

What you will learn:

- 200 Samples Questions on Traffic Signs and Rules of the Road
- How to prepare and pass your Knowledge Test, G1 & G2 Road Tests the first time
- Learn proper driving techniques
- Tips on becoming a better driver
- With Bonus Section: Things Every Driver Should Know

**JUST
FOR YOU**

Driver's Handbook Study Guide

Knowledge and Road test

**BONUS
SECTION &
TIPS TO
PASS YOUR
TEST**



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ISBN 0-929061-09-8

\$13.95



This book is designed to help new driver's pass their knowledge & Road Tests with ease. Sample multiple choice questions are found inside, along with things to look out for to ensure you pass your G1-G2 Road test successfully!

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Table of the Demerit Point System

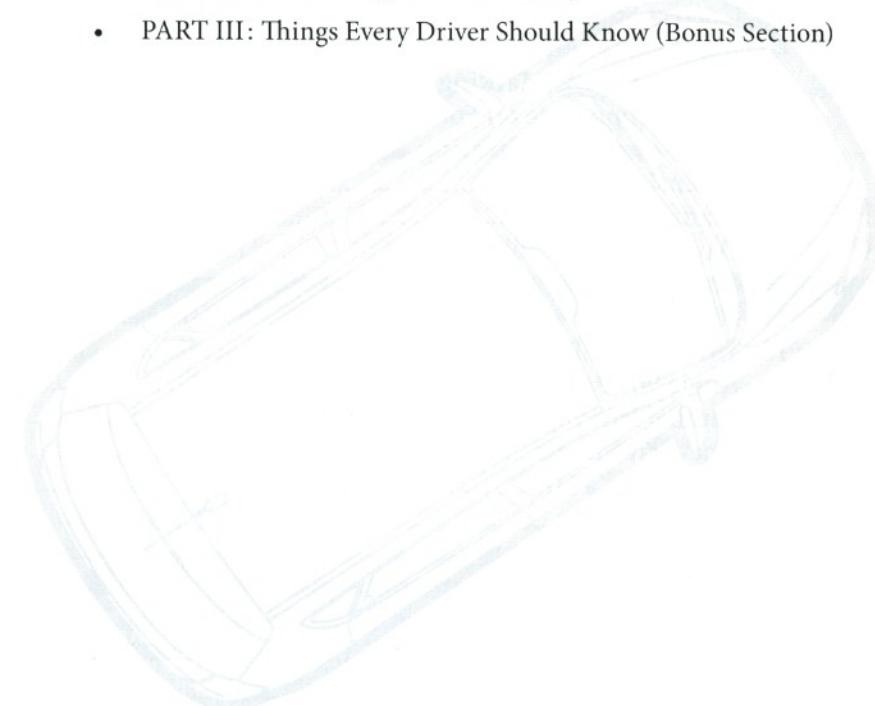
7 Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failing to remain at the scene of a collision 	
6 Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careless driving • Exceeding the speed limit by 50 km/h or more • Racing • Failing to stop for a school bus 	
5 Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver of bus failing to stop at unprotected railway crossing 	
4 Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeding the speed limit by 30 to 49 km/h • Following too closely 	
3 Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeding the speed limit by 16 to 29 km/h • Driving through, around or under a railway crossing barrier • Failing to yield the right-of-way • Failing to obey a stop sign, traffic light or railway crossing signal • Failing to obey the directions of a police officer • Driving the wrong way on a divided road • Failing to report a collision with over \$1000 in damages or causing injury to a police officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper driving where road is divided into lanes • Crowding the driver's seat • Going the wrong way on a one-way street • Driving or operating a vehicle on a closed road • Crossing a divided road where no proper crossing is provided • Improper passing • Improper use of high occupancy vehicle lane
2 Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failing to lower headlight beam • Improper opening of a vehicle door • Prohibited turns • Towing people—on toboggans, bicycles, skis, for example • Failing to obey signs • Failing to stop at a pedestrian crossing • Failing to share the road • Improper right turn • Improper left turn • Failing to signal • Unnecessary slow driving • Reversing on a divided high-speed road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver failing to wear a seat belt • Driver failing to ensure that a passenger weighing less than 23 kg is buckled into a seat belt or child safety seat • Driver failing to ensure passenger under 16 years wearing seat belt • Failing to lower headlight beam • Backing on a highway • Driver failing to ensure infant/child passenger is properly secured in an appropriate child restraint system or booster seat

Introduction

Congratulations! You've either just turned sixteen or you have now decided to attain an Ontario driver's licence. An Ontario driver's licence is your proof of your privilege to drive. As you will see, we've created this guide to give new drivers the basic information they will need to know to drive safely in Ontario.

This book is divided into three parts to make it even easier for you. Each part will include essential information you will need to pass each test, including:

- PART I : Knowledge Test
 - A) Traffic Signs
 - B) Rules of the Road
- PART II : Road Test (G1 and G2 Tests)
- PART III: Things Every Driver Should Know (Bonus Section)



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Table of Contents

	Page
Table of the Demerit Point System	Cover
Introduction.....	1
Driver Examination Centres for Knowledge and Road Test	3
Graduated Licensing System (For G1 & G2)	4
Information on the Knowledge Test.....	6

Part I: Knowledge Test

Knowledge Test A: Traffic Signs	8
Knowledge Test B: Rules of the Road	21

Part II: Road Test Information for All Drivers

1. Automatic Transmission	53
2. Pre-driving Habits	53
3. Correct Stopping Positions	54
4. Blind Spots and Lane Changes.....	55
5. Pavement Lane Markings	56
6. Two-Second Rule on Following Distances	57
7. Hand-over-Hand Steering	57
8. Defensive Driving	58
9. Traffic Lights	59
10. Day and Night Time Driving	61
11. Business and Residential Area Driving.....	62
12. How to Make Left and Right Turns.....	63
13. Three-point Turn.....	64
14. Angle 90° Parking / Perpendicular Parking.....	65
15. Parallel Parking.....	66
16. One-Way Streets	67
17. Parking on a Hill.....	68
18. Roadside Stops	69
19. Where Should I Stop?	69
20. Expressway Driving (Entering and Exiting)	70
21. Tips for your Road Test (For G1 & G2)	72
22. Common Reasons Drivers Fail Their Road Test.....	74

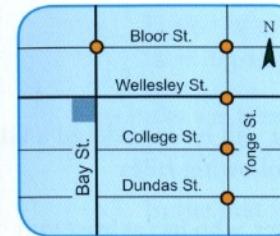
Part III: Things Every Driver Should Know (Bonus Section)

1. Winter Driving.....	75
2. Tips for Buying a New or Used Car.....	77
3. What to Do If You are Involved in an Accident	78
4. Car Care	79
5. Ontario Classified Drivers Licensing System	81

Driver Examination Centres for Knowledge and Road Test

1. Toronto—Queen's Park

900 Bay St. (McDonald Block)
(at Wellesley Street)
 Tel: (416) 325-8650
 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Mon. – Fri.)



2. Toronto—Metro East

1448 Lawrence Ave. East, Unit 15
(at Victoria Park Ave.)
 Tel: (416) 757-2589
 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Mon. – Fri.)



3. Toronto—Downsview

37 Carlhall Rd.
(Sheppard Ave W. & Keele St.)
 Tel: (416) 398-3577
 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Mon. – Fri.)

* For a complete list of other DriveTest Centres or to book a road test, you can call 1-888-570-6110 or visit www.drivetest.ca (see page 52 for additional locations)

Things to bring to your Knowledge Test:

- Fee of \$125—cost includes the knowledge test, the first G1 road test and a driver's licence that is valid for five years
- Eye glasses if you need them for driving or reading
- Proof of identity **and** date of birth (see below for acceptable identification)
- If you have an expired driver's licence or one from another country you should bring that as well

Common Accepted Forms:

Proof of identity & date of birth	Passport, Citizenship card, photo driver's licence (expired or from another area)
For date of birth ONLY <i>(must state day, month and year of birth)</i>	Birth certificate, driver's licence—without photo (expired or from another area)
For proof of identity ONLY <i>(must bear applicant's signature)</i>	Age of majority card, Ontario Health card, marriage certificate, student card, credit card

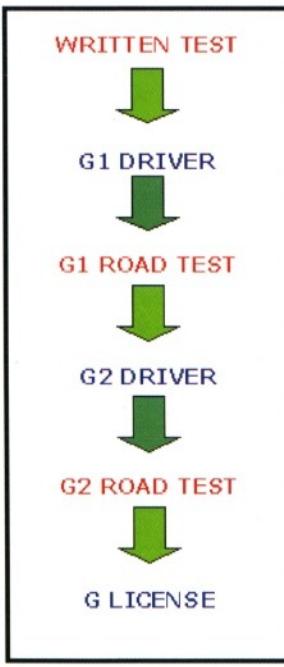
* For a more detailed list of accepted forms of identification, please contact the DriveTest Centre directly.

Graduated Licensing System

Before obtaining a full driver's licence (G-licence) all new drivers are required to complete the Graduated Licensing System. It is a two-step process that will take a minimum 20 months. You have up to 5 years to complete the system and it begins the day that you pass your knowledge test. The Graduated Licensing System consists of one knowledge test and two road tests. The program is designed to allow new drivers of all ages to become familiar with the rules of the road.

Class G1:

Once you have passed the knowledge test you will be considered a G1 driver. As a G1 driver, you must observe the following rules:

- Be accompanied by a fully licensed driver, who has at least four years of driving experience or a licensed driving instructor, both of whom must have a blood alcohol level of less than .05 percent
 - The accompanying driver must be the only other person in the front seat
 - The number of passengers in the vehicle are limited to the number of working seat belts
 - You must have a zero blood alcohol level while operating a vehicle
 - Refrain from driving between midnight to 5:00 a.m.
 - Refrain from driving on Ontario's "400-series" highways or on expressways such as the Queen Elizabeth Way, Don Valley Parkway, Gardiner Expressway, E. C. Row Expressway and the Conestoga Parkway. You may, however, drive on any of these roads if you are accompanied by an Ontario licensed driving instructor
- 

This stage lasts for a minimum of 12 months before a new driver can take the G1 road test. It can be reduced to 8 months if you successfully pass a Ministry approved drivers education course. You may also be eligible for a reduction in insurance rates later on.

Class G2:

Once you have passed the G1 road test you will be considered to have more experience and can drive on your own without an accompanying driver on any Ontario road at anytime.

However, there are still a few limitations while you are driving:

- You must still maintain a zero blood alcohol level while driving
- Limit the number of passengers in the vehicle to the number of working seat belts

New rules for teenage G2 drivers*, effective September 1, 2005. These new rules apply between midnight to 5 a.m. if you are a teenage driver:

- In the first six months after receiving your G2 licence, you are not allowed to carry more than one passenger whom is aged 19 or under.
- After six months with your G2 licence and until you obtain your full G-licence or turn 20, you are allowed to carry up to three passengers aged 19 or under.

* Exemptions:

These restrictions do not apply if you are accompanied by a fully licensed driver (with at least four years of driving experience) in the front seat or if your young passengers are members of your immediate family.

The Class G2 stage lasts for a minimum of 12 months before a new driver can attempt the G2 road test.

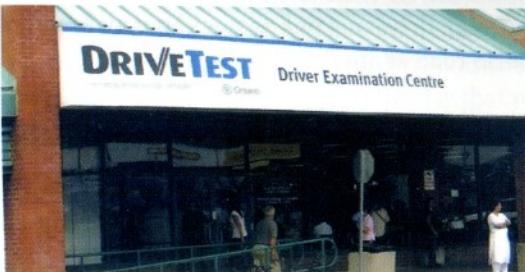
If you are charged or convicted of breaking any of the conditions outlined as a G1 or G2 driver, your licence will be suspended for 30 days.

Once you pass the G2 road test, your licence is upgraded to a G-licence (full licence).

What if I don't finish the program in 5 years?

- If the student does not complete the G1 and G2 stage within the five year time frame, he/she must start over again from the beginning with the knowledge test.

Information on the Knowledge Test



Vision Test

Before taking your knowledge test, you will be required to take a vision test. You will be asked to look into a machine and read out the numbers that appear as well as the location of a flashing red light (left or right side).

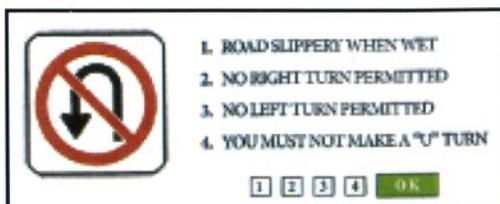
Types of Questions

The knowledge test consists of 40 multiple choice questions: 20 questions on traffic signs and 20 questions on general driving knowledge. In total, you may not score more than four incorrect answers in each section in order to pass the test.

If you fail the knowledge test, you may re-write the test after three working days. There is an additional fee of \$10 for each test you write.

Using the Computerized System

- Read each multiple choice question carefully and choose the best answer out of the four choices available. If you decide that answer #4 is the best answer, press "4" and when you are confident of your answer press "OK" to confirm. If the answer you have entered is correct, it will continue to the next question, otherwise it will let you know you have answered it incorrectly
- Example: If the best answer is 4... press "4" and then "OK"



* Now you know what is involved, let's prepare for your Driver's Knowledge Test!

Part I: Knowledge Test

A) Traffic Signs

B) Rules of the Road

"Questions and Answers to pass the Knowledge Test"

The knowledge test consists of 40 multiple choice questions:

- 20 questions on traffic signs
- 20 questions on general driving knowledge

Part A: Traffic Signs



1. Road slippery when wet
2. No right turn permitted
3. No left turn permitted
4. You must not make a "U" turn

Answer

4

1. Hidden intersection ahead
2. Winding road
3. Road slippery when wet
4. Narrow road ahead

2

1. No entry into the intersection
2. This sign means no stopping
3. Vehicles approaching from angle shown, must stop
4. Need not stop for stop signs in direction of arrows

2

1. Traffic signal ahead
2. Stop sign 150 metres (500 feet) ahead
3. Bump 120 metres (400 feet) ahead
4. Railway crossing ahead

1

1. Winding road ahead
2. Bumpy road ahead
3. Road ahead slippery when wet
4. No passing ahead



3

1. Playground zone sign
2. Children playing in residential area
3. School zone sign
4. Direction sign for children

3

7.



1. Divided highway ahead
2. You are approaching a one-way street
3. Hidden intersection ahead
4. Pavement narrows

4

8.



1. Narrow road ahead
2. Hidden intersection ahead
3. Railway crossing ahead
4. Intersection ahead

4

9.



1. Divided highway ahead
2. Divided road ends, keep to the right
3. Narrow bridge ahead
4. Road under construction

2

10.



1. Right lane ends
2. Hidden intersection ahead
3. You are approaching steep hill
4. Passing is not allowed

4

11.



1. Narrow road ahead
2. Road ahead turns left then right
3. Road ahead turns right then left
4. Intersection ahead

3

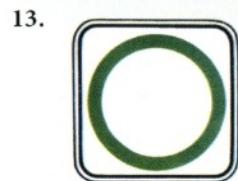
12.



1. Stop sign ahead
2. Yield right-of-way
3. Dead end street ahead
4. Slow moving vehicle ahead

1

Answer



13.

- A green circle means:**
1. Truck route
 2. No trucks
 3. Route for large trucks
 4. Permissive sign

4



14.

1. Keep to right
2. Keep to left
3. Keep out (Do not enter)
4. Do not pass

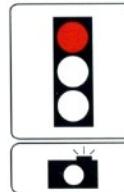
3



15.

1. Construction sign—slow down obey flagman's direction
2. A construction sign replacing flagman on duty
3. Regulatory sign—reduce speed
4. This sign warns of road work operation ahead

4



16.

1. Policemen at intersection
2. You will get a ticket if you do not obey traffic signal
3. Stop for red light at intersection
4. Red light camera at intersection

4



17.

1. Deer regularly cross, be alert for animals
2. Zoo ahead
3. No honking at animals
4. Deers are welcome

1



18.

1. Truck entrance on the right side ahead
2. No truck allows
3. Slow down for truck
4. Truck route

1

Answer

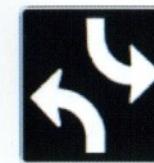
19.

1. No right turn
2. Divided highway ends
3. Narrow bridge ahead
4. No right turn on red



ON RED

4



20.

1. You may exit if you remain in right hand lane
2. You must not drive in right hand lane under any circumstances
3. End of highway, you must move into right hand lane
4. Two-way left turn lane

4



21.

1. X-intersection for school vehicles
2. School crosswalk sign
3. Caution—school bus crossing
4. Regulatory sign

4



22.

1. School area ahead
2. Railway crossing ahead
3. You must give the right-of-way
4. You have the right-of-way

3



23.

1. Stop sign 150 meters (500 feet) ahead
2. Bump 120 meters (400 feet) ahead
3. Stop at all times
4. Stop only if other vehicles are approaching

3

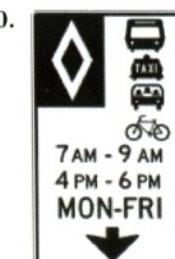
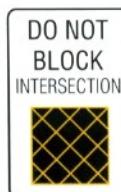


24.

1. You must make a right turn only
2. You must not make a left turn
3. Hidden intersection ahead
4. You are approaching a traffic island

2

Answer



- 25.
1. No Bicycles allowed
 2. Do not drive through
 3. Bicycle route
 4. No parking

3

- 26.
1. Snowmobiles may not use this road
 2. Snowmobile parking only
 3. Snowmobiles may use this road
 4. Snowmobile repair shop ahead

3

- 27.
1. You may park in the designated area during the posted times
 2. You may not park between the signs during the posted times
 3. No parking
 4. Weekend parking only

1

- 28.
1. Bicycles are allowed on this road
 2. No bicycles allowed on this road
 3. No parking
 4. No stopping

2

- 29.
1. Care for pedestrian
 2. Watch for traffic signal
 3. Do not block intersection
 4. Do not slow down

3

- 30.
1. This lane is reserved for specific types of vehicles during certain times and days such as buses, taxis, bicycles and vehicles with more than three passengers
 2. No buses allowed on the specified lane during times and days posted
 3. No stopping during the times and days posted
 4. Do not enter between the times and days posted

1



31.



32.



33.



34.



35.



36.

1. Intersection ahead
2. Narrow bridge ahead
3. Paved surface ends ahead
4. The road ahead is split

2

1. Keep to the right of the traffic island
2. Road turns right then left
3. Winding road ahead
4. Pass other traffic on the right

1

1. Destination board
2. School zone—watch for Children playing
3. Provincial park
4. Pedestrian control sign

1

1. Stop sign ahead
2. Yield right-of-way
3. Dead end street ahead
4. Slow moving vehicle

4

1. Going straight is allowed
2. No right turn
3. No left turn
4. Do not drive straight through the intersection

4

1. Parking is only for vehicles displaying a valid disabled person parking permit
2. No parking
3. No standing
4. Parking is not allowed for a disable person with a permit

1



37.

1. No bicycles
2. No pedestrians allowed
3. No children allowed
4. Dogs only

2



38.

1. Only for picking up and dropping off passengers if you have a disabled persons permit
2. Standing area for disabled persons only
3. No parking
4. Parking is permitted

1



39.

1. School area
2. Bumpy road
3. Do not stand or stop in this area
4. No bicycles allowed on this road

3



40.

1. This lane is for buses only
2. This lane is for trucks only
3. This lane is not for bicycles
4. This lane is for bicycles only

4



41.

1. Keep to the right lane except when passing (climbing lanes)
2. Keep right if you want to park
3. No U-turns
4. For right turns

1



42.

1. No left turns
2. Merging traffic ahead
3. Road branching off ahead
4. Hidden intersection

3



43.

1. No U-turns
2. No left turns
3. Right turn ahead
4. The side-road at the intersection ahead does not have a clear view of traffic

4



44.

- A red circle means:
1. Do not enter roadway
 2. Do not enter unless local traffic
 3. A traffic circle ahead
 4. Prohibited sign

4



45.

1. Merge with traffic, two roads are equally responsible
2. Hidden intersection
3. No U-turns
4. No left turns

1



46.

1. Paved surface ends ahead
2. Watch for falling rocks
3. School zone sign
4. Do not block intersection

1



47.

1. Bicycles are not allowed
2. Bicycle crossing ahead
3. No parking
4. No left turns

2



48.

1. Safety check ahead
2. Warns of a steep hill ahead
3. Pavement ends, 500 feet ahead
4. Bumpy road ahead

2

49.



1. Right lane ends
2. Hidden intersection ahead
3. You are approaching a steep hill
4. No parking

1

50.



1. Winding road ahead
2. Keep to left
3. Danger, road ends
4. Danger, sharp turn

4

51.



1. You are approaching a four-way intersection
2. You are approaching a railroad crossing
3. You are approaching a hospital zone
4. You are approaching a pedestrian crosswalk

2

52.



1. Maximum speed of 50 km (30 miles) per hour from this sign to the next sign
2. Speed limit for rural school zones
3. End of 50 km (30 miles) per hour zone
4. Maximum speed of 50 km (30 miles) per hour ahead

4

53.



1. I am turning left
2. I am slowing or stopping
3. I am turning right
4. You may pass me

2

54.



1. Factory ahead, slow down
2. Bumpy or uneven pavement ahead
3. Construction zone
4. Bridge or viaduct

2

55.



1. I am turning right
2. I am turning left
3. I am slowing or stopping
4. You may pass me

1

56.



1. You may exit if you remain in right hand lane
2. You must not drive in right hand lane under any circumstances
3. End of highway, you must move into right hand lane
4. You must exit if you remain in right hand lane

4

57.



1. Drive with caution
2. Share the road with oncoming traffic
3. Slippery when wet
4. No standing

2

58.



1. No trucks allowed
2. Warns of a steep hill ahead
3. Passing is not allowed
4. Watch for falling rocks

4

59.



1. Fire hall
2. Do not enter
3. There may be water flowing over the road
4. Constructions zone

3

60.



1. A hidden school bus stop ahead, slow down, drive with extra caution, watch for children and school buses with flashing red lights
2. Hidden intersection
3. School zone
4. School with play ground

1

61.



1. Bumpy road ahead
2. Sign shows the maximum truck clearance height
3. School zone ahead
4. Watch for falling rocks

2

62.



1. Snowmobile repair shop ahead
2. Snowmobile parking
3. Snowmobiles cross this road
4. Snowmobiles not allowed

3

63.



1. Do not pass any vehicles within 30 metres of a pedestrian crossing
2. School zone
3. Uneven pavement ahead
4. Construction zone

1

64.



1. Watch for disabled persons
2. Passing is not allowed
3. Wheel chair crossing
4. A school crossing ahead, follow the directions of the crossing guard or school safety patroller

4

65.



1. When a school bus arm swings out with red lights flashing, you must stop and you are prohibited from passing
2. Construction sign
3. School zone
4. Stop sign ahead

1

66.



1. It is a warning sign
2. During school hours when the yellow lights are flashing, follow the speed limit shown
3. Watch for cross guard only
4. Watch for children only

2

67.



1. Highway with two express lanes
2. The two lanes ahead are closed
3. Two or more passengers must be in the vehicle to use this lane on the highway
4. Two lanes will merge into one

3

68.



1. Hazard, the downward line indicates the side on which you may safely pass
2. Hazard, the downward line indicates the side on which you may not safely pass
3. Shopping ahead
4. Rest area ahead

1

69.



1. Winding road ahead
2. By wheel-chair only or disabled person parking (handicap)
3. No parking
4. No standing

2

70.



1. Two separate roads by median ahead, keep to the right
2. Divided highway ends
3. Narrow bridge ahead
4. Road under construction

1

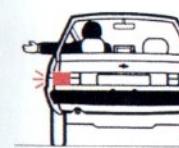
71.



1. Lane usage sign permitting all turns including left
2. No parking from arrows to corner
3. Advance warning of danger
4. Lane usage sign meaning right turn only

4

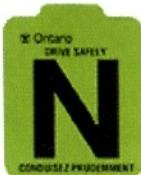
72.



1. I am turning right
2. I am turning left
3. I am slowing or stopping
4. I am stopping

2

73.

**Answer**

1. Keep distance away
2. New born baby on board
3. New driver
4. New car

3

74.



1. Housing
2. Hospital
3. Horse racing
4. Hills

2

75.



1. Air show ahead
2. Air plane landing
3. Route to Airport
4. None of the above

3

76.



1. No smoking
2. Not more than 3 minutes idling
3. Idling is permitted
4. No stopping more than 3 minutes

2

77.



1. The bridge ahead lifts or swings to allow boats to pass
2. Airport
3. Hotel
4. Narrow road ahead

1

Part B: Rules of the Road

Answer**1. In Ontario, there is a seat belt law**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Only when driving on an open highway
4. Only when driving within a municipality

1

**2. If someone is tailgating you, what should you do?**

1. Move into another lane when it is safe to do so
2. Slow down slightly to increase the space in front of your car
3. Pull over to let the tailgater pass
4. All of the above

4

**3. Failing to stop for a school bus that is unloading passengers will**

1. Result in a one year jail sentence
2. Cost you 6 demerit points and a fine of up to \$1000
3. Get you a warning and a fine of \$100
4. Result in retaking your road test

2

**4. When a car is stopped to allow a pedestrian to cross the street at a marked crosswalk, you should**

1. Pass the stopped car on the left
2. Sound horn for the driver of the stopped car to drive on
3. Pass the stopped car to the right
4. Not pass any car stopped to allow a pedestrian to cross

4



5. When driving in heavy fog, you should use

1. Parking lights
2. Low beam headlights
3. Parking lights and high beam headlights
4. High beam headlights

Answer

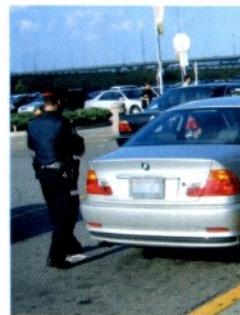
2



6. Never change lanes in traffic without

1. Giving proper signal and looking to make sure the move can be made safely
2. Decreasing speed and giving the correct signal
3. Looking into the rear view mirror only
4. Blowing your horn and looking to the rear

1



7. What documents may a police officer require a motor vehicle owner to produce?

1. If the motor vehicle is insured—a liability insurance card
2. The motor vehicle ownership
3. If he is operating a motor vehicle—a valid driver's licence
4. Any of the above

4



8. Every accident must be reported to the police where there is personal injury or when the damage exceeds

1. \$100
2. \$150
3. \$1500
4. \$1000

4



9. When lights are required, drivers must use lower beam headlights when following another vehicle

1. Within 30 m (100 ft.)
2. Within 60 m (200 ft.)
3. Within 120 m (400 ft.)
4. This only applies when approaching another vehicle

2



10. While travelling on a highway, the driver of a motor vehicle is not permitted to carry, in a house or boat trailer

1. Firearms
2. Flammable material
3. Persons (Passenger)
4. Pets

3



11. When on streets designed for two-way traffic, you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle, what does the law require you to do?

1. Speed up and get out of the way
2. Signal the driver to pass
3. Pull to the right as far as possible and stop
4. Continue at the same speed

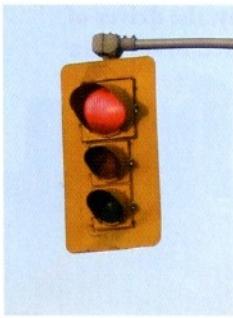
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12. Which of the following has the right-of-way over all others at an intersection when the signal light is green?

1. Pedestrians crossing against the light
2. Pedestrians crossing with the light
3. Vehicles turning right
4. Vehicles turning left

2



13. To what penalties is a driver liable who is convicted of driving while disqualified?

1. A fine of \$500 or imprisonment for six months or both
2. Impoundment of the motor vehicle being operated for three months
3. An additional 6-month period of suspension of driving privilege
4. Any or all of the above

4

14. When the traffic signal-light facing you is red and you intend to go straight through the intersection, what must you do?

1. Stop, give pedestrians the right-of-way, then proceed with caution
2. Stop, proceed when the way is clear
3. Slow down, proceed when the way is clear
4. Stop, proceed only when the signal turns green and when the way is clear

4

15. If you are involved in a reportable accident how soon must you make a report to your nearest provincial or municipal police officer?

1. At once
2. Within 24 hours
3. Within 48 hours
4. Within 72 hours

1

16. If a traffic signal changes while a pedestrian is still in the street, which of the following has the right-of-way?

1. Motorists making turns
2. The pedestrian
3. Motorists coming from his right
4. Motorists coming from his left

2

Answer



17. Unless otherwise posted, the maximum speed limit allowed in cities, town, villages and built-up area is

1. 30 km/h (20 m.p.h.)
2. 50 km/h (30 m.p.h.)
3. 40 km/h (25 m.p.h.)
4. 60 km/h (35 m.p.h.)

2

18. At an intersection where there is a flashing amber (yellow) traffic light, you must

1. Stop if making a right turn
2. Continue at the same speed
3. Stop if making a left turn
4. Slow down and proceed with caution

4

19. Under what circumstances may a driver's licence be cancelled?

1. For failure to attend a re-examination
2. For possession of an altered driver's licence
3. For failure to satisfactorily complete a driver re-examination
4. Any or all of the above

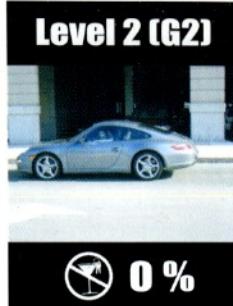
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20. As a level one (G1) driver, you must be accompanied by a class G or higher licensed driver, who has the following driving experience more than

1. Three years
2. Four years
3. Eight years
4. Six years

2

Answer



21. As a level two (G2) driver your alcohol level must not be over

1. 0.08%
2. 0.05%
3. 0.02%
4. 0.00%

Answer

4

22. Overdriving your headlights at night is dangerous because

1. You are driving too fast
2. Your headlights are too bright
3. You cannot stop within the distance that you can see
4. It is not good for the car battery

3

23. If you want to pass a motorcycle, you should

1. Honk your horn before you pass
2. Turn on your high-beam lights before you pass
3. Pass just as you would with another car
4. Use half of their lane to pass

3

24. If you are a teenage driver aged 19 or under and in the first six months of receiving your G2 licence. How many passengers are you allowed to carry between midnight and 5 a.m.?

1. 3 passengers aged 19 or under
2. No passengers aged 19 or under
3. 1 passenger aged 19 or under (no restrictions for passengers the age of 20 and over)
4. 2 passengers aged 19 or under

3

25. If you are a teenage driver with your G2 licence for 6 months and until you obtain your full G licence or turn 20, how many passengers are you allowed to carry between midnight and 5 a.m.?

1. 3 passengers aged 19 or under (no restrictions for passengers the age of 20 and over)
2. No passengers aged 19 or under
3. 1 passenger aged 19 or under
4. 2 passengers aged 19 or under

1



26. A "No Parking" sign at a certain location means

1. You may stop here if the driver remains in the vehicle
2. You may park your vehicle for less than five minutes
3. You may stop temporarily to load or unload passengers
4. You may not park your vehicle here

4

27. In what position on the roadway must you be before making a left turn from a one-way traffic street?

1. Close to the right-hand side of the roadway
2. Close to the centre line of the roadway
3. Close to the left side of the roadway
4. Does not matter

3

28. When lights are required, drivers are required to use low beam headlights?

1. Within 1 km (0.6 mile) of the approach of another vehicle
2. Within 150 m (500 ft.) of the approach of another vehicle
3. Within 300 m (1000 ft.) of the approach of another vehicle
4. This is a safety practice, not a law

2

Answer



29. What insurance protection does the owner get who pays the uninsured motor vehicle fee?

1. \$10,000 insurance coverage
2. \$20,000 insurance coverage
3. \$35,000 insurance coverage
4. No insurance protection whatever

4



30. When approaching a railway crossing at which an electrical or mechanical signal device is warning of the approach of a train you must

1. Stop not less than 1.5 m (5 ft.) from the nearest rail
2. Increase speed and cross tracks as quickly as possible
3. Stop not less than 5 m (15 ft.) from the nearest rail
4. Slow down and proceed with caution

3



31. Upon approaching a Yield-sign, what does the law require you to do?

1. Slow down, stop if necessary, and yield right-of-way
2. Stop, then enter traffic slowly
3. Stop, then enter traffic quickly
4. Speed up and force your way into traffic

1



32. When does the law require lights on vehicles to be turned on?

1. Between sunset and sunrise
2. Between dusk and dawn and at any other time you cannot see clearly for a distance of 150 m (500 ft.)
3. Between half an hour before sunset to half an hour after sunrise and at any other time you cannot see clearly for a distance of 150 m (500 ft.)
4. No specified time

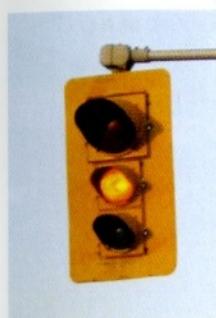
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33. A person whose driver's licence is under suspension, may

1. Operate a motor vehicle in a case of extreme emergency
2. Operate a motor vehicle to and from work
3. Operate a motor vehicle when accompanied by a licensed driver
4. Not operate a motor vehicle under any conditions

4



34. If the signal light changes from green to amber as you approach an intersection, what should you do?

1. Stop. If a stop cannot be made safely proceed with caution
2. Speed up to clear the intersection as quickly as possible
3. Continue through the intersection without slowing or stopping
4. Sound horn to warn pedestrians and other drivers that you do not intend to stop

1



35. When a streetcar is stopped to take on or discharge passengers, where there is no safety zone, what does the law require you to do before passing the streetcar?

1. Stop behind the rear of the streetcar and then proceed
2. Sound horn and pass with caution
3. Pass on the left side when the way is clear
4. Stop 2 m (6 ft.) behind the rearmost door where passengers are getting on or off, and proceed only when it is safe to do so

4



36. On a roadway where traffic is moving in both directions, in what position must you be before making a left turn?

1. Close to the right-hand side of the roadway
2. Close to the left side of the roadway
3. Immediately to the right of the centre line of the roadway
4. Does not matter

3



9 Points



37. Upon approaching a stop sign, a driver must

1. Slow down, sound horn and then proceed
2. Slow down, and if the way is clear, proceed
3. Stop, sound horn, then proceed
4. Stop, and when it is safe to do so, proceed

Answer

4



3

38. You should under all condition drive at a speed which will allow you to

1. Stop within 90 metres (300 feet)
2. Stop within 60 metres (200 feet)
3. Stop within a safe distance
4. Stop within 150 metres (500 feet)

4

39. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications may suspend a licence after a 9 Demerit Point interview

1. If a driver fails to give satisfactory reasons why their licence should not be suspended
2. If a driver does not have at least 5 years driving experience
3. If the licence is not needed for business reasons
4. The Ministry is not permitted to suspend a licence before the 15-point level is reached

1

40. A "School Bus", with red signal lights flashing, is stopped on a highway that has no median strip. What does the law require you to do when meeting or overtaking the bus?

1. Does not matter provided you sound horn
2. Stop until the bus proceeds or the signal lights are no longer flashing
3. Wait for approaching vehicles to pass
4. Reduce speed and pass with care

2



30 Days

41. Which of the following penalties can the court impose on a person convicted of driving 50 km/h (30 m.p.h.) or more over the speed limit?

1. Suspension of licence for 6 months
2. Suspension of licence for 30 days
3. Impoundment of motor vehicle for 6 months
4. Imprisonment of person for 6 months

2

42. Before moving your car from a parked position, you should

1. Check other traffic, signal and pull from the curb quickly
2. Honk your horn and pull from the curb slowly
3. Check other traffic, signal and pull from the curb when it is safe to do so
4. Signal and pull from the curb

3

43. Should your right wheels drop off the roadway, what is the best way to get back on the roadway?

1. Steer hard to the left
2. Apply brakes and steer hard to the left
3. Take foot off gas pedal, turn back when vehicle has slowed
4. Apply brakes to reduce speed

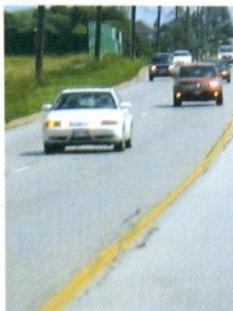
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44. When 15 or more Demerit Points have accumulated on a record, the driver's licence is suspended

1. Automatically, and for 30 days from receipt of licence
2. At the discretion of the Ministry
3. Only if the licence is NOT used for business purposes
4. For 3 months

1

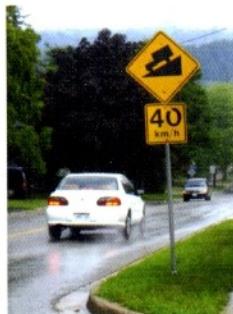
Answer



45. When the driver of another vehicle is about to overtake and pass your vehicle you must

1. Move to the right and allow such vehicle to pass
2. Speed up so that passing is not necessary
3. Signal the other driver not to pass
4. Move to the left to prevent passing

1



46. When descending a steep hill a good safe-driving practice is to

1. Gear down and allow the engine to assist in braking
2. Turn off the ignition
3. Place the gear shift in neutral
4. Disengage the clutch and coast

1



47. A driver may be required to attend an interview and re-examination of his driving ability

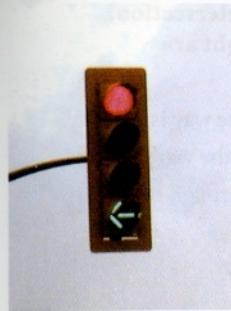
1. When 9 demerit points have been accumulated
2. When 3 demerit points have been accumulated
3. When 6 demerit points have been accumulated
4. When 15 demerit points have been accumulated

1

48. When may you lend your driver's licence?

1. Never
2. To another person who is learning to drive
3. For identification purposes only
4. In emergencies

1



49. When a red signal light with a green arrow is shown at an intersection it means

1. Stop and wait for the green light before making a turn in the direction of the arrow
2. Proceed with caution in the direction of the arrow, yielding right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic
3. Stop and then proceed
4. The green arrow is a signal for pedestrians only

2



50. Are drivers responsible for their passengers buckling up?

1. Only if passengers are over sixteen years of age
2. Only if passengers are from five years of age up to sixteen
3. Only if the passengers are in the front seat
4. Only if passengers are over eighteen years of age

2



51. When it is safe to do so, passing other vehicles on the right side

1. Is permitted on any street or highway
2. Is permitted providing it is possible to do so by driving on the shoulder of the road
3. Is not permitted under any circumstances
4. Is permitted when the street or highway has two or more lanes for traffic in the direction you are travelling

4



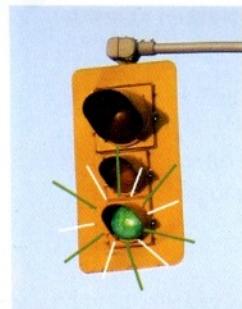
52. When a right turn against a red signal light is permitted, what does the law require you to do before entering the intersection and making the turn?

1. Slow down, proceed with caution
2. Stop, then edge into traffic
3. Stop, signal, make the turn so as not to interfere with other traffic, including pedestrians
4. Slow down, signal and turn

3



6 Days



53. A flashing green light at an intersection, where turns to the left and right are permitted, means

1. You may turn to the left if the way is clear
2. You may turn to the right if the way is clear
3. You may proceed straight through if the way is clear
4. You may do any of the above

4

54. Under which of the following conditions is it dangerous and unlawful to make a "U" turn?

1. Upon a curve or on a hill where there is a clear view of less than 150 m (500 ft.) in either direction
2. On a railway crossing or within 30 m (100 ft.) of a railway crossing
3. Within 150 m (500 ft.) of a bridge, viaduct or tunnel if driver's view is obstructed
4. Under all of the above conditions

4

55. If you are involved in an accident in which someone is injured you must

1. Report the accident at once to the nearest provincial or municipal police officer
2. Report the accident within 48 hours to the nearest provincial or municipal police officer
3. Report the accident to your insurance company only
4. Report the accident to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications only

1

56. How soon after a licensed driver changes his/her name or address is he/she required to notify the Ministry of Transportation and Communications?

1. Within 6 days
2. Within 15 days
3. Within 30 days
4. At any time prior to renewal of licence

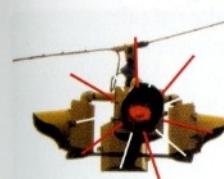
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Answer

57. A flashing red signal light at an intersection means

1. Slow down and drive with increased caution
2. Slow down and if necessary yield right-of-way to cars approaching from the left or right
3. Signal light is out of order, proceed with caution
4. Stop. Proceed only when it is safe to do so

4



58. When entering a freeway you should

1. Stop on acceleration lane, wait for an opening, then enter the freeway rapidly
2. Accelerate quickly to freeway speed and merge with freeway traffic
3. Slow down, and then enter freeway at a sharp angle
4. Drive slowly and be prepared to stop for freeway traffic

2



59. A flashing blue light mounted on a motor vehicle indicates

1. A motor vehicle carrying explosives
2. Snow removal equipment
3. An ambulance
4. A police emergency vehicle

2



60. When a truck becomes disabled on the highway, where the speed limit is in excess of 60 km/h flares or reflectors must be placed approximately what distance ahead of and to the rear of the disabled vehicle?

1. 15 m (50 ft.)
2. 30 m (100 ft.)
3. 60 m (200 ft.)
4. 90 m (300 ft.)

2

Answer



7 POINTS

61. When selling a motor vehicle to another person, you, the seller, should

1. Notify the Ministry of the change of ownership within six days of date of sale
2. Go with the buyer to a vehicle licence issuing office to carry out the change of ownership
3. If selling the vehicle without a Safety Standards Certificate, you must return the vehicle licence plates and motor vehicle permit to a vehicle licence issuing office and obtain an Unfit Vehicle Permit in the buyer's name
4. All of the above

Answer

4

62. At 15 Demerit points, your licence is suspended, after 30 days, the number of points on the driver's record is

1. Reduce to 7 points
2. Reduce to 0 points
3. Reduce to 5 points
4. None of the above

1



63. When approaching an intersection where a traffic signal light is red and a policeman motions you to go through, you should

1. Wait for the light to turn green
2. Obey the policeman's signal and go through at once
3. Call the policeman's attention to the red light
4. Stop to make sure he wants you to go through

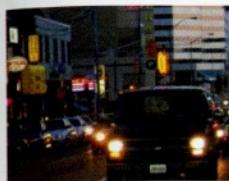
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64. Except when passing, what distance must be maintained between commercial vehicles travelling in the same direction on the highway outside a city, town or village?

1. 30 m (100 ft.)
2. 60 m (200 ft.)
3. 120 m (400 ft.)
4. 150 m (500 ft.)

2



65. At what level of alcohol in the blood can you be convicted of being an impaired driver?

1. 0.03%
2. 0.05%
3. 0.08%
4. 1.0%

Answer

3



66. If you are convicted of drinking and driving, you will lose your driver's licence on the first offence for

1. 1 month
2. 3 months
3. 6 months
4. 1 year

4



67. Unless otherwise posted, the maximum speed limit on the highway outside of a city, town, village or built-up area is

1. 100 kilometres (60 miles) an hour
2. 80 kilometres (50 miles) an hour
3. 60 kilometres (40 miles) an hour
4. 50 kilometres (30 miles) an hour

2



68. If you are driving and suddenly one of your tires blows out, you should

1. Concentrate on steering
2. Take your foot off the gas pedal to slow down
3. Bring the vehicle to a stop off the road
4. All of the above

4



69. When a streetcar is stopped to pick up or discharge passengers and there is a safety island, what does the law require you to do?

1. Pass with caution
2. Stop at least 2 metres behind the safety island
3. Sound horn and pass with caution
4. Pass on the left side of the streetcar

1



70. When getting out of your car on a busy street you should open your door

1. After making the proper signals
2. When you turn on your four-way flashers
3. When you are sure that it can be done safely
4. It does not matter

3



71. When exiting an expressway you should

1. Give yourself plenty of time to move over to the lane closest to the exit
2. Slow down smoothly to the posted speed limit or to the prevailing speed on the exit ramp
3. Signal and maintain your speed until you are off the ramp
4. All of the above

4



72. If two drivers enter an intersection from opposite directions at the same time, one going straight while the other is turning left, which vehicle has the right-of-way?

1. The one turning left
2. The one going straight
3. Both have the right-of-way
4. Both cars should stop first and then proceed

2

Answer



73. You should reduce your speed below the posted speed limits for which of the following reasons

1. Bad weather conditions
2. When approaching and crossing an intersection
3. In rush hour with stop and go traffic conditions
4. All of the above

4



74. When approaching a sign that reads "merging traffic" you must

1. Stop your vehicle before proceeding
2. Let the cars behind you go first
3. Honk your horn first before proceeding
4. Adjust your speed and position to avoid a collision with other vehicles

4



75. Drivers who have vision restrictions noted on their driver's licence must always wear glasses or contact lenses when

1. Watching movies
2. Driving
3. Reading
4. Sleeping

2



76. If you are involved in an accident that was due to your use of a cellular phone while driving

1. Your insurance will increase
2. You will be charged with careless driving and lose 6 demerit points
3. Your licence will be suspended for one year
4. You will have to take your road test again

2

Answer



77. Why is it necessary to look over your shoulder when changing lanes?

1. It is a good exercise for your neck
2. There will always be a blind spot in your mirrors, no matter how you adjust them
3. To see who is driving
4. All of the above

Answer

2



78. If your brakes fail

1. Pump the brake pedal
2. Apply the parking brake gently but firmly
3. Keep your hand on the release button (of the parking brake)
4. All of the above

4

90 days

79. The police have the right to stop any driver they suspect is impaired. If you refuse to take a breathalyzer test, your licence will be suspended immediately for

1. 30 days
2. 1 year
3. 60 days
4. 90 days

4



80. If you are driving and your cellular phone rings, what should you do?

1. Pick up the phone quickly and talk briefly while driving
2. Let your voice mail service take the call and check your messages when you are parked
3. Answer the phone if there are no police around
4. Turn-it-off, it is illegal to talk on the cellular while driving

2



81. Snow tires are good for

1. Summer driving
2. All season driving
3. Winter driving
4. Spring and fall only

Answer

3



82. Level one drivers (G1) must keep their blood alcohol level at zero percent and be accompanied by a class G driver with a blood alcohol level of less than

1. 0.00%
2. 0.05%
3. 0.08%
4. 0.03%

2



83. You must report an accident to the police under what condition?

1. There is less than \$600 damage
2. The damage is over \$1000
3. If someone has been hurt or killed
4. 2 and 3 are correct

4

4 Points

84. As a level one or level two driver you will have your licence suspended if you collect 9 or more demerit points during a two year period. 60 days after suspension your record will be reduced to

1. 6 points
2. 4 points
3. Zero
4. 2 points

2



85. Under the Highway Traffic Act, if you are convicted of driving while your licence is suspended, assuming it is your first offence, you will

1. Receive a fine of \$500
2. Be fined between \$1000 to \$5000
3. Be sentenced to six months in jail
4. All of the above

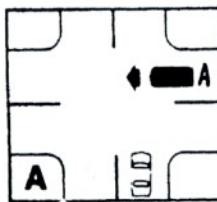
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86. At night when you meet another vehicle with blinding bright lights, the safest thing to do is

1. Open and shut your eyes rapidly
2. Look at the headlights of the approaching vehicle
3. Turn your lights on high beam
4. Look slightly to the right hand side

4



Car A has right-of-way



88. In what lane of traffic should you drive when you intend to make a right-hand turn?

1. Close to the left side of the roadway
2. Close to the right-hand side of the roadway
3. Close to the centre line of the roadway
4. Does not matter

2



89. When you are deciding whether or not to make a U turn, your first consideration should be to check

1. Traffic regulations
2. Presence of trees, fire hydrants, or poles near the curb
3. Turning radius of your car
4. Height of curb

1



90. What is the only effective way to remove alcohol from your body?

1. Drinking strong coffee
2. Allow your body time to get rid of the alcohol
3. Taking a cold shower
4. Drinking more wine

2



91. If you miss an expressway exit, what should you do?

1. Stop on the shoulder and check your map
2. If there are no cars, you may back up
3. Go straight and exit at the next exit
4. Make a U-turn

3



92. If you are involved in an accident and another person is injured you should

1. Keep talking to the injured person
2. Move the injured person away from the vehicle immediately
3. Do not move the injured person unnecessarily, keep the injured person warm and administer first aid if possible
4. Don't talk to the injured person

3



93. Before leaving your car parked on a downgrade, you should

1. Leave your front wheels parallel to the curb
2. Turn your front wheels to the left and set your parking brake
3. Set your parking brake only
4. Turn your front wheels to the right and set your parking brake

4



94. It is more dangerous to drive at the maximum speed limit at night than during day-time because

1. Some drivers unlawfully drive with parking lights only
2. You cannot see as far ahead at night
3. The roadway are more apt to be slippery at night
4. Your reaction time is slower at night

2



95. The broken centre line on a roadway means you may

1. Never pass
2. Pass if the way is clear
3. Pass at any time
4. Pass only during daylight hours

2



96. How close to a fire hydrant may you legally park?

1. 3 metres (10 ft.)
2. 4.5 metres (15 ft.)
3. 1.5 metres (5 ft.)
4. 6 metres (20 ft.)

1



97. Except when you intend to overtake and pass another vehicle or when you intend to make a left turn, you should

1. Drive in the centre of the roadway
2. Always keep well to the right
3. Drive on the shoulder of the highway
4. Always keep well to the left

2



98. Parking lights may be used

1. At any time
2. For Parking only
3. When driving in heavy fog
4. When driving on well lighted street

2



99. A solid centre line on the roadway is on your side of a broken centre line. What does the solid centre line mean?

1. It is unsafe to overtake and pass
2. Pass only when no traffic is in sight
3. It is safe to overtake and pass
4. Pass at any time

1



100. The best way to stop quickly on a wet or icy roadway is to

1. Pump the brake until you come to a stop
2. Keep foot off brake and let compression stop you
3. Slam on brake and try to prevent vehicle from skidding
4. Apply brakes the same way you always do

1



101. If you lose control of your vehicle and it goes off the road, you should

1. Grip the steering wheel firmly
2. Take your foot off the gas pedal to slow down and avoid heavy braking
3. When the vehicle is under control steer back to the road
4. All of the above

4



102. Under the Criminal Code, if you are caught driving while your licence is suspended, your vehicle will be impounded for?

1. 1 year
2. 6 months
3. 45 days
4. 30 days

3



103. When taking any medication, you should

1. Have someone follow you home
2. Drive even slower
3. Consult your doctor about the effects before driving
4. Drink lots of water

3



104. What should you do if your vehicle becomes disabled on the highway?

1. Park with all your four wheels off the travelled highway, if possible
2. Stop where you are
3. Stop in the right lane
4. Stop in the left lane

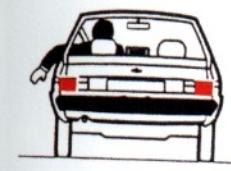
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105. A defensive driver will

1. Drive faster in the rain
2. Play music loudly
3. Consider what other drivers might do and is always prepared
4. Talk on the cell phone while driving

3



106. Which of the following hand-and-arm signals is correct for slowing or stopping?

1. Arm out and up
2. Arm straight out the window
3. Arm out and down
4. Circle motion

3



50 km

107. You are required to keep a safe distance behind the vehicle in front of you at 50 kilometres (30 miles) an hour. You should keep at least

1. Seven car lengths behind the other vehicle
2. Three car lengths behind the other vehicle
3. One car length behind the other vehicle
4. Five car lengths behind the other vehicle

2



108. When driving a motor vehicle on the highway at night, you should use low beam headlights (dim lights) when

1. Approaching an intersection
2. Meeting or following another vehicle
3. Another driver dims his lights
4. Blinded by the headlights of an approaching vehicle

2



109. What must a driver do before entering a highway from a private road or driveway?

1. Sound horn and proceed with caution
2. Enter or cross the highway as quickly as possible
3. Give hand signal then take right-of-way
4. Yield right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway

Answer

2 years

110. Demerit points lost will remain on your driver's record for a period of _____ from the date of offence.

1. One year
2. Two years
3. Three years
4. Five years

4



111. As a level one or level two driver, if you collect nine or more points during a two-year period, your licence will be suspended for

1. 60 days
2. 30 days
3. 1 year
4. 15 days

2



112. Highway 407 is

1. The longest highway in Ontario
2. Is a new highway
3. Is an express toll route (pay toll highway)
4. An expressway to the USA

1



113. To get your vehicle out of a skid, you should first

1. Steer in the opposite direction of the skid
2. Steer straight ahead
3. Apply brake hard
4. Steer in the direction of the skid

4



114. Most automobile skids are the result of

1. Under-inflated tires
2. Over-inflated tires
3. Snow or ice on the road
4. Driving too fast

4



115. Roadways are most slippery

1. During a heavy downpour
2. After it has been raining for awhile
3. The first rain after a dry spell
4. In construction zones

3



116. If you become very tired while driving you should

1. Stop and rest
2. Drink coffee
3. Drive faster to your destination
4. Open your windows to allow fresh air in the car

1

Answer



117. Hydroplaning occurs during heavy rain when a vehicle's tires ride up above the water on the roadway. To help prevent hydroplaning you should

1. Ensure that your tires on your vehicle have good tread depth
2. Ensure that the tires on the vehicle are inflated to the proper tire pressure
3. Reduce vehicle speed when driving in the rain
4. All of the above

Answer

4



118. The two-second rule is used to determine

1. How fast they can react to obstacles
2. How fast they are travelling
3. How much gas you will save
4. If they are following at a safe distance

4



119. When approaching a construction area, drivers should

1. Honk the horn a few times to let the workers know you are approaching
2. Watch for children
3. Slow down and yield the right-of-way
4. Speed up to get out of the area quicker

3



120. When are broken white lines (dashes) used on streets and highways?

1. On a two way street
2. When it is a no stopping zone
3. When passing is permitted
4. On a one way street or highway that has more than one lane of traffic moving in the same direction

4



121. If you are approaching an intersection and the traffic lights are not working, you should

1. Yield to the traffic to your right
2. Stop until no cars are passing and then go
3. Treat it as a four way stop sign
4. Slow down and proceed with caution

3



122. When approaching an intersection and you notice the roadway beyond the intersection is blocked with traffic, you should

1. Keep as close as possible to the car ahead
2. Proceed slowly into the intersection until the traffic ahead moves on
3. Stop before entering the intersection and wait until traffic ahead moves on
4. Sound horn to warn cars ahead to move on

3



123. Level one and level two drivers must have a blood alcohol level of zero when driving. New drivers caught drinking and driving will be charged under the Criminal Code and will get how many days suspension?

1. 30 days
2. 60 days
3. 90 days
4. 1 year

1

Answer

Part II: Road Test Information for All Drivers

DriveTest Centres (more locations)

1. Etobicoke: 5555 Eglinton Ave. W. (416) 695-0621
2. Brampton: 59 First Gulf Blvd., Unit #9 (905) 793-4338
3. Aurora: Aurora Village Plaza
1 Henderson Drive, Unit #4
4. Oakville: 2035 Cornwall Rd.
5. Oshawa: Midtown Mall, 200 John Street West
6. Hamilton: 370 Kenora Ave N., Stoney Creek
7. St. Catharines: Bunting Square, 285 Bunting Rd., Unit #1
8. Burlington: The Burlington Power Centre,
1250 Brant Street, Unit #2
9. Peterborough: 749 Erskine Ave.
10. Simcoe: Simcoe Mail, 140 Queensway E.,
Unit #1 & #2
11. Lindsay: Lindsay Square Mall, 401 Kent Street W.,
Unit #20

For more information,
Please call (416) 435-2999 1-888-570-6110
www.drivetest.ca

1. Automatic Transmission

An automatic transmission is an automobile gearbox where the gear ratios will change automatically as the car or truck is moving without the driver having to change the gears manually.

The selector lever on a vehicle may have various options:



P — Parking when in park the vehicle will not move so you should put it in this gear when starting the engine and removing your key

R — Reverse used for backing up

N — Neutral gears disengaged, transmission unlocked, vehicle can be pushed forwards or backwards

D — Drive puts vehicle in forward motion, allows transmission to automatically shift from lowest to highest gear (with overdrive on if your vehicle has this feature)

D3/D2

Stronger engine gear—used for steep inclining or declining hills

* Always refer to your owner's manual for specialized instructions regarding individual vehicles.

2. Pre-driving Habits

Before entering your vehicle, it is always good to do a quick "circle check". Walk around your vehicle, checking your tires, see if there are objects in your path, leaks under your vehicle and whether your lights are functioning properly. Make sure you have your licence, proof of insurance and ownership.



3. Correct Stopping Positions

When you see a stop sign, you must obey this sign and come to a complete stop. Depending on the type of intersection, you are required to stop at different places.

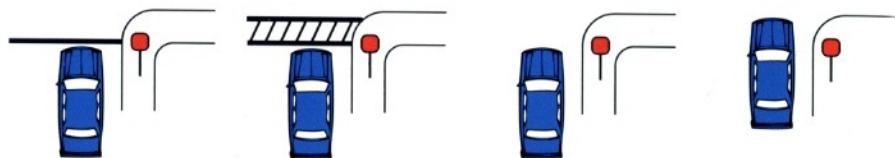


Stop sign with a clearly marked solid line
—stop at the solid line

Stop sign at a crosswalk
—stop at the crosswalk

Stop sign at a sidewalk
—stop at the edge before the sidewalk

Stop sign and no crosswalk or sidewalk
—stop at the edge of street

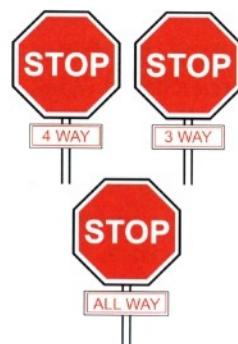


There are also intersections with multiple stop signs. The vehicle who stops first will be the first to go (if two vehicles stop at the same time, the vehicle on the right will have right of way). Here are the various stop signs that you will see:

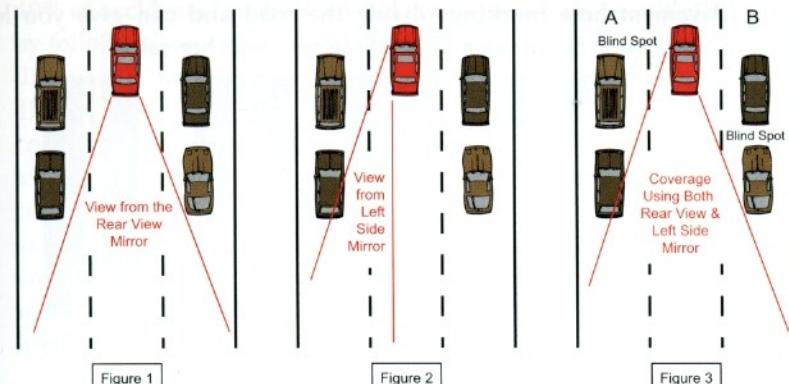
4 WAY—An intersection with 4 stop signs

3 WAY—is a “T” intersection with 3 stop signs

ALL WAY—All directions must stop



4. Blind Spots and Lane Changes



Making safe lane changes are very important. There are areas of the road that cannot be seen when you are looking forward or just by using your mirrors, which we call blind spots. That is why it is important to check these areas by looking over your shoulder before making lane changes.

How to change lanes to the left

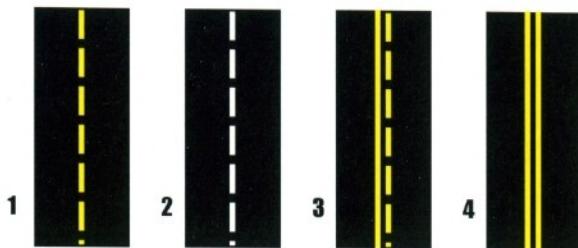
1. Signal to the left
2. Check the rear view mirror
3. Check the left side mirror
4. Look over your left shoulder to see if there are any vehicles in your blind spot
5. If it is safe to do so, you may now switch to “Lane A” (figure 3)

How to change lanes to the right

1. Signal to the right
2. Check the rear view mirror
3. Check the right side mirror
4. Look over your right shoulder to see if there are any vehicles in your blind spot
5. If it is safe to do so, you may now switch to “Lane B” (figure 3)

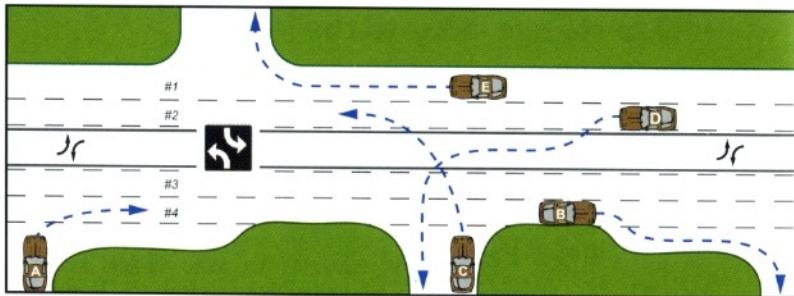
5. Pavement Lane Markings

Pavement lane markings divide the road and can give you lots of information about when it is safe to pass another vehicle.



1. Yellow lines separate traffic going in opposite directions
2. White lines separate traffic going in the same direction
3. Single broken yellow lines—if it is safe to do so you may cross the broken line to pass the vehicle in front of you (figure 3)
4. Solid yellow line at the left of your lane—it is unsafe to pass and you may not cross the line (figure 4)

Two-way left turn lanes



Car A —is coming from a side street and is going to a main street where there is a bus lane, Car A should avoid the bus lane when turning

Car B —is coming from a main street and is going into a side street where there is a bus lane, Car B should use the bus lane when making the turn

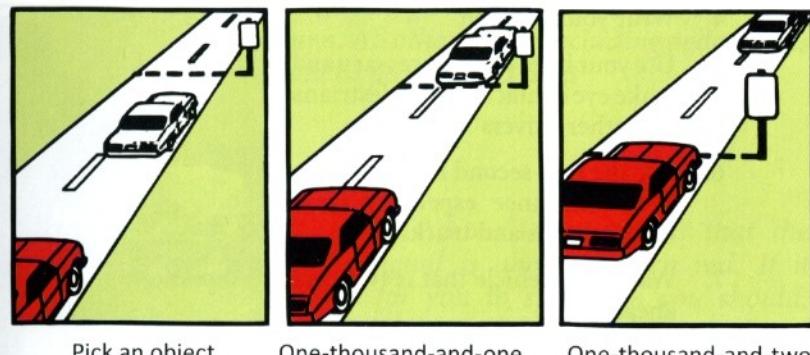
Car C —is coming from a side street and is going into a main street by making a left turn, Car C should avoid the two-way left turn lane and turn into the main street directly

Car D —is coming from a main street and is going into a side street with a two-way left turn lane, Car D should turn into the two-way left turn lane first before making the left turn

Car E —will make a normal right turn

6. Two-Second Rule on Following Distances

40% of accidents involve rear-end collisions which are usually caused by following too closely or “tailgating.” It is important to follow a safe distance in the event the vehicle in front of you should suddenly stop. The two-second rule can help you leave a cushion of space and avoid a collision. Simply select a fixed object on the road ahead of you such as a sign or tree. When the vehicle ahead of you passes that object start counting for two-seconds (i.e. one-thousand-and-one, one-thousand-and-two). If you reached the object before you finished counting you are following too closely. Slow down and begin counting again. If weather conditions are poor you should increase your time to four or five seconds.



7. Hand-over-Hand Steering



In North America the proper steering style is the hand-over-hand technique. This technique helps you turn with ease and helps you stay in control and respond quickly at all times.

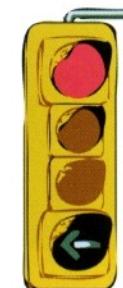
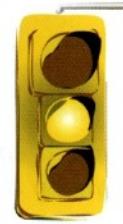
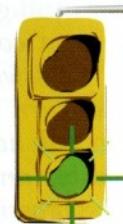
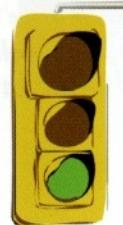
8. Defensive Driving

A good driver is a defensive driver. You must realize that accidents may occur where it is not your fault. Being prepared and thinking ahead will help you avoid accidents and the mistakes of other drivers. Here are a few things you can do to be a defensive driver:

1. Obey speed limits and signs
2. Do not overtake another vehicle beside you if you are within 30 metres of a crosswalk (as the vehicle may block your vision of pedestrians crossing)
3. Adjust your driving appropriately based on weather and road conditions
4. Wear your seat belt
5. Use your horn when necessary and make eye contact with pedestrians and other drivers
6. Use the two-second rule and keep a safe distance especially from large vehicles and trucks
7. Watch the vehicle that is two cars ahead of you
8. Always think ahead and plan escape routes that you can go and keep the two lanes beside you empty, just in case a vehicle suddenly stops or cuts you off
9. If an accident is evident try to avoid head on collisions and steer to the safest area possible
10. Always check traffic in all directions before entering an intersection
11. Always be alert and avoid driving when you are tired
12. Avoid driving in the blind spots of other vehicles (especially buses and trucks)
13. Be prepared in the event a parked car opens their door when driving in the city
14. Pull over if you have to talk on your cell phone, eat or look at a map while driving
15. Avoid road rage
16. Be courteous to other drivers and allow others to pass by slowing down and moving to the right lane



9. Traffic Lights



Green Light—you may proceed straight, make left turns (watching for cars coming through the intersection as well as pedestrians crossing the light that have the right of way) or right turns (being cautious of pedestrians and cyclists). Avoid blocking the intersection during times of heavy traffic

Flashing Green Light—you have the right of way to go straight, make a left or right turn. All other traffic including pedestrians will be facing a red light

Yellow or Amber Light—warns that the traffic signal is about to turn red. If it is safe for you to stop then you should, otherwise proceed through the intersection with caution

Single Flashing Yellow Light—you have right of way but you should proceed with caution checking the right and left hand sides of the intersection as well as your rear view mirror

Red Light with Green Arrow—if you are turning in the same direction as the arrow you have right of way, all other traffic may not proceed



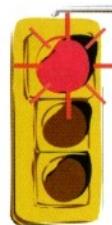
Red Light with Yellow Arrow—if it is safe to stop you should not make the turn, otherwise continue making the turn with caution



Red Light—You cannot go through the intersection and should come to a complete stop behind the white line or crosswalk. In Ontario, you may make a right turn (unless otherwise specified) if the light is red; however, you must first make a complete stop and yield to any vehicles or pedestrians crossing the roadway. (On a one-way to one-way street you may make a left turn after making a complete stop and it is safe to do so)



Single Flashing Red Light—Make a complete stop (treat as a stop sign) and when if it is safe, you may proceed



Flashing Red Light—The street light is out of order and you should come to a complete stop and treat the intersection as a stop sign or four-way stop

10. Day and Night Time Driving



- In sunny weather it is best to protect your eyes by wearing sunglasses while driving and avoid looking directly at the sun. You should also use your vehicle's sun visor to block the sun
- If entering a dark tunnel or underground parking garage slow down to allow your eyes to adjust to the changing brightness levels
- Ensure your windshield is clean at all times to reduce glare and increase visibility
- Since visibility is reduced by 25% at night time, the chances of accidents occurring are higher. You should reduce your speed and exercise caution
- If oncoming vehicles have their high beams on, avoid looking straight at the lights by looking to the right hand side of the roadway
- Always use your headlights during times of heavy fog, rain and snow or half an hour before sunset and half an hour after sunrise. You should also use your headlights when you cannot see at least 150 metres (500 feet) in front of you



11. Business and Residential Area Driving

Business Area Driving



Business area driving may differ from regular roads as there are more entrances, pedestrians and parked cars. Keeping your eyes moving and observing the traffic around you is the key. Keep an eye out for entrances, as cars may suddenly turn in or turn out of them. Be careful of parked cars on the side of the road as they may suddenly open their doors to exit. Maintain the proper speed limits and check your rear view mirror every five to ten seconds. Check traffic in all directions before going into an intersection and avoid blocking the intersection when the street in front of you is blocked with traffic.

Residential Area Driving

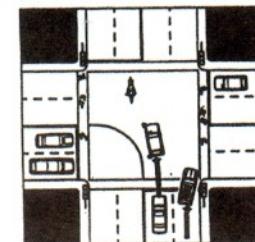


You should be extra careful when driving in residential areas as there are schools, kids playing and pedestrian crossings. Your eyes should scan from side to side checking entrances to schools and homes. Do not exceed the speed limit, check your mirrors every five to ten seconds and be alert at all times. If there are no lane markings, keep to the centre of the travelled part of the road, away from parked vehicles or pedestrians.

12. How to Make Left and Right Turns

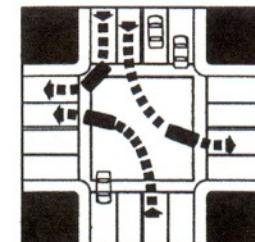
Making a Left Turn

1. Before approaching the intersection keep to the left (making sure you check your mirrors, blind spot and use your left turn signal)
2. Slow down when you are entering the left turn lane
3. Check to see that it is legal and safe to make a left turn
4. Observe all points of the intersection including the left, centre and right for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists
5. If it is a red light, stop behind the white line. If the light is green, proceed 1/3 of the roadway (keeping your steering wheel straight) and wait until the way is clear
6. Check your blind spot and proceed to make the left turn into the left hand lane
7. Adjust your steering wheel to drive straight and then keep to the right lane when it is safe to do so



Making a Right Turn

1. Before approaching the intersection, keep to the right (making sure you check your mirrors, blind spot and use your right turn signal)
2. Slow down when you are entering the right turn lane
3. Check to see that it is legal and safe to make a right turn
4. Observe all points of the intersection including the left, centre and right for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists
5. If it is a red light, stop behind the white line. You may make the right turn if the way is clear of pedestrians and vehicles. If the light is green, you may make the right turn after checking for pedestrians and cyclists
6. Check your blind spot and proceed to make the right turn into the right hand lane
7. Adjust your steering wheel to move forward and look far and ahead



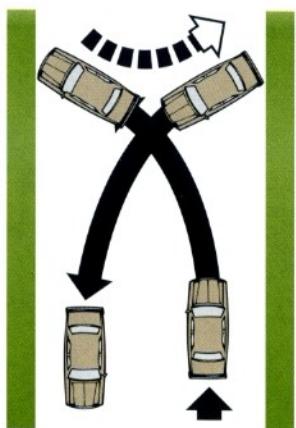
13. Three-point Turn

You would make a three-point turn when you have to turn around in a narrow street (usually in a residential area). Before making a three-point turn, you should ask yourself if it is legal and safe.

Making a three-point turn:

1. Slow down, signal to the right and keep to the far right side of the road and then come to a complete stop
2. Signal to the left, check your rear view mirror for vehicles, check your left blind spot, check for oncoming traffic and turn your steering wheel to the left. Once it is clear, slowly move to the left
3. Carefully move to the other side of the roadway stopping 2 – 3 feet away from the left curb
4. Signal to the right and put your vehicle in the reverse gear. Check around your vehicle for pedestrians and other vehicles and turn your steering wheel all the way to the right. Slowly back up
5. Stop when you reach the other side of the road
6. Put your vehicle on drive, signal to the left and turn your steering wheel to the left. When it is safe to do so, move forward while straightening your steering wheel once you are in the lane and continue to drive straight, always following the speed limit

* Important to remember:

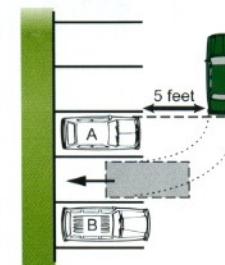


- When reversing or moving forward in a three-point turn, you should move slowly
- When turning your steering wheel, you should do it in a swift motion using the hand over hand technique
- Avoid stopping abruptly
- Always check for traffic and pedestrians carefully before moving
- Turning signals are left, then right, then left

14. Angle 90° Parking / Perpendicular Parking [Back In and Drive In]

Back in Parking (on the left side)

1. Signal to the left
2. Straighten your vehicle and align your rear bumper to the edge of car "A" and stop, your vehicle should be approximately 5 feet from car "A"
3. Look around your vehicle, check your rear view mirror and look behind you for any vehicles or pedestrians
4. Put your vehicle in reverse and turn your steering wheel all the way to the left. When it is safe to do so, slowly reverse into the space and stop when your vehicle is parallel to car "A"
5. You may pull your vehicle forward to adjust the angle if necessary
6. Straighten your steering wheel and slowly back into the spot and again check around your vehicle
7. Stop when your vehicle is fully in the parking space
8. Put your vehicle in park and set your braking brake

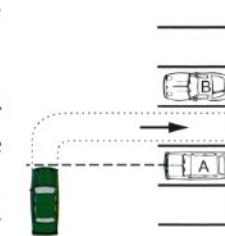


* Important to remember:

- When reversing do not use your mirrors alone to guide you. Turn your head back to check for traffic as well.

Drive in or Head in (on right)

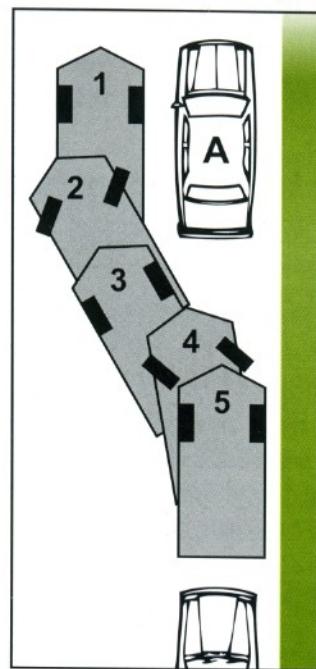
1. When you find a parking spot, slow down
2. Keep as far as possible to the left hand side of the road
3. Signal to the right, check your blind spot
4. When it is safe to proceed, turn your steering wheel to the right and turn into the spot using the hand over hand technique
5. Straighten your steering wheel once you are parallel with the car "A" & "B"
6. Proceed forward and stop once your vehicle is fully in the parking spot
7. Put your vehicle in park and set your parking brake



* Important to remember:

- If you are too close to either car "A" or car "B", you should back up in a straight line and adjust your parking.

15. Parallel Parking



Parallel parking is considered to be one of the most challenging skills to learn for a new driver. You will need to parallel park in downtown areas where parking is relatively scarce. Parallel parking means that you will be parallel with the curb and your front bumper will be facing the back bumper of the car in front of you in a line.

Once you find a spot to park in, follow the steps below:

1. Observe the traffic around you, signal right and slow down as you approach the spot
2. Stop beside the vehicle in front of the parking spot and allow approximately 2 feet between your vehicle & Car A. Your rear bumper and Car A's rear bumper should be lined up
3. Put your vehicle in reverse gear. Using your mirrors, turn your head to check your left blind spot and the areas around your vehicle. Once the way is clear, turn your steering wheel all the way towards the right. Slowly reverse, while turning your head to see behind you
4. Stop your vehicle when your car is in a 45 degree angle to the parking spot. Continue backing up slowly while gradually turning your steering wheel all the way to the left. Once your vehicle is in the spot, move forward to allow for the vehicles around you to get out or until you are in the middle of the spot
5. Put your vehicle in park and set the parking brake

*** Important to remember:**

- Your vehicle should not be more than 1 foot away from the curb and your tires should not touch the curb
- When pulling out of the spot, remember to signal, check your blind spots and only pull out when it is safe to do so
- Remember—Practice! Practice! Practice!

16. One-Way Streets

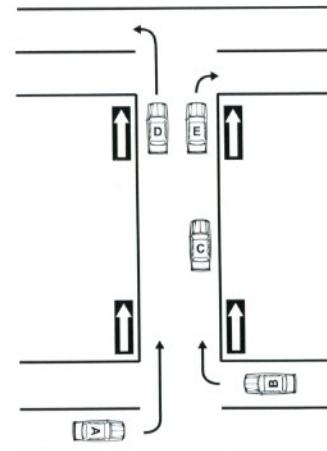


The flow of traffic is in only one direction on a one-way street. Here are a few ways to tell if a street is a one-way:

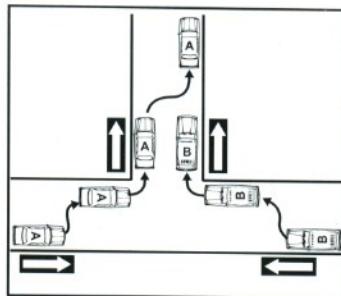
- There is no yellow line in the middle that divides the road
- One-way signs are usually found at the beginning and at the end of each intersection on both sides of the roadway
- Parked cars are all facing the same direction on both sides of the roadway
- The end of a one-way street will have a "Do Not Enter" sign
- Stop signs can be found on both sides of the roadway facing the same direction
- Street signs such as no stopping or speed limits are posted on both sides of the roadway and are also facing the same direction
- If there are multiple lanes, vehicles may pass you on the left hand side of the roadway

Entering and Exiting One-way Streets

1. From a two-way traffic to a one-way traffic (entering):
 - Car "A" making a left turn must turn into the left hand side of the one-way street
 - Car "B" making a right turn must turn into the right hand side of the one-way street
2. Driving on a one-way street
 - Always keep to the right hand side (Car "C")
3. From one-way traffic to two-way traffic (exiting):
 - Car "D" making a left hand turn will keep to the left hand side of the one-way street and when it is safe to do so, will proceed with making a left turn
 - Car "E" making a right hand turn will keep to the right hand side of the one-way street and when it is safe to do so, will proceed with making a right turn

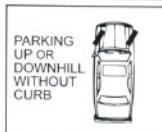
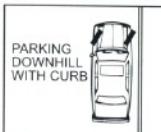
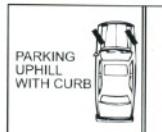


One-way to a One-way Street



- Making a left hand turn—Car "A" will move to the left hand side of the roadway, make the left turn into the left hand side of the other one-way street. When it is safe, keep to the right hand side of the roadway
- Making a right hand turn—Car "B" will move to the right hand side of the roadway, make the right turn into the right hand side of the other one-way street

17. Parking on a Hill



1. Uphill Parking with Curb

- Turn your front wheel all the way to the left and set your parking brake

2. Downhill Parking with Curb

- Turn your front wheel all the way to the right and set your parking brake

3. Uphill/Downhill without Curb

- Turn your front wheel all the way to the right and set your parking brake

The following table summarizes the direction in which your wheels should point:

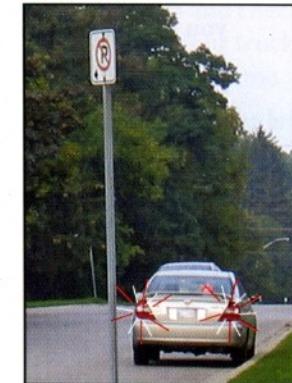
	With Curb	Without Curb
Uphill	Front wheels to the left	Front wheels to the right
Downhill	Front wheels to the right	Front wheels to the right

The reason why we turn our front wheels when parking on a hill, is to prevent the car from rolling into traffic in the event the car's parking brakes fail. You must also remember to park as close to the curb as possible, otherwise this technique will not work.

18. Roadside Stops

If you plan to stop on the side of a roadway slow down and check the area around you for pedestrians including your blind spots. Locate a safe place for your vehicle to stop. Avoid blocking driveways or entrances. The following steps should be followed:

- Signal to the right
- Slowly pull your vehicle to the right and park your vehicle so that you are parallel with the curb (no more than 1 foot away)
- Turn your right turn signal off and then turn on your four-way flashing lights
- Place your vehicle in park and apply the parking brake
- Turn off your engine



Pulling out from a roadside stop:

- Start your engine
- Put on drive and release the parking brake
- Check your mirrors for traffic
- Turn off your four way signals and signal to the left
- Check your mirrors again and your blind spot
- When it is safe to do so gradually pull into the lane and turn off your left turn signal when you are fully in the lane
- Increase your speed and do not exceed the posted speed limit

19. Where Should I Stop?

School Bus with flashing red lights and stop arm that swings out—Stop at least 20 metres from the back of the bus



Railway crossing—stop at least 5 metres from the track if a train is approaching

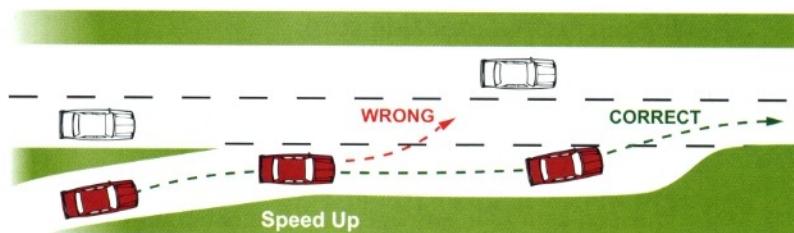
Streetcars with passengers getting on or off (and there is no safety island)—Stop at least 2 metres from the rear door

Fire Hydrant—You may not park within 3 metres of a fire hydrant

20. Expressway Driving (Entering and Exiting)

Large expressways link cities to each other and span from province to province. There are at least two lanes going in the same direction on an expressway. There are lanes for entering the expressway and other lanes for exiting the expressway. Speed limits are usually between 80 – 100 km/h (unless otherwise posted). While driving on expressways you should be extra careful and alert at all times just in case you need to react quickly. Many accidents occur on the expressway during poor weather conditions due to increased speeds. Since you should not stop on the side of a highway or drive at unreasonably slow speeds, it is a good idea to know where you are going and write your directions down. Plan well ahead when exiting the expressway and never change lanes abruptly to exit the expressway. Pedestrians and bicycles may not enter an expressway.

Entering the Expressway:

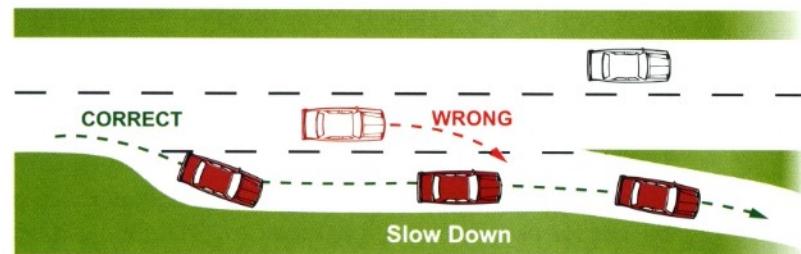


1. When entering an expressway, you should pay careful attention to the ramp speed. Ensure you keep a safe distance from the vehicles in front of you and reduce your speed further during adverse weather conditions. Pay attention to the vehicles behind and around you as well.
2. Once you reach the acceleration lane, signal to the left and begin accelerating to a speed with the flow of traffic. Watch for vehicles on the expressway by checking your mirrors and your blind spot. When you have nearly reached the end of the acceleration lane and the way is clear, switch lanes and cancel your signal. Avoid switching lanes too early from the acceleration lane as drivers on the expressway may need time to adjust their speeds to allow you to enter their lane. Continue at the expressway's stated speed limit.

Driving on the Expressway

1. Always keep both hands on the steering wheel. Look ahead to where you are going to be in the next 15 to 20 seconds, or as far ahead as you can see when you are traveling at a faster speed.
2. Constantly check the traffic and your rear view mirror every 5 – 10 seconds. Allow 3 – 4 seconds between you and the vehicle in front of you. When you change lanes, ensure you signal and check your blind spot first. If you happen to be following a bus or truck, avoid staying in their blind spots for prolonged periods of time
3. If there is more than one lane, stay to the right and use the far left lane for passing only.
4. Be patient when weather conditions or visibility is poor or there is traffic ahead of you. Reduce your speed and be courteous to other drivers.

Exiting the Expressway



1. Check the traffic conditions around you and determine which lanes are used for exiting the expressway. If you are exiting from the right, keep to the right hand side of the expressway. Check your rear view mirrors and signal to the right. Check your blind spot and when the way is clear change into the exit lane.
2. You should enter the exit lane when it begins. Once your vehicle is fully in the exit lane begin to reduce your speed. Avoid entering the exit lane at the last moment.
3. Pay attention to the ramp speed and reduce your speed accordingly. Do not drive too closely to the vehicles in front of you. Look out for yield signs or lane merges ahead.
4. Once you are back on local traffic watch for pedestrians and posted speed limits.

21. Tips for your Road Test:

When you feel confident and you are ready to take your road test examination, book an appointment with your local DriveTest Centre. On your examination date, you must bring your own vehicle or arrange to use your driving instructor's vehicle. Arrive at least 30 minutes before your exam and bring your driver's licence. Let the office know which parking spot you have parked in and proceed to wait in your vehicle.



An examiner will enter your vehicle and sit in the passenger seat. Your examination will test your level of observation, driving skills and all parking techniques. To help you pass your test, we have compiled a list of items and tips you should know:

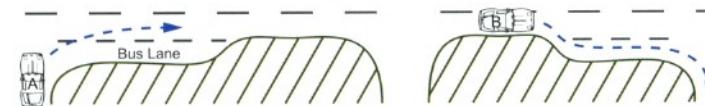
For the G1 road test:

1. Before starting your engine, make sure your seat belt is on. Your examiner will give you instructions on where to go.
2. It is a good idea to exaggerate your movements (like checking your mirrors and blind spots) as you want to make sure your examiner knows that you did check.
3. Many test centres are located in malls where you must keep an eye out for pedestrians and parked cars. Maintain a speed limit of 15 – 20 km/h.
4. Make sure you are following the posted speed limits and never exceed the speed limit. Where no speed limit signs are posted (residential areas) you should drive at a speed of 40 km/h, in busier main streets (also not posted) the maximum is 50 km/h.
5. Always keep a safe distance to the car in front of you and keep your eyes moving from left to centre to right. Also check your rear view mirror every 5 – 10 seconds.
6. Slow down when you are approaching crosswalks and look from side to side, checking to see if pedestrians are crossing.
7. When following a bus or truck, allow even more space between your vehicle and the bus or truck.
8. No matter what direction you are traveling in, you must stop for a school bus when the red lights are flashing (unless there is a median). If you are following behind the school bus you should stop at least 20 metres from the back of the bus. If you are coming from the opposite direction, stop at a safe distance for children to get off and cross the road in front of you.

9. If a fire truck, ambulance, or police vehicle is approaching you with their sirens on, you should pull over to the right and stop if it is possible. Both sides of the traffic must obey this rule.
10. Always keep to the very right and only use the left lane for passing (unless the examiner asks you to stay in another lane).
11. When approaching stop signs, make a complete stop and stop at the appropriate place (refer to page 54). Follow the rule of the first vehicle to stop will be the first vehicle to go, where there are multiple stop signs.
12. Some test centres will test you on streets with one-way streets (refer to page 67).
13. You may also be tested on three-point turns, parallel parking, left and right turns at traffic lights, uphill or downhill parking, lane changes and back-in or front-in parking techniques. These will be tested in business and residential areas.
14. Don't forget to enter the correct lanes when there is a bus lane.

* *Car A: do not turn in the bus lane*

* *Car B: turn into the bus lane first and then make a right turn*



15. Listen carefully to the examiner's directions and remain calm. If you could not hear what he/she said, you may ask them to repeat themselves. Concentrate on your driving and keep both hands on the steering wheel.
16. Avoid braking suddenly or accelerating quickly.
17. Reduce your speed a little if it is raining or snowing, however do not drive too slow, follow the flow of traffic.

For the G2 road test:

The G2 Road Test can include everything that you were tested on in your G1 Road Test as well as driving on the freeway and road side stops. The G2 Road Test will be harder to pass as it assumes you are an advanced driver. You should spend more time practicing and ensure you are confident on the freeway. Refer to page 70 for freeway driving. The test time is usually longer than your G1 Road Test.



22. Common Reasons Drivers Fail Their Road Test

1. Being nervous during the test
2. Failed to make a complete stop at a stop sign
3. Did not give right of way to pedestrians or other motorists
4. Unsafe lane changes
5. Failure to check rear view mirror regularly
6. Driving to slowly or above the speed limit
7. Driving too close to parked cars
8. Vehicle hit the curb while attempting a three-point turn or parking
9. Driver loses control of vehicle
10. Lack of observation to surroundings
11. Lack of practice or driving knowledge
12. Did not follow traffic rules or traffic lights
13. Incorrect driving methods
14. Following too closely
15. Turning too wide or entering the wrong lane
16. Too many minor mistakes
17. Accident occurred

Part III: Things Every Driver Should Know (Bonus Section)

1. Winter Driving

In Canada, our weather is constantly changing and snow storms and freezing rain are familiar obstacles. However, with a little preparation and some common sense you can prevent accidents from occurring and have essential items in case you get stranded on the road.



Things to do before the winter season begins:

1. Bring your vehicle in for a tune up and have them check your vehicle. Use 5W/30 motor oil (a lighter form of motor oil) and change your car's coolant (at least every two years).
2. Use snow tires and change them well before the first snow fall. They are highly recommended as they will prevent skidding and keep you in control of your vehicle. Many winter accidents are caused by drivers who are using their summer tires. Check your tire tread, pressure and don't forget to do the same for your spare tire.
3. Ensure your battery is in good condition. Your car needs more power to start your engine when temperatures are cold. A battery in poor condition may leave you stranded in winter months. Keep battery terminals clean, tight, free of corrosion and dry.
4. Always carry a first aid kit, ice scraper and brush, extra windshield washing fluid (-40°C), gloves, blanket, flashlight, jumper cables, bag of sand (for adding traction in case your vehicle gets stuck in the snow), shovel and cell phone (on any cell phone you can dial *OPP which will connect you to the nearest O.P.P.—Ontario Provincial Police communications centre).
5. Change your windshield wipers (front and rear) when necessary and constantly check your windshield fluid levels. Keeping your windshields clear and visible will help prevent accidents.

Starting your vehicles in the winter time:

1. Clear your vehicle of all ice and snow especially on all windows, headlights and licence plate. Don't forget to brush off the snow on the roof of your car as well
2. Unless the weather is below freezing, you do not need to warm up your vehicle. If the temperature is below freezing you can warm up your car for a few minutes, but driving slowly for the first few minutes would be just as effective

Skid Control

1. In the case your vehicle begins to skid, do not panic, release your foot from the gas pedal and do not step on the brake abruptly
2. If the rear of your vehicle is skidding to the right, turn your steering wheel to the right, if the skid is to the left, turn to the left. Once you have regained control straighten your steering wheel and continue driving normally
3. If you need to slow down or stop on icy roads, apply pressure on the brake gently and avoid making sudden stops especially on turns
4. Keep an even greater distance to the vehicle in front of you



What you can do if you get stuck in the snow:

1. Use a shovel to clear any snow or ice that may be blocking your tires
2. Place a car mat under the wheels that are slipping and use low gear to move forward. Have someone push the vehicle from behind if possible
3. Use sand or salt under your tires to increase traction
4. Repeating the motion of moving your vehicle forward and then backwards, can also help you when you are stuck. Ensure you are fully stopped before switching from drive to reverse, or reverse to drive (as damage to your transmission will occur if you do not)
5. Avoid allowing your wheels to spin on the same spot, ice will form and make it even more difficult for you to get out
6. If you happen to be stranded in your vehicle or you are waiting for a tow truck for a prolonged period of time, start your engine every hour for ten minutes to keep your car warm and your battery recharged
7. Open your window slightly to allow fresh air into the vehicle
8. Make sure your exhaust pipe is not blocked by the snow, as carbon monoxide will enter your vehicle if it is

Long trips

1. Plan your route with maps and check the weather report before leaving
 2. Notify your friends or family when you expect to arrive
- * *In areas of extreme cold you can use a block heater which is a device that heats the engine by keeping the motor oil warm.*

2. Tips for Buying a New or Used Car

Before buying a new or used car do a lot of research and talk to friends or family and get their recommendations. There are many guides and reviews in bookstores and online that you can use to make informed decisions. Don't forget to factor in the cost of regular maintenance, fuel consumption, parking costs and insurance before purchasing your vehicle. Read all fine print and documents before signing.

Buying a new vehicle:

- Purchase a vehicle from a reputable dealership
- Compare prices between models, safety features & gas consumption
- New vehicles will also come with warranties that cover the cost of repair should something go wrong. Note how long your warranty lasts and what is covered
- New cars depreciate in value the moment you drive it off the dealership lot, so make sure it is the vehicle you want



Buying a used car:

- Check the year, model, mileage and examine the condition of the vehicle
- Ask questions such as has it been in any accidents? Minor or major? Was regular maintenance done?
- Check all components including the heating, air conditioning, lights, etc.
- Take it out for a test drive and turn off the radio and listen for any sounds the car may make
- It is a good idea to have a mechanic look at items such as the brakes, oil leaks and over all condition of vehicle
- Make sure the vehicle is free of debt and liens
- All used vehicles must obtain a Safety Standard certificate before the ownership is transferred
- Since April 1999, all vehicles in Ontario must pass the Drive Clean test every two years before a licence may be renewed

3. What to Do If You are Involved in an Accident

Most accidents are caused by drivers who were driving too fast. However, there are other reasons why accidents may occur. Some other reasons are:

- Lack of experience or knowledge of the rules of the road, lack of concentration, did not give right-of-way to others, poor weather conditions or poor car maintenance
- Serious accidents can cause severe injury or cost you or someone else their life. Many accidents can be avoided with a little common sense and just slowing down. However if you are involved in an accident where the damage exceeds \$1,000 or there is personal injury, you must report this to the police immediately. If the damage is under \$1,000 and no one has been hurt you may settle this on your own.
- Accidents may involve further legal action against you. To protect yourself it is a good idea to write down as much information as possible. Here are a few steps you should follow:

1. Stop your car, turn off your engine and turn on your four-way flashing signals. Wait until it is safe to exit your vehicle and leave your vehicle where it is until the police arrive.
2. If someone is hurt call the police and/or ambulance as soon as possible.
3. Stay calm, write down the other vehicle(s) licence plate, year, make, model and colour. Also note how many passengers are in the vehicle and if anyone is injured.
4. Ask the other drivers to see their driver's licence, write down their name, address, driver licence number and phone number as well. You should also get the driver's insurance policy and write down the insurance company's name, policy number and telephone number.
5. Get the contact information of witnesses just in case you need it.
6. Draw a small map of the roadway/intersection of the accident. Make sure you write down the speed limits, road conditions, directions of traffic and what damages were caused by the accident. Also include if there are any traffic lights, tire marks left on the road, or other road signs.



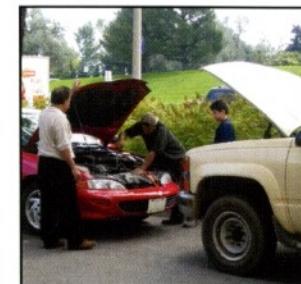
7. Write down the weather conditions (i.e. snow storm, raining, etc) as well as if there was heavy traffic or construction.
8. When the police officer arrives, answer any question he/she may have. Write down the officer's badge number, name, police station and phone number (just in case you need to contact the officer in the future).
9. If someone is badly hurt they may go into shock, find a blanket or jacket to keep them warm. If bleeding occurs, use a clean cloth and apply pressure. If it is possible, write down their name, hospital they are going to, as well as their address and contact information.
10. Notify your insurance company and/or lawyer as soon as possible.
11. If necessary, call a tow truck and let them know where you would like your vehicle towed to.
12. If your accident occurs on a highway, avoid stopping in the middle of the highway and pull your vehicle to the side in a safe location where you can wait until the police arrive. Try not to stay in your car if you are in a dangerous area. Turn on your four-way flashing lights or open your front hood so that other drivers can see you.
13. If you are in a rural area where a police office cannot be located, you must report your accident within 24 hours to the nearest police or O.P.P. station.

4. Car Care

Taking care of your vehicle by bringing it in for service regularly will greatly prolong your vehicle's life and can reduce larger unnecessary repair bills in the future.

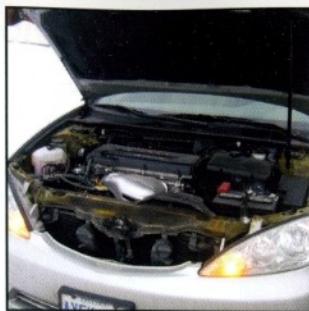
To keep your vehicle in good shape there are things you can do:

1. Regularly:
 - Check all lights
 - Check motor oil level
 - Check your radiator level
 - Check your tire pressure
 - Wash your car



2. Check every two months:

- Check the battery condition
- Check brake fluid
- Power steering fluid
- Transmission fluid
- Exhaust system
- Look for leaking hoses and the condition of the belts



* Consult your owner's manual for the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedules. For your convenience, we have listed a general guide of regular items that should be checked or changed:

Oil & filter—change every 6,000 km

Summer time—10W/30 oil **Winter time**—5W/30 oil

Cooling system—changed every two years (be careful to never open a hot radiator cap)

Alignment—check every 20,000 km

Air condition filter—change every 18,000 km

Transmission fluid—change every 49,000 km

Tire rotation—rotate your tires every 10,000 – 12,000 km which can increase the life of your tires by 20%

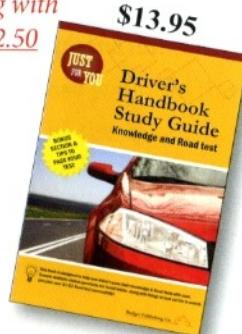
Battery—test and replace after approximately 4 to 5 years

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Yes

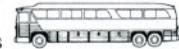
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Ontario Classified Drivers Licensing System

Class of Licence	Types of vehicles allowed	May also drive vehicle in class
A	Any tractor-trailer combination  	D and G
B	Any school purposes bus 	C, D, E, F and G
C	Any regular bus 	D, F and G
D	Any truck or combination provided the towed vehicle is not over 4,600 kg  	G
E	School purposes bus—maximum of 24 passenger capacity 	F and G
F	Regular bus—maximum of 24 passenger capacity—and ambulances 	G
G	Any car, van or small truck or combination of vehicle and towed vehicle up to 11,000 kg provided the towed vehicle is not over 4,600 kg    	
G1	Level One of graduated licensing—Holders may drive Class G vehicles when accompanied by a fully licensed driver with at least four years of driving experience. Additional conditions apply	Replaces Class L Licence
G2	Level Two of graduated licensing—Holders may drive Class G vehicles without accompanying driver but are subject to certain conditions	Replaces Probationary Status
M	Motorcycles—Holders may also drive a Class G vehicle under the conditions that apply to a Class G1 licence holder 	
M1	Level One of graduated licensing—Holders may drive a motorcycle under certain conditions	Replaces Class R Licence
M2	Level Two of graduated licensing—Holders may drive a motorcycle but only with a zero blood alcohol level. Holder may also drive a Class G vehicle under the conditions that apply to a Class G1 licence holder	Replaces Probationary Status