



Department of
Education

KEYS 4 LIFE

BEHIND THE WHEEL

AT-HOME STUDENT JOURNAL

NAME

Supported by the
Road Safety Commission

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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 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 at

<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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Road Safety and Drug Education Branch

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THE JOURNEY BEGINS

ARE YOU READY?

Until now you've probably spent hours as a passenger, not paying that much attention to driving hazards, road conditions and road rules. Now that you're interested in driving, you need to **take a more active role as a passenger**. The activities in this journal will help you do this and prepare you for the Learner's Permit Test. If you already have a Learner's Permit or a Provisional Licence this journal will keep you up to date.

HOW MANY TASKS?

Ask someone with a driver's licence to help you complete the 10 tasks. Find someone who has been driving for at least 4 years and can explain things to you clearly and calmly. It could be someone at home, a friend or another family member. Show them the journal and organise time to complete the tasks together. Where possible, for each task, sit in the front passenger seat as an active passenger and:

- watch what is happening inside and outside the car;
- talk to your driver (during or after the trip) and ask what they did to make it a safe journey;
- consider the things you've observed and what this might mean to you when you start driving; and
- think about what type of driver you want to be to keep yourself, your friends and family safe.

In addition to the 10 tasks, ask your driver if they can also explain what they are concentrating on while they are driving, and how they adjust to hazards and different conditions. This is called 'commentary driving'.



HOW MUCH PRACTISE?

We all know that you only get better at something when you practice. It's the same with driving. The more you practice driving safely, the more competent you will be. As a learner driver you must log 50 hours of supervised driving including 5 hours of night driving. Did you know that getting 120 hours of driving practice in different conditions can reduce your crash risk on P plates by about 30%*?

120 hours of driving practice might seem like a lot, but 2 hours a week over a year will get you there!

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



DID YOU KNOW...?

Don't forget to keep a copy of the Drive Safe handbook (<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>) in the glove box. It explains all the road rules that you need in order to drive safely and pass the Learner's Permit Test.

To find out more about learning to drive and the licensing system, go through the online 'Keys4Life Let's Practise' session with a parent, carer or family member: www.education.wa.edu.au/rsde/letspractise

TASK 1

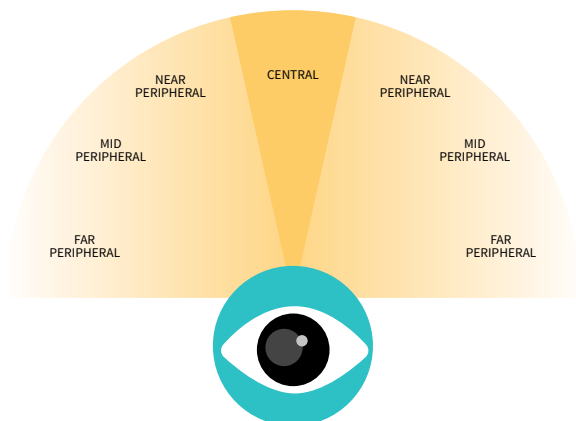
KEEPING AN EYE ON THINGS

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.



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.



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.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



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

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?

TASK 3

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 close to cyclists.
- 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.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/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 4

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.

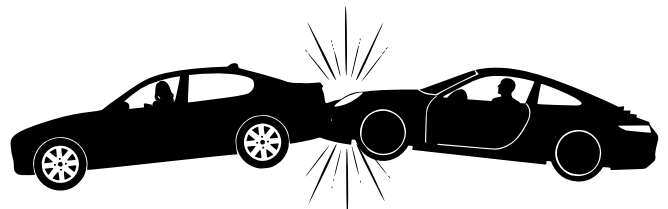


Check out the following for more information on following distances.

Road Safety Commission

Following distances

<https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/more-road-rules-and-penalties>



TASK 5

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

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

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

Must be a metre law (Cycling passing distance legislation)

<https://www.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/must-be-metre>

TASK 6

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

- ② Ask your driver which driving conditions they find the most challenging? Why?

- ③ List 2 hazardous driving conditions in your local area. What makes them hazardous?



ON YOUR NEXT TRIP...

On your next trip, watch how your driver reacts in different traffic, weather, time-of-day, and road conditions. For example, if it started to rain, did your driver reduce their speed and turn on the windscreen wipers and demister? Did they leave a bigger gap between them and the car in front?

- ① What skills does your driver use when the traffic, weather, time-of-day and road conditions change?

- Vehicle control skills (eg braking)

- Safety skills (eg keeping a bigger gap)

- Traffic skills (eg changing lanes)

- ④ Many crashes involving young people happen on country roads. What are 3 things you should do to stay safe when driving on country roads?

TASK 7

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 8

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?

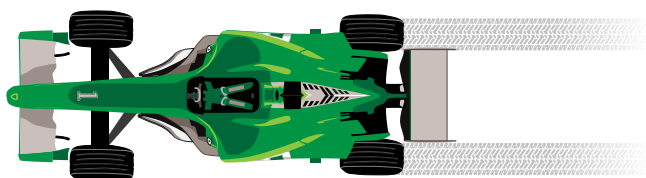


ASK YOUR DRIVER TO SHARE WITH YOU...

- 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

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

TASK 9

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

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

TASK 10

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**

<https://www.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/priorities-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?

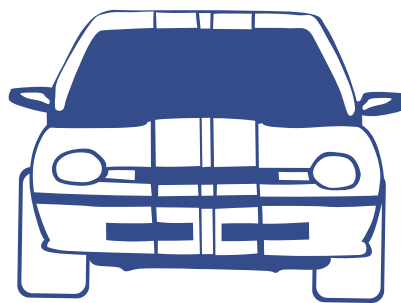
LEARNER DRIVER AGREEMENT

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

Complete and sign this agreement and also ask your supervisor (parent/carer, family member, friend) to sign it.

☑ **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 the sessions
- Always wear a seatbelt when driving
- Put my phone away, and on silent
- Be a responsible, respectful and safe driver



Having a driver's licence will allow me to:

Learner driver's signature

Supervisor's signature

Date

Date

ROAD RULES AND QUIZZES

This section includes scenarios, road signs, websites and quizzes to help you learn the road rules and prepare for the Learner's Permit Test.

DRIVE SAFE BOOK

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

CHECK YOUR SCORE

You can check your score for the **5 road rules quizzes** by going to the answers on pages 31 and 32. You will also find the answers and more information in the Drive Safe book Rules of the road ([transport.wa.gov.au](https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp))
<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>

Websites to use to learn the road rules:

11 road rules theory test quizzes

<https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/road-rules-theory-test-quiz.asp>

Check your road rule knowledge of 12 common road rules

<https://streetwise.rsc.wa.gov.au/>

Drive Safe handbook

Rules of the road ([transport.wa.gov.au](https://www.transport.wa.gov.au))

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

Road rules and penalties

Road rules and penalties (www.wa.gov.au)

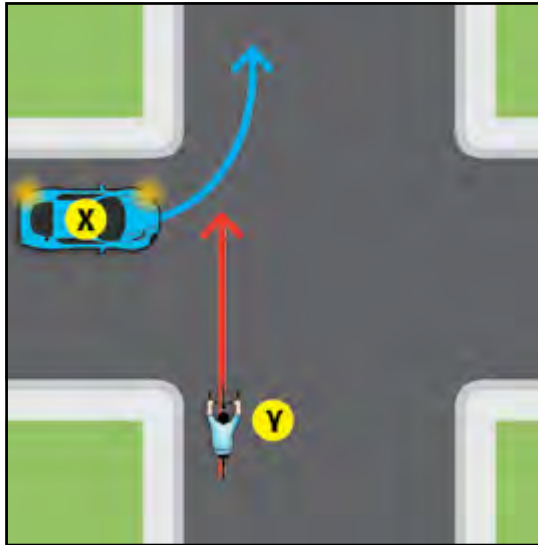
<https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/road-rules-and-safety>

SCENARIOS FOR LEARNING THE ROAD RULES

Intersections can be very dangerous places. Some intersections are controlled with traffic lights, stop signs or give-way signs and others have no lights or signs. So be careful and patient, 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>.

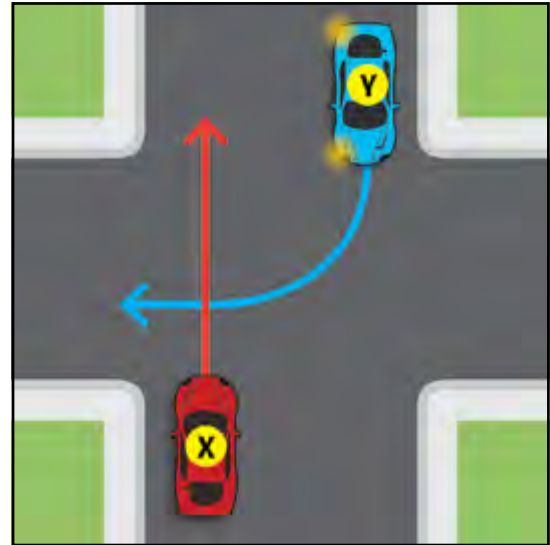
1. Which vehicle must give way?

X Y



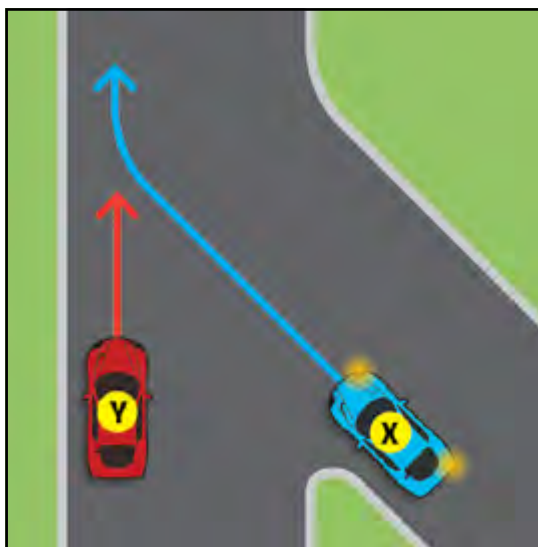
2. Which vehicle must give way?

X Y



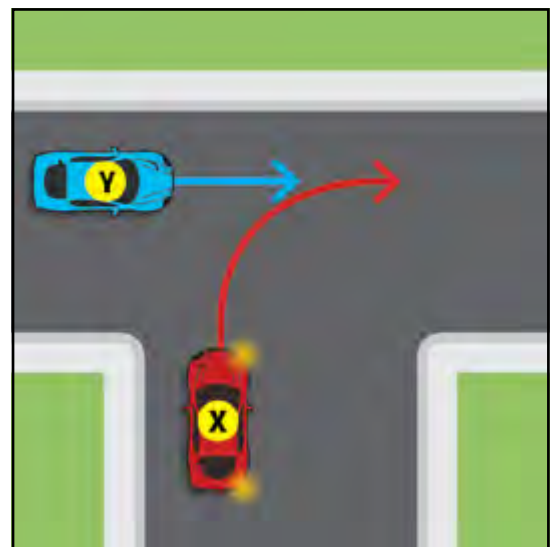
3. Which vehicle must give way?

X Y



4. Which vehicle must give way?

X Y



Answers: Scenario 1: (X). Scenario 2: (Y). Scenario 3: (X). Scenario 4: (X).

SCENARIOS FOR LEARNING THE ROAD RULES

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>.

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

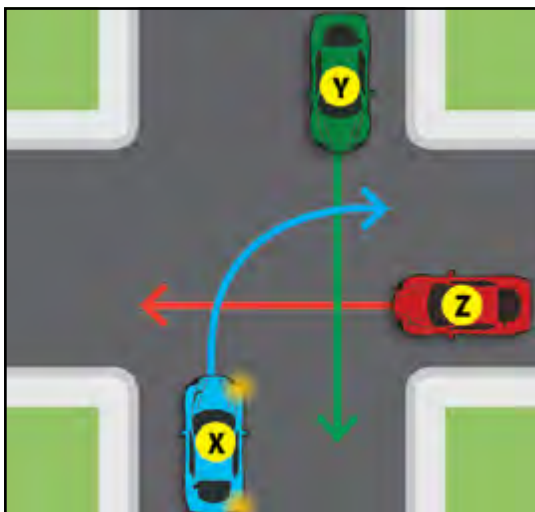


7. Which statement is correct?

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

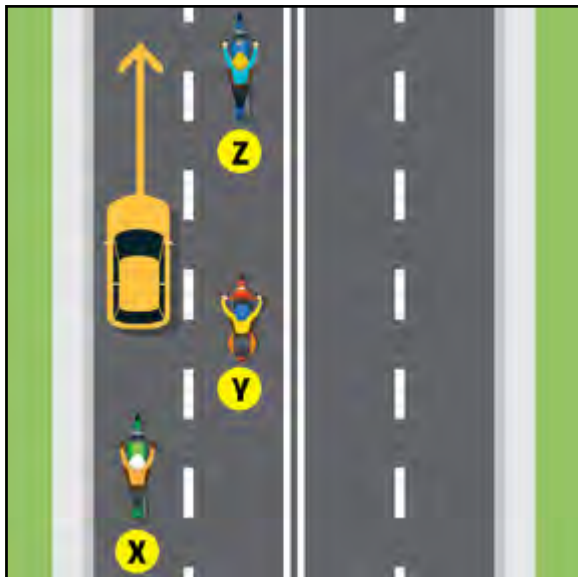


Answers: Scenario 5: (Vehicle Z, then Y, then X). Scenario 6: (X). Scenario 7: (X gives way to both Y and Z). Scenario 8: (X must not overtake Y).

SCENARIOS FOR LEARNING THE ROAD RULES

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

X or Y or Z

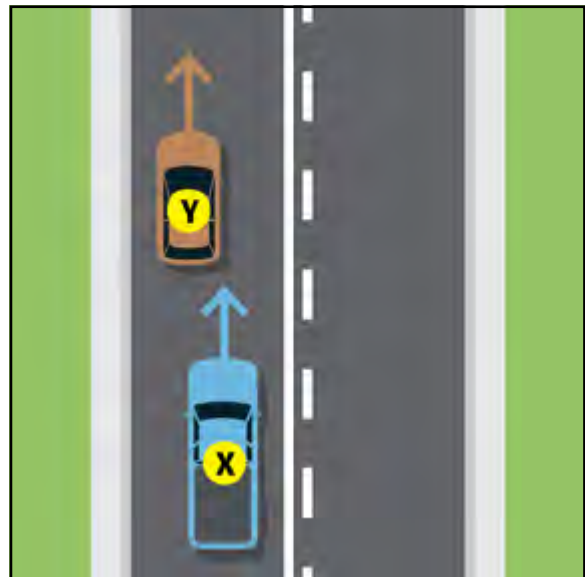


10. Can vehicle X overtake vehicle Y?

Yes, if it is safe to do so

No

Yes, but it depends on the time of day



11. Which vehicle must give way?

X

Y

Neither vehicle has to give way



12. Which vehicle must give way?

Vehicle X

Vehicle Y

Neither vehicle has to give way

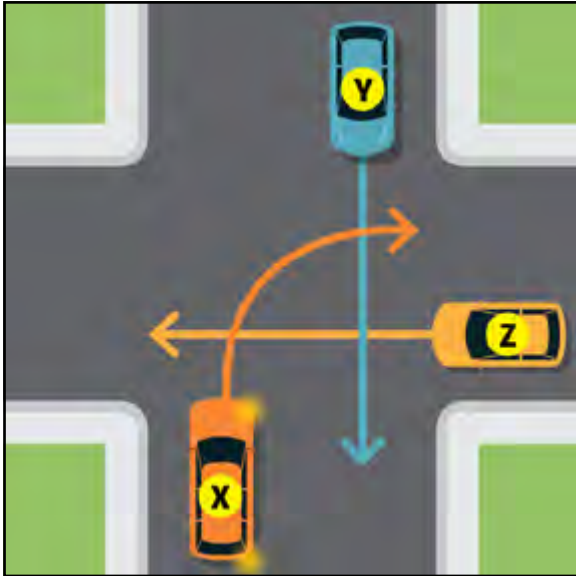


Answers: Scenario 9: (Y). Scenario 10: (No). Scenario 11: (X). Scenario 12: (Y).

SCENARIOS FOR LEARNING THE ROAD RULES

13. 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



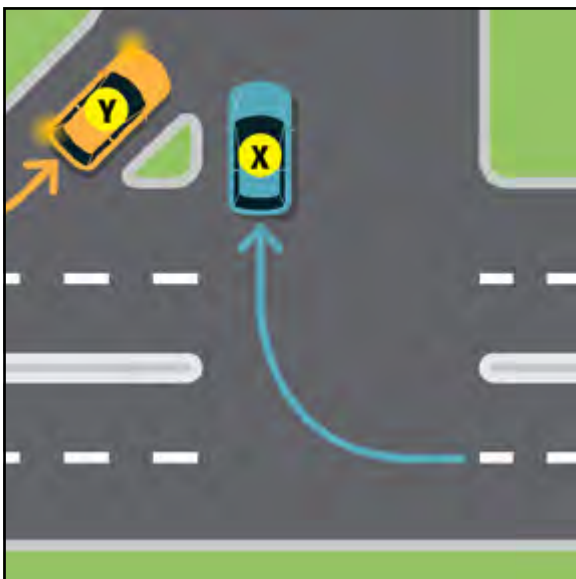
14. Which statement is correct?

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



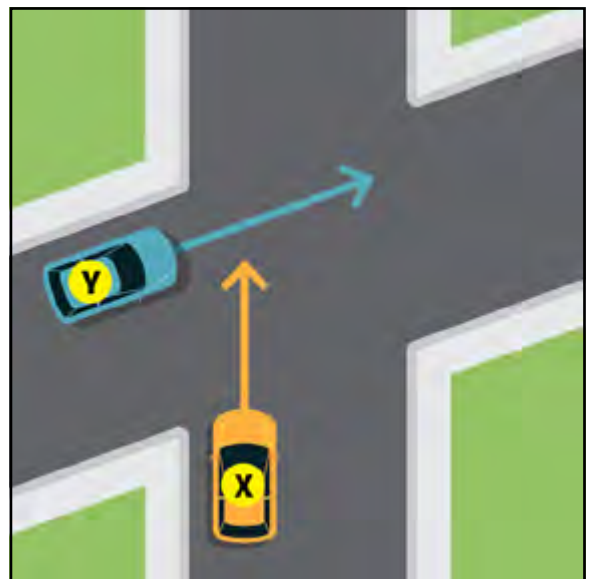
15. Which vehicle must give way?

- X or Y



16. Which vehicle must give way?

- X
- Y
- Neither vehicle has to give way



Answers: Scenario 13: (X gives way to both Y and Z). Scenario 14: (Y gives way to both X and Z). Scenario 15: (Y). Scenario 16: (Y).

SCENARIOS FOR LEARNING THE ROAD RULES

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



17. 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



18. 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



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

ROADWORK SIGNS FOR LEARNING THE ROAD RULES

Roadwork signs and temporary speed limit signs may be installed along a road for a number of reasons such as poor road conditions, or work or events being undertaken. These temporary signs are there for the safety of drivers as well as for the people undertaking work or participating in an event, on or near a road. The law in regard to temporary speed limits is the same as applies to normal speed limits – that is, you must not exceed the speed limit shown on the sign. Speeding vehicles are a very real threat to the safety of other drivers and roadworkers. It is important to note that roadworkers are not always visible to drivers when they are travelling through a temporary speed limit zone or roadwork sign.



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:

- 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.

ROADWORK SIGNS FOR LEARNING

THE ROAD RULES



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.

QUIZ 1

SPEED

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.
- ___ It is safer to slow down 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.



Information can be found in 'Part 1 Safe driving' of the *Drive Safe* handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

QUIZ 2

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?

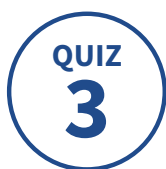
Yes
No

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

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



Information can be found in 'Part 1 Safe driving' of the *Drive Safe* handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.



SHARING THE ROAD SAFELY

Pedestrians

Pedestrians are vulnerable on the road and drivers must always look out for them and be ready to stop.

- 1 List 3 places to look out for pedestrians.

- 2 List 2 situations when drivers and riders need to give way to pedestrians.

Cyclists

Cyclists have an equal right to use the road and share the same responsibilities as drivers and motorcyclists. They can legally use the whole lane, on roads that have normal road lane markings, and they are allowed to ride two abreast (side-by-side). **Allow plenty of room when you share the road with cyclists.**

- 3 If you are driving past a cyclist on a road where the

speed limit is 60km/h or less, you must leave a gap

of ____ metre between you and the cyclist.

- 4 If you are driving past a cyclist on a road where the

speed limit is over 60km/h, you must leave a gap of

of ____ metres between you and the cyclist.

- 5 The most common reason a vehicle and a cyclist will crash is:

e-Rideables

e-Rideables are small electric rideable devices with at least one wheel. They are 25kg or less, less than 125cm long, 70cm wide and 135cm high and not capable of travelling faster than 25km/hr on level ground.

- 6 In the list below, tick the devices that are e-Rideables.

e-skateboard	e-unicycle
e-hoverboard	e-scooter
segway	e-bike
motorised wheelchair	e-wheels
e-skates	motorised scooter
	less than 200w

- 7 List 3 places where e-Rideables can be ridden.

- 8 People aged 16 years and over can ride eRideables. Is this true or false?

True

False

Motorcyclists

Motorcyclists have equal rights to use the road as other vehicles. When you share the road with them allow them plenty of room. Be courteous and take extra care when there are riders on the road.

- 9 I will take care when sharing the road with motorcyclists, by:

and by:

Heavy vehicles

Heavy vehicles are large and not easy to manoeuvre. They are heavier than most vehicles and require extra stopping distance. Oversized heavy vehicles and road trains are most often seen in remote areas and require patience and courtesy. Road trains can be over 50 metres long – about 12 car lengths.

For information about how to safely navigate a heavy vehicle go to www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/bigger-than-you

- 10 What should you do if you want to overtake a truck but cannot see what is ahead?



Information about overtaking heavy vehicles and other road users is available at <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/overtaking#overtaking-heavy-vehicles-safely>

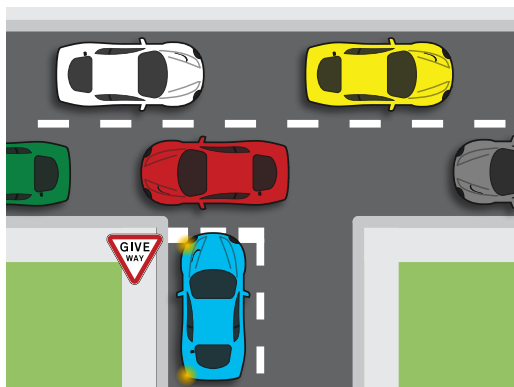
Information about road users and road rules can be found in Part 1 and Part 3 of the *Drive Safe* handbook, at <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>
Information about eRideables is available at <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/erideables>

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.

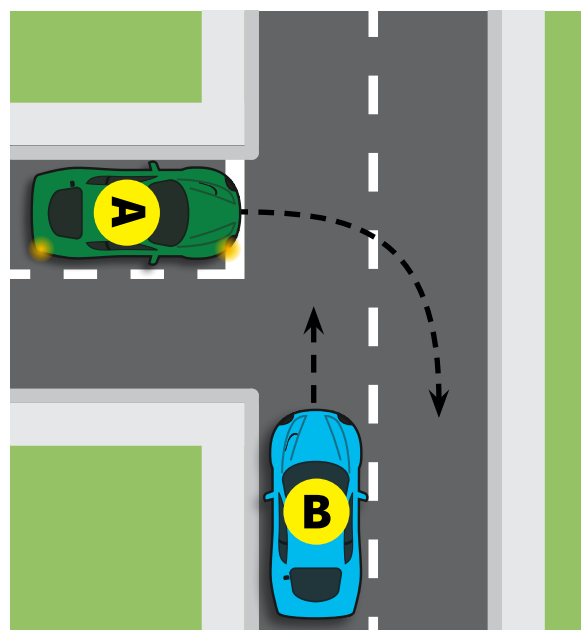


- ___ At an intersection controlled by a GIVE WAY sign, you must give way to only the traffic travelling along or turning from the intersecting road.
- ___ Do not enter an intersection when a queue of traffic prevents you from fully exiting on the other side.
- ___ When you are turning left you must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



Information can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

QUIZ 5

TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS

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

- ① Does the law for temporary speed limits apply for the same as normal speed limits?

- ⑤ What time of day does the 40 km/h speed limit apply in a school zone?

- ② What does the SLOMO rule mean, and what do you need to do in this situation?

- ⑥ When are you required to give way to a bus?

- ③ What is the purpose of having road works signs?

- 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?



Information can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe handbook* <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

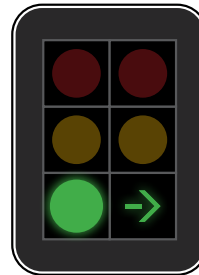
QUIZ 6

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

**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.



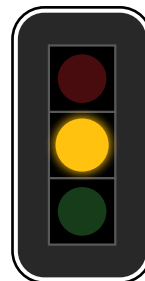
3 This traffic control signal means you can:

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?



Information can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe* handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

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 for children under 12 months to be in a child car restraint in a vehicle.
- 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



Information can be found in 'Part 1 Safe driving' of the *Drive Safe* handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

QUIZ 8

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 (if they are on high beam) 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 (if they are on high beam) 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



Information can be found in 'Part 3 Major road rules and additional safety advice' of the *Drive Safe handbook* <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

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



Information can be found in 'Part 4 Emergencies and incidents' of the Drive Safe handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

- 1 How many demerit points does it take for a fully licensed driver to be disqualified from driving?

- 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, as long as the window has not fallen out of the car.

— 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.



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.
10. Be polite and considerate toward other road users.



Information can be found in 'Part 1 Safe driving' of the *Drive Safe* handbook <https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/licensing/rules-of-the-road.asp>. Answers are on pages 31 and 32.

ROAD RULES AND QUIZZES-ANSWERS



Answers to the quiz questions are from *Drive Safe: A handbook for Western Australian road users (Drive Safe), February 2023.*

QUIZ 1 – SPEED

Drive Safe Part 3 Major Road Rules and Additional Safety

1. Driving at night, driving in wet or hazardous weather, driving in fog or smoke.
2. Speed limits that are shown on signs, speed limits that apply where there are no speed limit signs, temporary speed limits, speed limits that apply for certain vehicles and drivers eg learner drivers, vehicles towing caravans or trailers.
3. 100km/h.
4. 40km/h.
5. 100km/h.
6. 50km/h.
7. 110km/h where this is the posted speed limit.
8. The 'two second' rule.
9. True, True, False.

QUIZ 2 – ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Drive Safe Part 1 Safe Driving

1. True, False, True, False, True, False, True.
2. Your size and fitness level, your gender, the amount of alcohol still in your blood from drinking the night before or earlier in the day, the amount of food in your stomach.
3. Any drink containing 10 grams of alcohol.
4. 1.5.
5. No.
6. Random Breath Test.
7. No.
8. Arrange a lift with a friend who isn't drinking, arrange to stay the night after the party, hiring as minibus – if it is for a group, appointing a skipper, using public transport, phoning someone to come and collect you, taking a taxi.

QUIZ 3 – SHARING THE ROAD SAFELY

1. At pedestrian crossings, intersections, between parked cars or behind buses, near schools and playgrounds, near shopping centres, near hotels, taverns or clubs where people have been drinking alcohol.
2. Crossing at an intersection in front of your turning vehicle, crossing at a pedestrian or children's crossing, crossing at a marked foot crossing, crossing in front of your vehicle in a slip lane.
3. 1m.
4. 1.5m
5. Underestimating a cyclist's speed.
6. e-skateboard, e-hoverboard, e-wheels, e-skates, e-unicycle, e-scooter.

7. Footpath, bicycle path, shared paths, local roads without a centre line and a speed limit of 50km/hr or less, bicycle lanes on roads with a speed limit of 50km/hr or less.
8. eRideables ridden on footpaths are restricted to 10km/h, eRideables ridden on bicycle paths, shared paths and local roads can be ridden up to 25km/h.
9. Turning left, when overtaking, check your blind spots.
10. Wait for a safer opportunity or wait for the next overtaking lane.

QUIZ 4 – INTERSECTIONS AND TURNING

Drive Safe Part 3 Major Road Rules and Additional Safety

1. True, True, False, False, False, True, True, True, False, True.
2. You must stop again, as close as you can before the line when you move forward.
3. A.

QUIZ 5 – TRAFFIC SIGNALS & ROAD MARKINGS

Drive Safe Part 3 Major Road Rules and Additional Safety

1. Yes.
2. Slow Down Move Over. Drivers must slow down and if safe to do so, move over when passing stationary incident response vehicles displaying flashing lights at no more than 40km/h.
3. To warn you about road works occurring, temporary hazards, to protect people working on or near the road and those travelling along it, to guard against damage to vehicles and to protect the road.
4. Sign 3.
5. 7.30-9.00am; 2.30-4.00pm.
6. You must give way to a bus moving out from a bus stop in a built-up area, providing the bus is indicating and has a GIVE WAY sign displayed on the back. You must give way to a bus already in the bus lane before you cross or enter a bus lane if you are trying to leave or enter the road.
7. True, True, True, False.

QUIZ 6 – TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Drive Safe Part 3 Major Road Rules and Additional Safety

1. True, True, False, True, True, False.
2. Drivers should slow down their vehicle and prepare to stop. Drivers should treat the intersection as if they are facing a 'GIVE WAY' sign.
3. Answer A: Either go straight ahead or turn in the direction of the arrow if it is safe to do so.
4. A flashing yellow light at an intersection with traffic signals indicates that the signals are not working properly. If there is a flashing yellow light at an intersection, you should treat the intersection as if you have a 'GIVE WAY' sign facing you. Do not confuse this with a 'Pelican Crossing' which provides safe crossing for pedestrians.

ROAD RULES AND QUIZZES-ANSWERS

QUIZ 7 – SEATBELTS

Drive Safe Part 1 Safe Driving

1. False, True, True, True, True, False, False, True, True, True, True, True, True.
2.
 - A seatbelt is legally required to be properly adjusted and securely fastened.
 - A seatbelt should be tight but comfortable.
 - The buckle should be at the side and there should be no twists or knots in the straps.
 - A properly working retractable seat-belt will self-adjust.
3.
 - They prevent the human collision – A seatbelt will protect you from being thrown about in the driver and passenger compartment – hitting parts of the car, other occupants or being thrown from the vehicle.
 - You never know when you will be in an accident – Seatbelts can help prevent injury and death.

QUIZ 8 – DRIVING IN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

Drive Safe Part 3 Major Road Rules and Additional Safety

1. True, True, True, True, False, False, True, True, True.
2.
 - Make sure that windscreen wipers are in good condition and the windscreen is clean.
 - Switch headlights on low beam.
 - Use the air conditioner, heat demister or open a window to prevent the windscreen from misting up.
3. False – Don't put your lights on high beam as this only lights up the fog or smoke and makes the road more difficult to see.
4.
 - Consider other road users and be patient.
 - Plan the journey and ensure there is enough water and fuel to travel between destinations.
 - Watch out for hazards, wildlife, and livestock particularly at sunrise and sunset.
 - Don't stop on or near bridges, flood-ways or on narrow sections of roadways.
 - Park at the forward end of the roadside parking bay to allow others to enter and leave.
 - Don't pull out onto roadways when another vehicle approaches. Wait until they have passed.
 - Watch out for tractors towing farm machinery especially during seeding and harvest times.
5. False – It takes longer to stop when the road is wet. Double the following distance when wet or when visibility is poor.

QUIZ 9 – EMERGENCIES AND CRASHES

Drive Safe Part 4 Emergencies and Incidents

1. You must not use your horn or any other warning instrument on your vehicle, except in an emergency or to prevent injury to a person or property.
2. Move to the left as far as possible from traffic.
3.
 - Activate the hazard warning lights immediately.
 - Have passengers leave the vehicle when it is safe to do so and keep them well clear of traffic.

- Avoid working on the traffic side of the vehicle if possible.
 - Wear a bright, reflective vest if you have one.
4. True, False, True, False, True, True.
 5. Slow down and pull over to the side of the road as soon as possible.
 6.
 - A – Accelerate.
 - B – Brake gently.
 - C – Corner gently.
 7.
 - Stop immediately.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - D – Danger
 - R – Response
 - S – Send
 - A – Airway
 - B – Breathing
 - C – CPR
 - D – Defibrillation
 9.
 - Always assume the power-line and or electrical infrastructure is live and extremely dangerous.
 - Stay in the car unless you have no choice but to leave eg car is on fire.
 - Call emergency services on 000 and Western Power 13 13 51.
 - Remain in the car until help arrives.
 - Tell witnesses to stay at least eight metres away from the car and electrical infrastructure.
 10.
 - Do not panic.
 - Check where the emergency vehicle is coming from and give way to it.
 - Move as far to the left of the road as possible.
 - If you cannot move left, slow down or stop to allow the emergency vehicle to drive around your car.

QUIZ 10 – THE LAW AND YOU

Drive Safe Part 5 The Law and You

1. 12 or more within a 3-year period.
2. True, True, True, False, False, False, True, True, True, False.
3. 'Anti-Hoon' legislation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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/>

ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION

For information on new and used car safety ratings.

 <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/safe-vehicles-resources>

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>

MAIN ROADS INCIDENT RESPONSE

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


 138 138

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


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

 <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/overtaking#overtaking-heavy-vehicles-safely>



REGISTERED

PARK

DRIVE

TELEPHONE: 08 9402 6415

REGISTERED

FOR MORE INFO

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

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