

Pre-Trip Inspection

Know how to operate the following controls and insure they are functioning properly:

Turn signals

Break pedal

Headlights: low beam high beam

Horn

Wipers

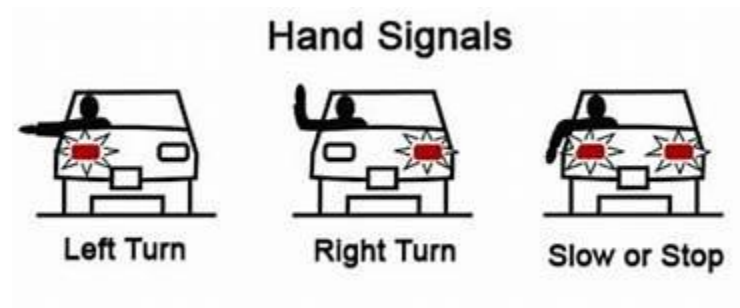
Hazard lights

Rear window defog

Front windshield defog

Parking/Emergency Break

Know your hand signals:



Know how to adjust the following:

Seat

Head rest

Seat belt

Mirrors (3)

If you have any questions to ask about rules of the road or the road test itself, ask the examiner at the time of the pre-trip inspection.

A

A

- A

A

A A A

Rolling
Left
Turn

green

Rolling
Right
Turn

green

Rounded
Elbow
Turn

Scan

move
over

MSS (R)

Scan

Move over

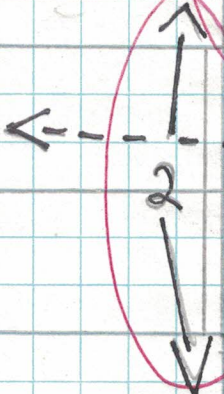
MSS (R)

Standing
Left
Turn

green

Standing
Right
Turn

Red

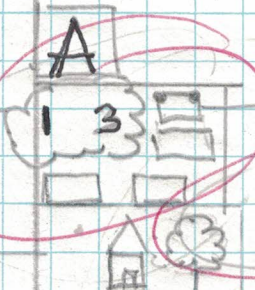


123

SCAN

MSS (L)

Keep wheels
and car
straight



123

scan

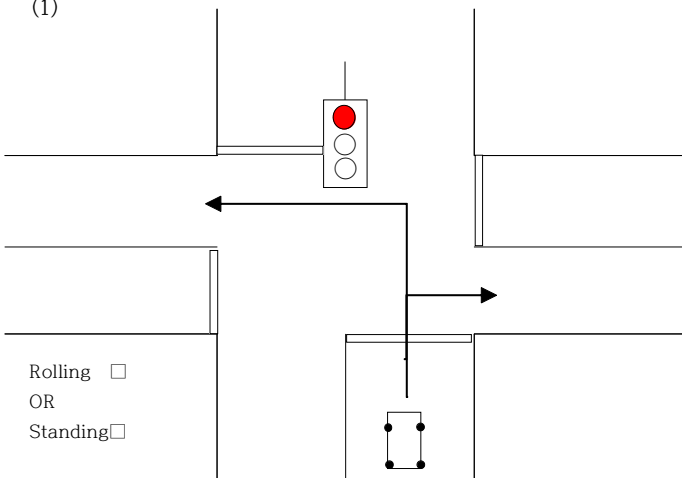
Move over

MSS (R)

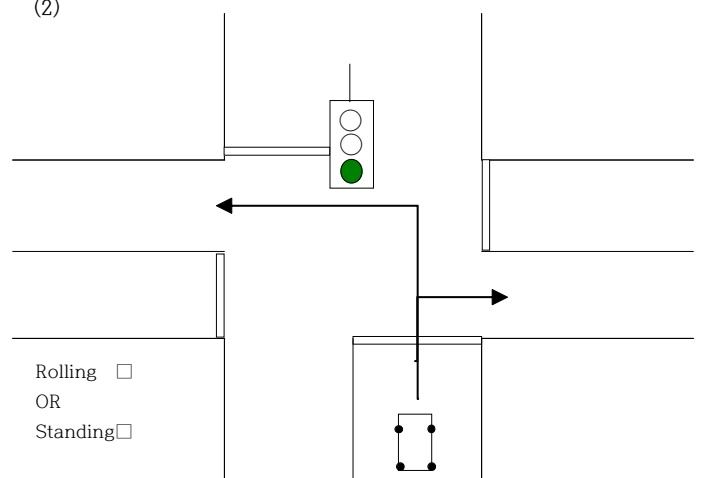
STANDING OR ROLLING?

IDENTIFY EACH INTERSECTION AS EITHER STANDING OR ROLLING.

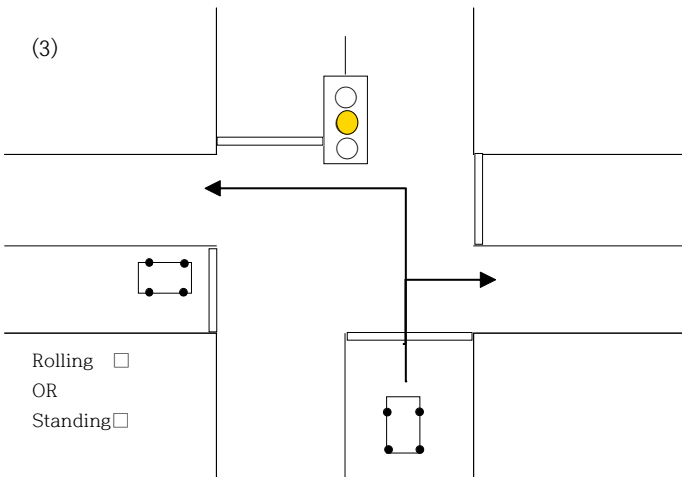
(1)



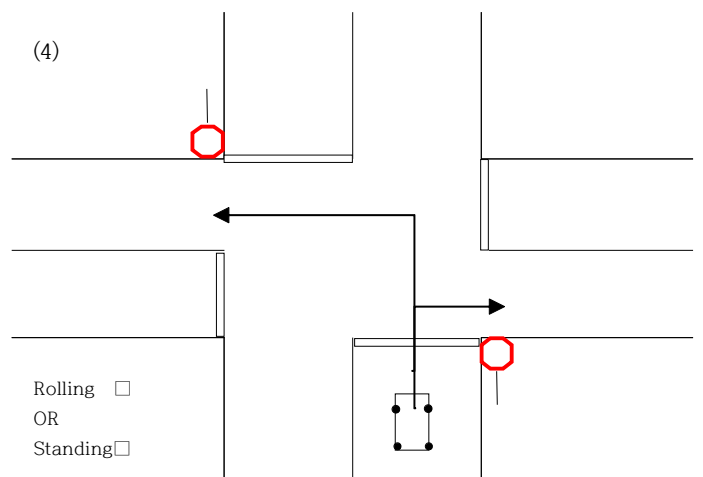
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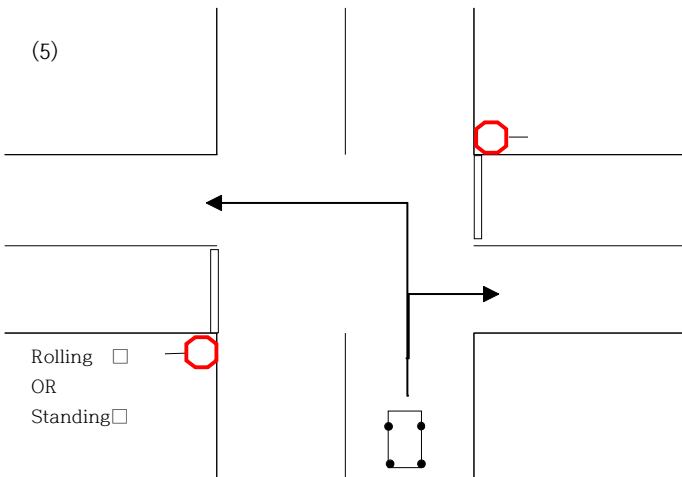
(3)



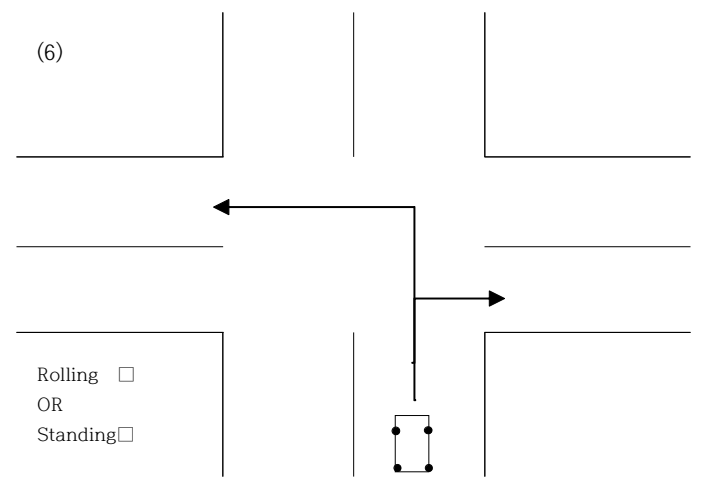
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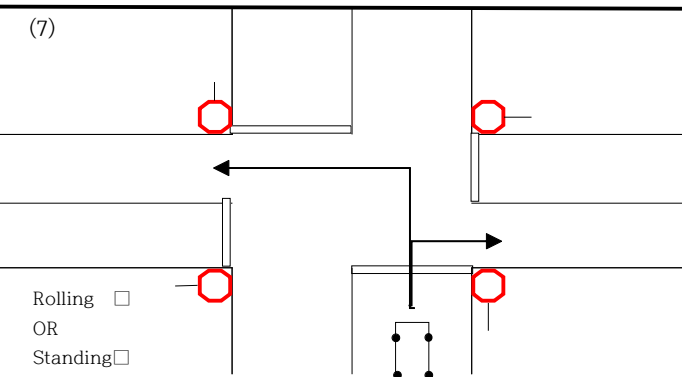
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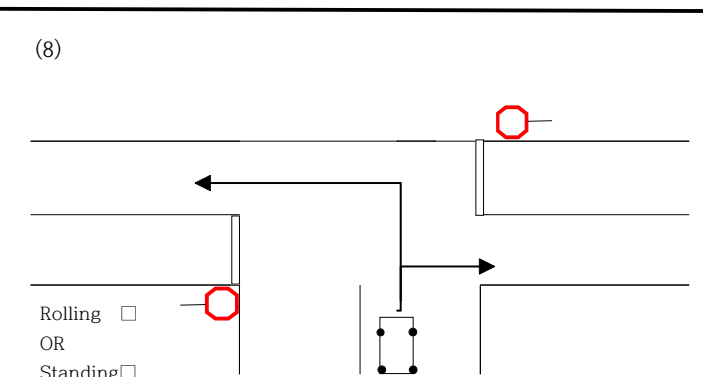
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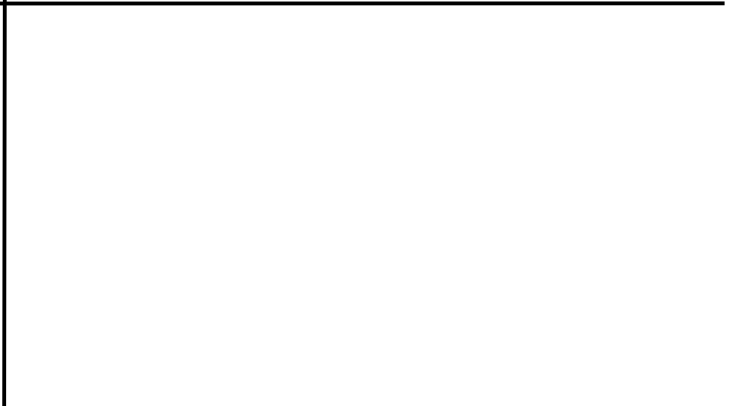
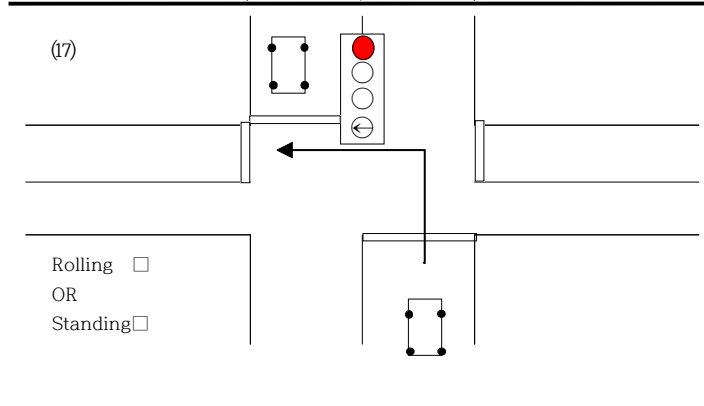
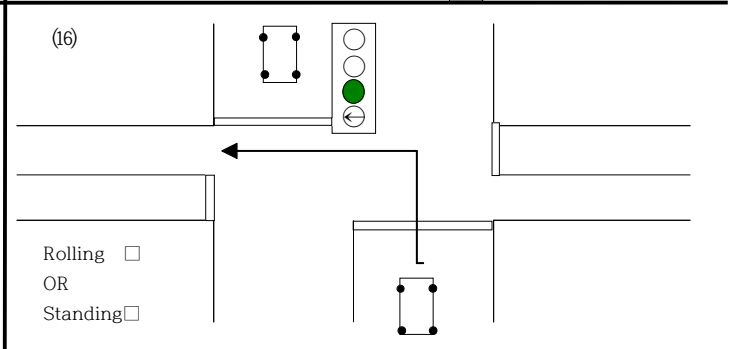
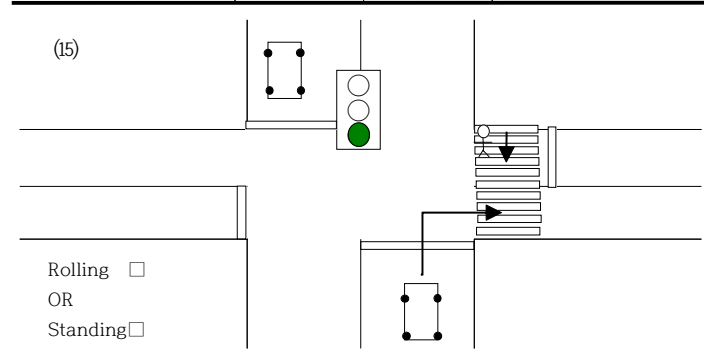
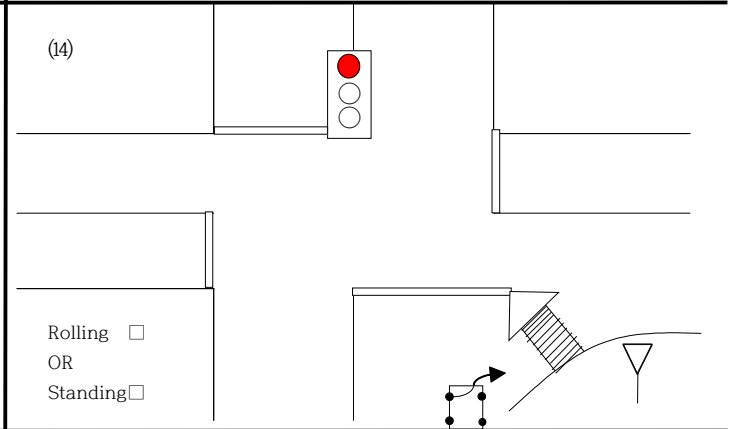
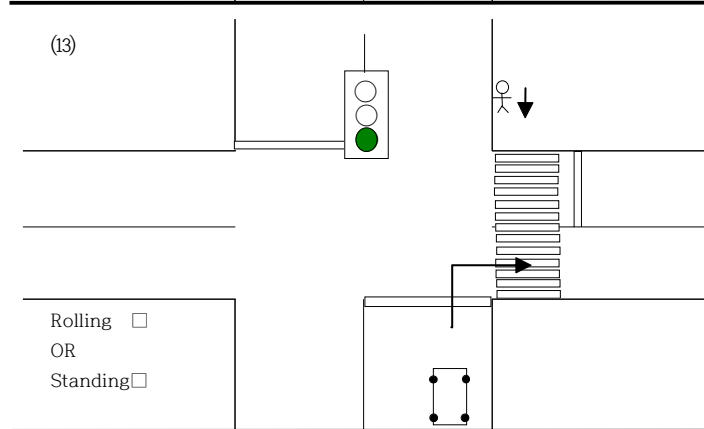
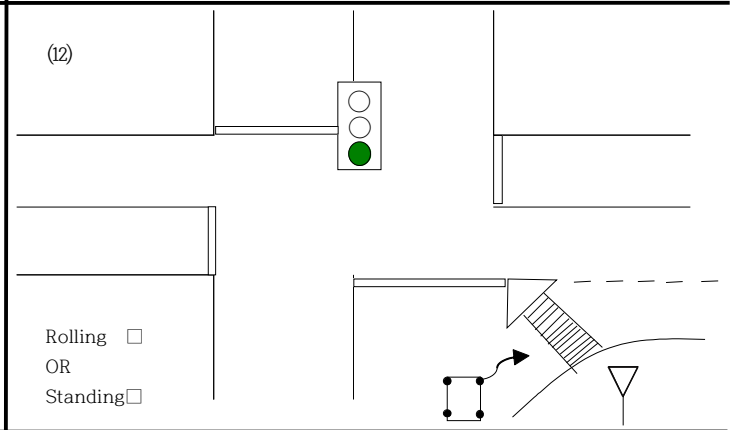
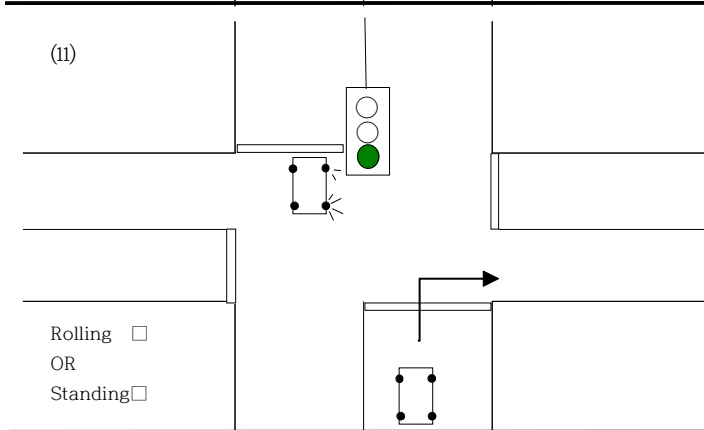
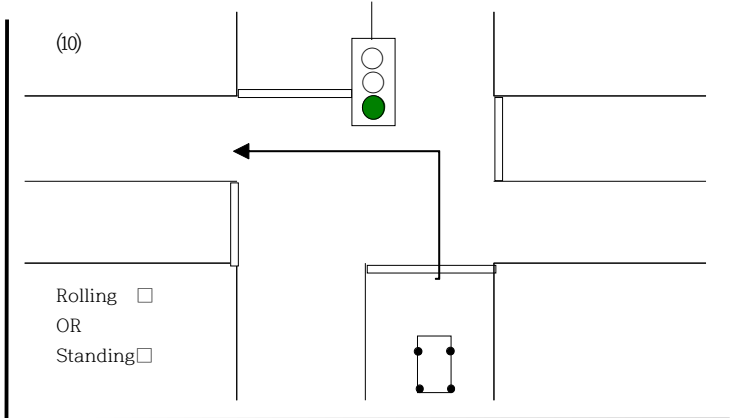
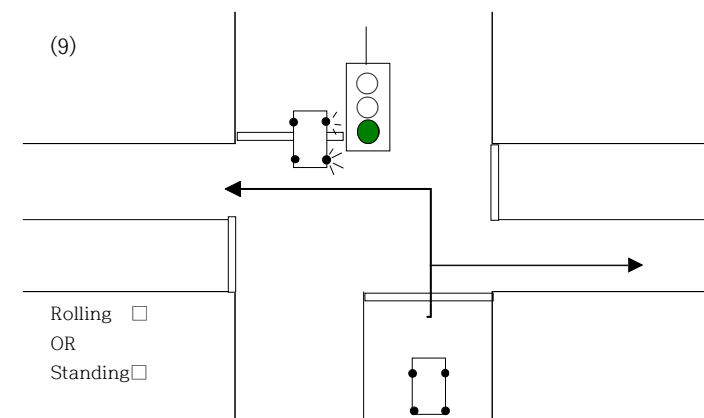


(7)



(8)

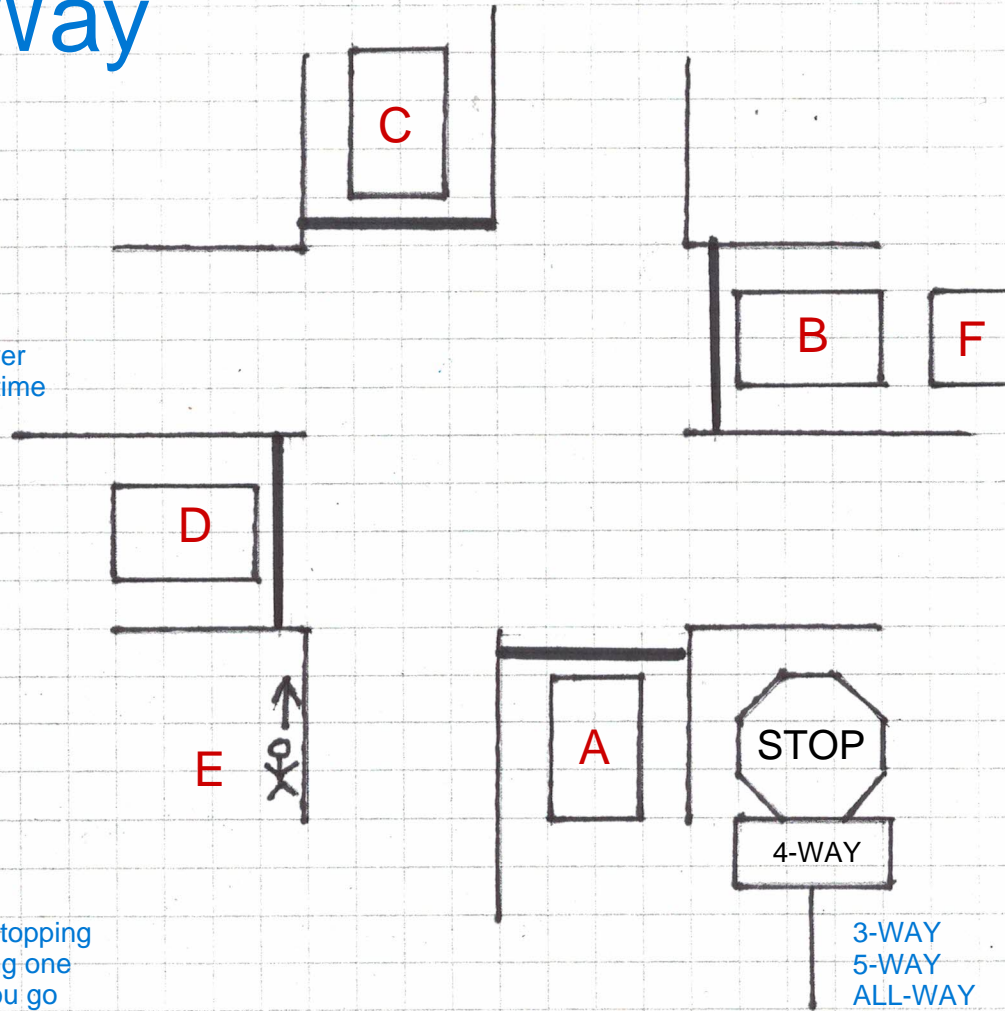




4 - Way

Seven Important Rules

1. First come, first serve
2. Same time, furthest to the right
3. Yield to a motorist that has initiated first
4. No space conflict, proceed
5. Right turning vehicle has right of way over left turning vehicle if both arrived same time
6. The sequence starts at the stop line
7. Pedestrians have the right-of-way



Tips and Tricks

1. Avoid confusing a 4-way with a 2-way
2. Try to anticipate the sequence before stopping
3. Come to an efficient stop, not a lingering one
4. A four way is a stop and go, scan as you go
5. If the right-of-way is given, accept it if it is safe to do so.

Questions

What is the sequence when:

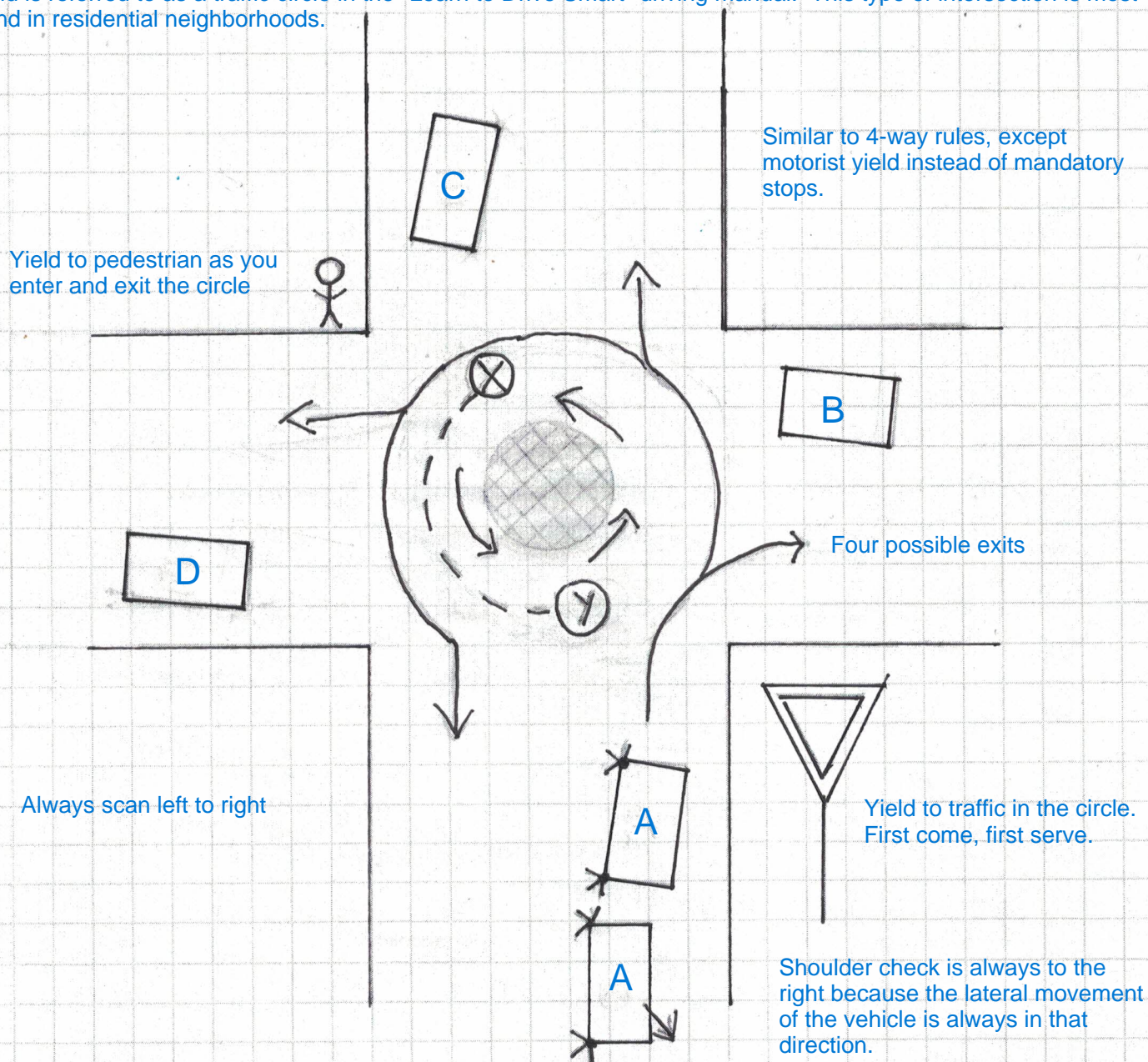
1. A arrives 1st and B arrives 2nd, both going straight
2. A and B arrive at the same time, both going straight
3. A, B and C arrive at the same time, all going straight
4. A, B, C and D arrive at the same time, all going straight
5. A and C arrive at the same time, both going straight
6. A and C arrive at the same time, both turning left
7. C turning left and A turning right, both arrive at same time
8. B arrives 1st, F arrives 2nd and A arrives 3rd, all going straight
9. Pedestrian E and motorist D arrive same time while C arrives last, all going straight

Answers

1. AB
2. BA
3. CBA
4. first to initiate i.e. CBAD
5. same time
6. same time
7. AC
8. BAF
9. ECD or EDC

Traffic Circle / Roundabout

Traffic circles and Roundabouts are often referred to mean the same thing, however, two types exist (small and big ones) and both types have different attributes and rules that govern them. The illustration below depicts the smaller variety and is referred to as a traffic circle in the "Learn to Drive Smart" driving manual. This type of intersection is most often found in residential neighborhoods.



Questions:

A What is the sequence when:

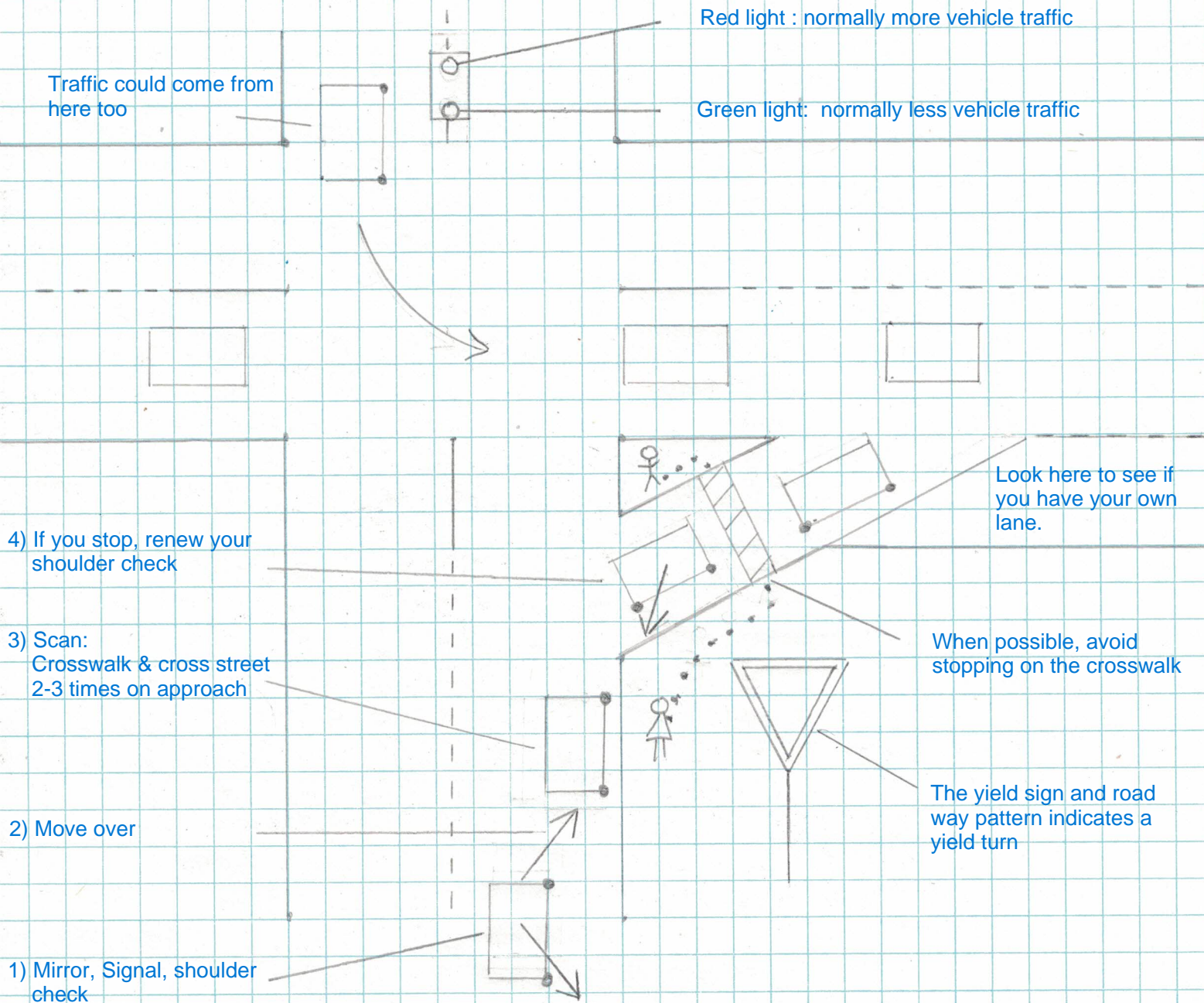
1. A and B arrive at the same time, both going straight
2. A and C arrive at the same time, both turning left
3. A and D arrive at the same time, both going straight
4. D arrives before A, D is turning right

B If a motorist is traveling within the circle, at what points would it be considered safe for motorist A to enter the intersection? At what points would it be considered unsafe?

Answers: A1) BA A2) both can proceed A3) AD A4) D should proceed first, A proceeds only when D's right turn is verified.

B) Safe between Y and X, unsafe X and Y

Yield Turn



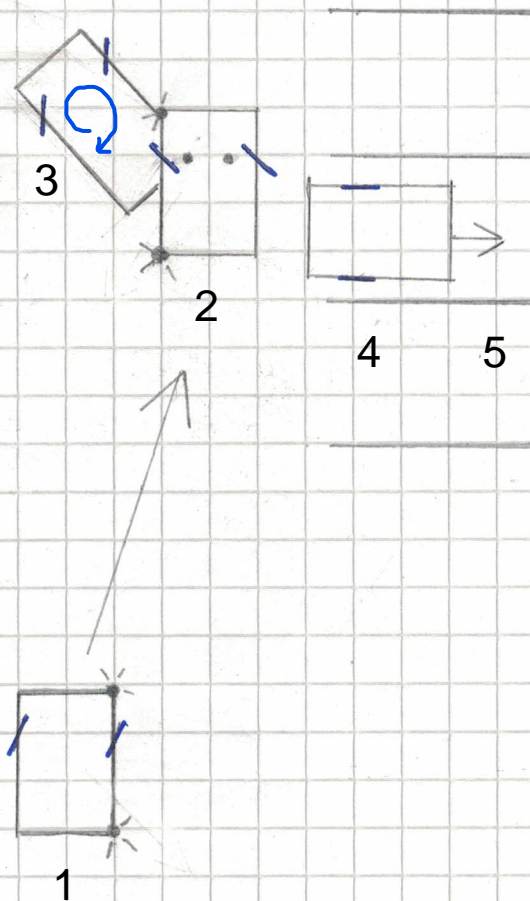
The Yield Turn is a ROLLING or STANDING turn depending on traffic.

If no pedestrians and no cross street traffic, then turn without stopping.

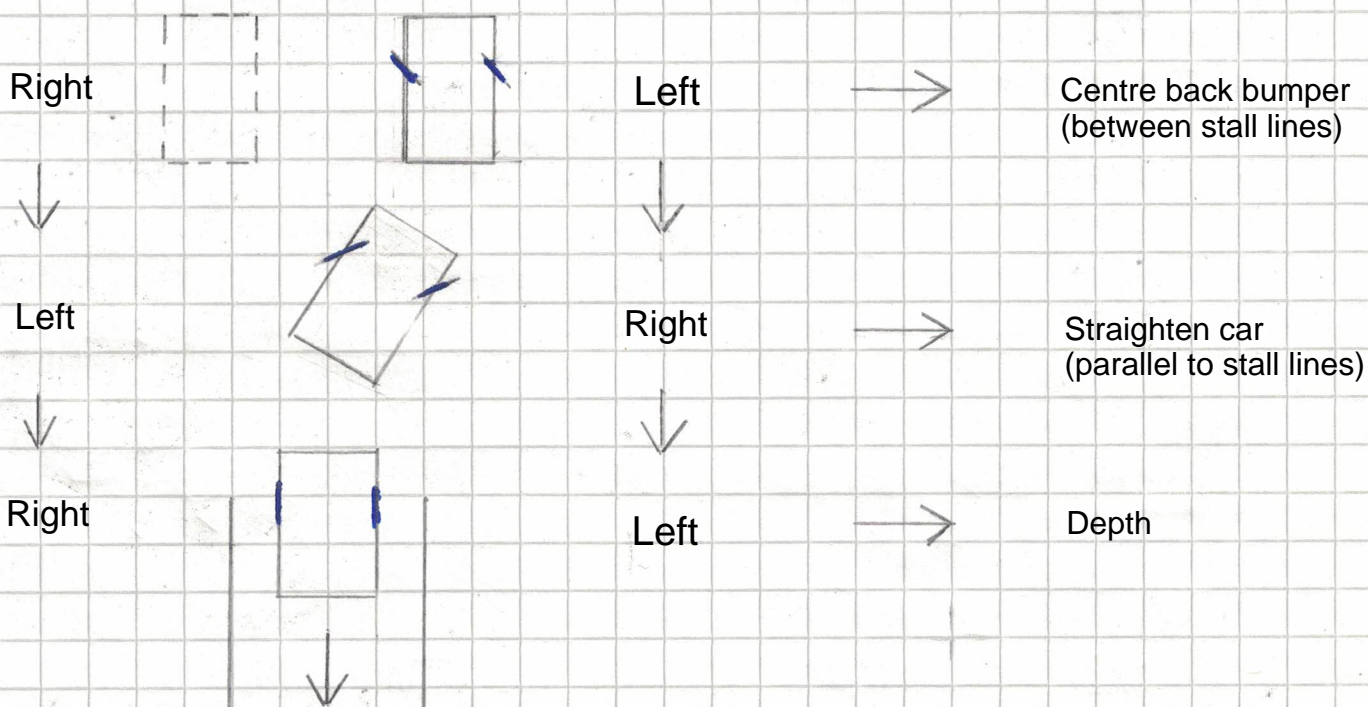
If traffic is present, stop for pedestrians before crosswalk and vehicles after the crosswalk.

45 Degree Reverse Stall Parking

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1-2 | MSS Right | → | Shoulder to line |
| 2-3 | MSS Left
(full left) | → | 45 degrees |
| 3-4 | 360 check
(full right) | → | Parallel |
| 4-5 | Straighten wheels
(left * 2) | → | Depth |



Corrections



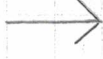
Parallel Parking

1-2 MSS right side



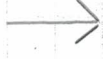
Parallel to host vehicle

2-3 360 check



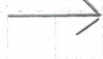
Tail light in rear side window

3-4 Right X 1



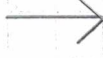
Sweet spot

4-5 Full left

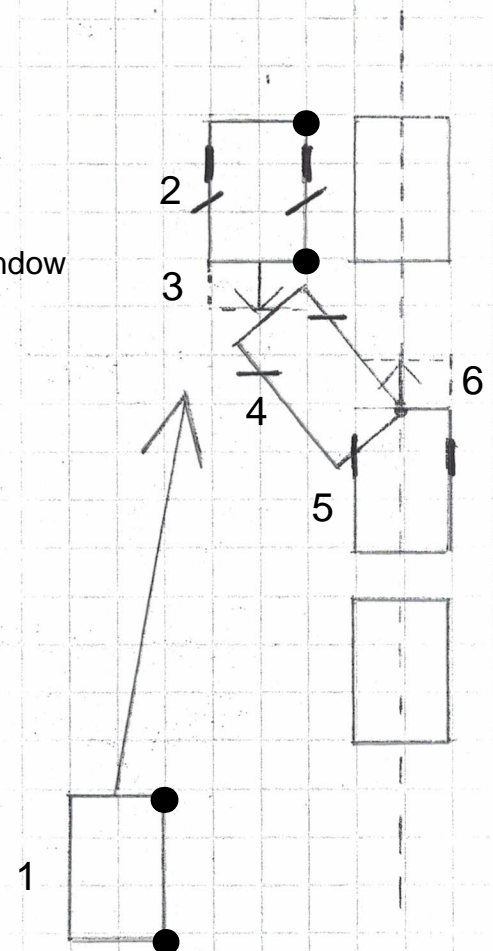


Parallel to curb

5-6 Right X 2
(straightens wheels)



Pull Forward



Corrections

To close:

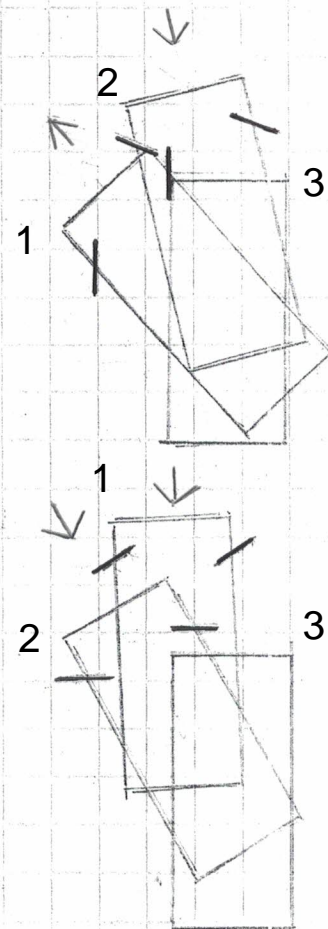
1. Full right & Forward
2. Full left & Back
3. Stop when parallel to curb

To Far:

1. Full right & Back
2. Full left & Back
3. Stop when parallel

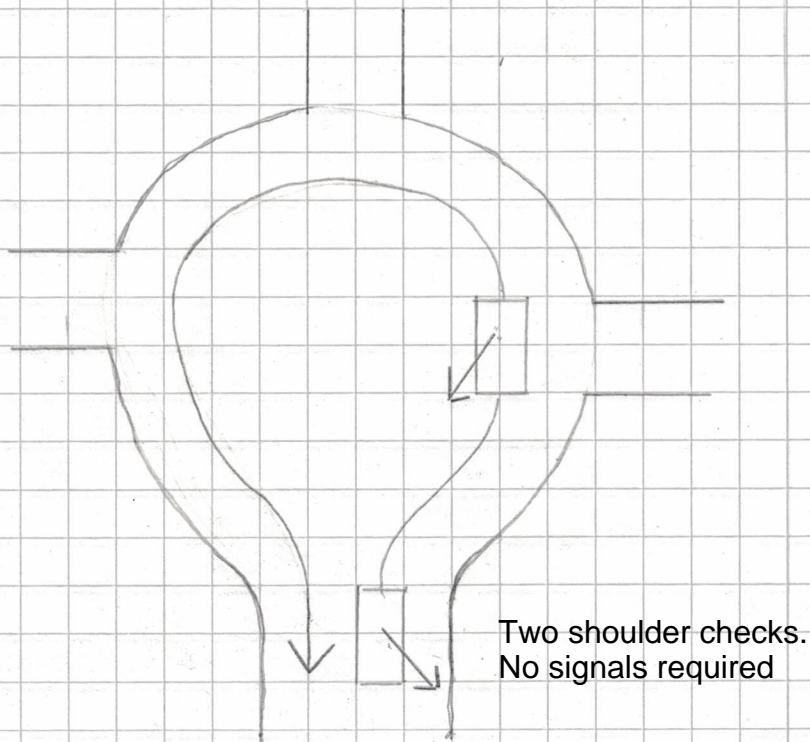
Simplified :

Correction is always right then left. One is a forward correction, the other is back.

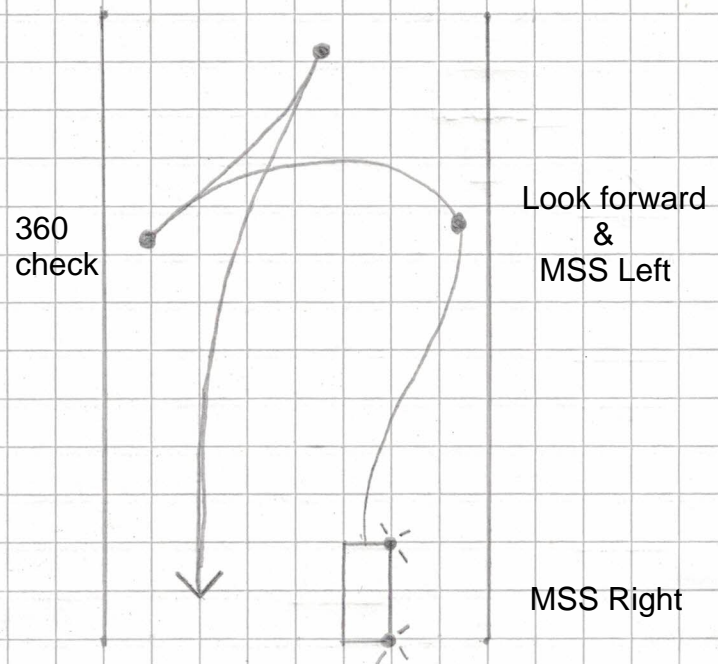


Turning Around Manoeuvres

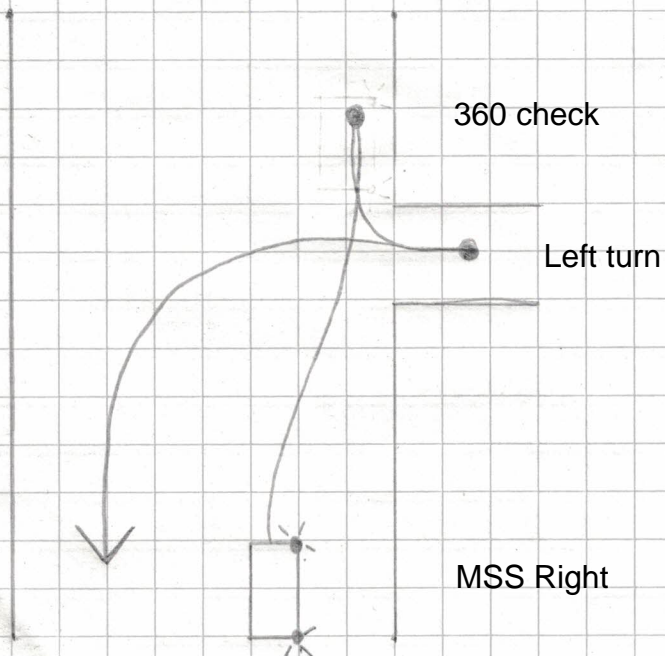
Cul-de-sac



Three point turn

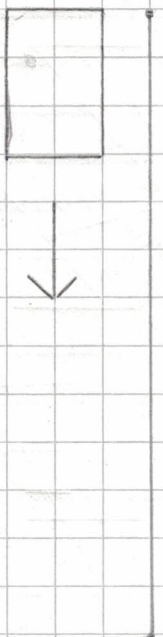


Two point turn



Backing-up in a straight line

- 360 check
- Left hand at 12 o'clock
- Back-up posture
- 3 observations
 - back window
 - two side mirrors
- Stop for passing traffic



FREEWAY

While on the freeway

- Scan 1/2 km ahead
- 3-4 seconds following distance
- Avoid breaking suddenly
- Change lanes or accommodate others entering the freeway
- Slower traffic keep right
- Steering is more sensitive at higher speeds

Exit

1. Mirror, signal, shoulder check
2. Decelerate after crossing the broken line

Entrance

1. Merge into one lane traffic
2. Begin to accelerate to 80 km or speed of traffic, whichever is slower
3. Mirror, signal, shoulder check early and merge along the broken lines
4. After merging, adjust for following distance

