afford the loan anymore.*

Research: close, careful study. *The **research** tells us wearing a seat belt can help to keep us safe in an accident.*

Responsibilities: a duty to do or care for something or someone. *With driving a car comes **responsibilities**.*

Restrained: to hold or control. *The children were **restrained** in their car seats.*

Risk: the probability or threat that something will happen that may cause damage, injury or loss. *The P plate driver took a **risk** that he would not be caught by the police when he had a beer and then drove home.*

Secured: free from risk. Kept safe. *She **secured** the baby in the baby seat.*

Statements: something that is said or declared. *Read the **statements** about driving when tired very carefully.*

Stationary: not moving. *The car was **stationary** at the stop sign.*

Sufficient: enough for the purpose. *When turning right across traffic you need to indicate with **sufficient** warning so that the other cars on the road know what you are going to do.*

Supervisor: someone who is in charge.

*The driving **supervisor** reminded the learner driver to use their indicator when turning the corner.*

Tampered: damage or interfere with something. *The odometer had been **tampered** with to show that the car had done less kms than it really had.*

Tolerant: understanding people make mistakes, have different opinions and will behave differently than you. *Not everyone on the road drives the same. You need to be **tolerant** of this.*

Unrestrained: not controlled or restrained. *The man went through the windscreen in the crash because he was **unrestrained**.*

Valid: based on truth. Having legal force. *He had a **valid** licence which meant he could drive legally.*

NOTES

ROAD SAFETY

QUIZZES

This section of the workbook includes a series of five road safety quizzes, designed to help you learn some of the road rules in preparation for the Learner's Permit Theory Test.

You can check your score after finishing each quiz, and the answers for each quiz are in this workbook as well as the Drive Safe book.

It's important for you to become familiar with the Drive Safe book before sitting the Learner's Permit Theory Test and learning to drive. It includes road rules and information about safe driving that you must understand and comply with, as a driver in Western Australia.

Be a responsible, respectful and safe driver!

ROAD SAFETY QUIZ 1

QUESTIONS

Question 1

If you are travelling in a lane that has a left-turn arrow marked on the road, can you drive straight ahead?

Question 2

Who will be fined if a passenger under the age of 16 is not wearing a seat belt or suitable child restraint?

Question 3

What is the meaning of this sign?



Question 4

What is the meaning of this sign?



Question 5

Which of the following statements is correct?

Question 6

What is the safest way to approach an intersection?

Question 7

What does a broken white line down the centre of the road mean?

Question 8

What is the meaning of this sign on the back of a bus?



Question 9

What is the meaning of this sign?



Question 10

Are you allowed to park a vehicle on a pedestrian crossing?

Question 11

Is a vehicle allowed to cross over a double unbroken white line to overtake another vehicle (as shown in the diagram)?



Question 12

What is the maximum speed learner drivers (L plates) are allowed to drive?

Question 13

What must you do at a children's crossing when a crossing attendant extends his flag?

Question 14

What is the rule regarding overtaking at a pedestrian crossing?

Question 15

Are you allowed to use a hand held mobile when driving?

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ANSWERS

ANSWERS

1. No
2. The driver of the vehicle
3. Parking is reserved for holders of a current ACROD parking permit
4. Caution, the road curves right
5. Travelling at the speed limit is sometimes too fast for the conditions
6. Travelling at a speed that will allow you to stop, if required
7. You may cross the broken white line when overtaking or turning right, if it is safe to do so
8. You must give way to the bus if it is preparing to move out from a bus stop
9. No entry at any time
10. No
11. No
12. 100km/h
13. Stop and do not proceed until the attendant withdraws the sign
14. You must not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing
15. No

ROAD SAFETY QUIZ 2

QUESTIONS

Question 1

Are people over the age of 65, required to wear a seat belt?

Question 2

At a railway crossing, are you allowed to cross if the train has passed by, but the lights are still flashing?

Question 3

What is the minimum penalty for a Provisional driver (on P plates) with a BAC over 0.00%?

Question 4

What is the safest way to approach an intersection?

Question 5

Are passengers allowed to travel in the back of a utility (ute) or open load vehicle?

Question 6

Which of the following statements is correct?

Question 7

If you are dazzled by another person's headlights, what should you do?

Question 8

What is the legal BAC for drivers with a full licence?

Question 9

Which of the following statements is correct?

Question 10

At what age does a person have to wear a seatbelt or suitable child restraint?

Question 11

Which of the following statements is correct?

Question 12

Which of the following statements is correct?

Question 13

On a dry road and in good weather, what is the minimum gap you should allow between your vehicle and the one in front of you?

Question 14

Does drinking alcohol and driving increase the risk of having a crash?

Question 15

Is it an offence to refuse a breath test for alcohol?

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR SCORE AND ANSWERS

Your Score (out of 15)

ANSWERS

1. Yes
2. No
3. A fine and accrual of demerit points
4. Travelling at a speed that will allow you to stop if required
5. No
6. Alcohol makes you react more slowly to hazards
7. Slow down, look left and if you cannot see, pull over and stop
8. Less than 0.05%
9. You should not drive if you are tired
10. All ages
11. Your stopping distance will increase if the road is wet
12. Passengers in vehicles are less likely to be injured in a crash if they are wearing seat belts
13. At least two seconds
14. Yes
15. Yes

ROAD SAFETY QUIZ 3

QUESTIONS

Question 1

What should you do when approaching a railway crossing?

Question 2

Does a police officer directing traffic over-rule traffic signs and traffic lights?

Question 3

When approaching traffic lights, what does a red light with a green arrow (as shown in the diagram) mean?



Question 4

In which order should the vehicles process?



Question 5

Do you need to indicate if you are turning from a one-way street into another one-way street?

Question 6

At a railway crossing, are you allowed to cross if the train has passed, but the lights are still flashing?

Question 7

If you are travelling in a lane that has a left-turn arrow marked on the road, can you drive straight ahead?

Question 8

How do even small amounts of alcohol affect your driving?

Question 9

Which of the following statements is correct?

Question 10

Is a vehicle allowed to cross over the double unbroken white line? (as shown in the diagram)



Question 11

What is the maximum speed learner drivers (L plates) are allowed to drive?

Question 12

Do you need to indicate to overtake a vehicle on an unmarked two-way road?

Question 13

What is the legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for novice drivers?

Question 14

How long must you indicate before you turn left or right?

Question 15

When approaching traffic lights, what does a green light with a red arrow mean?

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ANSWERS

ANSWERS

1. Slow down and be prepared to stop if required
2. Yes
3. You may proceed in the direction of the arrow
4. Vehicle Z, then Y, then X
5. Yes
6. No
7. No
8. By thinking you are driving better than you are
9. Travelling at the speed limit is sometimes too fast for the conditions
10. Yes, if the driver wants to make a right-hand turn or a 'U turn' and it is legal to do so
11. 100km/h
12. Yes
13. 0.00%
14. Long enough to give sufficient warning to other road users before you turn
15. You may go in any direction other than that indicated by the arrow

ROAD SAFETY QUIZ 4

QUESTIONS

Question 1

Which of the following statements is correct?



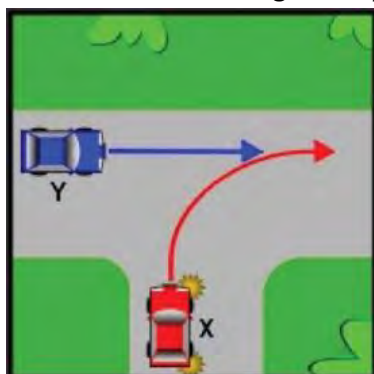
Question 2

Which of the following statements is correct?



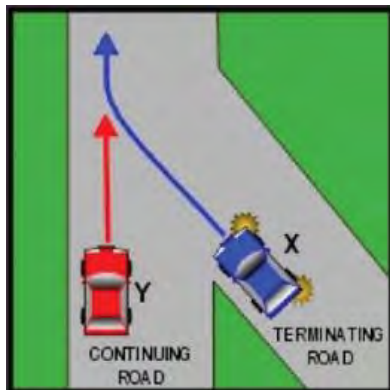
Question 3

Which vehicle must give way?



Question 4

Which vehicle must give way?



Question 5

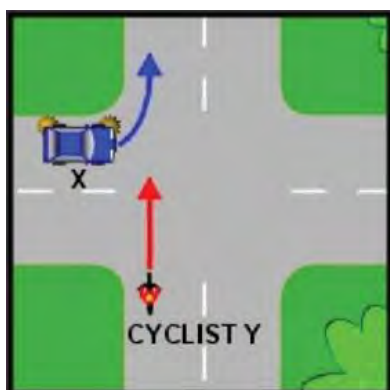
What is the speed limit where roads are under construction or repair?

Question 6

Is it legal for you to drive a motor vehicle at night with only one headlight working?

Question 7

Who must give way?



Question 8

What must you do before pulling out from a parked position at a kerb?

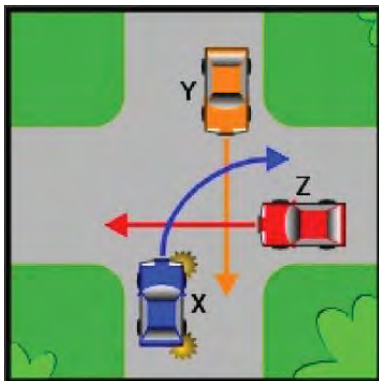
Question 9

Which vehicle must give way?



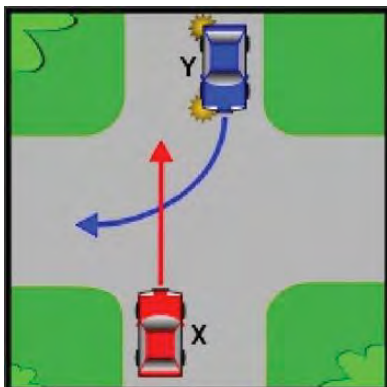
Question 10

Which of the following statements is correct?



Question 11

Which vehicle must give way?



Question 12

Which the following should you do before overtaking a long vehicle?

Question 13

What should you do if you are travelling slowly on a two-way road and there is a queue of vehicles behind you?

Question 14

When should you switch your headlights on?

Question 15

If a vehicle is overtaking you and there is not enough distance for it to complete the manoeuvre safely, what should you do?

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ANSWERS

ANSWERS

1. Vehicle X must not overtake Y
2. Vehicle X must not overtake Y
3. Vehicle X
4. Vehicle X (note it is on a terminating road – a road that is coming to an end)
5. The speed limit shown on the road works sign
6. No
7. Vehicle X
8. Check your mirror, blind spot and indicate before you pull out
9. Vehicle X
10. Vehicle z gives way to both X and Y
11. Vehicle Y
12. Follow far enough behind the vehicle to have a clear view of the road ahead
13. Pull well over to the left to allow the vehicles to overtake you
14. At sunset
15. Slow down to let the vehicle move in front of you

ROAD SAFETY QUIZ 5

QUESTIONS

Question 1

What must you do at a STOP sign?

Question 2

Which of the following statement is correct?

Question 3

Are passengers allowed to travel in the back of a ute or in an open load space?

Question 4

Can medication used for colds or travel sickness affect your driving?

Question 5

When is a driver allowed to drive without a seat belt?

Question 6

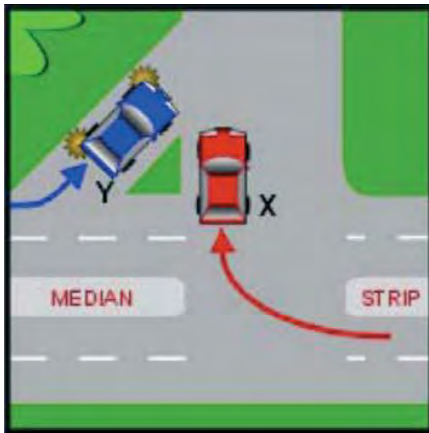
Which of the following is greater?

Question 7

How should you apply your brakes when driving in wet weather?

Question 8

Which vehicle must give way?



Question 9

On an unmarked road, what position must your vehicle be in if you are not preparing to turn or overtake?

Question 10

When should you dip your headlights?

Question 11

Who must give way?



Question 12

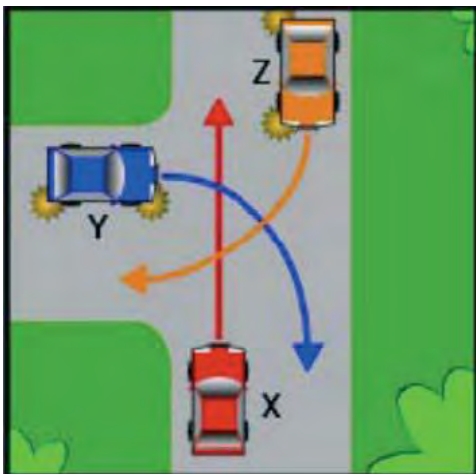
About how long does it take an alert driver to react to an emergency?

Question 13

Does drinking alcohol and driving increase the risk of having a crash?

Question 14

Which of the following statements is correct?



Question 15

What must you do before pulling out from a parked position at a kerb?

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ANSWERS

ANSWERS

1. Stop and give way to all traffic on the crossroad
2. Passengers in vehicles are less likely to be injured in a crash if they are wearing seatbelts
3. No
4. Yes
5. When reversing a vehicle
6. Your stopping distance
7. Carefully, to avoid skidding
8. Vehicle Y
9. Close to the left-hand side of the road
10. When you are within 200 metres of a vehicle
11. Vehicle Y
12. At least one second
13. Yes
14. Vehicle Y gives way to both X and Z
15. Check your mirror, blind spot and indicate before you pull out