



Department of
Education

KEYS4LIFE

IN-CLASS STUDENT WORKBOOK

**A WORKBOOK FOR STUDENTS
TO COMPLETE DURING
THE KEYS4LIFE PROGRAM**

STUDENT NAME

Supported by the
Road Safety Commission

Title: Keys4Life Student Workbook

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Keys4Life is a pre-driver education program for young people and their parents that aims to develop positive attitudes towards driving.

Road Laws and Legal Requirements

Road laws change and test requirements for learner drivers may change accordingly. The most current 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.

This program is developed by the Department of Education in collaboration with Catholic Education Western Australia and the Association of Independent Schools Western Australia.

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Note to students

This workbook will assist you in developing knowledge and attitudes about safer driving and the road rules. It will also help you to develop skills such as negotiating and decision-making, in the context of gaining a licence. There are ten activities about you as a driver, reducing risks and distractions; two personal pledges about safe driving and socialising; and five road safety quizzes to prepare you for the Learner's Permit Test and for safer driving.

Be a responsible, respectful and safe driver!

For further information, visit these sites:

Department of Transport <http://www.transport.wa.gov.au/>

Road Safety Commission <http://www.rsc.wa.gov.au/>

Western Australia Police <http://www.police.wa.gov.au/>

Insurance Commission of WA <https://www.icwa.wa.gov.au/>

St John Ambulance <https://stjohnwa.com.au/>

RAC WA <https://rac.com.au/>

Legal Aid – Cars and Driving <https://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/>

Keys2drive <http://www.keys2drive.com.au>

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WHAT SORT OF DRIVER DO YOU WANT TO BE?

An important part of being a responsible driver is to understand that your character traits can influence your driving behaviour – both positively and negatively. This activity focuses on your traits that will help you become a safer driver and other traits you need to work on.

YOUR CHARACTER TRAITS

Think about and write down some of your strengths and weaknesses. If it helps, talk to someone about this. *eg Are you calm, anxious, cautious, sociable, respectful, selfish, kind, confident, impatient, tolerant ...? Do you seek excitement? Can you control your anger? Do you want to comply with rules? Are you assertive, passive or aggressive? Can you make safe decisions and stick to them? Are you reckless? Do you care about others? Are you organised and do you plan ahead? Do you listen easily and calmly to other people? Can you remain calm under pressure?*

YOUR TRAITS AND BECOMING A SAFER DRIVER

Which of your character traits will help you become a safe driver?

Which traits do you think you need to change, to become a safer driver?

eg I want to learn to be more assertive and stick to my plans. I want to be more respectful of other people – their safety and opinions. I want to learn how to calm myself before driving.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF BEING A SAFE DRIVER

What responsibilities will you have as a driver?

eg follow the rules, pay fees, maintain my car, not drink and drive, be patient and calm.

WHAT SORT OF DRIVER WILL YOU BE?

Think about everything you have written down on this page and write down what sort of driver you want to be. If it helps, discuss this with someone.

eg safe, tolerant, patient, compliant.

DRIVER TRIANGLE



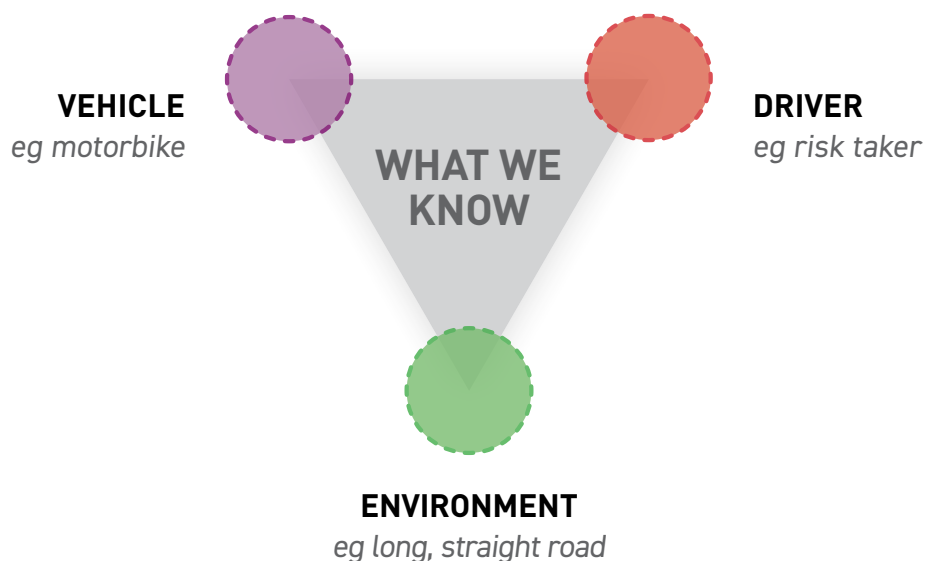
You may like to ask a friend, family member or your driving supervisor to help you.

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.

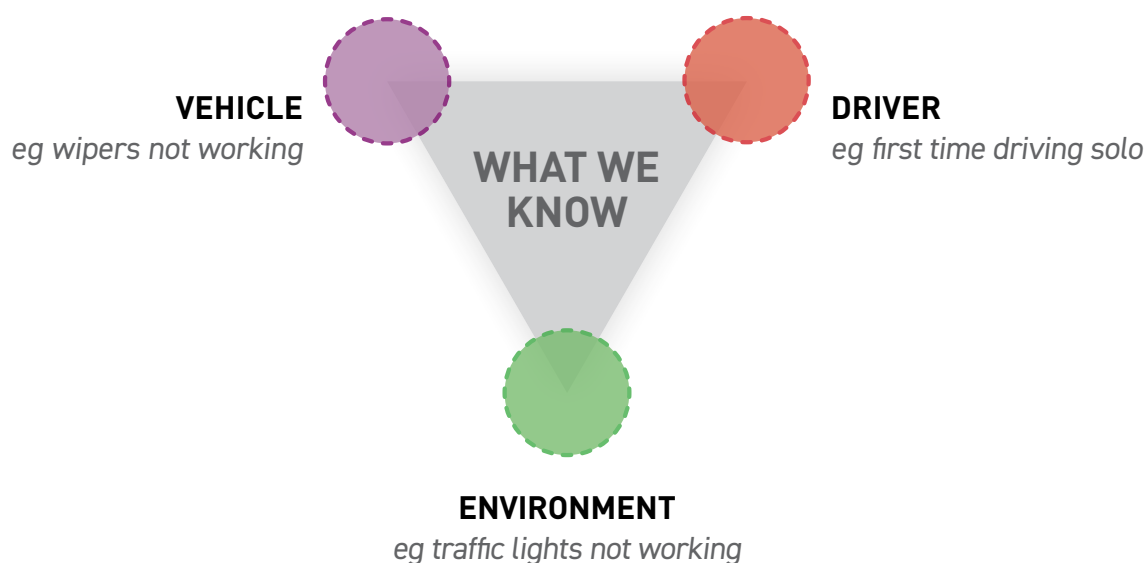
- ① Fill in the triangle below by putting the risks into one of the three causal factors (vehicle, driver and environment) of road crashes.
- ② In your opinion, which factor (vehicle, driver and environment) would have the greatest impact and the highest risk for Sam? Why?
- ③ What is one thing Sam can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



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.
- ② What else could affect the safest decision Sissy could make?
- ③ What is one thing Sissy can do to reduce her risk?



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 that are critical for **SAFE** driving.

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 on the next 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

Belief

Everyone should wear a seatbelt all of the time

Intention to behave

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

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.

Situation

What is the situation?

Belief

What are **your** beliefs in this situation?

Intention to behave

How do **you** intend to behave?

Behaviour

How will **you** behave in this situation?

Influences

What impacts **your** beliefs and **your** behaviour in this situation?

Influences

What influences how **you** will behave in this situation?

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?

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

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

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.



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

- 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.

Decision: Choosing the best driving instructor		
Options: What are the options?		
Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Pros and Cons: What are the pros and cons for each option?		
<div>Pros</div> <div>Cons</div>	<div>Pros</div> <div>Cons</div>	<div>Pros</div> <div>Cons</div>
The decision		

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.

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



- ② 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

MY PLAN TO GET HOME SAFELY

THIS PLAN IS ABOUT MAKING A COMMITMENT TO YOURSELF AND OTHERS TO BE SAFE AT ALL TIMES, AND TO ACT AND THINK RESPONSIBLY.



MAKING DECISIONS CAN SOMETIMES BE CHALLENGING. BE ASSERTIVE AND STICK TO YOUR PLAN.

Preparing for a safe night out involves making decisions ahead of time.
So discuss this plan with a parent, carer or partner, commit to it and stay safe.

When organising a night out I will:

- ☐ Plan how I'm going to get home before I leave for the night.
- ☐ Tell my parents/family/partner about my plans for the evening.
- ☐ Know the emergency numbers to call, if needed.
- ☐ Stay with my mates and not get separated from them.
- ☐ Ensure my mobile is charged and call at any hour if I need help.
- ☐ Never drink and drive.
- ☐ Never get into a car with a driver whose been drinking or taking drugs.

Your signature _____ Date _____

Family/Partner signature _____ Date _____

BE ALERT - BE ASSERTIVE - BE SAFE

Display this page where you'll see it every day.



LEARN THE ROAD RULES AND PREPARE FOR THE TEST

This section of the workbook will help you learn the road rules, prepare for the Learner's Permit Test and understand how to be a safe and responsible driver. Work through pages 14 to 32 and the websites below, and become familiar with the 10 rules of safe driving.

- Traffic scenarios (pages 14 – 17)
- Roadwork and temporary speed limit signs (page 18)
- Road safety quizzes (pages 19 – 32)
- The 12 most common road rules
<https://streetwise.rsc.wa.gov.au/>
- Department of Transport's 11 theory test sample quizzes
<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/road-rules-theory-test-quiz.asp>
- Penalties and driving offences related to road rules
<https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/road-rules-and-penalties>
- The Drive Safe book
<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>

THE 10 RULES OF SAFE DRIVING

1. Drive at a safe speed.
2. Don't drink and drive.
3. Obey the road rules.
4. Concentrate at all times and be prepared.
5. Be patient and when in doubt, don't proceed.
6. Plan your moves well in advance.
7. Give correct signals.
8. Be alert particularly at intersections.
9. Know your vehicle and maintain it.
10. Be polite and considerate toward all other road users.

Source: <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>

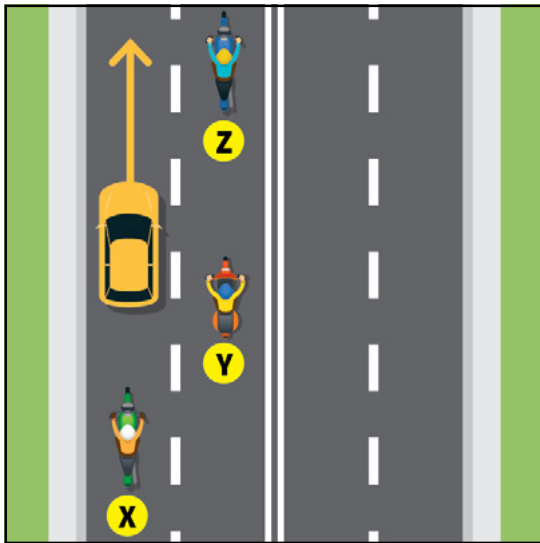
BE ALERT - BE PATIENT - BE SAFE

TRAFFIC SCENARIOS

Intersections can be very dangerous places – so be careful and learn the intersection rules. Read Part 3 of the Drive Safe book (Major Road Rules and Additional Safety Advice) Rules of the road <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>.

1. Which motorcycle is in the driver's blind spot?

X or Y or Z

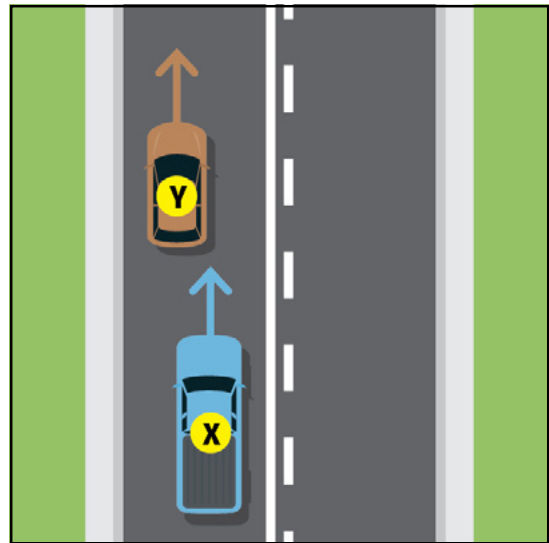


2. Can vehicle X overtake vehicle Y?

Yes, if it is safe to do so

No

Yes, but it depends on the time of day

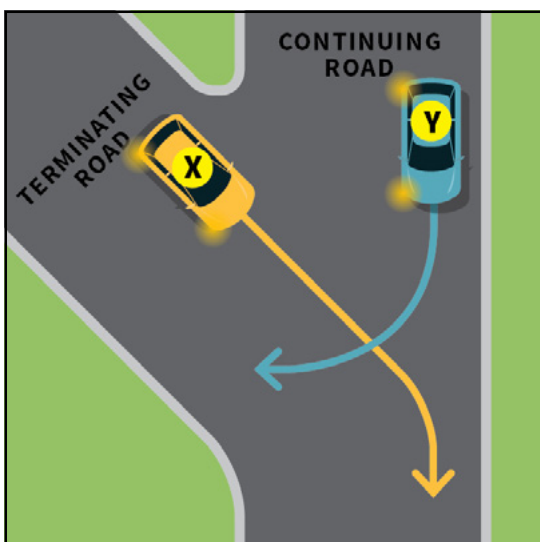


3. Which vehicle must give way?

X

Y

Neither vehicle has to give way

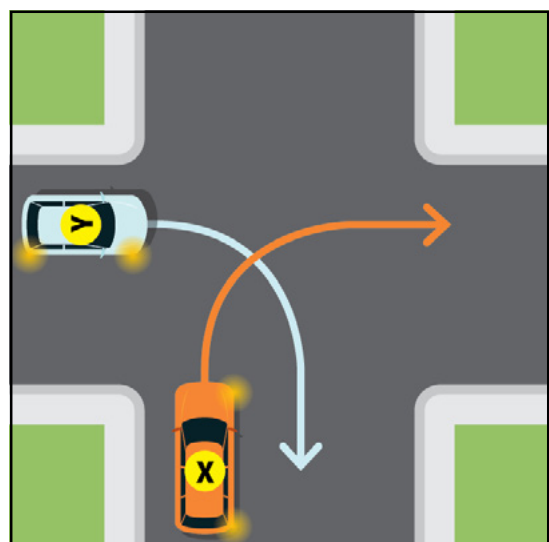


4. Which vehicle must give way?

Vehicle X

Vehicle Y

Neither vehicle has to give way



Answers: Scenario 9: (Y). Scenario 10: (No). Scenario 11: (X). Scenario 12: (Y).

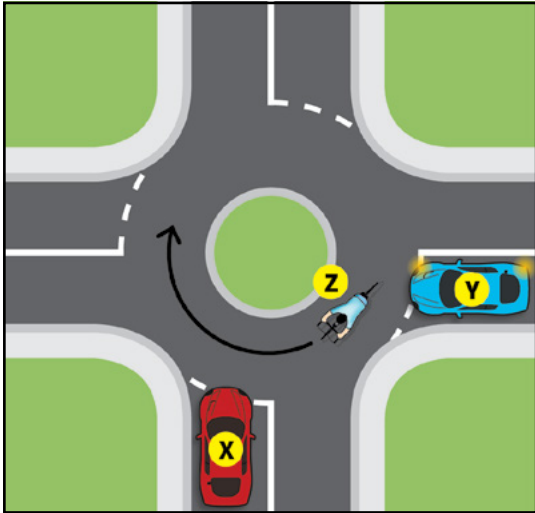
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TRAFFIC SCENARIOS

Learn the following road rules from Part 3 of Drive Safe (Major Road Rules and Additional Safety Advice) Rules of the road <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>.

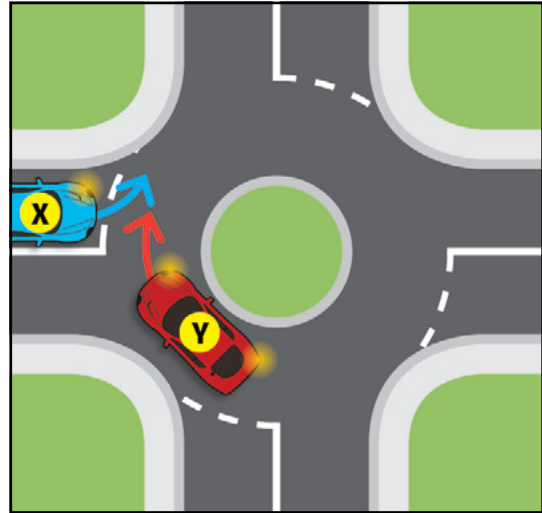
5. In which order should the vehicles proceed?

- Vehicle X, then Y, then Z
- Vehicle Z, then Y, then X
- Vehicle X, then Z, then Y



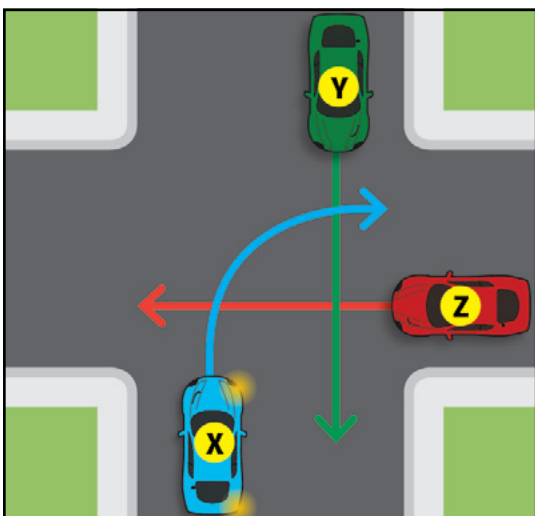
6. Which vehicle must give way?

X Y



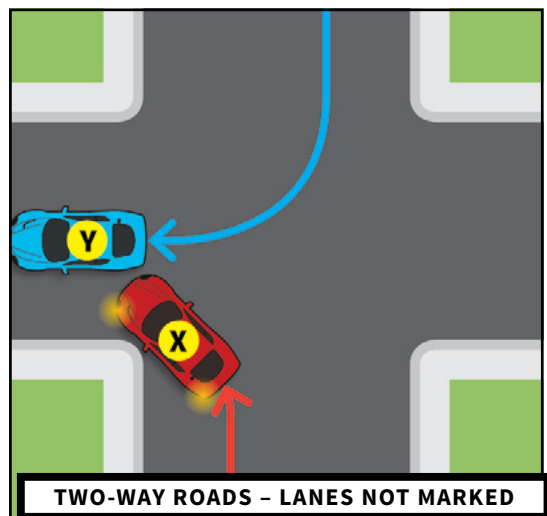
7. Which statement is correct?

- X gives way to both Y and Z
- Y gives way to both X and Z
- Z gives way to both X and Y



8. Which statement is correct?

- X must not overtake Y
- X can overtake Y
- X can overtake Y but only in a 50km/h speed zone



TWO-WAY ROADS – LANES NOT MARKED

Answers: Scenario 5: (Vehicle Z, then Y, then X). Scenario 6: (X).
Scenario 7: (X gives way to both Y and Z). Scenario 8: (X must not overtake Y).

BE ALERT - BE PATIENT - BE SAFE

TRAFFIC SCENARIOS

Learn the following road rules from Part 3 of Drive Safe (Major Road Rules and Additional Safety Advice) Rules of the road <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>.

Roundabouts



9. What is the correct answer?

At a roundabout you must:

Give way to all traffic already on the roundabout.

Enter only when there is an adequate and safe gap in the traffic.

Always travel in a clockwise direction.

All the above answers are correct.

Keep intersections clear



10. What is the correct answer?

At an intersection you must:

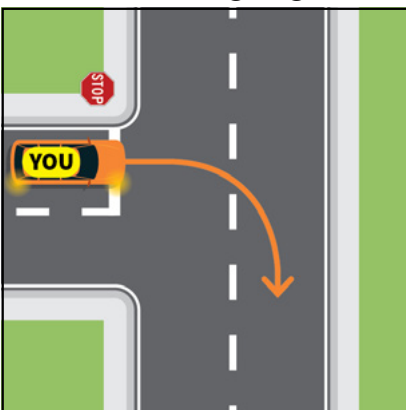
Not enter when a queue of traffic stops you from fully exiting on the other side.

Stop before you enter the intersection so that you do not block crossing traffic.

YOU (in the diagram) must stop before the intersection, to allow A to cross the road.

All the above answers are correct.

When turning right



11. What is the correct answer?

When turning right you must:

Indicate before you turn.

Move as close as possible to the left of the centre of the road (when lanes are not marked) and turn right of the centre of the intersection.

When turning right into a multi-lane carriageway (when turning lanes are not marked), enter the carriageway in any lane that is to the left of the centre of that carriageway, provided it does not interfere with other traffic.

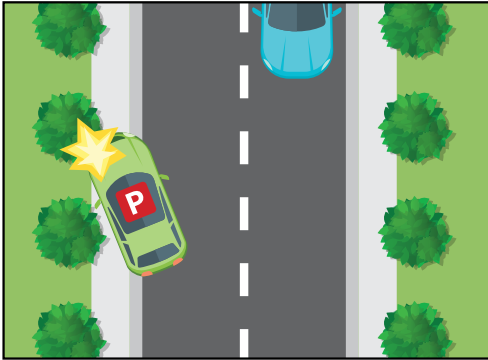
All the above answers are correct.

Answers: Scenario 17: (All the above answers are correct). Scenario 19: (All the above answers are correct). Scenario 18: (All the above answers are correct).

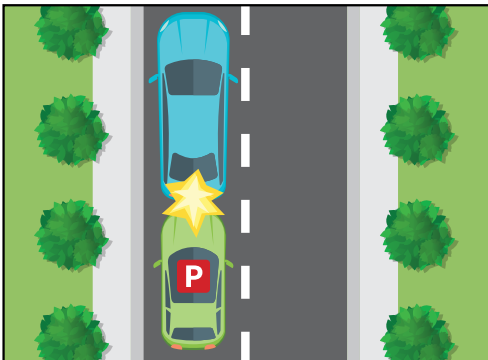
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TRAFFIC SCENARIOS - COMMON CRASH TYPES

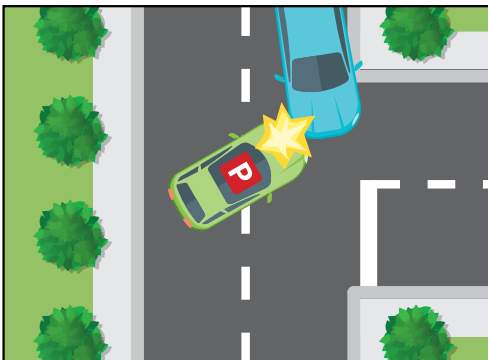
Drivers of all ages are involved in crashes. However, young drivers in their first six months on P plates have more crashes than other drivers. Follow the 10 rules of safe driving on page 13 of this workbook and be aware that the 3 most common crash types for young drivers are these:



- 1 Single vehicle crashes veering off the road, to the left.



- 2 Rear end crashes.



- 3 Turning or driving straight ahead at intersections.





Errors made by new drivers are often a result of:

- Speeding or travelling too fast, for the road conditions and driver experience.
- Misjudging the speed of other vehicles, particularly oncoming cars.
- Inattentiveness, failure to anticipate, distraction and fatigue.
- Not scanning the traffic environment well enough for hazards.
- Travelling too close behind other vehicles.
- Overestimating ability and underestimating risks.

BE ALERT - BE PATIENT - BE SAFE

ROADWORK AND TEMPORARY SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

It's very important to know and understand these roadwork and temporary speed limit signs because they keep roadworkers and drivers safe. Speeding vehicles are a threat to roadworkers. You must not exceed the speed limit shown on the sign, even when roadworkers are not there.

	Worker sign This sign means that workers may be present on or near the road. Drive with due care and attention for your own and roadworkers' safety.
	Traffic controller sign This sign means that a traffic controller may direct you to stop, and you must follow their directions.
	Multi-message sign This sign warns drivers of a few things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are roadworkers ahead – either on the road or near the road. • Reduce your speed to the speed-limit indicated on the sign, AND drive at that speed until the next speed-limit sign appears on the road.
	Stop sign (hand-held) This hand-held sign is used by traffic controllers. When you see this sign held by a traffic controller, stop and wait at a safe distance from the traffic controller.
	Slow sign (hand-held) This hand-held is used by traffic controllers. When you see this sign held by a traffic controller, proceed with caution.
	Temporary traffic control signal Drivers must comply with a temporary traffic control signal in exactly the same way as they would for other traffic control signals.
	Left lane closed ahead The T symbol indicates which lane is closed ahead and the arrow indicates which lane or lanes remain open.
	Loose stones sign This sign warns drivers of hazardous road surface conditions ahead. Drivers must take care and drive to suit the prevailing conditions.
	Slippery road sign Slippery road sign. This sign warns motorists of hazardous road surface conditions ahead. Take care and drive to the prevailing conditions.

BE ALERT - BE PATIENT - BE SAFE

ROAD SAFETY

QUIZ 1

Question 1

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

- Yes, if no other traffic is approaching
- No

Question 2

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

- The owner of the vehicle
- The passenger
- The driver

Question 3

What is the meaning of this sign?



- Parking is reserved for a person in a wheelchair
- Parking is reserved for emergency vehicles
- Parking is reserved for holders of a current ACROD parking permit

Question 4

What is the meaning of this sign?



- Caution, the road curves right
- Slow down for a dip in the road
- There is a steep hill ahead

Question 5

Which of the following statements is correct?

- It is always safe to travel at the speed limit
- Your travelling speed should be as close to the speed limit as possible
- Travelling at the speed limit is sometimes too fast for the conditions

Question 6

What is the safest way to approach an intersection?

- Travelling at the speed limit for the area
- Travelling at a speed that will allow you to stop, if required
- Look steadily to the right



Question 7

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

- You must not cross the broken white line
- You may only cross the broken white line to turn right
- You may cross the broken white line when overtaking or turning right, if it is safe to do so

Question 8

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



- You must give way to the bus if there is no other traffic on the road at the time
- You must give way to the bus if your speed is less than 70 km/h
- You must give way to the bus if it is preparing to move out from a bus stop

Question 9

What is the meaning of this sign?



- No entry for heavy vehicles
- No entry at any time
- No entry during daylight hours

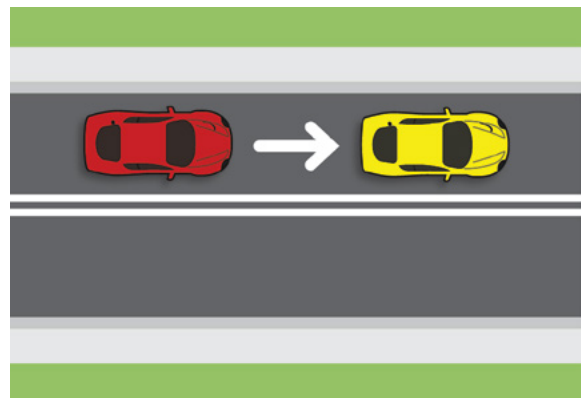
Question 10

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

- Yes, if no pedestrians are using it
- Yes, if it is passenger vehicle
- No

Question 11

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



- Yes, if the driver wishes to overtake another vehicle
- No

Question 12

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

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

Question 13

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

- Stop and do not proceed until the attendant withdraws the sign
- Slow down
- Drive on carefully if no children are on your side of the crossing

Question 14

What is the rule regarding overtaking at a pedestrian crossing?

- You must not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing
- Give way to pedestrians on your right
- Give way to pedestrians on your left

Question 15

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

- No
- Yes, providing you do not lose concentration

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE BELOW 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

Question 1

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

- No, if they are passengers
- Yes
- Yes, if they are driving

Question 2

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

- Yes
- No
- Yes, unless the crossing has boom gates

Question 3

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

- A fine
- A fine and accrual of demerit points
- A fine and loss of licence

Question 4

What is the safest way to approach an intersection?

- Travelling at the speed limit for the area
- Travelling at a speed that will allow you to stop if required
- Looking steadily to the right

Question 5

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

- Yes, if they do not exceed 60 km/h
- Yes, providing they are seated
- No

Question 6

Which of the following statements is correct?

- Alcohol has no effect on your driving ability
- Alcohol makes you react faster to hazards
- Alcohol makes you react more slowly to hazards

Question 7

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

- Put your lights on high beam
- Keep left and look over the top of the approaching vehicle
- Slow down, look left and if you cannot see, pull over and stop

Question 8

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

- Less than 0.02%
- Less than 0.05%
- Less than 0.08%



Question 9

Which of the following statements is correct?

- You should not drive if you are tired
- Your level of fatigue will be increased if you make stops on long trips
- You are more likely to become fatigued on short curving roads

Question 10

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

- All ages
- Age 1 year and over
- Age 8 years and over

Question 11

Which of the following statements is correct?

- Your stopping distance is not affected by the condition of your brakes and tyres
- Your stopping distance is not affected by a loose road surface
- Your stopping distance will increase if the road is wet

Question 12

Which of the following statements is correct?

- Passengers in vehicles are less likely to be injured in a crash if they are wearing seatbelts
- The nature of injuries in motor vehicle crashes is not related to the wearing of seat belts
- Passengers in rear seats of a vehicle are not required to wear seat belts

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?

- At least 2 seconds
- At least 5 seconds
- About 3 car lengths

Question 14

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

- Yes
- No
- No, providing you drink coffee before you drive

Question 15

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

- No, providing you have a doctor's certificate
- No
- Yes

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE BELOW FOR ANSWERS

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

Question 1

What should you do when approaching a railway crossing?

- Speed up to clear the crossing quickly
- Slow down and be prepared to stop if required
- Sound your horn

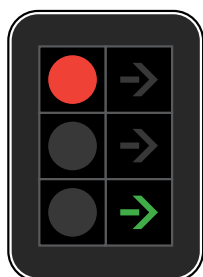
Question 2

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

- No
- Yes, if it is daylight
- Yes

Question 3

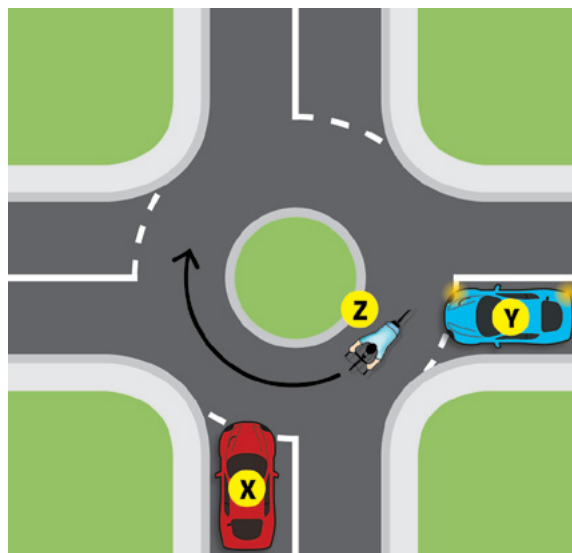
When approaching traffic lights, what does a red light with a green arrow (as shown in the diagram) mean?



- You may proceed in the direction of the arrow
- Stop, until all lights show green
- Proceed in any direction

Question 4

In which order should the vehicles proceed?



- Vehicle X, then Y, then Z
- Vehicle Z, then Y, then X
- Vehicle X, then Z, then Y

Question 5

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

- Yes
- Yes, only if there is a vehicle behind you
- No



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Question 6

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

- Yes
- No
- Yes, unless the crossing has boom gates

Question 7

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

- Yes, if no other traffic is approaching
- Yes
- No

Question 8

How do even small amounts of alcohol affect your driving?

- By thinking you are driving better than you are
- By helping your driving ability
- By helping your judgement of speed

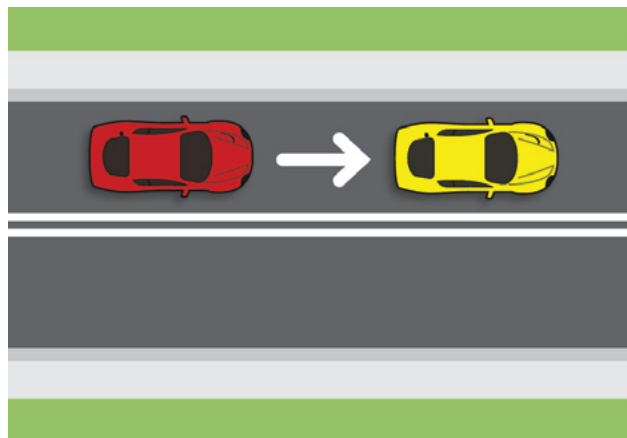
Question 9

Which of the following statements is correct?

- It is always safe to travel at the speed limit
- Your travelling speed should be as close to the speed limit as possible
- Travelling at the speed limit is sometimes too fast for the conditions

Question 10

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



- Yes, if the driver wishes to overtake the other vehicle
- No
- Yes, if the driver wants to make a right-hand turn or a 'U turn' and it is legal to do so

Question 11

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

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

Question 12

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

- Yes, only if there is a vehicle behind you
- No
- Yes

Question 13

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

- 0.00%
- 0.02%
- 0.05%

Question 14

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

- At least 70 metres before the turn
- Long enough to give sufficient warning to other road users before you turn
- At least 10 metres before the turn

Question 15

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

- You may go in any direction other than that indicated by the arrow
- Stop, the lights are not working properly
- You may turn in the direction of the arrow, if it is safe to do so

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE BELOW FOR ANSWERS

ANSWERS

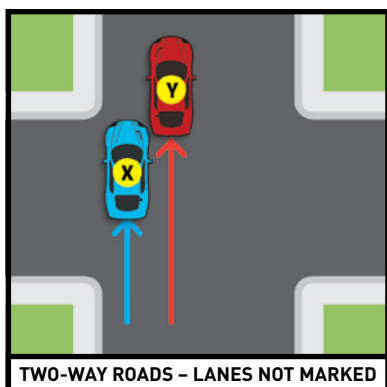
1. Slow down and be prepared to stop if required. 2. Yes. 3. You may proceed in the direction of the arrow. 4. Vehicle Z, then Y, then X. 5. Yes. 6. No. 7. No. 8. By thinking you are driving better than you are. 9. Travelling at the speed limit is sometimes too fast for the conditions. 10. Yes, if the 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

Question 1

Which of the following statements is correct?



- Vehicle X may overtake Y
- Vehicle X must not overtake Y
- Vehicle X may overtake Y, only in a 60 km/h zone

Question 2

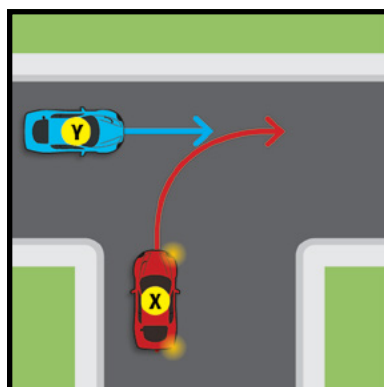
Which of the following statements is correct?



- Vehicle X must not overtake Y
- Vehicle X may overtake Y, but only in a 50km/h zone
- Vehicle X may overtake Y

Question 3

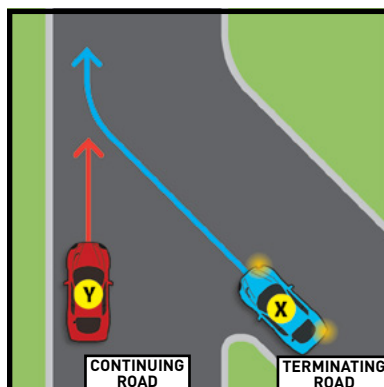
Which vehicle must give way?



- Neither vehicle has to give way
- Vehicle X
- Vehicle Y

Question 4

Which vehicle must give way?



- Vehicle Y
- Vehicle X
- Neither vehicle has to give way

Question 5

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

20 km/h

The speed limit shown on the road works sign

40 km/h

Question 6

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

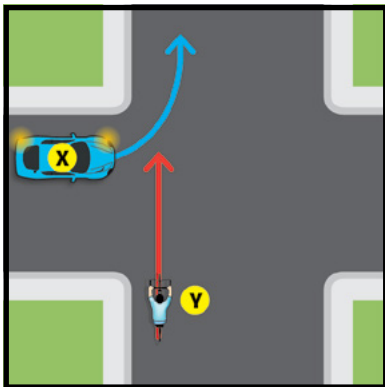
No

Yes, if the right-hand headlight is visible

Yes

Question 7

Who must give way?



Neither has to give way

Vehicle X

Cyclist Y

Question 8

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

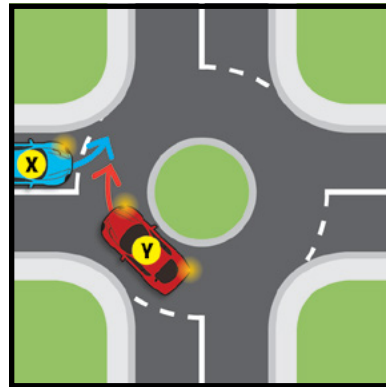
Check your mirror, blind spot and indicate before you pull out

Sound your horn

Adjust your passenger-side external mirror

Question 9

Which vehicle must give way?



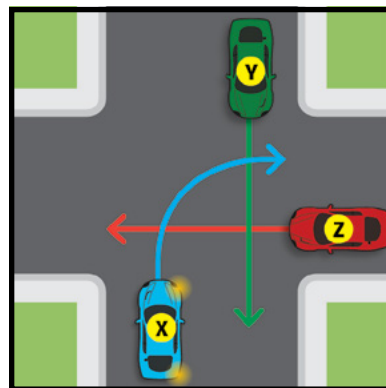
Neither vehicle has to give way

Vehicle Y

Vehicle X

Question 10

Which of the following statements is correct?



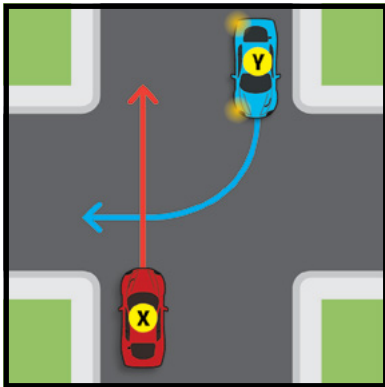
Vehicle X gives way to both Y and Z

Vehicle Y gives way to both X and Z

Vehicle Z gives way to both X and Y

Question 11

Which vehicle must give way?



- Neither vehicle has to give way
- Vehicle X
- Vehicle Y

Question 12

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

- Follow closely behind the vehicle
- Follow far enough behind the vehicle to have a clear view of the road ahead
- Sound your horn

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?

- Keep well to the right so the queue of vehicles can overtake on the left
- Keep to the middle of the road to prevent dangerous overtaking
- Pull well over to the left to allow the vehicles to overtake you

Question 14

When should you switch your headlights on?

- 20 minutes after sunset
- 15 minutes after sunset
- At sunset

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?

- Sound your horn to warn of approaching danger
- Slow down to let the vehicle move in front of you
- Increase your speed to make the passing vehicle fall back behind you

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE BELOW 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

Question 1

What must you do at a STOP sign?

- Stop at least two metres before the sign
- Stop and give way to all traffic on the crossroad
- Slow down and be prepared to stop if any traffic is approaching

Question 2

Which of the following statement is correct?

- Passengers in vehicles are less likely to be injured in a crash if they are wearing seatbelts
- The nature of injuries in motor vehicle accidents is not related to the wearing of seatbelts
- Passengers in the rear seats of vehicles are not required to wear seat belts

Question 3

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

- Yes, if the vehicle does not exceed 60 km/h
- Yes, provided they are seated
- No

Question 4

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

- No
- Yes
- No, unless it has been prescribed by a doctor

Question 5

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

- When reversing a vehicle
- When aged 65 years and over
- When the driver is pregnant

Question 6

Which of the following is greater?

- Your braking distance
- Your stopping distance
- Your reaction distance

Question 7

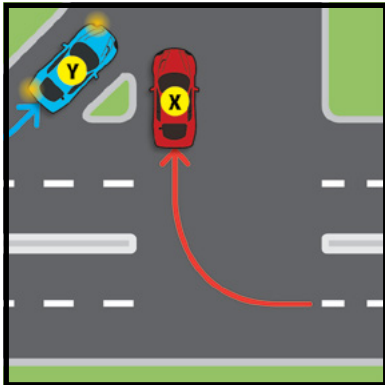
How should you apply your brakes when driving in wet weather?

- Carefully, to avoid skidding
- Heavily, to dry them out
- Sharply, so that you can grip the road



Question 8

Which vehicle must give way?



Vehicle X

Vehicle Y

Neither vehicle has to give way

Question 9

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

Any position, providing there is no traffic

Near the centre of the road

Close to the left-hand side of the road

Question 10

When should you dip your headlights?

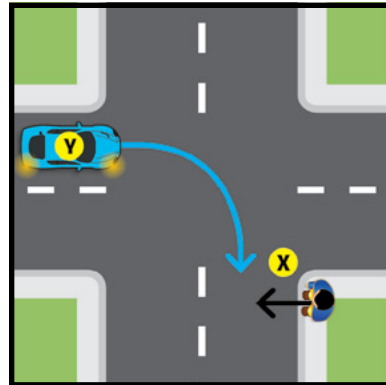
When you are within 50 metres of a vehicle

When you are within 200 metres of a vehicle

When you are dazzled by the lights of an on-coming vehicle

Question 11

Who must give way?



The pedestrian X

Vehicle Y

Question 12

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

One tenth of a second

10 seconds

At least one second

Question 13

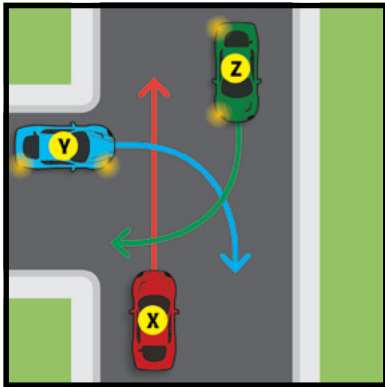
Does drinking alcohol and driving increase the risk of having a crash?

Yes

No

No, providing you drink coffee before you drive

Question 14



Which of the following statements is correct?

- Vehicle Y gives way to both X and Z
- Vehicle X gives way to both Y and Z
- Vehicle X gives way to both Y and Z

Question 15

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

- Check your mirror, blind spot and indicate before you pull out
- Sound your horn
- Adjust your passenger-side external mirror

Your Score (out of 15)

SEE BELOW 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.

IMPORTANT WEBSITES

CAR SAFETY RATINGS

ANCAP

For information on new car safety ratings.

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


HOW SAFE IS YOUR CAR?


For information on new and used car safety ratings.

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

RAC

For information on new and used car safety ratings.

 <https://rac.com.au/car-motoring/info/used-car-safety-ratings>

 <https://rac.com.au/about-rac/advocating-change/road-safety/safer-cars>

BUYING A CAR

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL SECURITY AUTHORITY


Personal Properties Security Register

Do a used car or vehicle search if you intend to buy a car to check if the car has money owed on it, or if it has been stolen or written off.

 <http://www.ppsr.gov.au/searching/do-used-car-or-vehicle-search>

LEGAL AID

What to think about before borrowing money to buy a vehicle.


 <https://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/find-legal-answers/cars-and-driving/car-and-personal-loans>

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

WHAT TO DO AFTER A CRASH


WA POLICE

Reporting a road crash.

 <https://www.police.wa.gov.au/Traffic/Reporting-a-traffic-crash>


LEGAL AID

At the scene of a crash.

 <https://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/resources/self-help-kits-and-guides/car-crashes/scene-car-crashes>


INSURANCE COMMISSION OF WA

Report a crash / notify of an injury.

 <https://www.icwa.wa.gov.au/motor-injury-insurance/involved-in-a-crash>

RAC

What you need to do after a crash.


 <https://rac.com.au/car-motoring/info/after-a-car-crash-fact-sheet>

FIRST AID AND POST-CRASH SUPPORT

ST JOHN AMBULANCE

For information on first aid.

 <https://stjohnwa.com.au/ambulance-and-health-services>


 (08) 9334 1222

First aid training

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

ROAD TRAUMA SUPPORT WA – FREE COUNSELLING

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


 6166 7688 / 1300 004 814

LICENSING AND LEARNING TO DRIVE


DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

For information about the WA licensing system.

My driver's licence


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


Driver and Vehicle Licensing

 13 11 56

ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION


Learner drivers staying safe on WA roads.

 <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/learner-drivers>

 1300 999 772

RAC – Road Ready

Learning to drive.

 https://rac.com.au/rac_roadready/learning-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>


LEGAL AID

Traffic offences, driver's licences, car accidents, buying a car and personal loans.

 <https://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/find-legal-answers/cars-and-driving>

MAIN ROADS WESTERN AUSTRALIA

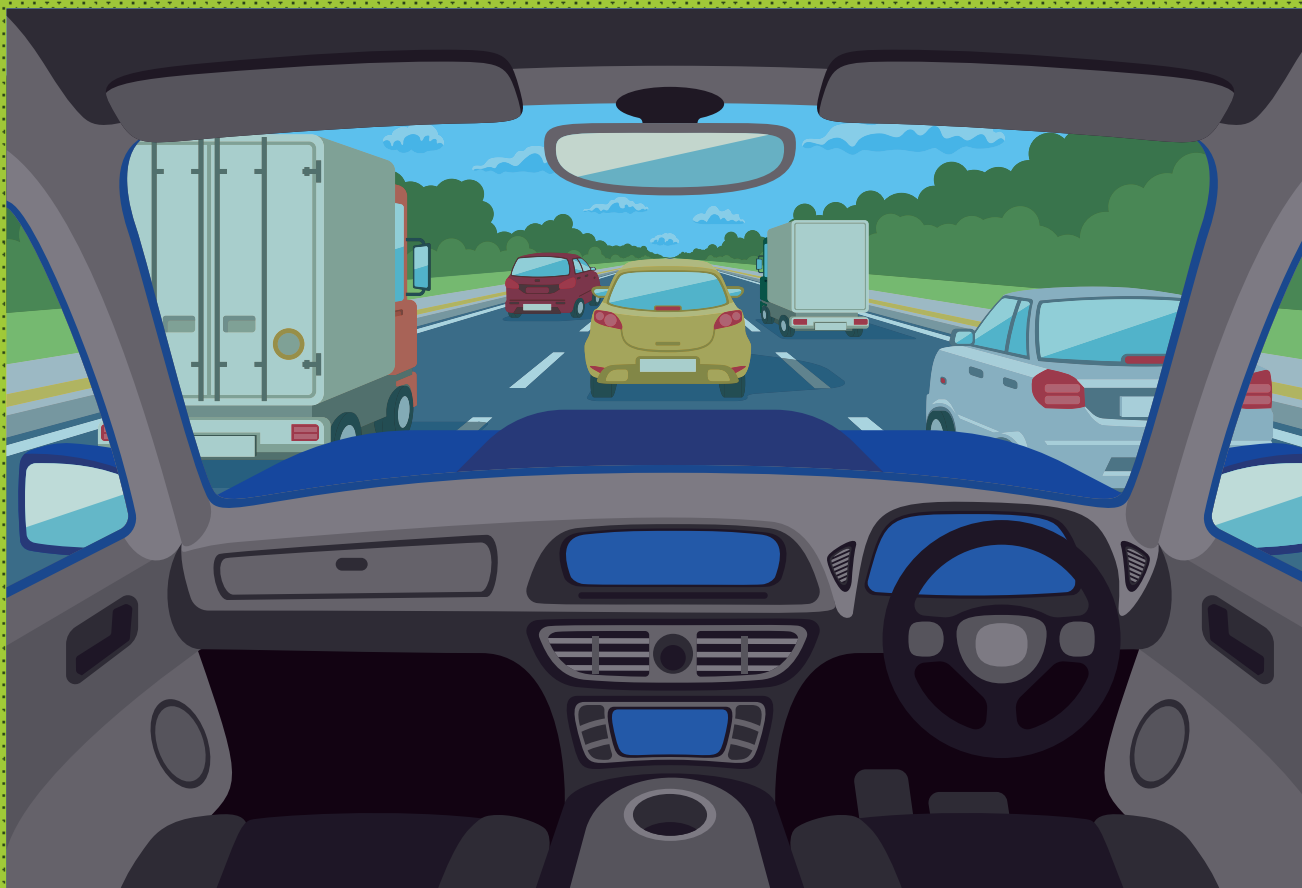
How to safely navigate heavy vehicles

 www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/bigger-than-you

Main Roads Incident Response

If you have a traffic accident on a major road or freeway.

 138 138



BE ALERT - BE PATIENT - BE SAFE

FOR MORE INFO

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Road Safety and Drug Education Branch**

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