

DRIVERS ED STUDY GUIDE

DAY 1

SECRET WORDS 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

DAY 1 "WE'VE ONLY JUST BEGUN"

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Seat Belt | A. Clue That Green Light Will Change To Yellow |
| 2. Mile Post Marker | B. Clear The Intersection |
| 3. Green Light | C. Proceed Without Interference |
| 4. Emergency Brake | D. Dashed White Lines |
| 5. Permit | E. Clue that Green Light Will Not change |
| 6. Flashing Yellow Light | F. Passing Permitted |
| 7. Red Light | G. Solid White Line |
| 8. Center Line | H. Change Lanes |
| 9. Implied Consent Law | I. Same As A Stop Sign |
| 10. Pavement Message | J. Caution |
| 11. Crosswalk | K. Location Aid |
| 12. Blind Spot | L. Yellow Light Follows |
| 13. Solid Yellow Line | M. Always Yellow |
| 14. Green Arrow Left | N. Stay Stopped |
| 15. Red "X" | O. Precedes Red "X" |
| 16. Lane Dividers | P. Turn Left From This Lane With Caution |
| 17. Refusal Of Breath Test | Q. White Warning on road |
| 18. "Don't Walk" | R. No Passing |
| 19. Edge Striping | S. Oncoming Traffic Is About To Start |
| 20. Dashed Yellow Line | T. Yield To Pedestrians |
| 21. Flashing Red Light | U. Must Have In Your Possession To Do B.T.W |
| 22. Yellow Arrow Left | V. Must Take Breath Test If Asked |
| 23. Yellow "X" | W. Area Not Visible In Rear View Mirror |
| 24. "Walk" Sign | X. Revocation Of License |
| 25. Flashing Yellow "X" | Y. Something That Must Be Worn When Driving |
| 26. Yellow Light | Z. Should Be Set Anytime You Park The Car |

Graduated Driver's License

Crosswalks

There are two types of crosswalk: _____ and _____

ALWAYS STOP YOUR CAR BEHIND THE CROSSWALK!

Right of Way and Yielding

Getting Your License to Drive

If you've never had a Driver's License there are three tests you must pass.

- a)
- b)
- c)

Who Does Not Need a Minnesota License?

Who Cannot Be Licensed?

Bring Identification

Primary documents:

Secondary documents:

Social Security Number:

The Knowledge Test

You may take only _____ knowledge test per day.

If you are under 18 years of age, you must present a certificate of enrollment (or _____) from an approved driver education course showing that you have completed the classroom portion of the course and have enrolled in behind-the-wheel training.

If you fail two consecutive knowledge tests, you will be charged a fee of _____ to take a third test and any subsequent knowledge test.

The Vision Screening

Your normal or corrected vision must be at least _____ Peripheral vision must be at least _____ degrees.

The Road Test

If you fail, you need to practice for _____ days before your next test.

If you fail two consecutive road tests, you will be charged a fee of _____ to take a third test and any subsequent road test.

Vehicle Safety Equipment Demonstration

You will be required to present current proof of insurance and demonstrate knowledge about these 11 things:

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 7. |
| 2. | 8. |
| 3. | 9. |
| 4. | 10. |
| 5. | 11. |
| 6. | |

Vehicle Control Skills and Driving Performance

During the road test, you will be examined and evaluated on your:

Control of the vehicle.

Ability to _____. Ability to _____.

Response to traffic and road conditions, traffic signs, and signals.

Ability to signal and perform _____ and _____ turns properly.

Ability to use both marked and unmarked lanes of traffic.

Observation and consideration of pedestrians and other drivers.

Ability to perform the _____ backing skill maneuver.

This simulates backing into a ten-foot wide driveway or parking space.

These actions will cause you to fail the road test immediately

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Vehicle Control Skills and Driving Performance

If you fail the road test _____ times, you must complete at least _____ hours of behind-the-wheel instruction with a licensed instructor before taking the road test again.

Medical Conditions

The GDL System

G
D
L

Your Instruction Permit

The permit is valid for _____ of practice driving with a licensed driver sitting in the _____ seat.

To qualify and obtain an instruction permit you must:

Be at least _____ years of age.

Complete _____ hours of classroom instruction and be enrolled in behind-the-wheel instruction.

Pass a _____ screening and a _____ test.

Under 18

Your Provisional License

The provisional license is the second phase of the GDL system. This license is valid for _____ from the application date and has restrictions that do not apply to a full driver's license.

To qualify for your provisional license you must:

Be at least _____ years of age.

Passenger Restrictions

For the first 6 months, only _____ passenger under the age of 20 is permitted, unless with a parent.

During the second 6 months, no more than _____ passengers under the age of 20 are permitted, unless with a parent.

Note: Passengers under 20 who are members of the provisional driver's immediate family are permitted during both time periods.

Vanessa's Law

Getting Your Class D Driver's License

From then on, it will expire every _____ years on your birthday.

Exceptions to Minimum Age Requirement

FARM PERMIT

MEDICAL PERMIT

DAY 1 REVIEW

1. Before you apply for your first license, you must pass a complete driving test. This includes: _____ , _____ , and _____.
2. You must have a certified copy of your _____ when you take your written permit exam.
3. For the first six months of licensure, you can only have _____ person in the car with you that isn't a family member.
4. If you are under _____, you must have the approval of your _____ before applying for a license or permit.
5. Your permit expires after _____ years. If you do not have a valid permit for your behind the wheel lesson, the penalty is \$_____.
6. Some 15 year-old students may qualify for special or restricted licenses. They are _____ and _____.
7. You must have your _____ checked whenever you apply for a license or permit or anytime you renew your license.
8. If you fail your permit test, you can retake it _____ day/s after you fail it.
9. When practicing with your permit, a licensed driver who is at least _____ years of age must accompany you. This adult must be sane and sober and in the _____ seat of the car.
10. With your _____ permission when you are 15, you may practice driving with a licensed driver over the age of twenty one.
11. When taking your road test, _____ people may be in the car besides you and the examiner.
12. If you fail your road test, you must wait _____ days to retake it.
13. Five things that will cause you to fail the road test immediately are?
14. Your normal or corrected vision must be at least _____.
15. Define a crosswalk.
16. Name two types of crosswalks _____ and _____?
17. If you get to the intersection first, or you meet someone at the same time and you are on the right, you have the _____.
18. If you move to Minnesota from another state, you have _____ days to surrender your out of state license and apply for a Minnesota license.
19. Once you get your 21 and over license, how often will it expire?
20. To be a safe driver, you need to be driving _____.
21. Name two reasons a person cannot be licensed.
22. You must have a permit for _____ before you can get your license.
23. What is the first step in the GDL licensing process?
24. Name the items you must identify on your vehicle during the road test.
25. List the four skills you are required to attempt on your road test.
26. Peripheral vision must be at least _____ degrees.
27. If you fail your road test 4 times, you need to complete _____ hours of BTW
28. During the second six months of licensure, you can have no more than _____ passengers.

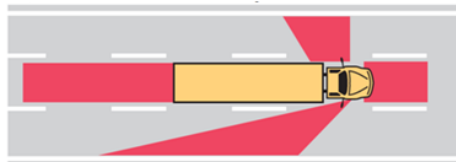
What are the conditions I am driving in and how should I adjust my driving accordingly?

Commercial Vehicles

A commercial vehicle weighs at least _____ pounds that is used to transport passengers or property.

Average Car = _____ lbs

Full Size HUMMER = _____ lbs



Driver's License Classifications

Class D License

License Endorsements

You must have an endorsement on your license in order to drive certain vehicles

Motorcycles = _____

School Bus = _____

Commercial Driver's Licenses

Class C License

Class B License

Class A License

CDL for Persons Under 21 Years of Age

License Renewal and Replacement

Name or Address Change

Active Military Duty

Selective Service

State Identification Cards

Retesting Fees

Third and subsequent knowledge test (after failing first two). \$ _____

Third and subsequent road/skills test (after failing first two). \$ _____

The • S • I • P • D • E System

S _____

I _____

P _____

D _____

E _____

Driving in Minnesota is a _____.

License Withdrawal

S _____,

Your driver's license may be suspended, if you:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C _____,

R _____,

Your driver's license may be revoked, if you:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D _____

Limited License

Day 2 REVIEW

TRUE or FALSE

1. Driving is a privilege, not a right.
2. A class 'A' license is valid for anything that can be driven on roads.
3. A class 'D' license is valid for driving cars and trucks up to 26,000 lbs, but not buses.
4. A class 'B' license is good for driving buses.
5. A provisional license is valid until you are 19 years old.
6. If you lose your license in the cushions of your couch, you must take all the tests over.
7. A regular driver's license is valid for four years.
8. It usually takes longer to pass a commercial vehicle than a car.
9. To drive a school bus, regardless of which class license you have, you must take a test to get an extra endorsement on your license.
10. The implied consent law says your license can be revoked for refusing the alcohol content test if you are suspected of driving after drinking.
11. Failure or refusal of the alcohol content test will result in revocation of driving privileges.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

12. Pedestrian:
13. Intersection:
14. Crosswalk (2types)

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING

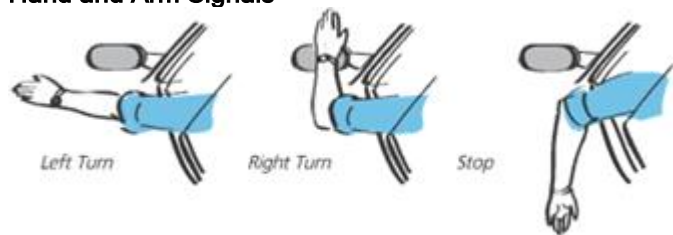
15. The four ways a driver may lose their license are:
(Hint: You're SCaReD to lose your license!)
16. What classification of license will you receive when you pass your road test?
17. What three documents are needed at the time of your permit exam?
18. Name two of the four ways you would be immediately disqualified for the State Road Test.
19. Name two reasons your license could be suspended.
20. Name two reasons your license could be revoked.
21. Explain what "No Zones" are.
22. What should you do if your license is damaged, lost, or destroyed?
23. What must be in your possession when you are practicing your driving?
24. What three tests must you pass to get your license?
25. What is the endorsement for motorcycles? _____ school buses? _____
26. Name three items with which your car must be equipped in order to take the road test.
27. How many hours of behind the wheel training must you take before you can take your road test? _____
What must you have with you for your BTW? _____
What will you be charged if you forget? _____
28. What is a limited license?
29. What stops faster: a semi or a car? Why?

Motorcycles**Three-Second Rule****3 SPEED LAWS**

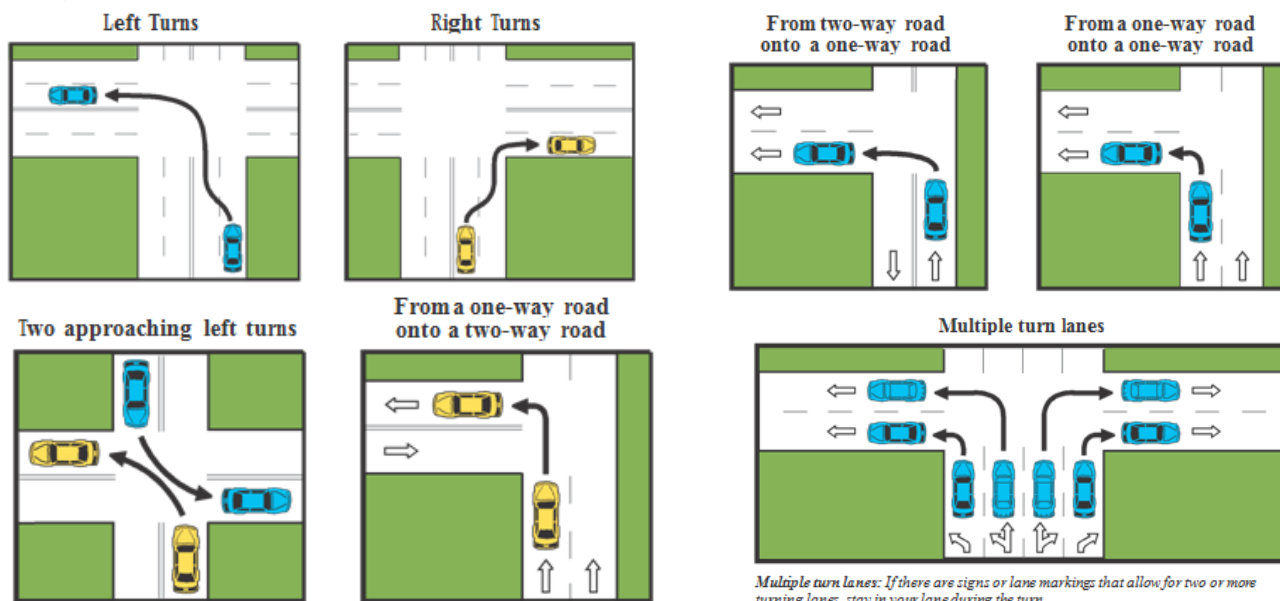
1. Basic Speed Law 2. Posted Speed Law 3. Statutory Speed Law

When the speed limit sign is NOT posted, the rule is:

10 mph – _____ 30 mph – _____ 55 mph – _____

Speed Limits and Fines**Signaling****Hand and Arm Signals****How To Change Lanes: S M O G**

S _____, M _____, O _____, G _____!

Blind Spots**Turns**

Multiple turn lanes: If there are signs or lane markings that allow for two or more turning lanes, stay in your lane during the turn.

Turning on a Red Light

Roundabouts

If an emergency vehicle approaches while you are in a Roundabout:

Exit Roundabout immediately and pull over

U-Turns

Right-Hand Lane Travel

HOW TO PASS

DO NOT PASS (3 instances):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Passing on the Right

Backing Up -- Do not depend on your mirrors.



Parking on a Hill



When the front of a parked vehicle points downhill, wheels should be turned toward the curb or shoulder of the road.



When the front of a parked vehicle points uphill, and there is a curb, wheels should be turned away from the curb.



When the front of a parked vehicle points uphill, and there is no curb, wheels should be turned toward the shoulder of the road.

Parallel Parking



1 Stop even with the car ahead and about one and a half feet away from it.



2 Turn wheel to right sharply, back up slowly.



3 When clear of car ahead, turn wheel sharply to left and continue to back up slowly.



4 Turn wheel sharply to right and pull toward curb in center of space.

Parking is not allowed in the following areas:

Within intersections or on a crosswalk or sidewalk.

Within _____ feet of a fire hydrant.

Within _____ feet of a uncontrolled intersection.

Within _____ feet of any controlled intersection.

Within _____ feet of the nearest railroad crossing.

At the street end of a _____.

On any _____.

On the traffic side of any vehicle parked at a curb or at the edge of a highway (known as “double parking”).

Beside a curb that is painted yellow, or where official “No Parking” signs are posted.

In front of mailboxes (refer to city/local ordinances).

F U C R

Fire hydrant =

Uncontrolled intersection =

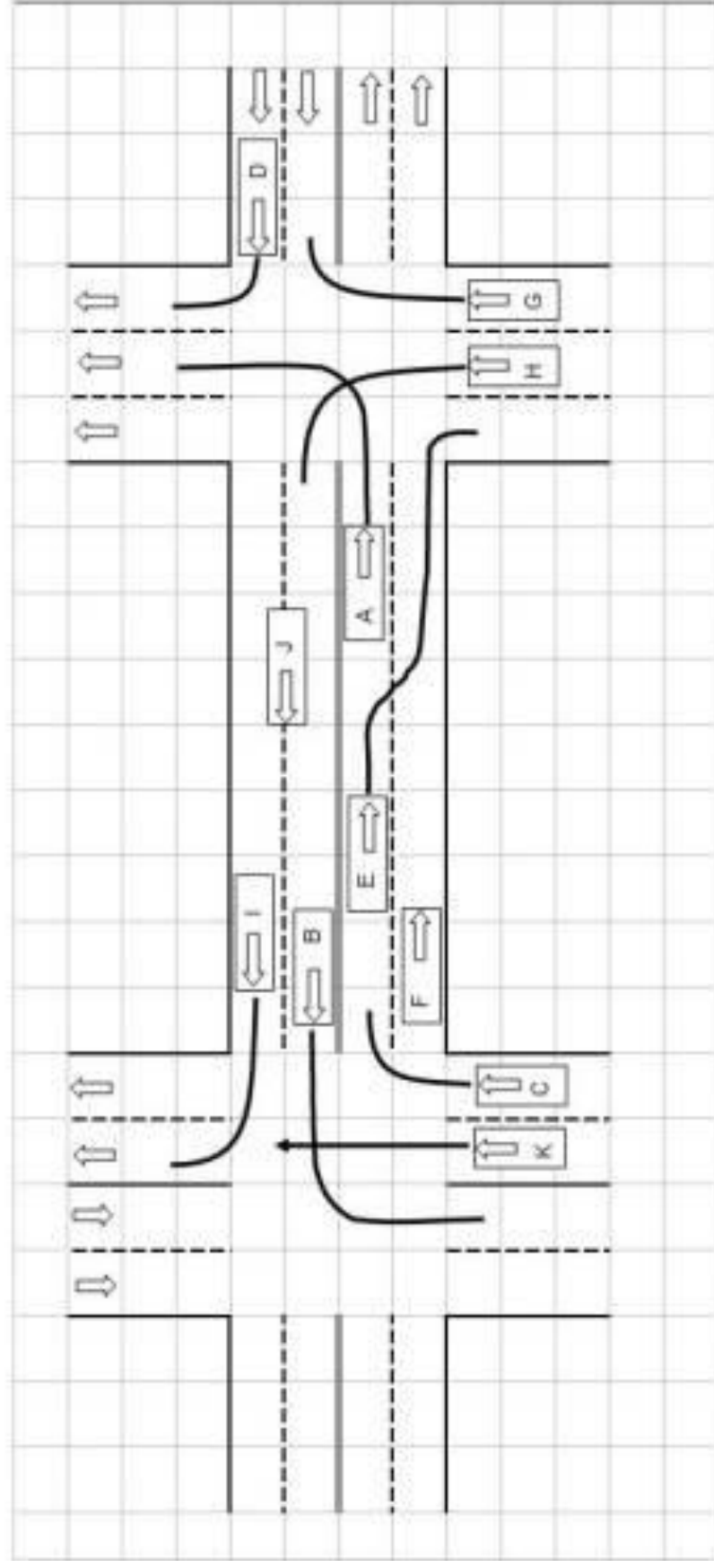
Controlled intersection =

Railroad crossing =

Seat Belt Laws**Use Seat Belts Correctly****Infant and Child Safety Seat Laws****Never Leave Children Unattended in a Vehicle****Leaving Your Vehicle Unattended****Seat Belts and Airbags****Airbag Safety Suggestions****Careless and Reckless Driving****Fleeing a Police Officer****Do Not Litter****What to Do in a Traffic Crash**

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. |
| 9. | |

Who Needs Insurance?



Car A
Car B
Car C
Car D
Car E
Car F

Car G
Car H
Car I
Car J
Car K

DAY 3 REVIEW

True or False

1. When leaving a parking space at the side of the road, you must signal, check your mirrors, look over your shoulder and go if it's clear.
2. When backing up straight, you should only use your mirrors to see what is behind you.
3. Lanes and crosswalks are there whether they are marked or not.
4. When changing lanes you must signal, check your mirrors, look over your shoulder, and go.
5. Using your turn signal gives you the right to change lanes.
6. Turn signals should be used at least 199 feet before the turn.
7. U-turns are never legal.
8. Pedestrians have the right-of-way only if they are in a marked crosswalk.
9. Urban intersections have the most motorcycle-car collisions.
10. It is illegal to be in the same lane next to a motorcycle.
11. Drivers have more injuries if they are thrown from a car.
12. The statutory speed law is always in effect.
13. Side streets have 4 lanes, 2 for parking and 2 for driving.

Complete the following.

14. When can you pass on the right?
15. Explain F U C R.
16. Why are motorcycles hard to see?
17. What does the basic speed law state?
18. Fines are _____ in construction zones.
19. What does SMOG stand for?
20. When can you turn left on a red light?
21. You need to see clearly _____ feet to do a U-turn.
22. You must signal _____ feet before a turn.
23. Driving requires your full _____.
24. How much does an empty commercial vehicle weigh?
25. List the steps to take after being involved in an accident.
26. What does SCR D stand for?
27. Your driver's license may be _____ for not reporting an accident.
28. Explain the Three Second rule.
29. What does SIPDE stand for?
30. You must be within _____ inches of the curb when you parallel park.
31. You must complete an accident report if the damage is more than \$_____.
32. You should sit _____ inches away from an airbag with your hands at the _____ and _____ position.

Alcohol and Driving Drugs and Driving**Types of Effects**

Alcohol affects the central nervous system and impairs the ability to drive safely. These specific functions are affected by alcohol consumption.

1. Judgment

2. Vision

3. Reaction Time

4. Steering

5. Perception

6. Coordination and Balance

7. Attention

Things to Know about Alcohol

Approx. _____ % of accidents involve alcohol.

Making Lower-Risk Choices**Minnesota DWI Law**

A person with a concentration of _____ or higher who is in control of a vehicle, can be arrested for DWI.

Implied Consent Law**Penalties:**

First Offense

Second Offense

Third Offense

Felony DWI**Underage Drinking-No Tolerance Rule VANESSA'S LAW****Open Container****Controlled Substances in Motor Vehicles**

DAY 4 REVIEW

1. Approximately ____% of all fatal car crashes involve drivers who have been drinking.
2. The implied consent law says that your _____, _____ or _____ can be tested for alcohol or drug presence.
3. If you fail the road test, you must wait _____ days.
4. You must be _____ years old to qualify for a farm or medical driver's license.
5. The person most often killed in an alcohol related crash is the _____.
6. What color slip will you get after 30 hours of classroom instruction?
7. Driving is a _____, not a right.
8. A class "D" license is good for cars or trucks up to _____ lbs.
9. What does SCRD stand for?
10. Name the items you need to present to take your permit test.
11. If you are convicted of DUI for a 1st offense the sentence could be a fine of up to \$ _____, up to _____ days in jail.
12. In returning an empty case of beer bottles to the store, it is _____ to drive with them in the back seat of your car.
13. Alcohol is a _____ and slows your body functions down.
14. Alcohol can be eliminated in the body at the rate of almost ____ drink(s) per hour.
15. The area not visible in your rearview mirror or side mirrors is called the _____.
16. After taking a pre-arrest breath test, an officer will take you in for another test which will be used as _____ in court.
17. The amount of alcohol in your blood is called the alcohol _____.
18. Your license may be _____ for refusing the alcohol content test.
19. What does SMOG stand for?
20. When should a driver use the SMOG technique?
21. _____ vision can occur at high alcohol concentration levels.
22. Your driver's license may be _____ for not reporting an accident.
23. What steps can you take to avoid riding with a drunk driver?
24. When can you get a DUI with a blood alcohol content level of 0.04?
25. Explain the Vanessa Law.
26. What does SIPDE stand for?
27. You must carry your _____ with you when driving.
28. Another name for an Under 18 license is _____.
29. Which one of these drinks contains more alcohol? Can of beer, 5-oz glass of wine, 1 shot of whiskey?
30. The Minnesota law states that you must be ____ years old to legally drink alcohol.
31. What is the zero tolerance law 'Not A Drop Law'?
32. It is _____ to drink alcoholic beverages in a motor vehicle when it is on a public street or highway.
33. What 3 things must you provide when taking the *road* test?
34. The examination station provides each student with a car for the road test. (T/F)
35. Name the 2 types of crosswalks. _____ and _____.
36. What are the 4 ways a person can have their license taken from them?
37. The 3 Second Rule works at any speed. (T/F)
38. Name 2 things that affect a car's stopping distance.
39. If you lose or destroy your license, you must do what?
40. If you change your name or address within the state you have _____ days to apply for a duplicate license.
41. How does alcohol affect your judgment?
42. How does alcohol affect your vision?
43. What is the legal ACL level (alcohol concentration level) in Minnesota while driving a motor vehicle?
44. A class "D" provisional license expires at age _____.
45. The only way to reduce the amount of alcohol in the body is through time. (T/F)
46. Why do you look over your shoulder when you change lanes?
47. Explain the three-second rule. _____.

Winter Driving

Vehicle Safety

Snow Emergencies and Parking Rules

Sharing the Road with Snowplows

Winter Survival --Keep a Survival Kit in Your Vehicle

What to Do if You Become Stranded

Maintaining Alertness and Concentration


Skidding and ABS Brakes

Signs

Road signs use uniform symbols and pictures, as well as written instructions. The shapes and colors of signs are coded to give you a general idea of what the sign says, even before you are close enough to read it.


Sign Color Meanings


Regulatory


 Red: Prohibits and commands

 White: Regulates

Warning


 Yellow: Warns


 Yellow-green: Warns and controls in pedestrian and bicycle crossings and school areas

 Orange: Warns and controls in construction zones

Informational

 Green: Guides and informs

 Blue: Describes services for motorists

 Brown: Indicates historic, cultural, or recreation sites

Common Shapes



Octagon



Triangle



Diamond



Rectangle

Shapes continued next page

Shapes continued from previous page



Pentagon



Crossbuck



Circle

Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs direct drivers to follow certain traffic laws. You must obey these signs in order to drive in a safe and lawful manner. If you do not obey these signs, you may be issued a traffic citation that may impose a fine. A red circle with a red slash mark across a symbol indicates that you should not take a certain course of action.

Stop

Come to a complete stop. Remain stopped until pedestrians and vehicles with the right of way have cleared the intersection. Then proceed with caution.





Yield

Slow down or stop, if necessary. Give the right of way to all other vehicles and pedestrians, and wait until it is safe to proceed.



Do Not Enter

Do not enter that lane or road if this sign is facing you.



Wrong Way

You have entered a lane of oncoming traffic. You are traveling in the wrong direction.



No Left Turn



No Right Turn

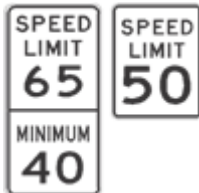


No U Turn



No Parking

A red circle with a red slash mark across a symbol indicates that you should not take a certain course of action.



Speed Limit

Speed limit signs indicate the maximum speed at which you may drive on an area of road. Minimum speed limits are usually posted on interstate freeways with controlled access. Do not drive slower than the minimum posted limit unless bad weather or poor road conditions make it necessary.



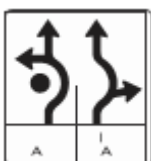
Do Not Pass Marks the beginning of a no-passing zone.



One Way Traffic flows only in the direction of the arrow.



Keep Right Stay to the right of a traffic island, median ahead.



Roundabout

When approaching a multi-lane roundabout get in the appropriate lane well in advance of the roundabout. Lane use signs will always show which lanes can be used for different turns.



Lane-Use Control Signs Turning is required or specified from a specific lane. Traffic in the right lane may proceed straight ahead or turn.



No Turn on Red Wait for the traffic signal to turn green before you turn.



Center Lane Only The center lane is shared, for the purpose of making left turns, by traffic traveling in both directions.



Reduced Speed Ahead Begin reducing your speed.



Restricted Lane The diamond symbol indicates that the traffic lane is reserved for a specific use or a certain type of vehicle. The lane may be designated for cars with two or more passengers or for bus, commercial vehicle, or bicycle use.



Handicapped Parking

Parking spaces posted with a blue “handicapped parking” sign are reserved for vehicles displaying disability license plates or a disability parking permit.

Warning Signs

Warning signs alert you to possible hazards ahead. For your own safety and the safety of others, you must be able to recognize them and react accordingly. Most warning signs are yellow. Signs warning of pedestrian or bicycle crossings and school zones may be either yellow or fluorescent yellow-green.



Railroad Crossings

Warning signs, pavement markings, gates, and flashing red lights are positioned at most railroad crossings. Pavement markings include a stop line, an “X,” and the letters “RR” painted on the pavement in front of the crossing. An X-shaped sign identifies a railroad crossing.

If there is more than one track, a sign below the crossbuck indicates the number of tracks. An “exempt” sign means that bus and truck drivers who are usually required to stop at railroad crossings may proceed without stopping.



Railroad Crossings These signs alert motorists that a railroad crossing is ahead.



School Zone These yellow or fluorescent yellow-green, pentagon-shaped warning signs indicate that a school or an approved school crosswalk is ahead. Watch for children and be prepared to stop.



School Crossing Watch for children in crosswalk and be prepared to stop. Drivers must yield to all pedestrians in crosswalks. The school crossing sign with the arrow below is the standard marking.



Pedestrian Crossing

These signs direct drivers to watch for pedestrians. Slow down and be prepared to stop for pedestrians. Yield the right of way to pedestrians.



No Passing Zone This sign is on the left side of a two-way highway. It warns of the beginning of a no passing zone.



Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem

This emblem must be displayed on all vehicles that **travel at speeds of 30 mph or less**, such as farm implements or horse-drawn vehicles, when they are making use of a public road. Adjust your vehicle speed or prepare to change lanes when you see this sign.



Crossroad A four-way intersection is ahead. Prepare to yield.



Side Road Traffic is coming from your right. Watch for vehicles entering the roadway.



T-Intersection Ahead The road you are traveling on will end soon. Prepare to turn right or left. Yield to cross traffic.



Y-Intersection Ahead The road ahead splits into two different directions. Be prepared for traffic crossing in your path and prepare to turn in one direction or the other.



Curve The road curves in the direction indicated.



If the sign displays a speed limit, slow to the indicated speed.



Roundabout As you approach a roundabout slow down to the advisory



speed and prepare to stop if necessary.



Winding Road Ahead The road ahead winds back and forth.



Two-way Traffic Ahead You are leaving a one-way road and entering a two-way road. Stay to the right.



Divided Highway Begins The road is dividing. Stay to the right.



Divided Highway Ends The divided road ends ahead. Two-way traffic will no longer be divided by a center island.



Traffic Signal Ahead There is a traffic light at the next intersection.



Road Turns Ahead The road ahead sharply changes direction.



Slippery Road The road surface is slippery when it is wet. This sign is often located near bridges and overpasses.



Steep Hill The road ahead declines steeply. Make sure your vehicle's brakes are in working order before you proceed.



Crossing Signs Crossing signs warn drivers to watch for animals, humans, and vehicles crossing the road.



Merging Traffic Vehicles merge onto the roadway on which you are traveling. Be prepared to allow vehicles to enter traffic near you.



Added Lane The roadway will gain an additional lane of traffic.



Low Clearance Ahead Do not proceed if your vehicle is taller than the height indicated on the sign, or your vehicle may become stuck.



Narrow Bridge The bridge ahead is narrower than the roadway.



Lane Ends Two lanes will become one.

Construction Signs

Orange signs with black letters are used in construction and work zones. Slow down when you see an orange sign.



Drive cautiously, a construction flag person is ahead.

Historic, Cultural, and Recreational Signs



Brown signs point out historic sites, parks, and other points of interest.

Motorist Services Signs



Blue signs direct you to services such as gas, food, motels, hospitals, and rest areas.

Guidance and Information Signs



Green signs indicate exits, distance to cities, interstate interchanges, street or route names, and bicycle routes.

Route Signs



Traffic Light Signals

Light signals are used at intersections where traffic volume is high. Signals promote safety and orderly flow of traffic. If a traffic signal is not functioning, treat the intersection as you would an uncontrolled intersection.

Intersection Gridlock

A driver shall not enter an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal until the driver is able to move the vehicle immediately, continuously, and completely through the intersection without impeding or blocking the movement of cross traffic.



A steady red light means “stop.”



Stop and wait for the light to change. Come to a complete stop at the stop line, before the crosswalk, or before entering the intersection.



A FLASHING RED LIGHT is the same as a STOP SIGN.



A red arrow means “stop.” You must come to a complete stop at the stop line, before the crosswalk, or before entering the intersection.



A steady yellow light or arrow means “caution.”

The signal is about to turn red.



Do not enter the intersection if you can stop safely before doing so. If you cannot stop safely, proceed through the intersection with caution. If you are waiting in the intersection to make a turn, and the signal turns from yellow to red, complete the turn as soon as it is safely possible. Do not back up.



A flashing yellow light or arrow means “caution.”



Proceed through the intersection with caution. Yield the right of way to vehicles and pedestrians already in the intersection.



A green light means “go.”

You may begin to cross the intersection as soon as it is clear. Yield to any vehicles or pedestrians in the intersection. When turning left, yield to oncoming traffic. When turning right or left, yield to pedestrians crossing in front of your vehicle.



A green arrow means you can safely turn in the direction of the arrow.





Your turn should be “protected” from oncoming traffic.


Pedestrian Signals There are stop and go signals for pedestrians. Pedestrians must obey these signals.






Lane Use Control Signals

 A steady downward green arrow means you are allowed to drive in the lane below the green arrow.

 A steady yellow X means you should prepare to move into another lane in a safe manner. A lane-control change is being made in the lane below the steady yellow X. A steady red X will be displayed next, and you cannot occupy the lane at that time.

 A flashing yellow X means you can use the lane below the flashing yellow X to make a left turn. You must use caution because left-turning vehicles from the other direction may be using the same lane.

 A steady downward yellow arrow means you should prepare to move into another lane in a safe manner. The freeway lane below the steady downward yellow arrow will be closed.

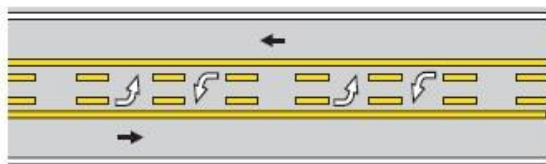
 A flashing downward yellow arrow means you can use the freeway lane under the flashing downward yellow arrow. Use caution in this lane.  A steady red X means you cannot drive in the lane under the steady red X signal.

Freeway Ramp Meters

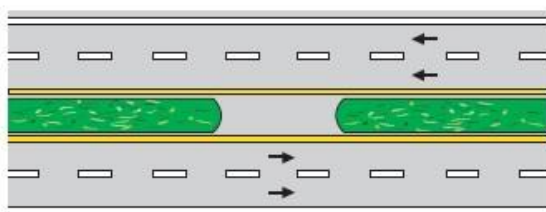
Ramp meters are signal lights on freeway entrance ramps that help control the flow of merging traffic. Like traffic signals at intersections, red, yellow, and green lights indicate when drivers can proceed. Only one car may proceed each time the light is green.



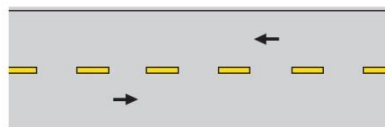
Pavement Markings



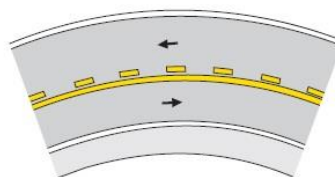
Road with three lanes with traffic moving in both directions. Center turn lane is reserved for traffic turning left from both directions.



Multiple-lane road with traffic moving in both directions separated by a solid traffic divider.



Two-lane road with traffic moving in both directions. Traffic is separated by a line of yellow dashes, indicating vehicles traveling in both directions may pass.



Two-lane road with traffic moving in both directions. Traffic in the lane with the solid yellow line is prohibited from passing.



Two-lane road with traffic moving in both directions. Traffic in both lanes is prohibited from passing.

White lines separate traffic moving in _____ directions.

Yellow lines separate traffic moving in _____ directions.

Lane Markings Carpool Lanes

Turn Lanes Warning Markings

Center Turn Lanes Traffic Officers

Reversible Lanes

DAY 5 REVIEW

TRUE of FALSE

1. The color red is used to prohibit and command a driver's actions.
2. A slow moving vehicle sign must be placed on vehicles traveling at speeds of 40 mph or less on the highway.
3. Orange signs signify a construction zone.
4. A flashing red light should be treated exactly like a stop sign.
5. Center lines are always yellow.
6. Signs, signals and pavement marking are different from state to state.
7. Warning signs are usually diamond shaped and yellow in color.
8. The shoulder of the road (edge stripping) is a solid yellow line.
9. A "red x" tells a driver to NOT drive in this lane.
- 10 You always come to a complete stop at a yield sign.
11. Sometimes it is legal to turn at a red light, as long as the driver stops, signals and checks for a clear path.
12. White lines are used to separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite direction
13. A flashing yellow light means come to a complete stop.
14. A dashed yellow line means you may pass a slower moving vehicle.
15. A red arrow left tells the driver that he cannot make a left turn even if the path is clear.

SHORT ANSWER

16. Give a definition and example of a regulatory sign.
17. Give a definition and example of a warning sign.
18. Give a definition and example of an informational guide sign.
19. Which way do you turn your wheels in a skid?
20. How should you react to a yield sign?
21. What is the speeding fine in a construction zone?
22. What sign is always found on the left-hand side of the street and explain why.
23. What is the color blue used for on signs?
24. What is the color green used for on signs?
25. When can you make a left turn on a red light?
26. What colors are interstate signs?
27. Where should you stop at a red light?
28. What do you do if the traffic light changes from green to yellow?
29. Explain what a left green arrow means.
30. Pedestrian walk signals help a driver determine when the light will change from green to red. Explain the process.

TRUE of FALSE

31. When turning left or right, yield to pedestrians crossing in front of your vehicle.
32. There should be no on-coming or crossing traffic while the left arrow is green
33. A steady downward green arrow means you should prepare to move into another lane.
34. A solid white line, indicates when movement between lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction is discouraged.
35. When present, a traffic officer's hand signals should be obeyed instead of the normal traffic signals, signs.
36. SIPDE is a defensive driving technique that stands for Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide and Execute.
37. As a driver you should always be looking straight forward.
38. What should be included in a winter survival kit?
39. Name some visual habits that will help you prevent crashes.
40. Name two possible mistakes new drivers make when checking their blind spot.

HIGHWAYS vs. FREEWAYS

Stopping Distance

Headlights Dim your high beams:

Within _____ feet of an oncoming vehicle.

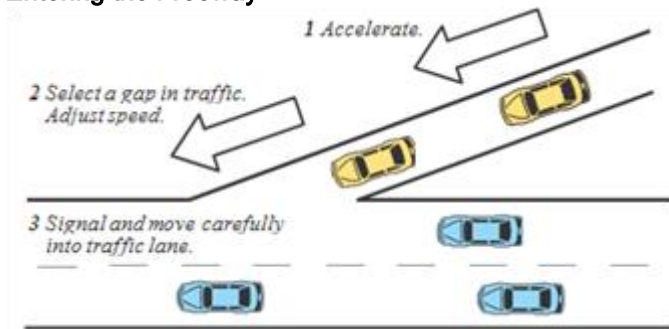
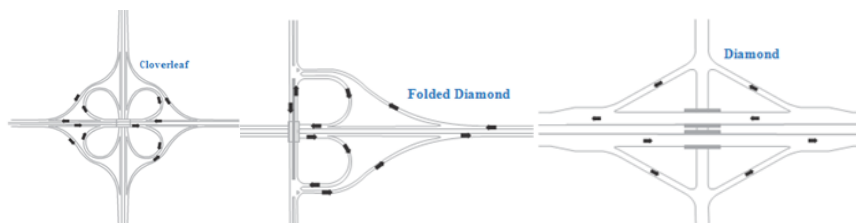
Within _____ feet when you are following a vehicle.

Your headlights must be turned on at sunset and used until sunrise.

They must also be used any time you cannot clearly see the road ahead for a distance of at least _____ feet.

High beams illuminate _____ feet

Don't _____ your headlights. You should be able to stop within the distance that your headlights illuminate the road.

Entering the Freeway**Freeway Speed and Lane Use****Message Signs****High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes****3 Types of Freeway Interchanges:****Stopping, Parking, and Backing Up**

If you have flares or reflectors, place them from _____ to _____ feet behind your vehicle on the right edge of the main road.

Getting off the Freeway**Distracted Driving**

Driver distraction is a leading factor of crashes in Minnesota, accounting for at least _____ percent of all crashes.

Visual -

Mechanical/Physical -

Cognitive -

These distractions are ILLEGAL:
Obstructed View
Carrying a Projecting Load

Campers and Trailers
Recreational Vehicle Combinations

Max length of _____ feet.

Illegal to drive in _____

Driving in Heavy Rain or Fog
Driving on Narrow Roads and Hills
Blowouts

Steering Failure
Brake Failure
Running Off the Pavement

Watch Out for Deer
Vehicle Approaching in Your Lane
Vehicle Trying to Pass You
Stalling on Railroad Tracks

Flooded Roadways:
_____ inches of water will reach the bottom of most cars, causing loss of control or possible stalling.
_____ feet of moving water can carry away most cars, suv's and trucks.

Plunging Under Water
Most vehicles will float on the surface of water from _____ to _____ seconds.
If possible, exit the vehicle through _____ before the water reaches the window level.

Fire

Overheating

Headlight Failure

Windshield Wiper Failure or Sudden Opening of Hood

Stuck Gas Pedal

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
Can render you unconscious within MINUTES

DAY 6 Worksheet

Matching

1. Used to warn other drivers of a disabled vehicle.
2. Ramp leading off the freeway.
3. A condition that lulls a driver into drowsiness or lack of awareness.
4. Lane used to speed up to freeway speed.
5. Slowest speed allowed on the freeway under ideal conditions.
6. Safest lane to be in when driving a long distance.
7. What is the correct name for the "fast" lane?
8. What do you lose when driving in bad road conditions?
9. A computer controlled system that helps drivers brake.
10. Rough areas built on the side of the freeway.
11. What is the ideal following distance?
12. What do you look for when entering the freeway?
13. What connects one freeway to another?
14. What do you do as you are driving down the on ramp?
15. What are the lights on an on ramp called?

Lug Nuts	2 Second Rule
Gap in Traffic	Emergency Flares
Oversteer	Car Pool
Accelerate	Through Lane
3 Second Rule	AIS
Warning Sign	Acceleration Lane
Seat Belt	Median
Exit Ramp	Right of Way
Minimum Speed Limit	Tailgating
Interchange	ABS
Fishtail	Highway Hypnosis
Passing Lane	Rumble Strips
Peripheral Vision	Hydroplaning
Ramp Meters	Traction

DAY 6 REVIEW

True and False

1. It is okay to drive on the shoulder of the road to pass another car.
2. A solid yellow line on your side of the middle line means you may pass another car if they are going below posted speeds.
3. To park on a hill, always turn your wheels to the right, except when making an uphill park where there is a curb.
4. Minnesota's Basic Speed Law states "Never drive faster than reasonable under existing conditions."
5. If the speed limit is 30 mph, this means you may always drive your car at 30 mph on this portion of the road.
6. You may park on a bridge if there are 4 lanes.
7. A yellow curb means no parking.
8. Willful disregard for the safety or property of another is careless driving.
9. Throwing, dropping or placing items on the road is illegal.
10. The best rule for following distance is one car length for every 10mph.
11. Liquor may not be carried in the passenger compartment of a car if the seal has been broken.
12. On the highway, the speed limit is the same on curves as it is on the straightaway unless otherwise posted.
13. Your instruction permit must be renewed after six months if you have not passed the road test and wish to practice driving.
14. You must have your permit with you when you are practice driving.
15. It is unlawful to drink alcohol in a motor vehicle when it is on a public street or highway.
16. Most motorcycle fatalities happen at urban intersections when a car turns in front of the motorcycle.
17. Motorcycles are entitled to use the full traffic lane.
18. You must not pass a motorcycle by driving in the same lane beside it.
19. The best way to prevent skidding and hydroplaning is to slow down when roads are wet.
20. If your right wheels run off the pavement, it would be best to slow down before turning back onto the road.
21. Before a police officer can ask you to take a breath test, you must first be placed under arrest.
22. Statutory speed limits are always in effect.
23. Statutory speed limits are 30 mph in urban areas and 55 mph in rural areas.
24. The left lane on the freeway is considered the "fast" lane because you are allowed to go 10 mph over the speed limit.
25. A 40 mph minimum speed limit means that you must always travel at least 40 mph on this portion of the interstate.
26. License plates must be readable at all times.
27. You should use four-way flashers when you are stopped in a dangerous location.
28. You are required to signal when you slow down or stop.
29. It is against the law to hitchhike on interstates.
30. It is against the law to pass a car that is yielding to a pedestrian.
31. Most car/train crashes occur because the car driver did not yield the right of way?
32. Centerlines are always yellow.
33. When entering a freeway, a YIELD sign may require that you stop.
34. The only time you stop on a freeway entrance ramp is when it is metered.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

35. Passing before a hill or curve is illegal if you cannot see _____ feet.
36. Passing within _____ feet of a tunnel, underpass or railroad crossing is illegal.
37. Passing is illegal within _____ feet of an intersection.
38. Passing is illegal if you cannot get back into your lane at least _____ feet before meeting an oncoming car.
39. You may not park closer than _____ feet from an uncontrolled intersection.
40. Park no closer than _____ feet from a controlled corner.
41. Front and back wheels must not be more than _____ inches from the curb when you park.
42. Park no closer than _____ feet from a railroad track.
43. Park no closer than _____ feet from fire hydrant.
44. Load limits are _____ feet in front, _____ inches on the left, _____ inches on the right.

SHORT ANSWER

45. Explain the Three-Second rule.
46. What shapes are regulatory signs?
47. What is the top speed in an alley?
48. Define the three speed laws.
49. Give two examples when you can't pass.
50. Draw an intersection with two cars turning left at the same time. (3 correct answers)
51. When do you turn your wheel to the left when parking?

Stopping

Stopping for a School Bus: Flashing Yellow Lights Flashing Red Lights



Passing a School Bus

Vehicle Owner May Be Penalized

School Safety Patrol

Yield to Emergency Vehicles

Passing Parked Emergency/Service Vehicles The “Move Over Law”

Following Firefighting Vehicles Stay Back _____ feet of any firefighting vehicle making an emergency run.

Following Other Vehicles

Watch for Pedestrians

Sharing the Road with Bicyclists When passing, the law requires at least _____ feet between the side of your car and the bicyclist.

Motorized Bicycles, Mopeds A “motorized bicycle / moped” is capable of traveling at speeds of _____ mph or less.

Railroad Crossings

Railroad Crossing Warning Devices

Special Vehicles at Railroad Crossings

Do not pass these vehicles. It is illegal to pass any vehicle within _____ feet of a railroad crossing.

Railroad Crossing Safety

Highway Work Zones

Zipper Merge – The benefits are: Reduces Road Rage, Creates a sense of FAIRNESS and EQUITY for all drivers

Aggressive Driving

Types of Road Ragers

1. Speeder:
2. Competitor:
3. Passive/Aggressor:
4. Narcissist:
5. Vigilante:

DAY 7 SIGN Worksheet

A. INTERSECTION (ROAD) CROSSES HIGHWAY AHEAD

B. ISLAND AHEAD

C. DIVIDED HIGHWAY ENDS

D. LANE ENDS, MERGE LEFT

E. SHARP TURN TO THE RIGHT

F. RAILROAD IS USED LESS THAN 5 TIMES PER YEAR

G. SCHOOL CROSSING

H. NO TURN ON RED

I. MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SPEED LIMITS

J. SLOW MOVING VEHICLE

K. ROAD ENDS. MUST TURN

L. TRAFFIC IN LEFT LANE MUST TURN, ADJOINING LANE MAY TURN OR CONTINUE STRAIGHT

M. CENTER LANE USED FOR LEFT TURNS ONLY

N. ONLY TRAVEL IN DIRECTION INDICATED BY ARROW

O. MERGE

P. INTERSTATE ROUTE

Q. KEEP RIGHT, DON'T DRIVE TO LEFT

R. ALWAYS FOUND ON LEFT SIDE OF ROAD

S. TOP SPEED PERMITTED IN THIS AREA

T. LEAVING ONE-WAY, ENTERING TWO-WAY

U. MARKS BEGINNING OF NO-PASSING ZONE

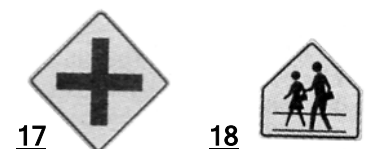
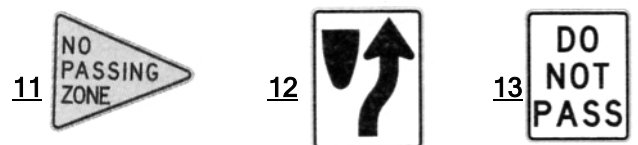
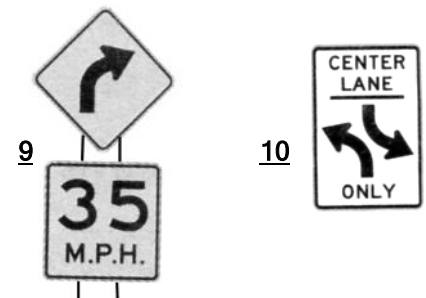
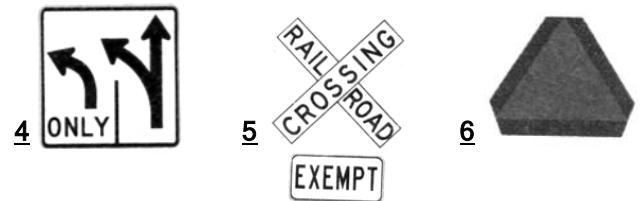
V. RAILROAD CROSSING AHEAD

W. TWO ROADS CONVERGE

X. STATE ROUTE

Y. DIVIDED HIGHWAY AHEAD

Z. ROAD CURVES IN DIRECTION INDICATED, SLOW TO INDICATED SPEED



DAY 7 REVIEW

1. You must signal at least _____ feet before your turn.
2. Do not drive any closer than _____ feet behind a fire truck with its lights and sirens on.
3. If you have a MN driver's license and you change your name or address within the state; you have _____ days to reapply for a license.
4. A vehicle with a slow moving vehicle sign on it is designed to travel at a speed of _____ mph or less.
5. The statutory speed law says you may drive _____ mph in urban areas and _____ mph in rural areas if there are no signs posted.
6. The basic driving position means your hands should be placed on the steering wheel at _____ and _____ o'clock or _____ and _____, if there is no airbag then _____ and _____ is acceptable.
7. Speed limit in an alley is _____ mph.
8. Park no closer than _____ feet from a railroad track.
9. A person with a class D license can drive a vehicle up to _____ pounds.
10. Loads may not hang over the front of your vehicle more than _____ feet, or _____ inches on the left, or _____ inches on the right side.
11. Park no closer than _____ feet from an uncontrolled intersection.
12. Park no closer than _____ feet from a controlled intersection.
13. When a school bus with red lights flashing and stop arm extended, stop no closer than _____ feet from either direction.
14. Park no closer than _____ feet from a fire hydrant.
15. When parking properly, your tires closest to the curb should be less than _____ inches from the curb.
16. What does SIPDE stand for?
17. To do a U-turn, you must be seen from _____ feet in both directions.
18. Draw the sign that means "Lane Ends, Merge Left".

19. Draw a slow moving vehicle sign. How fast do these vehicles travel?

20. Define overdriving your headlights

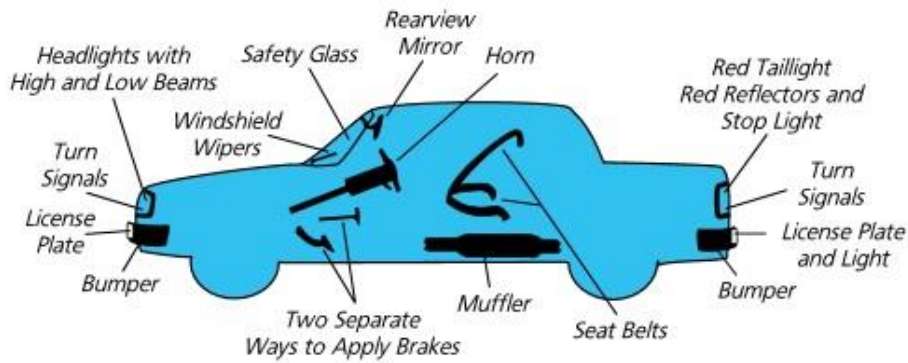
21. What happens to a person when they are under the influence of alcohol?
22. What should you do when approaching an intersection and the yellow light comes on?
23. At red, flashing lights you must stop and stay stopped. (T/F)
24. Headlights are required if you also have your _____ on.
25. You need not stop at a yield sign if you will not create an immediate hazard. (T/F)
26. When stopping for a stop sign or red light, you must stop your car behind what?
27. How many lanes are there on unmarked, urban roads?
28. Under which two circumstances are you allowed to turn on a red light?

29. When there is an emergency vehicle approaching on a two way street, you should _____. On a one way street, _____.

30. _____ % of fatal accidents involved alcohol.

31. Explain the steps in merging onto a freeway.
32. Draw a merge sign.
33. Draw an added lane sign.
34. When changing more than one lane, must you straighten out in each lane? (Y/N)
35. When are you allowed to cross the center of the road? _____, _____ and _____.

36. When are you allowed to pass on the right?
37. What is the exception for stopping for school buses and emergency vehicles?
38. How do funeral processions identify themselves?
39. What is an uncontrolled intersection? _____ Who has the right of way?

Your Car Must Have This Equipment**Brakes****Bumpers****Horn****Headlights and Taillights**

When set on high beam, headlights must make objects visible on the road ahead from at least _____ feet away.

Headlights must also be used during weather conditions that include _____, _____, _____, _____, or _____ and any time you cannot clearly see the road ahead for a distance of at least _____ feet.

License Plate Light**Turn Signals****Prohibited Lights****Mufflers****Rearview Mirrors**

Tires A tire is _____ if the tread is less than one-sixteenth of an inch deep.

Windshield and Windows**Windshield Wipers and Window Defrosters**

In bad weather, Headlights =

Wheel Guards or Fenders**Fuel Efficient Techniques****Keep Your Car in Good Operating Condition****Drive Efficiently****Night Driving**

Although there is usually less traffic at night, nearly _____ of all fatal traffic crashes in Minnesota occur after dark.

DAY 8 PRACTICE FINAL, PART ONE

USE THE WORDS Always, Sometimes or Never to fill in the blanks of the following questions

1. It is _____ better to look over your shoulder when backing up in a car.
2. You may _____ turn right on a steady red light.
3. You must _____ stop behind a crosswalk if there is one, when stopping for a stop sign.
4. The centerline on a two-way road is _____ painted white.
5. It is _____ unlawful to exceed the speed limit when passing.
6. More than one lane of traffic may _____ turn the same direction at an intersection.
7. It is _____ legal to turn left on a steady red light after stopping.
8. A solid yellow curb _____ means no parking.
9. When changing lanes, you should _____ use your turn signal.
10. When parking a car, you should _____ set the parking brake.

TRUE OR FALSE




11. Centerlines are always yellow.
12. One-way roads have a sign on the corner saying which direction they travel.
13. The basic speed law is always in effect.
14. The only requirement for driving a school bus is having a class B license.
15. In motorcycle crashes, it is usually the motorcyclists' fault for not yielding.
16. The best way to determine following distance is by using the two-second rule.
17. You can never drive slower than the posted minimum speed limit.
18. Passing is not allowed if you cannot see 2000 feet.
19. The parking brake only works on the rear tires.
20. Lights should be turned on no later than 1 hour after the sun has set.
21. On unmarked, urban roads there are four lanes.
22. To turn on a red light, you must be turning right.
23. A steady yellow light means that you should speed up to get through the intersection safely.
24. An accident must be reported if there is \$1,000.00 damage or more.
25. If a lane line is solid white, you should avoid crossing it if possible.
26. Passing on the right is never allowed.
27. When stopping at a stop sign, you should always stop behind the stop sign.
28. You should stop at a yellow light if you can do so safely.
29. A walk or don't walk sign can give you a clue as to when the light will change.
30. You must signal for a lane change if you are passing on a two-lane highway.
31. A flashing red light means the same thing as a yield sign.
32. You must stop and yield to oncoming traffic when turning on a green arrow.
33. At a four way stop, the person on the right has the right of way when you arrive at about the same time.
34. U-Turns are never legal.
35. To turn left on a red light, you must be turning from a one-way street onto a one-way street.
36. Under the statutory speed law, the speed limit is 65 in the country and 35 in the city.
37. To park uphill without a curb, you must turn your wheel to the left.
38. Running out of gas on the freeway is legal.
39. You must stop before turning on a red light.
40. When turning right on a green with pedestrians in the crosswalk, you have to stop.
41. You may use the shoulder in order to pass a vehicle turning left.
42. The flashing red lights at a railroad-crossing mean you must stay stopped until the flashing lights cease.
43. The driver on the right always has the right-of-way at all intersections.
44. You must stop on an entrance ramp if you are not able to merge.
45. If visibility is less than 500 feet during daylight hours, you must turn on your high beams.
46. On freeways, you should always drive in the far-left lane to avoid cars that are entering the freeway.
47. The left lane on a freeway should be used when passing.
48. To park, you should always turn your wheels to the right to keep the car from rolling.
49. One way to avoid being rear-ended is to allow enough space between you and the car in front of you so that you don't have to stop suddenly.
50. If a car is approaching an uncontrolled intersection to my right, I must yield the right-of-way.
51. SIPDE stands for Scan, Identify, Predict, Determine, Execute.
52. The first step in a proper lane change is to signal.
53. When changing more than one lane, you must straighten your car down each lane before changing to the next.


54. At a stop sign, you should always stop behind the crosswalk except when you have stopped too far back to see cross-traffic.
55. You don't need to stop for a police car that has red lights flashing but no siren.
56. Under normal conditions, cars merging onto the freeway must stop if there is a car in the right lane.
57. When you see an emergency vehicle coming toward you in oncoming lanes, you should pull to the nearest side of the road and stop.


DAY 8 PRACTICE FINAL, PART TWO


True or False


1. A regular drivers license must be renewed every four years.
2. If your license has been expired for more than 30 days, you must retake all the tests to renew it.
3. Signs of this shape are regulatory signs.





4. When changing lanes, you need not signal and look over your shoulder if the road is clear of cars behind you.
5. This sign warns all drivers that there is a hill going down coming up.



6. It is legal to pass on the right if there is a full marked lane in which to drive.
7. Drivers entering from the right have the right of way at this sign.



8. Generally speaking, it is best to keep right when driving.
9. According to this sign, left turns are prohibited at the intersections.


10. The law states that you must yield to the car on your left at an uncontrolled intersection.
11. You may enter to go less than a block when you see this sign.


12. You must stop at ALL railroad tracks.
13. The highway ahead has two separate roadways and I must keep to the right.


14. You must turn your wheels to the right for an uphill park if there is a curb.
15. All traffic signs of this shape warn to be on the alert and drive cautiously.


16. You may have to stop here.



17. This sign says, I cannot turn my car around to go in the opposite direction.



18. This sign means you may not go over 55 mph.



19. I must pass the other vehicles on the right side instead of the left at this sign.



20. A side road enters the highway from the left.



21. You may proceed straight through in any of the driving lanes when you see this sign.



22. Funeral processions have the right-of-way over ALL vehicles.

23. When I am approaching a school, I need to drive cautiously only on school days.

24. A green arrow means I have complete right-of-way.

25. I am entering or I am on a two-way road.



26. When signaling for a turn, I must signal at least 100 feet before the turn.

27. A 15 year old who has a permit, may drive with anyone 21 or older who has a drivers license.

28. The bridge ahead is narrower than the roadway and you must be cautious when meeting another car on it.

29. When leaving the curb you must signal, check mirrors and look over your shoulder.



30. The speed limit is 35 mph at this sign.



31. When backing straight, you should look over your right shoulder until the car makes a complete stop.

32. This sign means I am coming to a zone where I must not pass any vehicle going in the same direction.



33. I cannot continue straight ahead, I must turn to the right or left.



34. When you see this sign, you are about to cross a railroad track and must look for trains.



35. All other vehicles must yield the right-of-way to me.



DAY 9**SECRET WORDS 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____**

1. Be _____ inches or less from a curb when parked
2. Stop at least _____ feet from a RR Crossing.
3. Be able to clearly see _____ feet on a hill or curve when passing
4. Be _____ feet behind an emergency vehicle on an emergency run
5. Have a clearance of _____ inches on the left side of a vehicle
6. Park _____ feet from an uncontrolled intersection
7. Park _____ feet from a RR crossing
8. Park _____ feet from a fire hydrant
9. Signal at least _____ feet before a turn
10. Dim your bright lights _____ feet when following a car
11. You cannot have a load hanging more than _____ feet in front of your car
12. You must be able to clearly see _____ feet to do a u-turn
13. Attach a red flag if a load hangs out the back of your car more than _____ feet
14. Load cannot hang over the right side of your car more than _____ inches
15. Park at least _____ feet from a controlled corner
16. Your high beams illuminate how far? _____ feet
17. Dim bright lights _____ feet or _____ when meeting another car
18. Have lights turned on if the driver can't see _____ feet.

DAY 9**PRACTICE FINAL DRIVING TEST****Fill in the Blank****Answers 1-12**

1. be _____ inches or less from a curb when parked
2. stop at least _____ feet from a RR Crossing
3. be able to clearly see _____ feet on a hill or curve when passing
4. be _____ feet behind an emergency vehicle on an emergency run
5. have a clearance of _____ inches on the left side of a vehicle
6. park _____ feet from an uncontrolled intersection
7. park _____ feet from a RR Crossing
8. park _____ feet from a fire hydrant
9. signal at least _____ feet before a turn
10. dim your bright lights _____ feet when following a car.
11. you cannot have a load hanging more than _____ feet in front of your car
12. you must be able to clearly see _____ feet to do a u-turn
13. To turn a corner on a red light you should:
 - A. Stop behind the crosswalk and proceed when the way is clear.
 - B. Stop in a position to see cross traffic and then proceed if the way is clear.
 - C. Slow down and proceed if the way is clear.
14. When you see a funeral procession on the street where you are driving you should:
 - A. Continue on your course.
 - B. Turn on your lights and join the procession.
 - C. Alter your course only if you will interfere with the procession.
15. As you approach children playing in the street you should:
 - A. Sound your horn and move out into the middle of the street.
 - B. Be ready with your left foot placed over the brake.
 - C. Slow down and drive with extreme caution.
16. The **Best** defensive strategy when following another vehicle is to be:
 - A. Far enough back to be sure you will not hit the car ahead.
 - B. Able to stop smoothly if the car ahead should stop suddenly.
 - C. Close enough so other cars will not cut in front of you.
17. You are on a freeway entrance ramp, and the sign reads "merge". The **Best** thing to do is:
 - A. Drive directly onto the freeway.
 - B. Accelerate, Select Gap, SMOG.
 - C. Stop if there are cars approaching in the nearest lane.

10	100
20	700
12	500
10	3
50	1000
200	0

18. You notice a car on your left as you approach an uncontrolled intersection. You should:
- A. Yield the right-of-way to the other driver.
 - B. Go first. The car on the right has the right-of-way.
 - C. Go first if the driver on your left allows you to.
19. A fire truck is on an emergency run, and is meeting you on a two way street with NO median. You should:
- A. Continue as you are.
 - B. Drive near the right side of the street.
 - C. Pull over to the curb and stop.
20. You wish to pass a slow moving vehicle on a two lane highway. A solid yellow line is on your side of the middle line. You should:
- A. Pass if the way is clear.
 - B. Wait behind until the yellow line ends or becomes dashed.
 - C. Tailgate him so he will speed up.
21. At an uncontrolled intersection you notice two cars approaching from your right at about the same time. You should:
- A. Yield to both cars.
 - B. Yield to the first car then go.
 - C. Go through first if both cars slow down for you.
22. You are meeting a school bus with red lights flashing and stop arm extended, and there is no median. You should:
- A. Drive by with caution.
 - B. Stop and remain stopped until the lights cease flashing and the stop arm is withdrawn.
 - C. Stop and go when clear.
23. As you are driving in the right hand lane on a freeway a car is about to enter the freeway from the acceleration lane. **As a defensive driver** you should:
- A. Drive in the lane you are in because the other driver must yield to you.
 - B. Change one lane left if it is clear.
 - C. Speed up so you won't have to slow down as he enters.
24. You are going the speed limit and being tailgated. You should:
- A. Tap your brakes so your brake lights go on and off.
 - B. Slow down to gain more space between you and the car ahead.
 - C. Speed up to gain more space between you and the car behind.
25. The car in front of you has signaled for a left turn from a two lane highway. He must wait for on-coming traffic. You should:
- A. Pass him by driving on the shoulder.
 - B. Turn your left turn signal on to warn the cars behind you
 - C. Slow down and wait behind that car until he turns.
26. To turn left at a traffic light where there is on-coming traffic you should:
- A. Pull out into the intersection and wait with your wheels straight.
 - B. Turn left ahead of traffic.
 - C. Turn left through the traffic.
27. Passing on the right is permitted:
- A. Whenever you can do so safely.
 - B. On unmarked roads only where there are no parked cars.
 - C. Only if there is a fully marked lane.

28. You are stopped at a stop sign. The car on your left has signaled for a right turn. They have no stop sign so you may proceed:
- A. Because he loses the right of way.
 - B. Because he is committed to turn.
 - C. Only after receiving some other indication that he is turning.
29. Normally you should not return to the right lane after passing a car until:
- A. You can see the front of his car in your inside rear view mirror.
 - B. You are one full car length ahead.
 - C. You are ahead one car length for each 10 mph.
30. To park on a hill always turn your front wheels to the right except for:
- A. An uphill park with no curb.
 - B. An uphill park with a curb.
 - C. A downhill park with no curb.
31. A "dashed" yellow line in the road means:
- A. Center of the road for two-way traffic.
 - B. Lane lines.
 - C. You may not pass.
32. The most common reason for car-train crashes is:
- A. The driver did not yield to the train.
 - B. The driver misjudged the speed of the train.
 - C. Railroad crossings are not marked well enough.
33. A solid white line means:
- A. No Passing
 - B. Center of the road.
 - C. Crossing over the line in this area is not recommended.
34. SMOG stands for:
- A. SIGNAL, MOVE, OVER-SHOULDER, GO.
 - B. SIGNAL, MERGE, OBSERVE, GO.
 - C. SIGNAL, MIRRORS, OVER-SHOULDER, GO.
35. The ideal following distance is:
- A. Three car lengths.
 - B. Two Second Rule.
 - C. Three Second Rule.
36. A flashing red light means:
- A. Caution.
 - B. Stop and proceed when clear.
 - C. Stop and remain stopped.
37. Under which speed law can you be arrested while driving the speed limit?
- A. Statutory speed law.
 - B. Basic speed law.
 - C. Posted speed law.
38. Crosswalks exist:
- A. Only where there are sidewalks or where they are marked.
 - B. Only where they are marked.
 - C. At every intersection.

39. After driving through an alley, no more than 10 mph:
- A. We should slow down before entering the street.
 - B. we must stop just before entering the street.
 - C. We must stop before crossing the sidewalk.
40. To park properly along a curb your front and back wheels must be:
- A. Not more than 6 inches from the curb.
 - B. Not more than 12 inches from the curb.
 - C. Not more than 18 inches from the curb.
41. The best way to handle four way stop signs is to:
- A. Stop first, and then yield to the car on the left.
 - B. Stop, and then cautiously go by turns.
 - C. Stop and go if no one else does.
42. The proper way to observe while backing up is to:
- A. Use your mirrors.
 - B. Look back over your right shoulder.
 - C. Both A and B.
43. The only time we may drive the maximum speed limit is:
- A. Under ideal conditions.
 - B. When traffic flows at that speed.
 - C. When the speed limit is posted.
44. When crossing or turning onto a one way road you need:
- A. To look only in the direction from which traffic is coming.
 - B. To look both ways.
 - C. Not look if you have a green light.
45. Most car-motorcycle crashes occur because:
- A. The car driver did not see the motorcycle.
 - B. The car driver was speeding.
 - C. The motorcycle driver was breaking the law.
46. The best way to prevent hydroplaning is:
- A. To use wide tires.
 - B. To keep the tires under-inflated.
 - C. To drive slower when the highways are wet.
47. You don't have to stop for a yield sign if:
- A. You will not create an immediate hazard.
 - B. There are no pedestrians in the crosswalk.
 - C. There is a shoulder to drive on.
48. The fastest way to stop a car with ABS on dry pavement is to:
- A. Push hard on the brake pedal.
 - B. Use the squeeze technique.
 - C. Pump your brakes.
49. If you are entering the freeway on an entrance ramp:
- A. The drivers on the freeway must yield to you.
 - B. The drivers on the freeway must change one lane to the left.
 - C. You must yield to the drivers already on the freeway.

50. We may drive under the minimum speed limit:

- A. If the vehicle is not able to go that fast.
- B. Only when the speed becomes unsafe.
- C. Anytime at night.

51. When a pedestrian extends a white cane you should:

- A. Yield the right-of-way.
- B. Slow down and drive by with caution.
- C. Sound your horn before proceeding.

52. To change more than one lane, you:

- A. May cross directly to the lane you desire.
- B. May continue to cross the lanes if proper lane changing procedure is followed.
- C. Must drive straight along each lane.

53. You should never:

- A. Change lanes in an intersection
- B. Pass on the highway.
- C. Drive over the center of the road.

54. This sign means:

- A. Always drive at least 40 mph.
- B. You may exceed 50 mph to flow with the traffic.
- C. You must drive at least 40 mph under ideal conditions.



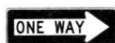
55. This sign means:

- A. No passing when you can see this sign.
- B. No passing zone begins at this sign.
- C. No passing for traffic in either direction.



56. This sign means:

- A. Turn right.
- B. You must turn left.
- C. There can be no traffic from the left.



57. This sign means:

- A. Traffic from the right must stop.
- B. Yield to other traffic.
- C. Merge with other traffic.



58. This sign means:

- A. Reduce speed - railroad tracks ahead.
- B. Railroad tracks are here.
- C. Controlled railroad crossing.



59. This sign means:

- A. Gives information.
- B. Warns what is ahead.
- C. Regulates traffic.



60. This sign means:

- A. Passing on the right is not allowed.
- B. Pass on the right.
- C. Keep right of this sign.



61. This sign means:
A. Stop.
B. Stop only for pedestrians.
C. Stop if necessary.
62. This sign means:
A. Divided highway ends.
B. Divided highway ahead.
C. Lane ends, merge right.
63. This sign means:
A. Road turns to the right.
B. One way road sign.
C. No traffic from the left.
64. This sign means:
A. Dangerous crossing ahead.
B. Road crosses highway ahead.
C. Uncontrolled intersection ahead.
65. This steady green light means:
A. All traffic will yield to you.
B. Go. You have complete right-of-way.
C. Proceed through the intersection.
66. This red X means:
A. Stop in this lane.
B. Proceed in this lane.
C. Do not drive in this lane.
67. This flashing light means:
A. Use caution when crossing the tracks.
B. Stop and stay stopped until the lights go off.
C. Stop and proceed only if safe.
68. This sign means:
A. Two way traffic.
B. Divided highway.
C. No turns permitted.
69. This sign means:
A. Winding road ahead.
B. Slippery when wet.
C. Slippery road ahead.
70. This sign means:
A. Shoulder ends.
B. One lane road ahead.
C. Lane ends merge left.
71. This sign means:
A. You may exceed 40 mph to pass.
B. You may always drive 30 mph in this area.
C. You may travel 40 mph only under ideal conditions.



72. This sign means:
A. If there is a crosswalk stop behind it.
B. Stop behind this sign.
C. Stop in a position to see the cross traffic.
73. This sign means:
A. Posted speed for the curve ahead is 35 mph.
B. Speed limit is 25 mph starting at this sign.
C. 25 mph is the maximum speed for the curve ahead.
74. This sign shows:
A. School Zone.
B. School Crossing.
C. Pedestrian Crossing.
75. This sign means:
A. One lane going each way.
B. One lane used for both directions.
C. One-way bridge.
76. This flashing yellow light means:
A. Stop and proceed with caution.
B. Caution.
C. Clear the intersection.













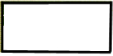
True or False

77. Passing on the right is never allowed.
78. When stopping for a Stop sign, you must always stop behind it.
79. To turn left on a Red Light, you must turn from a one-way to a one-way.
80. Under the basic speed law, the speed limit is 55mph in the country, and 30mph in the city.
81. Running out of gas on the freeway is illegal.
82. On most side streets, there are four lanes.

DAY 10 LAST DAY SECRET WORDS 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

1. Be _____ inches or less from a curb when parked
2. Stop at least _____ feet from a RR Crossing.
3. Be able to clearly see _____ feet on a hill or curve when passing
4. Be _____ feet behind an emergency vehicle on an emergency run
5. Have a clearance of _____ inches on the left side of a vehicle
6. Park _____ feet from an uncontrolled intersection
7. Park _____ feet from a RR crossing
8. Park _____ feet from a fire hydrant
9. Signal at least _____ feet before a turn
10. Dim your bright lights _____ feet when following a car
11. You cannot have a load hanging more than _____ feet in front of your car
12. You must be able to clearly see _____ feet to do a u-turn
13. Attach a red flag if a load hangs out the back of your car more than _____ feet
14. Load cannot hang over the right side of your car more than _____ inches
15. Park at least _____ feet from a controlled corner
16. Your high beams illuminate how far? _____ feet
17. Dim bright lights _____ feet or _____ when meeting another car
18. Have lights turned on if the driver can't see _____ feet.

REVIEW

1. This is a:
A. Warning sign.
B. Regulatory sign.
C. Informational sign.

2. This sign means:
A. Pass other vehicles on the right.
B. Curve to the right and left.
C. Drive to the right of this sign.

3. The red X means:
A. Stop in this lane.
B. Don't drive in this lane.
C. Drive in this lane using caution.

4. This sign means:
A. You are turning on a one-way street.
B. A side road enters a highway.
C. You cannot go straight you must turn right or left.

5. This sign means:
A. Merge left.
B. No passing zone.
C. Dead End.

6. This sign means:
A. Drive in the acceleration lane before merging.
B. If you are driving straight you need not worry about cars from the right.
C. Traffic from the right has a full marked lane to drive in.

7. This sign means:
A. You are going to blend in with the traffic on the freeway.
B. You must always stop completely.
C. You need not stop if you do not create an immediate hazard.

8. This sign means:
A. School crossing here.
B. Pedestrian crossing.
C. I am in a school zone and should drive cautiously only on school days.

9. This sign means:
A. You may always drive 50 mph.
B. You can drive faster to pass.
C. You may drive the speed limit only under ideal conditions.

10. This sign is a:
A. Regulatory sign.
B. Warning sign.
C. Yield sign.

11. This sign means:
A. No parking.
B. Informational or guide sign.
C. One way sign.


12. This sign means:
 A. You can pass if clear.
 B. Hospital zone.
 C. No passing zone.
13. This sign means:
 A. Keep right.
 B. One way street.
 C. Traffic in left lane must turn left. Adjoining lane can turn or go straight.
14. This sign means:
 A. Pedestrian crossing.
 B. School zone.
 C. School crossing.
15. This sign means:
 A. Slippery road.
 B. Winding road.
 C. Steep hill.
16. This sign means:
 A. I can drive 40 mph.
 B. U.S. route sign.
 C. State route sign.
17. This sign means:
 A. Divided highway ahead.
 B. Divided highway ends.
 C. Side road enters from the right.
18. This sign means:
 A. Downhill.
 B. Uphill.
 C. Speed Up.
19. This sign means:
 A. County road.
 B. State route.
 C. U.S. route.
20. This sign means:
 A. You are leaving a separated one way road.
 B. Merge.
 C. Another road crosses the highway ahead.
21. This sign means:
 A. Slow moving vehicle.
 B. Always stop.
 C. Slow down and stop only if necessary.
22. This sign is placed:
 A. Ahead of railroad tracks.
 B. After the tracks.
 C. At the tracks.



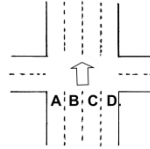
23. This sign means:
 A. Sharp turn ahead.
 B. Turn ahead.
 C. Slow down ahead.



ROAD SITUATIONS

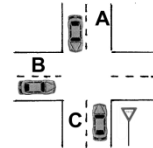
24. Which lane is the correct lane to be in before making a Left turn from a one-way street?

- A.
 B.
 C.
 D.



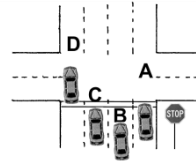
25. Which car should be allowed to proceed through the intersection first?

- A.
 B.
 C.



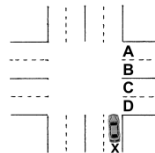
26. Which car has stopped properly for the stop sign?

- A.
 B.
 C.
 D.



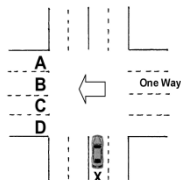
27. Which lane should car X go into when making a right turn?

- A.
 B.
 C.
 D.



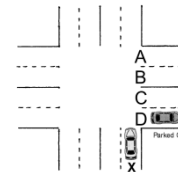
28. Which lane should car X turn into when making a left turn on a one way road?

- A.
 B.
 C.
 D.



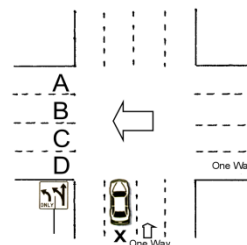
29. Which lane should car X turn into when turning right?

- A.
 B.
 C.
 D.



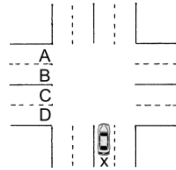
30. Which lane should car X turn into when turning left?

- A.
 B.
 C.
 D.



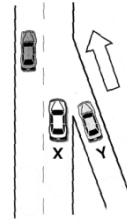
31. Which lane should car X turn into when turning left?

A.
B.
C.
D.



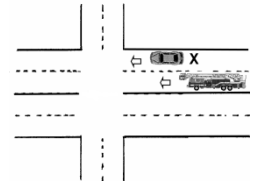
32. Car X is driving down the freeway. The driver should?

A. Stop to let car Y onto the freeway.
B. Make a lane change to the left if clear.
C. Slam on the brakes and let the car in.



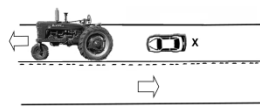
33. The fire truck is on an EMERGENCY run. Car X should:

A. Turn the corner to get out of the way.
B. Keep driving down the street.
C. Pull over to the curb and come to a complete stop.



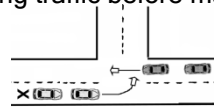
34. To pass a slow moving vehicle, car X should:

A. Pass quickly over the yellow line.
B. Pass after the yellow line ends.
C. Pass on the right shoulder.



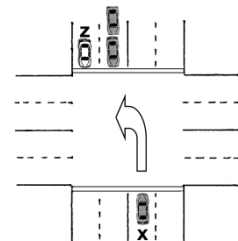
35. The car ahead of car X has stopped to yield to oncoming traffic before making a left turn. Car X should:

A. Pass carefully onto the shoulder
B. Wait behind the car.
C. Turn on the left turn signal to warn other cars.



36. Car X and Car Z have been waiting at a red light. Car X wants to turn left. When the light is green car X should:

A. Move out quickly ahead of car Z.
B. Wait where he is.
C. Move out into the intersection and wait with the wheels straight.



TRUE OR FALSE

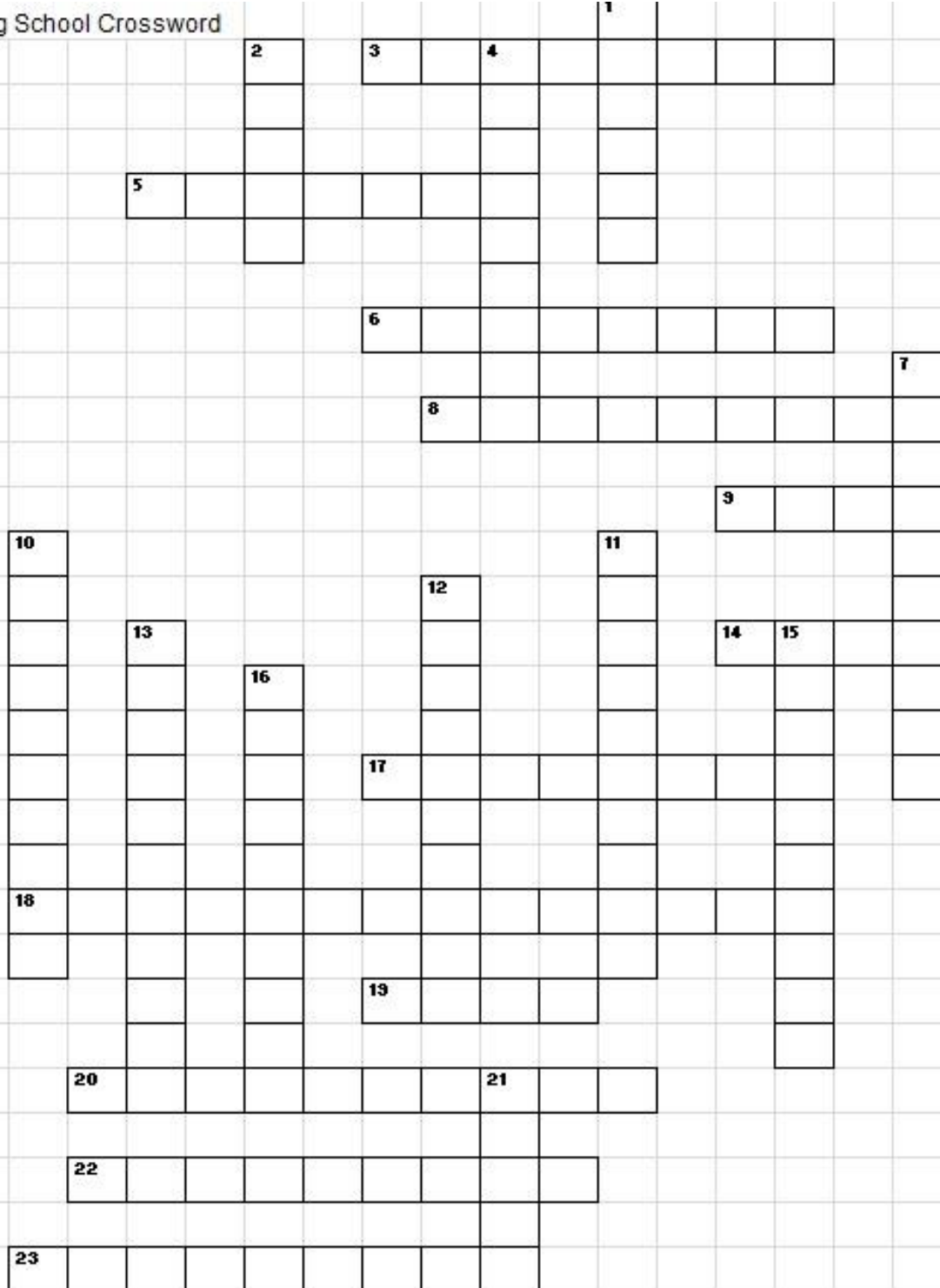
37. Passing on the right is never allowed.
38. When stopping for a stop sign you must always stop behind it.
39. To turn left on a red light you must turn from a one-way to a one-way.
40. Under the basic speed law the speed limit is 55 mph in the country, and 30 mph in the city.
41. Running out of gas on the freeway is illegal.
42. On most side streets there are four lanes.
43. Intersection collisions are the most common type of accidents.
44. The clover leaves on the freeways are designed to eliminate left turn conflicts.
45. When turning left you must yield to oncoming traffic.
46. When following another vehicle it is best if you could always stop smoothly.
47. A class "A" License cannot be issued to anyone under 18 years old, nor can anyone under 18 drive a passenger carrying vehicle for hire.
48. Turn signals should be used at least 100 feet before the intersection.
49. Lanes and crosswalks are similar because they are there whether marked or not.

- 50. A provisional license is good only until you are 19 years old.
- 51. Yield means stop if necessary and proceed if you do not create an immediate hazard.
- 52. In Minnesota approximately 42% of all fatal accidents involve alcohol.
- 53. Generally speaking, it is best to keep right when driving.
- 54. A class "D" license is good for driving cars and trucks to 26,000 lbs and pulling a trailer up to 10,000 lbs.
- 55. A motorcycle can stop faster than a car.
- 56. The implied consent law says your license can be revoked if you refuse the alcohol content test.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 57. Park no closer than ____feet from a railroad track.
- 58. Top alley speed is ____ mph.
- 59. Dim your lights____feet ahead when meeting an oncoming car at night.
- 60. Headlights are required if you can't see clearly for____ feet.
- 61. You must be able to clearly see the road for ____feet to do a u-turn.
- 62. You may park no closer than ____feet from a fire hydrant.
- 63. Dim your lights____feet behind the car you are following when you are driving at night.
- 64. No passing permitted before a hill or curve if you cannot see ____feet ahead.
- 65. Park no closer than ____feet from the crosswalk at an uncontrolled intersection.
- 66. Name the two reasons a fifteen year old can get a drivers license.
- 67. Loads may not hang over the front of a vehicle more than____feet, nor ____inches on the left side, nor _____inches on the right side.
- 68. The basic driving position means your hands should be placed on the steering wheel at the _____and_____ or _____and _____O'clock.
- 69. A vehicle that is animal drawn or is not designed to travel more than ____mph must have a slow moving vehicle sign at the rear.
- 70. You must not park within_____feet of a controlled intersection.
- 71. What classification of license will you receive when you pass your road test.
- 72. Under the Minnesota law it is unlawful to drive with a concentration of ____or more alcohol in the blood.
- 73. If you move or change your name within the state, you have ____ days to apply for a duplicate license.
- 74. What endorsement is needed on your license to drive a motorcycle?
- 75. Define overdriving your headlights.

A+ Driving School Crossword



DOWN

ACROSS

1 Keep your hands at 9 & 3 so you don't get hit by this

2 Acronym for Defensive Driving

4 If you lose your license, you must get a

7 If you have your wipers on you should also use your

10 This light means your turn is "protected"

11 How far do you park from an uncontrolled intersection

12



13 Examples of this are "M" and "S"

15 In the summer, check your blind spot for this

16 This is an intersection in the shape of a circle

21 _____ and tissue donor

3 Tells you to stop

5 A 15 year old might qualify for this type of permit

6 Must be worn all the time

8 You cannot talk on this while driving

9 Acronym for losing your license

14 Acronym for merging

17 % of accidents involving alcohol

18 When can you turn left on a red light

19 When parking on a hill with a curb, turn wheels

20 One of the "Speed Laws"

22 Driving is a

23 Failing to stop after an accident

WHAT'S NEXT?

1. Request your Blue Slip

Once you have completed **ALL 10 DAYS OF CLASS**, fill out this form: www.MyBlueSlip.com

We will upload your blue slip to the state system on the next business day.

If you need to MAKE UP a day(s) of class, please fill out this form AFTER you've completed all 10 days of class.

2. Take the Permit Test (VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR PRACTICE TESTS!!!)

You must schedule a time to take your permit test in person.

Use this link for details: www.MNPermitTest.com

You will need to bring these things:

- Blue Slip Uploaded to State
- Birth Certificate or Valid Passport
- Soc. Sec. Number
- (optional) Current student identification card (grades 7-12)

3. Complete your Permit Application

Once you've passed the permit test, go to your local DMV location and complete the permit application and have your picture taken.

Some locations allow walk-ins for the permit application.

4. START DRIVING!

We suggest at least 1-2 months of practice (20 hours) before you schedule your first BTW lesson

Thanks!

BEHIND-THE-WHEEL LESSONS

STEP 1: Once your plastic permit card arrives, please visit the website to **CREATE AN ACCOUNT** in our online BTW Scheduling system.

STEP 2: Schedule 1st lesson within the first 4 months of receiving permit. (fee may apply)

We suggest 2 MONTHS of practice driving *BEFORE* the 1st lesson.

STEP 3: Space out your final 2 lessons at least 2 months apart.

DO NOT WAIT until the last minute.

PLEASE NOTE: You can only schedule 1 lesson at a time.